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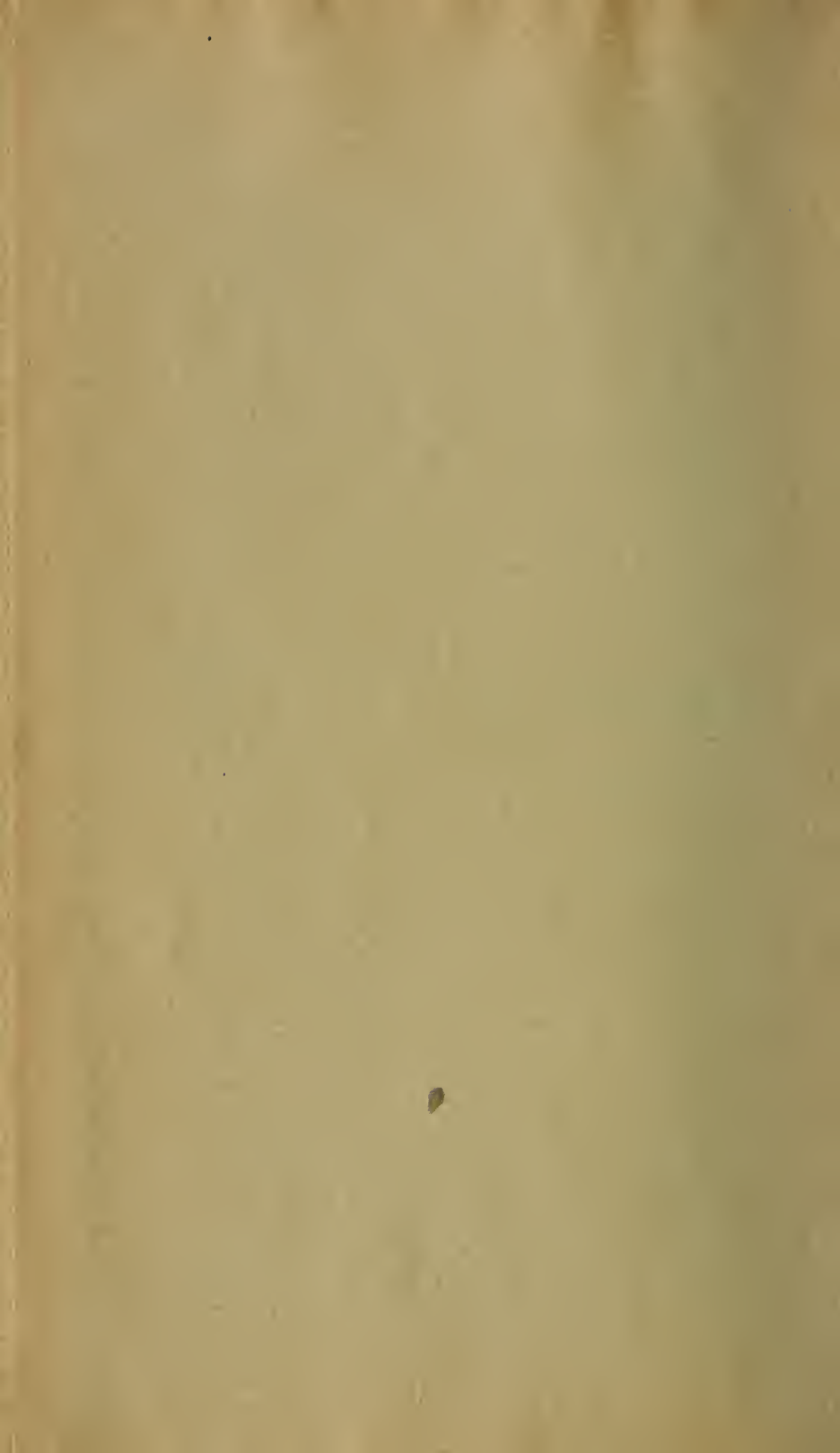


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HISTORY
OF
HARTFORD, VERMONT,

JULY 4, 1761—APRIL 4, 1889.

THE FIRST TOWN ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS CHARTERED AFTER
THE CLOSE OF THE FRENCH WAR.

BY

WILLIAM HOWARD TUCKER,

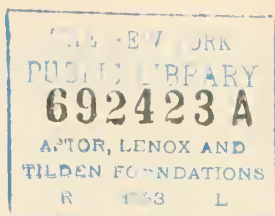
MEMBER OF THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.



BURLINGTON, VT.,
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1889

PREFACE.

The author of this history has attempted to collect and prepare for publication, in a permanent form, a large amount of valuable and interesting matter, comprising not only nearly all the important facts found in the public records of the town, but also incidents and events of unwritten history gathered from the lips of the oldest surviving inhabitants, and information found in authentic memoirs, ancient manuscripts and autograph letters: all of which he has endeavored to weave together in an instructive and entertaining style for the old and the young alike. To the older citizens of the town, especially those who are "native to the manor born," this history will revive many pleasant memories of by-gone days. To the young it will present valuable evidences of what the early settlers of the town wrought out, under grievous trials and hardships, from the rough wilderness; how with an axe in one hand they cleared the sturdy forests, and with the deadly rifle in the other, resisted the encroachments of all invaders: how, exposed for a longer probation than the children of Israel experienced, to extraordinary vicissitudes and necessities, and gaining a meagre subsistence, by toil that knew no rest, from a rugged soil that often-times yielded a reluctant return to their industry, they grew stronger as they toiled, and suffered, and yielded not, and triumphing everywhere and in all things, transmitted to their posterity a goodly heritage of priceless value.

All readers of this history will learn facts concerning the origin, the first settlement, and the organization of this town, which have not before been published, and which the author first discovered and established. They will also, find a clear exposition of the principles, customs and manners of the early settlers: their civil, religious and military affairs: the progress and improvement of the town in its agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical interests: of its educational institutions, and of its yet immense undeveloped resources.

No one but an author of a work like this can know the cost in time, in strength, patience and money of the effort. The author has given more than four years of unremitting attention to the preparation and publication of this history. In the very inception of his undertaking the author discovered the annoying fact that a considerable portion of the records of the municipal legislation of the town was missing, probably beyond recovery. The blank space extended over a period of twenty-four years, — 1778 to 1802 — a very important era in the life of the town. Tradition could not supply the missing links, and nearly every one of the worthy people who were busy actors in the scenes of the era named, have passed from time to eternity, and the tomb cannot be invaded for needed facts.

To bridge over, and fill up to a considerable extent, the gap caused by the loss of the town records has been a work attended by many difficulties. To accomplish this work the author has traveled from village to village and from house to house within his own and many other towns in Vermont: has explored both pub-

lic and private libraries: consulted town histories, town records, the records of historical and genealogical societies and family records, and has, at the same time, maintained a written correspondence amounting to thousands of letters.

There are many incongruities in the early records of the town and it was several months after the author entered upon the preparation of this history, before he was able to solve the provoking difficulties that impeded his labors: but, during his efforts to remove the rubbish in his way, he made discoveries that partially compensated him for the annoyances he had experienced, to wit: that both the date of the first settlement of the town and that of the organization of the town, as given by Thompson and other historians, are erroneous by several years.

The labors of the author have been attended by much pleasure. Should anyone ask: What is the pleasure to be found in such labor? the answer is, the pleasure arising from a sense of having performed a duty by conveying to those who shall come after us, precious remembrances of the lives and deeds of the noble men and women "who laboriously and lovingly prepared for us such a heritage of popular rights and privileges, and of personal good in many forms, as none else on earth ever received from those who went before them." The author has had not the least expectation of pecuniary remuneration, nor of gaining present or posthumous honor. It has been to him a labor of love, four years of patient labor during which time, for months in succession, he has given from ten to sixteen hours daily to the work.

The author has had it in view to make this an exhaustive history of the town. The work is divided into Chapters, like things being brought together, and the whole contents placed in such order as seemed most eligible. The consulting apparatus consists of two copious Indexes: one, of the Chapters in their order; the other an Alphabetical Index of the same. He has endeavored not to encumber the work with notes, annotations and marginal references of an ambiguous character.

This work though written in conformity to facts is probably not exempt from errors, but it is believed that no important anachronism, palpable inconsistencies or illogical inferences will be discovered. This work is essentially original. Transcriptions are credited to the authors from whom they are taken, or by marks of quotation. Having done his best to produce a valuable local history the author submits it to the public with no feeling of reluctance, or ill-foreboding as to its reception and usage. He prefers however, that it shall be attentively read and adversely criticised, rather than placed on the shelf for ornament only, or "food for moths." The author has had some generous and enthusiastic helpers. All thanks to these appreciative souls, and also to the great majority of his fellow townsmen for their repeated expressions of interest in his work, as indicated by their votes, in three successive town meetings.

In conclusion, the author must express his grateful recognition of the valuable moral and material aid extended to him by appreciative friends and helpers.

Thanks are due first to Hon. Frederick Billings of Woodstock, Vt.; Hon. W. S. Dewey, Quechee, Vt.; Allen L. Pease, Esq., Hartford, Vt.; Messrs. J. C. Parker & Co., Quechee, Vt.; Hon. C. W. Porter, Montpelier, Vt.; George W. Smith, Esq., White River Junction, Vt., and Daniel O. Gillett, Hartford, Vt.: who have assisted me practically *beyond all others* in my arduous undertaking.

The following contributors of dates and facts are deserving of special mention:

Rev. M. D. Bisbee, librarian Dart. Col., Hanover, N. H.	W. F. King, town clerk, Johnston, R. I.
Rev. S. I. Briant, pastor Cong. Ch., Hartford, Vt.	W. G. Kingsley, town clerk, Lebanon, Ct.
Rev. R. L. Bruce, pastor Meth. Ch., W. R. Junction, Vt.	Col. W. E. Lewis, town clerk, Nor- wich, Vt.
Hon. Frederick Chase, treas. D. C., Hanover, N. H.	Hon. C. P. Marsh, Woodstock, Vt.
John M. Comstock, A. B., Chelsea, Vt.	Mrs. Amanda Morse, Union Village, Vt.
Edwin Congdon, town clerk, Claren- don, Vt.	Joel A. Delano, Grove, Mich.
Royal Cummings, printer, W. R. Junc- tion, Vt.	J. G. Porter, Supt. Woodstock R. R., Woodstock, Vt.
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H. Allen Hazen, Washington, D. C.	Hon. A. B. Thompson, Sec. of State, N. H., Concord, N. H.
Henry Hazen, Hartford, Vt.	Col. George E. Todd, Supt. Northern R. R., Concord, N. H.
Miss Louise Lyman, Hartford, Vt.	Miss Julia Tracy, W. Lebanon, N. H.
	Dea. Samuel Tracy, Platteville, Wis.

Thanks are due to many others, including town-clerks, clergymen and post-masters, who have kindly furnished valuable items of information.

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INTRODUCTION.

For more than a century after the landing of the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth, no settlements had been made in Vermont, and prior to 1760 but a few settlements had been attempted, and such were of a military character. During the colonial and Indian wars the territory of Vermont, being situated between the English and French provinces, became a thoroughfare over which the respective military forces of the belligerents were almost constantly passing and re-passing, and the territory being claimed and occupied as a hunting ground by the native Iroquois, Cossack and St. Francis tribes of Indians, who were often at war with each other, the settlement of the territory was regarded as dangerous and infeasible. These and other obstacles militated against peaceable and permanent settlements, consequently no such were effected till after the conquest of Canada by the English in 1760.

The territory now constituting the State of Vermont, was anciently claimed both by the province of New York and that of New Hampshire. Benning Wentworth, who was commissioned governor of New Hampshire in 1741, began in 1749 to make grants of lands situated, as he conceived, within the borders of New Hampshire. These grants extended westward within twenty miles of the Hudson, and along the shores of Lake Champlain. The titles to these lands, so granted, were disputed by New York, which claimed the whole of this territory to the west bank of Connecticut river by a grant from King Charles the Second. A lengthy correspondence between Wentworth and Governor Clinton of New York concerning their respective titles to the lands thus granted ended in an agreement between the two governors to submit the point in controversy to the king, yet Wentworth disregarded the agreement and continued to make grants west of Connecticut river till 1754, when a renewal of hostilities between the English and French put a stop to applications and delayed the determination of the king regarding said boundary.

The war being closed in 1760, a treaty of peace was concluded between England and France in 1763, which secured to the British a large tract of country situated between New England and New York and Canada. In their expeditions against the French, the English colonists became acquainted with the value of the lands lying between Connecti-

c it river and the Canadian border, and at the cessation of hostilities they were eagerly sought after by adventurers and speculators, and it became the interest of the royal governors of New York and New Hampshire to vie with each other in granting this territory and receiving the golden emoluments arising from their grants.

Governor Wentworth availed himself of this opportunity to renew his work of making grants, and by advice of his council ordered a survey to be made of Connecticut river for sixty miles, and three lines of townships on each side to be laid out. As applications increased, townships of six miles square were granted, and in 1761 not less than sixty townships were granted west of Connecticut river, and eighteen on the east side. In 1763, the whole number granted on the west side amounted to 138. The passion for obtaining these lands rose to a great height, and the new townships were ere long peopled, to a considerable extent, with emigrants from Connecticut and Massachusetts, most of whom were only temporary sojourners.

Belknap says: "Besides the fees and presents for these grants which were undefined, a reservation was made for the governor of 500 acres in each township, and of lots for public purposes. These reservations were clear of all fees and charges. The whole number of grants on the western side of the river amounted to 138, and the extent was from Connecticut river to twenty miles east of the Hudson, as far as that river extended northerly; and after that, westward to Lake Champlain. The rapid progress of these grants filled the coffers of the governor. Those who had obtained the grants were seeking purchasers in all the neighboring colonies, whilst the original inhabitants of New Hampshire, to whom these lands had formerly been promised as a reward for their merit in defending the country, were overlooked in the distribution; unless they were disposed to apply in the same manner as persons from abroad; or, unless they happened to be in favor. When remonstrances were made to the governor on this subject, his answer was that the people of the old towns had been formerly complimented with grants which they had neglected to improve; and, that the new grantees were better husbandmen and would promote the cultivation of the new province." * * *

"The grants on the western side of Connecticut river alarmed the government of New York; who, by their agent, made application to the crown, representing that it would be greatly to the advantage of the people settled on those lands to be annexed to New York; and submitting the cause to royal decision. In the meantime a proclamation was issued by Lieut. Governor Colden, reciting the grant of King Charles

to the Duke of York, asserting the jurisdiction of New York as far eastward as Connecticut river; and enjoined the sheriff of the county of Albany to return the names of all persons who under color of the New Hampshire grants held possession of lands westward of that river. This was answered by a proclamation of Governor Wentworth, declaring the grant to the Duke of York to be obsolete, and that the western bounds of New Hampshire were co-extensive with those of Massachusetts and Connecticut; encouraging the grantees to maintain their possessions, and cultivate their lands, and commanding civil officers to execute the laws and punish disturbers of the peace."

The application of New York, above named, was referred to the board of trade, and upon their representation, seconded by a report of a committee of the privy council, the following order was passed by the king in council, which will doubtless interest all readers of this history:

{ L. S. }

At the Court of St. James,

The 20: day of July, 1764.

PRESENT.

The Kings Most Excellent Majesty.

<i>Lord Stewart,</i>	<i>Earl of Hillsborough.</i>
<i>Earl of Sandwich.</i>	<i>M. Vice Chamberlain.</i>
<i>Earl of Halifax,</i>	<i>Gilbert Elliot, Esq.</i>
<i>Earl of Porris,</i>	<i>James Oswald, Esq.</i>
<i>Earl of Harcourt.</i>	

Whereas, there was this day read at the Board a Report made by the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, dated the 17th of this Instant, upon considering a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations relative to the disputes that have some years subsisted between the Provinces of New Hampshire and New York concerning the Boundary Line between those Provinces.—His Majesty taking the same into consideration was pleased, with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed, and doth accordingly hereby order and Declare the Western Banks of the River Connecticut from where it enters the Province of Massachusetts Bay as far North as the forty-fifth Degree of Northern Latitude to be the Boundary Line between the two Provinces of New Hampshire and New York—whereof the respective Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of His Majesty's said Provinces of New Hampshire and New York for the time being, and all others whom it concerns are to take notice of His Majesty's pleasure hereby signified and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) W. BLAIR.

{ L. S. }

State of New Hampshire,

Secretary's Office, Concord, N. H.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original document. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my official signature and affixed the seal of the State.

(Signed)

A. B. THOMPSON,

Secretary of State.

"A man's eyes may be blind—Time may lay its hand on the past and what remains?—A name and only a name. Turn to the example of the heroes who started the past, and what ray of light is left for our guidance? What would we do now, wander in the maze of perpetual childhood? If we are bound to respect the status of women, we likewise owe a debt to our ancestors."—*Chipman*.

"A people who do not look back to their ancestors will not look forward to their posterity."—*Burke*.

"How carefully should we search for memorials, while we may, of the long procession of true-hearted men and women that have borne down, with many wars and toils and perils, the precious ark of God's covenant and of our liberties to the present hour. We will not, we cannot, forget those who toiled and sweat and bled so much for God and for us."—*B. W. Dwight*.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE TOWN—FIRST MEETING OF THE GRANTEES.

Among the many grants made by Gov. Wentworth in 1761, was that of Hartford,¹ which was the first township chartered after the close of the French war. The charter was granted on the 4th of July, 1761, seven years, to a day, after the first plan of the American Union was adopted; fifteen years prior to the promulgation of the Declaration of American Independence, and in the second year of the reign of King George III. of England.

Tradition does not inform us why the grantees of this Township selected it from among the many townships which Wentworth caused to be surveyed on the west side of the Connecticut River, nor why they were so fortunate as to secure the first choice of territory, in every respect the best of the river townships. Belknap, in his History of New Hampshire, written in 1784, states his opinion in relation to the settlements made on both sides of the Connecticut River immediately after the close of the French war, in these words, viz.: "During the war the continual passing of troops through these lands caused the value of them to be more generally known, and when, by the conquest of Canada, tranquility was restored, they were eagerly sought by adventurers and speculators."

It may be that the fame of these lands inspired John Baldwin and his neighbors in Windham, Ct., with the desire and determination to possess a portion of them, but why did they select this Township, which they christened "Hartford,"² in preference to all others?

The writer of this History is of the opinion that the early application made by the grantees for a charter of this particular Township was solely due to the influence and efforts of the Strong brothers, who were among the first settlers of this Township, and that this was brought about by their having a personal knowledge of the Township.

When Governor Wentworth became cognizant of the fact that the lands in New Hampshire and Vermont were "eagerly sought after," he hastened to have said lands surveyed and laid out into townships. This step created a demand for surveyors. The two brothers, Elijah

¹ This name was chosen probably for the reason that the grantees of the Township resided in Connecticut, of which State Hartford, in Hartford County, is the capital. A predilection for this name was a very natural one.

² On a "Chorographical Map of the Northern Department of Northern America" this Town is laid down as "Ware."

and Benajah Strong, were by vocation land surveyors. Doubtless they were summoned to aid in the work of surveying this and other townships. During the progress of their work they perambulated this Township, and, with a keen perception of comparative values, soon discovered the superiority of this Township to others included in their surveys, in respect to the splendid water-power and mill-privileges found by them on the three rivers that watered the Township; in the valuable pine forests that skirted these streams and extended inland, and in the richness of the soil from river bank to mountain top. Their favorable impressions were communicated to their neighbors in Lebanon, Ct., and hastened their application for a charter which would secure to them the coveted territory, and, happily for them, they secured the first choice and, consequently, the first charter granted after the close of the French war.

FORM OF THE CHARTER.

The Charter of the Township of Hartford was granted to John Baldwin and sixty-one other grantees, most of whom were inhabitants either of Windham or Lebanon, Ct. The Charter begins as follows :

“PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. To all persons to whom these presents shall come. Greeting.”

The Charter proceeds to say that His Majesty of his special grace, for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation within said Province, by and with the advice of his trusty and well beloved Benning Wentworth, governor and commander-in-chief of said Province in New England, and of his council of said Province, had, upon the conditions and reservations to be named, given and granted in equal shares unto his loving subjects of said Province and other governments whose names were entered on the grant, to be divided to and amongst them into sixty-eight shares, all that tract of land within said Province, containing by admeasurement 27,000 acres, which tract was to contain six miles and a half square, out of which an allowance was to be made for highways and unimprovable lands, 1,040 acres free, and the same was incorporated into a township by the name of Hartford. The boundary of the Township was as follows: “Beginning at a white pine tree marked opposite to the southwest corner of Lebanon, across the River Connecticut, from thence north 68° west seven miles; thence north 35° east seven miles; thence south 60° east six miles to a hemlock tree marked, at the head of White River Falls; thence down the river to place of beginning.”

The Charter conferred on the future inhabitants of the Township all the privileges and immunities exercised and enjoyed by other New Hampshire towns, provided that as soon as there should be fifty families resident and settled therein, they should have the liberty of holding town fairs twice annually, and also of opening and keeping a market one or more days in each week, as might be thought most advantageous to the inhabitants. Also, the Charter provided that the first meeting for the choice of town officers should be held on the last Wednesday of August, 1761, and that the annual meetings *forever* thereafter, for the choice of town officers for the said town, should be held on the second Tuesday of March. The conditions upon which the Charter was granted were :

First. That every grantee, his heirs and assigns, should plant and cultivate five acres of land within the term of five years for every fifty acres contained in his share, and should continue to cultivate and improve the same under a penalty of the forfeiture of his grant.

Second. That all white and other pine timber (trees) within the township fit for making his Majesty's royal navy, should be carefully preserved for that use—and none should be cut or felled without special license, upon a penalty of forfeiture of the right and the penalty of any act of parliament then or thereafter enacted.

Third.—That before any division of the land should be made to or among the grantees, a tract of land, as near the centre of the township as the land will admit of, should be reserved and marked out for town lots, one of which should be allotted to each grantee of the contents of one acre.

Fourth.—Yielding and paying to his majesty, his heirs and successors for the space of ten years, the rent of one ear of Indian corn only, on the 25th day of December, annually, if lawfully demanded: the first payment to be made on the 25th day of December, 1762.

Sixth.—That each proprietor after the expiration of ten years from the 25th day of Dec., 1762, should yearly pay to his majesty one shilling proclamation money for every 100 acres he owned, which should be paid in his majesty's council chamber in Plymouth, or to such officers as should be appointed to receive the same, and this to be in lieu of all other rents and service whatever.

On the back of the charter the names of but sixty grantees are recorded,¹ and the following endorsement, viz. :

“His excellency. Benning Wentworth, Esq., a tract of land containing 500 acres as marked B. W. in the plan, which is to be accounted two of the within named shares. One whole share for the incorporated society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts : One whole share for a globe for the church of

¹One name, that of Benj. Whitney, is duplicated, two names, viz. : Elisha Hyde and Elisha Wright, which appear in the record of first division by lottery, are omitted on the charter. The number should be sixty-two plus four reservations, and two shares for the Governor—total, sixty-eight shares.

England, as by law established : One whole share for the first settled minister of the gospel, and one share for the benefit of a school in said township.

“ Province of New Hampshire—recorded in the book of charters.

“ (Signed.) Theodore Atkinson, Secty.”

Inasmuch as the pages of the old record books have become worn and defaced by age and much hard usage, I deem it proper to copy under their respective dates such portions of the proprietors' and early town records as are most important in facts—at least sufficient of the same to insure a clear and concise connection in this work, convey an intelligent idea of events to the reader, and preserve that which is truly interesting and valuable.

FIRST MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS.

In accordance with the provisions of the charter, a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Hartford was held in Windham, Connecticut, August 26, 1761. The record of that meeting was made by Prince Tracy, clerk-elect, and the following is a copy, *verbatim ad litteram* :

At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Town of Hartford, In the Province of New Hampshire, Legally Warned and Holden att Windham, in the Colony of Connecticut, August ye 26, 1761. Pursuant to a Charter of sd Township, Dated July 4, 1761 : In Said Charter Mr. John Baldwin was appointed Moderator of said Meeting : At Said Meeting Chosen Prince Tracy Proprietors' Clerk and Treasurer.

Voted.—That the Selectmen,¹ Viz. : William Clark, Prince Tracy and John Baldwin, Shall be Assessors for said Proprietors. Chosen Maj'r Joseph Blanchard, Silas Phelps, and Moses Hebard, Collector of Taxes.s

“ At Said Meeting, the Said Moderator being obliged to attend another meeting of another Town on Sd Day, Whereupon he Conducted Said Meeting to the Choice of another Moderator. Whereupon sd Meeting Chose Capt. William Clarke Moderator to Conduct the Remaining Part of Sd Meeting. Att Sd Meeting Voted that they will Chuse a Committee to Go and View Sd Township and Lay the first Division of land to Each Proprietor on Lot, and that Sd Committee Shall Consist of six men to be Chosen for that purpos.

Voted, that Capt. William Clark, Lieut. Prince Tracy, Mr. Silas Phelps, Mr. James Flint, Mr. Benjamin Wright and Mr. Elijah Bingham, Shall be sd Committee to Go and View the Said Township and lay out a Town Plot, or the land ordered in the Charter to be Laid out for Town Lots and also, to Lay out Convenient Rhods or highways So wide as sd Committee Shall Judge Convenient and so many as they Shall Judge Nec'ary for the Present use of sd Township : Then to Proceed to Lay out as many Lots as there is Proprietors or Equal Shears,

¹ The first business transacted at this meeting was making choice of town officers—or organizing the town—which Thompson, and other historians, have erroneously stated did not occur until March, 1768. Thompson derived his information regarding this, and other events, from citizens of the town whose memories were not trustworthy authority.

the Least of Which to Contain fifty acres. and so to Inlarge the Quantity so as to make them as Equal as they can. Having Regard to the Quality and Situation of the Land and make a Proper Plan of their Doings on Good Parchment with the Quantity, Description and Number of Each Lot therein Contained.

Voted, That a Tax of Twenty Shillings Lawfull money To Each Proprietor Shall be forthwith Maid and Collected to Pay the debts of Said Town and pay the Charge of the Comtee laying out sd Township.

“*Voted*, that this meeting shall be adjourned unto the third Tuesday of November next at nine of the clock in the morning at the house of Mr. Paul Hebard, in Windham, in the Colony of Connecticut. And said meeting was accordingly adjourned.”

Immediately after the first meeting, the committee chosen to visit the township, make an inspection of it, and lay out the first division of lots, proceeded to the performance of the duty assigned to them; rapidly completed their work in the township; returned to Connecticut, and, at a meeting held in Windham pursuant to adjournment, reported the result of their labors. The record of said meeting reads as follows :

“At a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Hartford, in the province of New Hampshire, holden in Windham in the colony of Connecticut, November ye 17th, 1761. by adjournment from August ye 26th, 1761 :

Voted, That they will except of the doings of the committee as they have exhibited to this meeting by their plan and return.

Upon the report of the committee to this meeting exhibited that they have laid out as many lots in said township as there are proprietors. 'Tis therefore voted that the said lots be distributed to the proprietors by a lottery, that is to say, that the names of the proprietors shall each be written on separate pieces of paper, and also, that the description of each lot shall be written on separate pieces of paper, and that said names shall be put into one thing by themselves and the said description into another, then they shall be drawn out by indifferent persons, they not seeing which they draw, and the lot that shall be drawn against any proprietors' name shall be his, and shall be recorded to him, his heirs, and assigns, to hold in severalty pursuant to the charter.

And said lots were accordingly drawn by two disinterested persons and the lots came out, or were drawn as hereafter recorded. Also voted, that there shall be lands to the contents of fifteen hundred acres reserved and sequestered lying in the north-west corner of said township in a square body to lie to make those proprietors good or equal which shall not have so good lots as the proprietors have in general.

Voted, That the treasurer shall pay to Mr. John Baldwin the sum of three pounds, fifteen shillings and tenpence, three farthings more than he hath already had, being what he is to have for the present for his service in procuring a charter for us.

Voted, That there shall be a committee of three men chosen to agree with the committee that laid out the lots in said town, and adjust the same, and their order shall be a sufficient warrant for the treasurer to pay the sums to the persons they shall agree with and order out as aforesaid.

Chosen. Mr. Samuel Terry, Mr. Elias Frink, and Mr. Jonathan Martin, a committee for the purpose aforesaid.

Voted. To adjourn until Monday next, being the 23rd day of this instant, at 12 of the clock, to the house of Mr. Paul Hebard in Windham."

At the meeting held pursuant to the last named adjournment the proprietors chose Prince Tracy their committee to apply to the committees or selectmen of the several towns lying down Connecticut river to the Kings' Ferry above Charlestown, or "No. 4," and with those above Hartford on Connecticut river, to join in seeking out a public highway from said Kings' Ferry up Connecticut river. It was also voted to raise a tax of eleven shillings (\$2.66) to each share to defray necessary expenses. Mr. James Flint was chosen to take effectual care of the pine timber, both standing and lying, and improve that already cut down, etc., and to contract with the King's surveyor for getting masts and other timber for his majesty's navy; and render the profits to the proprietors. Also, that future meetings should be warned by the selectmen by putting up a warning in writing under their hand on the sign post, in Windham and Lebanon Conn., and also by advertising said meeting in the "BOSTON PUBLICK NEWSPAPER," at least three weeks before such meetings.

The next record is that made of the drawing of lots by lottery, viz: "An account of the persons who drew the lotts in the lottery. In the open proprietors meeting Nov. ye 17th, 1761, and the Lotts came out to the several Persons as Hereafter Recorded."

The drawing resulted in a division of sixty-two lots. The charter gives the number of proprietors as sixty eight. This number includes the Governor's right—(two shares)—and the four reservations for public, pious and charitable uses. The record of the names of the charter members found recorded on the back of the charter, contains sixty-one names only, including one name that is duplicated, viz: Benjamin Whitney. Expunging the duplication, and inserting the names of Elisha Wright and Elihu Hyde, who are named in the list of those who drew lots, we have the correct number, sixty-two.

It appears that some of those who had paid in money in expectation of becoming charter members were left out. At the third meeting of the proprietors, March 9th, 1762, it was voted "that the treasurer shall pay the three shillings back to those who paid the same and got left out of the charter."

No mention is made, up to this time, of the location of the six shares mentioned on the back of the charter. For convenience of reference, and comparison with later divisions of land, I will here insert a list of the proprietors who drew lots, together with the number, the location

and number of acres recorded to each proprietor. Forty-three of the lots laid out bordered on the Connecticut river, of which twenty-four were north of White River and nineteen were south of White River; two of said lots bordered on both of said rivers. Fourteen lots bordered on White river, north side, and five directly on White River, south side,—the numbering of each tier of lots began at the confluence of said rivers. The figures on the left of the names indicate the number of the lot, the figures on the right indicate the number of acres.

ON CONNECTICUT RIVER. NORTH OF WHITE RIVER.

1 Benjamin Whitney	19	13	James Flint	57
2 Elisha Doubleday	50	14	Elihu Hide	58
3 Thomas Bell	50	15	James Newcomb	59
4 Joseph Follett	51	16	Ebenezer Gillett	69
5 Rowland Powell	52	17	Joseph Newmarch	60
6 Joseph Martin	53	18	Gideon Hebard	60
7 William Temple	53	19	Caleb Howard	59
8 William Alla	54	20	Daniel Redington	59
9 Ephraim Terry	54	21	Aaron Fish	59
10 Oliver Booth	55	22	Joshua Wight, Jr.	60
11 Silas Phelps	56	23	Samuel Terry	60
12 Oliver Brewster	56	24	Eleazer Hebard	60
Total number of acres				1314

UP NORTH SIDE OF WHITE RIVER

1 Timothy Clark	31	8	Elisha Wright	53
2 Joseph Blanchard	50	9	Prince Tracy	53
3 John Rounday	50	10	N. Waldow	53
4 Jonathan Simons	50	11	Jonathan Martin, Jr.	53
5 Daniel Warner	50	12	William Yongs, Jr.	59
6 John Baldwin, Jr.	50	13	Samuel Porter	59
7 Samuel Terry, Jr.	50	14	Benjamin Wright	61
Total number of acres				733

UP SOUTH SIDE OF WHITE RIVER.

1 John Baldwin	31	4	Eleazer Fitch, 3d	61 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 Ezekiah Huntington	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	Elihalet Phelps	65
3 Nathaniel Holbrook, Jr.	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	Elijah Bingham	65
Total number of acres				333 $\frac{3}{4}$

ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER, SOUTH OF WHITE RIVER.

2 Nathaniel Clark	19	11	John Spencer, Jr.	50
3 David Newcomb	50	12	Nathaniel Warner	56 $\frac{1}{10}$
4 Joshua Pomeroy	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	Daniel Pomeroy	58 $\frac{1}{10}$
5 Elias Frink	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	Gideon Flint	58
6 Benjamin Wright, Jr.	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	Elijah Bebbins	58 $\frac{3}{15}$
7 David Newcomb	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	Thomas Tracy	59 $\frac{1}{4}$
8 William Clark	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	Jonathan Commings	58
9 Samuel Wentworth	51	18	Caleb Owen	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
10 Samuel Williams	52	19	Gideon Bingham, Jr.	57 $\frac{7}{15}$
Total number of acres				938 $\frac{2}{10}$

The Grand total of acres thus divided was 3,308 $\frac{3}{10}$. This division is subsequently referred to as the first fifty acre division.

SUBSEQUENT DIVISIONS OF SHARES.

The question of making a second division of land was first debated at a proprietors meeting held in Windham, Nov. 3rd, 1762, when it was decided to make a division of one hundred acres to each proprietor, each lot to front on the public roads already laid out, and, at the same time, one lot in the most convenient place for that purpose should be reserved for the first settled minister. No further action was taken on this subject until March 8th, 1763, when it was voted "that those proprietors, etc., who shall make their first entry on the lots of the second division shall have their first choice, and so successively as they shall enter on said lots." These favorable terms failed to promote emigration commensurate with the hopes and expectations of the proprietors. Indeed, the committee chosen to lay out the second division, failed to then perform that work. Certain persons had, however, entered upon lands of the first division, and done some work toward clearing and improving said lands. In the following warning for a meeting of the proprietors one of the causes of the delay becomes apparent :

"Whereas sundry of the proprietors of the town of Hartford, in the province of New Hampshire have applied to us for a meeting of said proprietors, some representing that the votes already come into relating to laying out a second division will not answer the end proposed, and others representing it best, in their opinion, to have the whole township laid out and distributed. These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Samuel Badger, innholder in Windham, in the colony of Connecticut on Tuesday the 30th day of August instant at 12 o'clock at noon, to conclude. Whether it is best to make any alteration in said votes, and what, or whether they will lay out the whole township in proper divisions, and distribute the same as justly as may be among said proprietors and raise money sufficient with what is already raised to defray the charge of doing the same, and also choose a committee to do said service, etc. Given under our hands this 20th day of August, 1763.

ELIAS BINGHAM,	} Comtee.
SILAS PHELPS,	
THOMAS TRACY,	

The proprietors met in accordance with the above warning and voted that they would change all former votes relating to a second division. They then voted that the committee chosen to go and lay out the second division should look out all the meadow land not yet laid out and divide said land equally in quantity and quality to each proprietor ; that the hundred acre lots should be laid out in any part of the township where the committee judged best, having special reference to lay out the best land, and make the lots as equal as possible, with allowance for a highway to each lot, and also, to lay out the four public lots

named in the charter, fronting on the rivers, and in as good situation and of as much value as the first division of land; and to lay out a proper share of meadow, or hundred acre lots, to those who had labored in the town. John Spencer, Jr., Prince Tracy, and Elijah Strong, were chosen a committee to do this work of laying out roads and the land named, and they speedily began operations, each proprietor being taxed ten shillings to defray expenses in addition to eleven shillings on a share previously assessed, a total of about \$3.15.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYING COMMITTEE.

On the 31st December, 1763, the report of the committee on their survey of the town, etc., was considered by the proprietors, and accepted. The report was in substance as follows:

“We the subscribers pursuant to the trust reposed in us did, on the 4th day of October last, begin to run round the town of Hartford in the province of New Hampshire.

We began at the N. E. corner at the hemlock tree standing near the head of White river falls, and run thence north 60° west one mile to a large black birch tree marked 1 m., standing on land descending a little to the south, thence one mile to a small Emmon-wood tree on land descending toward the south-west, marked 2 m.; thence one mile to a middling beech marked 3 m.; thence one mile to an Emmonwood tree marked 4 m.; thence one mile to a tree marked 5 m.; thence one mile to the corner of Hartford and marked a small Beech tree standing on the east side of a hill between two small runs of water running southerly and meeting a little south of the corner; said tree is marked 6 M. CORNER OF HARTFORD.

From thence we run south 34° W. 100 rods to White river: thence 14 rods across said river, then proceeded out the first mile to a Hemlock marked 1 m.: thence one mile to a small Beech marked 2 m.; thence one mile to a middling Hemlock marked 3 m.; thence 54 rods to Pomfret road, then extended out the mile to a small Beech tree marked 4 m.; thence one mile to a Basswood marked 5 m., on a hill; thence one mile to a large Hemlock tree marked 6 m.; thence 54 rods to Water Quechee river, thence 7 rods across said river, then extended out the mile to a small Rock maple tree at the south-west corner of Hartford, marked 7 MILE SOUTH-WEST CORNER.

From thence we run south 68° , east one mile to a small Hemlock tree marked 1 m.: thence one mile to a Beech tree marked 2 m.; thence one mile to a large Maple tree marked 3 m.; thence to a small Rock maple marked 4 m.; thence one mile to a small Black oak tree marked 5 m.; thence 232 rods to Water Quechee river, then extended out the mile to a large White oak tree marked 6 m.: from thence to Connecticut river the same course and have marked a line of trees in all of the above described lines (the east line is Connecticut river.)

“Then we proceeded to lay out a highway from the River Connecticut to Pomfret line.” (Here follows the several courses run from a point about 200 rods below the south bank of White River, thence over Hurricane Hill to the centre of the town, and onward to Pomfret line, a distance of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.) “The

above described lines was run on the northerly side of said road, and said road is three rods wide from Connecticut River until it comes to the rear of White River lots, and the remainder is eight rods wide."

"Then we laid out forty-six hundred acre lots on the southerly side of White River in said town, and four fifty acre lots,—which were reserved by the charter for public uses—fronting on Connecticut River, and we have numbered them 20, 21, 22 and 23, and have also numbered the hundred acre lots, setting the number of each lot on the bound of said lot. We have laid out twenty hundred acre lots on the northerly side of White River, setting the number of each lot on the bound thereof. We have also left an allowance for several highways between the lots on southerly side of White River * * * We have also sequestered, or reserved, lot No. 16, abating south on Pomfret road, and westwardly on land allowed for a highway eight rods wide, for the use of the first settled minister. We have also exhibited a plan representing the foregoing surveys bearing even date herewith. The foregoing surveys were finished October 26th, 1763, with the assistance of Mr. Aaron Storrs, surveyor, by us.

JOHN SPENCER.	} <i>Comtee for said purpose.</i>
PRINCE TRACY.	
ELIJAH STRONG.	

The second hundred acre division was laid out between March 8th and June 20, 1768. At the same time a survey was made of the middle land or meadows lying on the Water Quechee River. On the 20th of June, 1768, the proprietors voted that each proprietor should have the right of pitching his second hundred acre division as follows:—"The names shall each be written on a separate piece of paper and put into a box and be drafted for the pitchers. The first shall make his pitch by Monday next, and get the two first letters of his name (initials) on the bound tree under the number that is on the bound tree, with a certificate from under his hand to be delivered to the clerk, he is to record the hundred acre and meadow lots as they are brought in to file. Daniel Prince and Lieut. John Strong, chosen to agree with the owners of land for highways and exchange for them. Abel Marsh, chosen to draw the pitchers for the 2d 100 acre division, and Elisha Marsh to make the pitches for the school right."

On the second of November, 1772, the proprietors decided to make a division of fifty acre lots, and also voted to advertise in the Connecticut public prints that an application would be made to the committee chosen for that purpose, to lay out to each aggrieved proprietor his part of the land sequestered to make each lot in the first division equal, the proprietors to pay the cost that should arise—the same to be done by June 1st, 1773. On the last Monday in May, 1776, the proprietors met at the house of widow Ruth Strong, and voted that each proprietor should have liberty to take up of the undivided land in town, 50 acres to each original right. On the first Monday in November, 1776, the

proprietors voted to accept of the pitches that had been made, in accordance with the vote taken in May, by Thomas Hazen, Israel Gillett, Mitchell Clark, John Bennett, Jr., Becket Chapman. Joshua Hazen, Benj. Wright, John Gillett, Stephen Tilden and Simon Chapman.¹

Sept. 26, 1779, Joshua Hazen, Israel Gillett and John Bennett, were chosen a committee to lay out as much of the undivided land as they should consider right to each man who had had his lots cut up by settling disputed lines, or proprietors' grants. Dec. 29, 1780, Asa Hazen was chosen proprietors' clerk and Joshua Hazen and Stephen Tilden, a committee to examine into all deeds and claims.

On Tuesday, 6th Feb'y, 1781, the proprietors voted to lay out a division of 40 acres to each right, and that an ample plan should be made and also a survey of said division, both of which should be laid before the proprietors for confirmation. Under this vote Thomas Hazen pitched 560 acres to fourteen different 40 acre rights. This pitch was made May 30, 1781, and the land adjoins the one thousand acres which he received from the proprietors in 1773 for the money Joshua Hazen hired for the proprietors. It will be observed that his pitch and the 1000 acres comprises the 1500 acres which the proprietors, on the 17th of Nov., 1761, voted to reserve and sequester in the north-west corner of the township in a square body, "to lie to make those proprietors good whose lots were not as good as the proprietors have in general."

The foregoing divisions were supplemented by other later divisions. The last meeting of the proprietors, at which current business was transacted, was held in the house of Josiah Tilden, in White River village, Nov. 9, 1808. Daniel Marsh was then chosen clerk, also a committee to act with the selectmen to see if the public lands were all laid out. From the date of this meeting to April 5, 1819, thirty-five meetings were held, and all meetings were terminated at that time, but nothing was recorded, in the interim, concerning further divisions of land. Records in detail are quoted in another chapter.

¹ Under this vote Thomas Hazen pitched 650 acres of land, of which 576 acres was in one body, and constitutes what is now known as Jericho, the centre being near the intersection of the roads leading from White River and West Hartford, thence to Dothan.

RECAPITULATION OF DIVISIONS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Whole number of acres in the township as per charter.....	27,000
Allowance for highways, rocks, ponds, mountains, &c	1,040
Governor's tract of land containing two shares.....	500
First division by lottery, 62 shares.....	3,309
" " 100 acre lots 66 shares	6,600
Four public lots 50 acres each	200
Second division of 100 acre lots, 66 shares.....	16,600
" " 50 " " " " "	3,300
Division of 40 acres, 66 shares.....	2,640
Other divisions as per records, including meadow and pine lands.....	2,751
TOTAL,.....	27,000

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TOWN.

Hartford lies between the meridians of $4^{\circ} 30'$ and $4^{\circ} 45'$ of west longitude, and between the parallels of $43^{\circ} 40'$ and $43^{\circ} 55'$ north latitude, and is bounded north by Norwich, east by Connecticut river,—which separates it from Lebanon, N. H.:—south by Hartland and west by Pomfret. It lies 42 miles southeast of Montpelier; 14 north of Windsor, and 14 northeast of Woodstock. The total area is about 46 square miles, or nearly 27000 acres.

Climate. The climate, like that of the State in general, is cold. The extremes of heat and cold are about 96° above, and 33° below, the zero on Fahrenheit's thermometer, the average annual temperature being about 43° . Observations made during the months of January and February 1885, at Hartford village, showed the minimum temperature for January to be 24° below zero, while that for February was 33° . The highest degree for January was 50° above zero: for February 36° , the hour of observation, 7 o'clock A. M. From January 4th to the 17th, the average temperature at 7 A. M., was 27° above zero. From the 1st to the 22d the temperature was not below zero, excepting on the 3d, when it fell 2° below, and on the 21st to 6° below. For fourteen days in February the temperature ranged from zero to 36° above, the average being 13° above. For the remaining fourteen days the temperature ranged from zero to 33° below, the average being 10° below.

Orvis Wills of West Hartford, furnishes the following average temperature for the month of February for fifteen years:

February, 1871, 17	degrees above.	February, 1879, 12½	degrees above.
.. 1872, 7¾ 1880, 19½
.. 1873, 11¾ 1881, 14½
.. 1874, 14½ 1882, 18
.. 1875, 6½ 1883, 17
.. 1876, 16½ 1884, 24
.. 1877, 17¾ 1885, 3
.. 1878, 14		

May 14th, 1834, frost killed the maple leaves. On the next day, snow fell to the depth of one foot. June 6th, 1816, snow fell half the day. At night the ground was frozen. The 7th was windy and cold. On the morning of the 8th snow covered the ground to the depth of several inches. Very little corn and English grain were raised in 1816. September 10th, the water in ponds and rivers froze to some thickness. Before the hills were denuded of the old forest growth, the crops of-

tener suffered from excessive wet, than by drouth. Since the hills have been literally scalped of trees, drouths are more frequent, that is, the soil is continuously dryer throughout the vernal season, than before the land was so extensively cleared as at present.¹ The lengthy drouths that sometimes occurred in early times arose from an entire absence of rain fall, while the continuous aridity of the soil at the present time is to be attributed, principally, if not entirely, to the cutting down of the forests, which threw off immense quantities of vapor into the atmosphere, and the exposing of the surface of the ground to the direct action of the sun and winds. Before the country was cleared, the whole surface of the ground was covered with leaves and logs, and these absorbed the rain, and the channels of outlet being obstructed, the water passed off slowly, during a rain storm, or when the snow was dissolved. Now, during the melting of the snow, and heavy rains, the water runs rapidly away; the streams are suddenly raised, and violent freshets succeed. When the snow is gone, or rain ceases, the soil soon becomes arid, the streams subside, mills cease to receive the necessary supply of water, springs and wells become dry, and the land half, or wholly naked, during the winter season, freezes to a great depth, which proves fatal to grass and shrubbery, and young fruit trees.

Rivers.—The rivers within the town are White and Queechey rivers. White river, called by the Indians, “Cascahnae,” or pure water, enters the town at the north west corner and runs south easterly through the town to its confluence with Connecticut river at White River Junction. Queechey, or Ottanquechee,² called by the early settlers, “Water-queechey” river, enters the town at the Pomfret or west line of the town, and flows in a southerly direction, and crosses the line into Hartland, about one mile and a half above its confluence with Connecticut river. Connecticut river washes the whole of the eastern side of the town. No town in the state is better supplied with pure wholesome water than

¹ Drouths of long duration occurred in this country at intervals prior to the time the land was extensively cleared, the most remarkable between 1620 and 1876, were as follows:—1621, 24 days; 1630, 41 days; 1657, 75 days; 1626, 80 days; 1674, 45 days; 1688, 81 days; 1694, 62 days; 1705, 40 days; 1715, 46 days; 1728, 61 days; 1730, 90 days; 1741, 72 days; 1749, 108 days; 1755, 42 days; 1762, 123 days; 1773, 80 days; 1791, 82 days; 1812, 28 days; 1856, 24 days; 1871, 42 days; 1875, 26 days; 1876, 26 days. In 1762 no rain from May 1st to Sept. 1st, and money was sent to England for hay and grain.

² On a map printed by John Gant, Albany, N. Y., entitled “a Chorographical map of the Northern Department of Northern America.” Waterquechee river is laid down under the name, “Quatoquechey river.”

The valley of the Ottanquechee covers an area of 150 square miles. This is rich in mineral and agricultural resources and is not surpassed in the State, in the beauty of its scenery—mountain, hill and valley. On this stream and its tributaries is a motive power of immense value, but a small portion of which is now utilized.

Hartford, and none more abundantly watered. The smaller streams are separated largely by hills ranging from 100 to 500 feet above the streams, consequently the descent is rather abrupt, and the streams run briskly between the divides, forming a natural drainage system through which the waters find their way to the rivers. Most of the streams have diminished in size as the forests have been cleared up, and some are entirely dried up in the summer time.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of the town is in general, a sandy loam. Still there is a variety of soil. The soil of the interval lands, is an alluvial deposit, thrifty and productive of large crops of corn, and other cereals, grass and garden vegetables. The alluvial deposit is however, not much in excess of one foot, and is underlaid by an admixture of coarse sand, and pebble stones, which render deep ploughing impracticable on account of the leachy nature of the subsoil; consequently top-dressing is becoming a very common system on other than clayey lands. Back from the intervals the land rises abruptly into hills, which present an irregular contour and somewhat broken aspect. The upland farms are not, in the main, inferior in productiveness to the interval farms. Fruit trees thrive better on the uplands, than near the rivers. There is but a small portion of land in the town that cannot be easily and profitably cultivated even to the apex of the highest hills. The hill farms afford the very best of pasturage, and something profitable is done in the dairy business on most of the farms in the town, as well as in stock raising.

Natural Fertilizers.—So long as the hills were crowded with forests, the low lands were constantly enriched from the neighboring eminences. The decay of trees, broken down by wind or succumbing to age, the decay of leaves annually falling, and of woodland plants constantly perishing, formed in the process of time a rich mold, which was washed down by summer rains, or gradually conveyed away by melting snows, and distributed over the surface, affording a never-failing supply of good manure. In many places the contour of the ground was such that the decaying substances accumulated in basin-like repositories, where, undisturbed by the elements, they annually received accessions of like material, which deposits are termed “muck-beds.” Numerous deposits of this kind are found in Hartford. Some of them are underlaid by a grayish tinted plastic marl.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

The principal rocks of the town are of a mica schist formation. Talcose schist exists to some extent. Of the three great ranges of tal-

cose schist in Vermont. the least enters the State in Springfield, passes out at the Weathersfield "Bow," re-enters in the south-east part of Hartford, and continues in Vermont until it terminates near Guildhall. Prof. Adams discovered a deposit of gneiss in Hartford, which was isolated from all other rocks. This was a portion of the middle range of gneiss which extends from Halifax to the Otta Quechee river. It is supposed that this projection of the gneiss to Hartford forms an anticlinal axis, underlying the calciferous mica schist.

A mile and a half southwest of White River Junction the rock is an indurated talcose schist with sulphurets of iron and copper in small veins scattered through it. A coarse rock, with black spots of argillaceous matter more or less calcarious is abundant about White River Junction. Along White river are found numerous blocks of the peculiar indurated black calcarious schist. There are obscure traces of stratification in it, and numerous large blotches of a black argillaceous matter which effervesces strongly with acid, are thickly strewed through it. A porphyritic hornblend is found southwest of White River Junction, and veins of quartz traverse the formation. At White River village a compact hornblend rock is interstratified with soft talcose slate. Analogous rocks are found on the way from this village to Norwich Center. — *Geology of Vermont*, Vol. I, pp. 465-519.

The minerals most common in the town are calcite, kyanite, quartz, pyrites, and feldspar. No minerals of commercial value, with the exception of a modicum of silver, have been found in Hartford. Some prospecting for silver ore was made several years ago on the farm now owned by George C. Brockway, near West Hartford village, but the enterprise ended abortively.¹

QUECHEE SPRING.

This spring occurs in the calciferous mica schist formation on a beautiful slope of land on the town poor farm, which is about two miles distant from Quechee village, and about the same distance from the village of West Hartford.

The water is strongly impregnated with muriate of soda and carbonate of lime, and traces of carbonate of soda and muriate of magnesia are plainly discernable. It is probable that iodine exists in the water in the state of iodic acid combined with one of the alkalies. The water from the springs has deposited beds of tufa several inches in thickness. It was by this deposit that the springs were first brought to public notice

¹ Mr. Levi Hazen of West Hartford, has collected one of the finest cabinets of minerals to be found in the State.

through the instrumentality of the Windsor County Natural History Society, about the year 1840. Subsequently, for a few years, the springs were visited by a large number of people who drank the water there, and carried it away with them, and claimed to be greatly benefitted by its use especially in the numerous varieties of scrofulous diseases.

About the year 1846, a company was formed for the purpose of laying a pipe from the springs to the village of West Hartford, with the view of erecting in that village a large hotel for the accommodation of guests who might seek the medicinal virtues of the water. The owner of the springs declined to sell upon any terms, and not long after the springs fell into disuse, and the waters, at the present time, have no utility beyond that of occasional use by the town's poor who are quartered in the immediate vicinity of the springs.

POT HOLES.

The existence of pot-holes in ledges of rock is regarded as proof that a cataract once existed at the spot. Hence, whenever they occur, rivers must have existed; in other words, streams once ran where pot-holes now are, and subsequently they wore out the valley to the depth at which they now run.

During the construction of the Vermont Central Railroad between West Hartford village and a point just west of the boundary line between Hartford and Sharon, a blast made in a rock cutting disclosed an enormous pot-hole seventeen feet deep, the fissure leading to it from the surface of the rock above being about six feet in length. Side by side within this hole lay two granite boulders. These were taken out by the workmen, who, not appreciating their great value, rolled them into the dump or embankment near by. This fact came to the engineers in some way, and they unearthed the buried treasures. One of these proved to be a beautiful sphere two feet four inches in diameter, and as perfect and symmetrical in outline as any piece of lathe work. The other was irregular in form, and nearly as large as its companion, but this was not removed. The story of this discovery having reached the ears of Prof. Edward Hitchcock, the celebrated geologist, he, with his class in Dartmouth college, made a journey to West Hartford to see this unequalled sphere of granite—Nature's own handiwork. Subsequently Gov. Paine, president of the Vermont Central Railroad, sent this stone by a two horse team to Burlington, Vt., where it was placed in front of the college buildings.

This stone, which "the builders did not refuse," was found at a spot at least sixty feet above White river. Who can tell how many centuries ago White river was coursing its way at that elevation above its present bed, or by what process those fragments of rock were encased in their rock-bound repository?¹

QUECHEE GULPH.

In addition to the attractiveness arising from the terraces upon the Otta Quechee river near Dewey's mills, another prominent and interesting object is found in the extensive gorge or chasm, at the head of which Dewey's mills are located. This is a channel cut through schistose rock some five hundred feet in length, one hundred in width, and varying in depth from fifty to one hundred and sixty-five feet. The Woodstock railroad crosses this chasm over a bridge, the track of which is one hundred and sixty-five feet above the bed of the river. This point is a popular resort, in summer-time, for picnic parties, and is much visited by tourists from all parts of the country.

TERRACES UPON OTTA QUECHEE RIVER AND WHITE RIVER.

The Otta Quechee river rises in Sherburne, passes through Bridgewater, Woodstock and Hartford, and unites with the Connecticut in North Hartland. * * * At Quechee village there is a very distinct basin. Southeast of the village near Dewey's factory, on the southeast side of the stream, there are seven very pleasant terraces, and four upon the opposite side. They are, perhaps, gorge terraces, as they are at the mouth of quite an extensive gorge and waterfall. In this very interesting region there is an old bed of the river upon the east side. * * * The river at its point of union with the Connecticut, modified the terraces of the latter stream. It has also carried away a large portion of the Connecticut's terraces at North Hartland. The river falls over strata of clay near its mouth, at least four times, and the amount of fall is from sixty to seventy feet.

The principal branch of White river arises from the Green Mountains in Hancock, Rochester and Pittsfield, passes through Stockbridge to Bethel, where it joins the other branch coming down from Roxbury; thence it follows the route of the Vermont Central railroad through Royalton, Sharon and Hartford, to White River Junction, where it unites with the Connecticut. * * * The first basin upon White river belongs to the ninth basin of the Connecticut, which extends from

¹ At Quechee village, just below the bridge over Otta Quechee river, a large isolated flat rock may be seen near the centre of which is a large pot-hole, and at one end of this rock is a well defined section of another pot-hole—both valuable illustrations of such structures.

Windsor to Norwich. It is quite short, extending only from White River Junction to a short distance west of White River village, yet the terraces are finely developed, especially where White river unites with the Connecticut, there being five terraces on the south side—the highest of which is composed of sand, and its summit is 209 feet above the Connecticut at the railroad bridge over White river—and four upon the north side. The second basin extends from White River village nearly to West Hartford, and is well lined with terraces upon both sides, their number being nowhere less than three, and never exceeding seven. Yet the number varies every half mile. The valley varies from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width. The third basin extends from a rocky barrier (Rocky mountain so-called) at West Hartford to a similar barrier, well marked, a mile southeast of Sharon.—Geology of Vermont, Vol. 1, pp. 122-123.

Of one of the terraces at White River Junction, Prof Hitchcock says: “At this place, (White River Junction), as universally in Vermont where two streams meet in a wide spread basin, terraces of various heights and extensive range are found. Upon the top of one of these terraces at an elevation of over 120 feet above the Connecticut river is a pond covering several acres, possessing no visible inlet, but belonging to the third class of ponds. Pond-lilies abound, and their roots form a strong net-work capable of sustaining the weight of a man. Vegetable matter has accumulated upon these roots to a considerable depth, and in spots alders and other shrubs grow luxuriantly. A person may safely walk several rods from what was evidently the original shore of the pond. As he walks, however, there is communicated to the ground upon which he walks a wave-like motion that visibly extends in every direction. Here the traveler may notice the process by which the jelly-like accumulations of matter, often met in swampy grounds, were formed. If the agencies now at work are not disturbed, a film of vegetable matter will ultimately extend over the entire surface of the pond, and afford a congenial spot for plants of larger growth, and in due time a swamp will usurp the place now occupied by this pond.”

This terrace was probably once the bed of White River, which then entered the Connecticut river below the present junction. Upon leaving White River Junction, via the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad, the tourist finds himself upon the second terrace from the Connecticut, at an elevation of thirty feet above the stream. The terraced hills that rise abruptly from the western side of the railroad and hide the view from the west, gradually recede upon approaching Norwich station. This road crosses the boundary line between Hartford

and Norwich about three and one-eighth miles north of White River Junction.

FLORA AND FAUNA OF THE TOWN.

The flora and fauna of the town are similar to those found in most of the towns bordering on White river. The white pine once common on the meadow lands and plains, and which was an object of special care, as shown by provisions contained in the charter of the town, and utilized with the greatest economy, has been in the march of civilization swept nearly out of existence. These trees in many places grew to a wonderful height, and were well adapted for masts. Trees were said to be found on the plains exceeding 200 feet in height, and one was found in Hanover 270 feet long. The pitch pine, or what is now termed "second growth," is found on sandy plains bordering the Connecticut and Otta Quechee rivers. The hemlock was once abundant in every section of the town. The first growth equalled the white pine in diameter, and in some instances in height. But few of these evergreens remain. Within the last fifty years they have been felled and sawed into timber and boards, or split into fence rails. The other evergreens, like hackmatacks, firs, and spruces, which are common in the northern portion of the State, are not found in this town. Every variety of the maple is found, and the sugar-maple has proved a source of great profit to our farmers. Thousands of pounds of sugar are annually made from the sap of the maple—the average yield to a tree being about four pounds. The beech, birch, oak and maple constitute the larger part of the hardwood forests. The black and white ash, the bass and the cherry, once abundant, have been ruthlessly felled, converted into lumber and exported for various uses. Our white ash has been shipped to California, and even to foreign countries. The poplar, which is quite plentiful, is now being converted into paper. The butternut is preserved mainly for its fruit, but it is extensively used in the finish of houses. The elm, which is the most majestic and beautiful shade tree in America, still exists to a limited extent, but its value as a tenacious and strong substance for carts, carriages, sled-beams, etc., has rendered it scarce. Indeed, the woodman's axe has nearly denuded our hills and valleys of their primitive glory and beauty. Wood for fuel is now so scarce and costly that a large number of the inhabitants of our villages burn but little else than Pennsylvania coal—Pennsylvania coal fields furnish fuel for our grates, and for our lamps—to warm, cheer and comfort us. The shrubby plants are our only compensation for the loss of our forests. The blackberry and raspberry bushes spring up in the

newly cleared fields; by the roadsides, in pastures, and about hedges and fences, and hundreds of bushels of their fruit are annually picked, to be made into jam, jellies, and preserves. Apple orchards are common, but our severe winters militate against the cultivation of this fruit, nor are we any more successful with plums and cherries. Strawberries are plentiful, but are mostly of the cultivated kind.

Of the fauna of our State, this town has its proportion of the fox, raccoon, woodchuck, grey, red and striped squirrel, mink, muskrat, rabbit, skunk and weasel. The assertion was made by Thomas Hobbes, a very profound thinker, that "war is the natural condition of our race." This predisposition to war is not confined to a war upon the genus homo, for man's inhumanity has been ventilated upon the inferior animals to such an extent that every variety of wild animals is now nearly extinct.

VILLAGES.

Hartford has four principal villages; first, Hartford, otherwise known as "White River Village;" second, Quechee; third, West Hartford; and fourth, White River Junction, all of which are post villages.

HARTFORD VILLAGE.

This is placed first in order for the reason that the first post office in the town was established in this village; also, because the Town Clerk's office is located here, which renders it a central point for the transaction of public business. Prior to 1840, the public business of the town was transacted at what is known as the "Centre of the Town," but in that year Hon. George E. Wales, then residing in Hartford village, was elected Town Clerk; consequently the business of that office was transferred to said village where it has ever since been continued. The town meetings, however, which had been held at the centre of the town for more than seventy years prior to the election of Mr. Wales as Town Clerk, were not held elsewhere until about the year 1872, since which time the meetings have been held alternately in Hartford, Quechee and White River Junction.

Hartford village has grown to its present proportions through the advantages afforded by its water-power, which has been well utilized since mills were erected at this point in 1795. This village now has the Town Clerk's office, the meeting-house of the Second Congregational Society, a flourishing public school, a post-office, five merchants' stores, a hotel, a large woolen mill, a manufactory of farm implements, a grist-mill, a carriage manufactory, a chair factory, several mechanic

shops, a circulating library, and contains not far from 500 inhabitants. This village was for several years the home of the late Andrew Tracy. Hon. Geo. E. Wales resided here from 1811 until his death in 1860. It is now the home of the oldest man in Hartford, if not the oldest in Windsor county. I allude to Phineas P. Fisher, who is now 93 years of age, and still possesses vigor sufficient to enable him to support himself by manual labor, with some help from the town.

Among the earlier inhabitants, were Josiah Tilden, Edward Kneeland, Bani Udall, Jonathan Bugbee, Abijah Taft, Justin C. Brooks, Nathan Gere, John Grout, Erastus Clarke, Ira Moore, Wyllys Lyman, Walter Pease, Alvan Bailey, David Trumbull and Wright Porter.

Hartford village is pleasantly situated for residences and is accessible by the Central Vermont railway.

QUECHEE VILLAGE.¹

The village of Quechee, now the most important village in the town in respect to manufactures and the wealth of its inhabitants, is located on the Otta Quechee river, and on the line of the Woodstock railway, seven miles from White River Junction and seven miles from Woodstock. The river here affords a fine water-power, and upon the banks of the stream, which now turns many wheels, were erected the first mills employed in the town to perform the work of drudgery incident to the building up of new settlements. As early as 1765, the proprietors of the town voted to give 600 acres of land bordering on Quechee river, and centering on the falls, to aid in the erection of a saw-mill and grist-mill. A saw-mill was erected prior to 1769. In 1774 action was taken to encourage the erection of a grist-mill, which was, not long after, accomplished, and thus the inhabitants of the town were relieved from the onerous task of taking their grain to Charleston, N. H., to be ground. This was the inception of the work of utilizing the water-power which has resulted in giving to the village of Quechee the fine manufacturing establishments now owned and operated by A. G. Dewey & Co., and J. C. Parker & Co., and promoting the growth of other industries, which have served to bring wealth and material growth and prosperity to the village, which now has the meeting-houses of the Congregational Society and of the Methodist Society recently organized, several stores, two fine factories for the manufacture of woollen goods, a grist-mill, a tannery, mechanic shops, and about 100 private dwellings, including those at Dewey's Mills.

¹ Named from the river on which it is located.

Quechee village is noted as having been the residence of several of the most eminent and most highly honored citizens of the town during their life time. Among these were the late Joseph Marsh, who was the first lieutenant-governor elected in Vermont, and prominent, not only in the political affairs of Hartford and Windsor county, but also, in those of the State, for nearly forty years; the late Hon. Andrew Tracy; the late Hon. John Porter, Judge of Probate for Hartford District, and an incumbent of many other offices of trust and honor; the late Hon. Albert G. Dewey, a highly esteemed citizen, a successful manufacturer, and, for many years, prominently identified with town affairs; and the late Hon. William Strong, who was sheriff of Windsor county; a representative of Hartford in the General Assembly; a member of Congress; a judge of the Supreme Court of Windsor county; a member of the Council of Censors, and an incumbent of other less important offices. (See biographical sketches of the above named persons in another portion of this history). Quechee is the birth-place of Hon. Charles W. Porter, the present Secretary of State of Vermont. It is the place of residence of Hon. J. C. Parker, the present treasurer of the Vermont Agricultural Society, and one of the board of State prison directors; of Hon. Henry Safford, the present capable and efficient overseer of the poor; of Hon. Wm. S. Dewey, and John J. Dewey, Esq., successful and wealthy manufacturers. Among the older citizens now residing in Quechee, are Harvey Thomas, a well-to-do farmer; Charles Tinkham, for many years a successful merchant, and for twenty years the postmaster in this village; and Charles R. Whitman, chairman of the board of selectmen, from 1871 to 1888. Among those who have passed away, were Nathaniel Thomas, Shubel Russ, Abel Marsh, Elkanah Sprague, Abel Barron, Oscar Barron, Theophilus Cushing, Daniel Marsh, James Udall, Lionel Udall, Elijah Mason (grandfather of Mrs. President Garfield), John Marsh, Philip Dimmick and John Bliss.

WEST HARTFORD.

This village is located on the Central Vt. railroad, about seven miles north west of White River Junction, and occupies a portion of the one thousand acres of land granted by the early proprietors of the township to Thomas Hazen, in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars which his son Joshua hired for the use of the proprietors, which money was sent to New York for the purpose of procuring Letters Patent from the Government of New York. Mr. Thomas Hazen subsequently acquired 560 acres adjoining the said grant, making altogether a tract of 1560 acres. Just previous to his death Mr. Hazen

divided this tract of land, giving to each one of his twelve children 120 acres, and reserving for a homestead an equal portion. More than one-half of the whole tract (1560 acres) is now owned and occupied by the lineal descendants of Mr. Hazen, among whom are Silas, Willis, and Alice, children of the late Levi Hazen, Alice and Bertha, grandchildren of Levi's, and Levi son of John Hazen, now deceased.

This village contains about thirty-five dwelling houses, one church edifice, two stores, hotel, post-office, school house, saw mill, a depot and other business interests. It has become the trading centre, and shipping point for many of the farmers and other residents of Pomfret, Sharon and Norwich. It is noted as being the birth place of several men who have attained prominence in various walks of life. Among these may be mentioned the late Brigadier General William B. Hazen, who achieved an enviable reputation during the recent civil war, and during the last six years of his life held the honorable position of chief signal officer in the U. S. service. Also Col. Alba M. Tucker, who is prominently identified with railway interests in Indiana and Ohio. Among those who have lived in this village during a portion of their lives, I will mention the late Hon. David M. Camp, who in 1836 was elected lieut.-governor of Vermont, and ex-officio president of the first senate. Col. Joel Marsh, who won his military title by service in the revolutionary war; and carried on the business of distilling cider brandy on the premises recently bought by Mr. Frank Wheeler. Hon. C. C. P. Holden, now a wealthy and influential citizen of Chicago, lived in this village several years during his boyhood. Francis W. Savage, an extensive land owner, and conspicuous in town affairs, kept a public house for many years, where W. H. Gile, now lives. John Downer, an enterprising and very intelligent man, lived for more than thirty years with his son-in-law, Lucius Hazen, in the house now owned and occupied by Silas H. Hazen, Esq.

Among those people who lived in West Hartford fifty years ago, and were then in the prime of manhood, were Capt. Levi Hazen, Doctor David Ingraham, Reuben Hazen, Dr. Ira Tenney, David Hazen, Eliphaz Hunt, Abel Camp, Abel Howard, Baxter B. Newton, Zavan Hazen, Stephen Thurston, Reuben Wills, Stephen S. Downer, Lucius Hazen, Thomas and Dea. Solomon Crandall, Dea. Burpee Prouty, S. A. Ballard, Dea. Samuel Dutton, James Wade, David Wilson, Orange Bartlett and Alvin Tucker. Most of these men lived to a good old age. They have passed from life to death.

“ Like pilgrims to the appointed place we tend ;
The world's an inn, and death the journeys end.”—*Dryden*.

GREAT FLOOD OF 1867.

The following account of an extraordinary calamity that happened to the village of West Hartford, Feb'y 10th, 1867, is compiled from articles written for the Vermont Journal, and Boston Journal, by the writer of this history, who was an eye-witness to the scenes herein described.

For more than eighty years the inhabitants living in the White river valley have been very much disturbed by the freshets that annually occur, and which are usually very destructive to property. The freshets of both winter and summer are much more severe than they were before the forests were cleared away from the hills and the valleys. Whatever snow is on the ground during a thaw in winter melts rapidly and the water runs quickly to the streams. The same result follows the heavy rain storms of summer and autumn, but with more serious consequences during the continuance of storms.¹ During winter freshets, White river sometimes rises fifteen to twenty feet above low water mark and has been known to rise sixteen feet in the space of one hour, when covered with ice. At such times it sweeps away bridges, buildings, and all else in its way.

The greatest and most disastrous freshet ever known in the valley of White river occurred on Sunday morning February 10th, 1867, during which the village of West Hartford was inundated, a large amount of property destroyed, and one person was drowned. For several days preceding the calamity the weather had been warm, and the snow melted rapidly away, and the inhabitants became greatly alarmed, but still neglected to move their property to places of greater security. On the evening of the 9th a heavy rain storm set in and continued unabated until past midnight. Before day-break the wind veered from the south into the north-west, and the temperature of the air fell nearly 40 degrees. At 7 o'clock, a. m., on the 10th, a breakage in the ice commenced about one mile above the village of West Hartford and extended, in about twenty minutes, to a point of rocks situated in an abrupt bend of the river about a half-mile below the bridge crossing. There was not a sufficient quantity of water to force the ice past the point of rocks named, consequently the whole body of ice was suddenly checked, thereby forming a dam which caused the water to set back to such an extent that in less than twenty minutes thereafter sixteen houses in the village were submerged above the first floor, and their occupants driven either out of doors or to the upper stories of their dwellings.

The scene beggars description. A panic seized the minds of those in danger. It was difficult to determine whether safety depended upon remaining indoors, or upon reaching some place outside above the waters. In some cases there was no alternative, because the houses were surrounded by water, and there was no means of escape. There were almost unparalleled instances of female heroism and bravery, and men performed daring and noble deeds in behalf of their neighbors and friends. There were miraculous escapes from death. Many people were surprised in bed, and had barely time to fly in their nightdress to places of greater safety. Mr. Albert Woodbury and his wife were awakened by the crashing ice, and on looking out of a window saw that their house was walled in by ice, and their bed-room floor was covered with water nearly one foot deep. They waded out of their sleeping room, ascended to the chamber, and finally descended from the chamber window on steps cut in the ice.

¹ The summer freshets usually occur in the month of June. These are destructive to all growing crops. Occasionally there is a great freshet in the fall of the year. That of October, 1869 was very disastrous in its effects.

Mr. Charles Beckwith carried his wife and two children some distance from his house through two feet of water and floating ice. But a few minutes later his house was walled in by huge cakes of ice, some of which lay as high as the eaves of his house. His barn was crushed into kindling wood.

Mr. William Renahan and family were not awakened until the water was more than one foot deep in their bedroom. This family escaped through a chamber window, on to a shed roof and thence to a bank by a board walk. Mr. Thomas Carr and family were met at the outer door of their house by the rising flood, but escaped without trouble. Dr. Laban Tucker and family were aroused from slumber by a very unceremonious thumping of ice against a corner of their house. They sprang from bed and on reaching the outside door found that the water was nearly three feet deep in the highway fronting their house. Mrs. Tucker seized her little daughter and heroically waded through the stream, a distance of three rods to land, but the effort was so great that she had barely strength to reach the steps of the church, opposite her home, where she and her child were found soon after by Willie H. Tucker, a son of the writer. The little girl was clad only by her night dress, and both mother and child suffered intensely. Dr. Tucker, after liberating his valuable horse and cow from the stable, returned into the house, but before he had completed arrangements to leave the water had risen to a height that precluded the possibility of leaving the house. He was taken about noon from his chamber window into a boat, and joined his wife in safety.

Allen Hayes and family were unable to effect their escape from the house before the flood had surrounded the house. They fled into a chamber from which they were taken away by some boatmen. The water was eight feet deep in Mr. Hayes' barns. He lost three good horses, two cows, one yoke of oxen and twenty sheep. The house of F. F. Holt was filled with water and surrounded by ice above the windows of the first story. A large blacksmith's shop that stood on the bank of the river opposite Mr. Holts' house, made him a morning call and announced its visit by knocking in the parlor windows, and moving his house a short distance southward. Mrs. Holt had left the house the night before. Mr. Holt lost a yoke of oxen and a fine cow.

Mrs. Nancy Hazen and family escaped through a window in the north end of her house, after seeing her barn and other buildings swept away. Silas Hazen, who lives near the bridge crossing, lost one hundred and forty-five blooded Merino sheep, considerable hay and grain, and his buildings were badly damaged. Mr. S. S. Downer and family who lived in Mr. Hazen's house, were taken from the house in a boat. The covered bridge that had braved many hard freshets succumbed to this. It was lifted bodily from its foundation, and carried several hundred feet down the river. This bridge was erected in 1827-28.

Mr. Henry West, merchant, while going from his store was caught by the flood and swept against a maple tree, which he resolutely grasped and climbed, where he remained an hour. He became chilled and maintained his position with difficulty. The water was rushing past the tree, and a fall would have been sure death for him. Finally, a large feed box was discovered in a barn opposite to the tree. Ropes were attached to this box, which was carefully floated under the branches of the tree, and Mr. West got into the box and was hauled to the barn in a half-frozen condition.¹ The houses of Mr. Hoyt Hazen, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Seymour Hazen were flooded. Mr. Hoyt Hazen saved a valuable cow by driving her into his dining room.

One incident of this freshet was of a lamentable nature. I allude to the untimely death of Miss Frankie Williamson. Mr. Williamson's house was located within a few feet of the river. The water had risen to the floor of the house, and the ice had torn away one corner of the house. Soon the floors of the house were forced upward. Death stared the occupants in the face. There seemed no safety except in flight. Miss Williamson chose this course, and in company with Col. S. E. Pingree, left the house. The water was then but about six inches deep in front of the house. They waded safely through this and were nearly to dry land, when they were struck by a strong current of water and forcibly separated. Miss Williamson, with admirable presence of mind grasped hold of a stone-fence post as she was forced along by the flood, to which she bravely clung till the rising water reached her neck. Then, just as she reached one hand out to catch

¹To the writer of this history, the recollection of the sorrowful scenes of that day is attended with the pleasing memory and reflection that he was instrumental in providing the means by which Mr. West so narrowly escaped death.

a rope thrown her, the post gave way, and alas, she disappeared beneath the angry waters, never more to be seen alive. Her death cast a gloom over the entire community.

Col. Pingree was swept down by the flood to a gate by Mr. Silas Hazen's barn, and this, with a superhuman effort, he grasped, and being intrepid in danger, he gradually battled his way to the margin of the water, from which he was taken by kindly hands. Thus in one brief hour, sixteen families were rendered homeless, and one family deprived of a young and much loved member.

The flood subsided to some extent during the succeeding twelve hours, and the aspect of the scene was hideous and discouraging. The highways were blocked by ice. The interior of the inundated dwellings presented a sorrowful sight. Valuable books, pictures, musical instruments, carpets, furniture, much prized souvenirs, were irretrievably ruined; but the end was not yet.

On the 14th of February, and before any material efforts had been made to restore order, the water rose higher than ever before, and created another panic; but on the succeeding day it began to subside, and retired to the bounds of its old channel. Immediate efforts were put forth to recover the body of Miss Williamson. The work continued for thirteen days, during which time the scene of the disaster was visited by thousands of people, many of whom came a hundred miles. Hundreds of men came prepared to assist in restoring order and to search for the lost one. At length on the 13th day the body was found lying near the river under about six feet of ice.

It is worthy of record that several so-called "spiritual mediums" were called to designate the place where the body of Miss Williamson might be found, but they signally failed to determine the point. But what mediums of the "*genus homo*" could not discover, was determined by the instinct of the feline race. On the morning of Feb. 22d, after a light fall of snow, a gentleman, who was interested in discovering the body, on looking over the field of ice, below the old bridge site, observed a large number of cats' tracks all converging to a common centre from many different directions. Knowing the proclivities of this animal for the human body in a death state, he at once inferred that the body of Miss W. must be near this place. His suggestions led to a search at that exact place, and the body was soon found a few feet from the spot where the tracks converged.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.¹

This village owes its present importance and its growth to the construction of the various railways which centre at that point. It is now the most important railway centre north of Boston, and must ever maintain that supremacy. The altitude of the village above the ocean is 335 feet.

It was at this point that the committee of six persons sent hither by the grantees of the township in the autumn of 1761, "to view the township and lay out the first division of land," began their work, and two months later reported at Windham, Connecticut, the result of their labor. Suffice it to say that the land selected by the committee embraced that on which White River Junction and White River village are located. However sanguine Prince Tracey and his five associates in that exploration might have been as to the future of their grant, it is doubtful whether they would have credited, even a revelation from heaven, that within the life of the third or fourth generation of their

¹ That portion of White River Junction which lies on the north side of White river bore the name of "Lyman's Point" until the Central, Passumpsic and Northern railroads were completed, since which time the territory on both sides of the river has been called White River Junction.

successors, the march of civilization would obliterate the landmarks established by them, defined alone by blazed trees, convert their trail along the river borders into costly lines of railways having their terminus on the very ground selected by them for the first division [and that, within the radius of a few chains' length from where their first camp fire was lighted], the then unbroken wilderness would be transformed into a scene of active life, enterprise and prosperity, such as now presents itself to every attentive observer at White River Junction, and indicates an era of progressive civilization.

With the name of White River Junction, will ever be associated the names of Elias Lyman, 3d, and Col. Samuel Nutt. The first was grandfather of Mrs. Mary (Lyman) Allen, daughter of the late Lewis Lyman, and also of Misses Louise and Lizzie Lyman, daughters of the late Geo. Lyman, Esq. Elias Lyman, 3d, commenced life for himself as a flatboatman on the Connecticut river. From this vocation he passed, by degrees, to the occupation of a merchant, and settling on the north side of White river near its confluence with the Connecticut river, about the year 1793, he soon became widely known, and by a life of energy and enterprise attained to a handsome fortune. Col. Samuel Nutt in early manhood commenced boating on the Connecticut river. He subsequently became the owner of boats, and also the builder of river and canal boats, and in the meantime purchased the land which he lived to see occupied by the stations, offices and other buildings erected by the railway companies, and many dwelling houses besides his own.

White River Junction has a fine union railway station which contains the most commodious and best furnished restaurant and dining room to be found in New England. It is managed by Mr. E. A. Dunton, than whom no more capable and obliging caterer can be found. "Plenty of time!" is his assuring exclamation to the traveler at his table. This village has the meeting houses of the Roman Catholic, Methodist, Universalist and Episcopal churches; an extensive cracker and confectionery manufactory; two printing establishments; a fine hotel; two drug stores; a national bank with a capital stock of \$100,000; a savings bank; an Odd Fellows hall; a steam grist mill; granite curbing and marble monumental works; a wholesale jewelry store; numerous dry goods, clothing and hardware stores, railway shops and offices; two insurance agencies; three lawyers; two physicians, and several mechanics. Twenty-four dwelling houses, mills and stores were erected in this village in 1885. Among the prominent men who have lived and died in this village may be mentioned Dr. Samuel J. Allen; Geo. Lyman, Esq., for many years postmaster, and N. B. Safford, Esq., for

many years the treasurer of the Vermont State Agricultural Society ; for several years postmaster of this village and an extensive and successful farmer. He was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of the extensive pulp and paper mills built at Olcott Falls.

Centreville is a hamlet located on White river about midway between Hartford village and West Hartford. It has a grist mill and saw mill, school house and a dozen dwelling houses.

Christian Street is a hamlet lying between Hartford village and Norwich. The only manufacturing business carried on there is that of brick-making by Mr. Edward N. Gillett.

Dothan and Jericho are hamlets located in the northern part of the town. The names of these two hamlets were given to them by Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, who, many years ago, preached in that section. Mr Hutchinson gave the name "Goshen" to that portion of the town where the brothers George and Norman Newton now reside. The section known as "Church Hill" was so named for the reason that it comprised one of the lots that were pitched by the selectmen to the church right.

Russtown is a hamlet on the road leading from Hartford village to Windsor via. George Pease's and Mrs. Daniel Simond's residences. Several of the Rust family reside in that section, and some of the descendants of Daniel Pinneo, who was one of the earliest settlers in the town.

Olcott Falls,¹ the latest settled hamlet in the town, is located on the Passumpsic railroad, two miles north of White River Junction, and is the location of the pulp and paper mills of the Olcott Falls Corporation. It is in the newly formed school district No. 11 ; is growing in population rapidly, and will ere long rank as one of the principal villages in the town, and may become within the next decade the most important village in the town. (See Article on Manufactories and Mills).

¹ On a map printed by John Gant, Albany, N. Y., entitled "A Chorographical Map of the Northern Department of Northern America," these falls are designated as "White Falls." The date of the publication of this map does not appear on the map, but it was probably published a short time after the erection of Cumberland county by the New York government.

CHAPTER III.

MEASURES TO PROMOTE AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN.

Every available method was resorted to by the grantees to promote an early and rapid settlement of the township. The grantees were all inhabitants of the colony of Connecticut, and they sought purchases of their rights in that and other colonies, and offered apparently tempting inducements to influence emigration hither; but, notwithstanding the inherent proclivity evinced by the Yankee to better his fortune, and to emigrate to new and uncultivated lands, it was two years after the grant before a settlement was made in the township. The proprietors, however, held meetings regularly, either in Windham or in Lebanon, Ct., and continued to legislate upon the affairs of the grant. After disposing of the first division of land they turned their attention to laying out highways, running out the boundary lines of the township, enforcing the collection of taxes from delinquents and making a second division of land. Prior to this, however, several of the charter members had deeded their shares to others who were more hopeful in the venture. But few of the proprietors, or original grantees, ever visited the town, and not more than half a dozen of them made a permanent settlement in the township. Some of those who absented themselves, but retained possession to a late day, and some of those who came into the township, neglected to pay their taxes, and consequently, their land was distrained, advertised and sold to make the arrearages good. The following exhibits the measures taken by the proprietors to promote settlements in the town:

March 9th, 1762, Prince Tracy was chosen clerk and treasurer; Samuel Williams, Prince Tracy and James Flint, assessors; Silas Phelps, Moses Hebard and Joseph Blanchard, collectors. At this meeting the collectors were instructed to sell the land of all delinquent tax-payers. It was also voted that there should be a premium of sixpence for each bushel of wheat, rye or Indian corn raised in Hartford the next year (1763). Also voted that the treasurer should pay back the three shillings to those who paid the same and got left out of the charter.

Nov. 3d, 1762, the proprietors voted to make a second division of land of 100 acres to each right, and after reserving one lot in the most convenient place for the first settled minister, then those proprietors or their assigns who would go on to the township the next summer, or fall, should have their choice of said lots without reserve: and that all said lots not thus taken up should be distributed by lottery to the rest of the proprietors as the first division were. Mr. John Spencer and Mr. Oliver Brewster, were chosen a committee to make said division. It was also voted to sell the rights of delinquent tax-payers; also, that

Prince Tracy should endeavor to get the taxes which were in Maj. Joseph Blanchard's hands; also, procure a law-book of the laws of said province of New Hampshire for the proprietors' use. (Maj. Blanchard then resided in the province of New Hampshire, and was a tax collector.)

March 8th, 1763, the board of town officers embraced several quasi military officers, viz.: Capt. Wm. Clark, moderator; Lieut. Prince Tracy, clerk and treasurer; Lieut. Prince Tracy and Lieut. Hezekiah Huntington, assessors; Lieut. Huntington and Maj. Joseph Blanchard, collectors.

The first warning for a proprietors' meeting that was entered upon the records read as follows:

"These are to warn all the proprietors of the township of Hartford in the province of Newhampshear to meet at the house of Capt. Jonathan Barker, innholder in Lebanon in the colony of Connecticut on the 20th day of April next at nine of the clock in the morning to conclude whether they will do anything further to encourage settlers to go on to said town the next summer * * * and proceed to lay out the whole township, and chuse a committee to take care of the pine timber—also to agree on some easier way to warn meetings for the future, and do any other business proper." This was signed by Prince Tracy, William Clark and Samuel Terry, who were chosen Selectmen at the town meeting of March 8th, 1763, and dated March 20th, 1763.

At the meeting so warned it was voted that the further conditions on which the proprietors should hold their choice of lots in the second division should be that each one should clear up and sow down to grain or grass four acres the first year, and so continue to do for three years successively.

The last record made by Prince Tracy in the proprietors' book of records was of the proceedings at the meeting of Dec. 21st, 1763. The next record made by him was entered in a pamphlet-book entitled, "A Book of Town Votes for the Town of Hartford, in the Province of New Hampshear," and is a record of proceedings at Windham, March 13th, 1764. The last record ever made by Mr. Tracy as town clerk, was entered in this pamphlet-book, and this was the record of the last meeting held by the proprietors in Connecticut.

The records of the town now passed into the hands of the newly chosen clerk, Benajah Strong, but no further record was entered on the pages of the pamphlet-book until March 8th, 1768, when this book was again brought into use by Elijah Strong, who was then elected town clerk and thus filled the dual offices of town and proprietors' clerk. In the meantime the records of the proprietors were made in a new and larger book, now known as "Book A of the proprietors' records," which was opened Oct. 19th, 1764, with the record of the warning issued for the first meeting held within the town which occurred Dec. 3d, 1764, five months prior to the last meeting held in Connecticut.

DATE OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Thompson, in his "History of Vermont," fixes the date of the first settlement of Hartford to have been in 1764, when Elijah Strong and his brothers moved into the town. Had Mr. Thompson, or those persons from whom he derived his information on this point, studied the records of the town in a careful manner, he, or they, could not have failed to discover the fact that the first settlement occurred as early, at least, as the spring of 1763.

At a proprietor's meeting, held Nov. 3d, 1762, it was voted that those proprietors, or their assigns, who should enter on, possess and improve the one hundred acre lots of the second division, the next summer or fall, should have their choice of lots in said division. That this proposition induced emigration to the township as early as the spring of 1763, is shown by the record of a warning calling a meeting of the proprietors to be held in Windham, Conn., at the inn of Samuel Badger, Dec. 21, 1763. One article in said warning is as follows :—

"Likewise to hear and examine the evidences of those men *who have been* at labor in said town *this summer past, or fall*, whether they have performed the conditions on which they were to take their choice of those hundred acre lots."

At the proprietors' meeting held pursuant to this warning, satisfactory reports were made by said settlers, and their accounts were adjusted accordingly. Further evidence is found in the fact that the proprietors in 1763, built a large skow ferry boat sufficiently strong to carry men and horses and carts, and this was placed in the Connecticut river near where Alonzo Nutt now lives. But I have recently discovered other important evidence on this point, as will be seen by the following copy of a certificate made by one of the few proprietors who came into the town to effect a permanent settlement therein.

∴ HARTFORD, October, 27 1763.

These may certifie all Persons whome it may concern, that Benjamin Wright, one of the proprietors of Sd. Hartford, persuant to the vots of the proprietors did enter upon sd land in order to setel thearin the year 1763, and have made coyce of the hundred achor lot No 1 Lying on the south side of the road that goette from the great river (Connecticut) toward pomphrit (Pomfret), for the first devision Lot caled No 8, and also have picked on No 2 agoining for the hundred akor Lot called No 6 from Whit river down Connecticut river. The first pick mad for the Lot orignely Cap Wm Clark's, the second orignely Benj Wright's Junr. as witness my hand.

Test BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

This certificate establishes two facts—first, that a settlement was made in the town in 1763, and secondly, that Benjamin Wright was, at

least, one of the first settlers, if not the very first settler. I am able to adduce still further tangible evidence on this point. In May, 1765, certain of the proprietors petitioned the New York government for Letters Patent, and in furtherance of their design they sent to New York a certificate of sundry expenses they had incurred in procuring a charter, laying out their lands, &c., and referring to the immigration that had taken place they say:—

“In the Sumer 1763, There was Ten persons which Entered on the said Town and Laboured in the same the said Sumer. And in the year 1761 There was four Persons have moved on the said Town with their famelys and there Dwells Ever since. And the said Ten continue to Improve the said Second Sumer; & others Did Enter on; and this Present Spring 10 men have Gone on to Improve and about 10 others Intend to Go Imediately.”

I apprehend that the statement above made is, in the main, true; but the clause relating to four families having moved into the town in 1761, should be taken *cum grano salis*. The charter was not granted until July 4th, 1761, and the first committee sent into the township by the proprietors to locate the first division of lots did not conclude their labors until late in the fall of 1761, therefore; it is not probable that any one or more of the proprietors moved into the town prior to 1763, for permanent settlement. There may have been and probably there was squatters in the township—hunters and trappers, perhaps—even before the charter was granted.

Some of the oldest persons living in the town in 1872, entertained the opinion that Benjamin Wright was the first actual settler, and that he moved into the town in 1763. Miss Parthena Tilden, a grand daughter of Stephen Tilden, the elder, informed the writer, in 1872, that when a child, she often heard her relatives conversing on this subject, and they generally asserted that Mr. Wright was the first settler, and that he built and lived in the first house ever erected in the town, and this was located near Connecticut river, not far below the mouth of White river. In the first division of land among the proprietors by lottery, in 1761, Mr. Benjamin Wright drew lot “No. 14,” up White river on the north side. He subsequently owned nearly every other lot contained in the first division that bordered upon the north side of White river. The hundred acre lots “No. 1” and “No. 2,” mentioned in the foregoing certificate by Mr. Wright, were selected by him by virtue of his having purchased of Benjamin Wright, Jr., lot “No. 6” of the first division, and of Capt. Wm. Clarke, lot “No. 8” of the first division, together with all their undivided land in the town. He was, therefore, entitled, under the vote passed by the proprietors, to make a pitch of two hundred acres, and

his pitch comprised the land embraced in the farms now owned respectively by Charles Ballard, David Wright and George Pease.

It is probable that Mr. Benjamin Wright built his first house either on lot "No. 6," or "No. 8." The testimony of Miss Tilden is sufficient to assure us on this point. Mr. Roswell Marsh, a grandson of Gov. Joseph Marsh, wrote, in 1870, that the first settlement in the town was made at the mouth of White river. This is rather indefinite, but construing it to mean "*near the mouth of White river,*" lot "No. 6," south of White river, would come within the limit so defined.

It is deemed proper to be thus particular in the exhibition of recorded and traditional evidence concerning the first settlement of the town, in order to correct present misapprehension, and fix with precision for all future time, the date of this event, which has been heretofore, as much a matter of doubt and speculation as the more important event, viz: the date of the organization of the town.

FIRST MEETINGS HELD IN THE TOWN.

It is a matter of record that Elijah, Solomon and Benajah Strong, Jonathan Marsh, Noah Dewey and Benjamin Wright, together with their families, were located in the town as early as the summer of 1764. Tradition says that they came from Lebanon, Connecticut, to Hartford, via Northampton and Greenfield, Mass., to the Hinsdale and "Number Four" forts, thence up the Connecticut river route, via Windsor, to the mouth of White river, bringing along, on horseback, their household goods and farming implements.

By law and custom, whenever the actual settlers in a township came to own one sixteenth part of the whole number of rights or shares in said township, they might draw the meetings of the proprietors within the limit of the township. The number of proprietors' shares in Hartford was sixty-four, consequently the settlers above named constituted more than the necessary quorum, and therefore, in accordance with the law, they made application to one of his majesty's justices of the province of New Hampshire requiring him to issue a warning for a meeting of the proprietors within said township. The petition was granted and the following warning was posted, viz:—

Whereas, application has been made to me the subscriber, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the province of New Hampshire, by the owners of more than one-sixteenth part of the township of Hartford in the province aforesaid, requiring a meeting to be warned of said proprietors on Monday the third day of December next, for the cotents and purposes hereinafter mentioned:

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

2d. To choose a proprietors' clerk, proprietors' treasurer, and collector, assessors, &c.

3dly. To see if the proprietors will do anything with regard to the speedy settlement of said township, and to choose a committee for said business.

4thly. To see if they will do anything with respect to the laying out roads and clearing roads throughout the township.

5thly. To see what methods the proprietors will come into with regard to calling meetings for the future of said proprietors, and do all such other things as ye said proprietors at their said meetings shall see meet.

These are therefore in his majesty's name to notify and warn ye said proprietors to assemble and meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Solomon Strong in said Hartford on Monday ye third day of December next at one of ye clock afternoon, to vote and act—all ye aforesaid articles as you at your said meeting shall see fit.

Dated October 19th, 1764.

(Signature omitted).

Pursuant to the above notice a meeting was held at the house of Solomon Strong, which was near the centre of the town. The record of the proceedings is as follows, viz:—

“At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Hartford in the province of New Hampshear, legally warned and holden in said Hartford, December ye third, 1764.

Chosen, Mr. Noah Dewey, moderator.

Chosen, Mr. Elijah Strong, proprietors' clerk.

Chosen, Mr. Solomon Strong, proprietors' treasurer.

Chosen, Mr. Elijah Strong, collector.

Chosen, Mr. Noah Dewey, Benajah Strong, Solomon Strong, Elijah Strong, and Jonathan Marsh, committee.

Voted, that all those proprietors that will clear three acres and stock well with grain or grass within one year from this time shall have their liberty to pick their hundred acre lot that is already laid out.

Voted, that all those proprietors that will come with their families within one year from this time or clear and fence and manure four acres, or any that now have their family here, or have already cleared four acres, shall have liberty to pick their interval or meadow land.

Voted, that they would do something about laying out and clearing highways.

Voted, that each proprietor should work four days at clearing highways by the first day of September next, or pay sixteen shillings lawful money.

Voted, that Mr. Solomon Strong should see that the fore voted tax should be laid out in clearing said highways, except enough to pay for laying out said roads.

Voted, that the proprietors shall for the future warn the proprietors' meetings by putting a writing on the sign-post in Hartford in New Hampshear, and in Windham, or in Lebanon in Connecticut, at least twelve days before said meeting.

Voted, that the proprietors' clerk shall keep the law book that belongs to the proprietors, and the Charter, and all other public writings that belong to the proprietors.

Voted, that this meeting should be adjourned to the first Monday in May next at one of the clock afternoon, at the dwelling house of Mr. Solomon Strong, and said meeting was accordingly adjourned."

LAST MEETING HELD IN CONNECTICUT.

At a meeting of the proprietors held in Lebanon, Connecticut, Mch. 19, 1765, it was voted that the proprietors' meetings for the future should be held in Hartford. Elijah Strong was chosen proprietors' clerk, and Jonathan Marsh, Ebenezer Gillett and Elijah Strong proprietors' committee. It was also voted that the committee should see "that the proprietors' debts be paid, taxes collected, and paid to the treasurer, warn proprietors' meetings, receive of the former treasurer and clerk all the former records, law books, charter, plans and all other papers, and give a receipt therefor." The proceedings closed with the choice of Prince Tracy as treasurer, to succeed Solomon Strong, who was elected treasurer at the meeting of Dec. 3rd, 1764. Prior to this last date all the town and proprietors' public business had been transacted alternately at Windham and Lebanon, Ct. But their growing interests in the new township resulting from an increase of population, and the need of the presence of a board of civil authority to manage municipal affairs, together with an increasing demand for more extended facilities in the way of roads, bridges and other internal improvements, compatible with the best interests of all concerned, led to a transfer of all the business of the proprietors to the township. Henceforth, as in the past, the administration of the municipal affairs of the proprietors and those pertaining to the town proper, was vested in the same individuals, but the legislative acts performed by each organization, though recorded for many years by the same clerk, were recorded in separate books from the date of the first meeting, Aug. 26th, 1761, until the final closing up of the proprietors' affairs in 1832, when, by a vote of the town, the proprietors' records passed from the hands of the proprietors' clerk to the archives of the town. The records made in the small pamphlet book, which has been referred to, related exclusively to the election of town officers at the annual meetings held in March, until March, 1770, when Elijah Strong began to record on its pages the legislative acts of the town which he and his successor in that office continued to do until 1778. But Mr. Strong, to the confusion of his posterity, ignored his official duty, to enter upon record, anywhere, the proceedings at the annual town meetings held between 1775 and '78; and, added to this dereliction, his method of keeping the records was crude, in the extreme. In fact, there are many real and seeming incongruities in the records generally, for many years, that

cannot be explained without an infinite amount of research. It is deemed proper to say that subsequent to 1774, no mention is made in the proprietors' records of the election of any municipal officers with the exception of proprietors' clerk, treasurer, collector and committee; that the same person held the dual offices of town and proprietors' clerk, and the men who served as proprietors' committee, were also incumbents of the more important offices of the town, and this arrangement conserved to harmony "which is the strength of all institutions."

The first two meetings held in the township were held in the dwelling house of Solomon Strong. Later meetings, in the interest of the proprietors, were held in the dwelling houses of Elijah Strong, Christopher Pease, Benjamin Wright, Daniel Pinneo and Joel Marsh, but, in the greater number of instances in the house of Elijah Strong, while he was town and proprietors' clerk. After the election of Amos Robinson as clerk in 1775, the proprietors' meetings were held in the inn of Stephen Tilden, Jr., until the year 1800; when James Tracy was chosen clerk, and the meetings were held in his house during his term of office, or until Nov. 8th, 1803. In 1808, Daniel Marsh was chosen clerk, and from this date until 1819, the proprietors' meetings were held in the public inn of Freegrace Leavitt at the centre of the town.

From 1765 to 1808, the proprietors held meetings in the town, but not regularly. From May 17th, 1785, to February 9th, 1790, and from March 1803, to Sept. 22d, 1808 there were no records made in the proprietors' book of records. In the interim between 1765 and 1819—when their records were closed—many important events transpired in the local history of the town, which will be alluded to in other portions of this history. The proprietors' committees were engaged in making divisions and sales of the land (which included a new division and redistribution of the land included in the first division by lottery in 1761, and that of the second division made in 1763) the establishment of highways and boundary lines; promoting immigration; fostering the improvement and cultivation of the soil by premiums paid for crops raised; rewarding public services, and other less important matters.

Referring to the proprietors' records I will quote, in chronological order, the more important proceedings of the proprietors' committees from 1764, to their last business meeting, Nov. 8th, 1808:

June 20, 1768.—A second division of land was made by lottery. A tax of one dollar on each share was laid to defray expenses (1st mention made of federal currency.)

Nov. 2, 1772.—Israel and John Gillett and Joshau Hazzen were chosen a committee to size the fifty acre lots. Voted to "advertise in

Connecticut public prints the proprietors of Hartford to make application to the committee chosen for that use to lay out to each *agreed* proprietor his part of the sequestered land for that use in order to make each ones share of first division equal, they paying the cost."

April 24, 1773.—In a warning for a meeting, the 2nd article related to ousting Elijah Strong from his position as clerk, which was not accomplished.

Nov. 22, 1773.—Abel and Joel Marsh and Amos Robinson were chosen a committee to lay out in lots that body of pine land that laid near the "Island meadows;" one lot to each right.

April 18, 1774.—At a meeting held in the house of Elijah Strong, Capt. Joseph Marsh was chosen moderator, and Capt. Joseph Marsh, Stephen Tilden and Elisha Marsh were chosen a committee to see about settling the line between Hartford and Hertford, and erect a bound by Connecticut river and warn off those "who have incroached." Thomas Hazzen, was chosen treasurer. Amos Robinson ceased to be collector, and William Bramble and Elisha Marsh were chosen collectors. (First mention of Joseph Marsh).

Oct. 31, 1874 —Above named committee to settle the town line, reported that they cited the inhabitants of Hertford to *preambulate* with them, but they did not, and the committee warned off those who were encroaching on the pine lands belonging to Hartford.

May 16, 1775.—Amos Robinson was chosen clerk and a committee was chosen to regulate the records (which were indeed in a confused state as left by Elijah Strong) and thereafter, until 1780, the records were made in the neat, uniform, but rather feminine chirography of Mr. Robinson. At this meeting it was voted that pitches of fifty acres each might be made by the proprietors of the undivided land.

On the first Monday of November 1776, at a meeting held in the house of widow Ruth Strong, voted to accept the return of pitches of the fifty acre lots made by Thomas Hazzen, Israel Gillett, Mitchell Clark, John Bennett, Jr., Becket Chapman, Joshua Hazzen, Benj. Wright, John Gillett, Stephen Tilden and Simon Chapman.

April 27, 1778.—The proprietors voted to procure a charter of the township, and Stephen Tilden and Amos Robinson were chosen a committee to procure the same. Joseph Marsh and Amos Robinson, were chosen a committee to apply to the General Assembly to have the line between Hartford and Hertford settled. "Voted to raise one hundred dollars to defray expense of committee."

Oct. 12, 1778.—Joseph Marsh, Amos Robinson and Stephen Tilden were chosen a committee to settle line between Hartford and Hertford, and they were instructed to hire a committee to begin at north west corner of Windsor and measure Hertford west line seven miles and a quarter.

Dec. 3, 1778.—Said committee reported a survey of the line between the said towns, made by John Hatch, surveyor, and John Griswold, Josiah Russell and Samuel Paine. A committee consisting of Joshua Hazen, Amos Robinson and Joseph Marsh, was chosen to settle and establish said line. A tax of three shillings on each proprietor's share was voted. The line thus established was identically the same as that named in the charter, and surveyed in 1763.

See Book A. Proprietor's records, pages 43-44.

June 24, 1779.—It was voted to make another division of the common land.

Dec. 29, 1780.—Asa Hazen was chosen clerk, and it was voted that the Selectmen should take the proprietor's records from the old clerk (Amos Robinson) and deliver them to the new clerk.

Feb. 6, 1781, it was voted to lay out a division of forty acres to each proprietors' right.

Nov. 12, 1800.—Voted that each proprietor have nine acres to a right, and to accept of all the pitches made on the nine acre division.

March, 1803.—(2d Wednesday) met at James Tracy's. Chose Amos Robinson, Esq., committee to apply to Mr. Marion to obtain a copy of the charter of the township of Hartford from the Secretary of New Hampshire.

Aug. 17, 1808.—By application of more than one sixteenth of the proprietors to Pascal P. Euos, Justice of the Peace, a meeting was warned to be holden in the house of Josiah Tilden, the 2d Monday of November, 1808. The business of said meeting was as follows :

1st. Chose Joseph Marsh, Esq., Moderator.

2d. Chose Daniel Marsh, Proprietor's Clerk.

3d. Chose Daniel Marsh a committeeman to act with the Selectmen of said town to see if the public lands are all laid out.

From this time to April 5th, 1819, thirty five meetings were held, at which no current business was transacted. Mr. Marsh retained the proprietors' records till 1832, when he turned them over to the Town Clerk of Hartford.

At the last mentioned date the divisions of land among the grantees had been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted and completed. Many of the whole shares of the first, second and third divisions had been divided and sub-divided and disposed of to imigrants. Many of the grantees had never visited the township. Some who had come into the town with a view of settling herein, were not well pleased with the country, or were not disposed to face the political troubles of the hour, and, therefore, disposed of their shares for a song, and retraced their steps, or went into more favored localities.¹ Thus the interests and rights, at first vested in the grantees, passed gradually into the hands of speculators, jobbers and land-grabbers, like Gov. Joseph Marsh and his relatives and confreres, or to assigns of a more respectable type; while the judicial, executive and legislative powers vested in the grantees by the charter, were by degrees vested in the town authorities by virtue of constitutional laws.

The war of the Revolution, and the war of 1812, had both inured to the benefit of the people, and they were now free to pursue their respective vocations without fear of molestation or interruption from

¹ Several of the grantees of this township were also grantees of other townships chartered by Gov. Wentworth from 1760 to 1768.

without, or internecine troubles at home. The olive branch and the laurel were intertwined with the cypress, and under the benign influences of victory, peace and mourning, our fathers were laboring to correct the anomalies which had sprung up in the political, military, judicial and fiscal departments of the new polity, and to establish all the institutions of government on the Constitution—that magna charta which ensures to their posterity to-day the security of property, the peace of our streets and the happiness of our homes.

GRANTEES' FIRST SALES.

The first sale of land made by a charter proprietor was that made by Joshua Wight, Jr., to Samuel Murdock, Jr., of one whole share, or proprietor's right. As this was the first conveyance of right and title, and the form and phraseology of the deed are similar to all others found in the records of sales subsequently made, I will quote the deed in full, viz:—

To All People To Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Know that I Joshua Wight Junr. of Windham in the County of Windham and Colony of Connecticut for the Consideration of Five Pounds Lawful money received to my full satisfaction of Saml Murdock Junr of Windham afforesd do Give, Grant, Remise, Release and for ever quit claim unto the said Saml Murdock Junr, one Whole Shear or Proprietor's Right in a Township of Land, Late-ly Granted to me and some others by the Govr. and Council of the Province of New Hampshear, Which Town Lies on the West Side of Connecticut River in Sd Province, called Hartford. To Have and to Hold the Premises To the Sd Samuel Murdock Junr, his heirs and Assigns for ever, So that Neither I the said Joshua Wight, nor my heirs, nor any other Person, from, by or under me Shall have Clame, or Challenge any Right, title, or Interest in the Premises, but Shall for ever be barred by these Presents. Witness my hand and Seal Augt 5th, 1761.

JOSHUA WIGHT JUN'R. [Seal.]

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

Sam'l Gray
Mary Gray

Windham Sst Windham Novr 14th 1761, Personally Appeared Joshua Wight Jun'r Signer and Sealer to the above Written Instrument and acknoldg the same to be his free act and Deed.

CORAM SAM'LL GRAY, Just of ye Peace.

The fourgoing Deed Recorded March ye 23d 1762.

Attest PRINCE TRACY, Town Clerk.

The share thus conveyed was number twenty-two on Connecticut river, north of White river, containing 60 acres. The price paid per acre was about forty-seven cents.

The next sale made, in order of date, was made by Samuel Porter of Lebanon, Conn., to Stephen Tilden, Jr., of the same town; being lot "No. 13," up White river on the north side, which contained fifty-nine acres, and was sold for a consideration of ten shillings (\$2.42) or about four cents per acre. This lot is embraced in the farm now owned and occupied by Wm. E. Dutton.

On the 15th of March, 1762, Nathan Clark, of Windham, Ct., deeded

to Elijah Strong, of Lebanon, Ct., lot "No. 2," on the south side of White river, bordering on both this and Connecticut river, and containing nineteen acres. Also 360 acres, or one whole right in the township, making altogether 379 acres for a consideration of four pounds ten shillings (\$21.78) or less than six cents per acre. Lot "No. 2" and lot "No. 3," drawn by Daniel Newcombe of Lebanon, Ct., and lot "No. 1" drawn by John Baldwin, containing respectively nineteen, fifty and thirty-one acres, constitute the location occupied by the net-work of tracks and the depot and other buildings belonging to the various railroads centering at White River Junction. Tradition says that the first dwelling house ever erected in Hartford was built by Elijah Strong on lot "No. 2," in the spring of 1764.

On the north side of White river, and bordering on the two rivers, was lot "No. 1," owned by Benjamin Whitney, containing nineteen acres. Adjoining this on the west was the lot drawn by Timothy Clark, containing thirty-one acres. These and a few other adjoining lots were subsequently owned by Messrs. Cone and Knowlton, by whom they were sold to Elias Lyman 3d, whose heirs and assigns now live thereon. Among the early immigrants and land-owners, are found the names of Elijah Strong, and his brothers, Solomon and Benajah; Noah and Joshua Dewey; Jonathan and Abel Marsh, Daniel Pinneo, Stephen Tilden, Benjamin Wright, Prince Tracy, Israel Gillett, Christopher Pease, Seth Burgess, William Bramble, John Bennett, Eleazer Robinson, Benjamin Burch, Lionel Udall, John Strong and Ebenezer Gillett, all of whom lived in the town prior to 1771. Subsequently, and down to 1778, only six of the charter members, or grantees, had settled in the town. There were other settlers in the town, though few in number. Between 1771 and 1778, the following names appear in the lists of town officers, viz: Amos Robinson, John and Elisha Marsh, Thomas Richardson, Joshua and Thomas Hazen, Samuel Udall, Joel and Joseph Marsh, Jonathan Burch, Mitchell Clark, Alexander Brink, Thomas Richardson, Darius Sessions, John Gillett, Levi Demmon, Asa Hazen, David Bliss, Simon Chapman, Samuel Webster, Thomas Emerson, Silas Hazen, Andrew Tracy, Thomas Tracy, Elkanah Sprague, Phineas Strong, George Smith, Asa Emerson and John Baldwin, all of whom were incumbents either of town or proprietary offices. From 1778 to 1802, the town records are missing, with the exception of a book used by the selectmen of the town, beginning in 1798 and continued to the present time. From this book will be given a list of the principal taxpayers in the town in 1800, which will appear under the head of taxes.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

The organization of the town was coeval with the date of the first town meeting. The records kept by Prince Tracy, the proprietors' first clerk, conclusively show that the town was organized at the date of the proprietors' first meeting, August 26th, 1761. Mr. Tracy, like all the clerks who succeeded him—so long as the proprietors held business meetings,—filled the dual position of proprietors and town clerk, but while he held this office he kept two distinct sets of books of records, one of which contained a record of the election of the proprietors' officers, and their proceedings—which were the only acts of municipal legislation recorded,—the other contained a record of the election of town officers at the regular annual meetings. Generally the proprietary and town offices were vested in the same persons, but not always. This being the case it was not necessary to keep parallel records of the municipal acts of legislation. The record book in which Mr. Tracy entered the names of the town officers as distinct from those of the proprietors, was designated as "A Book of Town Votes for the Town of Hartford in the Province of New Hampshear," while the record book containing the names of the proprietors' officers elected, etc., was designated as "Proprietors' Record." To illustrate the difference in the two records it will only be necessary to quote the record made in each of said books of the first meeting, August 26, 1761; and as the organization of the town was the first business transacted at said meeting, the record of said meeting should be the first quoted, viz:—

"At a *Town* Meeting of the Proprietors of The Town of Hartford in the Province of New Hampshear, legally warned and Holden at Windham in the Colony of Connecticut August ye 26th, 1761. Pursuant to a charter of said Township Dated July ye 4th, 1761. In said Charter Mr. John Baldwin was appointed Moderator of said Meeting. At the said meeting Chosen Prince Tracy, Town Clerk; Chosen Capt. William Clark, Prince Tracy and Mr. John Baldwin Selectmen for said *Town*. Chosen Prince Tracy, Town Treasurer.

Voted That this Meeting shall be adjourned, etc."

The record made in the "Proprietors' Record-book reads as follows:

"Att a Meeting of The Proprietors, etc.:

Att said Meeting Chosen Prince Tracy Proprietors' Clerk. Voted that the Selectmen, namely, William Clark, Prince Tracy and Mr. John Baldwin shall be Assessors for Said Proprietors.

Chosen Prince Tracy, Proprietors' Treasurer.

Chosen Maj. Joseph Blanchard, Silas Phelps and Moses Hebard Collectors of Taxes." Here follows the record of the business transacted by the proprietors as already quoted.

As further proof of the existence of a town organization it appears that at the town meeting held March 8th, 1763, for the election of officers, Lieut. Prince Tracy, Capt. William Clark and Mr. Samuel Terry, were chosen *selectmen* of the town of Hartford, and Lieut. Prince Tracy, *Town Clerk*, and no other officers were chosen. At the same time, however, and for the first time, the proprietors' committee was composed of different men from those chosen as selectmen, for the town. The same moderator presided, and the same person was chosen clerk, for both organizations, but the proprietors chose an executive committee, composed of Elijah Bingham, Silas Phelps and Thomas Tracy, to manage the proprietors' affairs in general; and also elected assessors and collectors. The selectmen attended to the business especially appertaining to their department, but also participated in the legislation on proprietary matters in general, *all the officers being original grantees, or charter members.*

The last record made by Prince Tracy, as town clerk, was entered in the pamphlet book of town votes, March 12, 1765, at which time Benajah Strong was chosen town clerk; Elijah Strong, Solomon Strong and Benjamin Wright, selectmen; John Bennett, constable, and Ebenezer Gillett, Jr., surveyor of highways. At this meeting it was voted that for the future the *town meetings* should be held by the inhabitants of Hartford within said town, which is evidence that town meetings had been held in Connecticut.

Prior to this last named meeting, the inhabitants of the town, comprising more than one-sixteenth portion of actual residents, had requested a transfer of the proprietors' meetings from Connecticut to the town of Hartford. Acceding to that request, the proprietors, at a meeting held in Windham, March 19th, 1765, voted that for the *future* the proprietors' meetings should be held in Hartford. At this meeting Elijah Strong was chosen proprietors' clerk, Prince Tracy proprietors' treasurer, and Jonathan Marsh, Ebenezer Gillett and Elijah Strong, committee.

The writer of this history is thus particular to fix with precision the date of the organization of the town for the reason that Thompson, and other historians, have erroneously stated that this town was organized March 8th, 1768. Their error arose from a hasty inspection of the records, or, they drew their conclusions from the fact that Elijah Strong's first record of the election of town officers was entered in the pamphlet

book of town votes under date of March 8th, 1768, three years subsequent to the date of the last town meeting held in Connecticut. Elijah Strong kept the records of the proprietors' meeting in regular order of date, etc., but who can account for his having failed to record in chronological order, for the space of three years, the proceedings at the annual town meetings? His silence on this point must be attributed to one of three reasons, viz:—first, that the tenure of office of the officers chosen March 12, 1765, extended to March 8, 1768; or secondly, that the proprietors failed to comply with the terms of the charter requiring annual meetings; or lastly, that their clerk stupidly ignored his duty. It is not at all likely that the proprietors would have neglected so important a duty. Elijah Strong was a good man, but in his youthful days the schoolmaster was abroad.

At the annual town meeting March 8, 1768, the following named officers were chosen:—

Benjamin Wright, Moderator.
 Elijah Strong, Town Clerk.
 Christopher Pease, Solomon Strong and John Marsh, Selectmen.
 Daniel Pinneo, Constable.
 Abel Marsh and Solomon Strong, Highway Surveyors.
 Abel Marsh and Elijah Strong, Tithingmen.
 John Marsh and Benjamin Wright, Deer-reefs.

Elijah Strong continued to hold the office of proprietors' clerk until May 16th, 1775; but was superceded as town clerk March 13th, 1769, by John Strong, at which time the first grand jurymen were chosen. The proceedings at this meeting were recorded in the pamphlet-book, and the first act of municipal legislation, aside from the election of officers, recorded in said book, was the vote to build a bridge over Water Quechee river near the saw-mill. John Strong continued to fill the office of town clerk until May 18th, 1773, when Amos Robinson was chosen to fill the office. The first overseers of the poor were chosen at this meeting, also the first fence viewers and pound keepers. Joel Marsh was chosen supervisor, an office peculiar to the province of New York.

May 17th, 1774, Capt. Joseph Marsh was chosen supervisor (an office peculiar to the province of New York and toward which Capt. Marsh exhibited a decided leaning.) The town at that early period of its existence, had been highly honored by the choice of one of its citizens to fill a high office in the government of the State. The town had become occupied by industrious settlers, most of whom had come from the towns in the colony of Connecticut. They were not a medley collection of speculators, each intent on personal good alone, but they were bound together by ties of kinship, and by unanimity of sentiment, that

assured harmony of action, success to every undertaking, stability to all their enterprises and permanence of residence. Disaffections caused by, or arising from, unequal divisions of land, wantages and perversions of the provisions of the charter by some of those high in authority, had been allayed by compromises, equitable settlements, as far as possible, and other pacific measures.

The royal provincial governor of New Hampshire, for some years subsequent to making grants, was not above the suspicion of being in collusion with some of the land jobbers who at first infested this and other grants; but, however amenable to condemnation the governor made himself, and however much he merited the retribution subsequently meted out to him, it is evident that Hartford, if she did not furnish her quota of his rascally confederates, had, later, within her borders those who did not scruple to appropriate to their own use the valuable land set apart by the charter for public uses, and substitute in their place, much less valuable lands in less favorable locations. This species of pirating upon public rights, and infringing on the rights of one's neighbors, was one of the wrongs imposed on the early settlers of this town. In the light of history such deeds cannot be palliated by public service; never effectually disguised by judicial ermine, priestly surplice, armorial bearings, or the insignia or honor of any station in life; nor will they be cancelled by the Nemesis of justice, nor pass into oblivion unheeded by the faithful and impartial historian.

In consideration of the fact that the pamphlet-book entitled, "A Book of Town Votes for the Town of Hartford in the Province of New Hampshear," is exclusively devoted to records of town meetings prior to 1779, and to preserve beyond possible loss the records contained in said book, which is now in a dilapidated condition, and is the only book of town records prior to 1802, it is deemed advisable to give here a verbatim copy of all the records found therein relating to municipal legislation. A portion of this book is devoted to family records, and a portion to the registration of the ear marks used by owners of sheep and cattle. On the title page is a record of a certificate declaring that "Ephraim Wright, Samuel Bullar and Nathan Warriner are members of the Baptist church in Wilberham (Mass.?) (signed) Seth Clark, Elder of said Church" This is under date of Oct. 16th, 1788. The records are copied *verbatim ad literatim*, those entered by Elijah, Benajah and John Strong, being unique specimens of clerical patch-work. The first four pages were recorded by Prince Tracy, whose hand writing was elegant, but his method of spelling was ideographic. Amos Robinson was methodical, usually grammatically correct, and a good penman.

RECORDS BY PRINCE TRACY.

“Att a Town Meating of the Proprietors of the Town of Hartford in the Province of New Hampshear, Legally Worned and Holden at Windham in the Coloney of Connecticut August ye Twenty sixth 1761. Persuont to a charter of said Township Dated July ye 4th 1761—In said Charter Mr. John Baldwin was appointed Moderator of said Meating.

At said meating chosen Prince Tracy Town Clerk.

Chosen Capt. William Clark. Prince Tracy, and Mr. John Baldwin Select Men for said Town.

Chosen Prince Tracy Town Treasurer.

Voted That This Meating Shall be Adjurned unto the Third Tuse Day of November next at Nine of the Clock in the morning. To the House of Mr. Paul Hebard in Windham in the Coloney of Connecticut, and said meating was accordingly adjurned.”

“At A. Town Meating of the Proprietors of the Town of Hartford, in the Province of New Hampshear Holden at Windham In the Coloney of Connecticut November ye 17th 1761. By Adjurnment from August ye 26th 1761.

Voted—That This Meating shall be adjurned unto Monday Next, Being the 23d Day of This Instant, at Twelve of the Clock on said Day to the House of Mr. Paul Hebard in Windham in the Coloney of Connecticut, and said meating was accordingly adjurned.”

“Att a Town Meating of The Proprietors of The Town of Hartford, in the Province of New Hampshear Holden at Windham in the Coloney of Connecticut November ye 23d 1761, by adjurnment from ye 17 of November Instant.

Voted that the Method for Worning the Town Meatings for the futer shall be as falloweth. (viz) That the Select Men of the Town for the Time Being shall set up a Worning in Writin under there Hands on the Signpost in the Towns of Windham and Lebanon in the Coloney of Connecticut. Appointing Time, Place and Buiseness of said Meating at Least six Days before said Meating, and Also Advertize said Meating in the Boston Publick Nuse Paper at Least Three weeks before said Meating, and a Meating so Worned shall be Held and Esteened a Legal Meating to Transact any Busseness for the futer untill said Town shall agree upon some other method.”

“Att a Town Meating of the Proprietors of the Town of Hartford in the Province of New Hampshear, Legaly Worned and held at Windham in the Coloney of Connecticut, March the 9th 1762.

Chosen Mr. Elijah Bingham Moderator.

Chosen Prince Tracy Town Clerk.

Chosen Mr. Samuel Williams, Prince Tracy and James Flint Select-men for said Town of Hartford.”

“Att a Town Meating of the Proprietors of the Town of Hartford in the Province of New Hampshear Legaly Worned and Holden att Windham in the Coloney of Connecticut for the Electing Town officers March ye 8th 1763. Chosen Capt William Clark. Moderator, Chosen Lient Prince Tracy Town Clerk.

Chosen Lient Prince Tracy, Capt Wm Clark and Mr Samuel Terry Select-men. Voted, that for the futer a Warning in Wrighting under the Hands of the Select-men of said Town, set upon the Sign Post in the Towns of Windham and Lebanon In the Coloney of Connecticut Ten Days before any Town Meating,

appointing Time, Place and Buisness of such Meating shall be a Legal Warning to hold such Meating upon, untill such Town shall agree otherway."

"Att a Town Meating of the Proprietors of the Town of Hartford in the Province of New Hampshear, Legaly Worned and Holden at Windham in the Coloney of Conneticut March ye 13th 1764, for the Electing Town officers.

Chosen Jonathan Marsh Moderator, and Prince Tracy Town Clerk. Chosen Elijah Strong, Jonathan Marsh, Prince Tracy Select-men. Chosen John Bennett constable, and Benjamin Wright Survayor of Highways."

"Att a Town Meating Worned and Holdin by the Proprietors of the Town of Hartford in the Province of New Hampshear, in Windham in the Coloney of Conneticut March ye 12th 1765. Chosen Jonathan Marsh Moderator. Chosen Benajah Strong Town Clerk.

Chosen Elijah Strong, Solomon Strong, Benj Wright Selectmen.

Chosen John Bennett Constable.

Chosen Ebenezer Gillett Survayor of Highways.

Voted that for the futer the Town Meating shall be held by the Inhabetants of said Hartford Within said Town, and that a Worning in Wrighting under the hands of the Selectmen of said Town, apointing Time Place and Buisness of such meating. Set up in said Town on the Signpost or Some other Publick Place, six Days before said Meating shall be a Legal Worning for to hold such Meating untill the Town shall agree otherwise."

RECORDS BY ELIJAH STRONG.

"At a town meting Warned and Holden by the Proprietors of the town of Hartford March ye 8 A D. 1768.

Chosen Benjamin Wright Moderator, Elijah Strong Town Clerk.

Chosen Christopher Pease, Solomon Strong, John Marsh, Select men.

Chosen Daniel Pinneo Constable.

Chosen Able Marsh and Solomon Strong Survaors of Highways.

Chosen Able Marsh and Elijah Strong tighing men.

Chosen John Marsh and Benj Wright Dear Reafs."

(There are no records for 1766 and 1767.)

RECORD BY JOHN STRONG.

"Att a town meting Legally warned and Holden. Chosen Mr. John Marsh Moderator. Chosen John Strong Town Clark. Chosen Christifer Peas, John Marsh Israel Gillett Select Men. Chosen Liomy Udael constable, Elezur Robinson, Benjamin Burch Benajah Strong, survaors of hiway. William Bramble John Bennet, Granjury men.

Voted to Bild a Brig over warter quechy river nere the sawmill and do it as hiway work, and voted that Abil Marsh should be oversere about giting the timber end bulding said Bryge."

RECORD BY JOHN STRONG AND ELIJAH.

"At a town meting Legally warn and holden on the 13 day of March A D 1770 Chosen John Marsh Modratur.

Chosen John Strong Town Clark.

Chosen John Marsh and Cristefer Peas and Elijah Strong, Select Men. Chosen Elezer Robinson constable. Chosen Danl Pinneo and John Marsh survaours of the highway. Chosen David Bliss and William Brambel Tihing men.

Voted that the Rode from the contry Rode that goes up and down Connecticut River Begining nere White river, and Runing from to Pomfret shold be four Rods wide.

Voted that John Marsh, Cristefer Peas and Elijah Strong shold be a comite to olter the Rodes where they want oltering and Lay out Rodes where they are wanting and estabellish those that the Proprietors comite Laid out and to make there Return of theare Doings by the second day of April next. Voted that this meting shold be adjourned till the second Tusday of April at one of the clock in the after noon at the Dweling hous of Cristofer Peas, and the meeting was adjurned."

(NOTE.—The next two meetings were held in the house of Christopher Pease, but no business was transacted excepting voting to adjourn.)

RECORD BY JOHN STRONG.

"Att a Town meting Legally worned and held att Mr. Benajah Strong in Hartford on the 12 day of March 1771. Chosen Mr. Abel Marsh Modurater, chosen John Strong town clark. Chosen Lt Israel Gillitt and Abel Marsh, and Lione Udel Select men. Chosen Elezer Robinson and Thomas Woodard constables.

Chosen Thomas Saveg and Thomas Miner, Henry Woodward and Lyne Udel survaers of hihway. Chosen John Strong, Abel Marsh and Lyone Udel a comite for to Lay out an alter highways where they are wanted in said town of Hartford. Voted to make a publick pond between the Dwelen hous of Mr. Cristofer Peas and John Strong. Voted to hold the metings for the futer at Benajah Strong."

"Att a Town Meting Legally warned and Holden on the 10 day of March A D 1772, att the Dweling Hous of Elijah Strong in Hartford, in the CONTY OF CUMBERLAND AND PROVINCE OF NEW YORK.

Maid choice of Danel Pinneo, Moderator.

Maid Choice of John Strong, Town Clark.

Chosen Danel Pinneo, Lione Udael and Elisha Marsh, Towns men. Chosen Danel Pinneo, and Wm. Bramble, Constabels. Choesen John Strong, Danel Pinneo and Benjamin Burch, Comishemurs of hiways.

Chosen Israel Gillet, Danel Pinneo, Jonathan Burch and Abel Marsh, Survaers of Hiways."

(NOTE.—The town was now under the jurisdiction of the New York government, and most of the persons chosen to office at the last mentioned meeting sided with the New York government during the memorable triangular controversy between New York and New Hampshire and Vermont.)

" At a Town Meting att Elijah Strong's in Hartford on adj 3 Tusday of May, A. D. 1772.

Chosen Benjamin Wright, Moderatur. Chosen John Strong, Town Clark. Chosen John Strong, Supervisor. Chosen Stephen Tilden and Lione Udel, Sessors. Chosen Samuel Pese and Amos Robinson, Colecters. Benj. Wright and Elisha Marsh Overseers of the Poor. Abel Marsh, Elijah Strong and Danel Pinneo, Comisheners to Lay out hiways. Abel Marsh, John Marsh, Thomas Richardson, Israel Gillett and Danel Pinneo, Path Masters. Elisha Marsh and Benj. Wright, fence viewers. Danel Pinneo, Israel Gillett, Joel Marsh and Thomas Richason, Constables."

The next record relates to the measures taken by the proprietors to secure Letters Patent from the New York government. Their efforts, for some unknown reason, proved abortive. Nevertheless they expended a large sum of money in their efforts, and as I have already stated, they borrowed money of Thomas Hazen for this purpose. Oliver Willard of Hartland was employed by the proprietors as their agent to obtain Letters Patent. In another portion of this history the reader will find this subject elaborately treated.

“At a town meeting Legally warned and held att Elijah Strong in Hartford, on adj 9 day of July, A. D. 1772. Maid chois of Mr. Stephen Tilden, Moderator for sd meeting, and all so maid Chois of Benjamin Wright, Stephen Tilden, John Strong, John Bennet and Elisha Marsh a Comitivity to selld with Esq. Burch for servis don for the Town of Hartford in Gooing to New York for them in order to Settle with Esq. Williurd and Petition for a Paten for said Town, and all so to Pay said Burch for it and to settle with Mr. Joshua Hazen for his troble Don for said Town Hartford. July ye 9. A. D. 1772.”

(NOTE.—The remaining records were written by Amos Robinson.)

“At a Town meeting Legally warned, and held the 18 day of May, 1773, at Elijah Strong’s.

Chosen, Benjamin Wright, Moderator of said meeting.

Amos Robinson, Town Clerk.

Joel Marsh. Supervisor. Danel Pinneo and Abel Marsh, Assessors. David Wright and Joshua Dewey, Collect’rs.

John Bennet and Christopher Pease. Overseers of ye poor.

Eliezer Robinson, Elisha Marsh and Joel Marsh, Commissioners of highways.

Joshua Hazzen, David Wright, Benajah Strong, Christopher Pease, Jr., and Samuel Udel, Path-masters.

Benjamin Wright and Samuel Pease, fence viewers.

Eliezer Robinson, Benjamin Wright, Jr., Wm. Brambel and Benajah Strong, Constables.

“Amos Robinson, John Gillet and Elisha Marsh, Pound keepers.”

At a meeting Legally warned and held the 17th day of May, 1774, at Elijah Strong’s. (Centre of the town.—Ed.)

Chosen Capt. Joseph Marsh, Moderator of said meeting.

Amos Robinson, Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Capt. Joseph Marsh, Supervisor.

Benjamin Wright, Jr., and John Marsh, Assessors.

Christopher Pease, Jr., and Jonathan Bennet, Collectors.

Stephen Tilden and Capt. Joseph Marsh, Overseers of ye poor.

Jonathan Burtch, Esq., Benajah Strong and Benj. Wright, Jun., Com’s of highways.

Mitchell Clark, Alexander Brink, Solomon Strong, Thomas Richardson and Johsua Dewey, Surveyers of highways.

Jonathan Burtch, Esq., and Capt. Joseph Marsh, fence Viewers.

Solomon Strong, Sealer of Measures.

Eleizer Robinson, Benjamin Wright, Jr., Wm. Bramble, Benajah Strong, Constables.

Voted to Build a Pound at the head of Amos Robinson's Lane¹ in ye corner joining to Dea. Benjamin Wright on the west side of the country road. Amos Robinson to build ye pound. Voted to build a pound near ye Bridge by Esq. Burtch's, in the most convenient place. Esq. Burtch to buld ye pound. Amos Robinson and Jonathan Burtch Esq. Pound-keepers. Voted to build a Meeting house, etc."

(NOTE.—The reader is referred to the Ecclesiastical portion of this history for a complete record of action taken by the town concerning the building of a meeting-house at the centre of the town.—Editor.)

At the next annual meeting, held in the house of Widow Ruth Strong on Tuesday, May 16, 1775, the following town officers were elected :

"Jonathan Burtch, moderator ; Amos Robinson, Clerk and Treasurer ; Jonathan Burtch, Supervisor ; Amos Robinson and Jonathan Burtch, Assessors ; John Bennet and Samuel Udall, Collectors ; Stephen Tilden, and Capt. Joseph Marsh, Overseers of the poor ; Alex. Brink and Amos Robinson and Jonathan Burtch, Commissioners to lay out highways ; Alex. Brink, Stephen Tilden, John Gillett, Solomon Strong, Benjamin Burtch, Abel Marsh and Newbury Edde, Surveyors of highways ; Capt. Joseph Marsh and Jonathan Burtch, Fence Viewers ; Benj., Wright, Jr., Daniel Pinneo, Benajah Strong and Joshua Dewey, Constables ; Solomon Strong, Sealar of Weights and Measures ; Amos Robinson, Stephen Tilden, and Benajah Strong a committee to take care of the School lands and rent them out."

"At a legal meeting held at the house of the Widow Ruth Strong, on Thursday ye 1st day of June 1775, Chose Capt. Joseph Marsh, moderator. Chose Amos Robinson a delegate to go to Westminster, Vt. Voted that each man pay his equal proportion of the expenses of sending Delegates to Westminster.

Voted to treat any man with *Neglect* and *Contempt* that refuses to pay his proportion of said expenses."

"At a legal meeting held at the house of Widow Ruth Strong, on Monday ye 19th day of June, 1775. Chose Capt. Joseph Marsh, Moderator ; Joel Marsh to be Captain, Benjamin Wright, Jr., Lieut., Alexander Brink, Insign to a company of Militia. Chose Capt. Joseph Marsh, Joel Marsh, Stephen Tilden, Amos Robinson, and Joshua Hazen to be a Committee of Safety for ye Town."

"At a meeting legally warned and held at the house of the Widow Ruth Strong, on ye 20th Nov. 1775 :

Voted to comply with the request of the Provincial Congress in choosing men to represent this county at the Honorable Provincial Congress at New York. Voted to raise by tax the sum of 4 pds. 17 s. 6 p.

Voted—that the assessors chosen last May make up the bill, also that the collectors chosen last May collect the same.

Chose Capt. Joseph Marsh, Stephen Tilden and Joel Marsh a committee to

¹ Amos Robinson lived at the foot of the lane leading to the ferry crossing on Connecticut river, a short distance south of the mouth of White river, and near the present residence of Alonzo B. Nutt, at White River Junction.

treat with Amos Robinson and with Lebanon about the road and ferry. This meeting is dismissed."

"At a meeting Legally warned and held at the house of the Widow Ruth Strong on Monday the 6th day of May, 1776, for the electing town officers. Chosen, Capt. Joseph Marsh Moderator.

Amos Robinson Clerk and Treasurer; Joshua Hazen and Abel Marsh assessors; Joel Marsh and Thomas Hazzen Overseers of the Poor; John Gillet and Levi Demmon, Collectors; Stephen Tilden, Joshua Hazzen, and Elisha Marsh, commissioners of highways; John Bennet and John Gillit Fence Viewers; David Wright and Asa Hazen, Constables; Solomon Strong, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Thomas Hazzen, Sealer of Leather; Stephen Tilden, Joel Marsh, Joshua Hazzen, Abel Marsh and Amos Robinson, Committee of Safety; David Bliss, Simon Chapman, Samuel Webster, Joel Marsh, Levi Demmon, John Bennet, Jr., Samuel Udel and Amos Robinson, surveyors of highways.

Voted—for the commissioners to lay out a road to meet with Lebanon at the Potash so-called."

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Hartford at the house of the Widow Ruth Strong on Saturday the 13th day of July, 1776. Chosen Capt. Abel Marsh Moderator.

Voted, that the Town take the ammunition that the committee purchased at Connecticut, into their care as Town Stock.

Chosen, Capt. Abel Marsh, to take care of the ammunition.

Voted, that Maj. Joel Marsh, Stephen Tilden and Samuel Udel be a committee to give obligations to Capt. Marsh and Maj. Griswold for the ammunition.

Voted, that said committee proportion an assessment on the inhabitants for the payment of the ammunition, and give a bill to the constables to collect.

Voted, that Capt. Marsh deal out one pound of powder to each soldier belonging to this town that is gone or is going to Royalton, and lead and flints proportionable to the stock, and half pound powder and flints proportionable to the stock, to each man in town that has a gun.

Voted, that if any man wastes or any way disposes of any of his ammunition drawn or to be drawn out of the town stock he shall pay after the rate of two dollars per pound, and *shall be held up to publick view as an enemy to his country!*

(Note. The records of the next meeting, held Feb. 7th, 1771, relate to small-pox, and are quoted at length in another portion of this work. Also the record of a meeting held March 17th, 1777, concerning the same matter.)

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hartford on the 13th day of March, 1777, at the dwelling-house of Solomon Strong.

Chosen, Mr. Elkanah Sprague, moderator.

Chosen, Amos Robinson and Joel Marsh, delegates to go to Windsor the 19th inst. to show the minds of the people with regard to making money in the new State.

Voted—that the delegates have the following instructions, viz.: that they protest against emitting a bank of money in the new State until we are known and established to be a State by the Honorable the Continental Congress. Meeting dissolved."

"At a meeting legally warned and held at the house of Solomon Strong on Tuesday the 1st day of April, 1777.

Chosen, Col. Joseph Marsh, moderator: Amos Robinson, clerk and treasurer; Lieut. Joshua Hazzen and Maj. Joel Marsh, County Committee: Amos Robinson, Col. Jos. Marsh, Stephen Tilden, Capt. Abel Marsh and Lieut. Israel Gillit, Town Committee: Capt. Abel Marsh, Lieut. Joshua Hazzen, and Benjamin Wright, Jr. Commissioners of Highways; John Gillit, Joel Marsh, Thomas Emerson, Elisha Marsh, Daniel Pinneo, Benj. Wright, David Bliss and Jonathan Bennet, Surveyors of Highways; Benjamin Wright, Jr., Thomas Tracy, Fence Viewers, Solomon Strong, Sealer of Weights and Measures, Thomas Hazzen, Sealer of Leather; Mitchel Clark and Elisha Marsh, Pound Keepers; Wm. Bramble and David Wright, Constables; Silas Hazzen and Andrew Tracy, Collectors; Joel Marsh, Daniel Pinneo and Joshua Hazzen, Assessors.

Voted—To make sale of the ammunition that Capt. Marsh and Maj. Griswold purchased for us at Connecticut. Capt. Marsh to make sale of the same.

Voted—to raise by tax twenty pounds to defray the charges of the supervisors and county committees going to Westminster, and the charge of the Royalton department which was our quota to pay. Voted to dismiss this meeting.”

“At a meeting legally warned and held at the house of Solomon Strong on Monday the 23rd day of June 1777.

Chosen, Benjamin Wright, moderator.

Voted—To send two delegates to Windsor to attend a General Convention the 3rd day of July next.

Chosen, Col. Joseph Marsh and Joshua Hazzen, delegates.

Voted—That we do authorize and impower Col. Joseph Marsh and Lieut. Joshua Hazzen to join with the delegates from the other towns in the State of Vermont that are chosen to meet at Windsor on the 3rd day of July next to draw the outlines of Government.

Voted *unanimously, that we will join to be a New State on the New Hampshire Grants!*”

At a town meeting legally warned and held at the house of Solomon Strong on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1778, to give in their votes for a Judge of Probate and to choose town officers for the year ensuing:—

Chosen—Governor Joseph Marsh, moderator.

Amos Robinson, Town clerk and Treasurer.

Lieut. Thomas Tracy, Ensign Elkanah Sprague and Benj Wright, Select Men. Daniel Pinneo and Sergt. Joshua Dewey, constables.

Christopher Pease and John Bennet, Grand jurors.

Jno. Gillett, Andrew Tracy, Phin's Strong, George Smith, Benaiah Strong, Joshua Dewey, Sam'l Pease, Asa Emerson & Jno. Bennet, Surveyors of highways.

Benj Wright Jr. and John Bennet Jr., Fence viewers.

Amos Robinson, Asa Emerson & Asa Hazzen, Listers.

Joshua Dewey and Daniel Pinneo, Collectors.

Phineas Strong and Samuel Webster Sealors of leather.

Andrew Tracy and Capt. Abel Marsh Tithingmen (sworn)

John Rennet and Benjamin Birch, Hog howards.

Solomon Strong & Amos Robinson, Sealors of measurs, (sworn)

Abel Marsh and John Bennett, deer reafs. (sworns.)

David Brewster, Brander of horses. (Sworn)

Mitchel Clark and Elisha Marsh, Pound Keepers (sworn)

Voted that a town book of records be purchased and the purchaser paid *out of the town treasury*.

LAST REPORT IN THE PAMPHLET.

At a Town meeting Legally warned and held at the Dwelling house of Solomon Strong on Monday ye 27th day of May 1778—

Chosen. Hon. Joseph Marsh, Moderator.

Voted—That the Select men should serve as a Committee of Safety for the Town the year ensuing and to chuse two more to serve with y'm as a Com'tee of Safety & Inspection.

Chosen—Capt. Abel Marsh and Mr. Thomas Emmerson, s'd Com'tee.

Chosen. Mr. Elisha Marsh Constable & Collector in the room of Sarg't Joshua Dewey which the Town releast.

Voted To procure a parchment to Draw a plan of the Town upon.

Voted To chuse a Com'ttee to Survey every Lot in Town to mark out the lines & to make or set up Monuments at each corner of every Lot.

Chosen Mr. Benajah Strong & Lieut. Israel Gillit to be said Com'tee.

Voted That Esq Hatch of Norwich be the Survailr.

Voted To raise one Hundred & fifty pounds by Tax to defray the expence of surveying the Town and other Town charges.

Voted That any man that pays the Com'tee or Surveyor & takes their receipt, it shall annul so much of their rate.

Voted To dismiss this meeting."—Amos Robinson, Clerk.

The foregoing records, covering a period of nearly seventeen years, are all that we have left of our town records for a space of nearly forty-one years—a blank space of nearly twenty-four years in the history of the town! Nearly a century has since elapsed and not one of the oldest inhabitants of the town now living retains even a dim remembrance of the events that transpired ninety years ago, otherwise than as they learned of them from the lips of their elders.

This pamphlet book of records contained the registration of about 125 different ear marks, used by as many stock owners to distinguish their cattle, sheep and hogs, all of which were permitted to roam at large, and could not be identified when found except by special marks. As an illustration of the manner of marking then in use, I quote the following, viz:

“Thomas Savage's ear mark,—a slanting crop of the right ear.

Philemon Hazen—ear mark: a half penny under side of the left ear.

Josiah Tilden—ear mark: two slits in the end of right ear.

Thomas Hazen, ear mark: a slit in the end of right ear.

James Tracy, ear mark: a square crop of the left ear and a slit in the end of the right.

Asa Hazen, ear mark: a square crop of each ear and a slit in the end of the right ear.

David Newton, ear mark; a slanting crop at the under side of each ear.

Stephen Tilden Jr., ear mark: a half penny upper side of the right ear.

Israel Gillet, ear mark: a square crop of the right ear.

Joshua Hazen, ear mark: a crop of right ear and a slit on under side of same.

Christopher Pease, ear mark: a half crop under side of left ear, and a slot under side same.

Joseph Marsh, ear mark: a crop off each ear and a slit under the left.

Nathaniel Dutton, ear mark: two half pennys on the under side of the right ear.

Juniah Chapman, ear mark: a swallow's tail in the end of the right ear.

The present system of marking is to puncture one ear of the animal and insert a narrow strip of metal on which the owner's name is stamped, and also numbers, from one upwards as desired, and these strips of galvanized metal are clamped securely, and no irritation follows.

APPLICATION TO NEW YORK FOR LETTERS PATENT.

Hartford has been erroneously classed with those townships granted by Gov. Wentworth, that were subsequently confirmed by Letters Patent under the great seal of New York. It is true that some of the proprietors of this township made several applications, in the form of petitions, to the New York governors for Letters Patent, but, for some reason not explained in the proprietors' records, nor spread upon those of the New York provincial government, they failed to secure a patent.

The first allusion to the New York government, found in the proprietors' records is contained in the warning for the second meeting held within the township, which is as follows, viz. :

“These are to Notefy the proprietors of the township of Hartford Leatly Chartered by the Governor and Counsel of Newhamshier, Now Seeded to Newyork, that they meet att the house of mr. Elijah Strong in sd Hartford on monday the twelth day of August next at ten of the Clock in the forenoon.” The third article in the warning is as follows, viz. : “Also, to see what they will Do on account of applying to his Excelency the Governor of Newyork in order to obtain a grant of sd township.” This warning was dated “July ye 15, 1765.” The record of the proceedings of the meeting so warned contains nothing relating to the said article in the warning.

According to the records, this subject was next considered and acted upon September 4th, 1772, when Thomas Hazzen and Stephen Tilden were chosen as agents to represent the affairs of the proprietors before his Excellency the Governor of New York. The next warning for a

proprietors' meeting is very conspicuously headed, "Province of New York, Oct. 12, 1772." At the meeting held pursuant to the said warning, the proprietors voted as follows :

"That we will give one thousand acres of land att the northwest corner of the town for the money Mr. Joshua Hazzen hired for us in order to settil with Esq. Willard for his servis att Newyork."

On the 17th of November, 1761, the proprietors voted to sequester 1500 acres lying in the northwest corner of the township, in a square body to lie to make those proprietors good or equal who should not draw as good lots as the proprietors in general. It appears that some of the proprietors questioned the propriety of diverting this land from such use and giving it to Mr. Hazzen. This division of sentiment delayed the settlement with Mr. Hazzen. In the meantime the matter of compensating him for his services in going to New York was settled on the 9th of May, 1773, by the following vote :

"That we will give Mr. Thomas Hazzen the privlidge of pitching his undivided land, and sixty acres more, if he or his son Asa will procure a deed of sixty acres of any other proprietor, &c."

The sixty acres were secured, and on the 30th of May, 1781, Mr. Hazzen pitched 560 acres in one body, bordering on Norwich line and adjoining the 1000 acres which he subsequently received from the proprietors. On the 12th of May, 1773, the proprietors passed the following vote, viz. :

"That we will let Mr. Thomas Hazzen have one thousand acres of land lying in a square body at the northwest corner of the town for the money his son Joshua hired for us.

That the present proprietors' clerk shall give a deed of the above voted land to Mr. Thomas Hazzen, in the name and behalf of the proprietors upon his son Joshua giving up all his obligations to the clerk that he has upon some of the proprietors."

(NOTE.—The deed executed by Elijah Strong, the proprietors' clerk, on the 14th of May, 1773, conveying to Thomas Hazzen the 1000 acres of land voted to him May 12, 1773, is recorded in Vol. 1, page 63, of the proprietor's land records. The conveyance was made in Rockingham County, N. H., and acknowledged before Beza Woodward, a Justice of the Peace. Thomas Hazzen then resided in Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut. On the 20th of August, 1781, Mr. Hazzen deeded the said 1000 acres together with the 560 acres voted to him May 9, 1773, to twelve of his sixteen children, giving to each 120 acres, with a reservation of a like quantity for himself. The village of West Hartford is located on the land thus acquired by Mr. Hazzen. In 1776, Mr. Hazzen made an additional pitch of 576 acres in the second division of fifty-acre lots, which will be found recorded in Book A, page 1, of the records made of the surveys of pitches. His subsequent purchases and pitches, prior to 1787, amounted to fully 500 acres, giving him the ownership of at least 2600 acres of land, or nearly one-tenth part of the whole town. His sons owned nearly 1000 acres. Mr. Hazzen moved into Hartford about the year 1785, and settled on the farm on which his greatgrandson, Charles D. Hazen now lives, and there lived the remainder of his life.)

EFFORTS TO OBTAIN LETTERS PATENT FROM NEW YORK.

In 1772, the proprietors sent one of their number, Jonathan Burch, Esq., to New York to effect a settlement with Oliver Willard, Esq., for his services in behalf of the proprietors, and also to petition the New York government for Letters Patent for the town. Mr. Burch carried the New Hampshire charter belonging to the town with him. He failed to secure the coveted Letters Patent, but, as the sequel shows, left the charter in the hands of the New York authorities, or otherwise unauthorizedly disposed of it. On the 22d of May, 1773, the proprietors instructed their clerk to "send to New York to get the charter carried there by Jonathan Burch." The effort proved unsuccessful.

The foregoing comprises all that is contained in the records proper concerning the efforts made by the proprietors of Hartford to obtain Letters Patent from the New York government, or, in other words, to comply with the arbitrary mandates and requirements imposed by that government upon the inhabitants on the New Hampshire grants west of Connecticut River, following upon the first order of King George in 1764. I have, however, discovered a memorandum record made by Amos Robinson, which relates to the loss of the charter and the efforts made by the proprietors to recover it. The record is as follows:

"PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, CUMBERLAND COUNTY,)
HARTFORD, 30th August, 1773. {

At a meeting of the proprietors' committy of the Township of Hartford. We ye said committy in behalf of the proprietors, Request and Desire that Amos Robinson make a Demand on Jonathan Burch, Esq., for the charter of the Township of Hartford, Granted by His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., that he the said Burch, hath taken away from ye proprietors and neglects to Return it again:—that he forthwith deliver it into the hands of him ye sd Robinson whom we Constitute and appoint to receive the same as ye said Burch will answer him neglect at the peril of the Law:—as witness our hands

Proprietors' Com'ty,
JOHN BENNETT,
STEPHEN TILDEN,
ISRAEL GILLET.

On the back of the document is the following endorsement:—

"31st Aug. 1773.—Then made a demand of the within named Burch, in his hearing for the within mentioned charter, in the hearing of Oliver Willard and Amasa Wright.

Test for me AMOS ROBINSON."

The charter was not recovered; therefore, at a meeting of the proprietors held on the second Wednesday of March, 1803, Amos Robinson, Esq., was chosen "a committee to apply to Mr. Marion to obtain a copy of the charter from the Secretary of New Hampshire."

The promulgation of the decree making the western bank of the Connecticut river the boundary line between the provinces of New Hampshire and New York, circumscribed the jurisdiction of the gov-

ernor of New Hampshire, and left the grantees of the soil west of Connecticut river within the jurisdiction of the New York government. "The grantees soon found themselves involved in a dispute with the government of New York. From the words *TO BE*, in the royal declaration, two very opposite conclusions were drawn. The government supposed them to refer to the time past, and construed them as a declaration that the river always *had been* the eastern limits of New York; consequently, that the grants made by the governor of New Hampshire, were invalid, and that the land might be granted again. The grantees understood the words in the future tense, as declaring Connecticut river from that time *to be* the line of jurisdiction only, between the two provinces; consequently that their grants, being derived from the crown, through the medium of one of its governors, were valid. To the jurisdiction they would have quietly submitted had no attempt been made to wrest from them their possessions."¹

The New York government ignored the opinions and declarations of the grantees, concerning their rights under the New Hampshire charters, and not only demanded that the grantees should deliver up their titles derived from New Hampshire and obtain re-grants of the same land from New York, as a confirmation of their titles, but refused to make re-grants of the same lands to the original proprietors and occupants, unless at the rate of exorbitant fees.

The first uprising in the New Hampshire grants against the government of New York, originated in the towns west of the mountain. The inhabitants east of the mountain, though greatly embarrassed at the prospects before them, deemed discretion the better part of valor, and acceded to the requirements of the government of New York, by relinquishing their New Hampshire charters, and purchasing, for a stipulated consideration, Letters Patent under the great seal of the Province of New York, and thus secured exemption from the hardships, troubles and outrages experienced by those who ignored the authority of New York and resisted the efforts of the land-jobbers to oust them from their lands. A passive acquiescence was the only policy that could have been safely adopted by the inhabitants of such towns as Hartford, Woodstock and many others in Cumberland county, in each of which, at that time, the number of inhabitants liable to do military duty was so small, and their means of defence so limited, they could not have resisted even a corporal's guard.

It is evident from the proprietors' records, already quoted, that the proprietors of the town of Hartford failed in their frequent attempts

¹Belknap's History of New Hampshire, p. 326.

to obtain a confirmation of their titles (acquired under their New Hampshire charters) by Letters Patent issued by the New York government. The evidence of the steps that were taken by the proprietors to secure Letters Patent, is found in the Department of Manuscripts in the New York State Library, and consists of certificates, and petitions made by the proprietors, and inhabitants of the townships, and presented in their behalf to the New York government, by Oliver Willard, Esq., and Jonathan Burtch, Esq.,¹ together with records of the action taken concerning the same by the New York government. Copies of all the documents pertaining to this matter, now on file in the New York State Library, will be quoted in the next chapter beginning with a certificate which preceded other papers in date.²

¹ The discovery of the order given by the proprietors, committee, to Amos Robinson, "to demand of Jonathan Burtch, Esq., the return of the charter of the township, etc., etc.," removed all doubt concerning the failure of the proprietors and inhabitants to procure Letters Patent. They could not have succeeded without first giving up their New Hampshire charter. Success would, therefore, have debarred them from the privilege of regaining possession of said charter.

² In order to preserve tangible and important evidence of what was done by the proprietors and inhabitants to obtain re-grants, or Letters Patent, from the New York government, I shall here introduce copies of manuscript now on file in the Department of Historical manuscripts, in the New York State Library, in Albany. These documents are long and somewhat desultory, but as they are important to lay the case authentically before the reader they shall be given in their own words. I will say that no record of a Patent for Hartford can be found, nor the New Hampshire charter, of the township.

CHAPTER V.

CERTIFICATE BY THE PROPRIETORS' COMMITTEE.

These May Certifie all Persons, whome it may Consern, that The Proprietors of Hartford which was supposed to be in the Province of New Hampshear, which now Apears to belong to New York Province Have Been at the Charge and Troble in Giting Said Township and Setting the Same Which Amount to the Peticulers following, (viz): To Taxes Granted and made to Procure the Charter of said Township, Survaying the same and Laying out Lands in said Township Three Pounds Lawfull Money on Each Proprietors Rights and Equal Shear being 64 in the Number which Amounts in the whole to £192.00.0.

Also they have Holden Eleven Proprietors Meatings Allowing but Fifty to be Present at a Meating at the moderate Computation of five Shillings a Peace to Each Proprietor for Each Time for his Time Travil and Expencc Amounts to £131.10.0.

Likewise they did in the year 1761 Lay out one fifty acres Lott to Each Proprietor and Distributed them to the said Proprietors to Each one Lott and have them Record to Each to hold in Severalty. Also in the Year 1763 they Did Survay and Lay out said Township By Runing Round the same and making Proper bound at the Corners and in the Line Every mile between said Corners, Then Laid out and Maid Proper allowances for Most of the Needfull Highways in said Town, Then Laid out 68 Hundread acres Lotts in said Town, Some of which are now Taken up and Improved on, The others Lay Ready for those who will Go on and Improve

The fore Going Facts are True Extracts from the Proprietors Records. Attest; Prince Tracy Proprietors Clerk.

Also these may ferther Certifie that In the Sumer 1763 There was Ten Persons which Entered on the said Town and Laboured in the same the said Sumer And in the year 1761 There was four Persons have moved on the said Town with ther famelys and there Dwells Ever since And the said Ten Continue to Improve the said Second Sumer: others Did Enter on: and this Present Spring 10 more have gone on to Improve: and about 10 others Intend to Go Imeduately.

Dated at Lebanon in ye Colony of Connecti cut May ye 7th 1765

Attest

PRINCE TRACY	}	Proprietors
JAMES PINNEO		}
JONATHAN MARSH		

The Names of the Persons who now Own the Several Rights of Land Which was Chartere to the original Proprietors of Hartford by the Gover nr of New Hamp Shear as Neare as we are able to Informe, Are as followeth (viz):

Prince Tracy on his original Right
 Jonathan Martin Assignee to Joseph Martin
 Mosess Hebard, Assignee to Eleazer Hebard
 Thomas Tracy on his own Right
 Elijah Bingham, Ditto
 Sarah Flint, Ditto
 Elijah Frink, Assignee to Daniel Redington
 Elijah Dewey, Assignee to Gideon Bingham
 Solomon Lord, Assignee to Eleazer Fitch 3d
 Joseph Follet on his own Right
 John Spencer Junr on his one Right
 John Hill, Assignee on half the Right of Jeduthan Simons
 James Pinneo Junior Assignee to Hez Huntington
 Elijah Strong, Assignee to Nathan Clark
 John Baldwin, on his one Right
 John Baldwin Assignee to I. ? Flint
 John Baldwin, Assignee to John Roundey
 John Baldwin Junr, on his own Right
 Hezekiah Spencer, Assignee to Elisha Wright
 John Bennit, Assignee to Benjamin Whitney also to Elisha Dubblee
 Elijah Bebben on his own Right
 Solomon Strong, Assignee to Joshua Pomeroy
 Benajah Strong, Assignee to Daniel Pomroy
 The Heirs of George Smith Assignee to Daniel Newcomb.
 Jonathan Avery Junr, Assignee to Jonathan Martin Junr.
 Samuel Terry Junr, on his own Right
 Samuel Terry on his own Right
 Aaron Fish on his own Right
 Benjamin Wright on his own Right, also Benjamin Wright Junr
 Assignee to William Clark
 Ebenezer Gillet on his own Right (also Assignee to Gideon Hebard)
 Epherim Terry on his own Right
 William Clark, Assignee to Silas Phelps
 Stephen Tildin Junir, Assignee to Samuel Porter
 Nathan Waldow on his own Right
 Sam'll Williams on his own Right
 Silas Sprague, Assignee to Nathaniel Warner
 Nathaniel Holbrook Junr on his own Right
 Rowland Powel Junr on his own Right
 Christopher Pees Assignee to James Newcomb
 Oliver Bruster on his own Right
 Jonathan Marsh, Assignee to Caleb Howard
 John Marsh, Assignee to Caleb Owen
 Jedidiah Strong, Assignee to Eliphalet Phelps, also to Joshua
 Wight junr
 Noah Dewey, Assignee to Elias Frinc
 William Bramble, Assignee to William Yongs
 Daniel Downer, Half Assignee to Jeduthan Simons

PRINCE TRACY	} Proprietors
JONATHAN MARSH	
JAMES PINNEO Junr	

The Names of those Proprietors which were in the Charter, which Belonged to Hamp Shear His Exelency Bening Wentworth Esqr Rights

William Temple
Joseph Newmarch Esqr
Thomas Bell Esq
William Alld
Daniel Werner Esqr
Joseph Blanchard
Samuel Wintworth
Jonathan Comings
Da'd Newcomb

These may Certifie all Persons whom it may Consern that those Persons whos names Stand against these have Never paid into the Treasury of All the Taxes Assessed on them in the whole but Twelve Shillings As Appears by the Treasurers Accompts. Test: Prince Tracy
Proprietors Treasurer

(Endorsed)

Paper from the
Township of Hartford
No. 2

Hartford

(also in different hand:)

Hartford Records

PETITION OF PROPRIETORS AND INHABITANTS.

To the Honorable Cadwallader Colden, Esqr., Levtenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and Over his Majesty's Province of New York and the Territories their to Depending in America &C:

In Council,

The Petition of Olliver Willard in behalf of the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Township of Hartford

Humbly Sheweth

That their is a Certain Tract of Land now lying in this Province, lately called by the name of Hartford, Beginning (on the Banks of Connecticutt River) at the North East Corner of the Township of Hartford and from thence Extends up the River to the South East Corner of Norwich, from thence Extends Westerly, until the full Contents of six Miles Square is Included, as the Charter and Plan of said Township may appear Reference thereto [SIC?], that your Petitioners are the sole Proprietors of the same. That there is Thirty Inhabitants now in Actuell Possession of said Township,—that they hold the same under the Great Seal of the Province of New Hampshire; That they supposed their Title to be good until a Resolve of the King and his Majesty's Privy Council Came to hand ordering the West Connecticutt River to be the Boundary Lines between this Province and the Province of New Hampshire. That they are Desireous to scure their Properties, Possessions and Improvements by Obtaining a Grant of the same under the Seal of this Province. Your Petitioners therefore who have been at a great Expencc in Purchasing, Survaying, Dividing and Improving said Land. humbly Prays, that in Consideration of these Cause, that your Honours will be Pleased by his Majesty's Letters Pattent to Grant unto your Petitioners their Heirs and Assigns forever, the aforesaid Lands, the number of Acres mentioned in their Grant from New Hampshire, on such Terms as your Honours shall think Just and that the same erected into a Township by the name of Hartford and that the same be

Invested with such Powers and Priviledges as other Towns in this Province have and enjoy.

And your Petitioners as in
Duty Bound shall ever Pray

New York 31st of October 1765

(Endorsed)

OL'R WILLARD

1765
Petition of the
Township of
Hartford
No. 60
Hartford

1766 November 12.
Read and referred to a Com'ee
and reported and granted to
the Original Grantees except
4 Shares and the usual Reserva-
tion for publick Uses.

4th Nov'br, 1765.

PETITION OF GRANTEES, 1766.

To his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, Captain General and Governor-in Chief in and over the Provilce of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same.

In Council.

The Humble Petition of Oliver Willard in behalf of the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Township of Hartford.

Humbly Sheweth,

That the Grant of the said Township of Hartford is advised to be made in the Names of the several Original Patentees under New-Hampshire or those claiming under them, amounting in the whole to upwards of 50 Persons.

That the Granting of the said Lands in the Names of so many Persons will as your Petitioner apprehends be attended with very great Inconveniencies which would be avoided by having the said Grant pass in the Names of Twenty Persons, in which case your Petitioner is willing to enter into such Security as your Excellency shall think fit to secure the Interests of the Grantees under the Grant of New-Hampshire and those Claiming under them, upon the Like Terms as are Expressed in the Minutes of Council relative to the Townships of Cavendish and Springfield. Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays, that the Grant of the said Township may pass in the names of the several Persons following to wit: Prince Tracy, Benjamin Wright, Benjamin Burch, Joseph Marsh, Benajah Strong, Elisha Marsh, John Baldwin, John Bennet, Nathaniel Holbrook, Junior, Noah Dewey, Junior, Solomon Strong, Jonathan Marsh, Amos Robinson, Rufus Baldwin, Daniel Pinneo, Elijah Strong, Ebenezer Gillet, Junior, Giles Alexander, Abel Marsh and Zadock Wright.

And your Petitioner will pray &C.

New York 17th }
December 1766. }

OL'R WILLARD.

(Endorsed :) 17th December 1766

Petition of Oliver
Willard.

3d January 1767 Read & granted
& the Entries of 12th Novr which lie
in Draft to be made conformable
to the prayer of the petition

RECORD OF COUNCIL.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York on Wednesday the twelfth day of November 1776.

Present

His Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, Captain, General, etc.

Mr. Horsmander } Mr. Reade

Mr. Smith

Mr. Apthorpe } Mr. Morris

* * * * *

The Petition of Oliver Willard, in behalf of the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Township of Hartford, was presented to the board and read, setting forth, that there is a certain Tract of Land lying in this Province, lately called by the name of Hartford: Beginning on the Bank of Connecticut River and at the Northeast Corner of the Township of Hertford, and from thence extends up the River to the Southeast Corner of Norwich; from thence extends Westerly until the full Contents of Six Miles Square is included; that the Petitioners are the sole Proprietors of the same; that there is thirty Inhabitants now in actual Possession of said Township; that they hold the same under the Great Seal of the Province of New Hampshire; That they supposed their Title to be good until the Order of the King in his Privy Council came to hand, directing the West Bank of Connecticut River to be the Boundary Line between this Province and the Province of New Hampshire; that they are desirous to secure their Properties, Possessions and Improvements, by obtaining a Grant of the same under the Seal of this Province; And therefore the Petitioners humbly pray, that the said Tract of Land may be by his Majesty's Letters Patent be granted to them and their heirs, and that the same may be erected into a Township by the Name of Hartford, with such Powers and Privileges as other Towns in this Province have and enjoy.

On reading whereof, It is ordered, that the said Petition be referred to the Gentlemen of the Council or any five of them.

His Excellency withdrawing, the Gentlemen of the Council resolved themselves into a Committee on the said Petition and being ready to make their report, his Excellency returned to the Council Chamber and took his Seat.

Ordered, that the said Report be made immediately.

Then Mr. Reade Chairman of the said Committee in his place reported, that the said Committee had duely weighed and considered the said Petition, and were humbly of Opinion, that his Excellency might grant the said Tract of Land and Premises unto Prince Tracey, Benjamin Wright, Benjamin Burch, Joseph Marsh, Benajah Strong, Elisha Marsh, John Baldwin, John Bennet, Nathaniel Holbrooke, Junior, Noah Dewey Junior, Solomon Strong, Jonathan Marsh, Amos Robinson, Rufus Baldwin, Daniel Pinneo, Elijah Strong, Ebenezer Gillet Junior, Giles Alexander, Abel Marsh and Zadock Wright. Except the Shares and Proportions of the said Tract of Land formerly allotted to Daniel Warner Esqr Joseph Newmarch Esqr Thomas Bell Esqr and Samuel Wentworth; which Shares and Proportions having no Improvement made thereon, are to remain vested in the Crown, and that the several Shares of the said Tract, which by the Grant or Charter from New Hampshire was intended for publick uses, be granted in Trust as follows that is to say: One such Share for the use of the In-

corporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; a like Share for a Glebe for the use of the Minister of the Gospel in Communion of the Church of England as by Law established for the Time being residing on the Premises; a like Share for the use of the first settled Minister of the Gospel on the said Tract; and one hundred Acres for the use of a Schoolmaster residing on the same Tract.

Which Report on the Question being put was agreed to and approved of.

And this Board doth humbly advise and Consent, that his Excellency do by his Majesty's Lettres Patent, grant to the Persons first above named, and their heirs the Tract of Land aforesaid, to be thereby erected into a Township, by the Name of WARE, instead that of Hartford, with the usual Privileges, Under the Quit Rent, Provisoos, Limitations and Restrictions, prescribed by his Majesty's Instructions: Excepting out of the Land so to be granted, the Shares formerly allotted to the Persons named in the Report of the Committee; And whereon no Improvement hath been made, which are to remain vested in the Crown: And that the several Shares heretofore intended for publick Uses be granted in Trust, for the Uses in the said Report particularly declared and expressed.

And it is ordered by his Excellency the Governor with the Advice of the Council, that previous to the Passing the said Letters Patent, the said intended Grantees, or some Persons for them of sufficient Ability, do enter into Bond unto our Sovereign Lord the King in the Penalty of *two thousand Pounds* current money of the Province of New York: Conditioned that they the said intended Grantees, their heirs or Assigns, shall as soon as may be after the Passing of the said Letters Patent, grant and Convey in fee simple unto all and every the other Proprietors of the said Tract of Land, under the Grant of New Hampshire (Except the aforesaid Daniel Warner, Joseph Newmarch, Thomas Bell and Samuel Wentworth) their heirs or Assigns the severall Lotts Shares and Proportions of and in the same, which they the said Proprietors so respectively held, are interested in or intitled unto, under the said Grant; upon the said Proprietors or their heirs or Assigns paying their respective Proportions of all Fees Charges and Disbursements arising or growing due thereon.

WARRANT OF SURVEY.

By his Excellency, Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, To Alexander Colden Esquire Surveyor General of the Province of New York, Greeting:

You are hereby directed and required to Survey and lay out for Prince Tracy, Benjamin Wright, Benjamin Burch, Joseph Marsh, Benajah Strong, Elisha Marsh, John Baldwin, John Bennet, Nathaniel Holbrook Junior, Noah Dewey Junior, Solomon Strong, Jonathan Marsh, Amos Robinson, Rufus Baldwin, Daniel Pineo, Elijah Strong, Ebenezer Gillet Junior, Giles Alexander, Abel Marsh and Zadock Wright, All that certain Tract of Land lying in this Province, lately called by the name of Hartford, Beginning on the Bank of Connecticutt River and at the Northeast Corner of the Township of Hertford; and from thence Extends up the River to the Southeast Corner of Norwich; from thence

extends Westerly until the full Contents of Six Miles square is included, Except the Shares and proportions of the said Tract of Land formerly allotted to Daniel Warner Esquire, Joseph Newmarch Esquire, Thomas Bell Esquire and Samuel Wentworth, which Shares and proportions having no improvement made thereon, are to Remain Vested in the Crown; And of the Land so to be Surveyed You are hereby directed and required to Survey and lay out, adjoining each other, certain small Lotts or Shares, which by the Grant of the Tract of Land aforesaid, under the Seal of the Province of New Hampshire, were Intended for Publick uses; and which are to be granted in Trust as follows, that is to say, One such share for the use of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts,—a like share for a Globe for the use of the Minister of the Gospel in Communion of the Church of England as by Law established, for the time being residing on the said large Tract, A like Share for the first settled Minister of the Gospel on the said Tract, and one hundred Acres for the use of a Schoolmaster residing on the same Tract—In Doing whereof you are to have regard to the profitable and unprofitable Acres and to take Care that the Length of the said Tracts, Lotts and parcels of Land or either of them doth not extend along the Banks of any River, otherwise than is conformable to his Majesty's Instructions And of what you shall have done herein you are to make Return to me or the Governor or Commander in Chief within six months at farthest from the Date hereof together with a Plott or description of the said Tract of Land thereunto annexed, distinguishing therein such part of the said Tract as is to remain Vested in the Crown and the particular Lotts intended to be granted for publick Uses as aforesaid, To the Intent that the Commissioners appointed for the setting out of all Lands to be granted within the said Province (of whom the Surveyor General is to be one) may on the said Survey, be the better enabled to set out the said Tracts, Lotts and parcels of Land, in manner and form as the same are Intended to be Granted to the said Prince Tracey and the other Parties first above named and which together with the Lands so to remain vested in the Crown as aforesaid, are to be erected into a Township by the name of Ware, with the usual Priviledges, under the Quit Rent, Provisoos, Limitations and Restrictions precribed by his Majesty's Instructions: And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Fort George in the City of New York the Twelfth Day of November One thousand seven hundred and Sixty six.—H. Moore. By his Excellency's Command Geo. Banyar D. Sec'y.

PETITION OF GRANTEES AND OTHERS, 1772.

To his Excellency William Taylor Esquire Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admial of the same.

in Council.

The Petition of Jonathan Burtch in behalf of himself and the other Owners and Proprietors under the Grant of New Hampshire of a Tract of Land known by the name of the Township of Hartford

Most Humbly Sheweth

That Oliver Willard did on a petition in behalf of Prince Tracey and 19 other persons, proprietors of the said Township to his late Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet Deceased, Obtain an Order of his said late Excellency in Council bearing Date the twelfth Day of November 1776 for granting to them and their Heirs the Tract of Land aforesaid lying on the West side of Connecticut River to the Northward of the Township of Hertford and Southward of a Tract of Land called Norwich except such Shares thereof as were alloted under the said Grant of New Hampshire to Daniel Warner, Joseph Newnarch, Thomas Bell and Samuel Wentworth.

That your petitioner and his associates are the sole proprietors of the said Tract, that there are about 120 Inhabitants in actual possession thereof under the said New Hampshire Grant, who are desirous of securing their said Possessions and Improvements by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province and are willing to give the Security for the Benefit of all the Owners of the said Tract under the said New Hampshire Grant usually required in similar Cases.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that when the Letters Patent shall issue for the said Township of Hartford, the Persons whose names are mentioned in the Schedule hereunto Subjoined May be inserted as Grantees in the said Letters Patent,

that the Shares of the said Township reserved in the former Order may be included in the Grant for the Benefit of the Present owners thereof.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray etc.

JONATHAN BURTCHE

New York, 1st April 1772.

in behalf of himself and Associates.

Schedule Referred to by the foregoing Petition

Jonathan Burtch.	Isaac Heron.	Johannes Will.	George Ball.
Hugh Gaine.	Robert Neille.	Peter Montaigne.	Christopher Dudley.
John Kane.	Daniel Neille.	John Schevington.	John Kelly.
James Lankashire.	Robert Neille. Jr.	William Stott.	
William Ross.	William Young.	James Thompson.	
William Smith.	William Todd.	James Rolis.	
Valentine Nutter.	Christian Will.	Mathew Gloves.	

RECORD OF COUNCIL.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York on Wednesday, the Eighth day of April 1772.

Present

His Excellency William Tryon, Esquire, Captain General, etc., etc.	
Mr. Horsmauden.	}
Mr. Watts.	
Mr. De Lancey.	
Mr. Apthorpe.	
Mr. Morris.	
	Mr. Smith.
	Mr. Cruger.
	Mr. White.
	Mr. Astell.

* * * * *

The Petition of Jonathan Burch in behalf of himself and the other Owners and Proprietors under the Grant of New Hampshire of a Tract of Land known by the Name of the Township of Hartford was presented

to the Board and read Setting forth, That Oliver Willard did on a Petition in behalf of Prince Tracey and nineteen other Persons Proprietors of the said Township to his late Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet deceased, obtain an Order of his said late Excellency in Council bearing date the twelfth day of November 1766 for granting to them and their heirs the Tract of Land aforesaid lying on the West Side of Connecticut River, to the North of the Township of Hertford and Southward of a Tract of Land called Norwich except such Shares thereof, as were allotted under the said Grant of New Hampshire to Daniel Warner, Joseph Newmarch, Thomas Bell and Samuel Wentworth; That the Petitioner and his Associates are the sole Proprietors of the said Tract. That there are about one hundred and twenty Inhabitants in actual Possession thereof under the said New Hampshire Grant, who are desirous of securing their said Possessions and Improvements and are willing to give the Security usually required in Similar Cases. And therefore the Petitioner humbly prays that when the Letters Patent shall issue for the said Township of Hartford, the Persons whose names are mentioned in the Schedule thereunto subjoined may be inserted as Grantees in the said Letters Patent and that the Shares of the said Township reserved in the former order may be included in the Grant for the Benefit of the present Owners thereof.

On due Consideration whereof the Council did humbly advise that when the Letters Patent shall issue for the said Tract of Land, his Excellency the Governor do issue the same agreeable to the said Order of the twelfth day of November 1766, but that instead of the Persons therein mentioned as Grantees, the said Letters Patent issue in the Names of Jonathan Burtch, Hugh Gaine, John Haine, James Lankashire, William Ross, William Smith, Valentine Kutter, Isaac Heron, Robert Neille, Daniel Neille, Robert Neille Junior, William Young, William Todd, Christiau Will, Johannes Will, Peter Montagnie, John Schevington, William Scott, James Thompson, James Roles, Mathew Gleves, George Ball, Christopher Dudley and John Kelly: That the Share of the Tract formerly allotted to Benning Wentworth remain vested in the Crown and that the Shares of the said Tract appropriated under the Grant of New Hampshire to the said Daniel Warner, Joseph Newmarch, Thomas Bell and Samuel Wentworth be granted by the said Letters Patent, Subject to the Conditions to be expressed in the Bond hereafter mentioned and that the whole of the said Tract of Land be erected into a Township by the name of Hartford with the usual Privileges.

And it is Ordered by his Excellency the Governor with the Advice of the Council, that previous to the passing of the Letters Patent for the said two¹ Tracts of Land called by the respective names of Cavendish and Hartford, the Grantees to be named therein or some Persons for them of sufficient Ability do enter into Bond unto our Sovereign Lord the King in the Sum of two thousand Pounds current money of the Province, of New York, Conditioned that they the said intended Grantees, their Heirs or Assigns shall as soon as may be after passing of the said respective Letters Patent respectively grant and convey in Fee Simple unto all and every the other Proprietors of the said respective Tracts of Land under the Grant of New Hampshire, their

¹ A patent for the Township of Cavendish was petitioned for previous to Hartford and is included in the above two.—B. F.

heirs or Assigns (except the Heirs or Assignes of the aforesaid Benning Wentworth) the several Lotts, Shares and Proportions of and in the said respective Tracts of Land, so to be granted under the Seal of this Province, which they the said other Proprietors, their heirs or Assigns paying their respective Proportions of all Fees Charges and Disbursements arising or growing due thereupon, Provided such other Proprietors their heirs or Assigns do make Applications for such Grant and Conveyance within the space of one year after Notification in one or more of the publick Newspapers of this Colany of the issuing such respective Letters Patent and of the Names of the Patentees under the Grants of New Hampshire.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS—1775-76.

The first recorded evidence to be found in the town records that the town took any interest in the political affairs that so deeply absorbed the attention of the people generally, appears in the records under date of June 1st, 1775. This record was made by Amos Robinson, and reads as follows:

“At a legal meeting held at the house of Widow Ruth Strong, on Thursday ye 1st day of June 1775.

Chose—Capt. Joseph Marsh, moderator.

Chose—Amos Robinson a delegate to go Westminster.

Voted—that each man pay his equal proportion of the expenses of sending delegates to Westminster.

Voted to treat any man with contempt and neglect that refuses to pay his proportion of said expenses.”

At a meeting held in the house of widow Ruth Strong (relic of Elijah Strong) June 19th, 1775, Joel Marsh was chosen captain; Benj^m Wright, Jr., lieutenant, and Alexander Brink, ensign to a company of militia for Cumberland County upper regiment, and at the same meeting, Capt. Joseph Marsh, Stephen Tilden, Amos Robinson and Joshua Hazen,¹ were chosen a committee of safety for the town.

Nov. 20, 1775, the town voted to comply with the request of the New York Provincial Congress to send men to represent the county at the Honorable Provincial Congress at New York, but the names of the delegates chosen were not recorded. Probably Capt. Joseph Marsh was one of the delegates chosen.

The old county of Cumberland was erected by New York July 3, 1766, and was composed of the counties of Windham and Windsor. The freeholders and inhabitants of the county were authorized to elect supervisors, assessors, collectors, a treasurer and other officers, at the meeting next after their appointment, the supervisors were directed to levy and collect of those residing or sojourning in the county a sum not exceeding £200, to be applied in constructing a court house and jail. Chester was selected as the location of these buildings, and here subsequently the justices and judges held courts. In 1768 a new charter was granted to the county and permission was given the inhabitants to erect a court house at their own expense. Chester was again chosen as

¹ These men were afterwards prominent supporters of the government of Vermont.

the location of the court house and jail. At a meeting of the supervisors held at Chester May 26, 1772, Westminster was chosen as the shire town of Cumberland County, where a good court house and jail were built. The first County Congress of Cumberland County was therefore held at Westminster.

At a town meeting held July 13, 1776, it was voted that the town should take the ammunition that the committee purchased in Connecticut into their care as a town stock, and Capt. Abel Marsh was chosen to take charge of said ammunition. It was also voted, that Maj. Joel Marsh, Stephen Tilden and Samuel Udall, should be a committee to give obligations to Capt. Abel Marsh and Maj. Griswold for the ammunition, and proportion an assessment on the inhabitants for the payment of the same, and give a bill to the constables to collect. Also, that Capt. Marsh deal out one pound of powder to each soldier belonging to the town that has gone or is going to Royalton, and lead and flints proportionable to the stock, and half a pound of powder, lead and flints proportionable to the stock to each man in town that had a gun. Also, that if any man wasted or in any way disposed of any of the ammunition drawn, or to be drawn out of the town stock he should pay after the rate of two dollars per pound, and be held up to public view as an enemy to his country. April 1st, 1777, the town voted to sell this ammunition, and Capt. Abel Marsh was appointed a committee to make the sale. It was also voted to raise by tax £20 to defray the charges of the supervisors and county committee going to Westminster, and the charge of the Royalton department which was the town's quota to pay.

Nothing further appears in the town records relating to the further participation of the inhabitants in the affairs of Cumberland county; we will, therefore, quote what we have been able to glean from other sources concerning the identification of the leading citizens of the town with the "Congress" and "Committee of Safety" for Cumberland county.¹ The executive officers of the towns comprising the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, were styled supervisors, and these, when at home, were chairmen of the committees of safety for their respective towns. The county committees of safety were composed of an aggregation of town committees. Then there were General Conventions of a still higher grade which were composed of delegates ap-

¹ Cumberland County was composed of Windham and Windsor counties. Gloucester county embraced only Orange County. Cumberland County was divided into districts, the most noteworthy of which was named "Hartford" and ranked as District "Number 1" and embraced the town of Hartford and the territory north of it to the line of Gloucester County, which line was termed the frontier of Cumberland County.

pointed by the inhabitants of the several towns, and the resolves and votes of the Conventions were executed by committees or agents thereto appointed by the conventions.

May 16th, 1774, a committee of correspondence, consisting of fifty members was formed in the city of New York for the purpose of eliciting the sentiments of the people of the respective provinces, and particularly of New York, on the measures of the mother country in respect to her American colonies. Of this committee Isaac Low was chairman, and he addressed the supervisors of Cumberland County, May 21, 1774, asking information as to the sentiment of the people. The supervisors, who were all pledged to the interests of New York, which province was then extremely friendly to the mother country and ready to cater to her interests—took no notice of Mr. Low's letter further than to attempt to conceal it. But by accident it was discovered, and the supervisors were called upon to explain their reasons for withholding the letter. They with profuse excuses produced the letter, whereupon a copy of it was sent to each town in Cumberland county, and a county convention was called to meet at Westminster on the 19th of October, 1774. The inhabitants of Chester anticipated the action of the forthcoming convention by holding a meeting October 10th and appointing a committee to unite with the county committee to prepare a report to be sent to the New York committee of correspondence. The proceedings of that meeting were too *prolix* to be inserted here entire, but as the resolutions adopted were, in sum and substance, the first declaration of sentiments that later were elaborately enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, they are entitled to a place in this history. The resolutions were as follows:

“At said meeting, Resolved, first, That the People of America are Naturally Intitled to all the Privileges of Free Borne Subjects of Great Britain, which Privileges they have Never Forfeited.

Secondly. Resolved, that Every Man's Estate, Honestly Acquired, is his Own and no person on Earth has A Right to take it Away without the Proprietors' Consent unless he forfeit it by Some Crime of his Committing.

Thirdly. Resolved, that all Acts of the British Parliament Tending to take Away or Abridge these Rights Ought not to be Obeyed.

Fourthly. Resolved, that the People of this Town will Joyn with their Fellow American Subjects in Opposing in all Lawfull ways Every Inroad on their Natural Rights.

Chester, April 20th, 1773.”

It is not surprising that such sentiments were deprecated by the New York authorities to whom they were indirectly aimed.

The first Cumberland county convention at which Hartford was represented, was held at Westminster, Feb. 7-9, 1774. Jonathan Burch

was the delegate from Hartford, and he was chosen one of a committee of correspondence, &c. Twelve towns only were represented in this convention. The animus of this convention was expressed in the 9th vote taken, viz.:—"That this Convention Recommend it (to) their Constituants to chuse a Man for their Supervisor at the next Annual meeting such as they would Chouse if they ware to send him to New York as their Assemblyman, &c."

The next in the order of revolutionary events was the massacre of William French and Daniel Hoisington, at Westminster, May 13th, 1775, by the officers of New York, which was afterwards described as "the shedding of the first blood that was shed in America to support Brittanic government."

It seems paradoxical that such men as Col. Joseph Marsh, Col. Simon Stevens, Col. Benj. Wait and Col. Jacob Bayley, could have maintained for so long a time as they did, warm, friendly relations with, and accepted important offices at the hands of, the New York authorities, who were guilty of undue use and oppressive exercise of the power of jurisdiction toward the inhabitants on the New Hampshire Grants—a jurisdiction unfounded in right and reason—and, at the same time, not being in the confederacy of states, nor directly sufferers from the injustice of the British government toward the American colonies, remain oblivious of the similarity in the controversy between Vermont and the government of New York, and that of the American colonies with the British government, and unhesitatingly pledge their support and full proportion towards maintaining a war against Great Britain, whose iniquitous measures were endorsed by the New York government.

The Cumberland county congress again met at Westminster, on the 26th of July, 1775. In August the Province was divided into military districts and the counties of Charlotte, Cumberland and Gloucester were embodied in one brigade. Two regiments were formed in Cumberland county, one of which was designated "The North, or Upper regiment." August 14th, 1775, at Springfield, the following list of officers for the Upper regiment were chosen:—

Field Officers:—Simons Stevens, of Springfield, colonel; Joseph Marsh, of Hartford, lieutenant-colonel; and Benjamin Wait, of Windsor, major. Among the company officers chosen from Hartford, were Joel Marsh, to be Captain; Benjamin Wright, lieutenant, and Alexander Brink, ensign.¹

On the 21st of November, the county "Congress" met at Westminster, first as a "Congress" to elect deputies, and then as a "Committee of

¹ The officers elected at this meeting were nominated in June, 1775.

Safety" to nominate militia officers. The following persons were nominated for the Upper Regiment :—Capt. Joseph Marsh, first colonel; Capt. John Barrett, second colonel; Lieut. Helkiah Grout, first major; Capt. Joel Matthews, second major; Timothy Spencer, adjutant; Amos Robinson, quartermaster.¹ For a Regiment of Minute men :—Capt. Joab Hoisington, first colonel; Seth Smith, second colonel; Joseph Tyler, first major; Joel Marsh, second major; Timothy Phelps, adjutant; Elisha Hawley, quartermaster. The above named nominees were confirmed Jan'y 4th, 1776. Col. Marsh, Amos Robinson and Maj. Joel Marsh were citizens of Hartford.² It is probable that several citizens of Hartford, who were then liable to military duty, were members of the upper regiment of Cumberland county which was organized August 14, 1775, at Springfield, Vt., and, doubtless, some were members of the ranging department, but there is no evidence of this in the town records.

For the purpose of obtaining more light concerning the enlistments of citizens of the town into the above named regiments, I made application to the adjutant general of New York, Feb. 1st, 1886, which elicited the following response, viz :—

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK. }
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, FEB. 5, 1886. }

Respectfully returned inviting attention to enclosed communication from Mr. Fernow.

(Signed) J. N. PORTER,
Maj.-Gen. and Adj.-Gen.

Mr. Fernow wrote as follows :—

“The records of this department give only the following list of officers commissioned for the Upper or North Regiment of Cumberland County by the committee of safety of New York, on the 4th of January, 1776 :—

Colonel—Joseph Marsh.²
 1st Major—Helkiah Grout.
 Adjutant—Timothy Spencer.

Lieut.-Col.—John Barrett.
 2d Major—Joel Matthews.
 Quartermaster—Amos Robinson.²

After the adoption of the State Constitution and the election of a governor (Gov. Clinton) and a council of appointment, no further notice seems to have been taken of the northern part of Cumberland County by the authorities of this State. Hence the pay list, or list of certificates of indebtedness issued to the levies and militia by the treasurer of New York does not contain the names of the officers and privates in Col. Marsh's regiment. For further information Mr. Tucker is referred to the ‘Journal of the New York Provincial Congress.’”

(Signed) BERTHOLD FERNOW,
State Custodian of Historical Records.

Albany, Feb. 4th, 1886.

¹ The officers in this list took the place of those nominated in June.

² See nominations made Nov. 21, 1775.

The following appears in the records of the Gloucester County committee of safety :

“ At a meeting of the committees of the Counties of Cumberland and Gloucester appointed to nominate a brigadier-general and a brigade-major, at Windsor, on Wednesday the 22d day of May, 1776 ; made choice of Colonel Joseph Marsh as chairman, and Major Joel Matthews clerk ; then proceeded and made choice of Col. Jacob Bayley as brigadier-general and Simon Stevens Esq. as brigade-major, of said counties. Voted, That the return of the above nominations be sent by Colonel Marsh to the honorable Provincial Congress, who is authorized to represent this Committee at Congress.”

By order.

(Signed) JOSEPH MARSH, *Chairman.*¹

JOEL MATTHEWS, *Clerk.*

To the Honorable Provincial Congress.

At a meeting of the Cumberland County committee of safety held at Westminster, June 20–22, 1776, Hartford was not represented. At this meeting it was voted to send representatives to New York to sit in the Provincial Congress, and that the three highest in number of votes should be the gentlemen chosen to go. Col. Joseph Marsh received 368 votes ; Deacon John Sessions 172, and Simon Stevens Esq. 166, and they were declared the three highest in vote. The chairman of the committee was instructed to make out certificates that these gentlemen were duly chosen delegates to sit in Provincial Congress.²

¹ Col. Marsh did not, after the date of this meeting, participate in the proceedings of any Congress, convention, or committee of safety, held in the interest of the government of New York.

² Deacon Sessions and Mr. Stevens went to New York, but Col. Marsh declined the mission. Col. Marsh doubtless retired from all connection with the government of New York in 1776. On the 1st of April, 1777, he was chosen with Amos Robinson, Stephen Tilden, Capt. Abel Marsh and Lieut. Israel Gillett to serve as a town committee of safety.

CHAPTER VII.

HARTFORD DURING THE REVOLUTION.

PROCEEDINGS AT A MEETING IN HANOVER, JULY 5TH, 1776.

At a meeting of several adjacent Towns at the College Hall on Friday the 5th day of July, 1776 (viz) Lyme, Hanover, Lebanon, Thetford, Norwich and Hartford.

Chosen—Amos Robinson,¹ Clerk.

Chosen—Deacon Nehemiah Estabrook, Moderator.

Voted—to raise 50 men Exclusive of officers to Repair to Royalton to fortify in that Town and Scout from thence to Onion River and Newbury.

Voted—To appoint one Captain and two Subalterns.

Voted—To appoint Mr. David Woodward, Captain.

Voted—To appoint Mr. Joshua Hazzen, first-Lieut.

Voted—To appoint Mr. Abel Lyman second Lieut.

Voted—To appoint a Committee of three men to Direct the Building of the fort at Royalton and furnish sd Fort with all necessary supplies.

Chosen Esqr Joel Marsh,¹ Mr. Isaac Morgan and Majr John Slapp to be sd Committee.

Voted—To raise 250 men Exclusive of officers to go to Newbury to fortifie, scout and guard there for three months unless sooner discharged.

Voted—To appoint Capt. Abner Seelys Major of the last mentioned Department.

Voted—To divide sd 250 into four Companys.

Voted—To appoint Mr. Levi Willard, Mr. Oliver Ashley and Mr. Samuel Paine to be Captains.

Voted—That the Captains appoint their Subalterns.

Voted—To appoint a Committee of three men to Direct and order the affairs of the Newbury Department.

Voted—That Col. Bailey, Col. Johnson and Col Olcott be sd Comtee.

Voted—That this Committee engage to see that the officers and soldiers in both the afore mentioned Departments be honorably paid for their services.

Voted To dismiss this meeting—it is accordingly dismist.

A true copy from the Minutes.

Test : Pr me Amos Robinson, Clerk.

At a special meeting of the members of the Committee of Safety for Cumberland county, July 23rd, 1776, Thomas Hazen, of Hartford, was present as a member of the committee. On the 25th, the committee voted that the powder which had been sent to the county by the Provincial Congress of New York should be dealt out to the several town committees to be kept as a town stock, and not dealt out without some

¹ Amos Robinson, Joel Marsh and Joshua Hazen were from Hartford.

extraordinary caution, and if dealt out and not used to be returned.¹

On this occasion it was resolved, "that any person knowing of any criminal correspondence kept up between any person or persons in this county and the King's officers in the army at Canaday, on giving notice thereof, shall receive the utmost protection from this committee."

On the 6th of August, 1776, the committee of Cumberland and Gloucester counties met at Windsor in order to appoint officers, such as captains, lieutenants, &c., for a ranging department granted by the Provincial Congress of New York, viz :—252 men out of the two counties, to the command of which the Congress had commissioned Mr. Joab Hoisington, of Woodstock, major. Stephen Tilden, of Hartford, was a member of this meeting. The committee agreed to appoint 3 captains and 4 lieutenants in the county of Cumberland, and one captain and 4 lieutenants in Gloucester county. Major Joel Marsh, of Hartford, was appointed captain in said department. Thomas Hazen and Stephen Tilden, of Hartford, J. Winchester Dana, of Pomfret, and lieutenant John Strong, of Woodstock, were chosen to join a committee of Gloucester county to appoint their proportion of officers, and to meet at Abner Chamberlins' in Thetford, and in case Maj. Marsh declined to serve as captain in this department to choose a substitute.² It was also voted, that the sub-committees of the towns should see that a late hand-bill from New York was signed by all citizens, and the refusers to be dealt with according to said hand-bill.³

At a meeting of the County Committee at Westminster, June 4-5 1777. Thomas Hazen of Hartford, was present. This was the last appearance of Mr. Hazen at the meetings of said Committee. While Mr. Hazen was in attendance at this meeting, Col. Joseph Marsh and Mr. Steven Tilden were attending the general convention of the representatives from the several counties and towns in the New Hampshire grants at Windsor, as delegates from Hartford.

The last meeting of the Cumberland county Committee was held at

¹ This powder was an object of great solicitude. A guard was kept over it day and night. July 23rd, the committee voted "that landlord Nichols should provide the guard the necessary victualing and half a pint of rum to each man once in 24 hours, and that the wages of the guard should be 3s. per day and 2s. per night.

² Mr. Marsh declined; at least he was not commissioned.

³ The handbill referred to was sent to the committee from the Provisional Congress of New York, and suggested the expediency of instituting civil government according to the exigencies of the county, and the formation of a mode of government independent of the Crown—for the preservation of the rights, liberties and property of the people—and requested the towns to make some expression of their sentiment on this matter. The major part of the people of the county, including Hartford, agreed to the proposition, elected delegates, and empowered them with authority to agree with the Provincial Congress in favor of the proposed action.

Westminster, Sept. 2-3, 1777. In the roll of members then present there appears the name of Mr. Rust of Hartford, who must have been a self-constituted representative, as he was not a member of the town committee nor a town officer at that date. The record of proceedings of this meeting indicates the existence of a strong sentiment against New York. It was moved that the committee should send some suitable person to the legislature of New York to inform them of the conduct of the pretended council (of safety) and pretended committees of the State of Vermont and take their advice and directions thereon. The vote stood four to three against the motion. It was then voted to adjourn until the second Tuesday of November.¹

STIRRING EVENTS OF 1777.

The year 1777 was fraught with important events to the whole country, but to Vermont it was the most eventful period in her history. Some of the important proceedings of the conventions of that year have been already alluded to. It has been said that the convention of June 4th appointed a committee to repair to Ticonderoga to consult with the commander of the fort at that point respecting the regulations and defense of the frontiers. While the committee was at that point Gen. Burgoyne with his army appeared on the lake, and resting at Crown Point, he sent a scout of 300, mostly Indians, to land at the mouth of Otter Creek, to annoy the frontiers of the State. Gen. Poor declined to allow any troops to the committee for defense of the frontiers, but allowed Col. Warner to go with the committee, who soon raised men sufficient to repel the scouts. Such of the committee as were members of the convention left the militia and repaired to the convention at Windsor, July 2d.²

The convention of the 4th of June issued a proclamation for a fast to be observed June 18th. The convention also took possession of the common goal for the county of Cumberland, and directed that the keeper should keep in custody all prisoners already committed by any legal authority within the State until discharged by the convention. The convention also notified the chairman of the Committee of Safety for the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester to desist from longer

¹ During the proceedings above named (Sept. 2-3). Mr. Clay the chairman of the council was not present. Soon after the adjournment named, Mr. Clay put in an appearance, and the committee reassembled with him, and it was decided to send some person to New York to make a representation of the difficulties the county of Cumberland was laboring under, and Capt. Clay was chosen for that mission.

² Allen's Vt. p. 92 in Vt. Hist. Soc. Coll. Vol. 1 p. 382.

acting in such capacity by virtue of New York authority : ordered the Committees of Safety acting under the authority of Vermont to take into immediate custody all such estates of enemical persons who have been or may have proved to be such, and empowered all town committees to seize and secure all and every person and their estates, that appear to be enemical to their country, and them safely keep for the use of the State during the recess of the convention, except what may be sufficient to defray the necessary charges arising for trial of such offenses ; that town committees seizing the person or estate of any suspected enemies, and finding cause to proceed against the same, should be empowered to call thirteen committeemen from adjacent towns to act with committee of said town, to try such offenders and give sentence against them and order judgment to be put in execution—provided the offenders are not worthy of death or other corporal punishment—in which case the committees should imprison the offenders in the common goal¹ within this State there to remain without bail until a proper court should be established in this State to try them.

Pursuant to the request of the convention the people of Hartford met on Monday, June 23d, 1777, to elect two delegates to attend said convention. This meeting was held in the house of Solomon Strong, near the centre of the town. Benjamin Wright was chosen Moderator. Col. Joseph Marsh and Lieut. Joshua Hazen were chosen delegates. The following vote was taken, viz:

“That we do authorize and empower Col. Joseph Marsh and Lieut. Joshua Hazen to join with the delegates from the other towns in the State of Vermont, that are chosen to meet at Windsor on the 3d day of July next to Draw the out Lines of Government.

Voted—unanimously that we will join to be a New State on the New Hampshire Grants.

THE CONVENTION AT WINDSOR, JULY 2-8, 1777.

This convention established a constitution, and frame of government. Col. Joseph Marsh of Hartford was chosen Vice-President of the convention. Rev. Aaron Hutchinson of Pomfret delivered a sermon. After the sermon the convention proceeded to the specific business for which it was called. A draft of a constitution was laid before the convention and read. The convention had this under consideration when

¹ The convention of Sept. 25th, recommended and it was voted, that a goal be erected in Manchester twenty feet by thirty inside, to be built of logs and earth for the confinement of Tories and other offenders. Said goal to be built of a double wall of logs not less than twelve inches through, laid eighteen inches between walls, the vacancy to be filled with earth about 7 feet high, then roofed, to have a log floor, double and strong door.

their attention was called away by the arrival of a dispatch from Col. Seth Warner announcing the advance of Burgoyne upon Ticonderoga and calling for assistance. The news greatly alarmed the convention, as the capture of Ticonderoga,—which was regarded as the Gibraltar of America—would leave the frontiers of the State exposed to the inroads of the enemy. A copy of Col. Warner's dispatch was immediately forwarded by express to the General Assembly of New Hampshire, then in session at Exeter, with a letter from the Convention, stating the situation, and submitting the consideration of the matter to the serious attention of the Assembly. The militia of the State were then with the officer commanding at Ticonderoga. Consequently the convention could take no other measures to reinforce the beleaguered fortress. It therefore proceeded to consider the constitution. It remained in session until July 8th, when its deliberations were again interrupted by the arrival of a dispatch from Gen. St. Clair, returning his thanks for the exertions made by the convention to reinforce Ticonderoga, but announcing the evacuation of the place on the morning of the 6th of July.

This news caused great alarm. Many of the members were for leaving and flying to the defense of their homes, but a severe thunder storm came on which compelled them to remain awhile, and in the interim they were persuaded by other members, less alarmed by the news, to conclude their business. The constitution was read for the last time and unanimously adopted. It was then ordered that an election should be held in December, 1777, for the election of representatives to the General Assembly to meet at Bennington in January, 1778. Col. Joseph Marsh, Joseph Williams, and Timothy Brownson were appointed a committee to procure a supply of arms, for the State, with instructions to draw them, if possible, from governmental arsenals. A council of safety was appointed to administer the affairs of the State until some other provision should be made. The convention voted to establish a loan office and appointed Ira Allen its trustee. After a session of six days the convention adjourned.

The battle of Bennington has been declared the decisive battle of the Revolution, for the reason that there can scarcely be a doubt that a contrary result would have exposed all New England to devastation. The British Colonel Baum had boasted that he would march through Vermont to Boston, which he doubtless would have succeeded in doing had victory not perched on the banners of the gallant American forces. "One more such strike," said Washington, "and we shall have no great cause for anxiety as to the future designs of Britain."

The only adducible evidence that Hartford contributed men to the

militia marched by Col. Joseph Marsh to reinforce Gen. Poor, at Ticonderoga, or to the forces sent to Bennington from the grants, is found in the records comprised in the Vermont Historical Society's collections, now deposited in Montpelier.

The records of the town are very meagre concerning military affairs. Indeed, the entire records of the legislative action of the town, for a period of seventeen years, 1761-1778, were kept in the small pamphlet book, heretofore alluded to, and the proceedings specifically relating to military matters are recorded on less space than two pages of foolscap paper. Our ancestors were men of brawn, and not given to buncombe demonstrations. Their legislative proceedings were brief in character, and only stubborn facts for present reference dotted the pages on which they inscribed the record of their action. They formed but few plans, but these they executed with perseverance and heroism worthy of the cause they were striving to maintain. The number of those, however, who took up arms and entered the arena of actual hostilities must have been small, for the reason that the whole number of inhabitants in the town, at the date of the Bennington battle, was less than two hundred, and of these none but able bodied men between sixteen and sixty years of age were liable to do military duty.

In 1765, the government of New York divided a portion of the New Hampshire grants into a new county by the name of Cumberland which embraced the territory now constituting Windham and Windsor counties. This county they divided into military districts, of which Hartford and all towns north to the south line of Gloucester county (now Orange), formed the 1st district, which was entitled "Hartford District."

In 1771, the New York government caused a census to be taken of the aforesaid counties. At this time Cumberland county contained 3,947 inhabitants; Hartford contained but 191, while the whole number in the State did not exceed 7,000. The eastern half of the State contained the largest part of the population. Dr. Williams estimated the population of Cumberland and Gloucester counties to be at least two-thirds of the people in the whole State, or territory; and in 1791 the number on the east side was 43,970; on the west side 41,569, total 85,539. Hartford, in 1791, had a population of 988. The probable number of her inhabitants at the commencement of the Revolution was about 300. On a call for troops her full quota (eliminating those entitled to exemption from military duty, could not have exceeded fifty men—probably not 40.

It seems probable that the militia of Hartford were employed to do frontier duty against innovations made by the Indians; and to repel any attempted overt acts on the part of the New Yorkers: also, to do duty in behalf of the Continental Congress. They were under the command and authority of committees of safety, who were considered as the supreme executive, and whose orders and recommendations were regarded as the law of the land, the infraction of which was punished with severity. Though Vermont was not in the Union, and was denied admission to it, the people of Hartford, in common with those of other towns, when the controversy with Britain approached open hostilities, imbibed the spirit of opposition that grew out of the coercive measures taken by the mother country, and responded to every call made upon their patriotism, both to defend their personal rights and the cause of the country at large.

An examination of the records in possession of the Vermont Historical Society, reveals some interesting facts that are entitled to a place in this history. The first document found, in the aforesaid records, relating to Hartford, in the Revolution, is found in Vol. I., under date 11th August, 1777, which shows that on that date the council of safety sent an express to Colonel Joseph Marsh of Hartford to march one-half of his militia to Bennington. Jones Fay, vice-president of the council, in a letter to Maj. Israel Smith of Strafford, under date of August 13th, wrote:

“DEAR COL.: By express this day received from the commanding officer of the Northern Department, we learn that a door has now opened for the troops of this State to do duty on this side the north river which will be clear from Gen. Schuyler’s command, and as an expedition is on foot of the greatest importance, which is to remain a secret till the troops are collected, these are therefore the most positive terms to require you, without a moment’s loss of time, to march one-half of the regiment under your command to this place. No small excuse at this juncture can be received. * * * You will hurry what Rangers forward are recruited with all speed. Now is the time, sir. * * * I desire you would, By Order of Council send this Express to General Bayley, Peter Olcott, Col. and Col Marsh.”

As this order was issued only three days prior to the day of the battle, it could not have reached Col. Marsh in time to enable him to collect his men (who were not in garrison) and march them to Bennington by the 16th, but it appears of record, that he did collect his men and started on the 16th for Bennington. This is shown by the following documentary evidence to be found in Vt. His. Soc. Coll. Vol. 2, p. 379, entitled:

“A Pay roll of Capt. Seth Hodges’ company in Col. Joseph Marsh’s

regiment of militia for the bounty allowed by the State of Vermont, Pomfret, Oct. 7, 1777.

Corporal Asa Emerson, Privates Jonathan Burch, Eddy Burch, Becket Chapman, Mitchell Clark, Wm. Curtis, Bary Damon, Hezekiah Hazen, Jno. Hill, Abel Marsh, Elisha Perkins, Phineas Strong, Seth Savage, Elkanah Sprague, Stephen Tilden, Andrew Tracy, Josiah Tilden, Wm. Udall, Benjamin Wright,¹ Samuel Webster, Timothy Harding, Wm. Ranney, Nath'l Troop, John Watkies."²

This roll is made up in a tabulated form and states that the time of entering service was Aug. 16th, 1777, that with few exceptions, they remained in service to October 4th (fifty days), that the monthly pay of each of the men was at the rate of £2, 10s.; that the miles travelled were 180; each man's mileage pay was 15s. and the whole pay to each man who served the full time was £4, 18s., 4p. On the back of the roll is the following endorsement by Col. Marsh:

"In Council. Hartford. July 14th. 1778. The within pay-roll accepted and approved. the sum of which is £197-1-8 which sum the treasurer is desired to pay: per order of Council. (Signed) JOSEPH MARSH."

A family tradition is that Col. Marsh was in the battle of Bennington. Paul Spooner mentioned in his letter to Brig. Gen. Bayley under date of the 11th August, that an express was that day sent to Col. Marsh ordering him to march one-half his command to Bennington. Mr. Spooner was deputy secretary to the council, and knew whereof he was writing. The express could have occupied not less than two days en route from Bennington to Hartford, under the most favorable circumstances the militia could not have been collected, provisioned and marched to Bennington, by the most available route, in less than four days. It is therefore probable that Col. Marsh's regiment did not march before the 16th, and, as Gov. Hall suggests, was in service on the Hudson, instead of being at Bennington.³

The next document, in chronological order, was a return of the number of men and horses employed by Capt. Abel Marsh in carrying flour from some point on the Connecticut river to Battenkill.

A return of the Men and Horses employed by Capt. Abel Marsh in Carrying Flour from Connecticut River to Battenkill for the use of the Northern Army by order of Jacob Bayley, B. D. G., 13 October, 1777.

¹The first nineteen were citizens of Hartford.

²The last five were citizens of Pomfret.

³The late Hon. Roswell Marsh of Steubenville, Ohio, grandson of the lieutenant governor, in whose family he lived until he was 18, was certain that leading public men and members of the family spoke of his having a share at Bennington and of camp-life while the regiment guarded the river to prevent Burgoyne's retreat, and cut off supplies from Canada. Governor and Council, Vol. 1, p. 237.

Men's Names.	No. days Service.	No. of Horses.	No. of miles travel.	Expenses per day, men and horses.		Sum Total Due.	
				s.	£	s.	p.
Joseph Marsh		1	140	4	3	0	10
Nathan Howling	15	1	140	12	9	0	0
Josiah Lamb	15	1	140	12	9	0	0
John Strong	9	1	80	12	5	8	0
Joseph Safford	9	1	80	12	5	8	0
Wm. Powers	9	1	80	12	5	8	0
Oliver Kidder	10	2	120	16	8	0	0
Israel Burlingame	10	2	120	16	8	0	0
Jerathmael Powers	10	1	120	12	6	0	0
Roger Bates	10	1	120	12	6	0	0
Samuel Scott	10	1	120	12	6	0	0
Elijah Mason		1	120	4	2	0	0
James Burch	6	1	80	12	3	12	0
Elkanah Sprague	9	1	80	12	5	8	0
Zebulon Lyon	15	1	140	12	9	0	0
Eldad Hubbard	15	1	140	12	9	0	0
Joel Marsh		1	140	4	3	0	0
Roswell Morgan	16	1	160	12	9	12	0
L'vett Benson	16	1	160	12	9	12	0
Joshua Spear		1	160	4	3	5	4
Levi Baldwin		1	160	4	3	5	4
Elijah Smalley	16	1	160	12	9	12	0
Abner Howard	16	1	160	12	9	12	0
Oliver Udal		1	140	4	3	0	0
Darius Sessions		1	80	4	1	16	0
Peter Thatcher		1	140	4	3	0	0
Dan'l Waterman		1	140	4	3	0	0
David Staton	3	1	45	12	1	16	0
Nath'l Boardman	3	1		12	1	16	0
Joseph Hatch	3	1		12	1	16	0
Cash expended on the Voige					3	16	0
						£168	2 8

Attest, ABEL MARSH.

On the back of the return are the following endorsements:—

“This certifies that by direction of Gen. Lincoln, I ordered the within supplies of flower which was delivered to the commissary at Battenkill at the time within specified when the baggage horses were dismissed.

JACOB BAYLEY, B. G.¹

Pay Roll Office, Charlestown, N. H., Oct. 25, 1781.

The within account examined and there is allowed thereon £78. 1s. 4p., and the treasurer is directed to pay the same to Capt. Abel Marsh or bearer.

TIMOTHY BROWNSON, } Committee
 THOMAS CHANDLER, } of
 JOHN STRONG. } Pay Table.

Treasurer's Office, Charlestown, }
 Oct. 24, 1781. Received of the treas- }
 urer the contents of this order in be- }
 half of Capt. Abel Marsh. }

PETER OLCOTT.

¹In September 1777, Gen. Bayley was at Castleton on military business and affixed the initials “B. D. G.” to his name, which probably was meant for Brigadier General. He was commissary General of the northern department when the above named order was given.

On the 26th of March, 1778, the Governor and Council, empowered by the General Assembly, appointed a court to confiscate and order the sale of the estates, both real and personal, belonging to the enemies of the United States, which laid within the limits of Vermont. Two courts were established, one for Cumberland, the other Bennington County. The court for Cumberland county consisted of Lieut. Governor Marsh, Jacob Bayley, Thomas Murdock, Peter Olcott, Benjamin Emmons Paul Spooner, and Benjamin Carpenter. Any four of these were to be a quorum. The court for Cumberland County found many causes for confiscation, but it does not appear of record that any estates were confiscated in Hartford, or that any punishment was inflicted upon any of her inhabitants. Still, there may have been cases of sequestration, as there were in the adjoining town of Hartland, and in Windsor. Corporal punishment was inflicted in many portions of the State. One case will be sufficient to illustrate the intent, if not the application of the law of chastisement. One Francis Breakenridge had been arrested for inimical conduct, and after being kept in durance vile for some time, asked leave to return home. Leave was granted in the following terms:—

“Francis Breakenridge is permitted to return home and remain on his father’s farm, and if found off to expect 39 *lashes* of the Beach Seal, until further order from this Council.”

One Zadock Wright, of Hartland, rendered himself very obnoxious to his neighbors, and in consequence his property was seized by order of the Council, his farm was rented to Moses Evans, with some exceptions in favor of his wife. It is supposed that the following voucher of expenses, or return of services by a guard or guards relates to the said Wright, for the reason that the men named as guards were members of the militia of Hartford and Hertford (Hartland).

A Return of the gard that garded Maj. Wright:—Elkanah Sprague, Thomas Ritcheson (Richardson), Jeremiah Rust, Phineas Rust, Eli Willard and Achial Rust. Time three days and three nights at one pound six shillings each. Total £10. 4s.

Test Elkanah Sprague ofeser of the gard. Hartford, June, 1778.

A return of another gard that gearded said Wright:—Joseph Marsh, Jr., Andrew Tracy, Stephen Tilden, Jr., and David Wright. Time 3 days and 3 nights. Wages £1. 6s. each. Total £7. 4s.

Esq. Dana, Zebulon Lee and Joseph Marsh, Jr., who guarded said Wright to “No 4,” 2 days with horses and expenses 2 pounds, 15 shillings each. Total £8 5s.

Test David Wright, sargent of the gard, June, 1778.

Hartford, Oct. 24th, 1778. This may sartify that the above gards were ordered by me.

	10.4
	7.4
JOSEPH MASH, ¹ Major of geard	8.5

¹ Son of Lt.-Gov. Joseph Marsh.

£25.13.0

The foregoing will convey a very clear idea of the course pursued by the Council toward the enemies of the State and U. S. government. Doubtless punishment was administered in many instances with uncalled for severity. Proscription and confiscation was the rule against every expression of loyalty to the old *regime*. Those who had been loyal subjects of the King, were, doubtless, unable to suppress their preferences in that direction, and to those who were struggling against every obstacle to maintain what they deemed a righteous cause, every manifestation in opposition to that cause was magnified into dangerous hostility, and those who were lukewarm, as well as those who assumed a hostile attitude, were denounced as tories, or traitors, and an indiscriminate policy of warfare was visited upon them. A sweeping system of confiscation, ostracism and corporeal punishment was practiced against the inimical, and they in turn hounded on the savages to butcher with the tomahawk or maim with the scalping knife, the neighbors with whom, in other days, "they took sweet counsel and walked to the house of God in company." Some compassion was shown to the families of the proscribed, but nothing was left of movable property but such articles as human compassion revolted against appropriating. "Those who are not for us, are against us," was the rule of action. "Woe to the vanquished," cried the conquering Gaul Brennus, as with false weights he appropriated the redemption money of the Romans: "Woe to the vanquished," was the rule by which Ira Allen proposed to support and pay a regiment of Rangers in the work of seizing the property of *enemical* persons, including the passive and the active, the fighting and the flying; "Woe to the vanquished," was the rule of Congress to replenish an empty treasury.

MILITIA OF HARTFORD DOING FRONTIER DUTY.

From the journals of the Governor and Council, and the Council of Safety, recently published, I have gathered facts showing that on several occasions men were drafted in Hartford for service in defending the frontier of the State from the date of the Dorset convention to the cessation of the troubles between Vermont and New York.

It appears that there were six regiments of militia in the State in 1777. One of these regiments was commanded by Col. Joel Marsh of Hartford. On the 2d of April, 1779, the Governor and Council, as Board of War, ordered a draft of men to reinforce the military on the northern frontiers of the State. Orders were sent to the following colonels, viz: Col. Samuel Fletcher, Col. Samuel Herrick, Col. Joe Marsh, and Col. Gideon Warren. Of the one hundred men, exclusive o

commissioned officers, to be raised, the quota of Col. Marsh of Hartford was fixed at one 1st lieutenant and thirty non-commissioned officers and men, and these were to be drawn from towns in Cumberland County, as well as some of those raised by the other colonels above named.

On the 5th June, 1779, the Board of War made another call for men to serve as a guard at Rutland and the frontiers of the State. Col. Marsh's quota comprised one captain, one ensign, three sergeants, and thirty rank and file, total thirty five. On the 30th July, 1779, an additional twenty-six effective men of the militia were raised to be sent to Rutland. Of this number Col. Marsh furnished six privates, all citizens of Hartford.

April 6th, 1780, the Board of War resolved, "That one company of 75 men exclusive of officers be immediately raised to join Maj. Ebenezer Allen's for the defence of the frontiers." The proportion from Col. Joel Marsh's regiment was 12 men, some of whom were from Hartford.

On the 11th of May, 1780, at Arlington, the Board of War resolved that, in consideration of the fact that continental provision of subsistence for troops on the frontiers was stopped, and that the soldiers were without meat, the selectmen of each town in the State should collect thirty pounds of salt pork for each man raised in said towns, and, if said pork could not be collected otherwise, the selectmen should take the same from the inhabitants in proportion to what each family possessed; an account of the pork to be kept and expense of transportation of the same to Rutland for which the State would pay. The amount proportioned to Hartford was 180 pounds, showing that the number of her citizens then in service at Rutland was six.

On the 18th of August, 1780, the Board of War resolved that Col. Joel Marsh, of Hartford, and other officers, should be a committee to station Capt. Safford's and Capt. Cox's companies of rangers: and "that said committee should stake out the grounds for forts and give directions how said forts should be built—having reference to the present campaign only, as the lands that the several surveyors are now surveying to the west and north of you will be a settling next spring."

The foregoing is all that appears in the records of the Governor and Council concerning the participation of Hartford people in the defence of the frontiers: which service, it must be remembered, was performed in the interest of the Continental government.

On the 24th of April, 1778, the Governor and Council sent by express to Lieut. Governor Marsh, of Hartford, a letter, ordered by the following resolution that day passed in Council, viz:—

Resolved, that his Excellency the Governor write to (Lieut.) Governor Marsh to acquaint him that it is the Resolution of this Council that the whole of the Troops that were 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 to be requested and ordered, to order the officers commanding the 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 in this (Bennington) county, to order their men immediately to march.

Pursuant to this request, Governor Marsh ordered the officers commanding troops in Cumberland county to collect their men and march to Rutland. One of the commanding officers in said county was Colonel Joel Marsh, of Sharon, who, on receipt of a copy of said order, wrote the following letter to Simon Stevens of Springfield:—

HONOURED SIR:—

These are to inform you that it is ordered by ye Governor and Council that the men that are raised in my regiment be ordered to meet at Windsor in order to chuse their officers for said company in order to march to Rutland as soon as may be. I have therefore appointed next Thursday, to be ye time to meet at Landlord Hastings house in Windsor at 10 o'clock in ye forenoon for said purpose, and desire your assistance in collecting said men, Sir, I should be glad if you would order Rockingham, Kent (Londonderry), Springfield, Chester, Andover, Weathersfield, and Cavendish to send their men on said day, and I should be glad if you would meet with us if you can. I am sir with great respect your most humble servant,

JOEL MARSH,¹ Colo.

Hartford, May ye 9th, 1778.

In the Vermont Historical Society's collection of documents relating to the events of the American Revolution, I have discovered several papers of an interesting nature, and valuable withal in view of the fact that they afford the only adducible evidence on record of the part taken by the inhabitants of Hartford in the said Revolution. These papers are mostly in the form of pay rolls, and vouchers for services performed by scouting parties, guards and detachments, under the command both of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, according to the nature of the service in which they were respectively engaged. The service of guards over inimical persons has already been alluded to. Other cases will now be quoted, viz:—

“A pay-roll of Sergeant Nathaniel Throops gard ordered out by Col. Joel Marsh to be under direction of John Benjamin, High Sheriff in the State of Vermont, to guard Enemical Persons from Windsor to Albany, from thence to Bennington, from the time of engaging until discharge by the Sheriff, commencing the 17th of July and ending the 1st of August, 1778, both days included.

Men's names—Nathaniel Throop, sergeant; Abel Davis, corporal; privates—John Gillett, Daniel Ainsworth, Oliver Williams, Ellet Porter, Vespasia Norsiton, John Darling, Silas Bannester, Denison Emerson. Wages of sergeant and corporal, 3 $\frac{2}{3}$. Privates, 3— per day. 2 horses 14 days. 2 pack horses 120 miles at 6d per mile per horse, facit £6—0—0.

¹Joel Marsh resided in West Hartford until 1777, when he removed to Sharon. He was chosen to be Captain of a company of militia in the Upper regiment of Cumberland County in 1775; Nov. 21, 1775, he was nominated by the Committee of Safety for Cumberland County to be 2d Major in the said regiment. June 4th, 1777, he was one of the delegates from Sharon to the General Convention at Windsor. The date of his commission as colonel of a Vermont regiment does not appear.

Endorsements on back of roll—"The committee to examine accounts having examined the within find due thereon £28—13—0.

PAUL SPOONER, }
BENJ. EMMONS. } Committee.

To Ira Allen, Treasurer, You are hereby ordered to pay Nath'l. Throop the within roll which amounts to £28—13.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

"Received, Windsor Oct. 26, 1778, of Ira Allen, treasurer, £28—13 in full. Endorsed by John Benjamin, Sheriff."

The next paper in order of date relates to scouting service:—"A return of a scout sent out by Capt. (Joshua) Hazzen (Hazen) June, 1778. Andrew Tracy, Stephen Tilden, Wm. Allen, out 7 days, at 12 shillings per day per man finding their own provision £12.12s."

"Return of a scout sent out by Capt. Hazzen, Aug. 1778. Israel Gillett, Asa Hazen, John Dutton, Elias Chapman, 7 days at 36 shillings a day, finding their own provisions, £16.16s."

"A return of a scout sent out by Col. Marsh Aug. 1778—Beriah Green, Silas Newton, and Wm. Freeman, 16 days at 36 shillings per day finding themselves, £28.16s.

Hartford Oct. ye 24th, 1778, in pursuants to orders received from the Maj general¹ the above scouts was sent out.

By me, JOEL MARSH, Col."

During the wars between Great Britain and France, the Indian tribes of Canada found service, first with the French and then with the English, as interest or passion dictated them. The Indians were first stimulated by the French to murder and pillage the defenceless inhabitants of the American-English colonies, and this procedure was received by the English with execrations. But during the Revolutionary war, England employed the same savages as allies to pillage and massacre their own brethren; and it is more than probable that merciless savages were incited by the government of New York to do murderous work upon the inhabitants of Vermont.

Dr. Dwight, speaking of the perilous situation of the early settlers of New England, says:

"The greatest of all the evils which they suffered were derived from the savages. These people kept the colonists, after the first hostilities commenced, in almost perpetual terror and alarm. The first announcement of an Indian war is its actual commencement. In the hour of security, silence and sleep, when your enemies are supposed to be friends quietly employed in hunting and fishing, when they are believed to be at a distance of several hundred miles, and perfectly thoughtless of you and yours; when thus unsuspecting, slumbering on your pillow, your sleep is broken up by the war-whoop; your house, your village are set on fire; your family and friends are butchered and scalped; your-

¹The 1st section of the "Militia Act." passed in February, 1779, made the lieutenant-governor major-general. In a letter written by Gov. Chittenden to Lieut-Gov. Marsh, 29th of April, 1778, he addressed him as major-general.

self and a few other wretched survivors are hurried into captivity to be roasted alive at the stake, or to have your body stuck full of skewers and burnt by inches. You are a farmer and have gone abroad to the customary work of the field: there you are shot down from behind a tree; or you return at evening and find your house burnt and your family gone; or perhaps discover their half-consumed bones mingled with the ashes of your dwelling, or your wife murdered and your little ones lying beside her, after having been dashed against a tree."

If one would learn something of the horrors of an Indian massacre, let him read the records of the bloodshed and violence perpetrated in the Wyoming, Mohawk, Schoharie, and Cherry Valleys, by Tories and Indians in 1778. Or coming nearer our own homes, peruse the tales of inhuman atrocities by the St. Francis Indians—the savage rangers of the French and Indian wars,—in the valley of the Connecticut, in the Cohos¹ region, as late as 1760: and in Vermont still later. The history of the attack on Royalton in 1780, and on Peacham in 1781, is familiar to nearly every student of history in Vermont. The following transcripts of pay-rolls will give an idea of the services rendered by the militia of Hartford in guarding the frontiers and repelling invasions by Indians:—

"A pay-roll of Capt. Joshua Hazen's Company that turned out by the order of Col. Joseph Safford to the intent to head that party of the enemy (Indians) that was supposed was going to Cohos in their return in October last A. D. 1780. Our march was as far as Bethel."

(The pay-rolls are made up in tabulated form and cannot be given here in the original form, but the names of officers and privates engaged in service, together with the number of days they served, wages per day, miles traveled, mileage pay and total amount of pay-roll will be given.)

"*Officers*—Capt. Joshua Hazen; Lt Wm Bramble, Sergeant David Wright, Corporals John Gillett, and Hezekiah Hazen.

Privates—Solomon Hazen, Erastus Chapman, Joseph Chapman, Jonathan Wright, Barnabas Tisdell, Josiah Tilden, James Tracy, Seth Savage, John Cheney, Enoch Emerson.

Service 3 days each; Captains pay 16s pr day; Lieuts do 12s; Sergeants do, 4s 10; Corporal's do 4s 5. Privates do 4s. Miles of travel by each 30, at 10s mileage. Total £12-11-8.

Captains and Lieutenants rations 2 days each."

This roll was attested by Capt. Joshua Hazen: sworn to by him at Norwich before Nathaniel Brown, Justice of the Peace; examined and approved June 23d, 1781, at Bennington, by Pay Table committee,

¹ Cohos or Coos is an Indian name, signifying "crooked," and is said to have been given originally to a bend in Connecticut river and the territory belonging on either side of it, including in New Hampshire, Lancaster, Northumberland and Stratford, and in Vermont, Lunenburg, Guildhall and Maidstone.

who directed its payment to Joshua Hazen or bearer, and was paid June 23, 1781.

The following is the sum and substance of a pay-roll that will be read with interest. It is the only record extant of the names of the citizens of Hartford in 1780, and contains the names of a great majority of the voting portion of the population at that period. It is a register of the ancestors of a large number of the present citizens of the town, and is a matter of history worthy of preservation on other accounts.

The number of days service, number of miles travel and traveling wages were, for both officers and privates, the same, viz:—three days service; forty miles travel; thirteen shillings four pence traveling wages. The wages for service were as follows: Captain, 16 shillings; Lieutenant, 12s; Ensign, 8s; Sergeant, 4s.5p; Clerk, 4s.5p; Corporal, 4s.2p. and privates, 4s. Rations for Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign, three days.

The roll is headed, “A Pay-roll of Capt. Joshua Hazen’s Company in Col. John Wood’s regiment, that marched to Brookfield in the larm Oct 1780.”

“Names of Officers—Capt Joshua Hazen; Lieut. Wm. Bramble; Ensign Elkanah Sprague; Sergeants Elias Chapman, Asa Hazen, Andrew Tracy and David Wright; Clerk, Asa Emerson; Corporals, Wm. Dunham, John Gillett, Hezekiah Hazen and Stephen Tilden.

[Privates—Elnathan Allen, Wm Allen, Jonathan Bennett, David Bliss, Wm Burch, Erastus Chapman, Joseph Chapman, Simon Chapman, John Cheney, Dan’l Clark, Nehemiah Closson, Simeon Curtis, Barjone Demmon, Levi Demmon, John Dutton, Enoch Eaton, Enoch Emerson, Daniel O. Gillett, Ezekiel Gillett, Isarael Gillett, Jacob Hall, Jonathan Hall, Willis Hall, Daniel Hazen, Solomon Hazen, Thomas Hazen, Thomas Hazen, Jr., Thomas Holbrook, Timothy Johnson, Abel Marsh, Samuel Marsh, John Marsh *Lieutenant-Governor Joseph Marsh*, Joseph Marsh, Jr., Roger Marsh, Elijah Mason, David Newton, Christopher Pease, Daniel Pease, Samuel Pinneo, Eliot Porter, Calvin Powell, Luther Powell, Rowland Powell, Rowland Powell, Jr., Jonathan Reynolds, Jehial Robbins, Francis W. Savage, Seth Savage, Solomon Sitzele, Ashbell Smith, Ignatius Sprague, Benajah Strong, Phineas Strong, Solomon Strong, Solomon Strong, Jr., Josiah Terry, Josiah Tilden, Stephen Tilden, Barnabas Tidel, James Tracy, Thomas Tracy, Lemuel White, Joseph Williams, Benjamin Wright, Jonathan Wright. Total number of officers and privates, 78. Amount of pay, £60.5s.7p.

A true copy of the pay-roll, attest Joshua Hazen Capt Norwich June ye 9th 1781.

Then personally appeared Capt Joshua Hazen, of Hartford, and made oath to the within pay-roll that it was made according to the best judgment.

Before me Nath’l Brown, Justice Peace.

Pay-roll office, Bennington, June ye 22, 1781.

The within account examined and approved and the treasurer is directed to pay the same which is £60.7s.5p.¹

JOHN FASSETT

TIMOTHY BROWNSON

} Committee

June 23d 1781. Received of Ira Allen treasurer the contents of this order.—
Elkanah Sprague.”

It will be seen that Lieut.-Governor Marsh served as a private in this expedition, and that the list comprises six of the Marsh family then living at Quechee.

In October, 1780, Capt. Edmund Hodges' company, in Col. Joseph Safford's regiment, did service for fourteen days at Fort Fortitude, Bethel, Vt. Among the members of said company were Lieut. Asa Hazen, Sergt. Elijah Mason, Sergt. Andrew Tracy, Corporals Stephen Tilden and Asa Emerson, and Privates Wm. Burch, Nehemiah Closson, Luther Powell, Jacob Hall, Francis W. Savage, Thomas Tracy, Solomon Strong, Phineas Wright, all of Hartford.

An attack was made on Peacham, Vt., March 8, 1781. Col. Thomas Johnson of Newbury, who had engaged to erect a grist mill at Peacham, arrived at the house of Jonathan Elkins on the evening of the 7th of March. About 1 o'clock the next morning a party of Indians from Canada, invaded the house of Mr. Elkins, and made prisoners of Col. Johnson, Jacob Page, and young Jonathan Elkins, and took them to St. Johns, P. Q. The news of the foray reached Hartford by express sent by Gen. Bayley, who requested immediate help. Capt. Joshua Hazen promptly responded to the requisition and marched with a portion of his company to Piermont, N. H., but there learning that the enemy could not be overtaken, he retraced his steps. A portion of Capt. Hazen's company was at Quechee when the dispatch was received by that officer. On receiving notification from Capt. Hazen to march to Peacham, Lieut. Wm. Bramble collected the members of the company at Quechee, and proceeded toward Peacham, but had marched no further than Dresden (Hanover, N. H.) when Capt. Hazen arrived there on his return from Peacham, and all returned to Hartford to rendezvous until again called into service.

“A pay-roll of Capt. Joshua Hazen's company who marched to Peirmont upon Gen. Bayley's request, March 9th, 1781. Capt. Joshua Hazen; Sergeants Elias Chapman, Asa Hazen, Andrew Tracy and David Wright; Corporals, John Gillett, Hezekiah Hazen and Stephen Tilden; Privates, Jonathan Bennett, Nath'l Bugbee, Benjamin Burk, Erastus and Joseph Chapman, Nehemiah Closson, Simeon Curtis, Enoch Eaton, Israel Gillett, Solomon and Thomas Hazen, Timothy Johnson, Calvin and Luther Powell, Artemus Robinson, Seth and Thomas Savage, Solo-

¹An error in favor of the State. Amount should be £68.18.9.

mon, Jr., and Wm. Strong, Josiah and Stephen Tilden, Joseph and Thomas Tracy, Benjamin and Redington Wright. Service 2 days, travel 60 miles.

Roll approved June 22d, and paid to Elkanah Sprague, June 23d, 1781."

The company from Quechee consisted of Lieut. Wm. Bramble, Sergt. Asa Emerson, Corporal Wm. Dunham, Privates Elnathan Allen, James, Jonathan and Wm. Burch, John Carpenter, Wm. Curtis, Joshua Dewey, Jacob and Jesse Hall, Isaac Jones, Abel, Daniel, Joseph Jr. and Roger Marsh. Eliot Porter, Jonathan Reynolds, Thomas Richardson, Elkanah Sprague and Oliver Waterman.

Services 2 days, miles travel 12. Total pay £7.12.4.2.

Approved at Bennington, June 22d, and paid June 23d, to Elkanah Sprague.

In June, 1781, a portion of Capt. Joshua Hazen's company were on scouting duty, with headquarters at Strafford. The scouts comprised men from Hartford and Norwich, who were under the immediate inspection of Col. Peter Olcott.

In August, 1781, a company was ordered out under the command of Capt. Wm. Bramble, to march to the fort in Bethel. The company comprised Capt. Wm. Bramble, Lieut. Asa Hazen, Ensign David Wright, Sergt. Andrew Tracy, Asa Emerson, and Wm. Dunham. Privates—Jonathan Burch, Erastus Chapman, Levi Demmon, Gershom Dunham, Eliphalet Marsh, Matthew Ransom, Artemus Robinson, Thomas Savage and Solomon Strong. Service 4 days, miles travel 25. Total pay £12.5s.2p.

Under date of Oct. 9th, 1781, Capt. Hazen sent to the pay-roll committee the following voucher, viz:—

"Hartford, Oct. 9, A. D. 1781.

A pay-roll of the men that was out in the Royalton larn last October, who through mistake was left out of the roll that I sent in at the session of June last, viz: Samuel Webster, Wm. Powers, Christopher Pease, Elisha Marsh, Benjamin Steetson, Wm. Porter, Benjamin Burch, Wm. Curtis and Benjamin Kingsbury.

JOSHUA HAZEN, Capt.

Days service 3, at 1.4 per day. Travel 34 miles. Pay 11.4. Amt. 15.4. Total amount £6.18. Approved by committee."

"Pay-roll for company that marched to Bethel fort in Aug. 1781, being called out by authority under Elkanah Sprague Capt, viz: Elkanah Sprague, captain; privates, Benjamin Wright, John Carpenter, Thomas Hazen, Wm. Powers, Jonathan Powers.

(Signed) ELKANAH SPRAGUE, Capt."

The foregoing pay-rolls constitute the only adducible evidence on record of the services actually performed by the citizen militia of Hartford for and in behalf of the State of Vermont. The last records of the town undoubtedly contain evidence of an important nature relating to this subject.

HARTFORD ABANDONS NEW YORK.

The Declaration of Independence rendered the situation of the inhabitants on the New Hampshire Grants worse than before. New Hampshire had severed all political connection with them: their controversy with New York was at a white heat, and Congress ignored their every claim to a recognition. The Convention of New York had, August 2d, 1776, unanimously voted "That all quit-rents formerly due to the Crown are now due and owing to this convention, or such future government as shall hereafter be established in this State." To submit to such claims was to reduce themselves to a condition of slavery and beggary. To openly rebel against such extortion would probably bring on a violent contest with New York, and with Congress also, and "to continue without some form of government for the protection of their just rights was regarded as impossible." This condition of things urged action in the direction of establishing the independence of Vermont. No measures were more necessary and no better time could be chosen. They had never, acceded to the claims of New York, and the Declaration of Independence severed every tie to Great Britain. The claims of New York were founded alone upon an arbitrary decree of the King surreptitiously obtained, and the dissolution of all connection with Britain rendered the King's decree null and void. The people were, as they expressed it, "reduced to a state of nature," or left free to form a government for and by themselves.

The open declaration of these sentiments, together with the efforts made by the people on the grants, on the west side of the Green Mountains, at length resulted in rousing the inhabitants on the eastern side of the grants to a sense of duty. They were driven by force of popular sentiment to abandon their conservative position and unite in forming a government suitable to their condition. In this crisis the leading men of Hartford no longer talked of compromises, nor of the policy of temporizing.

On the 15th of January, 1777, a convention of delegates from both sides of the Green Mountains assembled at Westminster. In this convention Hartford was represented by Stephen Tilden, than whom no better man could have been chosen a delegate. Woodstock was represented by Benj. Emmons: Norwich, by Jacob Burton, and Maj. Thomas Moredock: Pomfret, Barnard and Royalton, were each represented by a letter voting for a new State. Ebenezer Hoisington represented Windsor. The delegates were all "good men and true."

The convention was opened with Capt. Joseph Bowker, in the chair. Doct. Reuben Jones was chosen clerk pro tempore, the convention then

adjourned to the 16th inst. On re-assembling Thursday morning, Lieut. Leonard Spaulding, Ebenezer Hoisington and Major Thomas Moredock, were chosen to examine into the members that had voted for the district of the New Hampshire Grants to be a separate State from New York, and how many were known to be against it, and to report as soon as may be. The committee made the following report:—

“We find by examination that more than three-fourths of the people in Cumberland and Gloucester counties, that have acted, are for a new State; the rest we view as neuters.”

The convention then adjourned for one hour. Convention opened at time, and voted N. C. D.

“That the district of land commonly called and known by the name of New Hampshire Grants be a new and separate State; and for the future conduct themselves as such.

Voted. That Nathan Clark, Esq., Mr. Ebenezer Hoisington, Capt. John Burnham, Mr. Jacob Burton, and Col. Thomas Chittenden, be a committee to prepare a draught for a declaration for a new and separate State, and report to this Convention as soon as may be.

Voted. That Capt. Ira Allen, Col. Thomas Chandler, Doctor Reuben Jones, Mr. Stephen Tilden and Mr. Nathan Clark, Jr., be a committee to draw a plan for further proceedings, and report, &c.

The Convention then adjourned until the next morning.

On Friday morning the committee chosen to bring in a draught of a declaration, reported in substance as follows?—

1st. *That whenever protection is withheld, no allegiance is due or can of right be demanded.*

2d. That whenever the lives and properties of a part of a community have been manifestly aimed at by either the legislative or executive authority of such community, necessity requires a separation. And whereas the Congress of the several States did, in said Congress, on the 15th of May, A. D. 1776, in a similar case. “Resolve that it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs, hath been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general.”

Your committee offer the following declaration, viz:—

This convention whose members are duly chosen by the voice of their constituents, do hereby proclaim and publicly declare that the district of territory comprehending and usually known by the name and description of the New Hampshire Grants, of right ought to be, and is hereby declared forever hereafter to be considered as a free and independent jurisdiction or State, by the name and forever thereafter to be called, known, and distinguished by the Name of New Connecticut; and that

¹John Adams originated this resolution for the purpose of suppressing governments under the Crown in the then United Colonies.

the inhabitants that at present are, or that may hereafter become resident either by birth or emigration within said territory, shall be entitled to the same privileges, immunities, and enfranchisements as are allowed, and on such condition and in such manner as the present inhabitants shall or may enjoy: which are and shall be forever considered to be such privileges and immunities as are allowed to any inhabitants of the independent States of America. Such shall be regulated in a bill of rights, and by a form of government to be established at the next session of this Convention.

The Convention immediately informed Congress of these proceedings, and at the same session appointed a Committee of War on the east side of the mountains of which Mr. Stephen Tilden, of Hartford, was made a member. Mr. Tilden was also appointed one of a committee to draw a letter forbidding the delegates from Cumberland County sitting in the Provincial Congress of the State of New York.¹

¹June 20, 1776, Col. Joseph Marsh, Deacon John Sessions, and Simon Stevens were appointed "Representatives to go to New York" by the Cumberland County Committee of Safety, and not by the people. Col. Marsh did not attend. Messrs. Sessions and Stevens attended, and the said letter was addressed to them only.

CHAPTER VIII.

CUSTOMS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

The old Latin maxim: "Omnia mutantur nos et mutamur in illis," has an exemplification in the remarkable changes that have occurred in the customs, habits and manners of the people of New England within the last eighty years. Whether there has been a marked progression or a retrocession in the moral and social condition of the people at large during the period named, is a question that cannot be properly considered nor discussed by the writer at this time. "History is philosophy teaching by example." Whatever was right and commendable in the manners and customs of our ancestors, as well as those things which were wrong and reprehensible, should be impartially chronicled by the historian of to-day, that the rising generations may avoid their errors and mistakes, and emulate only their virtuous actions. A distinguished historian has said: "This I hold to be the chief office of History, to rescue virtuous actions from the oblivion to which a want of records would consign them, and that men should feel a dread of being considered infamous in the opinions of posterity, from their depraved expressions and base action."

Our ancestors, the pioneer settlers of Hartford, were a people of simple, frugal habits; they were warm-hearted, generous-minded, and self-sacrificing in their intercourse with each other, hospitable to friends and strangers alike; outspoken, earnest and fearless in the avowal and defense of their religious principles and political sentiments; conscientious and honest in their business dealings with others. They were cheerful, contented amid the privations they experienced, lovers of fun, fond of athletic sports, courageous in danger, patriotic at all times. They were given to drinking flip, toddy and sling, which was not considered venial unless indulged in to the extent of habitual inebriation. Owing, however, to the plainness, and oftentimes scantiness of their daily food, their out-of-door manual labor and their many privations, their habitual use of such stimulants proved to them less harmful than it would had they been as daintily bred as the people of this generation.

When the first settlers came into the township they found the land covered with a dense growth of timber; that on the low lands adjacent to the rivers being chiefly white pine of a large size, with elm and black

ash, while the hill lands were covered with maple, beech, birch, oak and hemlock. The first settlements were made on the hills. This occurred for several reasons: 1st, because the opinion prevailed that the hill lands, being thickly covered with a vegetable mold formed from leaves falling for a long succession of ages, were more friendly to every species of vegetation than the pine lands; secondly, because the hill lands being more lightly timbered than the low lands, were more easily cleared; thirdly, because the hill regions were considered more healthful than the swampy low lands, and lastly because the timber on the hills furnished material for making charcoal, and potash, and for the production of maple sugar and at the same time the woodland was valuable on account of the food and shelter it afforded for cattle and other live stock.

The first business of the settlers was the clearing of a portion of their land and building thereon a temporary dwelling house built up of logs, and rudely constructed. In this work the settlers assisted each other, and in this, and in other similar works when neighbors turned out to lend a helping hand, they regarded it a frolic, and worked with willing hearts and ready hands. There were two methods practiced in clearing land. The general practice was to cut down and remove such trees as was best suited for houses, and for fencing, and to set fire to the rest and the rubbish on the field, and thus to proceed in the work until the required number of acres for cultivation were cleared. In other cases the whole wood was cut down, the trees trimmed of their branches which were thrown into piles, and after laying until sufficiently dry, fire was set to the whole. The logs remaining unburnt were thrown into piles, after which the cleared ground was sown with wheat, or planted with corn or potatoes, which generally gave the cultivator a fine crop. Sometimes, in the process of clearing land, the timber was utilized in making charcoal and potash. Sometimes the largest trees were girdled—that is, the bark near the foot of the tree was cut around so as completely to destroy the vessels by which the progress of circulation is conducted, and their decay was rapid. After saw-mills came into use, and matters were so far arranged that the settlers had means and leisure to erect comfortable dwelling houses and other buildings, they proceeded to clear the pine lands, and not many years elapsed before they had unwisely stripped their land of the most valuable timber then standing. Thousands upon thousands of white pine trees were consigned to fire, or rolled into the rivers because they were considered less valuable than the land upon which they grew.

The first settlers were poor in worldly means, and had but little more than enough money to enable them to make the journey from Connecticut to this town, and erect a log-house. Indeed, had they been wealthy they could not have provided themselves with better, nor with more desirable dwelling houses. They laid up logs for a house, using poles for rafters and covered these with elm, or hemlock bark, for a roof. For floors they laid split and hewed logs. The crevices between the logs were chinked with clay. Small apertures were left for windows, and paper, or thin white cloth was used as a substitute for glass. Fire-places were built of stone, and for a hearth they laid the longest and widest flat stone, or stones obtainable. Chimneys were built partly of stone and partly of short logs laid up in clay, and they often proved very objectionable on account of a lack of proper draught. The fire-places were of liberal dimensions, and it was not an easy matter to fill one of them with wood. A huge back log from six to eight feet long, was first drawn in—oftentimes by a horse, or oxen—and placed on the back of the hearthstone. Another smaller log was placed on top of the back-log and a third in front of it. Above this pile dry branches were laid. This sufficed to make a cheerful fire for a day's time and with proper care was maintained day and night the year round.¹

¹Without friction matches—what *did* people do?
We call them necessities *now*; it is true
They *are* a great blessing, yet folks had a way
Of doing without them in Grandmother's day.

The huge open fire-place was deep, and 'twas wide.
And grandfather often has told us with pride,
Of oxen he trained to drag over the floor,
The great heavy back-logs they burned there of yore.

The fire on the hearth 'twas an understood thing,
Must never die out from September to spring;
In live coals and ashes they buried from sight
The log to hold fire throughout the long night.

And this, in the morning, they opened with care,
To find brightest embers were glimmering there.
To then make a blaze, it was easy to do,
With wood and a puff of the bellows, or two.

But sometimes in summer the fire would go out—
A flint and a steel must be then, brought about,
A spark from them caught in the tinder near by—
Before-hand prepared, and kept perfectly dry.

Once grandmother told me how tinder was made;
They took burning linen, or cotton, and laid
It down in the tinder-box—smothered it there—
A mass of scorched rags to be guarded with care.

And when they could find it they took from old trees,
Both touch-wood and punk, and made tinder of these,
By soaking in niter: but all of these three—
Flint, tinder and steel—we shall very soon see.
Would not make a blaze: so they called to their aid,
Some matches, not "Lucifers," but the home made.

These matches were slivers of wood that were tipped
 With sulphur ; when melted, they in it were dipped ;
 The spark in the tinder would cause one to burn,
 And *that* lit the candle—a very good turn—
 For when *it* was lighted all trouble was o'er
 And soon on the hearth, flames were dancing once more.

If damp was the tinder, or mislaid the flint,
 They rubbed sticks together (a very hard stint)
 Until they ignited ; the more common way
 Was borrowing fire, I've heard grandmother say.
 Indeed it was nothing uncommon to do
 To go for a fire-brand a half mile or two.

Good Housekeeping.

A long iron crane was hung on one side of the fire-place. This swung in and out as required, and from it were suspended, on hooks, pots and kettles used for cooking and other purposes. Iron kettles provided with long legs, and heavy covers and used for baking bread, corn cake, &c, were set on coals, and were called "Dutch ovens." These were superceded by tin ovens which were set near the fire. Potatoes and eggs were roasted in hot ashes on the hearthstone. Later when saw-mills came into use they began to build frame houses, generally of one story, with a huge chimney in the middle which had a fireplace on each of its four sides, and a large oven in connection with the kitchen fire-place.

At first their house keeping articles were few in number and of the most primitive kind. An iron kettle or two, a frying pan, a Dutch oven, a few wooden trenchers, pewter platters, plates, spoons and cups, wooden handled knives and forks, water pails, or buckets made of staves shaped out of pine wood, water dippers made of gourds, three-legged stools to sit upon and set various articles upon, tables made of split-logs, hewn on one side as smoothly as possible, and supported by legs made of small saplings cut in proper lengths ; beds of straw laid on bark or hemlock branches, a loom in one corner and spinning wheels here and there. Over the fire place hung the trusty rifle by the aid of which a supply of game was obtained.

The food of the early settlers consisted wholly of the products of their cultivated patches of land, and of game and fish, then easily obtainable. Their customary daily fare consisted of corn-food, such as Johnny-cake, porridge, mush, hulled corn, puddings, and green corn ; buckwheat cakes, rye and wheat bread, bean porridge, hot or cold, and "best when nine days old," potatoes roasted in the ashes, pumpkin pies, and, now and then, a partridge or a squirrel stew. Though, as a general thing they had sufficient food, there were times of scarcity caused by a failure of their crops in inclement seasons, like that of 1780, that necessitated rigid economy and great self-denial. Tradition informs us

that in 1780 the settlers suffered greatly for food, and many times went supperless to bed.

The men and women of those early times earned their bread by the sweat of their faces. The men felled the forests, cleared the land, cultivated the soil, and garnered the products of their labor. In due process of time the result of their efforts was seen in fields of waving grass and golden grain, in well-stocked pastures, thriving orchards, well-filled granaries, and substantial, pleasant homes.

“ Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
 Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
 How jocund did they drive their teams afield;
 How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke.”

The boys of that period were taught to believe in the motto which Mr. Spooner had chosen, and placed in the heading of the *Vermont Journal*: “The freedom of the people cannot be supported without knowledge and industry,” and they rendered valuable assistance to their fathers in every phase of their labor, such as chopping down trees, splitting rails, making fences, clearing land, mowing grass, reaping grain and threshing it, getting out flax, holding the plow, and working out taxes.

The women were quite as industrious as were the men, and nobly bore their part as supporters and comforters with unshrinking firmness and inspiring love.

A certain writer has said:

“In each house might be seen a foot wheel, or two, for spinning the flax, and as many large ones for spinning wool: a pair or two of hand-cards for the tow, a hatchel, and in every two or three houses a loom. The women manufactured the cloth with which they and their families were clothed, and made up the same into garments. They made their own fine white diaper table cloths and towels, their fine white underlining, their striped gowns, checked handkerchiefs and aprons, clean and well-ironed, and in which dress they were fitted out for any company in any place. They also manufactured their husbands' and sons' white summer shirts, frocks and trousers. They knit stockings for themselves and for the family besides, and leggings for their boys—as boots for boys were not then known—and did their own housework.”

The girls were instructed by their mothers in the art of housekeeping. They received practical lessons in cookery and could prepare good and wholesome victuals. They learned to spin, weave, sew and darn, and patch garments, do nice laundry work, make butter and cheese, sweep house with a broom made of birch, by their fathers or brothers, and they also assisted in out-of-door work, such as milking the cows, feeding the pigs and poultry, carrying wood and water, and, in haying time, raking after the cart; nor did they feel degraded by such work; indeed,

to be useful was considered as an imperative duty, and the art and economy of housekeeping was an accomplishment that every woman should take pride in acquiring.¹ Much open-air exercise conduced to good health and long life. They were much in the habit of exercising on their feet, both in walking abroad and at the great wheel. They appeared at meeting, and elsewhere, clad in home made garments, with ruddy countenances, strong and active bodies and limbs, and a cheerful and vigorous mind. In those days the useful was not subordinated to the ornamental. Every young lady who could procure it by her own labor had one calico dress. They worked at spinning and weaving for fifty cents a week to enable them to purchase such a dress, at a dollar a yard. Six yards constituted a dress pattern, therefore it required twelve weeks' work to pay for a dress, besides the trimming and making.

Grown up daughters made good wives and willing helpmates. Their husbands were not necessitated to employ a governess, a wet nurse, and a waiting maid to care for the children; a maid-of-all-work to keep the house in endurable condition, and their mothers-in-law for monitors and advisors in general. Our grandmothers gave no time to spinning street yarn, retailing gossip, annoying their neighbors by a relation of their family troubles, complaints against their husbands, nor to sewing seeds of discord among their neighbors. How is it now?

The ceremony of marriage, among the early settlers of the town, was unattended by the furore that characterizes this ceremony now-a-days. There was no exclusiveness in giving out invitations. Neighbors then dwelt together in a spirit of unity, mutually dependent on each other, and practiced the amenities of social, civilized life. The bans were publicly proclaimed in advance. All relatives, and all neighbors were invited. The occasion was one of unalloyed happiness to both the old

¹ In marked contrast to the condition of things at that time, when girls willingly went away from home to do housework, I quote the following statement from the *Waterloo, P. Q. Gazette* of August 28, 1885:

A Waterloo man was sent out the other day by his wife to find a hired girl. The case was urgent and his instructions were not to come back without the desired article. He scoured a wide section of country, calling at scores of houses where there were girls, and eloquently pleading his mission. But it was all in vain. Everywhere he met with a refusal. The girls didn't want to do housework at any price or for anybody. He could have hired forty teachers, and as many more girls for a knitting factory. It is clear that housework is not popular with the rising generation of girls. What is the reason? The average country school teacher gets fifteen dollars per month and boards herself. A good hired girl can command ten dollars per month and a comfortable home in a respectable family. In point of wages the hired girl's position is the best. As a training school for the responsible duties of wife and mother—as the head of a household—her situation is incomparably better than the teacher's. Yet ten young women aspire to be poorly paid teachers where one will hire out to do housework and train herself for those duties of life which fall to the lot of nine-tenths of woman-kind. Teaching is rather more high toned. It secures better social advantages. It affords more leisure. But after all it is a question if the hired girl is not the better off. At any rate the teacher is being overproduced. There is a glut in the market. The hired girl, on the other hand, is growing scarcer, and her value is rising in the labor market. People who want a hired girl get down on their knees to her. She is mistress of the situation and can within limits dictate her own terms. She can, for instance, have her afternoons out, her Sundays off, and her evenings for receiving her best young man. These are all material advantages which flow chiefly from the scarcity of the article.

and the young. The service was of a simple and solemn nature. The benediction invoked of heaven upon the married couple by the beloved pastor, was supplemented by unequivocal, heartfelt expressions of goodwill and good wishes on the part of relatives and friends. There were no costly gifts ostentatiously displayed. There was no long, tiresome, bridal trip. The young couple entered upon domestic life in a quiet, sensible way, having that assurance of happiness which may be reasonably expected where there is a likeness of disposition and manners, and accordance of hearts :—

“ Where friendship full exerts her softest power,
 Perfect esteem enlivened by desire
 Ineffable and sympathy of soul :
 Thought meeting thought, and will preventing will.
 With boundless confidence ; for naught but love
 Can answer love, and render bliss secure.”

The laws regulating marriage, prohibited intermarriage within the following degrees of kinship, viz:—“No man shall marry his mother, step-mother, sister, father’s sister, mother’s sister, daughter, son’s daughter, daughter’s daughter, brother’s daughter, sister’s daughter. No woman should marry her father, step-father, brother, father’s brother, mother’s brother, son, daughter’s son, son’s son, brother’s son, sister’s son.” Every such intermarriage was to be deemed incestuous and *ipso facto* null and void, and the issue illegitimate. Ministers of the gospel and justices of the peace were the only persons authorized to solemnize marriages. The intention of marriage between any two persons must be published in some public meeting in the respective towns or places in which the parties resided, by the minister of the gospel, town or parish clerk ; or be posted at some public place, at least eight days before such intended marriage. This act did not affect the right of Friends or Quakers to solemnize marriage in the manner usually practiced in their meetings. Every marriage was to be recorded in the book of records belonging to the town.—Clerk’s fee for record was six cents.

“ All things change and we change with them,” is a maxim, that is well illustrated by the striking difference between the outfit now deemed essential to enable a young married couple to begin housekeeping in respectable style, and that which in former times was regarded as sufficient to render the same class of people both comfortable and happy. The contrast between the provision made by parents for their daughters on the occasion of their marriage, in the olden time, and the *trousseau*, or general outfit of brides at the present day, is shown by the following

statement copied from an old account book, used for many years by a former well-to-do farmer of Hartford, viz :

HARTFORD, January 1, 1822.

Artickals wich my daughter had at her marriage: \$7.00: forty yards of linnen sheating, \$13.33; twelve yards of linnen pillow-cases, \$4.00; three sheets of flannel, \$7.50; three Kersey blankets, \$11.00; bed quilts and coverlaid, \$11.00; two bedsteads and beads, \$24.00; fire shovels and tongs, \$3.00; foot wheel and reel, \$3.50; great wheel, \$1.00; coffee pot, .30; sive, .30; looking glass, \$2.00; crockery at Tenney's store, \$5.72; spoons, knives and forks at Boston, \$6.93; iron ware at Lyman's, \$3.50; 1 small brass kettle and gober, \$1.90; one brass kettle, \$7.00; bailing, iron and brass ware, \$4.91; brass skimmer, .83; thirteen chairs, \$16.00; total, \$127.72. One cow, five sheep."

The above named *trousseau* comprises only such things as were truly useful.—Other gifts were contributed to the welfare of the young people by the family of the bridegroom. The presence of a foot wheel, a reel and a great wheel indicates that the bride was accustomed to their use, and doubtless she had assisted in spinning the flax and the wool composing the sheets and cases named, and also in making up the articles of bedding enumerated. Tradition says that this young lady, like many of her female associates, was well versed in the art of house-keeping; that she had been taught how to prepare a wholesome, palatable meal of victuals; that she could deftly spin, weave, sew, embroider, knit, crochet, darn, patch, and otherwise repair articles of clothing, and was an adept at nice laundry work; that she was brought up to be tidy and methodical in her habits; to have proper places for every thing and keep things in their proper places, and as she grew up to womanhood she was led under the Christian influence of her parents to cultivate a gentle, loving and obliging disposition, and an amiable deportment. Although at her marriage she brought to her husband but a small outfit of worldly goods, she possessed the best dowry a parent can bestow—chastity and modesty.

Thus endowed, educated and prepared for the married state, she assumed and performed the various duties devolving upon her at her own fireside, and elsewhere, in all the relations of life, with that assiduity to be and do good, that characterizes domestic worth and Christian excellence.—Such a devotion to home interests, such a disposition to promote the happiness and welfare of others, such eminent qualifications for married life as our heroine possessed, supplemented by like qualities in a husband, and a disposition on the part of both husband and wife to quietly settle their trifling disaffections by mutual concessions, and, above all, to conceal within their own breasts their petty family jars, and thereby avoid public ridicule, would prove effective as the ounce of preventive against the evils of divorce; at least more effective than the pound of cure which is being administered in homeopathic pellets to eradicate the evil while slighting the causes of its existence.

In the matter of education it is due to our progenitors to say, that although most of them possessed but little common school education, they recognized the value of it, and whenever a sufficient number of scholars could be gathered in any locality a school was established, and for want of better places, schools were opened in private dwellings, and often in barns. The branches taught were English reading, writing and arithmetic. These were designated by the law of the State respecting schools. Grammar was not taught in the common schools of this town until about the time when school districts were first organized, nor did the girls study arithmetic until a still later time. Boys rarely ever went to school, except in the winter, after they were old enough to work on the farm, or in the workshop. None but male teachers were employed, and these boarded around among the families that sent children to school. Many families lived a long distance from the school-house, and their children trudged to school in all seasons of the year, and in all weather, carrying bundles of books and luncheon, and they seldom received a tardy mark or missed a recitation. Proficiency, especially in spelling, was regarded with great favor, and for the purpose of encouraging greater diligence in the study of spelling lessons, special inducements were presented to the scholars. Medals consisting of silver coin of a value not less than twenty-five cents, perforated, and strung singly on a ribbon or small cord, were prepared by the teacher, one for each spelling class. The scholars were then informed that the boy or the girl in each class, who stood at the head of his or her class, when the spelling lesson was over each day, should have the class medal to wear until the opening of school the next day, and, at the end of the term, the scholars who had worn the medals the most times should be presented with some special reward of merit:—

And, to their credit be it said,
 Girls were as often at the head
 As their more robust friends the boys,
 And won the prize with much less noise!

During winter evenings the boys and girls of a family might be seen in the chimney-corner poring over their lessons, and aiding each other over hard places, having no other light than that given out by the cheerful fire. They mastered the branches they studied; their progress was not measured by the number of pages passed over during a term of school, but by the actual amount of knowledge they acquired and thoroughly digested. Aside from their school books, they had but little other reading matter. The family Bible, catechism, psalm-book and a few religious tracts formed the greater part of their libraries. They

soon learned the substance of the few books they possessed, and comprehended what was taught therein, without the aid of learned exegestists.

The children of the early settlers were taught to reverence the aged, to honor and obey their parents, to respect their teachers, and to comport themselves modestly and deferentially in the presence of their elders. They were taught the value of habits of industry, economy and honesty, and to limit their wishes and desires within the bounds of prudence, and to deny themselves many things rather than cke out their existence in idleness and uselessness, or to resort to every possible expedient to live at other people's expense—too many instances of which are observable at this time.

The early settlers were exposed to many hardships and drawbacks of a discouraging nature, and oftentimes lacked food. They had hours of mental anguish and physical suffering such as puts us mortals in mind of our mortality and calls for the sweet offices of mercy and love. At such times they found a great solace in the friendship, good-will and sympathy expressed by their neighbors who, not being untutored in suffering, learned thereby to pity and aid others in their affliction.

“ One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.”

The spirit of harmony, brotherly love and good-will, was manifested in kind, timely services at the bed side of the sick and the dying; in readiness to render assistance in the work of clearing land, raising buildings, harvesting crops, at social gatherings, where all met on terms of equality, and the scene was not marred by the least semblance of envy, jealousy or airs of superiority such as we often see exhibited now-a-days by people whose only passport from insignificance to social or political prominence is worldly possessions, often acquired by dishonest means, and whose ridiculous pretensions and airs of importance are credentials of impotence!

It has been said by one writer that “ there was one trait in the character of the early settlers which it would be well for the present generation to imitate; if one had hard thoughts of his neighbor, he did not ventilate them in private slander—there was no ‘snake in the grass’ management; he went with bold step, erect gait, and clear voice to expostulate with the offender. If their anger was easily kindled, it was as easily appeased.”

Not many years after the town was settled militia companies were organized, and military trainings were had at least two days in each year, one in the month of June and one in October, and once in every two or three years a general or regimental training lasting two or three

days, which were very expensive affairs both for the officers and men ; and, so far as practical results were concerned, it was "much ado about nothing."¹ The town militia bore the name of "flood-wood companies" for the reason that the men were not uniformed when on parade, but each wore the same clothes that he wore in his daily work at home, and their guns and other accoutrements were as dissimilar and odd as their dress. Those trainings were demoralizing to all who participated in them. The burning of powder was commenced at midnight before the houses of the officers, who were expected to answer by treating all hands, and, after going the rounds, firing guns, halloing and drinking until morning, it is safe to say that many were in a maudlin condition.

To be a captain, or subaltern of a military company, was a much coveted honor, and it was expected that every officer-elect would express his obligation to his comrades by a liberal contribution of free rum, or whiskey, on training day. "A man's a god whose hogshead freely bleeds." The effects of the rum drank on these occasions lasted for several days. Query—Are the pleasures of getting drunk greater than the pains of getting sober ?

But not alone at trainings was liquor freely indulged in. Rum, brandy, whiskey, cider, in the form of punch, sling, toddy, flip and egg-nogg, were indulged in at raisings, haying, harvesting, at social parties, in cold weather and warm, in wet and dry, in sickness or in good health, in prosperity and in adversity. People treated each other as a pledge of friendship, and "put an enemy to their mouths to steal away their brains!" It seems somewhat paradoxical to us, that our forefathers, who were, in the main, sober-minded, law-abiding, morally and religiously inclined, earnestly disposed to educate their children, and possessed of many virtues, should have been so oblivious of the divine precepts against the intemperate use of intoxicants. They must have observed the evil effects of the habit; they must have been conscious that their example would readily and deeply corrupt their children. It is probable, however, that but few drank to excess, and the majority were blessed with a constitution "so treacherously good that it never bends until it breaks;" nevertheless, they violated the laws of their being, and entailed upon their posterity the evils engendered by the non-observance of said laws. In the final day of judgment it will be seen that Hartford has a large representation among the victims of intemperance. "Every inordinate cup is unblessed, and the ingredient is a devil."

¹ The Legislature of Vermont, Oct. 30, 1844, repealed every act in relation to the militia.

In the times of which I am speaking, game was abundant in the woods, and trout in the streams. Bears were sometimes seen, but they did but little damage. The first and only one killed in the town was shot by Maj. David Wright. It was first discovered by Mrs. Peter Rider, who was on her way home from Maj. Wright's, where she had been visiting. She was afoot and alone, and was not far distant from Maj. Wright's house when she discovered Bruin directly in her path, whereupon she set up screaming, and woman-like flirting her apron at the bear, which, being quite as much frightened as his new-made acquaintance betook himself to a tree. Maj. Wright, hearing the screaming, seized his loaded rifle, and following the path taken by Mrs. Rider, soon found her standing in the path shaking her apron at the bear. A successfully made shot brought the animal to the ground. It proved to be a young bear, and probably it had never before encountered anything noisier than a screech owl, and wearing a petticoat. Foxes were plenty and they made sad havoc in the sheep-fold and poultry yard. Fox hunting with hounds was exciting sport, for Reynard was seldom captured before he had led his pursuers in a chase long and exhaustive, though generally running in a circle round his hole. Bounties were paid for killing foxes. Raccoons were plenty. They were fond of poultry and green corn. They were hunted at night with dogs, and when fat, their flesh made very good eating. Squirrels were plenty—to use a homely phrase, “the woods were full of them.” Among the varieties were the American gray, the European red, the American flying, and the striped, or chipmunk. Occasionally a black squirrel was found. Skunks infested poultry yards, but its faculty of annoying its enemies by the discharge of a noisome fluid caused it to be shunned rather than hunted. Its skin was valuable for robes, but the smallest drop of the fluid emitted by the animal is sufficient to render a garment detestable for years. Smoking, baking and burying articles of dress in the ground are inefficient for its removal. Woodchucks infested clover fields; their skins were sometimes sold at a dollar apiece. Mink and muskrats were plentiful. The latter are found quite often now. Mink pelts were sold at from twenty to forty cents each; they are now sold for \$10 each. Muskrat pelts then brought more than mink.

Pigeons were very numerous, especially during the season of harvesting wheat and oats. During their migrations in search of food, the air was literally full of them. Of late years but few are found in any portion of Vermont. Partridges were numerous, but the clearing up of the woodlands which formed their common resort has sufficed to render them scarce. What few remain are so persistently hunted that

their cunning and instinct seem to be sharpened thereby, and quite superior to the hunter's skill, though not to that detestable cowardice that places an invisible snare in their path. That noble bird, the golden eagle, that built his nest on the highest cliffs of our mountains is rarely ever seen here now. That vigorous-winged and well known bird, the American fish hawk, which was the formidable rival of the eagle in strength and rapacity, has, like the eagle, nearly disappeared before the march of civilization. The white-headed or bald eagle, was occasionally seen in the White river valley, perched on the high dead limb of a large tree that commanded a wide view of the river, waiting, perhaps, in readiness to descend like a whirlwind upon his prey, or to snatch from a fish hawk the dainty morsel he had secured and was exultingly bearing away. Then, as now, the quacking of wild geese above the clouds announced the advent of the vernal season, or the approach of winter. The lazy-winged, slender crane, and wild duck habited our rivers. The former is seldom seen now; the latter are still quite numerous. The hen hawk and the crow which were numerous a century ago, are not less so now. Trout are still caught in our brooks, but the brooks are rapidly diminishing in size, and there are fishermen, and fishermen, and trout are not permitted to attain much growth. There are no evidences that wolves troubled the early settlers of this town, nor do the oldest people now living here remember having seen deer; but as *deer reeves* were among the officers elected at town meetings, it is reasonable to infer that there were deer to be protected.

Although the early inhabitants were isolated from each other in respect to their dwelling places, yet, in their work, as well as recreations, they often met together from all parts of the town, and after combining their strength to complete the work of building a log-house, clearing a green fallow, or harvesting a crop, they indulged in wrestling, ball-playing, rifle-shooting and other athletic sports. The men also had their husking-bees and hunting-parties. In the autumn after harvest-time they had what were termed "squirrel hunts." After collecting at some previously chosen rendezvous—generally a public house—the men and boys collectively chose two men, termed captains, from their number, to lead in the hunt. The captains drew lots to see which should have the first choice of men in the formation of two parties, and made their selections alternately until each party had an equal number of hunters. The day for the hunt was then fixed upon, the only condition involved being that the party which brought in the least game, at the end of the hunt, should provide and pay for a supper for all concerned on both sides. There were different methods of counting the

game, but in all cases a squirrel counted as one or as the unit of enumeration; then each crow, hawk, partridge, mink, woodchuck, muskrat, skunk, fox, rabbit, coon, etc., represented a specified number of squirrels, as per preliminary agreement. No limit was fixed to the territory to be hunted over. Usually, each hunter was privileged to go wherever he pleased, and where a hunt lasted two or three days in succession, some of the hunters visited other towns, as far away as Bethel. In Hartford, the two parties mutually agreed to divide the territory between them, one taking the south side, and the other the north side of White river. At the conclusion of the hunt the game taken by each party was separately counted by tellers, after which a substantial supper was eaten, with a bout or two at the whiskey bottle. During these hunts every expedient, even to artifice was resorted to for obtaining game; and, like "that heathen Chinese," for ways that were dark, and tricks that were vain, those hunters were very peculiar.

It must not be inferred that the men and boys monopolized the social enjoyments, or left the women and girls at home when they turned out to assist a neighbor in his work, or to unite in sports of various kinds. On such occasions they were accompanied by their wives and daughters who took along their knitting-work, or plain sewing, and meeting together "on terms of amity complete" passed the time as interested observers of the work and the athletic sports of the other sex, or in kindly, pleasant intercourse that denoted similarity of mind, taste and feeling, and like experiences in their daily life.

"Held within modest bounds the tide of speech
Pursues the course that truth and nature teach."

But, while the men and boys had their games, and sports, the women and girls found social enjoyments in their quiltings, and apple-cutting parties, and occasional neighborly visits, and it was customary for the young people, without distinction of sex, to attend husking-bees; and, later on, as the population increased, and schools were opened, there were spelling, writing and singing schools, which took place on winter evenings, and served to break up the monotony that would have otherwise prevailed. Every reader of these lines who ever attended any one or all of the meetings here mentioned, must have experienced feelings of regret that those customs of the early times have become obsolete, for the reason that such occasions marked an era of frank, unequivocal expressions of neighborly good will and kindness, unity of purpose and action, Christian endeavor and practice. There was no shirking of duty, no insensibility to the misfortunes, troubles, and sufferings of others, no exclusiveness nor vicious pride, no back wounding calumny.

The system of dealing upon trust was more in vogue in former times than it is now. It was then the custom for merchants to deal almost wholly upon trust, and to trust every body. Of course they sold at a great profit, and as many failed to pay, those who did pay, made good what was lost by the failure of others. People took advantage of this system by buying extravagantly, or by buying many things which they could not have obtained under the cash system of trade; but when pay day came, or the creditor deemed it hazardous to extend further credit, if the payment was not made, there followed all the concomitants of expensive and ruinous litigation. There was much suing, much going to jail, much false swearing, much ill-will engendered among neighbors. Victory was often a disgrace to the creditor, and often entailed misery upon the debtor and his family. None were benefitted but attorneys who let out for hire their passions and their words, "*Iras et verba locant*;" justices, sheriffs, constables and jailors, who thrived upon costs and fees, or rather upon the folly and ignorance of others.

I have already stated that the pioneer settlers were sometimes compelled to live on short rations. This was owing to a failure of crops, and had game been scarce, there must have been many cases of death from starvation. Grist mills were few and far between, and it was difficult to get grinding, even if they raised wheat and corn in abundance. It was customary in such exigencies to boil corn and wheat in a whole state, or pound it up in large mortars. Roast potatoes were a prominent article of food. As salt was scarce, meat was preserved by smoking and drying it. This was the custom in vogue among the native Indians. Tea and coffee were little known. Broths of various kinds were in constant use, and also hasty pudding and milk. Dishes were scarce as well as knives and forks. Wooden spoons were much used, and it was a common thing for the whole family to eat broth, porridge, &c., from one dish. Mr. Henry Clark, in an address given at Poultney, Vt., relates the following anecdote:—

"A party of 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, oysters, &c., but hasty pudding and milk. There being but three spoons, one division of their guests sat down to table, then another division and another till all had been served. All went off well, and it was considered a fashionable, well managed affair."

Owing to the limited extent of pasturage, and the depredations made upon sheep by wild animals, the settlers kept but few if any sheep. Great economy was necessary in the use of woolen clothing. The men, when at work, wore tow shirts, coarse woolen frocks, and leather

aprons, made of hides tanned by themselves. The women wore short frocks and petticoats, while engaged in home work. The best suit of woolen cloth was reserved for Sabbaths and special occasions, and lasted several years. Mr. Clark further said:—

“In the winter they wore shoes, excluding the snow by a pair of leggings fastened over the mouth of the shoe by strings. Boots were rare, surtouts or overcoats were rarer still. A pair of boots would last a man many years. In summer neither men nor women wore shoes at home.¹ On the Sabbath the women often carried their shoes (and stockings?) in their hands till they came near the meeting-house (to save wear)—when they put them on. Sometimes, in winter, families were conveyed to meeting, or to a social visit, through deep snow, on an ox-sled. In summer time, the man, if he was the owner of a horse, rode to meeting with his wife seated on a pillion behind him, one arm circling his body, and, if they had children, one rode seated on a pillow before the man, and another and smaller child in the mother’s lap, encircled by one of her arms.”

“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 barrel of cider or rum was freely bled and this last occurred at all raisings, whatever the building might be.

A large number of the sons and daughters of Hartford have emigrated to the Western States. Between 1820 and 1840 the tide toward Ohio and Illinois was the greatest that it has ever been. Great canvas covered wagons drawn by horses and destined for Ohio, were often seen leaving this town, and they took from our midst a class of people whose places have not been well filled. Emigration and the building of railroads have been followed by a decadence in the moral and religious condition of the people. There has not been a progression in the physical, mental and moral condition of the people commensurate with the constantly increasing means, opportunities and facilities for developing and improving the minds and the hearts of our citizens in general.

¹The writer remembers seeing children barefooted in the winter. Hon. C. C. P. Holden, now a wealthy citizen of Chicago, when six years of age, and living in West Hartford, went barefooted all winter, as did some of his brothers and sisters. They were rosy-cheeked and healthful children and made energetic men and women.

CHAPTER IX.

MANUFACTORIES AND MILLS.

The labor of the early settlers was not materially aided by water-power, nor by labor-saving machinery to any great extent. Farming utensils were of very simple construction, and largely constructed at home, and were, for the want of good tools, very rudely made, and such tools as augurs, bits set in crooked stalks of wood, hatchets, etc., that have been preserved as relics of the past, are looked upon with a degree of interest and curiosity akin to that excited by the exhibition of the stone implements fashioned by the native Indian tribes that once inhabited this section of the country. The great majority of the settlers of Hartford came into the town in an indigent condition, to better their fortunes, and for many years were under the necessity of practicing the strictest economy in all matters. But the actual wants of nature are but few, and the people being, by habit and custom, contented with their privileges and surroundings, their lack of what is to-day considered essential to promote or complete personal happiness and comfort, was not by them considered in the light of a privation, and, therefore, caused no complaints against Providence, or repinings against fortune. The necessity of laboring diligently to clear and improve their lands, to live in log houses, to travel on foot, or on horseback, to dress simply, and live sparingly, were blessings in disguise.

“They builded better than they knew.”

A wonderful change has taken place in the industrial habits and customs of the people during the past sixty years, especially among the farming population. In the olden days while the men worked from early morn till late at night, the women delved, both in and out of doors; indoors they were busy at their wheels or looms, dipping their own candles, making their own clothing, as well as that for the rest of the family—they generally had a large number of children—making their own carpets, and in doing all manner of other household work; out of doors they assisted their husbands in doing various kinds of farm work. They were adepts in handling horses, rode much on horseback, and transacted much business that would now be considered unbecoming for the gentler sex to engage in. Mrs. Gov. Chittenden, on one occasion at least, rode on horseback to a carding machine, taking a load of wool on her horse behind, from Williston to Hinesburg; had her wool carded, and returned home with her rolls the same night.

The first business of the settlers after reaching the town, was to provide themselves with shelter. The land was then covered with heavy timber. After fixing upon a place to settle or build upon, they cut the timber, cleared a patch, and proceeded to build a log house. There were no boards to be had and they were without the means of procuring them. In the absence of saw mills they had to substitute logs for frame timber, poles for rafters, bark of trees for shingle, hewn logs littered with straw, or leaves of trees, for flooring of boards, benches and seats of hewn logs for tables and chairs. Rough stone were used in place of brick for chimneys, and clay formed a very good substitute for lime-mortar in filling crevices, and in building chimneys. Tables, bedsteads, etc., were made with no other tools than a saw, axe and augur. The next thing in order was clearing up land for planting and sowing of grain. To make grain available for family use a grist mill was necessary, but these pre-requisites to real comfort were some years in coming.

For several years subsequent to the first settlement of the town, the inhabitants were compelled to go to Charleston (No. 4) to have their grain ground. The distance was twenty-five miles, and the roads were bridle-paths, or but little better—designated by spotted trees on either hand. A journey to mill was a serious job—a two days' adventure. The late Miss Parthena Tilden informed the writer some years ago, that her uncle, Stephen Tilden, when a boy, was sometimes sent to Charlestown to mill on horseback; that her grandfather used to tie the bags of grain securely to the old saddle-horse, and then tie Stephen to the bags, and thus mounted, the brave boy rode off through the wilderness to Charlestown, and never failed to go and return safely. The boys of that generation were the heroes of a later revolution "that tried men's souls."

Tradition informs us that our grandmothers sometimes pounded corn and wheat in mortars to a consistency for hominy, and in certain exigencies boiled both kinds of grain in a whole state, which was called, when cooked, "firmaty." Their drink was coffee made of roasted rye and wheat boiled in water. Tea was made of dried raspberry leaves. Rye was much used for bread, and buckwheat for warm cakes, but wheat and corn were the staple articles of food, and when the lands were at first cleared they bore abundantly of both these cereals.

But to remedy the trouble of going so far to mill, and to provide for building material, the proprietors of the town, at a meeting held September 16, 1765, voted to give three hundred acres of land on the north side of Water Quechee river, and three hundred acres on the south side of the same river, centering on the falls between Jonathan and Abel

Marsh's property—meadow land to be excluded—to aid in the erection of a saw-mill and grist-mill; the former to be finished by June 1st, 1767, and the latter by June, 1769. The saw-mill was completed prior to 1769, as we find that a bridge built, or voted to be built that year, was to be located just below the saw-mill. At a meeting held June 23d, 1768, the proprietors voted to give Benjamin Burtch, Abel Marsh and Joshua Dewey, the privilege of the stream on the fourth part of the falls in Quechee river, from the mouth, with a suitable place for a log-way, as long as the grantees would maintain a saw-mill thereon. This influenced the grantees to build said mill.

Oct. 24th, 1774, the proprietors voted to John Marsh, his heirs, and assigns forever the great falls on Quechee river to his use and behoof, to build a saw-mill and grist mill within two years thereafter. It appears that John Marsh, or Joseph Marsh, prior to 1778, built a grist-mill, or, what is more probable, Jonathan Burtch, aided by the Marsh's, built a grist-mill, saw-mill and fulling-mill, prior to 1778. May 22, 1783, the proprietors voted to give to Joseph Marsh the privilege of the falls on Quechee river above the bridge, where he then had a grist-mill, with two acres of land adjoining said mill, to be and remain to him, his heirs and assigns, as long as he or they should keep grist-mill there in good repair.

Mills for carding wool and dressing cloth were among the earliest wants of a people whose clothing was almost wholly of domestic manufacture. The first carding machines were introduced into this country about the year 1800. Fulling and cloth-dressing machines have been in use in this town since 1775. Before the introduction of carding machines wool was carded by hand, indeed most of the cloth, woolen and linen, used in families was made at home. The price for a week's work spinning was four shilling (sixty-six and two-thirds cents) with board. When Gov. Chittenden kept an inn in Charlotte, Vt., a gentleman who called to see him afterwards related the following fact concerning his visit: "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."

Nearly every house had its spinning wheels and loom. The wool after being cleansed was carded into rolls by the farmer's wife and daughters; spun into yarn upon the "great wheel," and then wove into flannel cloth, which was then sent to the fulling-mill and there prepared for men's or women's clothing. That for men was colored and the nap

shortened by heavy iron shears. That for women's wear was not fulled, but was dyed some favorite color, and, after being pressed and taken home, was made into dresses, sensible in style, and pattern, neat, warm and durable.

Flax was raised by nearly all farmers. This was prepared for the distaff by the farmer and his sons. It was first rotted in the field, then passed under a hand-break, and the swinging knife to remove the outer covering; then through the hackle; then tied in bunches, in which condition it was taken in hand by the women. The flax was wound upon the distaff and spun upon the "little wheel," into linen yarn or thread; then woven into cloth which was used for such purposes as cotton and linen cloth are now used.

Maple sugar, the salts of ashes, and charcoal were among the earliest and most important manufactures in the town. That the general process of manufacturing each of these articles of commerce may be perfectly understood, the manner of producing them must be separately described, beginning with maple sugar.

The process of making maple sugar was unlike that of the present time, in some respects. Instead of boring into the trees, and inserting spiles of sumach to conduct the sap from the tree into tin or wooden buckets, they were boxed with an axe, making an incision in the tree from which the sap was conducted to troughs cut out of soft wood. The sap was boiled in the same kettles that were used in making potash. The following verses clipped from the *Lyndon Union*, published by C. M. Chase in Lyndon, Vt., are descriptive of the scenes of sugar-making, and are worthy to be used in this connection:

SUGAR MAKING.

When come the first warm days of spring
Then boys look out for fun,
For when the brooks begin to sing
The sap begins to run.

Then in the woods a merry sound,
Of shouting and of rapping,
The boys are scattering buckets 'round
While older ones are tapping.

When every maple's been rimmed out
With bucket hanging to it,
And just above a tiny spout
With sweet sap trickling through it,

Then start the fires whose cheery light
Shines brighter than a lamp,
And to the sled yoke Broad and Bright
And haul the sap to camp.

Then bubble, the big sap pan goes
And bubble goes the kettle.
And sweeter yet the syrup grows
While it is growing little.

Oh! there is fun on land and sea
 And many kinds of bliss,
 No better sport is there for me
 Than boiling sap like this.

And when it chance, as oftentimes
 Your sweethearts with you there,
 Then all the bliss e'er told in rhymes
 Cannot with this compare.

For sugar pans no secrets tell
 Of wishes and desires,
 But mind their own sweet business well
 If you but mind the fires.

'Though many a tale they might have told
 Of many a plighted troth,
 And many a kiss that dimples hold
 Far sweeter than their broth.

CHARCOAL.

Charcoal is an artificial coal consisting of wood burned with as little exposure to the action of the air as possible. Common charcoal intended for use for fuel in tinmen's furnaces, blacksmith's forges, &c., is prepared by cutting pieces of wood from one to three inches in diameter into lengths from one to three feet, forming them into a conical pile, ends up, and covering them with turf or clay; leaving two or three small holes close to the ground for lighting the wood, and boring through the turf in the upper part of the cone, a few small holes for the escape of smoke. The pile being lighted at the several holes along the bottom, continues burning with a slow smouldering flame for a week or two, and is allowed to cool before the turf is removed. In the case of very high winds the holes to the windward are stopped to prevent combustion from going on with too great rapidity. In case of too rapid combustion the covering falls in, and the pile is burned to ashes. To prevent this, those employed at the work are compelled to expose themselves to great danger from fire. Lives have been lost at such times. As constant watchfulness and care is requisite, the workman generally stay in shanties erected near the coal-pits during the burning of the wood into coal.

Charcoal is now made in kilns built of brick. Such may be seen near the line of the Passumpsic railroad in Thetford, Vt. Charcoal obtained by distilling beech-wood, log-wood, willow and other woods which are free from resin, is called *cylinder charcoal*. The charcoal employed in the manufacture of gun-powder is now so prepared.

POTASH AND PEARLASH.

Where timber was an incumbrance upon the soil, it was felled, piled up in pyramids and burned solely with the view to the manufacture of potashes. The ashes were put into wooden receptacles [often the shell of trees decayed within and hollowed out], at other times boxes of boards having a false bottom, with a plug at the bottom of one of the sides under the false bottom, or a box or hogshead open at both ends and standing on a broad flat stone slightly hollowed in the middle, and raised a foot or more above the ground. Resting upon the bottom was a rack composed of twigs, or split sticks, and above this straw was laid,

thus forming a filter under the ashes. A quantity of quicklime was mixed with the ashes, then a moderate quantity of water was poured upon the mass, and this was continued until all the soluble matter was taken up, and passed off in the form of lye. This was evaporated to dryness in iron pots or kettles of large capacity, and finally fused at a red heat into compact masses, gray on the outside and pink-colored within.

Pearlash is prepared by calcining potashes upon a reverberatory hearth, till the whole carbonarous matter, and a greater part of the sulphur, is dissipated, then laxivating the mass in a cistern having a false bottom covered with straw, evaporating the clear lye to dryness in flat iron pans, and stirring it toward the end into white lumpy granulations.

MANUFACTORIES AND MILLS IN QUECHEE VILLAGE.

I will now refer to most of the transfers made of mills and factories built on Water Quechee river at Quechee from 1771 to 1857:—

Dec. 29, 1771, Benj. Burtch, Abel and Elisha Marsh, and Joshua Dewey deeded their saw mill and two acres of land to Jonathan Burtch for £86. 13s. 5 pence. Jonathan added a grist mill and fulling mill, etc., and Sept. 10, 1778, sold the entire property, with mill privileges, to Lionel Udall, of Stephentown, N. Y., for £2,000 (\$10,000). Sept. 24, 1778, Lionel Udall sold his purchase to Joseph and Elisha Marsh for £2,000. Nov. 5, 1781, Joseph and Elisha sold one-half of the same mills to Thomas W. Pitkin. August 2, 1779, Joseph and Elisha conveyed to John Carpenter the fulling mill and clothiers' shop and utensils, and thirty-nine acres of land, for £212.10s. Nov. 1st, 1788, John Carpenter deeded to Jonathan Burtch, Jr., of Wells, Vt., the same mills and machinery, and thirty acres of land, for £200. Feb. 19, 1789, Jonathan Burtch and Jonathan Jr. sold the same property to William Stewart of Stephentown, N. Y., for £100. Feb. 28, 1789, Stewart conveyed the same, viz:—Thirty acres of land, a fulling mill, clothiers' shop, and appurtenances, to Elisha Marsh for £100. Elisha Marsh, March 19, 1807, deeded his purchase to Eleazer Harwood with the privilege of dam for putting up a carding machine. March 17, 1807, Elisha Marsh deeded the grist mill, a house and shed, with land attached thereto, and water-right, to Milo Marsh for \$2,000. Feb. 3, 1812, Milo Marsh deeded to Eleazer Harwood and Matthew Ransom, his said purchase for \$2,000, and Elisha Marsh deeded Harwood and Ransom the fulling mill, etc., for \$500, with the privilege of the stream from bank to bank. These purchases put Harwood and Ransom into full possession of all the mills, houses, mill privileges, etc., at Quechee village at that time.

Prior to Oct. 2, 1813, Harwood had erected a brick factory building, and on that day he deeded to Abel Penfield one-third of the whole property for \$1,400. Sept. 17, 1819, Penfield conveyed his interest to Sam-

uel Tyler, Abel P. Chamberlin, James Harrenden and David D. Winchester, of Woodstock, Ct., for \$3,140. December 7th, 1824, Samuel Tyler and A. P. Chamberlin deeded their interest to D. D. Winchester, for \$1,500. April 26th, 1825, Winchester and Harrenden deeded all their interest to Elihu Ransom. Sometime in 1825, the entire property passed into the hands of John Downer, Elihu Ransom and Chester Davis, (John Downer & Co.,) who built the brick factory now standing. Downer & Co. soon failed, but arranged with their creditors, and July 17, 1826, sold the mills and other property to the Quechee Manufacturing Co. for the sum of \$12,600. This company failed in 1828, and the property passed into the hands of parties in Boston, who continued business there by their agent, W. M. Towne. Wm. Jarvis, John Page and F. R. Nichols were associated with Towne. March 21, 1836, Towne sold the property to Josiah Pierce, Lewis Mills and Jonathan D. Wheeler for \$3,600 (his right). Dec. 22, 1836, Pierce, Mills, Wheeler, Isaac Livermore and H. R. Kendall deeded the mills, etc., to Wm. Jarvis, Daniel Bowman, Lyman Mower, G. H. Mower, O. P. Chandler and Hamden Cutts, who, the same day, deeded their purchase to the Mallory Woolen Co., for \$27,914.34. Jan. 8th, 1843, the Mallory Woolen Co. mortgaged to Wm. Jarvis for \$24,582.50, which was not redeemed. March 11th, 1857, Wm. Jarvis sold the entire property, then in his possession, to Messrs. Taft and Parker of Barre, Vt., for \$8,500, sustaining a loss of \$16,082.50 in the transaction.

The investment by Messrs. Taft and Parker proved to be a fortunate one. On the 2d of November, 1858, Mr. Taft retired from the partnership, and Mr. Parker continued the business alone till March 21, 1866, when he entered into partnership with W. S. Dewey and Wm. Lindsey, each of these gentlemen taking an undivided fourth interest in the concern. On the 21st of March, 1876, Mr. Dewey sold an undivided third of his interest to Mr. Lindsey, and the balance to Mr. J. C. Parker, and, on the same day, Mr. J. Walter Parker became a partner with his father and Mr. Lindsey by purchasing an undivided half of his father's interest, or one-third of the entire property.

During the great freshet which occurred in October, 1869, Messrs. Parker, Dewey and Lindsey suffered the loss of the north wing of their factory, which was undermined and precipitated into the river, involving the loss of a large quantity of wool, and much damage to valuable machinery. The work of rebuilding was soon after commenced, and rapidly pushed to completion.

The following statistics relating to the business of this firm in 1870, are taken from the U. S. census report of that year, viz :

Name of manufacture—Flannel: Capital invested, \$100,000. Motive power, water; horse power, 70. Machinery: looms, 26; cards, 28 sets; spindles, 2,800; elevator, 1.

Hands employed—Males above 16 years, 20; females above 15 years, 25; children, 5. Wages paid during the year, \$18,000.

Material used, including mill supplies and fuel—Wool, 100,000 lbs: value of same, \$40,000. Wood, 200 cords: value, \$1,000. Lumber, 25,000 feet; value, \$300. Soap, 15,000 lbs: value, \$750. Burlaps, 2,500 yards; value, \$500. Total value of material, \$42,550.

Production—29,500 yards flannel; value, \$100,000.

In addition to the above business, this firm was engaged in wool-pulling and tanning, as shown by the following statistics:—

Capital invested, \$30,000: motive power, 5-horse water; machinery, 1 Bark mill, 1 wheel, 1 pump; help, males above 16 years, 4; material used, pelts, 35,000, value \$30,000; bark, 100 cords, value \$800; hen-manure, 20 bushels, value \$10; salt, 12 bushels, value \$12; total value material, \$30,822; wages paid, \$2,000; production, wool 71,000 lbs., value \$28,000; pelts 30,000, value \$6,000; total, \$34,000.

This company is now (1888) operating seven sets, employs seventy-five hands, manufactures 1,500 yards per day of superior white flannel, and produces annually about \$150,000 in value.

DEWEY'S MILLS.

The large woolen factory which is located on the Otta Quechee river about one mile south of Quechee village, and now owned by A. G. Dewey & Co., was erected and opened in 1836, by Messrs. J. P. and C. Strong & Co., for the manufacture of fine satinets. The financial crisis of 1837 compelled this company to suspend operations. The factory remained unoccupied until 1840, when Mr. A. G. Dewey leased it. About the year 1840, Reuben Daniel of Woodstock conceived the idea of converting or reducing soft woolen rags to fibre, denominated "rag-wool." Following up this idea, Mr. Daniel invented a machine for picking rags into fibre, and the first machine was put in operation in the woolen factory at Quechee village in 1840. This was the first inauguration of shoddy in the United States.

In 1841, Mr. A. G. Dewey, leased the lower factory, and commenced the manufacture of what was then termed "*rag cloth*," and what is now designated as "*shoddy*." The varieties now made by A. G. Dewey & Co., are known all over the country as "Dewey's Grays." During the past forty-five years Mr. Dewey and his associates have manufactured many millions of yards of this cloth. The maximum capacity of their factory is about 2000 yards per day. They have six sets in operation, and employ eighty hands. They manufacture two varieties of cloth—one from "tailor's clippings"—(remnants of new

cloth)—and the other from soft woolen rags of every description except fulled cloths. Eighty per cent. of the above named material mixed with twenty per cent. of fine wool constitute the filling of this cloth. The warp is cotton. It forms a warm, comfortable and economical material for clothing, and is worn by all classes of people.

The motive power at Dewey & Co.'s factory is a Hathaway wheel of eighty horse power under a fall of twenty-five feet of water. The control of the stream is secured by a very simple and inexpensive structure—a sufficient reserve being maintained at all times. The supply of water is large and constant, indeed but thirty per cent. of the stream at this point is utilized. The location of this factory is a very romantic one—being at the head of the celebrated Quechee Gulph, which has become a popular place of resort for tourists and pleasure seekers generally. Mr. W. S. Dewey and his brother, John J. Dewey, are the active members of the firm, and continue the business under the title of A. G. Dewey & Co.

DISTILLERIES.

Prior to the year 1800, there were several distilleries in operation in the town for the manufacture of potato whiskey, new rum, and cider brandy. The annual product of the distilleries is not known, but the business was for many years a lucrative one. Cider brandy was a staple commodity of the town. Farmers were prompted to convert their cider into an article of greater commercial value than cider; and also, by a desire to obtain a beverage more palatable, and stimulating. During the war of 1812, Freegrace Leavitt and Thomas King, had a distillery at the centre of the town. They made potato whiskey. During the war of 1812, whiskey was scarce, and brought \$1.50 per gallon. The business paid a large profit until the close of the war. The next day after peace was declared, the price of whiskey declined from \$1.50 to thirty-three cents per gallon. Leavitt and King had in store, unsold, 2000 gallons of whiskey. The decline, therefore, made a difference to them of \$2340, which led them to suspend business in that line.

In those days, it was customary for farmers to club together in the business of making cider—the same as they do now to have their milk converted into cheese,—and to establish creameries. One of their number was chosen "*cider monger*," or superintendent of the work of making the cider for all members of the association. Oct. 16, 1816, Philemon Hazen, of Jericho, was chosen "*cider monger*." He held the office for several years thereafter. From a day-book kept by him it appears that there were twenty-three members in the Jericho association,

and that in 1816 the product of his mill was 288 barrels: in 1817, 271 barrels; in 1818, 317 barrels: 1819, 554 barrels. The product for 1819 would have given an average of 24 barrels to each member, or nearly nine gallons to each person in the town.

The names of the farmers who composed the association of 1819, and the number of barrels of cider proportioned to each member were as follows:—

William Pixley, 31; John Tracy, 37½; Zebulon Delano, 26; Reuben Tenney, 70; Philemon Hazen, 57; Chester Richards, 11; Abiather Austin, 14; Asa Pixley, 19; Harvey Gibbs, 8; Noah B. Hazen, 17; Daniel Hazen, 51; Reuben Wills, 8½; Philo. Sprague, 9; Luther Bartholomew, 63; G. R. Dunham, 45; Thomas Savage, 61; Joshua Cushman, 8; William Savage, 16; Stephen Tilden, 2.—Total, 554. It must be remembered that this number of barrels was not more than one-fifth of the whole number made in the town in 1819. The whole quantity made in town that year, if equally distributed, would have given one barrel each to every person then living in the town.

MILLS AND FACTORIES IN HARTFORD VILLAGE.

In making the survey and laying out of the lots first divided among the proprietors in 1761, fourteen lots were laid out on the north side of and bordering upon White river, and six lots were laid out on the south side of and bordering on White river. Lot "No. 8," on the north side of the river, was drawn by Elisha Wright. This lot extended up the river so far as to include all the water power in use on the north side of the river in said village since the first mills were erected there. Lot "No. 6," on the south side of the river, extended up nearly to the present bridge crossing on the road to Windsor, and included the site of the mill lately built by the Hartford Woolen Co.

In the second division of lots (100 acres each) John Baldwin drew "No. 19." This lot was bounded on the north by White river, east by lot "No. 6," and extended up the river about one hundred and seventy rods, and included all the water power now in use by French, Watson & Co. On the 12th of August, 1782, lot "No. 19" was purchased by Joel Tilden, of Lebanon, N. H. December 1st, 1795, Mr. Tilden sold to Josiah Cleveland one and one-fourth acres of land bordering on White river, which comprised the land on which French, Watson & Co's mills are located. The price paid was \$193.60.

On the 9th of January, 1795, Josiah Cleveland bought of Benjamin Wright, Jr., three-fourths of an acre of lot "No. 8," on the north side of the river (riparian right) paying for the same \$38.72. This purchase gave Cleveland the ownership of the riparian rights on both sides of the river above the bridge. May 5, 1795, Josiah Cleveland deeded his entire interest in the above named riparian rights, to Jacob Murdock for the sum of \$3,500, agreeing to build a dam across the river and erect a grist-mill and saw mill on the north side of the river, all of which he did within one year thereafter including also an oil-mill. March 24, 1797, Mur-

dock deeded one-half of the whole property to Ebenezer Broughton, and the other half to Trumbull & Ellsworth. January 9th, 1799, Broughton sold his half to Perez Jones for \$2,000. Jones sold to Caleb Tuttle one-half of his claim, and Tuttle sold the same to Elias Lyman, 3d on the 18th of July, 1803. The entire property then comprised two saw-mills, one grist-mill, one oil-mill and three-fourths of an acre of land on the north side of the river, and one and one-fourth of an acre of land on the south side of the river.

Lyman, and Trumbull & Ellsworth, erected a saw-mill on the south side of the river in 1803-4. On the 29th of January, 1805, they sold said mill, the land, and one-half of the dam, to Wharam Loomis for \$2,000. June 24th, 1805, Lyman sold his interest in the entire property to Trumbull & Ellsworth.

MILLS AND SHOPS ON NORTH SIDE OF WHITE RIVER.

The history of the Riparian rights, and mills on the north side of White river has been given to June 24, 1805, when Elias Lyman, 3d, sold one half of the mills, and one-fourth of the dam to Trumbull & Ellsworth. On the same day Joseph Dorr bought of Trumbull & Ellsworth their entire interest in the mills and water power for the sum of \$2000. July 28, 1810, Mr. Dorr sold the same property to Benjamin Lamphear. Lamphear sold to William Scales, July 11, 1811, and Scales deeded the whole property to President John Wheelock of Dartmouth College. From the latter the property passed in the hands of Charles W. Winship of Roxbury, Mass. Subsequently this property was transferred from one party to another until December 28th, 1836, when it was sold by James Appleton to Lucius W. Tilden, (i. e., §th including the lease of the toll-house at the north end of the White river bridge.) Subsequent owners were Samuel and Alonzo Moore, Edward Hazen, James Fuller, Sylvester Morris, Edward Morris, John Dwight Strong, Moore & Madden, Z. B. Clark, Jonathan Bugbee. On the morning of January 20, 1886, the grist-mill belonging to Moore & Madden, the box factory owned by Zerah B. Clarke, and the carriage shop and blacksmith shop owned by Jonathan Bugbee, were totally destroyed by fire—the total loss being not far from \$20,000, with but \$3000 insurance.

March 15, 1886, Moore & Madden conveyed to E. W. Morris their grist-mill right, power, privilege and property—excepting a mill house. March 11, 1887, Zerah B. Clarke sold to Isaac Gates, the site on which his box shop stood for the sum of eighty-five dollars. During the autumn of 1886, Jonathan Bugbee, built a blacksmith shop, carriage and paint shop on the sight of the buildings burned. In the summer of 1887 Isaac Gates erected a three-story building on the land he bought of Z. B. Clarke—to be used as a chair factory.

MANUFACTORIES ON SOUTH SIDE OF WHITE RIVER.

After running the saw-mill until October 1st, 1806, Wharam Loomis disposed of his purchase to Elias Lyman, 3d. March 25, 1807, Mr. Lyman leased a lot of ground 20x40 next east of the saw-mill to Absolom Ball, with the privilege of taking sufficient water from the dam to carry a fulling-mill, a machine for dressing cloth, a machine for cutting dye-stuff and a grindstone. On this lot Mr. Ball built a fulling-mill in 1807. On the same day (March 25) Mr. Lyman leased to Joseph H. Kneeland, a lot of land 29x40, adjoining that leased to Ball, with the privilege of using water sufficient to carry a carding machine, spinning and weaving, turning a lathe and a grind stone. On the 26th of July, 1808, Mr. Kneeland deeded to the "Hartford Manufacturing Company," all his right, title and interest acquired by virtue of said lease.

Absolom Ball continued in business at this point until his death in 1822. May 12, 1823, Elisha Fowler of Bethel, Vt., deeded the leased premises, buildings, etc., to Joseph Fowler. April 8, 1831, Joseph Fowler sold the same property to John S. Haines, who on the 19th of February, 1833, sold the fulling-mill and machinery therein to Justin Lyman, and some land with a dwelling-house and barn, west of the saw-mill, to Thomas Belknap, a son-in-law of Justin Lyman's. The lease given to Joseph H. Kneeland by Mr. Lyman, and by Kneeland to the "Hartford Manufacturing Co.," lapsed after some years, and the factory was in disuse until 1831.

On the dissolution of partnership between Elias and Justin Lyman in 1829, Elias deeded to Justin all the property they had jointly owned on the south side of the river, including the saw-mill, old and new factories, mill privileges, etc.,—subject only to the lease given to Absolom Ball—for the sum of \$15,000. This sale included the new cotton factory erected by Elias Lyman, just east of the bridge in 1823. On the 4th of June, 1831, Justin Lyman leased the factory built by Joseph Kneeland, and a dwelling-house, to Noah B. Hazen. Mr. Lyman refurnished the factory with new machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods. The yearly rental was \$200 for the factory, \$45 for the house, and twelve per cent. on the machinery, the lease to run three years. Soon after effecting this lease, Mr. Hazen formed a partnership with Foster Sturtevant who came from Perkinsville, Vt. This partnership ended in 1832, through the defalcation of Hazen. Attachments placed upon the prop-

¹Incorporated November 7, 1807, by the General Assembly then in session in Woodstock. The corporators were Samuel Horr, Guy Trumbull, Joseph H. Kneeland, Thomas Hartwell, and Amos Bugbee. The factory then standing on the leased ground was built by this corporation prior to the time Kneeland made over his lease.

erty of the company, led to a suspension, and a sale of their property, at auction. Aaron Willard was the principal purchaser, and in 1833, he entered into a partnership with Mr. Sturtevant, and they continued the manufacture of woolen goods in the old factory until 1839, when the partnership was dissolved.

In the meantime, Foster Sturtevant purchased of Frances, widow of Justin Lyman, the factory and machinery, the saw-mill, a dwelling house, one and one-fourth acres of land, and one equal half of the dam and water, and use of water in the canal. Two days later, June 15, 1836, Thomas Belknap sold to said Sturtevant the land and buildings thereon, sold to said Belknap by Joseph Fowler in 1833. Mr. Sturtevant continued the manufacture of woolen goods in said factory until 1848, when his factory was destroyed by fire. This loss added to Hazen's defalcation, was a severe trial to Mr. Sturtevant, and was probably the principal cause of his death, which occurred by suicide March 17, 1849, at the age of forty-eight years.

On the 16th of September 1852, Alvin Braley of Roxbury, Vt., purchased of the legal representatives of Foster Sturtevant all the real estate left by Mr. Sturtevant, and at once commenced to build a factory on the foundation of the one burned. He paid \$2,200 for said property and before his new factory was completed he disposed of his purchase as follows: One-eighth to Dolphin G. Smith, one-fourth to John Van Ornum, one-fourth to Justus W. French, and retained three-eighths. The four then united in a partnership under the title of "Van Ornum, Braley & Co.," for the purpose of manufacturing hay forks, garden rakes and other steel implements for farming purposes.

October 7, 1856, D. G. Smith sold his interest to J. W. French. January 10, 1859, the fork factory, so called, was destroyed by fire, but the company rebuilt and resumed business during that year. July 15, 1861, John Van Ornum sold out to J. W. French. Nov. 16, 1861, A. Judson Van Ornum purchased one-fourth of all owned by French & Braley. Dec. 28, 1865, Alvin Braley sold his share in the concern to J. W. French. July 20, 1866, George Bannister purchased one-eighth of the property, and a new partnership was formed under the title of "French, Van Ornum & Co." On the 11th of April, 1868, A. J. Van Ornum sold out to Edwin C. Watson, when the title was changed to "French, Watson & Co.," which continues to be the title. H. C. Pease, proprietor.

NAIL MANUFACTORY.¹

The manufacture of cut nails was carried on in White River village, on the south side of White river, in a building that stood near the east end of the saw mill, as early as the year 1800.² The first recorded evidence that this business was carried on in this village at an early date, is found in Vol. 6 of the land records of the town, and is in the form of an agreement, of which the following is a true copy:—

“In consideration of David Matson this day selling his buildings in which his nail mesheen stands to Absolom Ball, I hereby agree to let the said David have a privilege to set his nail mesheen in the under part of a building I am about to erect near the saw mill on the south side of White river as soon as the buildings shall be built, so it is practicable erecting the same, and he is to have sufficient room for his nail mecheen and to work the same as long as the said David wishes personally to carry on the nail cutting business, &c.

Signed JOSEPH H. KNEELAND & CO. }
ABSLOM BALL. }

Hartford, 25th of March, 1807.

MILLS IN CENTREVILLE.

In the second division of one hundred acre lots among the proprietors, lot “No. 64,” on the north side of White river, and bordering on the river, was drawn by Benjamin Whitney. This lot comprised the location of the hamlet known as Centreville. After several transfers this lot became, in 1791, the property of Elias Wilson. On the 26th of August, 1798, Mr. Wilson sold seventeen acres bordering on the river with all the water privileges belonging thereto, for the sum of eighty-five dollars, Lemuel Cone being the purchaser. In 1801, Jesse Stoddard, a constable, levied upon the premises owned by Cone, to satisfy a direct tax of \$5.33 asst. to said Cone, under an act of Congress passed July 14, 1798, to raise two million dollars to support government. In 1803, the property levied upon was sold at auction to Peter Miller for the said tax and costs of sale. April 22d, 1805, Miller sold to Jedediah Strong fifty-one acres, including twenty-one sold to him by Stoddard, with a grist-

¹ The first machine for making cut nails was invented in Massachusetts about the year 1800, by a Mr. Odion. Soon after another was contrived by a Mr. Reed, of the same State. Before these machines were introduced the strips of iron of suitable widths for conversion into nails were cut into wedge-like pieces by an instrument which acted on the principle of the shears; and these were afterwards headed one by one with a hammer. Tacks were made by the same process.

² The only evidence in support of the fact that nails were made in this village as early as 1800, is the statement made by Mr. S. B. Farman, who says that his grandfather Farman, was engaged in the business of nail making in White River village in 1800, and, perhaps, at an earlier date. Mr. Farman's name does not appear in the voting-list of the town, nor anywhere else in the town records. It is, therefore, probable that he was only an employe in the nail works. Nails were then headed wth a hammer. Mrs. Farman worked at heading small nails and tacks with a hammer in 1800.

mill, saw-mill, blacksmith's shop, dwelling-house, and the water privileges for the sum of \$2,000. Feb. 12th, 1808, Mr. Strong sold to Joshua Cushman and Jesse Bridgman twenty-one acres and the mills, &c. In 1811, John Tracy bought of Cushman & Bridgman, the blacksmith shop and the privilege of using water to run a trip-hammer, paying for all \$200. February 25th, 1815, Cushman & Bridgman sold their purchase to Jedediah Strong, who, after running the mills until 1827, sold out to his son, John Strong, thirty acres and the mills, &c.

In 1839, through the efforts of John Strong, a company was formed under the title of "The White River Mill Co.," for the purpose of repairing the mills, and dam, and increasing the facilities for grinding grain, sawing lumber, carding wool, &c.

The members of this association were John Porter, John Downer, John Strong, Thomas Crandall, Norman Tilden, Wm. Shepperdson, Lucius Hazen, John Tracy, Stephen S. Downer, James Wood, Norman Savage, Samuel Tracy, William Savage, Columbus Tracy, of Hartford, Nathan Snow, of Pomfret, and Daniel Cobb, of Strafford. The capital stock of this association was \$10,000, or fifty shares at a par value of \$200 each. The enterprise proved to be an unprofitable one. The stockholders realized less than six per cent. annual interest on their investment, and on the dissolution of the association, in 1854, the shares were bought by John Dwight Strong, at a discount of ninety per cent. from the original par value. John Strong, alone, found it to be a profitable venture.

J. Dwight Strong paid \$1,000 for the entire premises. April 18th, 1857, he sold the same to Lucien B. Bliss. The owners of the property since 1857, have not until quite recently found business there fairly remunerative. Mr. Bliss sold to Jonas G. Lamphire in April, 1865. Lamphire sold to Milo G. Gilbert, April 29, 1865. Gilbert sold to Oscar F. Barron, March 1st, 1866. Between 1866 and 1886, the mills were run by various parties on leases and otherwise. On the 2d of April, 1886, David H. Moore and Edgar M. Madden purchased the property, including a grist-mill, a saw-mill, dwelling-house and all water privileges, paying for the same \$2,250. In a word they paid but two hundred and fifty dollars more than they received for their mill site and water privilege in White River village. They have the entire water-power in Centreville, do a good custom business there, in addition to their flour and meal trade in White River village.

MILLS IN WEST HARTFORD.

So far as I can learn, it seems probable that a saw mill was built in West Hartford by Daniel Ransom in the year 1794. An addition was made to this mill not long afterwards, in which the dyeing and carding of wool was carried on for several years. These buildings stood on the spot now occupied by the saw mill in use by H. D. Barrows, built in 1813. The owners of the premises since 1815 have been as follows: David Wilson, 1815 to 1837; Henry Faunce, 1838; Zacheus Wheeler, 1838 to 1843; John Fuller and Charles H. Thurston, 1843 to 1855; Charles H. Thurston, 1855 to 1872; Hamilton D. Barrows, 1872 to 1889.

As early as 1819, David Hazen owned a tanning establishment, which was located closely adjacent to the saw mill. Mr. Hazen sold the tannery, a dwelling house, etc., to Noah Dutton in 1835. February 2, 1843, Mr. Dutton sold the tannery, dwelling house, and several acres of land, to Isaac Dexter. In 1845, the premises were bought by Willard W. Low, who after doing a thriving business for several years, fell into habits of dissipation, and in 1868 died of delirium tremens. Since the settlement of his estate nothing has been done at tanning in that village. The premises are now owned by A. H. Colby, Esq.

In 1856, Alvan Tucker commenced the manufacture of spring-beds, hand-rakes, etc., by the use of steam-power, but relinquished the business two years later. In 1830, Peter Whitney and his sons John and Ebenezer, had a furnace for manufacturing castings of various kinds. After the removal of the Whitneys to Ohio in 1838, their business was continued by Zavan Hazen. The business terminated in 1843, when Mr. Hazen moved to Newburg, Indiana.

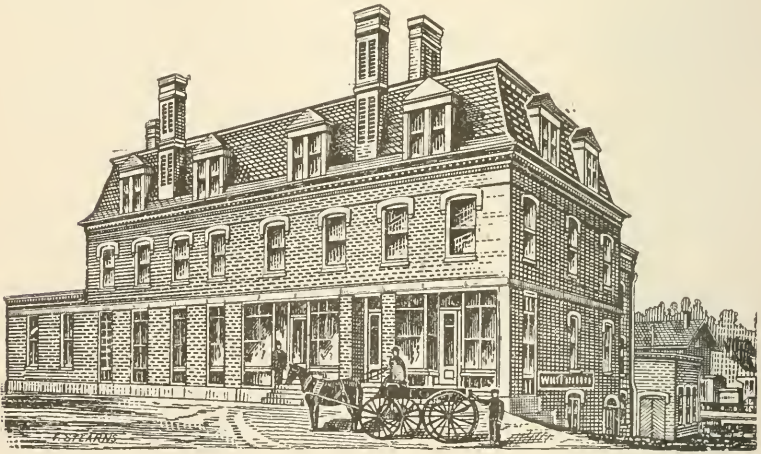
In 1854, Carlos Hazen began the manufacture of tin and sheet-iron ware, in the shop previously occupied by James Wade, a cabinet maker. After a few years' stay there Mr. Hazen removed to Lowell, Mass. Amos Bartholomew, a very eccentric man, carried on the wheelwright business in that village for many years.

MANUFACTURING IN WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.

Steam is the only available motive power in White River Junction, and this has not been utilized there to any great extent. In 1849, Arthur Latham, of Lyme, N. H., purchased land of Col. Samuel Nutt, upon which he erected a foundry, a machine shop, and several boarding houses, and opened the business of manufacturing and repairing locomotives, railway cars, etc. After continuing this business but a few years he suspended under heavy liabilities. The result proved more

ruinous to his creditors than to Mr. Latham and his family, in a financial point of view. The business was not again revived there. The machine shop was converted into a peg-factory, which was in operation until 1882 under the superintendence of Mr. A. H. Wolfe. After the discontinuance of the peg business the buildings stood unused until 1884, when they passed into the hands of W. L. McIntire, a contractor and builder, who refitted them with machinery for making mouldings, general house finish, clothes pins, etc. In 1886, after making an addition of another building to the works, McIntire suspended and left the town.

In 1884-5, Joseph Mace erected a grist mill near the Central railroad round-house. It proved to be too heavy an undertaking for Mr. Mace to carry through with success. The heavy expense of building and running a first-class mill in the face of competition, and other drawbacks, led to a temporary aberation of his mind, and caused his withdrawal from business. Subsequently business in this mill was commenced by Byron Tilden and Fred Grover. After running the mill about one year at a sacrifice, they closed it in the autumn of 1886, and the mill stands unused.



GEORGE W. SMITH'S CRACKER FACTORY.

This representative house is one of the oldest in New England in the combined cracker and confectionery business, having been established in Hanover, N. H., in 1837, by Mr. E. K. Smith, who by keen fore-

sight, sound judgment and a thorough devotion to his business, succeeded in building up, while in Hanover, an extensive and profitable trade, thus exemplifying the truth of the theory that from small beginnings a person possessed of industry, honesty and perseverance, may obtain pre-eminence in any branch of business.

With a clear perception of the many advantages to be secured by removing their business to White River Junction, the site now occupied was taken in 1871, and this is one of the most desirable locations in Vermont. Mr. E. K. Smith, the founder of the firm, died in 1877, since which time the business has been conducted solely by his son, George W. Smith, who is, in every sense of the word, a first-class business man. This house has not been entirely exempt from losses during its existence of more than half a century, but has never failed. In 1884 the premises were badly damaged by fire, but they were soon rebuilt, and at the same time an extensive annex was made, which was demanded by a largely increasing business.

While making a specialty of crackers, in which business he has achieved an unrivalled reputation and phenomenal success, Mr. Smith also carries a full line as displayed in confectionery, cigars, and other things suited to the demands of the wide market in which he seeks to serve and satisfy his patrons by a progressive system of business dealing. He aims to sell the best goods at fairly remunerative prices, and by pursuing this policy is enabled to secure a large share of the best trade.

He buys the materials required in his business on an extensive scale, and, consequently, everything is secured at the lowest prices. He annually converts from thirty to forty car loads of flour, of choice brands, into "Hanover" crackers, in which business he also uses at least 300 barrels of lard. He now makes 65,000 crackers daily, or about fifty barrels. In the manufacture of confectionery, he uses at least 500 barrels of sugar annually, or about 140,000 pounds. In addition to his own manufactures he carries in stock fifty varieties of fancy cakes and crackers, and about 400 varieties of confectionery. He employs ten to twelve men in his bakery; keeps on the road five salesmen, who sell by samples, and has a weekly pay-roll of \$200.

As an illustration of the extent of Mr. Smith's cracker making, it may be said that his annual production is 1,625,000 dozens. If this number were placed in a pile twenty-five feet square, and one hundred and thirteen feet in height, sixty men could stand side by side around such

a pile, and if each man should eat three dozen daily until the entire lot was consumed, the pile would last thirty years. Or if his annual production was equally divided among the inhabitants of Vermont, every person would receive five dozens.

MARBLE AND GRANITE CUTTING.

The manufacture of marble monuments, tablets and head-stones, was commenced in White River Junction by John Harding, April 12, 1878. Mr. Harding uses but little other than Italian marble. His work is equal to that produced in any works in Vermont, in point of design and finish. His productions range in value from twenty up to one thousand dollars. He deals in granite monuments, made of the fine red variety found in Red Beach, Maine. His principal carver and cutter is Mr. J. M. Hodet.

Samuel Carlton opened the business of getting out granite curbing and monuments in White River Junction in 1881. He uses, principally, Concord granite, and produces work ranging in price from twenty-five to one thousand dollars. His work is excellent in finish and quality, and finds a ready market. His principal assistant is Mr. Jeff Durgin, a skillful cutter and designer.

THE WHITE RIVER PAPER COMPANY.

This corporation, located in White River Junction, was established for the purpose of "manufacturing books, printing, publishing or dealing in newspapers, blank books, blanks, stationery, music and musical instruments, and for procuring a place of business and incurring such other expenditures as may be necessary for the commencement and prosecution of the business above named." The capital stock was originally \$5,000, or 100 shares at \$50 each, the actual amount paid in at the date of organization, April 19, 1881, being \$3,500. The president is George W. Smith, the directors Alma C. Farman, Geo. W. Smith and S. L. Farman. Place of business, basement of Smith's block.

BOGLE'S JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

The Wholesale Jewelry business of T. F. & M. J. Bogle, located in Smith's Block, at White River Junction, is worthy of notice, as showing perseverance and enterprise; it being the only wholesale house of the kind in Vermont or New Hampshire.

The business was started eight years ago, by its present manager, Mr. C. C. Bogle, who then lived at West Lebanon, N. H. He commenced selling goods to the trade in a small way, by driving one horse,

and carrying a few goods with him in two small trunks. Their business now extends through the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York. They employ two salesmen on the road, and a corps of efficient clerks at the store; dealing exclusively in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Watchmaker's Tools and Materials; and in these goods can compete successfully with the New York and Boston Houses.

OLCOTT FALLS PAPER AND PULP MILLS.

One of the most important manufacturing enterprises ever inaugurated in Vermont, is that now well established at Olcott Falls on the Connecticut river, two miles above White River Junction,—one of the two pulp mills being located upon the New Hampshire side of the river in Lebanon.

This location on the west bank of the Connecticut river was known to the early settlers of Hartford as "White River Falls," the water power at that point being designated in the charter of township by that name and doubtless, for the reason of their near proximity to the mouth of White river. The Proprietors' Committee, who came into the town in 1761 to lay out the boundary lines of the town, reported that they commenced their work at the north-east corner of the town "at the marked tree standing near the head of White River Falls." There are, in fact, two principal falls, distinguished as "The Upper" and "The Lower Falls," both of which are included in that portion of the river between lots "14" and "24," of the original division of lots, north of White river, bordering on the Connecticut river. The extent in length of both falls is about 400 rods, and the power afforded by them, jointly, is excelled by a few others only in New England—being not less than 7000 horse power at low water; with a possible 40 feet fall.

The mill privileges at the lower falls were utilized, on both sides of the river, as early as 1785. The lot of land immediately adjacent to the river at what is termed the "lower bar of the falls" was, in the first division, number "19" and was drawn by Caleb Howard. April 10, 1769, Howard deeded this lot to Joel Marsh, Oct. 23, 1769, Marsh deeded the same to Israel Gillett, who, by various transfers to him, became possessed of all the original shares from "18" to "23," inclusive. The water privilege, together with about four acres of land bordering on the river, subsequently passed into the hands of John Payne, of Hanover, and John Payne, Jr., and Elizabeth Turner, of Hartford, who erected thereon a corn mill and saw mill. June 14, 1787, the Paynes and Miss Turner, for a consideration of \$72.60, granted to Joseph Fowler of East Haddam, Ct., and Dr. Joseph Lewis and Samuel Hutchinson of Norwich, the privilege of setting a fulling mill at their (the grantors) mills, and to draw water from the bulkhead necessary to run said fulling mill. The grantees did not erect a fulling mill, but, on the 19th of October, 1795, they deeded the right of water for a fulling mill to Elisha Fowler, who on the 7th of October, 1793, had bought of Israel Gillett one acre and thirteen rods of land on which to erect a fulling mill. Elisha Fowler,

about this time purchased of Frances W. Savage. 15 acres of land bordering on the river, which Fowler sold to Erastus Chapman July 29, 1790. Mr. Chapman was by trade a blacksmith and he built on this land, a blacksmith's shop. Elisha Fowler, about this time, built a house near the falls.

On the 4th of April, 1790, John Payne of Hanover, N. H., deeded to Capt. Daniel Phelps four acres of land, one-eighth of a corn mill, three-eighths of a saw mill, and water power at the lower fall. Captain Phelps, after buying the interests of John Payne Jr., and Elizabeth Turner and Elisha Fowler, on the 31st of January, 1804, sold the whole property, including water power, to Daniel Green. Daniel Green sold to Gordon Whitmore. In August, 1817, said Whitmore and Josiah Bellows deeded three undivided fourths of all the land and Mills and power to Mills Olcott of Hanover, for the sum of \$1500. Zerah Brooks, father of the late Justin C. Brooks, deeded the remaining one-fourth to said Olcott for the sum of \$1000. About the same date, said Olcott bought the riparian rights on the Lebanon, N. H., side of the river, and erected a saw mill on the site.

The "White River Falls Company"—Mills Olcott and others incorporators—was chartered by the New Hampshire legislature, June 12, 1807. This company commenced building locks and canals on the same in 1810 at an expense of nearly \$40,000. Mills Olcott was then about thirty years of age. At first the amount of business afforded no dividends, but later, it became a source of satisfactory revenue. Mr. Olcott was, however, subjected to almost constant litigation, annoyance and anxiety for nearly forty years.

A corporation under the title of "The White River Falls Corporation" was established by the Legislature of New Hampshire, June 23d, 1848. The incorporators were James Harris, Rufus Choate, Joseph Bell, Edward R. Olcott, Wm. H. Duncan and Chas. E. Thompson. The authorized capital stock was \$500,000. This corporation was formed for the purpose of "maintaining a dam and water power on Connecticut river, at White River Falls." On the 17th of August, 1848, Rufus and Helen (Olcott) Choate, C. H. Olcott, Jane E. Heydock, Wm. A. Olcott, (by Harriet A. Olcott) Wm. H. and Sarah (Olcott) Duncan, Edward R. Olcott, Charles E. and Mary (Olcott) Thompson and Joseph and Juliana B. Bell, deeded to Joseph Bell of Boston all the land and Mills owned by Mills Olcott (three-fourths in Hartford) and all in Lebanon, for a consideration of \$80,000. At the same time James Harris and wife, deeded to said Joseph Bell, their interest of one-fourth of the premises in Hartford, for a consideration of \$20,000,—the entire amount of property deeded "to be held in trust by said Bell to and for the use of White River Falls Corporation, so long as the same remains unchanged by any material amendment, etc.

Although the ostensible object of the corporation, as expressed in their charter, was "to maintain a dam and water power at White River Falls," they soon after put this property on the market, hoping to effect a sale: but the price fixed, or asked, (\$25,000) precluded the possibility of effecting a sale. Finally, Daniel G. Blaisdell, treasurer of the corporation, announced an auction sale of the property, including all riparian rights on both sides of the river, the privileges of the stream, a saw mill on the Lebanon side, together with the locks and canal on the same side, but, on the day named for said sale, not a bidder appeared; and all subsequent efforts made to dispose of the property proved futile until many years later.

In 1865 Israel Gillett, 3d, and Horace French, erected a paper mill on the west side of the Connecticut river and near the "Upper falls," so called, where they manufactured paper from straw, until 1872, when the mill was washed away and they suspended business at that point. Recognizing the value of the immense water power afforded by the two falls and having often heard their relative, Daniel O. Gillett, express his willingness to donate forty-five acres of land lying adjacent to the river at that point, to encourage the utilization of said water power, they called the attention of the late N. B. Safford to the matter. This public spirited gentleman being ever ready to promote the well-fare and prosperity of his fellow citizens, proceeded to make an inspection of the water power at the falls, with which he was very favorably impressed; and he resolved to make an effort to interest several wealthy manufacturers in the enterprise of purchasing and utilizing said water power to its fullest capacity. Earnest and enthusiastic in this project, he soon succeeded in enlisting Messrs. Jones and Lamson, manufacturers of cotton goods, Windsor, Vt., and through them, Messrs. Floyd Bros. & Co., of Boston, in the project.

As a preliminary step, toward the consummation of their design, Mr. Safford was delegated to confer with the owners of the water power and the riparian rights adjacent thereto, on both sides of Connecticut river, to learn upon what terms a title to the same could be acquired. With the land-owners on the Vermont side of the river he was eminently successful. Daniel O. Gillett, a level-headed, public-spirited gentleman, not only confirmed his (previous) offer to give forty-five acres of land in aid of the enterprise, but took upon himself the work of soliciting voluntary subscriptions to the amount of \$4000 toward a purchase of the interests of the "White River Falls Corporation," which he readily accomplished. He was also largely instrumental in influencing other land holders to unite with himself in bonding over 100 acres to Mr. Safford, viz: Daniel O. Gillett forty acres, Azro Gillett twenty, Orrin Taft twelve, Reuben Loveland ten, Wm. J. Chandler twenty.

Wm. H. Duncan, who owned about fifty acres in that vicinity, declined to gratuitously contribute land, but offered to sell ten acres for a consideration of \$2000, which Mr. Safford decided to pay. Pending further negotiations however, Mr. Safford and his associates decided to apply to the General Assembly of Vermont for an act of incorporation under the title of the "Hartford Mills Company," which they secured Nov. 26, 1872. The incorporators were Noah B. Safford, Russell L. Jones, Eastburn E. Lamson, Hiram Harlow, Daniel O. Gillett, Chas. J. Jones, Edward E. Floyd, Samuel J. Whitton, Joseph A. Call and their associates; incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and woolen goods, etc. The capital stock was to be one hundred thousand dollars with the right to increase the same to any sum not exceeding two million dollars; the shares to be one hundred dollars each.

At this juncture of affairs, when success seemed assured beyond doubt, Mr. W. H. Duncan, who was vacillating, and too easily influenced by some of his narrow-minded neighbors, raised an insuperable obstacle to further negotiations, by declining to deed any portion of the property unless the "Hartford Mill Co. would agree to erect their first mill, or mills, at the 'lower falls,' or in the immediate vicinity of the residue of his land adjoining the aforesaid ten acres." To this condition the would-be purchasers would not submit, and the trade fell

through. Mr. Duncan lived to see and acknowledge his error, and make honorable amends.

Having received assurance that Mr. Duncan had finally decided to give ten acres of land in aid of the enterprise, and that Messrs. Gillett, Taft, Chandler, Loveland and others, would renew their former bond to deed the quantities of land offered by them in the premises, and also, that the water power and riparian rights could be purchased on more favorable terms than formerly, Mr. Safford began anew in 1880, to accomplish his long cherished purpose. The first response to his efforts, came from Mr. D. P. Crocker, a wealthy resident of Springfield, Mass., who, after a careful inspection of the water power at the falls, and due consideration of the liberal inducements offered, concluded a purchase of the water and riparian rights owned by the "White River Falls Company," for the sum of four thousand dollars. He also purchased about fifty acres of land on the Lebanon side of the river for which he paid three thousand dollars, while, at the same time, he received at the hands of the above named land-owners a gift of about one hundred and thirty acres of land on the west side of the river, most of which lies east of the Passumpsic railroad.

On the 23rd of June, 1880, Mr. Crocker conveyed his right, title, and interest in the above real estate, and 1000 shares of the stock to 'White River Falls Co.'—reserving twenty acres of land on the west side of the railroad, and this he subsequently deeded to the "Olcott Falls Co." In 1881, by an act of the New Hampshire legislature, the title of the "White River Falls Company," was changed to "Olcott Falls Co."

On the 10th of August, 1882, the "Olcott Falls Co." commenced the work of constructing a dam across Connecticut river. This was completed Jan. 10th, 1883. The length of the dam is 808 feet, wood work 608 feet, abutments 200 feet. Nearly 1,700,000 feet of lumber and 3300 perches of stone were used in the dam. The cost of the dam was about \$50,000. A pulp mill was completed Aug. 26th, 1883. Twelve thousand yards of stone were removed in forming the wheel-pit. By one blast with 650 pounds of dynamite, 600 cubic yards of rock were removed. The pulp mill has two stories and a basement. The machinery consists of eleven Hunt water wheels, each of 200 horse-power. Water is conducted to these wheels through two iron pent stocks, each eight feet in diameter and 120 feet in length, the fall being forty feet. The machines for reducing wood to pulp consist of nine Tower grinders, each capable of grinding five tons per day of wet pulp, and other machines in general use. With a run of twenty-four hours, this mill produces about forty-five tons of wet pulp, using nearly thirty cords of timber per day. The ground plan of this mill is 86x86 feet.

The paper mill comprises six divisions, viz:—an engine-room, 64x119; a bleach house, 48x66; a machine room, 60x138; a finishing room, 36x90; a boiler house, 40x42; and a stock house, 38x150, all built of brick, and mainly, one story in height. In the construction of the buildings and chimney about 2,000,000 brick were used. The chimney is 100 feet in height. The whole ground space occupied by all the buildings named is nearly 37,000 square feet. The machinery in the paper mill comprises four boilers, each of ninety horse-power; two paper-making machines, each having a capacity of nine tons per day, together with the necessary Hunt water wheels which are fed through a pent stock of the same dimensions as those above named.

The dam and mills were built by S. S. Ordway, contractor; Stone Bros., of Laconia, N. H., being sub-contractors for laying brick, plastering, etc. The timber for the dam was furnished mostly by Pattee & Perley, of Lebanon, N. H. The stone was blasted out on the spot, with the exception of granite, most of which, including door and window caps and sills, were obtained of D. Tilton, Enfield, N. H. The brick were made at Orford, N. H., by the O. F. Co. The southern pine came from the New Haven Lumber Co. The machinery was manufactured as follows: Water wheels, Rodney Hunt, Orange Mass.; grinders, Holyoke (Mass.) Mfg. Co.; boilers, H. Loring, South Boston, Mass.; paper machines, Union Machine Co., Fitchburg, Mass.

The paper made at Olcott is exclusively for city daily newspapers. This paper is formed of the filaments of spruce and poplar wood, and some waste cotton, and by an adjustment of machinery of extraordinary delicacy, the pulp formed of these substances is converted into an endless web of paper, as long at least as the machines are supplied with pulp. The paper made at this mill is made into rolls weighing 600 pounds. Much of the spruce and poplar comes from Canada ready to be fed to the grinders.

The Olcott Falls Co. is constructing a new pulp mill on the Lebanon side. This mill has ten grinders requiring a total of 2250 horse power. The pulp produced in this mill will be conveyed to the paper mill on the opposite side of the river in pipes laid upon a foot bridge spanning the river. There are only three or four houses on the Lebanon side. Probably other manufacturing establishments will be put in operation in Olcott at no distant day, and the many hundred available building lots there will be occupied; and it will become the most important village in Hartford, if not in Windsor county. The nucleus now formed comprises about fifty dwelling houses, a commodious school house, a post office, a dry goods and grocery store, a public hall with a seating capacity of 150 persons, a livery stable, etc. A congregational church was organized here Oct. 14, 1888, under the name of the "United Church of Christ in Olcott." The property of this company, in Hartford, now exempted from taxation amounts to \$227,300, divided as follows: for ten years from April 1, 1885, \$77,300; for ten years from April 1, 1888, \$150,000. It is, however, safe to say that the increase in the valuation of real estate, including buildings, resulting from the establishment of the mills already in operation at that point, is largely in excess of the amount exempted for ten years from April 1, 1885.

This enterprise will conduce to the growth, wealth and prosperity of the town. Our farmers will experience an increased demand for their farm produce. Good prices and a ready market are the natural results of the establishment of manufactories in our midst. Farming in particular is rendered more profitable and pleasant as a calling. Increased and continuous profits on labor and capital furnish means wherewith to meet taxation, the payment of help and interest money, to raise mortgages or to obviate giving them, and to secure increased comforts of life and more agreeable surroundings. Like benefits accrue to all classes of society. These benefits are too obvious to need enumeration further than to say that factories and mills such as exist in Hartford add largely to the taxable property of a town, and increase the number of taxpayers, thereby lessening per capita taxation. They also afford employment to many persons who would otherwise be idle, and very likely worse than idle, "idleness being the mother of mischief."

THE HARTFORD WOOLEN COMPANY.

The site occupied by this company, on the south side of White river, is the north end of lot "No. 6," which, in the first division of land among the proprietors of Hartford, was drawn by Elijah Bingham, and contained sixty-five acres. This lot, after several transfers had taken place, became the property of Josiah Tilden in 1800. In January, 1807, Mr. Tilden sold to Elias Lyman three-fourths of an acre off the end of this lot, bordering on the south side of the turnpike. This slip of land has been since 1761 the subject of numerous transfers, the owners having been as follows: Elijah Bingham, Nehemiah Closson, Josiah Tilden, Elias Lyman, 3d, Jonathan Bugbee, David Kneeland, Joseph H. Kneeland, Edward Kneeland, Sylvester Morris, E. W. Morris, and the Hartford Woolen Co. That portion of the lot lying between the turnpike and White river has changed hands as follows: Elijah Bingham, 1761; Nehemiah Closson, 1772; David Wright, 1783; Josiah Tilden, 1800; Joseph Buckingham, 1804; John Gilbert, 1806; Elisha Hotchkiss, 1808; David Matson, 1809; Elias Lyman, 3d, 1815; Justin Lyman, 1829; Sylvester Morris, 1853; E. W. Morris, 1857; Hartford Woolen Co., 1886.

The site on which the Hartford Woolen Company have erected their mill is invested with a degree of interest that seldom attaches to building sites, for the reason that one of the first two factories built in Vermont for the manufacture of cotton goods was here located. I allude to the factory erected on this site by Elias Lyman, 3d, in 1823, which was the second cotton factory established in Vermont, and one of the first 100 put in operation north of the Potomac river. In November, 1829, on the dissolution of the partnership between Elias and Justin Lyman, this factory came into Justin's hands. On the 27th of August, 1831, Mr. Lyman leased his factory and four dwelling houses to Horace Barbour and Stephen Kimball, of Lowell, Mass., for a term of five years, commencing March 1st, 1832. In 1835, this factory was destroyed by fire. Mr. Lyman did not deem it advisable to rebuild, and the site remained vacant until 1853, when Mr. Sylvester Morris, of Norwich, Vt., purchased the foundation of the factory, one two-story dwelling house, one one-story dwelling house, one store house, and an equal half of the dam for the sum of \$2000. Mr. Morris erected a mill on the foundation of this factory, and into this mill he put machinery for grinding plaster. In 1855 he added the business of getting out chair stock.

In 1857, Mr. Morris sold the premises and business to his son, Edward W., who added a saw mill to the establishment, fitted up the mill

with machinery for manufacturing chairs, and also built the store house now standing near the railroad opposite the factory.

This company was organized on the 14th of October, 1886. The articles of association were signed October 9th by Ephraim Morris, Edward W. Morris, Henry H. Hanchett, Daniel L. Cushing, Vincent J. Brennan, Charles M. Cone, and Dr. Joseph B. Rand, of Hartford, and Dr. Wm. T. Smith, of Hanover, N. H. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000, or 1000 shares at a par value of \$100. Officers: president, Ephraim Morris; secretary, E. W. Morris; treasurer, C. M. Cone; superintendent, Vincent J. Brennan. Mr. Brennan soon retired and sold his stock.

The mill is 174 feet in length by 50 feet in width and four stories in height, with a corner tower 20x20 feet and 65 feet in height. The chimney is 85 feet in height. The whole mill is brick lined and is extremely well lighted throughout. The machinery consists of two sixty-horse power Risdon water wheels, two seventy-five-horse power boilers, one sixty-horse power engine, eight 300 spindle spinning mules, six sets of cards, thirty broad fancy looms, together with pickers, finishing machinery, and all other appurtenances requisite to a first-class mill. The tower is surmounted by a fine bell weighing 500 pounds. The method of heating is by steam. The use of automatic sprinklers, well distributed and placed, in every apartment of the mill, and fed with water from two 1200-gallon tanks located in the tower, together with a Daniels rotary water pump and a Dean steam pump, afford means for extinguishing fires, that reduce probabilities of losses by the devouring element to a minimum, and consequently rates of insurance are materially reduced.

The lumber used in the construction of this mill was bought of Mr. Austin Howard, the well-known leading manufacturer and wholesale dealer in lumber, who resides in West Hartford. The windows, doors, casings, etc., were furnished by Charles A. Bacon, of West Lebanon, N. H.

The daily product of the mill has been 600 yards of double-width cloth for gentlemen's suitings, with a weekly pay-roll of \$800. When running full the company will employ from 125 to 150 hands, to produce daily 1000 yards of double-width goods.

The location of this manufacturing establishment is a very desirable one in respect to the available water power afforded by the White river, the superior facilities for transportation by rail, both in receiving supplies of new material and the shipment of manufactured goods, the remarkable healthfulness of the climate of this section, also in being in the heart of a productive agricultural region where food is plentiful,

good and cheap, and with a few exceptions rents are reasonable, though tenements of a desirable kind are wanting.¹

THE HARTFORD CREAMERY.

The following article written by the historian for the "*Vermont Journal*," published in Windsor, appeared in that paper under date of April 18, 1888:

The farmers of Hartford are manifesting great interest in the matter of establishing creameries in the town. The subject has been discussed in all its bearings for some weeks past, and one of the practical results following therefrom, is the organization of the Hartford Creamery Company, which occurred on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at Hartford village, the following named officers being chosen: President, Harper Hazen; vice-president, G. H. Savage; secretary and treasurer, A. L. Pease; manager, Albert B. Chandler. This company has leased a building and water-power of Messrs. Moore & Madden at Centreville, and will at once put in a separator of the most improved kind, with a capacity equal to the extent of business that may reasonably be anticipated. Milk for 100 pounds of butter per day is assured with the surety of a large increase in the future.

Centreville was chosen as a location for the creamery for the reason that a very desirable degree of patronage can thereby be secured in Pomfret and West Hartford.

It is to be hoped that this new enterprise will prove a successful one.² Something should be done to render the work of farmers' wives less burdensome. Science and art have been taxed to their utmost resources in the production of labor-saving machinery for the benefit of the male portion of the community. The work of the farmer has been wonderfully lightened and lessened by the introduction of improved implements of husbandry. Horse, or steam power, renders his work comparatively easy and pleasant. But, what has been done to relieve farmers' wives of the drudgery to which they are continually subjected? The sewing machine may render their family sewing less onerous, but the motive power necessary to accomplish this work is found alone in their own muscles and nerves. In no phase of their labor can they avail themselves of horse and steam power! The patient endurance of farmers' wives is something almost marvellous to witness.

Now just see what an immense saving of drudgery to farmers' wives this creamery will be! Instead of having a large number of pans of milk to skim and empty; pans to wash and scald, and set in the sun; butter to churn, wash, work over and stamp, or pack down; a number of swill-pails or barrels sitting around with more or less unpleasant odor, they have a few pails to wash, and their dairy work is completed.

¹ To encourage this enterprise the town voted in 1885 to exempt the property from taxation for five years. The amount exempted from April 1, 1887, to April 1, 1892, is \$10,000; from April 1, 1888, to April 1, 1893, \$22,300. Total, \$32,300.

² Business was suspended at this creamery in the fall of 1888.

CHAPTER X.

HIGHWAYS, TURNPIKES, ETC.

It has already been stated that the proprietors sent a committee into the township as early as 1761 to lay out lots and highways. The action of the proprietors relating to highways will now be quoted from the records.

August 26th, 1761. Voted to lay out convenient roads so many as the committee shall judge necessary.

Nov. 23d, 1761. "Voted that one or more persons shall be chosen to apply to a committee or selectmen of the several towns that lie down the Connecticut river from Hartford unto the King's ferry above Charlestown, or Number four so-called, on the west side of said river, and also to comply with those above on said river, if applied to, to join with us to search out a publick road from the said King's ferry in the most convenient place through said towns to accomodate traveling to and through said towns, and mark out and clear the same so much as to make feasible traveling."

The committees who had visited the town came up the Connecticut river by "Number 4" fort, to the mouth of White river through a dense wilderness, their course being marked by blazed trees. By this primitive bridle-path the first settlers found their way into the township, bringing on horse-back all their worldly goods wherewith to begin house-keeping, and tilling the soil.

March 5th, 1762. Prince Tracy and John Baldwin were chosen a committee to agree with the proprietors of other towns below Hartford to find out where the best place was for the aforesaid road, and mark it out, and hire men to clear it as cheap as they could. November 3d, 1762, it was voted to lay out a highway through the town eastward from the Connecticut river to Pomfret line; also to lay out a road from the Norwhich line to Quechee, the two roads to cross each other at the centre of the town as the land will conveniently admit of with a suitable place of parade. Dec. 3d, 1764, it was voted that each proprietor should work four days at clearing highways by the 1st of September or pay sixteen shillings tax.

Sept. 19, 1767, it was voted to lay out a highway from that leading from Connecticut river to Pomfret up said river to White river, thence up said river as far as may be thought best, thence to steer the nearest and best way across the town over to or near the saw mill of Abel Marsh & Co.¹ Stephen Tilden, Elijah Strong and John Marsh were chosen a committee to lay said road. It was also voted to pay £1 12s money, or do eight days' work upon each share, on highways that fall. Also, that Solomon Strong and Abel Marsh should view the road from Daniel Pinneo's to Hertford² and pay for the labor done on it out of the above voted tax. October 7th, 1768, Abel Marsh, John Marsh and Benjamin Burch were chosen a committee to lay out a road from the saw-mill (Quechee) to Pomfret line; also from said mill to the centre of the town.

¹ Quechee Village.

² Hartland.

September 18, 1769, it was voted to accept the reports of all the committees on roads and the settlement of land damages was entrusted to Eleazer Robinson, Abel Marsh and Benajah Strong. Nov. 16th, 1775, Capt. Joseph Marsh, Stephen Tilden and Joel Marsh were chosen a committee to treat with Amos Robinson and with Lebanon about a road from the Connecticut river road to the ferry on the Lebanon side of the river.

The foregoing constitutes all the important action of the proprietors, and of the town up to 1775, on roads. In 1821, the town was first divided into highway districts, twenty-three in number. In March, 1822, the first district surveyors were chosen (twenty-three). Seven districts have since been added. The following list comprises the full number of districts, the name of the first surveyor chosen in each district and date of the organization of each district.

MARCH 22, 1822.

District No. 1, Billy Gillet; (2) Dan Hazen; (3) Joseph Crandall; (4) Allen Smith; (5) Joseph Tracy; (6) Thomas Savage; (7) Noah B. Hazen; (8) Reuben Tenney, Jr.; (9) Edward Kneeland; (10) Hyde Clark; (11) Charles Pinneo; (12) Levi Russ; (13) S. G. Gardner; (14) Joseph Fowler; (15) W. Jennings; (16) Daniel Marsh; (17) Jacob Dimmick; (18) Jonathan Smith; (19) Reuben Hazen; (20) H. Marsh; (21) Roswell Deming; (22) Christopher Pease; (23) Nathaniel Thomas.

March 4th, 1832. No. 24, Eli Harrington; (25) Jessie P. Hatch. March 4th, 1845, (26) Zerah B. Clark. March 4th, 1850, (27) Norman Tilden; (28) William Savage; (29) Loren B. Dudley. March 4th, 1862, (30) John C. Head.

The limits of this history will not permit of a detailed statement relating to the building of all the highways in town—aggregating at least 200 miles.

The first highway on the north side of White river leading up said river from Connecticut river, was laid out pursuant to the following petition, to wit:

To the Selectmen of the Town of Hartford in Windsor County, Vt:

The application of us the subscribers, freeholders of said town humbly sheweth that there is no road or highway laid out on the north side of White river from the fordway a little below Capt. Andrew Tracy's to the great river at the mouth of White river, near Mr. Jno Bennett's about two miles in length, and that there is great need of, and even necessity for a highway in the place abovementioned to accommodate the public, *as there is* and must be of necessity much travel, thereon, and of great public utility, as well as private advantage and convenience. We do therefore pray the said Selectmen to repair to the place, above mentioned and lay out a highway, and survey the same and make return of their doings in the premises, into the Town Clerk's office as the law directs.

Dated at Hartford this	}	Signed DAVID JANES	}	Freeholders.
21st day of June 1790.				
				BENJ WRIGHT JUN
				ROWLAND POWELL

Pursant to the above application the selectmen laid out a road from the west end of Capt. Tracy's interval to John Bennett's at the mouth of White river, the entire distance being one mile and two hundred and fifty-four rods. The ferry above alluded to was used from 1764 until 1852. The highway was built about six years before a dam was built at White River Village.

The first movement toward building a turnpike, or toll road, through Hartford, was made by Col. Joel Marsh, Elias Stevens and George Dana, who petitioned the General Assembly of Vermont Oct. 13, 1800, for "the exclusive privilege of making a turnpike road on northerly side of White river, through Hartford, a corner of Pomfret, Sharon, and to the mouth of the second branch of said river in Royalton, under the corporate title of 'The White River Turnpike Company.'" An act incorporating said company was passed November 1st, 1800. On the 11th of Nov., 1802, Elias Stevens and Elias Curtis, road commissioners, completed the survey of said turnpike from Lyman's Point to Sharon line, a distance of seven and three-fourths miles and forty-six rods. The distance from Lyman's Pt. to the terminus in Royalton was not far from twenty miles.

On this turnpike road toll gates were erected, the first in Hartford, being located at or near Munsill's Ferry (See Ferries). Later this was removed about one mile further north near to the residence of Abel Camp's (now Levi Hazen's), and one at John Downer's inn on the Sharon line (now the home of Harry Parkhurst). In 1852, the stockholders voted to give up this turnpike to Hartford, Sharon and Royalton, when the three towns would, together, pay \$30, or when any one of them would pay \$10, to the corporation, such town should be entitled to that part of said turnpike that lay in said town. George Lyman was appointed agent to close up the affairs of the corporation and all books and papers passed into his hands. The proposition to the towns was accepted by each of them, the gates were taken down, and another step toward a more enlightened civilization was accomplished.

Prior to 1836, nearly all the West India and dry goods, hardware, &c., used in this section of the State, came from Hartford, Connecticut, by flat-boats. This was owing to a lack of good roads to Boston. The roads were then almost impassable by one horse teams, yet, in cases of urgency, or expediency, two-horse teams were sent over the road via Concord to Boston. It is related of Elias Lyman that he, on a certain time, desired to send \$1,000 in money to Boston, and adopted a novel method of sending it. Wishing, at the same time to send some clover seed to Boston he enclosed the money in a bag of the seed, and sent it forward by a two-horse team as freight. The team was on the road 8 days, but reached Boston safely, and then, for the first time, the teamster learned the nature and value of his load.

The general freight and passenger business in those days was confined to the Connecticut river. The mode of conveyance was by flat-boats. The round trip between this town and Hartford, Ct., occupied 15 days

Steamboats were run up the river, a few times, as far as Dalton, N. H., but owing to a difficulty in passing them through the locks, they were withdrawn. In consequence of the completion of turnpike roads to Boston in the year 1836, trade was diverted from Hartford to Boston, and river transportation practically ceased.

FERRIES AND FORDS.

Ferries preceded bridges by some years. The proprietors being desirous of opening communication with the town of Lebanon voted April 29th, 1763, "that a good skow ferry boat twenty-five feet long and eight feet wide sufficient to carry men, horses or carts, or the like, should be built for the proprietors' use, and upon the proprietors' cost, which should be kept in Connecticut river against said town." John Baldwin was chosen to build this boat, and assisted by John Bennet and Elijah Strong, completed and launched it as designated, in 1764. It is probable that this was the only method of crossing the river until Elias Lyman built the first bridge over the Connecticut river, near the confluence of this stream with White river, in the year 1800.

A ferry existed near the mouth of White river, between the north and south side of said river, as early as 1808, and probably much earlier. On the 14th of April, 1817, the authorities of the town established a rate of ferriage for this ferry and one existing at Hartford village. Jonathan C. White, was appointed ferryman at the mouth of White river and Wharam Loomis to the same office at Hartford.

THE RATES OF TOLL.

Each footman, 3c.; horse and rider, 5c.; one horse and wagon, 10c.; two horses and wagon, 15c.; loaded wagon, 20c.; chaise and horse, 12½c.; two-horse carriage, 25c.; one do do, 34c.; each sheep or swine, 1c.; each horse or mule, 3c.; each neat cattle, 2c.; cart by two cattle, 15c.; cart loaded, 20c.; each additional beast, 2½c.; (4th April, 1818), mail coach each time, 17c.; four-horse team, 25c.

Prior to 1820 a ferry existed at West Hartford near where the bridge now stands. A canoe dug out of a log was first used to convey passengers only. The river was forded at numerous points between Lyman's bridge and Sharon line. The following is found in the town records :

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hartford legally warned and holden at the meeting-house on Tuesday the fourth day of September, 1798, acted as follows, viz.: First chose Gov. Marsh moderator to govern sd meeting. Voted to stop all the public roads to and from White river from Connecticut river to Stephen Tilden's, Jr., house, when a good bridge shall be built near Benjamin Wright's. Voted to dismiss this meeting and it was accordingly dismissed."

FORDWAYS.

The selectmen of the town in 1799 established a fordway on White river, crossing from Samuel Wells' land to the farm of Widow Smith,

since then the town poor farm. This was called "Munsel's ford."¹ There was also a fordway near the residence of Abel Camp at West Hartford, where Levi Hazen now lives, and this was the chief crossing place on the route to Woodstock and Pomfret prior to 1820. A fordway existed near Wood's tannery, above Hartford village, until within a few years past. Zenas Cleveland was ferryman at Hartford village several years, subsequent to 1836. There was a fordway just south of the bridge crossing at Hartford. In 1805 the directors of the White River Bridge Company gave Maj. David Wright power to confer with the town about stopping up this fordway under the bridge and the roadway across the river near Trumbull's mills (just above said bridge) on the ice; whereupon, the town voted "that if said corporation would set their gates open for the inhabitants of said town so that they might cross either way free of expense, the said corporation might stop the said fordways at its own expense and keep them stopped so long as the corporation would keep their gates open and no longer." A compromise was some time after this effected, by which the fordways were closed to public travel.

BRIDGES.

The first bridges were strong, rudely constructed structures. Logs composed the foundation and abutments, and the coverings were of poles with a heavy log placed at each end of the bridge to hold down the poles, and guard from running off teams. Such bridges answered for brook crossings, and if often swept away by high water, were easily replaced. But settlements had been made on both sides of the rivers, and communication between these by fordways was liable to be suspended by high water, and the ferries were insufficient to transport all teams from shore to shore, and, in such exigencies, bridges were needed. In selecting a site for river bridges, convenience of location would naturally govern the choice made: but, if practicable, this would be subordinated to the desirability of economizing time, space and money, by building over a narrow channel, which, in the course of nature, would be rock bound, and points offering this double advantage of narrow width and rock foundation were often utilized on the score of

¹The following record is found in the Selectmen's Book: "June 14, 1799. Road to Munsil's Ferry, beginning on the south bank of White river where the road strikes said river which is laid through Eliphalet Marsh's land, thence westwardly up said river on the side of the bank thereof as near the river as may be convenient as far as to the west side of the first brook which empties into said river. No damages assessed to the owner of the land. Laid and established by us.

DANIEL HAZEN, }
ABEL BARRON, } Selectmen.

economy, though our ancestors soon learned that *the narrowest channels had the highest water, especially during spring freshets*, and that, then, the swollen streams freighted with ice, and all manner of flood-wood, could not be confined within limits prescribed by men, and played fantastic and vexatious tricks with the experimental structures first thrown across the rivers. Eighty years later the civil engineers who laid out the first culverts built along the line of the Vt. Central Railway, heedless of the voice of reason and experience, were soon taught by the voice of angry-rushing waters, the fallacy of trusting to unaided human judgment. They did not "build better than they knew."

BRIDGE OVER OTTAQUECHEE RIVER.

The records inform us that a bridge was built over the Water Quechee river, near Marsh's saw mill, in the year 1769, and that Capt. Abel Marsh was chosen to oversee the work of constructing the same. This bridge was, doubtless, made after the plan of the "king-post" bridges then in vogue, which required but little mechanical skill in their construction. In 1803, the town was indicted for neglecting to keep this bridge and one at Neal Rust's in repair. Joseph Marsh was chosen agent to defend the suit commenced against the town. At the same time the town decided to replace the bridge at Marsh's mills, and repair or condemn the bridge near Neal Rust's. Mitchell Clark, David Newton and Asa Tilden, were entrusted with this duty.

LYMAN'S BRIDGE.

On the 21st of Oct., 1795, the Legislature of Vermont passed an act to incorporate certain persons for locking falls, cutting canals, and building bridges over Connecticut river between the mouth of White river and two miles north of the mouth of Minkbrook in Hanover, N. H. The incorporators were Ebenezer Brewster and Rufus Graves, of Hanover, and Aaron Hutchinson, of Lebanon, N. H., under the title of "The Proprietors of White River Falls Bridge." The Act fixed the rate of tolls for passing bridges and locks. That for boats was as follows: "for each boat and loading, not exceeding two tons weight, one dollar; if more than two tons, fifty cents for each additional ton, including the toll for the boat; for each thousand of boards, twenty-five cents, and other lumber in proportion,—the rates of toll to continue thirty years from the passing of this Act—after which the net proceeds of the toll should not be less than twelve per cent per annum of the first cost, after deducting the annual expenditures for repairs. The above named incorporators sold their franchise to Elias Lyman, 3rd, for the sum of \$300 in 1801-2.

About the year 1800, Elias Lyman, 3d, built an open, or King-post bridge, across Connecticut river, just above the *embouchure* of White river. This bridge was taken down in 1835, and in 1836 the Lyman Bridge Co. erected the present covered bridge. The Lyman Bridge Co. was incorporated in 1836—the act being approved Dec. 8, 1836. The charter was given to Francis Lyman, Thomas Belknap and Wm. J. Hamersley, their associates, &c., with the right to build a bridge on, or across the Connecticut river, between the towns of Lebanon and Hartford, at any place between the lower bar of White river falls and the south line of Lebanon. Francis Lyman was empowered to call the first meeting on or before the first Wednesday of June. The capital stock was fixed at 200 shares, par value, \$100 per share. It was enacted that the toll should be fixed by the justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, who should, every five years thereafter, add to or reduce the toll as should appear equitable, provided, however, that the net proceeds from said toll should not exceed ten per centum per annum on the cost and expenditures incurred on account of said bridge. It was further enacted, that said corporation, by their directors, should, at the next stated term of said Superior Court, and once in every five years thereafter, cause an exhibit to be made under oath to the justices of said court, showing a true account of the cost and expenditures incurred on account of said bridge, together with an account of all the tolls received therefrom, down to the time of making such exhibit, and, upon an omission to cause such an exhibit to be so made, all the rights, &c., of said corporation should be subject to forfeiture.

This act was signed by C. G. Atherton, speaker of the house, and James Clark, president of the senate, and approved by Isaac Hill, governor, Dec. 8, 1836.

The above named conditions were never complied with, but instead, the incorporators watered the stocks, from time to time, to make it appear that the large amount of toll taken did not exceed ten per cent. on its value and expenditures, and thus continued to bleed the public. Later, this bridge fell into the hands of a citizen of Hartford, who paid about \$2500 for the bridge, land, toll-house, etc., but the rates of toll established at first were never reduced. Subsequently, the citizens of Lebanon made an effort to have the charter forfeited by the court, on the ground that the tolls were not proportionate to the cost and expenditures, and that neither the corporators nor their assigns had ever made to the court the required exhibit upon which said court was to fix the rate of toll. The assign, then in possession, made oath that the

tolls yearly collected by him amounted to less than one-half of ten per cent. on the cost, to him, of said bridge, and expenditures; and upon this, and other pleas, he gained a longer tenure of possession. Still later, the citizens of Lebanon petitioned the court to appoint a committee to appraise the value of said bridge property, whereupon, the said assign, true to his instincts, made oath that the said property was paying him about \$1800 per year, or more than seventy per cent. on his investment: in other words, to prevent a forfeiture of the charter, he made oath that he was receiving less than five per cent. on his investment; but, when it became apparent that Lebanon was determined to buy the property, he changed his tactics, and made oath—simply, that he *committed perjury in the first instance!* Finally, the bridge was made free to the public, and Hartford paid for her proportion the sum of \$1000, or about one-fifth of the amount jointly paid by Lebanon and Hartford for the said bridge property.

In early times, the practice of raising money by lotteries for various purposes, was sanctioned by the Legislature of Vermont. In an abstract of all the acts granting lotteries, which were passed by the Legislature of this State I find the following:— “To raise £500 for building a bridge over White river at Hartford, passed Nov. 8, 1792.” This scheme was probably gotten up by the “Connecticut river turnpike company,” to provide means for building a bridge at White River village, but for some reason the project failed, and was not revived in this form; but, later, efforts to obtain an act of incorporation were successful. On the 27th of October, 1795, the General Assembly of Vermont passed an act granting to Stephen Jacob, Amasa Paine and Oliver Gallup, et als., the exclusive privilege of building a toll-bridge over White river, “within two miles of the place where this stream unites with Connecticut river.” I think the bridge was built not later than 1796. In 1814, it was carried away by a flood. Many of the citizens of the town were very much opposed to paying toll, and considerable trouble ensued in consequence. Charles Pinneo cut the toll gate down, in the winter of 1811. At the town meeting in March following, the claim for damages demanded by the bridge company was considered, when it was voted “that the town would do nothing in restitution, and that ‘no one should be holden excepting those who *held up their hands.*’” No one voted.

In 1815, an effort was made to obtain the aid of the town to re-build the bridge, but without success. This action was taken in behalf of the Connecticut River Turnpike Co.

THE WHITE RIVER BRIDGE CO.

This company was incorporated Nov. 10, 1815, and was organized in 1818. Prior to its organization, the company delegated Joseph Dorr, Nathan Gere and Levi Bellows, a committee to confer with the Connecticut River Bridge Company to obtain the right to erect a bridge where the former bridge stood. At a town meeting held March 12, 1816, the town, having under consideration the subject of assisting the White River Bridge Company, voted, that as soon as said company should erect a good bridge, to the acceptance of the justices of the county court, near the lower mill dam, then the two highways (fordways) leading across said river—the one across the mill dam, and the other below said dam—should be discontinued; and that, so long as a good bridge should be maintained by said company, the town would not open the said highways, nor any others across said river within one mile above or below said dam: on the penalty of paying to said company all the damage sustained by it in consequence of opening said highways. It was stipulated that “said contract should not extend beyond fifty years.”

The “White River Bridge Company” was organized in 1818, with twenty-seven enrolled members, and Geo. E. Wales, clerk and treasurer. In the autumn of that year the second bridge was opened for public use. Dec. 17, 1832, the company discussed the subject of taking down their bridge, or repairing it, but nature decided that point. In the spring freshet of 1833, the bridge was carried away by the ice. Aug. 1, 1833, the company decided to build another bridge, to be completed by September, 1834. The bridge was not completed until 1836. The records of the company between August, 1833, and November, 1848, are missing. Nov. 1, 1848, the third book of the company’s records was opened. At a meeting held that day, Justin C. Brooks was chosen clerk and treasurer, which offices he continued to hold until 1858. The number of shareholders in the meantime was 118, and the stock paid a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 to each share. In 1854, the town bought the bridge for \$2265, paying out the surplus money borrowed for that purpose. About as large a sum was subsequently expended in repairing the bridge, and it still remained a weak, unsightly structure. April 14 1858, the White River Bridge Company was dissolved by mutual consent, when a final dividend of \$1.60 was paid on each share.

THE FIRST BRIDGE BUILT AT WEST HARTFORD.

The first bridge built over White river at West Hartford was built in 1820. It was an open or “King-post” bridge, and, principally, built

of timber floated down said river from the vicinity of Rochester. It was an ungainly structure, and was necessarily taken down in 1827. A covered bridge was then built by Daniel Baldwin of Montpelier. The town voted March 3d, 1828, that the selectmen should draw money from the treasury to make the first payment on this bridge, the cost of which was about \$4000. This bridge stood until Feb. 10, 1867, when it was carried away by the ever-to-be-remembered flood of that date. The present lattice bridge was built in 1867, by a Mr. Tasker, at a cost of \$6,110.79. Messrs. Bement and Adams built the first bridge at West Hartford. The bridge was built by subscription. When it was taken down in 1827, Nathaniel Dustin took a portion of the timber and put it into the frame of the house now standing on the river bank, in front of the meeting house at West Hartford. The river at the bridge crossing was then but eighty feet wide.

In 1827, while Mr. Baldwin was at work on the second bridge, a great flood came and washed away his trestle work, and considerable of his frame timber. At the same time, about forty feet in width of the east bank was washed away, and with it John Tenney's store, a potash and other buildings. Stephen Downer and another man, while endeavoring to save the trestle timber were surrounded by the rising water, and escaped by being hauled ashore at a rope's end. In 1833, a Mr. Bullard and his daughter of Pomfret were one night crossing the West Hartford bridge, when the horse became frightened, and all were precipitated into the river thirty feet below. Miss Bullard was killed outright. Mr. Bullard and his horse were but a trifle injured. The old man had been drinking New England rum, the last glass of which he took at the store of Baxter B. Newton,¹ but a few minutes preceding the accident. In the autumn of 1848, John Steele, then a merchant at West Hartford, went out with some of the village boys to inspect some melon patches. While returning to Steele's store the party hearing a team approaching them ran into the north side of the river bridge to escape discovery. During the day before the flooring had been removed from the south side of the bridge. Forgetful of this fact, young Steele got over the dividing partition between the two sides, and over the obstruction put up to prevent teams passing, and missing his foothold, fell to the solid rock about fifteen feet below, and was nearly killed. He lived but a few years thereafter, and never fully recovered from the injuries received by that accident. He, however, recovered in a suit for damages against the town about \$1500—an unjust decision against the town!

¹ Since converted into the dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Hoyt Hazen, the present postmaster and railroad agent in that village.

June 29th, 1831, a board of commissioners laid out a bridge at Taftsville over the Otta Quechee river. Hartford, Hartland, Pomfret and Woodstock were each required to pay one-fourth of the cost of its construction, and maintainance. In 1868 the town built a lattice bridge over White river at White River Junction. The contract was let to a Mr. Tasker. The cost of this bridge including litigation was \$13,426.62. In the fall of 1885 the bridge at Quechee village, built in 1803, was taken down, and a new covered bridge was erected at a cost of about \$1100.

LOCKING WHITE RIVER AND WATER QUECHEE FALLS.

I have alluded to legislation concerning locks and canals on Connecticut river. On the 2d of November, 1797, the General Assembly of Vermont passed an act granting to Elkanah Stevens and others the exclusive right of locking White river. The preamble and first section of said act were as follows:—

“Whereas Elkanah Stevens, Daniel Gilbert and Jacob Smith, all of Royalton, in the County of Windsor, and State of Vermont, have petitioned, that the exclusive privilege of locking and continuing locks on White river, from the mouth of said river, up the same as far as Royalton meeting house may be granted to them their assigns and heirs forever.

Therefore, 1. *It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont.* That Elkanah Stevens, Daniel Gilbert, Jacob Smith and their associates, be and they hereby are formed into, constituted and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of “The Company for Locking White River,” and they and their successors, and such other persons as shall be hereafter admitted members of said company, shall be, and continue a body politic and corporate, by the same name forever. And the said company shall have the exclusive privilege of erecting and continuing locks on White river, in the State of Vermont, in such places as they think necessary, from the mouth of White river up said stream, as far as Royalton meeting house, under the following limitations and restrictions, to wit, etc.”

This company was made liable to forfeit all right of locking said river if they failed to complete the work within the ensuing ten years. Toll for conveying loaded boats through each lock was fixed at twenty cents per ton, and the same for every thousand feet of boards and timber, etc. The general stage of water in those days was favorable for locking. Now it is impossible to row a skiff on White river excepting on stretches of water above dams. In other words, the stream is now so affected by droughts that are the result of denuding the hills and valleys of timber, that were the dams removed, the usual depth of water would not permit the passage of a loaded skiff from the mouth of the stream northward but a small portion of the distance to Royalton. The same is true of Water Quechee river, and the Connecticut to some extent.

LOCKS ON WATER QUECHEE FALLS.

On the 22d of October, 1794, an act was passed by the General Assembly granting to Perez Gallup and his associates the exclusive priv-

ilege of locking, and continuing locks on Water Quechee falls on Connecticut river (falls at North Hartland) through his own land in Hartland, under limitations and restrictions similar to those provided for the locking of White river. The toll for conveying loaded boats through said locks was fixed at eighteen pence per ton, and nine pence per ton on empty boats, eighteen pence for every thousand feet of boards and timber, and for every 6000 of shingles, etc., the same rates to continue forever excepting the same should be reduced by the supreme court, which at the end of the term of twenty-one years should examine into the state of the accounts of said company, ascertain the cost of erecting, maintaining and attending to said locks, the net proceeds, etc., and if the net proceeds had averaged more than twelve per cent. upon the actual expenditures, to said court to lessen the said toll to such sum as to them appeared reasonable. The name of the company was "The company for rendering Connecticut river navigable by Water Quechee Falls." (See History of Olcott Falls relating to Lock and Canal.)

STEAMBOATS ON CONNECTICUT RIVER.

On the 29th of October, 1829, the Legislatures of Vermont and New Hampshire passed acts incorporating the "Connecticut River Steamboat Company." Nov. 5, 1830, the charter was altered to the "Connecticut River Valley Steamboat Company," allowing the corporation to purchase, hold and convey real estate to the value of \$20,000. Canals and locks were built at rapids and falls of the river from Hartford, Ct., to Dalton, N. H. There were three in Vermont, one at Bellows Falls, one at Sumner's Falls in Hartland, and one at Olcott Falls on the Lebanon side of the river. Below Sumner's Falls steamboats were regularly plied. Col. Samuel Nutt in 1830, built a boat for the purpose of locking it through the entire length of the canals to avoid taking passengers and freight around said rapids and locks. The first attempt to navigate the river was in 1827 when the "Barnet" was run to Bellows Falls. She made but this one trip. In 1829 the "Blanchard" and the "Vermont" were put on the river and run a few trips between Bellows Falls and Barnet, but the enterprise was not successful, and the method of plying boats between the locks only was continued. (See Biographical Sketch of Col. Samuel Nutt.)

CHAPTER XI.

RAILROADS.

“Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain shall be laid low: and the crooked shall be made straight and the rough places plain.” So spake the prophet Isaiah, with clear vision looking down through the vista of coming ages.—ISAIAH 40-4.

The first railway act in the United States was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, March 31, 1823, authorized the construction of a road from Philadelphia to Columbia, but the grantees failed to meet the terms of the charter, and the act was repealed. The next act was passed in the same State in 1826, incorporating the Columbia, Lancaster and Philadelphia Railroad, which road was completed in 1834, being eighty-one and a half miles in length, and, at that time, the work was considered as a remarkable achievement. But the first railroad actually built and operated in the United States, was in 1826, in Quincy, Mass. It was but three miles long and was built to carry granite from the quarry to the tide-waters of the Neponset river. The most important railroad enterprise commenced in the United States, prior to 1840, was that of building the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the corner-stone of which was laid July 4th, 1828, by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, then a nonagenarian and the last of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. On that occasion Mr. Carroll said: “I consider this among the most important acts of my life, second only to my signing the Declaration of Independence, even if second to that.”

The first locomotive engine imported into the United States was the “Robert Fulton” built by George Stevenson in England and sent here in 1831. The first locomotive constructed¹ in the United States was built at the West Point foundry in 1830, for the Charleston and Hamburg railroad in South Carolina, which history informs us was the first road in the world built expressly for locomotive power for general freight and passenger business. Since then there has been a remarkable increase of railroad mileage in the United States, of which Vermont has had a continuous proportion since 1848. She has now within her borders nearly 950 miles of railroad track, exclusive of sidings, giving facilities of trade and travel to nearly 200 cities, villages and hamlets situated directly on the various railroad lines, and to every farm, mill-

privilege and quarry in the State an enhanced value.¹ Population and business gravitate toward cities and villages situated along lines of railways and this changes centres of population; hamlets are transformed to thriving villages, and villages are bereft of their importance as centres of trade.

Sixteen different roads, comprising nearly 1000 miles, have been constructed and equipped in Vermont at a cost of nearly \$38,000,000, and this has been accomplished within the last forty years.² Some of the original stockholders of these roads have incurred the direct loss of their subscriptions, and in some instances these are still brooding over the loss of their investments, forgetting that the seed they sowed is being returned to them an hundred fold by the enhanced value of their real estate, the facilities of marketing the products of their farms, etc. Consider the advantages the people of Hartford have gained by the construction of the four lines of railroad that centre at White River Junction. Let those who cavilled against what they termed "infringements upon private and public rights," and resisted, with every means at their command, the progress of this step in the march of civilization, compare the general list of Hartford for 1840 with that of 1888, and see, not "as in a glass darkly," the influence of railroads, in the wonderful increase in the value of real estate during the last forty-eight years!

In 1840, before the construction of the Vt. Central Railroad, the total value of all the real estate in the town was \$216,781.40. In 1888, the total value of the same was \$1,103,320.00, an increase of \$886,538.60. The number of miles of main line of railway built in the town since 1840 is about twenty-three. Estimating the cost of construction and equipment at \$36,000 per mile, the total cost for 23 miles amount to \$828,000, or less by \$58,538.60 than the increased value of real estate. The total value of all taxable personal property in the town in 1840, less exemptions, was \$87,863.65. In 1888, the total value of this class of property, less exemptions, was \$902,985.36; an increase of \$815,121.71, which, added to the increase of value in real estate, gives a grand total of \$1,643,121.71. This is not to be attributed to accessions to the

¹ It is assumed that a line of railway gives access to fifteen miles square of country on each side of it, or thirty square miles altogether. The influence of this method of transit upon every branch of industry is therefore not easily estimated. No vocation is so inconspicuous, no hamlet so secluded, no farm-house so isolated as to be exempt from its power. No person is so high as to be independent of it, no one so low as not to be affected by it.—Hon. J. N. Patterson.

² In 1886, the capital stock of railroads in Vermont was \$24,548,300. Funded debt, \$14,113,000. Total investment \$40,832,767. Cost of roads and equipment \$37,932,276. Gross earnings \$3,940,064. Net earnings \$1,143,590.

population by immigration, and the incoming of wealth thereby, but to a rise in values. The annual per centage of increase in the population between 1848 and 1888, was probably about 1.14, while the increase in the total valuation exceeded 11 per cent. The increase represents simply that which was added to the general comfort and welfare of the people of the town.

Time is money. In 1840, a journey from Hartford to Boston and return, consumed not less than six days. Now the same journey can be made in fifteen hours; or, by taking the present 3.15 A. M. train at W. R. Junction, one may reach Boston at 9.35 A. M., remain in that city nearly ten hours, and return to White River Junction at 12.40 A. M., or have three hours in Boston and return to White River Junction at 5.25 P. M., same day. In other words, one can go from White River Junction to Boston, spend three hours there on business, and, returning, reach home all within the space of fourteen hours; the distance traveled being 290 miles; a saving in time of four days between the old and the new methods of travel, or sufficient time to perform a journey to Chicago and return. Who can compute the annual saving to the public, in time and money, secured by the adoption of this new mode of transit?

But the advantages are not limited to an increase of material prosperity.

“New methods of transit exert an intellectual and moral influence upon the minds and hearts of men, and modify social life. They multiply public meetings and conventions, and facilitate and extend the intercourse of society. Thought travels upon the rail, and art, science, and literature are diffused. The products of the teeming brain are carried to the remotest hamlet. The best thinkers and orators speak to the country as often as to the city. Information is disseminated and mental activity stimulated. This diffusion of intelligence tends to level society and destroy individual prominence, and intellectual dictatorship. * * * This new method determines largely the material prosperity and civil power of nations, and affects, directly or indirectly, their relations and character. * * * Railroads have not simply added to the articles of commerce and consumption, by opening new fields to enterprise, but also by bringing about a universal division of labor, and so increasing the rapidity and perfection of productive work. They stimulate production by removing limitations upon its markets. No man now works for his neighborhood, but for all mankind. Steamships and steam cars take the grains of our fields and the fabrics of our factories to the most distant nations and bring back for our consumption the fruits of every clime and handicraft of the world.”—*Hon. J. W. Patterson.*

What person, among those who subscribe for and take daily newspapers, would forego the pleasure and profit derived from the perusal of his daily, morning or evening paper—the *vade mecum* of the whole

world's daily life and history? No improved methods of transit are probable, none are likely to supercede those of to-day. No agent of locomotion will ever be so generally utilized as is steam at the present time, though electricity will become a formidable rival to it.

The honor of first suggesting a connection of Boston with Lake Ontario is due to John L. Sullivan, a prominent civil engineer of Massachusetts; the credit of indicating the line on which the work was constructed, and of instituting the measures which led to the inauguration of the work belongs to Montpelier, while the honor of securing the completion of the enterprise is chiefly due to the late Gov. Charles Paine, of Northfield. The discussion of the enterprise was commenced by Montpelier newspapers, notably by the *Watchman*, some years before the first New England railroad had been completed. The first charter for the Vermont section of this great line of road, was passed Nov. 15, 1835, under which nothing highly important was accomplished. The second charter of the Vermont Central Railroad Company passed Oct. 31, 1843, and the work of securing subscriptions was at once commenced. Jan. 8, 1844, a Railroad Convention was held at Montpelier, Hon. Charles Paine, of Northfield, was president; Hon. Elijah Blaisdell, of Lebanon, N. H., Gen. Joel Bass, of Williamstown, Simeon Lyman, of Hartford, and Hon. Joseph Howes, of Montpelier, vice presidents; and Hon. Oramel H. Smith, of Montpelier, and Halsey R. Stevens, of Lebanon, N. H., secretaries. At that convention James R. Langdon, Esq., of Montpelier, advanced ten thousand dollars for making surveys from Connecticut river to Lake Champlain. The surveys were completed that season, and a favorable report was made Nov. 20, 1844.

The books were opened in Boston June 10, 1845; July 23d the first meeting of stockholders was held at Montpelier at which time the company was formally organized with a subscribed capital of \$2,000,000. The amount obtained in Vermont was \$500,000, of which \$200,000 was subscribed in Montpelier. Hon. E. P. Walton of Montpelier is entitled to great credit for the aid rendered by him in the projection of the great enterprise which gave to Vermont her first railroad, and linked Boston with Ogdensburg, in a chain 400 miles in length; and has further resulted in giving to Vermont other important lines of railroad, the combined length of which is not less than 950 miles, including sidings.

The Vermont Central railroad was incorporated, as expressed in the charter, "for the purpose of building a railroad from some point on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, up the valley of the Onion river and extending to a point on Connecticut river most convenient to meet a

railroad either from Concord, N. H. or Fitchburg, Mass. The route chosen was from Windsor up the Connecticut river, to the mouth of White river, thence up said river to the source of its third branch, thence via Roxbury and down the Dog river to the Winooski valley about one mile west of Montpelier, thence up said valley to Burlington, a distance of 114 miles. Ground was first broken at Windsor, Dec. 15th, 1845, on the farm formerly owned by Judge Elijah Paine, father of Charles Paine, where the latter was born. This was the first ground broken in Vermont for a railroad. The contract to build the entire road was let to Sewal F. Belknap. The first rail was laid at White River Junction on the farm of Col. Samuel Nutt, early in 1847. There were present Col. James Moore, chief engineer of the road, R. W. Baker, division engineer, and Jacob M. Clark, Samuel B. Tucker and Isaac B. Culver, assistant engineers, together with many of the workmen on the road and a large number of citizens. As assistant engineer of the division on which the first rail was laid, Isaac B. Culver was accorded the honor of driving the first spike in the track of this road.

Regular passenger trains first passed over the road from White River Junction to Bethel, June 26, 1848—this was the first railroad train and first passenger train run in Vermont. About one year later, June 20, 1849, the road was opened through for business to Burlington. The Central railroad enters the town of Hartford at the Sharon line, one mile above the village of West Hartford, and follows White river to White River Junction, thence down the Connecticut river valley to the Hartland line, a distance of about twelve miles. At White River Junction, it connects with the Northern New Hampshire to Concord and Boston; with the C. and P. R. R. to Wells River, Newport and Sherbrooke; and with the Woodstock R. R. for Woodstock. Henry E. Tinker is the efficient and popular local agent of this road at White River Junction. The general offices are at St. Albans.

Since the opening of this road several shocking accidents have occurred on that portion of the line within the town of Hartford, each involving loss of life. One of the most appalling accidents, that ever occurred in this country was that which took place on this road Feb. 5, 1887.

THE HARTFORD DISASTER, FEB. 5, 1887.

The writer was personally cognizant of the history of this horrible railway disaster. He visited the scene of the wreck about day light on the morning of the accident; visited and conversed with the survivors from the ill-fated train, from time to time, during their convalescence; observed the reprehensible conduct of the officials of the Cen-

tral railroad, in their premature attempts to effect settlements with the mangled, tortured survivors of that holocaust. Justice, humanity and decency were set at defiance by the attorneys and the Vial-lainous *ame damnee* representing said corporation, who did not hesitate to villify and traduce those who were not obsequious to their will, or ready to be their time servers at the price of an annual pass.

The following report of the railroad commissioners concerning the disaster of Feb. 5, 1887, is an acceptable showing of facts, but the number of passengers aboard the train is, and ever will be, a matter of mere guess-work. As to the speed of the train on approaching the bridge and crossing it, it is sufficient to say that the Leightons, who live near the bridge, concur in saying that the speed of trains was rarely ever perceptibly diminished while crossing it. It is too much to believe that the ill-fated train, which was nearly two hours late, was slowed up to one-half of the schedule rate before reaching the bridge. Under positive proof that he was running in excess of schedule time, Engineer Pierce could not escape the penalty of manslaughter. As to the responsibility of the corporation, testimony recently given conclusively shows that the track from the end of the said bridge, for several hundred feet had been not long before the accident, relaid with much worn iron—some of it re-curved in a cold state, and that it was unfit to use for mogul engines, and the very heavily loaded trains constantly passing over it. The sum and substance of the commissioners' report is as follows:

The facts and circumstances attending the above named disaster, as developed by the testimony taken by the board, and an inspection of the premises shortly after the accident occurred, are as follows:

Train No. 50, known as the "night express," left White River Junction for Montreal at 2.10 o'clock, on the morning of the 5th instant.

The train was one hour and thirty minutes late. The schedule place of meeting the night express bound south from Montreal to Boston, is Randolph. That train was correspondingly late, and train No. 50 was under orders to meet it at Randolph as usual, and started out accordingly at the hour above indicated.

The number of passengers aboard the train was seventy-nine. The trainmen were the conductor, engineer, fireman, two brakemen, baggage man, express messenger, two postal clerks, a Pullman conductor, and two Pullman porters.

The distance from White River Junction to Hartford (formerly known as the Woodstock) bridge, is about four miles. South of the bridge is a curve of three degrees and forty-five minutes in the track, which becomes straight again about 142 feet from the bridge, and so continues for some rods beyond the bridge. From a point some fifty rods south of the bridge to a point about 142 feet therefrom the grade is slightly downward, when it becomes level and so continues to a point just beyond the bridge.

At a point 510 feet from the abutment at the south end of the bridge, while the train was moving at a speed of less than twelve miles an hour, the rear sleeper "Pilgrim" was thrown from the rails, but kept the roadbed until it came upon the bridge, when the rear end swung to the right side of the track to the deck of the bridge, and thence to the frozen river below, a distance of forty-three feet, drawing with it the sleeper and the two coaches in front, all of which were crushed in the wreck upon the ice. The coupling between the Boston coach and the combination mail and smoking car broke or unclasped, so that the rest of the train was saved.

Fire soon broke out from the wreck in several places, and it is clearly in proof before the board that some of the cars immediately took fire and within fifteen minutes of the time they fell to the ice they were all enveloped in flames, which reached and set fire to the bridge, which soon fell alongside the burning cars, the wind blowing the flames of the burning timbers directly upon them. The intensely cold weather—eighteen degrees below zero—added to the peril of those who survived.

THE DEAD.

The list of passengers who lost their lives in the disaster is as follows: Edward F. Dillon, Springfield; James A. Stone, Burlington; Edgar Wilder, St. Albans; D. D. Woodward, Waterbury; Sam'l S. Westcott, Burlington; George J. Bell, Bellows Falls; Mrs. William Devino, Winooski; Frank L. Wesson, Springfield, Mass.; Harry Brooks, Boston, Mass.; Francis Flynn, Worcester, Mass.; Peter Blais, Warren, Mass.; Fred Blais, Warren, Mass.; Francis Boulanger, Holyoke, Mass.; Miss Anastisa Boulanger, Holyoke, Mass.; Miss Nancy Dunbar, Somerville, Mass.; Miss Delima Brodeur, Nashua, N. H.; Louis B. James, New Haven, Conn.; Charles Cadieux, Rockville, Conn.; Herbert A. Thayer, Chateaugay, N. Y.; Cephas Mills, Iroquois, Ont.; Peter McLain, Actonville, P. Q.; Diudonne Maigret, Shawinigan, P. Q.; Miss Arminie Guirard, Upton, P. Q.; Miss Agnes Rogers, Lakefield, P. Q.

And that of the trainmen is as follows: Smith C. Sturtevant, St. Albans, Vt., conductor; Edward Brocklebanks, Lebanon, N. H., brakeman; M. R. Burgess, Boston, Mass., Pullman conductor; A. J. Hammer, Malden, Mass., colored porter "Pilgrim"; J. H. Jones, Boston, Mass., colored porter "St. Albans."

THE INJURED.

The list of passengers known to be injured is as follows: Hon. Henry Mott, Alburgh; Henry W. Tewksbury, West Randolph; Julius C. Hutchins, Montgomery; F. W. Tuttle, Tunbridge; William Devino, Jr., Winooski; Miss Persis H. Follet, Sharon; Miss Katie Cahill, Boston, Mass.; Frank M. Pratt, Springfield, Mass.; J. Herbert Cushing, Middleboro, Mass.; Joseph E. Jacques, Fitchburg, Mass.; Andrew A. Wheeler, Fitchburg, Mass.; Howard A. Smith, Gloucester, Mass.; Fred A. Fisher, Gloucester, Mass.; Bennie Boulanger, Holyoke, Mass.; Mitchell Lacaille, Lawrence, Mass.; August LeBoeuf, Lynn, Mass.; Alex. Laval, Greenfield, Mass.; Mrs. Mary J. Graham, Bedford, Mass.; Mrs. Charles Kastner, Boston, Mass.; Miss Annie Murphy, Boston, Mass.; Miss Polly Arel, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Miss Margaret Walsh, Greenfield, Mass.; Horace Juneau, East Pepperell, Mass.; J. S. Sult, New Haven, Conn.; H. G. Wilcox, Malone, N. Y.; Louis Combremont, New York City, N. Y.; James Kiley, Burke, N. Y.; Joseph Jeannette, Sciota, N. Y.; O. S. Boisvert, St. Angeline, P. Q.; Moses Pouliot, Quebec, P. Q.; George Lowe, Montreal, P. Q.; Joseph Libby, St. Valere, P. Q.; Mrs. W. S. Bryden, Montreal, P. Q.; Mrs. O. Boisvert, St. Angeline, P. Q.; Miss Emma Lovell, Montreal, P. Q.; Miss Maria E. Sadler, Ormstown, P. Q. One trainman, George H. Parker, brakeman, was injured.

There was but one house within a long distance of the scene of the wreck, and the only help at hand were the few who were left on the engine and the mail and baggage car, and such of the passengers as were not wholly disabled. This corps did all that men could do to save lives in the few minutes they could work upon the wreck.

The cars struck the ice upon the right side or the right top corner as the train ran, and they were crushed diagonally toward the surface. The management of the train appears to have been as follows:

Conductor Sturtevant was in the forward passenger coach collecting fares and examining tickets when the first trouble in that car was noticed.* He immediately pulled the bell and Engineer Pierce took the alarm thus given from the bell and instantly let on full brakes. Then looking back he saw the rear sleeper swing off the bridge. He thereupon let off brakes, opened the throttle of his engine, and pulled away from the rest of the train, stopping his engine and the two cars saved as the rear car, combination mail and smoker were partly off the bridge.

As soon as the engine was stopped on the dump, beyond the bridge, Engineer Pierce ran back over it, met Brakeman Parker, who had jumped from the rear of the forward coach before it went upon the bridge and was following up the train, and sent him to the Junction to give the alarm and get help there as

quickly as possible, which he did, getting a team at Centerville, a half mile below.

Then Engineer Pierce, Fireman Thresher, Baggage Master Cole, Express Messenger Robbins, and Postal Clerk Perkins took axes, shovels and bars, hurried to the rescue of the sufferers, and worked manfully until driven from the wreck by the flames. The rescued hurried, or were helped, to the house of one Oscar Paine, about twenty-five rods away.

The attempts to stop the fires within the cars availed nothing, as the same could not be gotten at in season, and accordingly all the efforts of these men and the passengers who were not disabled were directed to the releasing of those confined. The cars were all heated by coal stoves, and lighted by lamps with mineral sperm oil which was 300 degrees fire test. The brakes were the Westinghouse automatic air brakes.

There were flange marks on the ties and frozen earth, and also indications of heavy blows upon some of the ties and earth for several rods before the bridge was reached, continuing to the abutment; also abrasions as scrapings of the inner side of the left hand rail at different points, so as to leave impressions and indentations as if made by some substance as hard as itself, trying to climb those rails.

The new iron bridge on the Central Vermont railroad to replace the one destroyed, as related in the foregoing account, was completed November 6th, 1887.

“The bridge which has replaced the ill-fated one is of more than ordinary interest on account of the accident, and the travelling public will be glad to know something of the success which attended its rebuilding.

This is the longest railroad bridge in Vermont, and the longest on the line between the Victoria bridge at Montreal and Boston. It is of the most approved pattern, and the strongest also. Its length is 650 feet, and it is composed of four spans of 150 feet each and one of fifty feet. The abutments rise twenty feet above the water and are built of granite blocks with a filling of looser stone. Since the accident these piers have been made solid with cement filling, hundreds of barrels of the material having been used in the operation. The upper tiers of stone which were damaged by the fire have been replaced by new courses of masonry, rendering them more solid and substantial than at first. The bridge is twenty-four feet high from the base to the top, making the distance forty-four feet from the water. About 440 tons of iron have been used in the construction, from which it will be seen that the weight of each of the longer spans is over 100 tons.

The weight which the bridge is constructed to carry is 3000 pounds per foot, or 225 tons to the span. But this weight mathematically is known to be only one-sixth of the loading which would become necessary to break the structure; 1350 tons per span. The severest test that can be applied, and one that cannot occur in actual business, is the placing of three mogul engines on each span, all they will hold, at a weight of 270 tons in the aggregate. So it will be seen that but a small proportion of the real strength of the bridge can be ascertained

by actual test. The final test was made, consisting of twelve mogul engines, all that could be placed upon the bridge from end to end.

What to the uninitiated would be considered as an exceedingly difficult task, the placing of the spans in position, is easily accomplished. A temporary bridge is built upon postings set in the river alongside of the position the bridge is to occupy, and here the parts as they have left the shop are put together and riveted. Some idea of the extent of this work may be gathered from the statement that over 30,000 of these seven-eighth inch iron rivets were used in the last process, and this is but a meagre portion of the number used from first to last.

When the span is finished the trestle work is removed except from either end, where heavy track timbers remain at right angles with the bridge. Four traverse jack screws are inserted under each end of the weighty load and standing on these ways the bridge is lifted by these jack screws so the weight of the bridge is borne by them altogether, each screw being capable of sustaining a weight of thirty tons. The jack screws are made to move on a sub-base of polished steel, well lubricated all at right angles with the bridge, which is carried sideways by means of other screws working from the sub-base against the base of the jack screw, the bridge by this process being patiently slid into position. When the screws have reached the limit of their own track they are relieved of their weight and a new hold taken. The span is moved at each operation about fourteen inches."—*St. Albans Messenger*.

THE CONNECTICUT AND PASSUMPSIC RIVERS RAILWAY.

The Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad was first chartered Nov. 10, 1835, but some difficulty was experienced in securing subscriptions to stock, and the charter became void. The second charter was secured Oct. 31, 1843. The road was to run from some point near the Connecticut river, on the Massachusetts line; up said river and the Passumpsic river to some point in Newport or Derby; but in 1845, the right was secured to divide the route near the mouth of White river; the northern portion to be called the "Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad," and south of White river was given over to the Connecticut River Railroad, on condition that the stock already subscribed should be retained by the former. The road was organized Jan. 15, 1846, with Erastus Fairbanks, president. The survey was commenced in April, 1846, ground was broken Sept. 7, 1846; the first rail was laid July 15, 1847. Oct. 10, 1847, the road was opened, and the first passenger train was run to Bradford, twenty-nine miles from White River Junction. Nov. 6, 1847, the road was opened to Wells River, forty

miles: in 1852, to St. Johnsbury, sixty-one miles, which remained the terminus of the road for several years thereafter. In the autumn of 1853, surveys for an extension of the road were made to Newport, with trial lines from West Burke, via Glover to Barton, and from Barton via Brownington to Derby. Owing to some cause, the surveys were discontinued in the autumn of 1854, and work was not resumed until the autumn of 1855, when grading was commenced. Barton, twenty-nine miles from St. Johnsbury, was reached in 1859, and Newport in 1863, in which year the grading was completed to the Canada line, a distance of about 110 miles from White River Junction.

Then occurred another suspension of work until the completion of the Massawippi Valley Railway, July 1, 1870. This road is thirty-four miles in length, and is operated by the C. & P. railroad, under a lease of 999 years. It forms the connecting link between the C. & P. railroad and the Grand Trunk Railway. The present terminus of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad is at Sherbrooke, P. Q., 145 miles from White River Junction.

July 30, 1854, Henry Keyes of Newbury, was elected president of the company. Owing to some difficulties between Mr. Keyes and the Fairbanks's, the former used his influence to effect the removal of the principal offices and workshops of the road to Lyndonville, which took place in June, 1868. Mr. Keyes died in 1870. He was succeeded in the presidency, Oct. 26, 1870, by Emmons Raymond, a well-known capitalist and prominent citizen of Boston, who held the position until September, 1886, when he was succeeded by A. B. Harris, of Springfield, Mass. In 1880 the Union passenger station at White River Junction was taken down, and replaced by a costly structure. The work was superintended by President Raymond, and it is due to him to say, was accomplished with that promptness and perfection which characterizes whatever work he essays to accomplish.

On the first day of January, 1887, the C. & P. R. R. R. was leased to the Boston and Lowell, possession being given on the first day of June following. On the first day of April, 1887, the Boston and Lowell, together with its leased roads, was leased to the Boston and Maine—possession being given to the latter Oct. 17, 1887. The C. & P. R. R. is, therefore, designated as the "Passumpsic Division—in the Lowell system of the Boston and Maine Railroad." This division enters Hartford at Norwich line and runs to White River Junction, a distance of about three and one-fourth miles, where it connects with the Northern New Hampshire, the Central Vermont, and the Woodstock railroads.

The C. & P. railroad is taxed in Hartford on three acres of land and

one tenement. This corporation owns one-third of the Union passenger station at White River Junction, the one-third interest being valued at \$10,000. Its other buildings at that point comprise a new and commodious freight house, a repair shop, wood shed, etc. The tonnage over this road via White River Junction for the current year ending June 30, 1887, was 305,000 tons, while its passenger business was proportionately large. This was but a portion of the business of the road; much of its freight and passenger traffic being sent to Boston over the B. C. & M. railroad from Wells River.

The present officers of this corporation are as follows: President, A. B. Harris; vice do., W. K. Blodgett; treasurer, J. H. Williams; superintendent, Col. H. E. Folsom; roadmaster, Wm. G. Roberts; local agent, White River Junction, Wesley A. Davis.

Mr. Folsom is the youngest railway superintendent in New England, and none excel him in administrative ability and well deserved popularity. The general management of this road is characterized by open, honorable measures, and fair, generous dealing.

THE WOODSTOCK RAILROAD.

The act to incorporate the Wookstock Railroad Company was approved Oct. 30, 1863. This act conferred the right of building a railroad, with a single or a double track, from some point in the village of Woodstock to some point on or near White river or Connecticut river, either in the town of Hartland or Hartford, as said company might elect, and passing through either or any of the towns of Woodstock, Pomfret, Hartford, as said company might elect, with the right of crossing the railroad of any other railroad company, for the transportation of persons and property by team or horse power.

Section two of said act made it obligatory upon said company to commence the construction of said road within eight years, and expend thereon at least five thousand dollars, and complete said road and put it in operation within fifteen years. By section three, the capital stock of said company was fixed at one hundred thousand dollars, with privilege of increasing the same to an amount sufficient to complete said road and furnish all necessary apparatus for conveyance, suitable depots, etc., the shares to be fifty dollars each.

By section four, Thomas E. Powers, Eliakim Johnson and Lewis Pratt of Woodstock, and Albert G. Dewey and Joseph C. Parker of Hartford, were designated as commissioners for opening books of subscription for the stock of said company at Woodstock and elsewhere.

On the same day, Oct. 20, 1863, an act was passed by the General Assembly, authorizing the town of Woodstock to raise by tax on the grand list of said town, at a meeting called for that purpose, a sum of money not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, or any part of said sum, to be appropriated to the building of said road. (For other sections of said act see "Laws of Vermont" passed at the annual session of 1863.)

The company was temporarily organized Jan. 9, 1867, with the late A. G. Dewey of Hartford chairman, and L. O. Greene secretary *pro tem.*, when the following board of directors were chosen: Peter T. Washburn, Thomas E. Powers, A. G. Dewey, Charles Dana, Francis W. Clarke, Lewis Pratt, Frank N. Billings, Chas. S. Raymond, and Otis Chamberlin. The organization was completed Jan. 23 by electing P. T. Washburn, president; L. O. Greene, clerk; S. E. Munger, treasurer. The surveys of the line were made by the late Hosea Doton, a scientific and capable civil engineer. Ground was first broken on the farm of Ezra A. Champion in Hartford, by President Washburn, April 21, 1868.

The construction of the road was contracted to Ralph Jones & Co. They proceeded with the work of construction into the season of 1869, when, owing to want of funds, the contractors suspended operations.

In January, 1870, the company voted to bond the road to the amount of \$250,000, and to execute a mortgage of the road and franchise thereof, with all appurtenances and appendages, the rate to be seven per cent. payable semi-annually, the principal to be payable in twenty years from date of mortgage. The company failed to realize any money on the bonds. At the session of the Legislature of Vermont in October, 1872, an act, entitled, "An act to authorize the town of Woodstock to guarantee the interest on the bonds of Woodstock Railroad" was passed and approved. On the 2d of April, 1873, the town of Woodstock, at a meeting legally warned, voted to guarantee the interest on \$250,000 of the bonds of the Woodstock railroad for the period of fifteen years—the same to terminate in fifteen years from the time of the completion of the road, which will end on the 15th day of April, 1890. This interest, amounting to \$17,500 a year, has been voted and promptly paid by the town of Woodstock annually to the present time. This road was completed to Woodstock village by the contractor, S. S. Thompson, in September, 1875. The first rail was laid at White River Junction, May 21, 1875. On the 12th of August, following, the fine "Howe truss" bridge, built over the celebrated "Quechee Gulf," near Dewey's factory in Quechee, was so far completed that an engine was run over it. On the follow-

ing day nearly 3000 people assembled at that point to celebrate the long anticipated event. Four brass bands made music, and great enthusiasm prevailed. A grand ball at Quechee village in the evening terminated the festivities of the occasion. The road was formally opened for business Sept. 28, 29 and 30, 1875, with a series of excursions to the thirtieth annual fair of the Windsor County Agricultural Society at Woodstock, arranged and conducted by the Central Vermont Railroad Company, by invitation of the Woodstock Railroad Company. The length of the main line of this road is $13\frac{88}{100}$ miles, with three-fourths mile of side track. Of the main line there are in Hartford $9\frac{857}{1000}$ miles. Eleven miles and a fraction over of the track is of iron rails, and two and one-half miles of steel rails. The road is divided into three sections, with three men to each section. There are four stringer bridges over highways, and two over brooks, each of twenty-five feet span. There are no trestles. The "Howe truss" bridge over Quechee gulf is 250 feet in length, and the deck is 163 feet above the stream. The capital stock of this road has a nominal value only. The capital stock is \$259,000. The cost of the road as evidenced by the stock and bonds was \$509,000. It is due to the people of Woodstock to state that the town in its corporate capacity, in addition to obligating itself to pay \$17,500 yearly for fifteen years on the company's bonds, subscribed and paid \$100,000 for two thousand shares of the stock at \$50 par value. It has been a great tax upon the resources of the people of Woodstock, but they have promptly met every requirement and obligation with unflinching energy and perseverance, and they now have a first-class road in every respect. Material aid was furnished by the people of Bridgewater and Hartford.

The twentieth annual report of the directors to the stockholders of the Woodstock Railroad for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887, is as follows: Gross earnings, \$24,266.63; expenses (less \$1,028.06 received from sale of old rails), \$16,159.45; paid town of Woodstock interest account \$8,107.18 (nearly one-half the interest on the bonded debt); number of passengers carried, 15,146; tons of freight transported, 11,345; not an accident occurred, and no loss by damage to freight in transit.

Before the era of railroads, and when Rutland was but a mere hamlet, Whitehall, N. Y., was the *entrepot* from which numerous towns east of the Green Mountains, in Windsor and Orange counties, imported their supplies of flour, lime, salt, and other commodities, all of which were transported over the mountains, *via*. Rutland, Sherburne and Woodstock, by two-horse teams, mostly belonging to and driven by their

owners—well-to-do farmers,—who, in this way, supplied their own wants, and earned many an honest penny in the service of the merchants and traders. Beyond Woodstock, and following, with some deviations, the same route over the mountain to Rutland as that travelled by the teamsters of those days, the Woodstock Railroad will be, at no distant day, extended to Rutland; possibly by a combined effort of the Boston and Lowell and the Delaware and Hudson railroad companies, but probably by the latter alone, for the purpose of establishing an outlet (more desirable than *via*. Bellows Falls), to White River Junction, and opening up a new route to the West, at least sixty miles shorter than the present route by rail between White River Junction and Rutland. To consummate such an enterprise the town of Hartford might profitably bond herself in the sum of \$25,000. As one of the results, White River Junction would become the most important railroad center in New England. The passenger traffic over the new route would be simply immense. Our prince of caterers, E. A. Dunton, who never fails to give "*plenty of time,*" and plenty to eat, as well, would wax rich, and find much enjoyment in feeding hungry crowds by night and by day. Our genial friend Porter would find the office of superintendent of the Vermont division of the road a partial reward for his faithful, efficient endeavors. The people of Woodstock would be relieved of burdensome taxes, and find in the annual dividends of interest upon her \$100,000 of stock, and the revival of her manufactures, some compensation for sacrifices heroically made, and difficulties bravely met and overcome; and lastly, the travelling public would be immeasurably benefited by a saving of time and money—three hours of time and about two dollars car fare to each adult person,—while to the tourist in search of enjoyment the route over the mountain, *via*. Woodstock, presents a great diversity of charming scenery that could not fail to attract and satisfy the eye that slumbers not nor sleeps, amid the beautiful creations of nature.

The present directors of the Woodstock railroad are Frederick Billings, Lewis Pratt, F. N. Billings, Justin F. Mackenzie, Woodstock; S. S. Thompson, Lyndon; Wm. C. Raymond, Bridgewater; John J. Dewey, Quechee; president, Frederick Billings; vice-president, Justin F. Mackenzie; clerk, Charles P. Marsh; superintendent and treasurer, James G. Porter (appointed in January, 1876).

The returns made to the railroad commissioners and the commissioner of state taxes for 1888 show the gross income, operating expenses and net income of the railroads in Vermont for the year ending June 30, 1888, to have been as follows: Gross income, \$4,884,372; operating

expenses. \$3,319,964 ; net income, \$1,564,408. Included in the operating expenses is the annual item of \$100,000 in round numbers for state taxes. The gross earnings and net earnings of the principal railroads in the state for the year ending June 30, 1888, were as follows :

Name of road.	Gross income.	Net earnings.
Central Vermont	\$2,649,169	\$693,133
Pass (Boston & Maine lessee).....	765,467	240,817
Vermont Valley	186,894	75,900
Bennington & Rutland.....	259,124	91,092
Montpelier & Wells River.....	99,533	28,978
St. Johnsbury & L. Champlain.....	365,020

CHAPTER XII.

POST-ROADS AND POST-OFFICES.

The first post-route in Vermont was established by the Governor and Council June 19th, 1781, while in session in Bennington. It was solely for the benefit of the Governor. At the session of the General Assembly in Bennington in 1783, a post-route was established, for the first time, for the benefit of the public, and the post-rider was to go weekly from Bennington to Albany.¹ An act for establishing post-offices in the State passed the General Assembly March 5th, 1784, and on the same day, Mr. Anthony Haswell was appointed Postmaster General within and for the State of Vermont.² Five post-offices were established by this act, viz., one in each of the towns of Bennington, Rutland, Brattleborough, Windsor and Newbury, under such regulations as governed the post-offices in the United States. These offices were to open a regular communication throughout the State.

“Meagre as the postal service established by Vermont seems to us to have been, yet it was extended very slowly by Congress.” The first act by Congress March 1791, provided that “the Post-master General shall be and he is hereby authorized to extend the carrying the mail from Albany, N. Y., to Bennington.” In June, 1792, only four post-routes had been established in Vermont by Congress. Three of these were weekly, and one semi-monthly. One of these routes was from Brattleborough to Charleston, N. H., and Windsor to Hanover, N. H., once a week.

On the 26th of October, 1795, the General Assembly, then sitting in Windsor, passed an act empowering and directing certain persons to lay out and survey a post-road from Massachusetts Line to the north line of the town of Newbury in the County of Orange, Vt. Under the provisions of this act a survey was commenced in the Spring of 1796,

¹ Extract from the Journal—“Resolved, that Mr. Samuel Sherman be paid *Nine Shillings per week* out of the public treasury, for riding, Post, carrying and bringing the Public Intelligence to and from this (Bennington) to Albany (N. Y.) until the sitting of the General Assembly in February next:—He to be accountable for all the money he shall receive as Postage on Letters, etc.” The *Vermont Gazette* of Nov. 27, 1783, informed its readers that, “by this act of the Assembly, the post-office business will be transacted at the Printing office, and the greatest care will be taken to forward letters, etc., as expeditiously as possible. Postage will be under the same regulations as in the United States; the postage of all letters addressed to persons out of the State, must be paid at the time of leaving them at the office as far as Albany.”

² Mr. Haswell was one of the firm of Haswell & Russell, publishers of the *Vermont Gazette*, established in Bennington, June 5th, 1783.

under the direction of committees named by the General Assembly. The committee of three chosen to lay said road through Windsor County consisted of Hon. Paul Brigham of Norwich, Gen'l Lewis R. Morris of Springfield, and Oliver Gallup of Hartland. A plan of the survey and location of said road, as laid through the town of Hartford, was filed in the Town Clerk's office August 31st, 1796, and recorded in Vol. 6, pages 70-71. The report reads as follows :

“A survey of a post-road laid out by the Hon. Paul Brigham, Lewis R. Morris and Oliver Gallup, Esquires, a committee appointed by the Hon. Legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session at Windsor October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, for the purpose of laying out a post-road from the north line in Windham County to the north line of Windsor County ; beginning at the north line of Hartland. (Here follows a statement of the compass lines from station to station through Hartford, with distances in chains, terminating at Norwich line.) The report is signed by the committee and by Marston Cabot, County Surveyor, by whom the compass work was performed, and the report was written. A rudely drawn sketch of the compass lines, accompanies the report, which defines the location of Maj. David Wright's house, the point of crossing White River, and the location of Widow Hazen's house near Norwich line. This post-road is the present highway leading from Norwich line to Hartford village (the Christian St. road), thence across White River to Hartland, passing the present residences of Charles B. Ballard, Rev. H. Andrews, Mrs. Daniel Simonds, Seth B. Wright, W. H. Braley, Ervin Russ, Barney McCabe, Frank Huntoon, and so on to Windsor via. North Hartland.

On Monday Oct. 24th, 1796, Oliver Gallup and others presented a petition to the General Assembly, then in session in Rutland, praying for the avails of the Connecticut River Lottery “which remains not expended, for the purpose of appropriating the same on the post-road on the west side of Connecticut River, etc., being read and by the House referred to the Lottery Committee, resolved to join accordingly.”

In 1792, June 1st, additional post-offices were opened in Manchester, Burlington and Vergennes. The Vermont Register (almanac) for 1797, gave a list of eight different routes then established in Vermont, together with the towns then having mail service. Route “No. 6” was from Windsor to Newbury and St. Johnsbury. The towns along this route, with their respective distances from Windsor and the post-riders along the route were as follows : Windsor to Hartland, five miles, post-rider, Lull ; Windsor to Hartford, fourteen miles, rider, Hazen ; Hartford to Norwich, two miles, rider, Bunton ; Norwich to Thetford, eleven miles, rider, Childs ; Thetford to Fairlee, nine miles, rider, Freeman ; Fairlee to Bradford, six miles, rider, Stebbins ; Bradford to Newbury, five miles, rider, Mills ; to next office in Newbury, three miles, rider, Lovell ; to another office in Newbury, one mile, rider, Johnson ; Newbury to Barnet, fifteen miles, rider, Gilchrist ; to next

in Barnet, two miles, rider, Stevens; Barnet to St. Johnsbury, eleven miles, rider, Lord.

The *Register* further says:—"A Post-Road is established between Burlington and Montreal in Canada and a British carrier arrives at Burlington every fortnight. Rate of postage of every single letter by land, 30 miles, 6 cts.; 60 m., 8 cts.; 100 m., 10 cts.; 150 m., 12½ cts.; 200 m., 15 cts.; 250 m., 17 cts.; 350 m., 20 cts.; 450 m. 22 cts. For more than 450 m. 25 cts.

No allowance is to be made for intermediate miles. Every double letter is to pay double the said rates: every triple letter triple; every packet weighing one ounce, at the rate of four single letters for each ounce."

The number of deputy postmasters in Vermont in 1797 was 10, viz.:—Bennington, Brattleborough, Burlington, Manchester, Middlebury, Newbury, Rutland, Vergennes, Westminster and Windsor.

Mr. E. P. Walton, of Montpelier, in speaking of the mail service in Vermont, in March, 1784, says:—"In these days of railroads and telegraphs the condition of the service at that time may provoke a smile; but in fact Vermont, at that time, provided mail facilities quite equal to those furnished by the United States for any but the largest towns and cities. The following, nearly eight months later is to the point":

HARTFORD (Conn.), November 2.¹

"A stage wagon has lately been erected to run, with four horses, between the city of New York and Stratford ferry, in Connecticut, which completes the stages from Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, to Richmond, in the State of Virginia, a distance of upwards of 700 miles."—

POST OFFICES.

Through the courtesy of Hon. W. W. Grout, M. C., I have obtained from Hon. A. E. Stevenson, First Assistant Post-Master General, the names of the post-masters, and the dates of their appointment respectively, at the offices of Hartford, Quechee, West Hartford and White River Junction, which I give in the order of the date of the establishment of said offices, viz.:—

HARTFORD.

Joseph Dorr,.....	21 July, 1806	Justin C. Brooks.....	15 Nov., 1850
Derrick Stebbins.....	7 May, 21	Henry B. Brown.....	23 Apr., 56
Andrew Tracy.....	15 Jan'y, 24	Justus W. French.....	28 May, 56
Phineas Kimball.....	12 Apr., 27	Justin C. Brooks.....	19 Mch., 62
Oramel H. Nichols... 2 Aug., 32		Willis S. Brooks.....	3 Nov., 75
Moses French.....	23 Jan'y, 41	Allen L. Pease.....	8 Apr., 81
Justin C. Brooks.....	8 June, 41	Nellie L. Brooks.....	14 July, 84
Oramel H. Nichols... 26 Jan'y, 47			

¹From the *Vermont Gazette* of Nov. 15, 1784.

QUECHEE VILLAGE.

Shubael Russ.....	8 May, 1827	Joseph K. Edgerton.....	17 Mch., 1860
Jacob Dimmick.....	26 May, 30	Chas. W. Harrington.....	9 Oct., 60
Wm. S. Carter.....	23 Aug., 47	Shubel Russ.....	2 July, 61
Joseph K. Edgerton..	17 June, 53	Chas. Tinkham.....	29 Oct., 67
Name changed to Queechy.....	26 July, 55	Name changed to Que- chee.....	16 Mch., 68
Shubel Russ.....	20 July, 57		

WEST HARTFORD.

Phineas Parkhurst..	2 Apr., 1830	Lucius Hazen.....	7 Oct., 1850
Baxter B. Newton..	22 Sept., 30	Albert E. Williamson...	18 Apr., 54
Ebenezer J. Whitney	29 May, 33	Wm. L. Brockway.....	7 Aug., 61
Chas. Tinkham.....	15 Dec., 37	Levi Hazen.....	24 Mch., 64
W. H. Steele.....	9 July, 39	W. Howard Tucker.....	12 Apr., 69
Sam'l G. Steele.....	24 Oct., 44	Hoyt Hazen.....	20 July, 69
John Steele.....	11 July, 49	R. Munsil.....	88

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.

Samuel Nutt.....	30 Oct., 1850	Noah B. Safford.....	18 Aug., 1879
Luther S. Grover....	10 Dec., 59	Sanford H. Potter ¹	31 Apr., 86
Geo. Lyman.....	12 Apr., 61		

NEWSPAPERS AND EDITORS.

The first attempt to establish a printing office and a newspaper in Hartford was made by Dr. Ira Davis, of Norwich, associated with Mr. E. Southworth, in October, 1852, when they started a newspaper under the title of "The White River Advertiser and Vermont Family Gazette." It was established by removing the "Federal Gazette" from Bradford, Vt. Some time in 1853 the office of this company was destroyed by fire and the paper was discontinued.

The next paper published in town was the "Republican Observer," commenced by Thomas Hale, at White River Junction, January 1, 1878,

¹Mr. Potter is the fifth postmaster here since the office was established in the spring of 1849. Col. Samuel Nutt, a Democrat, was the first postmaster, appointed under Zachary Taylor's administration. The office at first had a very small patronage and was kept in the postmaster's house. In a few months a depot was built, and the office was moved into that. Col. Nutt held the office until Dec. 12, 1859, when Luther Grover, also a Democrat, received the appointment. Soon after the change to a Republican administration, or May 20, 1861, George Lyman received the appointment, and held the office until his death, July 11, 1879. Miss Louise Lyman, daughter of George Lyman, then became acting postmistress for the bondsmen, and did the business until N. B. Safford received the appointment and took the office, Sept. 1, 1879. He held the office until his death, March 10, 1886, when Herbert L. Dutton was acting postmaster for the bondsmen until the appointment of Sanford H. Potter. There have therefore been but four postmasters in the thirty-seven years of the existence of the office, two Democrats and two Republicans. Both of the latter died in office. The office survived one fire—the burning of the depot in which it was located, in 1862. All the books, papers, mail matter and fixtures were saved. It was assigned a place in the new depot, when rebuilt, where it remained until that was torn down and a new depot built in 1880. It was then given a place in a shed, and set out doors, where it has remained to this day. During Mr. Grover's postmastership the office paid about \$600; now it pays the postmaster \$1.200 with about \$100 fees on money order business, and an allowance of \$300 for clerk hire.—*Valley Sun.*

A post office was established in Olcott village 1887.

and continued until June 1, 1880, when it was removed to Keene, N. H. Hale started the *Observer* with a list of about 1600 subscribers, which he had obtained by personal persistent teasing,¹ and had he been able to subdue his nomadic propensities, and make his expenditures and income commensurable, he could not have failed to make his venture here a perfect success. Mr. Hale was, in a literary point of view, an able editor. He possessed a remarkable memory, and was thoroughly conversant with the political history of the country, and knew much of men eminent in the fields of literature, science, art and politics, both in this and other countries. He was a ready writer, and, when not moved by impecunious considerations, was very entertaining in conversation. But he was egotistical, fractious and insolent in his treatment of his compositors and other assistants, though obsequious to those who held any kind of a whip-lash over him; negligent of, and indifferent to his pecuniary obligations; extravagant in his mode of living; treacherous in social obligations, and the butt of ridicule everywhere.

He was near-sighted, but disliked to be reminded of this defect of vision. Once, when about to cross a railroad track in front of a moving locomotive, a youth who knew him caught hold of him unceremoniously and hurried him beyond danger. Hale construed this as an imposition, and manifested a disposition to give the preserver of his life a good threshing, but the young fellow was no chicken, and the threatened caning was indefinitely postponed.

In August, 1880, a stock company composed of capitalists in Keene, N. H., started the "New England *Observer*" in that town, with Mr. Hale as editor-in-chief and manager; but, in a few months thereafter he had antagonized the principal stockholders, and not being able to reconcile differences, he stepped down and out, and there closed his career as an editor. "*Qualis vita finis ita.*"

"The Sun" was established at White River Junction by Royal Cummings on the 9th of December, 1881. Three months later it was purchased by A. A. Earle, and converted into the hybrid, or combination patent and home-made production, y-cleped "The Landmark," (March 12, 1882.)

The "Valley Sun" was commenced by Royal Cummings at White River Junction, January 18, 1884, with a patent outside. In July, 1885, the size of the paper was reduced, and subsequently issued as an "all-at-home" printed paper, and was the only paper so printed between

¹ Hale manifested a persistence in teasing that would have rendered him an invaluable lightning-rod agent. His remarkable tenacity gave rise to the following conundrum:—"Why is Tom Hale like the Hoosic tunnel?" Ans.—"Because he is a wonderful bore."

Montpelier and Concord, N. H. It was Republican in politics, excluded patent-medicine and other questionable advertisements, and was a neat, newsy, readable paper, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Cummings was compelled to suspend its publication. Dr. Talmadge, in a sermon preached to newspaper men on a recent Sunday, said: "There are only two kinds of newspapers—the one good, very good; the other bad, very bad. A newspaper may be started with an undecided character, but after it has been going on for years, everybody finds out just what it is, and it is very good or very bad. The one paper is the embodiment of news, the ally of virtue, the foe of crime, the delectation of elevated taste, the mightiest agency on the earth for making the world better. The other paper is a brigand amid moral forces, it is the beslimer of reputations, it is the right arm of death and hell, it is the mightiest agency in the universe for making the world worse and battling the cause of God. The one an angel of intelligence, the other a fiend of darkness."

Chief Justice Parker once said: "The liberty of the press is always a subject of discussion: the press is the chief engine to create and sustain civil, political and religious liberty. But the press is not invested with the power or right of invading private character, or of circulating falsehood against public or private men. It may promulgate truth, however harsh and severe, with a good purpose, and with an honest view to expose and reform, but it cannot, with impunity, under the garb of good motives, and justifiable ends, traduce and calumniate. Powerful as the press is, it has a master, and that master is the *law*, which, when it transgresses its legitimate bounds, will punish the transgressors. * * The imputation of crime is not necessary to constitute a libel. Any opprobrious terms calculated to expose the party of whom they are used to contumely, may be libelous. * * * If the words of a supposed libel are not calculated to injure the party of whom they are used in the community, they have no noxious meaning, or tendency, and such tendency is an essential ingredient of offence. * * * If a publication is unjustifiable, and its natural tendency is to create hostile feelings, aversion and hatred, malice is inferred by law."

The Landmark was sold by Mr. Earle to Charles R. Jameson in December, 1888. The new owner assumed control of the paper December 14. Mr. Jameson is a practical printer, and has ability to publish a first-class paper. The paper already exhibits marked improvement in its general make-up.

CHAPTER XIII.

POPULATION.

In a petition made by Prince Tracy and others to the New York government for Letters Patent it was stated that the population of the town in 1765, was thirty persons. The population in 1771, as shown by a census taken of the towns in Cumberland County (comprising Windham and Windsor Counties) was 190 persons. In 1791, when the first census of Vermont was taken, the population of the town was 988 persons, an increase of 608 in twenty years. The next census was taken in the year 1800, when, according to the U. S. census reports, the population was 1094 persons. The census from 1800 to 1880 by decades was as follows: In 1810, it was 1881; in 1820 it was 2010; in 1830, it was 2044; in 1840, it was 2194; in 1850, it was 2159; in 1860, it was 2396; in 1870, it was 2480; in 1880, it was 2954; the increase during the last decade was 474, a percentage of increase of 19.1 per cent.

Taking the above figures as the basis of calculation, it appears that the increase of population for 109 years, 1771-1880, has been 2764 -- a mean annual increase of 25.36 per cent., of which nearly one-sixth occurred in the decade between 1870 and 1880. The increase from 1771 to 1791 was mainly from immigration; that from 1791 to 1800 was probably due to the excess of births over deaths during that period, with some immigration. Between 1800 and 1810, the tide of emigration began again to flow into the town; but from 1810 to 1820, the war of 1812 and the fearful epidemic of 1814-15 not only decimated the town, but served to check the tide of emigration, and the increase was chiefly of indigenous growth. Between 1820 and 1850 the philosophy of the decrease is difficult to understand. The construction of railways induced immigration to a considerable extent, but this was of a transient and temporary character. The depletion might have been caused by the "Western fever," which continued to influence emigration from this section of Vermont for a longer period than in other portions of the State. It will be seen that the increase between 1820 and 1830 exceeded the mean annual increase for 109 years, but the actual loss between 1840 and 1850 is an anomaly not wholly attributable to decimation by emigration. In the absence of official registration reports, and other statistical data, it is impossible to determine what were the actual causes of the variable increase and decrease of the population, or to make satisfactory deductions relating to the same.

The increase in population between 1850 and '60, must be attributed to the completion of several railways to White River Junction, which led to the establishment, at that point, of numerous offices and workshops connected therewith, and, also, to the impetus thereby given to almost every branch of industry, all of which resulted in an influx of railway officials and workmen, and laborers to factories, farms and other departments. From 1860 to '70, there was but a slight increase. The civil war with its disturbing influences, the decimation by recruiting, supplemented by the depletion consequent upon diphtheria, which was epidemic in 1863-4-5, all militated against a gain in population. The excess of births over deaths during the decade was only 33. The total gain in population during the decade being 84, we gained by immigration 51, or about 6.5 per cent. of the whole gain, probably more, as there must have been a depletion by emigration.

Between 1870 and '80, the increase was 474, a rate of increase of 47.4 per annum, and a percentage of 19.11. The excess of births over deaths during the decade was 262. Deducting this from 474 we find that the gain by immigration was 212 or 44.6 per cent. of the total gain; and 8.5 per cent. on the population. These figures make the causes of increase perfectly obvious. In March, 1878, there were 619 families in town. Families with children 417. Children under 5, 302; 5 to 10, 290; 10 to 15, 278; 15 to 20, 230; aggregate, 1100. These figures show that the number of single persons over 20 years of age was about 520; children of school age, 798; the total population being about 2858.

The rates of increase of population during the last decade 1870-'80 is larger than that of any other town in Vermont. The population of the State in 1870 was 330,551; in 1880, 332,286, showing an increase of 1,735 only in ten years, or a percentage of .00525, nearly. The foregoing table shows that the actual increase of population in Hartford during the same period exceeded one-fourth of the total gain in the State; the percentage of increase being 19.11, or 27.32 per cent., nearly, of the total gain in the State.

Doubtless many of the readers of this history will be interested in the following comparative statement of the population of Vermont by counties in 1880 and 1870, showing the gains and losses during the decade in the counties respectively :

Addison	county,	population	in 1880,	24,174 ;	in 1870,	23,484 ;	gain	690.
Bennington	"	"	"	21,945 ;	"	21,325 ;	"	620.
Caledonia	"	"	"	23,609 ;	"	22,235 ;	"	1,372.
Chittenden	"	"	"	32,798 ;	"	36,480 ;	loss	3,682.

Essex	county, population in 1880.	7,931	;	in 1870,	6,811	;	gain	1,120.
Franklin	" "	30,225	;	" "	30,291	;	loss	66.
Grand Isle	" "	4,124	;	" "	4,082	;	gain	42.
Lamoille	" "	12,684	;	" "	12,448	;	"	236.
Orange	" "	23,529	;	" "	23,090	;	"	439.
Orleans	" "	22,082	;	" "	21,035	;	"	1,047.
Rutland	" "	41,830	;	" "	40,651	;	"	1,179.
Washington	" "	25,403	;	" "	26,520	;	loss	1,117.
Windham	" "	26,762	;	" "	26,036	;	gain	726.
Windsor	" "	35,192	;	" "	36,063	;	loss	871.

Total gain, 7,471; total loss, 5,736. Excess of gain, 1,735. Gain in Hartford, during decade was 474.

BIRTHS.

In 1856 the General Assembly of Vermont passed an act relating to the registry and return of births, marriages and deaths, by town and district clerks, and the annual publication of the same by the secretary of State. The practicability and utility of this measure has been clearly demonstrated. It ensures greater accuracy, and affords facts from which valuable conclusions and inferences may be drawn concerning the three eras of human life, viz.: Birth, marriage and death, "upon which, to a very great extent, are dependent the physical, moral and civil condition of the human family."

In the following table are grouped together the whole number of births registered by the town clerks of Hartford during the thirty years 1857-'86 inclusive; together with the average birth-rate, population to one birth, number of each sex and nativity for six quinquennial periods, the last period being computed upon the average of the supposed population for said period, the estimated increase from 1880 to 1886 being 400 :

YEARS.	Average Population.	No. Births.	SEX.			NATIVITY.			Population to 1 Birth.	Average Birth-rate.
			Male.	Female.	Unk.	Am.	For.	Unk.		
1857—1861	2369	221	111	110		180	24	17	53.6	1.87
1862—1866	2430	246	122	123	1	185	48	13	49.4	2.02
1867—1871	2479	301	147	149	5	195	95	11	41.2	2.43
1872—1876	2670	351	171	180		225	123	3	38.0	2.63
1877—1881	2911	313	170	143		190	103	20	46.5	2.15
1882—1886	3220	328	170	158		212	114	2	50.0	2.03
Totals....		1760	891	863	6	1187	507	66		
Average..	2680	58.7	29.7	28.8	0.2	39.6	16.9	2.2		

The ratio of males to females is as 103.24 is to 100.

From the foregoing table it appears that the whole number of births in the town was one thousand seven hundred and sixty. This number exceeds

the whole number of deaths during the same period by five hundred and sixteen. Eliminating the number of still-born (twenty-nine) these figures indicate an increase of the population of four hundred and eighty-seven. According to the U. S. census reports the actual gain in population between 1850 and 1880 was seven hundred and ninety-five. A proportionate gain between 1857 and 1880 would be six hundred and twenty-nine. Assuming that the population in 1886 was thirty-three hundred and fifty-four, the total gain for thirty years—1857–86, was one thousand twenty-nine. Hence the increase by immigration was five hundred and forty-two, and by excess of live births over deaths, four hundred and eighty-seven. The annual average number of births exceeds the annual average number of deaths by a fraction more than seventeen.

Those of my readers who are conversant with statistics on this subject, will observe that notwithstanding the fact that the births in Hartford are remarkably few in proportion to the population, the number of births and the proportion of births to the population are not less than in many other towns in Vermont. In 1884 the proportion of births to population in Windsor County was one to every 67.9 of its inhabitants, while in nine other counties in Vermont the proportion was less than in Hartford.

One birth occurs annually in Massachusetts to every thirty-five persons; in France one to every thirty-five persons; in England one to every thirty-one persons; in Vermont one to every fifty persons; in Hartford one to every forty-six persons.

In the following table the births that have occurred in the town for ten years, 1877–86 inclusive are arranged by months.

MONTHS.	NUMBER BIRTHS.	SEX.		EXCESS OF MALES.	EXCESS OF FEMALES.
		MALE.	FEMALE.		
January	71	35	36		1
February	49	24	25		1
March	51	24	27		3
April	54	31	23	8	
May	50	25	25		
June	47	27	20	7	
July	69	39	30	7	
August	45	28	17	11	
September	67	37	20	7	
October	52	32	20	2	
November	48	25	23	2	
December	50	24	26		2
Totals	653	351	302	46	7

From the above table it will be seen that January was the most fruitful month, and August the least so. We also see that the number of births varied but little with the seasons. During the months of winter there were 170 births; spring, 155; summer, 161; autumn, 167.

Plural Births.—During a period of thirty years only fourteen children were born in couplets. Of these twelve were males, and two were females. This is one couplet in every 251.4 births.

Illegitimates.—Nine cases are recorded, three of which were females. This is one in every 195.5 births.

Still-born.—The statistics on this point are unreliable. I obtain the number here given from the Town Clerk's registry of deaths. The number recorded is twenty-nine, of which thirteen were males; thirteen females, and three unknown. This is one to every 60.7 of all births.

Parentage.—Of the whole number of births 67.4 per cent. were of American parentage; 28.9 per cent. of foreign parentage, and 3.7 per cent. were of unknown parentage. The greatest proportion of American births to every one hundred of population, was in 1858, and the least was in 1884. On the other hand, the foreign births were greatest in proportion in 1874, and the least in 1861. In 1858, the proportion of American to foreign births was twelve to one; in 1870 it was 1.91 to one, and in 1880 it was 2.08 to one. Of the whole number of births from 1860 to 1870, seventy-five per cent. were American, and twenty-five per cent. were foreign. From 1870 to 1880, sixty-one per cent. of the births were American, and thirty-nine per cent. were foreign. From 1882 to 1886 inclusive, sixty-five per cent. of all births were American, and thirty-five per cent. foreign. In the latter class the excess of births over deaths, for thirty years 1857-86 inclusive was 436; while in the American class the excess was only eighty-one. The excess of births over deaths in the foreign class in 1885-86 was eighteen. In the American class, the excess of deaths over births during the same period was twelve. The ratio of increase in the foreign births in this town, and elsewhere, is suggestive of the thought that the foreign population in this country may eventually, by natural increase, outnumber the American population.

MARRIAGES.

Prior to 1857, it was customary for ministers of the gospel and magistrates who performed the marriage service to make a certificate of the marriage in duplicate, one copy of which was given to the married couple and the other was deposited with the town clerk for official rec-

ord. As a specimen of the usual form of certificate thus made, I will quote that of a marriage performed in 1807, viz:—

STATE OF VERMONT,)
WINDSOR COUNTY, SS. }

Be it remembered that at Hartford, in said County, on the 6th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1807, Pomp Quaw and Lucy Smith (both blacks) both of Hartford, in the State and County aforesaid, were duly joined in marriage by me. Attest: SHERMAN DEWEY, Justice Peace.

Hartford, March 31, 1807.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.

Attest: FREEGRACE LEAVITT, Town Clerk.

The whole number of marriages recorded in the town records for seventeen years—1802-1819—is about 200. The number recorded from 1819 to 1857—thirty-eight years—is 515, or a total of 715 couples in fifty-five years. The annual average is thirteen couples. On the basis of the average population as given in the U. S. census reports, there was one marriage to every 146 persons.

The following table exhibits the whole number of marriages registered by the town clerks during thirty years—1857-1886, inclusive—together with number of persons married, their nativity, population to one marriage, etc., arranged in six quinquennial periods on a basis of the average population, estimating the population at 3354 in 1886:

YEARS.	Average Population.	No. Couples	No. Persons.	NATIVITY.			Population to 1 Marriage.
				Am.	For.	Un.	
1857-1861	2369	64	128	125	-----	3	185
1862-1866	2430	47	94	94	-----	-----	259
1867-1871	2479	90	180	150	30	-----	138
1872-1876	2670	133	266	233	33	-----	100
1877-1881	2911	135	270	225	45	-----	108
1882-1886	3220	133	266	233	33	-----	121
Totals.	-----	602	1204	1060	141	3	-----
Average.	2680	201	402	353	47	1	133

The ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860, is 23.7; 1860 to 1870, is 8.4; 1870 to 1880, is 47.4; and from 1880 to 1886, is 66.7.

I am unable to obtain reliable data concerning the number of first marriages: the first of men; the subsequent of women; of widowers to maids; of widowers to widows; and of the actual number of divorces. So far, however, as my personal observation extends, I can endorse the opinion entertained by a well-known statistician, i.e.: that in the first marriage of men the bridegroom is generally the elder; that bachelors are quite apt to succumb to the charms of widowhood, and often take partners older than themselves; that the widower marrying a maid seeks one who is younger than himself; that in the union of widowers with widows, they find congeniality in partners nearer their own age;

that too many people marry in haste, to repent at leisure; and, finally, that in marriage, as in many other things, there is no accounting for tastes!

The number of marriages found recorded in the town clerk's office prior to the year 1857, or between Jan. 1, 1802, and Dec. 31, 1856, is not far from 250. As the records are in a very good state of preservation during that period, it is not deemed advisable to give a list of them in this work. The author has, however, copied nearly every marriage, and all who desire to refer to his list are at liberty to examine it at any time. The number of marriages for ten years—1877–86, inclusive—arranged by months, are as follows: January 32, February 16, March 18, April 16, May 18, June 18, July 12, August 14, September 25, October 30, November 43, December 26; total, 268. Arranged by seasons, they are: Winter 74, spring 52, summer 44, autumn 98.

DIVORCES.

It is probable that the number of appellants to the courts from Hartford has been as great, in proportion to the population of the town, as those from any other town in the State. The number of divorces granted in Windsor County for seven years—1880–86, inclusive—was as follows: In 1880, 5, or one in every 56 marriages; in 1881, 21, or one in every 12 marriages; in 1882, 17, or one in every 15.6 marriages; in 1883, 23, or one in every 12.4 marriages; in 1884, 26, or one in 9.35 marriages; in 1885, 11, or one in 26 marriages; in 1886, 12, or one in 20 marriages. Divorce is preferable to an unhappy, quarrelsome alliance.

DEATHS.

In the following table may be found a resume of the mortality of the town for thirty years, 1857–86 inclusive, giving the number of decedents of each sex at different ages, the annual average number, the population for one death and the percentage, arranged in five quinquennial periods, 1857–81; one triennial period, 1882–84, and for the years 1885–86 annually.—Collated from records in Town Clerk's office.

Years.	Sex.														Total.				Average Annual.	Pop. to 1 Death.	Percentage.
		Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Over 90.	Unknown.	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Total.			
1857-61	M.	13	3	1	6	4	2	1	4	9	8	4	1	2	56	2	58	11.6	94	1.1	
	F.	7	4	1	3	10	5	3	6	8	7	6	2	6	62	6	68	13.6			
1862-66	M.	26	10	1	8	10	10	4	5	10	11	6	2	2	101	2	103	20.6	52	1.9	
	F.	40	12	7	5	12	8	3	7	14	9	11	2	2	128	2	130	26.0			
1867-71	M.	31	4	1	6	5	4	4	7	5	15	12	2	2	96	2	96	19.2	60	1.7	
	F.	23	4	8	14	4	3	5	14	20	10	2	2	2	107	2	109	21.8			
1872-76	M.	25	3	3	3	8	7	7	10	17	12	3	3	3	98	3	101	20.2	62	1.6	
	F.	28	3	3	5	11	8	7	16	10	12	2	1	2	112	2	114	22.8			
1877-81	M.	29	3	5	5	12	7	7	7	7	19	7	2	2	110	2	110	22.0	62	1.6	
	F.	30	4	5	5	10	8	10	6	11	16	14	3	3	122	2	122	24.4			
1882-86	M.	35	3	2	9	4	9	11	16	16	11	1	1	1	110	1	112	22.4	62	1.6	
	F.	19	3	1	5	19	9	11	7	13	20	8	5	1	120	1	121	24.2			
Total,		306	49	35	61	124	76	69	91	129	165	100	18	21	572	651	21	1244	41.5	65	1.5

The aggregate ages of all the decedents is 47,072; the average age is 37.84. Excess of females, 84. The number of decedents under one year of age was 159; from one to two, 58; from two to three, 35; from three to four, 35; and from four to five, 19: total, 306, or nearly one fourth of the whole number of decedents. The number under one year of age (less the still born) was 130 or more than one-tenth of the entire mortality of the town. Two centenarians are among the decedents, viz.:—Mrs. Jane Bethel, a widow of Irish nativity, died March 21, 1875, aged 103 years. Mrs. Isaac Fouse Baker, a Canadian, died Oct. 13, 1880, aged 100 years.

Of the whole number of decedents (1244) eleven hundred and fifty-three, or 92.7 per cent. were of American parentage, and ninety-one, or 7.3 per cent. were of foreign parentage. In the latter class the number of males was 41, females 50. Of the ninety-one decedents, twenty-seven died during the eighteen years ending Dec. 31, 1874; thirty-nine in the ten years ending Dec. 31, 1884, and twenty-five in the two years 1885-6 inclusive. The above figures show that there was a rapid increase in the death-rate in the foreign class during the last decade. The birth-rate, however, was largely in excess of the death-rate, the number of births being 240 to 64 deaths. There was also an increase of the foreign population by immigration with but little if any emigration. It is therefore probable that the death-rate, during the last decade, was not greater in proportion to the population, than it was during the preceding decade. In the foreign class the decedents numbered one to every 884 of the entire population, or one in every one hundred of this class. The

increase in the percentage of decedents was simply commensurate with the increase of population.

It is gratifying to note the fact that the death-rate, on the whole, has materially decreased from year to year, notwithstanding the fact that the rate of mortality in Windsor county, in the classes of diseases most prevalent in this town, is in excess of that in most of the other counties in Vermont,—the rate of mortality being greatest in the counties bordering on Connecticut river, especially in consumption, cancer, typhoid fever, and heart disease.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

It is not practicable to present a complete nomenclature and classification of all the causes of mortality as found recorded, or, as used by nosologists and statisticians.

In the following table may be found an exhibit of the number of decedents in the fifteen principal causes of death for twelve years, 1875-1886 inclusive, arranged in the order of their fatality, together with the sex, population to one death, and the annual average:—

Diseases.	NO. OF DECEDENTS.			Population to 1 Death.	Annual Average.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Consumption	22	32	54	669	4.5
Pneumonia	18	17	35	1032	2.9
Old Age	9	21	30	1205	2.5
Heart Disease	10	15	25	1445	2.1
Cancer	8	13	21	1721	1.7
Apoplexy	11	8	19	1902	1.6
Cholera Infantum	8	10	18	2007	1.5
Typhoid fever	8	10	18	2007	1.5
Paralysis	7	7	14	2581	1.2
Tuberculosis	8	4	12	3011	1.0
Lung Fever	4	7	11	3285	0.9
Dropsy	3	7	10	3614	0.8
Diphtheria	5	4	9	4015	0.8
Scarlatina	5	1	6	6023	0.5
Bright's Disease	5	1	6	6023	0.5
Aggregate	131	157	288	125.5	24

The whole number of decedents from all causes, during the twelve years above named, was 541, or one among every 67 of the population: consequently the number of decedents specified in the above table is 53.2 per cent of the entire mortality, the proportions of the sexes being 23.2 per cent. of males to 29 per cent of females.

From the foregoing table we glean a number of interesting facts. It appears that consumption and other lung diseases and fevers comprise a large per cent. of all the decedents. Consumption leads the above list, as it ever has the lists of the registration reports of the State. The

decedents from this disease are found at every period of life, but the largest number succumb between the ages of twenty and thirty. It is said that, if the seeds of death from this disease do not mature at forty, the victims may run on to sixty or seventy. The foregoing table shows that more than three-fifths of the whole number of decedents from this disease were females. So long as this is a hereditary disease, the excess of females is a sad commentary on the non-observance of those laws of health which alone conduce to good health and long life. The customs of society, the lack of open air exercise, the constant respiration of vitiated air—heated to excess by the cremating stove, and poisoned by the odors of cookery, or ill-ventilation in every apartment, especially in sleeping rooms—all militate against customary or continuous good health. I do not assume that the avoidance of, or entire removal from these and kindred causes, will do more than diminish the mortality of this disease when it is hereditary in character, but, with this, and all kindred diseases, the ounce of prevention, which consists of a knowledge and practice of the laws of health, will be worth more than the pound of cure, oftentimes vainly sought for in the skill of learned pathologists but *never* found in the nostrums that patent medicine imposters from Warner down to those arrant knaves, *retired clergymen*, and nomadic quacks, like Gage, flamingly advertise, and gain thrift by, simply because their deluded victims, like drowning men, clutch at and cling to straws, and with like results.

OLD AGE.—This is classed by Nosologists among Developmental diseases. It is not properly termed a disease, though it is a fruitful source of mortality. In many instances where death is attributed to old age, or senility, the decedent had not attained to seventy years of age. It seems probable that in these cases the decedents must have been subject to constitutional disease of some kind. Many persons at seventy years of age have a greater prospective tenure of life than others have at the age of fifty. Old age is, as a rule, the result of causes that conduce to long life, viz:—

Habits regular, and good,
 Wholesome and nutritious food,
 Exercise in open air,
 Contentment and little care;
 These, with cleanliness combined,
 Will ensure to all mankind
 Health of body, health of mind;
 These united,—I presage,—
 Conserve life to good old age.

Premature old age is often the result of constitutional diseases, or it may be the result of deep mental suffering, but, as a rule, it is caused by habits of dissipation that tend to abbreviate life.

The number of decedents reported under the head of "Old Age" for twelve years, 1875 to 1886 inclusive, was thirty. During this period the number of decedents at the age of seventy and upward, including two centenarians, was 149, while the whole number at seventy and upward for thirty years, 1857-86, was 283; males 129, females 154. The aggregate of their ages was 25,480 years, the averages being respectively 79.5 of females and 79.1 males. The number of aged decedents in the hill districts largely exceeded the number in the districts bordering on the rivers.

In the following table the whole number of deaths that occurred in town during a period of ten years, 1877-86, inclusive, are arranged by months:—

SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November	December	Total.
Male	16	18	32	31	14	10	18	24	26	24	17	15	230
Female.....	18	13	20	16	18	13	21	26	29	20	19	23	235
Aggregate.....	34	31	52	31	32	23	39	50	55	44	36	38	465

From the above table it will be seen that March, August and September gave the greatest number of deaths, the aggregate being nearly 34 per cent. of the entire number. The mortality by seasons was as follows: Winter 103, per cent. 22.2; Spring 115, per cent. 24.7; Summer 112, per cent. 24.1; Autumn 135, per cent. 29.

In concluding this subject, I will say that it is assumed by statisticians that a mortality of two per cent., or one death among every fifty individuals, may be fixed upon as a healthy and natural standard. The greater number of the countries in the world, however, show a mortality of about 2.5 per cent., or one death among every forty persons. It will be noticed that the mortality of this town has been, since 1857, only 1.5 per cent., or one death among 65 persons. This is a wonderful low mortality. The percentage of decedents of both sexes in Vermont in 1884 was 1.57.

SANITARY MATTERS.

The early settlers adopted very stringent precautionary measures to protect themselves from the ravaging effects of epidemic and contagious

diseases. The small-pox was their scourge for many years. Consumption, catarrhal fevers, canker rash, and the dysentery were common, but not as fatal as in some other sections of the State. The spotted fever was epidemic in the years 1811-12, and carried off about sixty persons. But no disease produced a continuous feeling of alarm excepting the small-pox. This was very much dreaded, for, where it did not prove fatal, it disfigured the countenance and changed beauty into homeliness.

Natural small-pox is a most fatal disease at all periods of life; the most so in infancy and advanced life. The mortality in the natural small-pox is from one-fifth to one-third of all its attacks. The practice of inoculation, or the engrafting of the matter of small-pox, was efficacious in mitigating the danger and severity of the disease, in saving life and preventing deformity. It is asserted that, with proper care, not one in 1500 died of the engrafted disease. Other authorities say that "one in 300 is the proportion of the inoculated that will surely die." The practice of vaccination renders inoculation unnecessary, excepting in cases where no vaccine matter is obtainable.

The small-pox caused a great commotion in this town in 1777, and the action of the town authorities on the occasion was of a serio-comic nature, calculated to excite a smile on the face of the reader of the records of their proceedings at two meetings, viz:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hartford, verbally warned by the committee of safety of said town, and holden at the dwelling house of Solomon Strong, on Monday ye 7th day of February, 1777. Chosen—Col. Joseph Marsh, Moderator. Voted unanimously, *that we will not admit of the small-pox being set up in this town by any persons!* Chosen—Amos Robinson, Silas Hazen and Samuel Udall a committee to take care that the small pox is not introduced into town."

The succeeding meeting seems to have been an indignation meeting over the same subject. The unanimous vote of the February meeting had failed to produce the desired effect.

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hartford, verbally warned by the committee of safety to meet at the house of Capt. Abel Marsh, on Monday, 17th day of March, A. D. 1777, to take into consideration the alarming conduct of some persons belonging to this town and the town of Pomfret, in introducing the small-pox into this town, *contrary to a former unanimous vote of this town against the same:*

Voted—To confine both the persons who are infected with the small-pox and John Udall that has introduced the small-pox into town.

Voted—That the committee be empowered to hire twelve men that have had the small-pox to guard said persons who have the small-pox.

Voted—To empower said committee to take sufficient bonds of John Udall for his good behavior with regard to the small-pox—he paying the charges the town has, *or may be put to*, on account of his introducing the small-pox into town, or, on his refusing to give such bonds, to commit him to the county jail until he can be tried by the county committee and make such satisfaction as they shall award.”

However ludicrous or however severe the action taken by the town in this instance may seem to us, it should be remembered that, at the time named, natural small-pox was the only existing form of the disease; inoculation was the prevailing method of treating the disorder (the first case of vaccination being practiced very nearly twenty years later,) and while the advantages of this practice were, to the individual, obvious, the absolute mortality was increased for the reason that inoculation did not serve to prevent contagion nor to eradicate pestilence, but, as before remarked, simply mitigated the severity and danger of the disease. These facts were potent to the early settlers, hence defensive measures against the introduction of the dreadful disease were imperatively demanded, and compulsion in some form justifiable, especially if in the least objectionable form of a fine. “Tho’,” says an eminent authority, “it may be doubtful how far it is justifiable to compel a person to take care of his own life, or that of his offspring, it can scarcely be disputed that no one has a right to put in jeopardy the lives of his fellow creatures.”

At the present time the appearance of small-pox creates a furore not less intense than that which was excited by the recurrence of the disease before medical science had rendered it less fatal in its effects. A classified list of epidemic diseases, in the order of their fatality, may be found on page 180 *ante*.

CHAPTER XIV.

NECROLOGY.

“Let not ye dead forgottonly
Least men forget that they must die.”¹

The aspiration for immortality is common to all mankind. The Almighty has bestowed upon the human race every requisite of a happy life. “But, if life itself be pleasing, and even though there were no existence beyond the grave, life might be still, by the benevolence of Him who conferred it, have been rendered a source of pleasure; (a pleasure made for the soul and the soul for that) it is not wonderful that we should desire futurity, since futurity is only protracted life. It would, indeed, have been worthy of our astonishment if man, loving his present life, and knowing that it was to terminate in the space of a few years, should not have regretted the termination of what he loved; that is to say, should not have wished the continuance of it beyond the period of its melancholy close.

The universal desire then, even if the desire were universal, would prove nothing but the goodness of Him who has made the realities of life, or, if not the realities, the hopes of life, so pleasing that the mere loss of what is possessed, or hoped, appears like a positive evil of the most afflicting kind.”²

“For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind?”
—*Gray's Elogy.*

Akin to the desire for immortality, or continuance, is the desire of memory, fame and celebration. We devoutly hope to share the attention of future times and that our names and deeds shall not be forgotten. The consciousness that we are not to sink into oblivion, but that after the close of our brief existence on earth, our bodies will be consigned to a resting-place amidst scenes of beauty, where our surviving friends will erect some monument over us, expressive of their love, and to perpetuate our memory, and will often plant or strew flowers on our graves; this will rob death of half its terrors.

¹ Epitaph on the grave-stone of Isaac Williams. Obit 1789. In cemetery on south side of White river at White River Junction, adjacent to the Catholic cemetery.

² Dr. Brown's Moral Philosophy, Sec. 97.

It has been said that "so useful and elevating a contemplation as that of the soul's immortality cannot be resumed too often." In no other place will our minds be brought to such a contemplation so surely as at the graves of our friends. It behooves us then to often visit the hallowed ground where they repose, and to beautify and make attractive the places of their sepulture.

There are, at least, eleven cemeteries in Hartford, including two private burial places. Four of the whole number are appropriately and pleasantly located and well-cared for, a few are in a deplorable condition. In all there are more or less graves without head-stones, and many head-stones are broken, or in a dilapidated condition, that precludes the possibility of deciphering the inscriptions on them. This state of things is deprecable. Costly monuments are suitable to commemorate the virtues, or the worthy deeds of good and great men, but the graves of the humblest and most indigent of mortals should be marked by durable head-stones, and be as well cared for as those of their more fortunate fellow-beings. How this may be accomplished is shown by the action of the late William S. Carter of Quechee. This gentleman was richly endowed with a sense of the proprieties of life, and possessed a noble and generous heart. He exemplified these qualities by donating to the Quechee Cemetery Association, the sum of \$500, the annual interest of which is to be expended in improving and embellishing the cemetery at Quechee village. This beneficent deed—characteristic of the man—is worthy of emulation by others.

It is impossible to determine in which of the cemeteries in this town the first burials were made. Admitting that the first settlements were at White River Junction, it does not follow that the first death or deaths occurred there, nor, if such was the fact, that the first decedents were buried in the cemetery there. Many of the earliest settlers who died in the town, were taken to their native places for sepulture. The graves of many of those who were first interred in the cemeteries of the town, are without head-stones, and many head-stones bear no inscriptions, while others are distinguished by initial letters only. Most of the earlier settlers were in the prime of life, and but few deaths occurred among them during the first twenty years succeeding the first settlement. Probably many children were interred on the home premises even after the establishment of burying-grounds.

The following lists of decedents comprise those whose graves are marked with head-stones. I have personally visited every cemetery in the town and copied the inscriptions from nearly every head-stone, but have omitted the names of children and youth with a few exceptions,

from these lists. The cemeteries are classified in the order in which the first burial was made in each, and for convenience of reference the burial-place of each decedent is given, also the year in which each person died, arranged in chronological order. The number of decedents in each cemetery, or burial-place, as shown in the following lists, is as follows, viz.: Christian street, 123; Quechee village, 232; White River Junction, south side of White river, 56; Delano cemetery (on river road between O. M. Paine's and Harper Savage's), 80; centre of the town, 54; Russtown, 57; private cemetery at West Hartford (near W. H. Giles' house), 26; White River Junction, north side of White river, 137; West Hartford, 127; Catholic, in White River Junction, 76; tomb, near David Wright's house, 6; private cemetery, near the town poor house, 20; total, 814.

Figures on the left of name, signify date of death; those on the right signify the age of decedent.

CHRISTIAN STREET CEMETERY.

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1807	Bell, Samuel	89	1832	Dutton, Asahel	64
1813	Bartholomew, Mabel P.	37	1838	Dutton, Elijah	62
"	Bartholomew, Noah	82	1840	Dutton, Mrs. Emiline	32
"	Burroughs, Mrs. Abigail		1843	Dutton, David	69
"	Burroughs, Rev. Eden	76	"	Dutton, Harriet	17
1822	Boardman, Mercy	36	"	Dutton, Mrs. Naomi	77
1827	Bartholomew, Azubah	60	1861	Dutton, Lorenzo	57
1837	Brooks, Mrs. Mary	91	1867	Dutton, Mrs. Irean	74
1839	Bartholomew, Luther	82	1870	Dutton, Dea. Alonzo	67
1840	Bartholomew, Diadama	73	"	Dutton, Mrs. Sarah	84
1847	Burton, Elijah H.	52	1872	Dutton, Maria G.	57
1859	Bartholomew, Delana S.	54	1874	Dutton, Thaddeus	60
1865	Brockway, Wm. E.	74	"	Dutton, Thomas	78
1869	Bartholomew, Sheldon	81	1875	Dutton, John	72
1871	Bartholomew, Amos F.	71	1878	Dutton, Mrs. Emily S.	64
"	Bartholomew, Noah	70	1885	Dudley, Mrs. Polly (Gibbs)	
1875	Brockway, Mrs. Anna B.	84		Newton	75
1792	Chapman, Simeon	69	1798	Fuller, Mrs. Mariah	73
1799	Chapman, Mrs. Alice	77	1813	Fox, John	55
1809	Clark, Mrs. Sarah	95	1826	Fox, Chester	43
1822	Clark, Mrs. Deborah	77	1811	Fuller, Archippus	91
1823	Clark, Mrs. Lydia	79	1819	Gillett, Roger	52
1833	Clark, Mitchell	86	1821	Gillett, Mrs. Susan	77
"	Clark, John	88	1829	Gillett, Lient. Israel	91
1839	Clark, Mrs. Ruby	56	1829	Gillett, John	85
1853	Clark, Mrs. Betsy H.	72	1831	Gillett, Mrs. Ruby	58
1856	Crandall, Joseph	65	1835	Gillett, Mrs. Jemima	86
1861	Clark, Hyde	82	"	Gillett, Israel 2d	58
1862	Crandall, Mrs. Abigail	66	1836	Gillett, Laura G.	36
1875	Carlisle, Charles	74	1839	Gillett, John S.	24
1799	Dutton, Thomas	98	1841	Gillett, Dea. Wm.	42
1813	Dutton, John	71	1844	Gillett, Billa	70
1814	Dutton, Mrs. Hannah	37	1845	Gillett, Justus	39
1813	Dutton, Thaddeus	38	1855	Gillett, Mrs. Harriet B.	45
1815	Dutton, Reuben	29	1856	Gillett, Carlos D.	17
1823	Dutton, Nathaniel	76	"	Gillett, Mrs. Mary	76
1824	Dutton, Mrs. Sarah	75	1857	Gillett, Mrs. Elizabeth	66
1830	Dutton, Mrs. Experience	54	1868	Gillett, Jasper A.	29

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age
1878	Gillett, Nathan	75	1849	Newton, Sheldon	75
1883	Gillett, Azro	76	1854	Newton, Mrs. Catherine	68
1887	Gillett, Henry	28	1856	Newton, Abner	69
"	Gillett, Enos	41	"	Nott, Hiram	66
1782	Hazen, Thomas, 3d	63	1865	Newton, David, 2d	87
1796	Hazen, Joshua	51	1867	Newton, Mrs. Sabriel	75
1802	Hazen, Mrs. Ann	76	1868	Newton, Andrew	88
1813	Hazen, Silas	32	1870	Newton, Lucy	79
1814	Hazen, Daniel	53	1871	Nott, Mrs. Susan S.	79
1819	Hazen, Asa	69	1872	Newton, Elizabeth	82
1820	Hazen, Mrs. Susannah	62	1818	Pease, Mrs. Hannah	96
1824	Hazen, Mrs. Mercy	76	"	Pease, Christopher	
"	Hazen, Susan	26	1826	Pixley, Mrs. Eunice	62
1827	Hazen, Mrs. Theodora	65	1827	Pixley, Capt. Wm	76
1829	Hazen, Hezekiah	74	1871	Pike, Hezekiah	65
1830	Hazen, Franklin	35	1775	Redington, Mrs. Dorothy	75
1835	Hazen, Thomas, 4th	77	1812	Richards, Joel	45
1837	Hazen, Mrs. Eleanor	67	1827	Reynolds, Lucy	42
1841	Hazen, Mrs. Amy	43	1828	Richards, Gardner	16
1845	Hazen, Mrs. Olive	85	1855	Richards, Mrs. Merriam S.	82
"	Hazen, Philemon	79	1798	Savage, Thomas	84
1847	Hazen, Mrs. Abigail	47	1823	Savage, Mrs. Rhoda	65
1849	Hazen, Capt. Solomon	89	1827	Smith, Caroline	16
1852	Hazen, Mrs. Kezia	75	1829	Smith, Lieut. Seth	73
"	Hazen, Mrs. Parthena	60	1831	Sprague, Mrs. Clarissa	61
1853	Hazen, Mrs. Sarah M.	90	1835	Sanborn, Mrs. Clarinda	29
1854	Hazen, Rev. Austin	68	1856	Sprague, Philip	91
1857	Hazen, Mrs. Lora	73	"	Strong, Orange	54
1858	Hazen, Reuben	75	1861	Smith, Mrs. Susanna	78
1871	Hazen, Allen	76	1869	Shephardson, Mrs. Margaret	79
1873	Hazen, Alvin	81	"	"	
"	Hazen, Mrs. Hannah	73	1872	Spaulding, Rufol	76
1874	Hazen, Celinda	55	1876	Sprague, Jedediah	72
"	Hazen, Daniel, 2d	79	1880	Spaulding, Mrs. Dorothy	85
1879	Hazen, Mrs. Hannah D.	75	1884	Savage, Jasper H.	44
1884	Hazen, Nelson S.	59	1828	Tenney, Homer	26
1887	Hazen, Elijah	91	1832	Tenney, Harper	36
1802	Ingraham, Jeremiah	54	1835	Tracy, James, 2d	55
1827	Latham, John	79	1840	Temey, Mrs. Rebecca	70
"	Latham, Mrs. Esther		1852	Temey, Mrs. Mary	74
1828	Mosely, Prince	75	1794	Wright, Mrs. Ann	64
1815	Newton, Elizabeth	35	1803	Wright, Benjamin, 2d	67
1823	Newton, Mrs. Laurena	39	1844	Waterman, Ezra	51
1839	Newton, David	87	1857	Wilson, Mrs. Polly	73

CEMETERY AT QUECHY VILLAGE.

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1777	Strong, Mary	44	1810	Ransom, Daniel	47
1780	Udall, Abigail		"	Udall, Olive	64
1786	Marsh, Mary B.	85	1811	Marsh, Joseph	85
1787	Pitkin, Thomas W.	37	1813	Bramble, William	44
1797	Demmon, Levi		"	Dewey, Sherman	40
1801	Marsh, Elisha	35	"	Porter, William	63
1802	Bramble, Dea Abel	37	"	Shattuck, Jerusha	43
1805	Case, Hubbard W.	79	1814	Hall, Esther	45
"	Udall, Samuel	67	"	Hall, Rebecca	78
1806	Thomas, Esther	56	"	Pease, Dr. Leonard	27
1807	Call, James	79	1816	Hagar, Eliza	53
1809	Bramble, Lucy	32	"	Sessions, Melinda	30
"	Porter, Mary	51	1818	Bramble, Ornan	42
1810	Humphrey, Alice	51	1820	Marsh, Mary	84
"	Marsh, Dorothy	78	1821	Russ, Benjamin	61

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1822	Braley, Wing	38	1842	Bullard, Marcy	71
"	Bramble, Elizabeth	79	"	Champlin, Content	84
"	Wheelock, Luke	71	"	Etheridge, Wm. C.	27
1823	Marsh, Elisha	87	"	Jennings, Wm	55
"	Pease, Rebecca	71	"	Pease, Christopher	91
"	Pease, Sarah	67	"	Udall, Mehitabel	70
1825	Udall, Lydia	83	"	Whitman, Wm	80
"	Wheelock, Esther	73	1843	Barron, Betsy	77
1826	Braley, Sarah	45	"	Lamphire, Harriet	45
1827	Bramble, Capt. Wm	86	1844	Colburn, David	83
"	Foster, Fordyce	47	1844	Marsh, Isaac	75
1827	Furber, Abigail	62	"	Parsons, John	62
"	Hall, Liberty	52	"	Udall, Wm. Wallace	22
"	Tinkham, Polly	43	1845	Demmon, Aurelia F	41
1828	Dimock, Paul	34	1846	Colburn, Sarah	83
"	Marsh, Eunice	58	"	Eddy, Sarah A.	26
"	Porter, Eliot	70	1847	Alexander, Quartus	86
"	Richardson, Thomas	85	"	Lamphire, Lucy Ann	23
1829	Howe, Rhoda	61	"	Lucas, Rebecca	80
"	Howe, Steward	67	"	Shattuck, Ephraim	75
"	Marsh, Daniel	69	"	Lucas, Elisha	80
1830	Braley, Mary	77	1848	Bullard, Asa G	32
"	Jones, Lemuel	33	"	Carlisle, Horace	37
"	Udall, James	76	"	Champlin, Wm	91
1831	Gallup, Joseph	83	"	Demmon, Altheda	68
"	Hall, Esther	41	"	Russ, Olive	82
"	Porter, Amedia	67	1849	Braley, John	65
1832	Paige, John	57	"	Hall, Martha	63
"	Ransom, Ruth	76	"	Thomas, Nathaniel	74
1834	Dewey, Joshua	91	1850	Thomas, Abbam	29
"	Dimock, Joab	59	1851	Hagar, Jason	60
"	Harrington, Dr. Abel	25	1852	Ames, Rebecca	70
"	Lamphire, Harry	41	"	Dexter, Lucinda	24
1835	Richardson, Esther	83	"	Dutton, Huldah	78
"	Udall, Anstes	73	"	Thomas, Esther	50
1836	Furbur, Nathaniel	74	1853	Barron, Chloe	85
"	Flint, Eliza	27	"	Blanchard, Wm. D.	37
1837	Marsh, Joseph	81	"	Braley, Susannah	54
1838	Lucas, Elisha	75	"	Bramble, Emma	72
"	Pease, Samuel	88	1854	Dimmick, Anna	75
"	Raymond, Mary	61	1855	Marsh, Mrs. Boyde	47
"	Sessions, Capt. Sanford	44	"	Hall, Lucy	62
"	Stevens, Mary A.	28	"	Paige, Elizabeth	76
"	Stevens, Ziba	52	"	Richardson, Lionel	77
1839	Barron, Susan	29	"	Rock, Maria A.	37
"	Bullard, Asa	87	"	Shattuck, Rebecca	72
"	Demmon, Dorcas	88	"	Trescott, Wm	73
"	Dutton, Oliver	73	1856	Bullard, Reuben	86
"	Dewey, Mary	89	"	Thomas, Esther W	77
"	Eddy, Lucy	24	1857	Gallup, Sally	75
"	Pitkin, Mary	57	"	Wheelock, Jonathan	73
"	Sears, Edwin M.	30	"	Parsons, Laura	71
"	Smith, Jonathan	73	1858	Dean, Harrison	24
1840	Blanchard, Nancy	28	"	Lucas, Zilpha	63
"	Hall, Jacob	93	"	Marsh, Gratia	72
"	Hall, Willis	36	"	Raymond, May	61
"	Sessions, Darius	63	"	Shattuck, Sophia	80
"	Strong, William	77	"	Whitman, Thirza	77
1841	Marsh, Erepta	83			

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1859	Bullard, Phebe	88	1872	Clough, Susan	72
"	Edgerton, Ariel	70	"	Hall, Lucinda	94
"	Waldron, Eliza	37	"	Harrington, Eli	71
1860	Alexander, Mary	90	"	Herron, Catherine M.	75
"	Dutton, Ariel	65	"	Jennings, Jane	80
"	Strong, Abigail H.	88	"	Spalding, Uriel	64
"	Trescott, Susan	78	1873	Boyd, James	76
1861	Demmon, Roswell	72	"	Demmon, Levi	93
"	Pitkin, Thomas W.	88	"	Dimmick, Jacob	83
"	Porter, Luther	82	"	Dimmick, Susan	82
1862	Braley, Elder Asa	82	1874	Richardson, Abigail	83
"	Udall, Lionel	82	1875	Bethel, Jane	103
1863	Cushing, Lucinda	69	"	Dewey, Emily	68
"	Dutton, Belinda	69	"	Marsh, Roswell	82
"	Pitkin, Olive	47	1876	Barron, Benjamin	89
"	Tewksbury, Deborah	64	"	Platt, James H.	77
1864	Barron, Sally	75	"	Platt, Sophia R.	76
"	Case, Phileta	55	"	Shattuck, Betsy E.	81
"	Clough, Robert	74	1877	Barron, Rufus	71
"	Eddy, James	54	"	Crowell, Sarah N.	52
"	Newton, Francis	89	"	Winslow, Warren W.	53
"	Newton, Lois P.	87	1878	Alexander, Consider	78
1865	Stevens, Nancy H.	80	"	Harlow, Mary	77
"	Strong, Jasper	67	"	Humphrey, Nelson	69
1866	Burtch, Isaac	86	"	King, Alice	53
"	Cushing, Sarah	36	"	Newton, Hannah	81
"	Shattuck, Albert L.	38	"	Parkhurst, Rudolph	74
"	Tewksbury, Mills	69	1879	Dutton, Daniel	79
1867	Kenyon, Benjamin	79	"	Kenyon, Alvin	63
"	Strong, Thomas J.	55	"	Thomas, Betsy	62
"	Udall, James	88	"	Udall, Sophia D. C.	87
1868	Foster, Elizabeth	85	1880	Pitkin, Thomas W. Jr.	73
"	Wolcott, Elizabeth	85	"	Shattuck, Marinda A.	31
1869	Cushing, Theophilus	78	1882	Dutton, Sarah A.	59
"	Hutchinson, Betsy H.	72	1883	Bragg, Ruth Tinkham	73
1870	Dutton, Harriet Ann.	47	"	Porter, Anna	86
"	Hagar, Almira	78	1884	Carlisle, Lucinda	65
"	Nash, Louisa	73	"	Perrin, Calista	77
"	Richardson, Clarissa	85	1885	Alexander, Emily H.	79
1871	Burch, Hannah	80	"	Harrington	77
"	Dewey, Elisha	63	1886	Dewey, A. G.	80
"	Fogg, Hannah	85	"	Porter, John	88
"	Spalding, Eliza D.	63	1887	Hudson, Jonathan B.	58

CEMETERY AT WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.

South side White River adjacent to Catholic Cemetery.

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1780	Robinson, Mrs. Daborough.	44	1812	Robinson, Amos	78
1785	Pinneo, Daniel Jr.	14	"	Kibbe, Capt. Elijah	49
1789	Williams, Isaac	71	1813	Gillett, Nathaniel	43
1790	Wright, Polley	29	1815	Bugbee, Mrs. Sarah	93
1798	Williams, Mrs. Rachel	81	"	Waterman, John O.	63
"	Wright, Benjamin	82	1817	King, Mrs. Sarah M.	60
1799	Cone, Samuel	34	1820	Bugbee, Benjamin	67
1800	Wright, Keturah	39	1825	King, Daniel	29
1802	Wright, Capt. Jonathan	48	"	Lord, Matilda	58
1804	Bennett, Jonathan	55	1827	Brooks, Elam	70
1805	Pease, Mrs. Sally	18	"	Bugbee, Mrs. Lois	48
1806	Bennett, Roswell	35	1830	Bugbee, Mrs. Olvard	35
1808	Bugbee, Nathaniel	96	"	King, Mrs. Sarah	40
1811	Terry, Mrs. Dorothy	40	1843	Kibbe, Austin	34
"	Warner, Mahitabel	27	"	Patch, William	

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1844	Kibbe, Mrs. Hannah.....	49	1864	Bugbee, Olvard.....	89
1848	Pinneo, Charles.....	80	1865	Clark, Mrs. Altha.....	57
"	Pinneo, Mrs. Charles.....	81	1866	Kneeland, Mrs. Charity.....	86
1854	Patch, Mrs. Adeline W.....	39	"	Goss, Mrs. Mary Ann.....	35
"	Pinneo, Daniel.....	56	1867	Griffin, Albert.....	23
1855	Kneeland, Edward.....	34	1868	Patch, Charles W.....	25
"	Paddleford, George.....	53	"	Porter, Mrs. Rachel.....	69
1858	King, Daniel.....	72	1869	Kneeland, Mrs. Delia A.....	44
1860	Ford, Jessie A.....	42	1870	Nutt, Mrs. Hannah K.....	73
1862	Chamberlin, Mrs. Harriet		"	Smith, Hubbard L.....	37
	Tucker.....	38	1871	Nutt, Col. Samuel.....	79
"	Kneeland, Edward.....	80	1871	Pinneo, Charles.....	75
"	Nutt, Mrs. Ruth A.....	29	1879	Chilson, Mrs. Judith A.....	39
"	Pinneo, Mrs. Martha C.....	65			

This cemetery comprises the graves of a portion of the Protestant population who have died in White River Junction since 1846, together with those who were transferred in 1846 from the old burying-ground, then appropriated to the use of the Vermont Central railroad, which contained about two acres, and was located on lot "No. 4," drawn to the original right of Joshua Pomeroy, in the 1st division of lots in 1761.

DELANO CEMETERY.¹

Near G. H. Savage's.

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1790	Powell, Mrs. Mary Anne.....	29	1816	White, Noadiah ²	71
1797	Tilden, Mrs. Roxalany.....	32	"	White, Mrs. Mary ²	74
1801	Powell, Rowland.....	70	1818	Delano, Mrs. Lusina.....	46
1803	Savage, Mrs. Molly.....	45	1821	Walling, Ezekiel.....	34
1806	Powell, Mrs. Mary Ann.....	77	1822	Fenno, Joseph.....	65
1807	Pixley, William.....		1822	Pixley, Benjamin Jr.....	39
1808	Savage, Alice.....	23	1823	Bartholomew, Daniel.....	44
"	Cushman, Mrs. Bethsheba.....	57	"	Hazen, Mrs. Lucretia.....	52
1810	Richardson, Amos.....	68	"	Noble, Shadrack.....	85
1811	Delano, Jonathan.....	79	1824	Culver, James.....	71
"	Dustin, Mrs. Elcy.....	30	"	Fenno, Ralph.....	36
1812	Sprague, Daniel.....	38	1826	Prouty, Lucy.....	60
1813	Bartholomew, Bethen.....	20	"	Tilden, Stephen Jr.....	73
"	Camp, Lucy.....	24	"	Whitney, Eli.....	24
"	Dunham, Mrs. Sally.....	29	1828	Carlisle, David.....	45
"	Munsil, Dan'l G.....	20	"	Marsh, Eliphalet.....	86
"	Munsil, Eliakim.....	55	1829	Frink, Nathan.....	24
"	Munsil, Eliakim, Jr.....	28	"	Whitney, Dan.....	25
"	Pixley, Benjamin.....	68	1831	Delano, Mrs. Abigail.....	58
"	Whitcomb, Mrs. Chloe.....	52	"	Doubleday, Asahel.....	31
1814	Munsil, Mrs. Hannah.....	54	1833	Dustin, Nathaniel.....	57
1816	Delano, Mrs. Ann.....	82	1834	Miller, Sylvanus C.....	31

¹ This cemetery is in a deplorable condition. A few head stones are lying upon the ground. Several graves have no head-stones. Several head-stones bear no inscriptions whatever. For these reasons I have deemed it expedient to copy all legible inscriptions, excepting those on the head-stones of the graves of young children, that some memory of the place of burial of those interred in this cemetery may be preserved.

² A pine tree, nearly eighteen inches in diameter and about fifty feet in height, has grown out of the graves of Noadiah White and his wife, a growth attained in the space of about fifty years.

Year.	Name of Decedents.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedents.	Age.
1835	Noble, Mrs. Lucy	91	1855	Tenney, Reuben	57
1836	Pixley, Mrs. Celia	82	1856	Cutting, Palmer	70
1837	Pixley, Mrs. Mary	76	1857	Gates, George	50
"	Tracy, Mrs. Clarissa	46	1858	Tenney, Jasper	30
1838	Dodge, Clarissa H.	19	1859	Frink, Calvin	92
1841	Savage, Mrs. Clara	71	1860	Delano, Zebulon W.	63
"	Savage, Thomas	83	"	Fenuo, Mrs. Margaret	93
1842	Frink, Mrs. Debby	76	"	Tilden, Mrs. Arabella L.	47
1843	Delano, Sarepta C.	15	1863	Howe, Mrs. Abby L.	69
1846	Savage, Amanda M.	37	1865	Tracy, John	80
"	Worth, Mrs. Clarissa L.	25	1867	Carlisle, Mrs. Sarah	83
1847	Delano, Emily C.	21	"	Tilden, Mrs. Elizabeth	91
1849	Prouty, Burpee	87	"	Tilden, Jed Norton	67
1850	Gates, Mary E.	38	1870	Cutting, Mrs. Hannah	85
"	Redington, Mrs. Olive	75	1877	Tenney, Mrs. Polly Savage	78
"	Tenney, Russell	18	1880	Tracy, Mrs. Mary	50
1851	Delano, Zebulon	84	1887	Tracy, James Carlton	70
1853	Gates, George H.	19		Since Removed to Vernon,	}
1855	Prouty, Mrs. Martha	77		N. Y.	

CENTRE TOWN CEMETERY.

Year.	Name of Decedents.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedents.	Age.
1798	Smith, Mrs. Anne	74	"	Woodward, Elihu	80
1800	Rider, Peter	85	1837	Sleeper, Dudley	65
"	Strong, Solomon	71	"	Strong, Mrs. Mary	
1801	Tracy, Mrs. Elizabeth	73	1843	Bliss, Jabez	66
1802	Tracy, Capt. Andrew	48	1844	Tilden, Mrs. Susannah	66
1809	Smith, John	52	1848	Strong, Mrs. Ruth	89
1812	Gates, Noadiah	70	1849	Tilden, Capt. Josiah	89
"	Bliss, David	77	"	Phelps, Cadwell	84
1813	Tilden, Stephen	89	1850	Tracy, Mrs. Mercy	87
"	Whitney, Dea. Jonathan	52	1851	Gage, James	71
1814	Tracy, Mrs. Sarah	52	"	Smith, Mrs. Sarah	84
1816	Ball (Ensign). Absalom	36	1853	Phelps, Mrs. Jane	77
1817	Wood, James	60	1855	Fogg, Ebenezer	69
"	Tracy, Mrs. Rizpah	45	1857	Gage, Mrs. Clarissa	74
1821	Tracy, Thomas	95	1859	Marston, Jacob	81
1823	Strong, Mrs. Mary	81	1862	Champion, Mrs. Harriet	76
"	Rowland, Sylvester	22	1864	Case, Amos	63
1824	Tracy, Mrs. Mary	71	1865	Sleeper, Joseph	60
1828	Rider, Alva	29	1867	Shallies, Joseph	84
1829	Tracy, Dea. Joseph	65	1869	Marston, Mrs. Phebe	81
1831	Dimmick, Mrs. Sibbel	82	1871	Rider, Mrs. Sophia	68
"	Morse, Cady C.	44	1872	Elmer, Martin C.	82
1832	Strong, Jedediah	80	1878	Morse, Mrs. Sarah C.	86
1833	Dimmick, Philip	84	1879	Russ, Mrs. Lois W.	90
1834	Gates, Mrs. Martha	88	"	Champion, John	86
"	Tracy, James	74	1880	Shallies, Mrs. Mary C.	80
1835	Rowland, Mrs. Sarah	66	1883	Sleeper, Mrs. Lucy	72

RUSS-TOWN CEMETERY.

Year.	Name of Decedents.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1802	Morgan, Joseph	29	1824	Rust, Mrs. Mary	35
1804	Rust, Mrs. Lucy	73	"	Rust, Mrs. Polly Jennings	35
1805	Rust, Matthew	77	1826	Johnson, Mrs. Lucy	37
1809	Russ, Lemuel, Sen.	43	1827	Russ, Mrs. Submit	57
1813	Russ, Niel	56	1829	Huntington, Mrs. Mary	62
1820	Packard, Mrs. Eunice	29	1839	Russ, Mrs. Betsy	45
"	Tryon, Capt. Stephen	45	1831	Rust, Mrs. Mary	78
1821	Johnson, Mrs. Mary	71	1832	Rust, Phineas	78

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1838	Neal, Oscar M.	14	1866	Huntoon, Jane A.	16
1839	Neal, Mrs. Cynthia L.	45	"	Tryon, Stephen, Jr.	60
1845	Neal, Orson	26	1867	Dewey, James	91
"	Rust, Lemuel, Jr.	36	1868	Neal, Alfred	73
"	Rust, Mrs. Rebecca	79	"	Russ, Phineas	70
"	Rust, William	45	"	Tryon, Mrs. Abigail	94
1846	Fish, Otis	61	1869	Neal, Mrs. Lucy B.	66
1850	Neal, Emily	23	1871	Huntoon, Joshua	82
1853	Barden, Mrs. Polly	70	"	Russ, Mrs. Phebe	64
"	Johnson, Ulyssis	70	1872	Hilliard, Ivo H.	18
1854	Fish, Louisa M.	22	1873	Russ, Orson	77
"	Jennings, Clarinda M.	33	1878	Russ, Jeremiah	88
1855	Russ, Mrs. Laura P.	48	1879	Russ, Mrs. Pemilia	87
1859	Barden, Elijah	76	1881	Badger, Mrs. Charlott B.	68
1861	Russ, Mrs. Ruby	62	1884	Neal, John	84
1862	Dewey, Mrs. Rhoda	82	1885	Hilliard, Mrs. Lucy A.	53
1863	Hilliard, James	36	"	Russ, Arthur E.	23
"	Russ, Mrs. Susan S.	34	1886	Huntoon, Mrs. Deborah	99
"	Woodward, Mrs. Rhoda	89	"	Russ, Mrs. Lucy M.	50
1864	Russ, Horace P.	17	"	Russ, Mrs. Sarah	78
"	Jolmson, Mrs. Mary	81			

PRIVATE CEMETERY, WEST HARTFORD (BY W. H. GILES').

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1817	Savage, Francis W.	55	1847	Savage, Mrs. Abigail Hazen	79
1819	Richardson, Mrs. Relief	38	1848	Whitcomb, Orra	76
1820	Ingraham, Mrs. Lois	38	1851	Camp, Mrs. Katurah Tucker	51
1826	Hazen, Mrs. Dolly	31	1853	Hazen, David	62
1828	Ingraham, Mrs. Anna	43	1855	Whitcomb, Alonzo	43
1834	Ingraham, Thomas	22	1858	Ingraham, Dr. David	78
"	Richardson, Electa	42	"	Downing, Ellen	13
1837	Newton, Mrs. Ermina	27	1862	Whitcomb, Willis (soldier)	25
1838	Fuller, Eliza C.	26	1869	Downer, Mrs. Abigail Sav- age	79
"	Wills, Noah L.	30			
1839	Camp, Abel	83	1874	Ingraham, Mrs. Mary	86
1842	Bartholomew, Simeon H.	28	1879	Hazen, Mrs. Nancy Savage	82
1844	Culver, Mrs. Susannah D.	24	1881	Whitcomb, Mrs. Harriet L.	71
"	Dutton, Mrs. Nancy Wilson	24	1885	Hazen, Mary Frances	61

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION CEMETERY.

North Side of White River.

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1819	Pease, Mrs. Eunice	58	1842	Bailey, Judah	72
1820	Knowlton, Wm	53	"	Francis, Thomas	72
1823	Bailey, Mrs. Polly	54	"	Rowell, Thomas	75
1824	Gere, Nathan	50	1843	Leavitt, Fregrace	79
1829	Marsh, Mrs. Mary	54	"	Porter, Mrs. Harriet P.	43
1830	Lyman, Elias 3d	62	1844	Gere, Mrs. Nancy	64
1831	Marsh, Roger	64	"	Lyman, Mrs. Anna	72
1833	Trumbull, David	60	"	White, Jonathan C.	64
1834	Brown, Amos	54	1845	Cobb, Nathan	82
1835	Bailey, Mrs. Phebe	60	"	Cobb, Mrs. Lydia Bliss	80
"	Bugbee, Mrs. Betsy	68	1846	Wright, Dr. Dan	69
1837	Grout, Mrs. Hannah	51	1847	Bailey, Dan	42
"	Lyman, Lewis	46	"	Bailey, Mrs. Mary	82
1838	Grout, John	60	"	Cobb, Nathan Jr.	58
1839	Bailey, Samuel	84	"	Ham, Mrs. Betsy	72
1840	Brown, Mrs. Polly	56	"	Hoit, Benj. J.	65

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1847	Sturtevant, George	72	1867	Richardson, Mrs. Polly	75
1848	Hunter, Jabesh	79	1868	Bugbee, Mrs. Cynthia P.	68
"	Udall, Bani	63	"	Landers, David	75
1849	Bugbee, Jonathan	84	"	Tilden, Sarah M.	60
"	Snow, James	48	"	Willard, Mrs. Mary W.	87
"	Sturtevant, Foster	48	"	Sturtevant, Mrs. Mary	64
1850	Francis, Mrs. Mary	73	1869	Lyman, Lavinia T.	75
"	Bugbee, Mrs. Mabel	77	"	Moore, Mrs. Roxana	73
"	Nichols, Mrs. Almira	51	1870	Pease, Walter	82
"	Tilden, Asa	82	"	Wood, Geo. E.	46
1851	Bugbee, Jonathan	56	1871	French, Amos	57
1852	Wales, Mrs. Amanda	63	"	Taft, Mrs. Betsy	81
1853	Allard, Lemuel	50	"	Tracy, Columbus	55
1854	Knowlton, Mrs. Betsy	76	"	Tracy, Thomas	83
"	Taft, Abijah	68	1872	Ray, Rev. B. F.	47
"	Willard, Aaron	76	"	Tracy, Deborah	82
1855	Kendrick, Harvey	54	1873	French, Moses	67
1856	Trumbull, Mrs. Hannah	78	1874	French, Justus W.	58
1857	Camberlain, Mrs. Ruby	69	1875	Brooks, Justin C.	74
"	Strong, John	64	"	Whittier, Mrs. M. C.	57
1858	Gere, Lucy	53	1876	Chapman, David S.	73
"	Merrill, David	66	"	Hazen, Hezekiah	55
1859	Ham, Orel	53	"	Hazen, Melvin	66
"	Pierce, Mrs. H. N.	45	"	Pease, Luther	61
"	Underhill, Susan	82	1878	Fenno, Joseph W.	67
1860	Wales, Geo. E.	69	"	Ferguson, Joseph	79
"	Webb, Lucius R.	57	"	Leighton, Isaac T.	70
1861	Chamberlain, John P.	80	1879	Bailey, Mrs. Mary	75
"	Porter, Sarah	77	"	Lyman, George	73
1862	Benson, Sylvia	58	"	Tracy, Mrs. Esther P.	90
"	Clark, Mrs. Parthena	75	1880	Freeman, John	89
"	Hoit, Mrs. Abigail	79	"	Rowell, Thomas G.	65
"	Hunter, Mrs. Mary	87	1881	Ruggles, Jonathan F.	81
"	Sturtevant, Mrs. Betsy	84	"	Pierce, Archibald T.	70
"	Tilden, Mrs. Hannah	89	"	Tracy, Mrs. Elizabeth	81
1863	Leighton, Mrs. Jemima	60	1882	Freeman, Mrs. C. G.	88
1864	Huntoon, Mrs. Isabella	51	"	Simonds, Daniel W.	67
"	Lyman, Mrs. Mary B.	64	"	Wood, Ora	80
"	Lyman, Ziba	74	1883	Porter, Wright	84
"	Swinburne, Mary K.	52	1884	French, Mrs. Almira	63
1865	Bailey, Alvin	72	"	Hamilton, C. S.	76
"	Richards, Mrs. Fidelia	64	"	Wood, Mrs. Mary P.	75
"	Strong, Mrs. M. G.	61	1886	Allen, Dr. S. J.	68
1866	Braley, Geo. W.	69	"	Fisher, Mrs. Mary	84
"	Moore, Ira	70	"	Gardner, Perry C.	78
1867	Clark, Erastus	84	1887	Brooks, Mrs. J. C.	82
"	Richards, Chester	71	"	Ray, Mrs. B. F.	82

New Portion of Cemetery.

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1864	Horton, Wm	54	1885	Marston, Jacob	67
1867	Pitkin, Lucius	55	"	Tracy, James Harvey	84
1874	Safford, Chas. H.	50	1886	Brown, Nathan	63
1875	Russ, Stephen J.	57	"	Safford, N. B.	68
1879	Hanchett, Louise H. B.	45	"	Sawyer, Mrs. S. A. D.	46
1883	Dutton, Ann M. F.	56	"	Trescott, Lorenzo	72
"	Russ, Amanda M.	55			

WEST HARTFORD CEMETERY.

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1830	Parkhurst, Phineas.....	57	1864	Savage, George O.....	31
1831	Newton, Daniel.....	38	"	Thurston, Stephen.....	83
1833	Wilson, Mrs. Eunice.....	85	1865	Morse, Mrs. Celeste.....	38
1834	Wilson, Jeremiah.....	87	"	Tambling, Geo. H.....	23
1835	Newton, Flora.....	29	1866	Dimick, Mrs. Clarissa.....	69
1836	Dimick, Henry.....	25	"	Dutton, Jacob G.....	55
1838	Dimick, Mrs. Sarah.....	55	"	Dimick, Mrs. Lucy.....	54
1841	Thurston, Louisa D.....	27	"	Page, Mrs. Lucy B.....	66
1842	Brockway, John N.....	76	"	Porter, George B.....	18
"	Savage, Mrs. Temperance.....	35	"	Williamson, Mrs. Dorris.....	63
"	Tenney, Dr. Ira.....	48	1867	Ballard, Amarillis.....	74
1843	Simons, Mrs. Fanny.....	60	"	Ballard, Edwin L.....	34
"	Thurston, Hannah.....	33	"	Bartlett, Orange.....	78
1844	Brockway, Desire.....	36	"	Hazen, Dan.....	76
"	Simons, Dan.....	67	"	Hazen, Mrs. Phinette.....	70
1847	Brewer, Mrs. Sarah.....	76	"	Noble, Mrs. Charity.....	66
"	Dexter, Mrs. Sarah.....	79	"	Thurston, Mrs. Philena.....	86
"	Downer, Mrs. Hannah.....	72	"	Williamson, Francis D.....	21
1848	Dimick, Joab B.....	23	1868	Fuller, Dea. Abner.....	81
"	Fuller, Mrs. Anna.....	49	1869	Hazen, Mary W.....	35
"	Newton, Truman.....	69	"	Tucker, Mrs. Abigail M. Tos- sey.....	75
1849	Pike, Mrs. Hannah.....	31	1870	Marsh, Emma P.....	23
1850	Hunt, Sarah P.....	34	1871	Brockway, George.....	31
1851	Dexter, Mrs. Keturah Tucker.....	51	"	Newton, Mrs. Eunice.....	86
"	Elliot, Mrs. Sophia.....	47	"	Smith, Alden.....	75
"	Hazen, Mrs. Rebecca T.....	24	"	Williamson, Mrs. Martha.....	49
"	Low, Mrs. Adeline C.....	33	1872	Smith, Mrs. Chloe.....	82
"	Marsh, Wm. B.....	45	"	Tenney, Mary E.....	39
1852	Hazen, Reuben.....	84	1873	Hazen, Mrs. Sarah H.....	74
1853	Hunt, Eliphaz.....	82	1874	Mosher, Mrs. Lora.....	20
"	Lamb, Alpheus.....	58	"	Noble, Harvey.....	79
"	Porter, Simon B.....	21	1875	Hazen, Seymour.....	57
"	Wills, Reuben.....	72	"	Foster, Mrs. Mary.....	65
1854	Hazen, Mrs. Eliza J.....	28	"	Newton, Calvin.....	66
"	Hazen, Solon.....	28	"	Pitkin, Otis W.....	68
1855	Hazen, Levi.....	72	"	Rowell, Mrs. Lucy.....	52
"	Hunt, Emeline.....	23	1876	Hazen, Elisha.....	80
1856	Brockway, Hannah.....	91	"	Hazen, William.....	39
"	Dimick, Orin.....	57	"	Marsh, Mrs. Anna L.....	64
"	Hazen, George.....	23	"	Thurston, Volney.....	69
"	Marsh, Lewis.....	60	"	Smith, Mrs. Cynthia.....	86
1857	Smith, Rev. Elihu.....	79	1877	Hazen, Mrs. Abigail.....	87
"	Whitcomb, Alvan.....	30	1878	Dimick, Chancy.....	74
1858	Hunt, Mrs. Anna.....	77	"	Tucker, Alvan.....	75
1859	Bartlett, Mrs. Minerva.....	67	"	Hazen, Franklin S.....	48
"	Wallace, Maria.....	21	"	Hazen, Fred A.....	21
1860	Hazen, Mrs. Miriam.....	89	"	Fuller, Mrs. Caroline.....	71
1861	Fuller, Dea. John.....	72	1880	Bartholomew, Harvey C.....	44
"	Porter, Samuel.....	68	"	Hazen, Mary B.....	81
1862	Dimick, Joel.....	83	"	Porter, Mary.....	77
"	Dimick, Martin.....	34	"	Porter, Retta W.....	82
"	Tenney, Mrs. Clarissa O.....	34	"	Tenney, Carlos.....	55
"	Wills, Mrs. Mary.....	60	"	Tenney, Mrs. Sophia (Hazen)	85
1863	Cowen, Mrs. Eliza.....	39	1881	Dutton, Mrs. Abigail (Ha- zen).....	66
"	Downer, John.....	92	"	Thurston, Mrs. Paulina.....	70
"	Gilman, James.....	22	1883	Dimick, Mrs. Percy (Bug- bee) (Hyde).....	77
"	Hazen, John.....	78	1884	Hazen, Abel H.....	56
"	Low, Willard W.....	61	"	Howard, Mrs. Mary E. (Hunt).....	78
"	Whitcomb, Nelson.....	31			
"	Wood, Mrs. Clarissa.....	88			
1864	Ballard, S. A.....	80			
"	Lamb, Mrs. Clarissa.....	76			

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1884	Hunt, Phelps	70	1885	Downer, Stephen S.....	82
1885	Fuller, Mrs. Mary (Savage) ..	89	"	Newton, Edward N.....	39
"	Howard, Abel.....	80	"	Rowell, Mrs. Mary A.	
"	Merchant, James.....	72		(Hunter).....	79
"	Williamson, A. E.....	64			

WEST HARTFORD CEMETERY.

Within a few years past (I think since 1885) a great improvement has been made in this cemetery. In the older portion the headstones have been placed in an upright position, and cleaned of moss that obscured the inscriptions. The briars and weeds have disappeared from the walks, the tops of the graves have generally been new sodded, and an air of proper neatness marks this home of the dead. A much needed addition or extension has been made to the cemetery, and the annex is being laid out into lots to suit purchasers.

During the construction of the Vermont Central railroad in 1846-47 the east end of the cemetery was cut off, and several skeletons were exhumed, but principally from graves unmarked by headstones. Doubtless the first interments made in this cemetery ante date, by many years, that of Mr. Phineas Parkhurst, whose grave stone bears the earliest recorded inscription to be found in this cemetery. Some of the first settlers were buried in the Delano cemetery, which was established as early as 1794, and others were interred at the centre of the town. The healthfulness of the climate in this vicinity is indicated by the longevity of a great majority of the decedents.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CEMETERY.

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1859	Gilmore, Ellen C.....	35	1877	Coutermash, Mrs. Julia....	37
1870	Filiar, Mrs. Eveline.....	22	"	Maher, Mrs. Ellen.....	26
"	Lee, John.....	78	1878	Donnell, Mrs. Mary.....	39
"	Toughy, James.....	76	1879	Ashey, Mrs. Catherine.....	79
1871	Butler, James.....	29	"	Ashey, Louis.....	83
"	Ducharme, Mrs. Maggie.....	26	"	Flood, Mrs. Catherine.....	53
"	Lawrence, Mrs. Catherine.....	60	"	McCarty, Mrs. Mary C.....	75
"	Sullivan, Mrs. Hannah H.....	42	"	Marrion, Mrs. Ellen.....	51
1872	Goff, Mrs. Catherine.....	34	"	Marrion, James.....	23
"	Mongeon, Mrs. Aglaie.....	36	"	Roberts, Mrs. Archangel C.....	67
1873	Dwyer, Mrs. Julia.....	60	"	Roberts, Stephen.....	66
"	McCabe, Owen.....	79	"	Trattier, Aristide.....	17
1874	Clancy, Mrs. Hannah.....	53	"	Wheeler, Mrs. Margaret....	40
"	Enright, Mrs. Mary.....	75	1880	Burns, Thomas Jr.....	29
1875	Enright, Edward.....	60	"	Canfield, Mrs. Mary.....	43
"	Enright, Mrs. Ellen B.....	77	"	Coutermash, Joseph.....	44
"	Keegan, Alice E.....	19	"	Griffin, John.....	60
"	Neil, John O.....	63	"	Gleason, Mrs. Mary.....	79
1876	Daley, Patrick.....	66	"	Haley, Patrick.....	23
"	Farrell, John Jr.....	37	"	Hinchey, Mrs. Mary G.....	81
"	Fushy, Mrs. Emily.....	23	"	Hodet, Mary J A.....	18
"	Haley, John.....	49	"	Maynes, John.....	58
"	Messier, Francois.....	70	"	McCarthy, Mrs. Joanna D.....	56

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age
1880	O'Neil, Wm J.....	18	1884	Cummings, Mrs. Susan....	28
1881	Cowith, Clara.....	16	"	Degnan, John.....	24
"	Godsell, Arthur.....	73	"	O'Leary, Cornelius.....	63
"	Irving, Mrs. Ellen H.....	52	"	Scannell, Jeremiah.....	68
"	Lynch, Richard.....	45	"	Starr, James.....	28
"	McDonnell, Thomas.....	73	1885	Baker, Mrs. Mary A.....	29
1881	McNamara, Mrs. Honora E	99	"	Blessington, Mrs. Sophia...	24
"	O'Day, Dennis.....	34	"	Enright, Wm.....	25
"	Veyette, John.....	75	"	Flood, Mary Ann.....	25
1882	Cotee, Philip P.....	25	"	Keegan, Mrs. Bridget...	37
"	Godsell, John.....	19	"	Veyette, Mrs. Aurelia T...	60
"	Kelly, Kitty.....	28	1886	Callahan, Mrs. Mary H....	49
"	Murphy, Mrs. Nellie R....	73	"	McCarty, Mrs. Bridget W...	50
1883	Agan, William.....	75	"	McCarty, Patrick.....	25
"	Banagan, Mrs. Mary.....	75	"	Murphy, John.....	71

The Roman Catholic cemetery is located closely adjacent to their place of worship. It is laid out with a greater degree of regularity than any other in the town, and a very commendable disposition is manifested by the lot-owners to keep the place cleanly and attractive to the eye. The site is not sufficiently large for a place of sepulture, but an important addition may be gained by terracing the hill-side, as has already been done in a few instances.

The above list embraces all decedents but children under sixteen years of age. I will add that nearly every grave is marked either by a handsome marble stone or monument. A few graves are marked by wooden crosses, but all, with a very few exceptions, are properly designated.

TOMB NEAR DAVID WRIGHT'S HOUSE.

Date.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1814	Wright, Mrs. Hannah.....	62	1822	Wright, Maj. Davis.....	73
1817	Wright, David Jr.....	42	1829	Wright, Bela.....	43
1818	Wright, Elizabeth.....	37	1846	Wright, Mrs. Betsy.....	56

The following list embraces those decedents who have died since 1859, whose graves are not marked by head-stones; at least not in the cemeteries in Hartford. Probably quite a number have been interred in other towns. This list includes only those seventy years old and upward.

Date.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1860	Sally Porter.....	78	1863	Wm. Crichton.....	78
1861	Esther Perrin.....	82	"	Charlotte Spencer.....	85
"	Nicholas Mosher.....	83	1864	Jerusha Kenyon.....	74
1862	Mary Dewey.....	79	"	Timothy, Hodgman.....	72
"	Anna Gage.....	87	1864	Lucy Miller.....	84
"	Zenas Paddock.....	71	"	Nancy Spaulding.....	74
"	Gideon Shurtleff.....	73	1865	Simeon Kent.....	70
"	Anna Goff.....	76	"	David Kilburn.....	80
"	Stephen Parker.....	81	"	Sarah A. Bowman.....	94
1863	Clarrisa Chamberlin.....	75	"	Lydia Cone.....	79

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1866	Ellen Blessington	77	1878	Belinda Childs	83
"	Cyrus Chandler	76	"	Nathan Holt	91
"	Lucinda Smith	89	"	Mabel Gibbs	78
"	Oliver Bugbee	92	"	Nancy Bagley	83
1867	Asa Chase	81	"	Jerusha Wright	88
"	Mary Coutermash	70	"	Moses Seavy	84
1868	Shubel Russ	87	"	William Winslow	71
"	Daniel Fields	79	"	Laura Matthews	70
1868	Polly Birch	81	1879	Andrew Willey	79
"	Samuel Bell	95	"	Mary Porter	75
"	Philo Sprague	81	"	Sarah P. Smith	77
"	Ezra Hazen	75	"	Katie S. Ashley	75
"	Harriet Shepardson	82	"	Harriet Buck	84
"	Lucy Cutter	71	"	Joseph Grey	91
"	Asher Tarbell	71	1880	Hannah Gibbs	84
"	Cushman Wood	78	"	Arthur Godsill	73
"	Mary Colburn	70	"	Mary Cain	78
1869	Benjamin F. Gallup	85	"	John Gay	78
"	Maria Merrill	78	"	Mrs. I. F. Baker	100
"	Stanforth Warner	71	"	Mary Hazen	80
"	Susan Simonds	72	"	Betsy Bell	72
"	Lydia Moore	80	"	Eliza Goff	71
1870	Louisa Jones	72	"	Parthena Tilden	84
"	Sophia Whitney	73	"	Achsah Tilden	86
"	Henry Morse	79	1881	Alvah Jennings	79
"	Thomas A. King	78	"	Eunice Jennings	81
"	Rembleton Hodgman	72	"	Josiah T. Page	78
"	Leonard Marsh	71	"	Raphael Carter	75
"	Rebecca Kennison	79	"	David Dole	88
"	Elizabeth B. Mosher	85	1882	Mary Curtis	72
1871	Abigail Wood	74	"	George Frye	81
"	Louisa Gummer	70	"	Wm. Eagan	80
"	Eleanor Hazen	78	"	Margaret Chase	80
"	Polly D. Merriam	85	"	Julius Hazen	80
1872	Catherine Hart	75	1883	Lovina Brown	95
"	Esther B. Watson	78	"	Fidelia Woods	73
"	Susan Lewis	96	"	Lawrence Fie	75
1873	Mary Tatros	84	"	Annie Drown	86
"	James Boyd	76	"	Abigail Kilburn	91
"	Eunice Chamberlain	80	"	Jerrard Huntington	87
1874	Hannah Fogg	85	"	Percy Dimick	77
"	Alpheus Howe	82	"	Warren Gibbs	76
"	Lucy Moseley	77	"	Mary Newton	90
"	Rhoda Atwood	71	"	Rufus Downing	74
1875	Mary Dimick	72	"	Francis Smith	72
"	Sarah Paine	70	"	Sarah Pierce	73
1876	Annie Lombard	93	"	Margaret McDonald	73
"	John C. Head	73	1884	Paschal P. Shattuck	84
"	Hannah Pixley	87	"	Lucy Head	73
"	Solon Newton	76	"	Jonas G. Lamphire	73
"	Jeremiah Huntoon	82	"	Betsy Atkinson	84
"	George Washburne	79	"	Sarah Stanley	70
"	John Marsh	73	"	Amanda Woodcock	74
1877	Uriah Kimpton	82	"	Mary Frye	78
"	Horace Colburn	77	1885	Jno. Roberts	73
"	John C. Allen	78	"	Sally Currier	79
"	Matilda B. Newton	76	"	Polly Dudley	75
"	Polly S. Tenney	78	"	Joab Young	76
"	Laura H. Sprague	83	"	Marcus Leach	75
1878	Betsy Blaisdell	78	"	James H. Tracy	84
"	James L. Raymond	79	1886	John Vaughn	86
"	Sarah Morse	86	"	Sarah Judd	87

Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.	Year.	Name of Decedent.	Age.
1886	Hannah Flanders.....	85	1886	Mary Rowell.....	77
"	Sarah Rollins.....	78	"	Benj. F. Sisco.....	72
"	Susan Skinner.....	82	"	Minerva Fogg.....	71
"	Clement Tatros.....	78			

Rev. Austin Hazen, who was pastor of the Centre Congregational Church for many years kept a record of the annual number of deaths from Jan. 1, 1812, to Dec. 31, 1828. The number was as follows:—1812, 24; 1813, 63; 1814, 22; 1815, 21; 1816, 19; 1817, 23; 1818, 16; 1819, 15; 1820, 14; 1821, 24; 1822, 17; 1823, 33; 1824, 30; 1825, 19; 1826, 23; 1827, 37; 1828, 25, a total of 415 decedents in 17 years, a yearly average of 24.4, or one death to every 83 of the average population.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

- Brooks, Wyllys H., overdose of morphine, July 31, 1881. Age 29.
 Burr, Willie, drowned in White river, June, 1888. Age 14.
 Burton, Elijah, killed on railroad bridge near Delano's place, by a blast in 1847. Age 52.
 Clarke, Mrs. Parthena, burned by clothes taking fire Dec. 24, 1862. Age 75.
 Denmon, Roswell, died in a fit, March 26, 1861. Age 70.
 Denison, Samuel, heart disease, 1887.
 Dimmick, Oren, lockjaw from cut on hand, Nov. 11, 1856. Age 57.
 Dimmick, ———, by a falling tree while chopping.
 Gillett, Henry, struck on head by a board flung by a circular saw in his mill.
 Gillett, Enos, heart disease.
 Hazen, Andrew T., heart disease, Aug. 7, 1863. Age 58.
 Hodgeman, Timothy, run over by cars, April 5, 1864. Age 72.
 Lamphere, Galusha, heart disease, March 10, 1864. Age 25.
 Majors, Jason, drowned at Olcott.
 Marston, Jacob, heart disease, Feb. 20, 1859. Age 81.
 Paddock, Zenas, found dead in his room, Aug. 16, 1862. Age 71.
 Pitkin, Thomas W., drowned in Otta Quechee river, May 3, 1787. Age 37.
 Russ, Ruby, overdose of opium, Jan. 14, 1861. Age 63.
 Snow, Cyrus, fell from staging at Quechee village.
 Southgate, Rev. Robert, heart disease, Feb. 6, 1873. Age 65.
 Sturtevant, killed by blast on C. V. R. R.
 Tilden, Jedediah N., fell dead Aug. 3, 1867. Age 67.
 Tinkham, Albert D., drowned in White river, 1873.
 Trumbull, Asaph, caught in machinery of oil mill, April 13, 1812. Age 6.
 White, ———, caught in machinery.
 Williamson, Frances, drowned at W. Hartford, Feb. 10, 1867. Age 21.
 Winslow, Chester, by blast of rocks.
 White, Wm., injuries on railroad, June, 1863. Age 22.

DEATHS BY SUICIDE.

- Benson, Mrs. Rufus, Russtown, hanging.
 Blaisdell, B. Franklin, Hartford village, hanging, Feb. 10, 1888.
 Brooks, Elane, White River Junction, hanging, 1827. Age 58.
 Cave, Amos, Hartford village, drowned himself March 26, 1864.
 Dutton, Henry A., Hartford village, shot himself Jan. 19, 1880.
 Drown, ———, Quechee, drowned himself in White river.
 Frink, James, hung himself.
 Gage, Charles, White River Junction, hanging.
 George, Josiah, White River Junction, shot himself.
 Hatch, Lewis, Hartford village, shot himself.
 Hazen, Franklin S., W. Hartford, hanging, Oct. 7, 1879. Age 48.
 Lamb, Alpheus, West Hartford, hanging, Aug. 3, 1853. Age 58.
 Pease, John D., Hartford village, hanging, Nov. 6, 1869. Age 42.
 Porter, Edward D., Hartford village, hanging, Nov. 22, 1872. Age 26.
 Planter, Mrs. J., Hartford village, poison.
 Snow, James, Hartford village, hung himself in 1849. Age 49.
 Sturtevant, Foster, Hartford village, hung himself in barn. May 17, 1849. Age 48.

Tracy, James H. Jr., Hartford village, poison, July 23, 1873. Age 31.

Tryon, Stephen Jr., Russtown, poison, 1886. Age 60.

Whitcomb, Wm., Hartford village, poison, 1887.

Wright, Hannah, wife of David, drowned in a well, into which she pitched head foremost.

In concluding this subject, the writer will say that one of the first objects for which he enquires on visiting a new place, is the cemetery. The selection of a site for a burying-ground, the manner of caring for it, the character of the monuments, the inscriptions to the memory of the dead, are a very correct index to the taste, if not to the intelligence of the inhabitants—the moral physiognomy of the place.

It is well for the living to often turn away from the busy scenes of the world to the cemetery where repose the remains of those who have gone to "that bourne from which no traveler returns."

"The body to its place, and the soul to Heaven's grace.
And the rest in God's own time."

And there, with nothing to disturb the universal silence of the scene, save the beating of one's own heart, contemplate the memorials which have been reared above the slumberers beneath—the rich and the poor, the humble and the great,—and there study the inscriptions that indicate in turn ostentation or modest simplicity, affectation of grief, or sincerity of affection; refinement or want of taste; knowledge or ignorance. Here, a rudely-hewn and unlettered stone speaks poverty's loving remembrance; there, a modest tablet marks the repose of the humble; here, a cross, the sign of the Christian believer, stands near a lofty and costly memorial over the remains of one distinguished in life for nothing but wealth, or perhaps for what the world calls greatness. But who in such a congregation as this can be accounted great?

"What gold survives the crucible of death?"

Death is no respecter of persons. Its triumphs and trophies include the king and the peasant, the most exalted in rank, title and wealth, and the most humble and obscure of mortals. Mankind must all come to the level of the grave. Our bones must mingle in one common mass.

"We can learn nothing from the living which the dead do not teach us. Would beauty be modest and unpretending, let her quit the ball and the festival for a moment and carry her toilet to the tomb. Would the proud learn humility—the resentful, good nature—the penurious, charity—the frivolous, seriousness—the bigoted, philanthropy? Would the scholar ascertain the true objects of knowledge—the man of the world the true means of happiness here and hereafter—the ambitious the true sources of greatness—let him retire awhile from the precincts of the living, busy world, and commune with the dead."

CHAPTER XV.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

In former times the alliance between Church and State was stronger than the spirit of republicanism now sanctions. Every citizen was as much obligated to pay his tax for the support of a minister as he now is to pay his highway or school tax. He must also declare his religious preferences, if he entertained any. It mattered not whether he attended upon religious worship, or whether the minister held sentiments not in accord with his own, the payment of a tax for the minister's support was not to be evaded.

The form of government, or fundamental constitution established by the lords and proprietors of Carolina, in March, 1699, contained the following articles, which illustrate the spirit that governed the early settlers of this country who fled from England to avoid persecution.

“XCV.—No man shall be permitted to be a freeman of Carolina, or to have any estate or habitation within it, that doth not acknowledge a God, and that God is publicly and solemnly to be worshipped.

C.—In the terms of communion of every church or profession, these following shall be three, without which no agreement, or assembly of men under pretence of religion, shall be accounted a church or profession within these rules:

I.—That there is a God.

II.—That God is publicly to be worshipped.

III.—That it is lawful and the duty of *every* man, being thereunto called by those who govern, to bear witness to the truth, etc.

CI.—No person above seventeen years of age shall have any benefit or protection of the law, or be capable of any place of profit or honor, who is not a member of some church or profession, having his name recorded in some one, and but one record at once.

CVI.—No man shall use any reproachful, reviling or abusive language against the religion of any church or profession.

CIX.—No person whatsoever shall disturb, molest, or persecute another for his speculative opinions in religion, or his way of worship.”

The lords and proprietors of the Province of Carolina were adherents to the Church of England. They believed that the religion of that church was the only true and orthodox religion, and, it being the national religion of all the kings' dominions, it alone should be allowed to receive a *public* maintainance; nevertheless, they were not bigoted, nor intolerant of any other religions and professions. They held that *there can be no Christianity where there is no charity*. Their highest aim and purpose was to found the government upon the firm basis of religion and morality; and they properly required every member of the body politic to publicly avow his religious preferences, contribute to the sup-

port of some form of religious worship, and act in sympathy with the religious feelings of the community in which he lived.

The (XCVII) ninety-seventh article of the laws of Carolina, framed by the proprietors of that province, is expressive of the liberal, charitable and Christian spirit that pervaded the hearts, and regulated the conduct of that representative body of churchmen in their treatment of dissenters, and professors of other religions in general, and of non-professors as well. The article alluded to is so replete with Christian sentiment, so strongly illustrative of the doctrine taught by Christ, while on earth, and so valuable as a rule of Christian conduct, that I shall quote it verbatim, viz:—

“But since the natives of that place (Carolina) who will be concerned in our plantation, are utterly strangers to Christianity, whose idolatry, ignorance, or mistake gives us no right to expel, or use them ill; and those who remove from other parts to plant there, will unavoidably be of different opinions concerning matters of religion, the liberty whereof, they will expect to have allowed them, and it will not be reasonable for us on this account to keep them out: that civil peace may be maintained amidst the diversity of opinions, and our agreement and compact with all men may be duly and faithfully observed; the violation whereof, upon what pretence soever, cannot be without great offence to Almighty God, and great scandal to the true religion, which we profess: and also that Jews, heathens, and other dissenters from the purity of Christian religion, may not be feared and kept at a distance from it, but, by having an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the truth and reasonableness of its doctrines, and the peaceableness and inoffensiveness of its professors, may by *good usage and persuasion, and all those convincing methods of gentleness and meekness suitable to the rules and design of the gospel, be won over to embrace and unfeignedly receive the truth*: therefore, any seven or more persons agreeing in any religion, shall constitute a church or profession, to which they shall give some name to distinguish it from others.”

CERTIFICATES OF RELIGIOUS CONNECTION.

On the 16th of March, 1780, the General Assembly of Vermont on motion made after a long debate, resolved that the following amendment be made to the “Act empowering the inhabitants of the respective towns in this State to tax themselves for certain occasions,” viz:

“Always provided that no person be compelled by the major vote of said town to build or repair a meeting house, or support a worship, or a minister of the gospel, contrary to the dictates of his conscience: Provided, said person or persons shall support some sort of religious worship as to them may seem most agreeable to the word of God, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.” The ayes and nays being demanded whether the last clause, or provision, of the amendment stand, the vote was ayes 23, nays 14. So it was resolved in the affirmative.

This provision was evaded by requiring a man, who refused to pay his tax for the legally appointed clergyman, to prove that he belonged to another denomination. But, as many sought by this method to evade taxation altogether, the General Assembly in October, 1783, passed an act to remedy all trouble on this point, viz:

“Be it enacted that every person or persons, being of adult age, shall be considered as being of opinion with the major part of the inhabitants within such

town or parish where he, she, or they shall dwell, until he, she, or they shall bring a certificate, signed by some minister of the gospel, deacon or elder, or the moderator in the church or congregation to which he, she, or they pretend to belong, being of a different persuasion; which certificate shall set forth the party to be of their persuasion; and until such certificate shall be shown to the clerk of such town or parish (who shall record the same) such party shall be subject to pay all such charges with the major part, as by law shall be assessed on his, her or their polls or ratable estate."

The above named act met with much opposition. The number of the minor sects in most of the towns was quite large. The opposition increased to such an extent that, in 1801, the Legislature repealed the clause in the act enabling any individual to obtain a certificate to exempt him from paying taxes, and enacted the following as a substitute:

"That every person of adult age, being a legal voter in any town or parish, shall be considered as of the religious opinion and sentiment of such society as is mentioned in said act, and be liable to be taxed for the purposes mentioned in said act, unless he shall, previous to any vote authorized in and by said act, deliver to the clerk of said town or parish, a declaration in writing, with his name thereto subscribed, in the following words, to wit; *'I do not agree in religious opinion with a majority of the inhabitants of this town.'*"

This did not remove all objections, nor silence complaints, and at every session of the Legislature efforts were made to repeal the act. Finally, in 1807, the offensive parts were repealed, "divesting the towns of all power to act or pass any vote for the building of meeting-houses or the support of ministers, leaving every individual to decide for himself whether he would contribute anything for the promotion of those objects."

The following certificates, which were made to comply with the requirements of the several acts, I have quoted, are found recorded in the records of the town, certified by the Town Clerk, whose certificate need not be quoted. The respective dates of the certificates indicate the legislative acts under which they were made.

This may certify that Francis Whare Shallis, of Hartford, State of Vermont, professeth and belongeth to the Episcopalian church of England and has joined said church in this place.

Given under my hand this 14th day of August, 1785.

JOHN HOUSE, Church Warden.

By the authority invested by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Father in God. By the Rev. Ranna Cosset, Missionary.

These may certify that Mr. Benjamin Burtch, of Hartford, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont is a member of the Baptist society in Woodstock. Woodstock Mch ye 18, 1786.

Attest, JOSEPH CALL, Deacon of Baptist Ch in Woodstock.

Hanover, 4th Jan'y 1790:—To all whom it may concern: It is hereby certified that Messrs. Hezekiah Hazen, Thomas Hazen, Solomon Hazen, David Newton and Erastus Chapman are members of the Church of Christ at Dartmouth College, which church is Presbyterian in persuasion and discipline, and that they and each of them are in full communion and regular and good standing with us.

By JOHN SMITH, Pastor of said Church at Dartmouth College.

Bridgewater, Vt., December ye 19th, 1791 : These may certify all that it may concern, that William Porter of Hartford is a member of the Baptist church of Christ in Woodstock and Bridgewater, therefore, *let the oppressed go free.*

Attest, WILLIAM GROW, Minister of the Gospel.

“To all whom this may concern it is hereby certified that Joshua Hazen, Esq., is a member of the Church of Christ at Dartmouth College (which is a Presbyterian Church) and an Elder in the same. He has been for more than fifteen years last past and now is in full communion and regular and good standing with us, his opinion in the doctrine of religious and ecclesiastical discipline is the same with ours.

Certified by John Smith, Pastor of said Church at Dartmouth College.
Hanover 31st Jan'y 1792.”

“These certify that William Colston of Hartford, is a professed Universalist, and is a member of the Universalist Society in Woodstock. Attest, ISRAEL RICHARDSON, Moderator.

Woodstock, December 27th, 1793.”

“This may certify that Hezekiah Lincoln, Gersham Dunham, Juniah Chapman, Justin Smith, David Whitcomb, Daniel Hazen, Asa Pixley, Putnam Wilson, Philip Sprague, Wm. Pixley, Joel Richards, Philemon Hazen, each and every of them, belong to the Calvinistic society composed of the North of Hartford and South of Norwich, and pay for the support of preaching here and each professes the principle above described.

Attest, SYLVANUS SMITH, Moderator.”

January 7, 1795.

“This is to certify to whom it may concern that Isaac Turner of the town of Hartford, County of Windsor and State of Vermont is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and regularly contributes to the support of the ministry of that order.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March, A. D. 1800. Shadrock Bostwick, presiding elder in said church and district including the town aforesaid.”

“This will certify that I am not of the religious sentiment of the majority of this town.” Signed. SAMUEL PEASE.

Hartford, Nov. 21, 1805.

“This is to certify that I Daniel Sprague am not of the Religious sentiment that the majority of this town is of. Therefore I don't wish to join society with them.” Signed. DANIEL SPRAGUE.

Hartford, May 15, 1805.

“This may certify that Capt Stephen Tryon is a member of the protestant Episcopal church in this town: that he contributes for the support of said denomination and therefore is exculpated by law to support any other in Hartford.”

Hartford, Sept. 20, 1805.

Certified by me RUSSEL CATLIN, Rector.

The severance of the relations between church and State, or cutting the churches loose from dependence on State support, and throwing them wholly on their own resources, thereby establishing the voluntary system, met with strong opposition, but it placed the respective denominations on a footing of equality, removed invidious distinctions, and, in time, those who had most strongly upheld the time-honored relation, pronounced the “Toleration Act,” a good and wholesome law.

The early settlers, as well as the proprietors of the town of Hartford, recognized the fact that constitutional freedom is ever insecure unless it is founded upon the immutable laws of God. They believed with Demosthenes, that all law is the invention and gift of Heaven, the resolution of wise men, the correction of every offence, and the general compact of the State; and with Grotius, that God approves and ratifies the

salutary constitutions of government made by men. Actuated by these sentiments, the proprietors made early and liberal provisions for the support of the Gospel at home, and its propagation in foreign countries. The charters of all the townships on the New Hampshire Grants, contained provisions for the sequestration of lands for public, pious and charitable uses, among which one whole share was to be reserved for the first settled minister.

At a proprietors' meeting held in Windham, Ct., November 3d, 1762, the following vote was passed, viz: "That in making a second division of lots among the proprietors, a one hundred acre lot, in the most convenient place, shall be reserved for the first settled minister."¹ The first official action taken relative to erecting a meeting house was May 17th, 1774, viz:

"At a meeting legally warned and holden the 17th day of May, 1774, at the house of Elijah Strong.

Voted—To build a meeting house as near the centre of the town as is convenient for a building spot, and the dimensions of the house to be 35 feet by 50, and two story high.

Chosen—Darius Sessions to make a survey to find the centre of the town.

Chosen—Darius Sessions, Capt. Joseph Marsh, and Amos Robinson a committee to set down the stake where the meeting house shall be."

The committee reported as follows:—

"We the subscribers being chosen a committee to find a spot to build a house upon, for the worship of God, met and agreed as follows, viz:—finding the centre of said Hartford to be East 18 degrees South 35 rods from the south-west corner of a lot of land called 'the Minister's lot,' from thence south ten degrees west 16 rods.—and there stuck a stake for the spot to build the house."

The town adopted the report and voted £100 lawful money of New Hampshire, to build said house, which was to be completed by September 1st, 1775. Capt. Joseph Marsh, Jonathan Birtch, Esq., and Amos Robinson, Esq., were chosen a committee to superintend the building of the house. John Marsh then owned the land upon which the house was to be built, and the building committee were instructed to agree with said Marsh for the land to set the meeting house on and enough for a convenient green.

Subsequently the land on which the house was to be built passed into the possession of Daniel Dewey. May 3, 1791, the selectmen of the town made an arrangement with Mr. Dewey by which he deeded to the town "the land lying in the meeting-house square," in exchange for other land. The record of this transaction may be found in Vol. 2, page 59, Land Records.

For some reason, not expressed in the records, the building committee did not then proceed to the work of building a meeting-house, and

¹ This lot was deeded by Rev. Thomas Gross to Bani Udall, March 30th, 1808, for a consideration of \$2717, and is now owned and occupied by Frank McCarty.

it appears by the following record that several years elapsed before the subject was again publicly acted upon. The record is as follows:—

“ At a meeting legally warned and holden at the house of David Bliss on the 9th day of September, 1783:—

Chosen—Govr. Marsh moderator as mentioned in the *Covenant*.¹

Voted—To build a meeting-house in the centre of the town.

Voted—To choose a comtee to build sd meeting-house.

Chosen—Govr Marsh, David Wright, Oliver Udall, Thos. White Pitkin and Andrew Tracy sd comtee.

Voted—To petition the Gen'l Assembly to grant the town liberty to tax their land in the town for the purpose of building a meeting-house in town.

The Legislature at the October Session in 1783, passed an act authorizing towns and parishes to erect proper houses for public worship and support ministers of the Gospel.

It seems very likely that this action by the General Assembly resulted from the petition made to that body in conformity to the above vote of the town, which ante-dated the passage of said act about one month. One of the probable results of the enactment of this law would be the building of a meeting-house by the petitioners in this case, very soon thereafter. It is a fact that the selectmen of the town, in June 1781, pitched two or more 100 acre lots to the ministerial right, the first being “ No. 16,” at the centre of the town, pitched in accordance with the vote of the proprietors, November 3d, 1762. This lot was designated as the “ Minister’s lot,” but there is no evidence that it was occupied as such by any settled minister prior to the time that Mr. Gross took possession of it, by virtue of the provisions named in the charter of the town.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL PREACHING.

The first congregational preaching in Hartford was by Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, about the year 1774, possibly earlier by a year or two. In the records of the town of Woodstock, Vt., under date of September 3, 1774, the following entry is found:—

“ The free-holders and other inhabitants being assembled in town meeting—voted to hire Mr. Aaron Hutchinson for five years in connection with Hartford and Pomfret.”²

This method of hiring a minister was in accordance with the system pursued at that time. There was at the time of these proceedings no congregational church nor society in Hartford. The arrangements for preaching were made by the town. Were our town records not lost, it is probable that we might find therein a record of the action taken by

¹The existence of a Covenant implies the existence of an organized society of some kind.

²Mr. Hutchinson settled in Woodstock in 1776, and continued to preach there until 1781, when the first congregational church in Woodstock was formed.

the town, in connection with Woodstock and Pomfret, in regard to hiring Mr. Hutchinson. It is now the prescribed rule in calling ministers, for the letters to be issued by a committee of the church joined by a committee of the society. "The call should proceed from the church, in the first instance in order that it may have ecclesiastical or binding force as a religious ordinance; the action of the society is merely subsidiary, and has reference only to temporalities, such as salary, settlement, use of parsonage, &c. Such rights, towns in their corporate capacity continued to exercise,—a concurrence on their part with the church being requisite for the lawful settlement of a minister until the Legislature passed acts taking away from towns all such power, and societies came in place of towns in contracts for hiring and settling ministers."—Formerly meeting-houses were built and owned by towns: now they are built and owned by societies; yet, as a rule, congregational societies embrace more or less church members.

During the period when the towns hired and settled ministers, clergymen were more highly venerated and honored by the people at large, than they are at the present time. "The clergyman, in those days, was the minister; that is, the servant of the town and people; but the pastor, that is, the keeper, the shepherd of the church. Then permanence gave dignity and authority to the office: gravity, learning, and a paternal interest and care for the whole people, made the minister the first and principal man in the town, whose character, especially if for good, impressed itself thoroughly and permanently upon the whole town, and all its interests and institutions." * * * "What a change a half century with its new notions has brought about? The reverence paid, and authority yielded to the clergy, is gone—and with them are gone much of the peace, order, sobriety and prosperity of our communities, especially in the agricultural regions. The old-fashioned charity, hospitality, and brotherly kindness, have vanished away, and their place has not been supplied by any gifts or graces, that should cause their loss not to be noticed and lamented. Possibly in worldly prosperity, some show of advance has been made, but in *domestic felicity* and *neighborly good feelings*, the by-gone days may fearlessly challenge a comparison with the present times."—*John B. Hill*.

We are wanting in the piety and devotedness of our fathers and mothers. In those early days, all made it a point to attend meeting every Sabbath in some way. They would travel many miles over bad roads and in the worst of weather, on foot and on horseback, to attend religious worship. Of the early ministers it is said 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 other streams." They were mostly itinerants, receiving but little pay, but they persisted in doing the Master's duty, without money or price. They did service for the dead and for the living alike: gave solace to the dying, spiritual aid and comfort to the living,—indeed, they were pastors, advisers, genial companions—in a word, Christians in practice, as well as in profession. They possessed no great literary qualifications, yet their ministrations were well adapted to the condition of the people whom they visited. Though having no "summer vacations" at Saratoga, or other fashionable resorts; though not domiciliated in cozy parsonages, but a stone's throw away from places of worship, nor having the advantage of the modern labor-saving system of exchanging sermons, whereby one and the same sermon may go the rounds to edify an indefinite number of congregations, they generally died at a green old age and in the harness.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

A Congregational Society was formed at the centre of the town in 1805. This was, probably, the first religious society formed in the town, and took the place of the town in regard to hiring and settling ministers, supporting a preached gospel, and building meeting houses, parsonages, etc. Below is given the petition for a meeting of the inhabitants: the warning issued by the town clerk for said meeting, and the proceedings of the meeting, as found in the town records:—

PETITION.

"We the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Hartford, in the County of Windsor, and State of Vermont, being sensible of the broken situation of the inhabitants of said town in respect to religious order, and being desirous that some method may be agreed upon by said inhabitants whereby a preached gospel may be regularly administered and supported among us:—do hereby, as the law directs, petition the Town Clerk of Hartford to warn a meeting of said inhabitants (excepting such as have heretofore entered into covenant for the same purpose at the north meeting-house in said town, or are otherwise cleared as the law directs) to see if they will form themselves into a society as the law directs, for the above mentioned purpose; and, if so, to choose such officers, and make such further regulations in said society, as they shall think best.

Hartford, 20th March, 1805.

Signed—Elisha Marsh, Benjamin Russ, Abel Marsh, Milo Marsh, Wm. Perry, Paul Pitkin, Ohnstead Gates, Daniel Ransom, Jonathan Whitney."

WARNING.

"By a petition of a number of the inhabitants of the town of Hartford, to warn a meeting for the purpose of forming themselves into a regular society in the centre of said town for the support of the gospel ministry, according as the law directs:— This is therefore to warn the inhabitants of said town to meet at the meeting-house in the centre of the town, on Wednesday the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. for the above purpose.

FREEGRACE LEAVITT, Town Clerk."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING.¹

“ Wednesday, June 6th, 1805.—After said meeting was opened made choice of Joseph Marsh Esq. for Moderator.

Motioned and seconded to try the mind of said town—whether they would act on the above warning or not?

Voted—That they would.

Made choice of Freegrace Leavitt for their Clerk.

On motion—Voted to raise money from the above date, to the 25th of December next, to pay Mr. Gross his annual salary, and to continue to support order in the centre of said town, by a tax, until it shall be otherwise agreed on.

Made choice of for their committee—Elisha Marsh. Elijah Mason.

Treasurer, Freegrace Leavitt; Collectors, Roger Marsh and Roger Gillett.

Attest: FREEGRACE LEAVITT, Town Clerk.”

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH PAPERS.

The first Congregational organization in Hartford was the church formed at the centre of the town. The records, both of the church and the society at the centre of the town have disappeared, and nothing remains to the historian to enable him to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion regarding the date of the organization of the first Congregational church. It has already been shown that Rev. Aaron Hutchinson preached at the centre of the town, and elsewhere in the town, as early as 1774. Rev. Thomas Gross who was the first settled minister in the town, was ordained, according to Thompson, June 7, 1786. The following item from the record of the Congregational church in Woodstock clearly proves that the church in Hartford was organized some time before the ordination of Mr. Gross :—

“ May 21st [1786] a Letter from the Chh. at Hartford was read requesting the assistance of this Chh by their Pastor and a Delegate to assist at the ordination of Mr. Thomas Gross. The Chh voted to comply with their request and Br Elias Thomas was chosen as a Delegate.”

June 30th, 1787, the church was invited to a Council in Pomfret. Mr. Gross was present and offered the concluding prayer at the installation of Rev. Benjamin Bell, over the churches of Windsor and Cornish, N. H., Dec. 1, 1790. He was also in Woodstock July 22d, 1792, when the church there renewed their covenant.

The foregoing comprises all of the tangible evidence now in possession of the historian relating to the church prior to 1812, with the exception of the fact that Mr. Gross was dismissed in February, 1808. By whom he was succeeded, previous to the ordination of Rev. Austin Hazen in 1812 is a matter of conjecture only. After Mr. Hazen's ordination, a reorganization of the church took place, and owing to the con-

¹ This action of the settlers appears to have been in their capacity as a town organization; this society probably having the character of a “parish”—such as existed at that time in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

fused state of previous records, a new record book was opened, into which was copied the covenant originally made, and a list of the members of the church at that time. The new record book was in use until July, 1860. This book, which was in possession of Rev. Mr. Ray as late as 1870, has disappeared, consequently the church has suffered the irreparable loss of its records covering a period of at least three-fourths of a century. Fortunately, however, the historian made copious extracts from the record book opened in 1812, while engaged in the work of collecting data for a history of the town in 1869-70, the greater portion of which is contained in the following history of the church.

On the 12th of May, 1812, Rev. Austin Hazen was settled over the church and society at the centre of the town, and on the 27th of May following was ordained as pastor. The following extract is taken from the new record book opened on that day, beginning at p. 3, viz: "The brethren of the Chh being deeply impressed with the importance of keeping a fair record of their proceedings for their own and for the benefit of those who may hereafter be admitted to their fellowship, and finding former records, in several respects, very deficient, and being unable to correct them, have deemed it expedient to preserve them in their original form—to ascertain as accurately as possible their situation on the 27th of May, 1812, at which time the Rev. Austin Hazen was regularly ordained as their pastor, and from that date make a new record, opening with

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

You believe that there is one eternal only living and true God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost: that God entered into a covenant of works with man upon condition of perfect obedience—that our first parents, by eating the forbidden fruit, cast themselves and their posterity into a state of sin and misery—that God of His mere mercy hath sent His only begotten Son into this world, who, in our nature, hath borne the curse, and answered the demands of the law for us—that all who believe in Him are justified and shall be kept by the mighty power of God unto salvation—that at the day of judgment Christ shall descend from heaven and shall condemn all ungodly men into everlasting fire with the devil and his angels, and shall invite His saints to the possession of a kingdom prepared for them before the foundation of the world. This you profess to believe?

THE COVENANT.

You do now in the presence of God and this assembly take the Lord Jehovah, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, to be your God, and do give yourself (selves) to be His, and promise that you will make the word of God the rule of your faith and practice—that you will make it your great concern to work out your own salvation with fear and trembling—that you will submit yourself to the establishment of Christ's church regularly administered in this place, and that you will, in brotherly love, seek the peace and welfare of this church so long as God shall continue you here. This is as far as you know your own heart(s), divine grace assisting, your determination."

On a thorough examination it was ascertained that the church then consisted of the following members:—

*Stephen Tilden,	March, 1813	*Lucretia Cooley,	Sept. 1812
*Thomas Tracy,	Jan. 28, 1821	*Mabel Bartholomew,	Feb'y, 1813
*Abel March,	Dec. 1821	*Sarah Udall,	1825
*Dorothy Marsh,	Sept. 1813	*Anna Woodward,	
*Israel Gillet,	July, 1829	Charity B. Kneeland,	
*John Gillett,	Jan'y. 1829	†Solomon Strong,	Sept. 26, 1800
*Jemima Gillet,	Nov. 1828	†James Tracy, 2d,	Sept. 19, 1834
*David Bliss,	May, 1813	†Wm. Webster,	Dec., 1813
*Phebe Bliss,	July, 1824	†Lydia King,	
*Mary Strong,	April, 1823	†Lucy Whitney,	May, 1822
*Jacob Hall,		*Rizpah Tracy,	June 16, 1817
*Esther Hall,	Feb. 1814	†Sally Clark,	Dec., 1813
*Desire Morse,	Jan'y 1816	*Kirby Clark,	1840
*Mary Brooks,	Jan'y 5, 1837	Susanna Smith	
†Mary Wood,	Sept. 1, 1847	Sylvia Pease	
†Jerusha Tilden,	Dec. 1828	*Joanna King,	June 23, 1817
*Martha Gates,	Aug. 2, 1834	Eliphalet Smith,	
Olmsted Gates,		†Wm. Marsh,	Sept. 1815
†Marabah Hollbrook,	July, 1813	*Joshua Clark,	Oct. 1813
*Cynthia White,	Nov. 1828	†Abigail Clark,	Nov. 1813
*Hannan Pease,	April, 1818	*Hannah Smith,	Apr. 1821
*David Wright,	Feb'y, 1822	†Daniel Clark,	Nov. 1816
*Hannah Wright,	June, 1814	†John D. Hazen,	Sept. 1, 1823
*Polly Tracy,	Feb'y, 1824	†Winthrop D. Cilley,	Dec. 1813
*Mrs. Wilson,	Feb'y, 1813	Jonathan Cilley,	
*John Clark,	Jan'y, 3, 1833	†Polly Pitkin,	
*Deborah Clark,	May, 1822	†Betsy Bill,	Feb., 1828
*Noah Bartholomew,	Feb'y, 1813	†Wealthy Woodworth,	Mch., 1814
*Abigail Chapman,		Abel Dunklee,	
†Ruth Tracy,	May, 1828	Ruth Dunklee,	
*Abigail Whitney,	Oct., 1814	†Paul Pitkin,	Feb., 1821
*Jonathan Whitney, Dea.,	Jan'y 7, 1813	†Samuel Whitney,	May, 1822
*Jedediah Strong,	Feb. 25, 1832	*Rachel Stone,	Dec. 7, 1853
*Rebecca Rider,	June, 1814	*Polly Noble,	
*Abigail Wright,	Jan'y 2, 1813	*Susannah French,	
*Sarah Tracy,	Sept., 1814	†Laura Miner,	July, 1813
*Israel Webster,		Betsy Tilden,	Nov. 6, 1857
*Sophiah Webster,		*Daniel Marsh,	Dec. 11, 1829
*Dolly Bill,		†Rizpah Dutton,	May, 1822
*Joanna King,		†Eleazer Harwood,	Sept., 1816
*Thomas Savage,	Oct. 29, 1841	†Abigail Harwood,	
*Sybbel. Dimmock,	Apr. 25, 1831	Total, 84.	
*Anna Lyman,	1844		

*Date of death. †Date of dismissal by letter.

[NOTE.—Dates of death later than 1829 inserted by historian.]

RECORD OF CHURCH MEETINGS 1812-1830.

Sept., 1812.—A proposition was unanimously adopted to hold an annual contribution for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the communion table at a preparatory season, in preference to contributions on the Sabbath immediately after communion. Mch. 1813.—Eleazer Harwood was chosen deacon in place of Jonathan Whitney deceased. Bro. Harwood requested time to consider the subject. May 1813.—It was stated that Abel Marsh expressed dissatisfaction with the result respecting his complaint against Eleazer Harwood, May 8th, 1812, and desired the privilege of submitting the case to a council of laymen. It was voted to grant his request and Deacons Clark and John Gillet were chosen to agree with him as to who should compose the council. July 8, 1813.—At a meeting held to consider Mr. Marsh's complaint against Mr. Harwood—the council, composed of Jacob Bennett of the chh in Woodstock, and Hezekiah and Solomon Hazen of the chh of Dartmouth College, decided unanimously that the complaint was not supported.

March 15, 1815.—Brother Harwood finally declined accepting the office of a deacon, and Daniel Marsh was chosen. Doubting his qualifications to fill the important office, Mr. Marsh requested time to consider the subject.

Dec. 4, 1815.—Brother Marsh declined accepting the office of a deacon and the chh. chose Paul Pitkin. Brother Clark being disqualified by the infirmities of age requested that some one might be chosen in his place. Judah Bailey was designated. These brothers asked time to consider whether it was their duty to accept the appointment.

Jan'y 4, 1816.—Brothers Bailey and Pitkin, with becoming diffidence, expressed their willingness to serve as deacons according to their ability.

June 30, 1816.—The constitution of the Union Consociation was laid before the church, with a request from the Consociation to send a delegation to their next meeting with a view to membership. Sabbath, June 9th, it was voted to adopt said Constitution, and Dea. Judah Bailey was chosen to attend the next meeting of the Consociation, with the pastor. June 12th, the chh. was admitted as a member of the Union Consociation.

Dec. 12, 1816.—Bro. David Wright, with whom the Chh. had long been laboring, made a confession which was accepted as preparing the way for his restoration to fellowship. Bro. Abel Marsh with whom also the Chh. had been laboring, asked for further forbearance. Granted.

Dec. 1, 1817.—After a full and candid discussion adjusted the unhappy difficulty which has long subsisted with brother Marsh by mutual concessions.

From the above date no case of discipline occurred which was not adjusted by explanation and concession, or public confession, without being reported to the church, for more than nine years. During these years the church transacted its ordinary business at its stated conferences, and nothing was transacted except the admission and dismissal of members which it was deemed important to record, and those are recorded in their proper places.

At a meeting of the church held at the house of the pastor Feb. 20th, 1827, the question of temperance was discussed, after which two-thirds of the members present expressed a willingness to wholly abstain from the use of ardent spirits, as a drink, for one year. Inasmuch as there was a distillery located but a few rods away from the parsonage, and some members of the church were engaged in manufacturing whiskey there, this action of the church members was carrying the war into Africa with commendable zeal, and it evidences the fact that there was a need of reformation in that quarter. Tradition informs us that it was customary, in Mr. Gross's time, for members of his church and congregation, to resort to the tavern at noon-time on the Sabbath, and indulge in a mug of hot flip, or sling, and that even the preacher was not free from this propensity.

At the meeting of Feb. 20th, the following question was proposed: "Will the church as a body do anything towards supporting the ordinances of religion among them?" No vote was taken at this time. At a meeting of the church, January 10th, 1829, the question was proposed: "Will it be expedient to maintain meetings stately at the centre meeting-house when meetings shall have been regularly established at the new meeting-house? Voted that in our opinion it will not be expedient." The pastor being invited to preach in the new meeting-house, Sunday, January 11th, the brethren advised him to accept the invitation. January

22d, after prayer and considerable deliberation, it was decided not to be expedient to divide the church at that time. It was voted "to establish a monthly meeting for the edification of the church." It was also voted to hold the next communion in the new meeting-house;¹ also that brothers H. F. Leavitt and Samuel Tracy, be a committee to settle with the pastor in regard to his salary.

At a meeting of the church held April 23d, 1829, Mr. Hazen presented the following communication:—

“DEAR BRETHREN:—

“Late events of providence among us clearly indicate to my mind that it is my duty to seek a dissolution of the connection which has so long subsisted between us, and which on many accounts has been very pleasant to me. When I acceded to your invitation to settle among you in the christian ministry, I anticipated a division of the parish. I supposed the time would arrive when meetings would be established in the two principal villages² in the town, in which case the old meeting-house would be abandoned and your pastor left to seek another field of labor. That period has arrived. Meetings have been commenced in these villages, and another in addition within the original limits of my parish.³ In consequence of these divisions I am left without a prospect of support, and see no alternative but to request you to unite with me in calling a council to dissolve my pastoral relations to you. I trust you will readily perceive the propriety of this request, and cheerfully grant it.”

(Signed)

AUSTIN HAZEN.

It was voted to accede to the request, and H. F. Leavitt and Daniel Marsh, were made a committee to agree with the pastor on the churches to compose the council. The record of the council is as follows:—

“At an Ecclesiastical Council convened at the house of Rev. Austin Hazen, in the South parish of Hartford, mutually called by the church of Christ in that place and their pastor by letters missive, on the 29th day of April, 1829.—Present:—

Rev. Samuel Goddard, pastor, and Brother John Emerson, delegate, North Church, in Norwich.

Rev. Samuel Bascom, pastor, and Brother Abijah Burbank, delegate, church in Sharon.

Rev. Abraham Brown, pastor and Bro. Asahel Dutton, delegate, North church in Hartford.

Rev. John Richards, pastor, and Dea Daniel Dana, delegate, church in Woodstock.

Rev. James W. Woodward of Norwich.

The council organized and chose Rev. Samuel Goddard, moderator, and Rev. J. W. Woodward, scribe. Opened with prayer by the moderator. The Rev. Geo. W. Campbell of the State of Maine, an agent of the A. C. Society, being present, was by consent of the pastor and committee of the church, invited to sit in council.

The request of the pastor for a mutual council with a view to the dissolution of his pastoral connexion, and the vote of the church complying, were communicated.

The council, after maturely deliberating upon the question submitted to them, unanimously came to the conclusion that Brother Hazen's support having failed in consequence of local divisions in the society, it is expedient that his pastoral

¹ At White River Village. ² W. Hartford and White River Villages. ³ Quechee.

relation to this church and people be, and hereby accordingly is, dissolved on the 4th day of May next."

After expressing their sympathy for Mr. Hazen, in the circumstances of trial in which he was placed, and their condolence to the church, the council closed as follows :

"The council also feel it their duty, besides, a testimonial of the fidelity of the pastor which they have with this people, to recommend in consideration of the pecuniary sacrifices he has incurred during his connection with them, and which must probably be enhanced by this separation, that his present dismissal be accompanied by some proof of their justice and of their estimate of his character and services. They feel that in so doing the command of the Savior will be fulfilled, *"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so them."*

Signed, SAMUEL GODDARD, Moderator.

JAMES W. WOODWARD, Scribe.

I have recently found some papers that show conclusively that the tax upon the grand list of Mr. Hazen's parishioners, added to donations, must have been entirely inadequate to his support, even under the strictest system of economy possible at that period. The entire amount raised from all sources in 1818 was as follows : 1st voluntary subscriptions :

Thomas Rowell.....	\$2.00	Dericke Stebbins.....	\$1.00
Capt. Josiah Tilden.....	3.00	Major D. Wright & Son.....	3.00
Elam Brooks, Esq.....	2.00	Dan. D. Wright.....	2.00
Mr. Foster.....	1.00	Thomas Savage.....	1.00
Samuel Dorr.....	1.00	Ira Gates.....	1.50
Erastus Clark.....	2.00	Jonathan Hoit.....	2.00
Joseph Fenno.....	1.00	Eliot Porter.....	2.00
	Total, \$24.50.		

ON GRAND LIST OF PARISHIONERS.

Gillett, Billa.....	\$292.50—\$12.43	Tracy, James, 2d.....	55.00— 2.34
Gillet, Israel, Jr.....	231.50— 9.84	Tilden, Stephen.....	344.50— 14.64
Geer, Nathan.....	65.00— 2.76	Marsh, Joseph H.....	128.50— 5.46
Hazen, John D.....	83.25— 3.54	Smith, Ashbel.....	66.35— 2.82
Kneeland, Edward.....	33.38— 1.42	Spooner, Daniel.....	68.63— 2.92
Marsh, Roger.....	241.00— 10.24	Stone, Enos.....	97.75— 4.16
Marsh, Polly.....	16.75— 3.69	Terry, John.....	36.50— 1.55
Taft, Abijah.....	136.50— 6.00	Tracy, Joseph.....	179.00— 7.61
Trumbull, David.....	34.20— 1.45	Webster, Wm.....	75.50— 2.36
Tracy, James.....	210.50— 8.75	Wales, Geo. E.....	71.37— 3.03
Tracy, Thomas, Jr.....	20.00— .85	White, Jonathan.....	97.25— 4.14
Tracy, John.....	48.25— 2.05	Total.....	\$139.40
	N. Cobb's bill, \$1.95; Paul Pitkin, \$4.74.		6.69

\$146.09

DONATIONS.

Elias Lyman.....	\$5.00.	John Emerson.....	1.00.	Benj. Green.....	5.00.
Zerah Brooks.....	3.00.	Noadiah White.....	1.00.	Abigail Savage.....	2.00.
Asa Tilden.....	3.00.	Warren Lord.....	1.00.	Samuel Weld.....	1.00.
Zebulon Delano.....	1.00.	John Strong.....	1.50.	Eleazer Davis.....	2.00.
	Total, \$26.50.				

Subscription, \$24.50. Tax, &c., \$146.09. Donation, \$26.50. Grand total, \$197.09.

The form of warrant issued to the collector of the tax was as follows :

State of Vermont.) To George E. Wales, one of the collectors of the 1st
Windsor County, ss. } Congregational Society in the town of Hartford, for the
support of the Gospel for 1818. Greeting:

By the authority of the State of Vermont, you are hereby commanded to levy and collect of the several persons named in this Rate Bill, herewith committed to you the sum of money assessed to each person respectively, and pay the sum to the Treasury of said Society on or before the first of April next. And if any Person shall refuse or neglect to pay the sum in which he or she is assessed in said Rate Bill, you are hereby commanded to distrain the goods, chattels or estate of such person so refusing and the same dispose of according to Law for the satisfying the said sum with your own fees, and for want thereof you are hereby commanded to take his or her body and him or her commit to the keeper of the Goal in the County of Windsor, within said Prison, who is hereby commanded to receive such person, and him or her safely keep untill he or she pays the sum assessed with legal cost together with your fees, or be otherwise Released or discharged according to law.

Given under my hand this 23d day of Dec'r, 1818.

(Signed) JAMES TRACY, Justice Peace.

CHAPTER XVI.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of citizens friendly to the project of erecting a meeting house in the vicinity of White River village, held in the dwelling house of Phineas Kimball, agreeable to a previous notice, on the 5th of Nov., 1827, Hon. George E. Wales was chosen moderator and John Strong clerk. A committee consisting of John Grout, Zerah Brooks, David Trumbull, Jonathan Bugbee and John Strong was chosen to select the best place for erecting a meeting house, within one mile of the school house in said village: to devise means to raise money for the purpose named; to make an estimate of the cost of said house, and report at a future meeting.

Nov. 12th inst., an adjourned meeting was held in the house of Phineas Kimball, when, on motion, it was resolved,—1st. That a religious society be formed to be denominated the Congregational Society of White River village; 2d. That the committee appointed at the previous meeting, be authorized to draw a plan of a meeting house to be built; circulate a subscription, etc. Nov. 26th inst. Meeting was again convened and the building committee reported a plan for a meeting house fifty by seventy feet, divided into eighty pews, and fixed the price of each at fifty dollars; and decided that the site at the west end of the village was the most eligible. They reported that the gross expense of site and building was estimated at \$4000. At this meeting H. F. Leavitt was chosen clerk of the society. Dec. 3d, Phineas Kimball, Wyllys Lyman and H. F. Leavitt were chosen a committee to draft a code of by-laws for the society.

December 25, 1827, the by-laws and constitution were submitted, considered and adopted. The organization was completed January 7th, 1828, by the election of officers, viz: Clerk, H. F. Leavitt; treasurer, John Grout; prudential committee, John Grout, David Trumbull, John Strong, Phineas Kimball and Zerah Brooks. At the annual meeting, Dec. 25th, 1828, the price of slips was fixed at fifty-two dollars, and January 8th, 1829, was chosen as the day for dedicating the meeting house. January 1st, 1829, it was resolved "that this society most respectfully and cordially invite the North church and congregation to meet and unite with us at our new meeting house in religious worship as one society," and a committee was chosen to carry the resolu-

tion into effect. This communication was discussed by the people of the North church, January 5th, when it was decided to be expedient to form the union. H. F. Leavitt, John Strong and Wyllys Lyman were chosen a committee to supply the society with preaching, and instructed to hire Rev. Austin Hazen for twelve Sabbaths.

January 19th, the society extended an invitation to the church and society which had hitherto worshipped at the Centre meeting house to make the new meeting house in White River village their stated place of worship. This invitation was accepted. Thus the two societies were consolidated under the title of "The Second Congregational Society," and the Congregational church at the Centre simply transferred itself, so to speak, to White River village, and there still preserves its identity as "The Congregational church." Rev. Austin Hazen was hired to preach twelve Sabbaths at the rate of \$400 per year, if for only for three months; and \$300, if continued through the year. At the expiration of the twelve Sabbaths Mr. Hazen was dismissed, and immediately after sought a new field of labor.

CLERKS OF THE SOCIETY.

Nov. 5, 1827, to Nov. 26, 1827, John Strong of Centreville.

Nov. 26, 1827, to Dec. 25, 1829, H. F. Leavitt of centre of the town.

Dec. 25, 1829, to Dec. 15, 1832, Wyllys Lyman of Lyman's Point.

Dec. 15, 1832, to Dec. 14, 1867, Justin C. Brooks, White River village.

Dec. 14, 1867, to Dec. 16, 1871, Charles H. Tenney, White River village.

Dec. 16, 1871, to Dec. 20, 1884, Ephraim Morris, White River village.

Dec. 20, 1884, to Dec., 1886, N. W. White, White River village.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WHITE RIVER VILLAGE.

At a meeting of the church at the house of Mr. John Grout, held March 10th, 1830, it was voted that Rev. Charles B. Haddock, a professor at Dartmouth College, be appointed moderator of the church, and also as scribe.¹ It was also voted, "that in future the church would worship at the meeting-house in White River village."

June 15th, 1830, at a meeting of the church, it was voted that brothers Reuben Hazen and Joel Dimmick, and sisters Almira A. Dunbar, Sybel Dimmick, Jane Phelps and Charity Noble, at their request, be recommended to the Congregational church in West Hartford.

Dec. 30th, the following persons received permission to unite with the contemplated church whenever formed at Quechee, viz.: Elisha Woodward, Mary Pitkin, Lucy Russ, Olive Russ, Rebecca Pease, Susan Jennings, Erapta Marsh, Percy Marsh, Gratia Marsh and Mary Childs.

Oct. 12th, 1831, at a meeting of the church, it was voted, "That it is

¹ March 10, 1830, Mr. Haddock was hired to preach by the Sabbath at \$4.00 per day. He continued a stated supply nearly twelve years.

inconsistent with the rules of the gospel for professors of religion to send or permit of their children's attending dancing schools and balls." June 13th, 1832, Ephraim W. Page, was accused of intemperate drinking, performing secular labor on the Sabbath, falsehood, profane swearing, and neglecting to attend the ordinances of the gospel: John Strong was the complainant. Brother Page, unlike Sister Riggs, declined to patch up his sins, or whitewash them over, by accepting the means proposed by the church to restore him to saving grace; nor would he consent to put on an appearance of virtue as a means of reconciliation with the church; and thus add hypocrisy to his other sins. He was therefore excommunicated.

September 28th, 1832. Ira Tracy, having received license to preach the gospel, was ordained at W. R. Village as a missionary to China. On this occasion the following churches were represented by pastors and delegates: North Hartford, West Hartford, South Norwich, North Norwich, Strafford, Hartland, Windsor, Woodstock, Royalton, Sharon, Windsor (by Joseph Tracy, a brother of Ira Tracy) and Lebanon, N. H. August 29th, 1833, Bani Udall was indicted for having laid violent hands upon his neighbors, for profanity, etc.; and persisting in vindicating his conduct, was suspended. Oct. 9th, Mr. Udall plead NOT GUILTY and an investigation was postponed until after the December county court. Nov. 20th, Mr. Udall made confessions and was restored to full communion. Dec 23d, 1835, after laboring with Mr. Udall for six months for profanity, without success, he was excommunicated. Other cases of discipline occurred during Rev. Mr. Haddock's term of service, which expired in 1841.

Feb. 2d, 1841, the church having enjoyed the labors of Mr. Geo. T. Smith of Salem, Mass., for three Sabbaths, and having succeeded in raising a subscription of \$500 for his support, extended a call to that gentleman to be ordained their minister. Mr. Smith gave a negative reply. August 25th, 1841, a call was extended to Mr. John K. Lord, of Hanover, which was accepted, and his ordination took place November 3d, 1841. For the purpose of showing who were then Pastors and acting Pastors of neighboring churches, the proceedings on this occasion are quoted in detail.

"Pursuant to letters missive from the Church of Christ at White River village, Hartford, Vt., an Ecclesiastical council was convened at the meeting house in this place on the 2d of Nov. 1841, for the purpose of ordaining Mr. John K. Lord to the work of the gospel ministry.

Present from the Church of Christ.

From Hanover Plain—Rev. Nathan Lord, DD., Rev. C. B. Haddock, Rev. John Richards Acting Pastor. Norwich North—Rev. Samuel Goddard, Pastor, Dea. Cyrus Partridge, Delegate. Norwich Plain—Rev. Roswell Shurtleff, DD., Acting Paster, Bro. I. B. C. Burton, Delegate. Woodstock—Rev. Worthington

Wright, Pastor, Dea. Daniel Dane, Delegate. Lebanon, N. H.—Rev. Phineas Cook, Pastor, Bro. Jedediah Dana, Delegate. Berlin—Rev. Austin Hazen, Pastor, Brother Allen Hazen, Delegate. West Hartford—Rev. Roldin A. Watkins, Acting pastor, Brother Lucius Hazen, Delegate. Hartford North—Rev. Carey Russell, Pastor, Brother Abner Newton, Delegate. Quechee—Bro. Shubel Russ, Delegate.

Rev. Ira Tracy being present was invited to sit in council as a corresponding member.

The Council was organized by choosing the Rev. Roswell Shurtleff, DD., moderator and Rev. Carey Russell, Scribe. Prayer by Moderator. Evidences were then laid before the Council exhibiting the invitation of the Chh. and society to Mr. Jno. K. Lord to become their pastor and teacher. His answer was also given in the affirmative. The Council then proceeded to an examination of the candidate in relation to his doctrinal and experimental knowledge of Divine subjects. After a satisfactory examination the council voted unanimously to proceed to the ordination of Mr. Lord as pastor of the church in this place.

Voted, that the several parts of the ordination exercises be performed as follows :

Rev. Mr. Watkins—Invocation and reading of the scriptures. Rev. Mr. Cook—Introductory prayer. Rev. Prest. Lord—Sermon. Rev. Mr. Goddard—Ordaining Prayer. Rev. Mr. Hazen—Charge to the Pastor. Rev. Mr. Russell—Right hand of Fellowship. Rev. Mr. Haddock—Address to the people. Rev. Mr. Wright—Concluding Prayer. Hymn and benediction by the Pastor.

Voted to adjourn till to-morrow morning at a quarter before ten, to meet at the White River hotel. Met according to adjournment. Then proceeded to the meeting-house and ordained Mr. John K. Lord Pastor of this church according to previous arrangements.

(Signed) ROSWELL SHURTLEFF, Moderator.
(Signed) CARY RUSSELL, Scribe.

Attest—A true copy of record.

CARY RUSSELL.

A true copy from the records of the Council.

Attest.

SAMUEL TRACY,

Clerk of the Church.

Dec. 8, 1846, at a called meeting, the church chose Samuel Tracy, agent on the part of the church, to execute a deed and bond of sale of the parsonage. July 3, 1847, Rev. Mr. Lord, having received an invitation to become pastor of the First Congregational church in Cincinnati, Ohio, requested the church to unite with him in calling a council. John Strong, Allen Hazen, and Samuel Tracy, were chosen to act with the pastor in calling a council, but the step taken by Mr. Lord met with great disfavor and evoked a spirited protest from the church. July 11, Samuel Tracy was chosen to present the case before the council, at which time the church adopted several resolutions expressive of regret that the pleasant relations which had existed for nearly six years be-

tween the pastor and the church and society, should, contrary to their wishes, be broken; and of their disapprobation of the practice of disturbing the pleasant and profitable relations between a pastor and his people, that he may occupy a new and untried field, and that, without consulting the wishes and opinion of those who are thus to be bereft of a pastor,—that it tends greatly to discourage those churches and parishes who take a moderate view of their own importance, and to encourage dissatisfaction and instability among those who think themselves (with or without reason) to be the important ones; and tends, also, to lead ministers of the gospel to think too much of the approbation of man to the neglect of the humble and faithful preaching of “Christ and his cross,” and gives great occasion to the enemies of religion to think and speak of pastors as mere hirelings, and leads all to think lightly of a settled ministry; that it was only in view of the unscriptural practice contemplated in the foregoing resolutions, and the urgency of the call at Cincinnati, that the church would not make an effort to prevent the dissolution of that connection which had hitherto so happily subsisted between them and their pastor. The council dismissed Mr. Lord, and his ministry at White River village terminated July 16, 1847.¹

February, 1848.—The church having enjoyed the labors of Mr. Josiah Merrill, for several Sabbaths, extended to him an invitation to be ordained as their pastor, which he accepted and was ordained March 1, 1848.

Nov. 1st, 1849.—A letter missive was received from sundry individuals at West Lebanon inviting attendance by pastor and delegate in council to assist in organizing a Congregational church in that place, and in the dedication of their meeting-house to Almighty God. Mr. John Strong was chosen delegate.

Nov. 18, 1849.—A letter missive from the First Congregational church in Lebanon, was received inviting us by our pastor and delegate to meet in council on the 21st inst. to advise and assist in the installation of Rev. C. H. Downs, as their pastor. Chose Br. Geo. Lyman, delegate.

June 15, 1847.—A letter missive from the church in W. Lebanon, N. H., was received inviting us to a council for the installation of Rev. Rufus Case. Br. John Strong was appointed delegate. (A. Bailey substituted for Mr. Strong.) (Should have been inserted elsewhere.)

Dec. 12, 1851.—Alvan Bailey was delegate to an *exparte* council called by a minority of the church in Hartland.

¹ Mr. Lord labored in Cincinnati with his native ardor and fidelity, and with great success, till, in the summer of 1849, the cholera terminated his ministry,—all too brief as it seemed to those who mourned his loss. But, in his own words,—“his record is on high.”

Samuel Tracy was delegate for the installation of Rev. Dr. Clement at Woodstock (1851).

Nov. 4, 1853—John Strong, Allen Hazen, Nathan Gillett, Alvin Bailey, and Samuel Tracy, were chosen a committee to consider and report a plan for providing a vestry.

March 30, 1854.—Dea. Samuel Tracy being about to leave town for Platteville, Wisconsin, himself, wife and daughter received dismissal and recommendation to any church where the providence of God might call them.

Rev. J. Merrill, the pastor, was chosen clerk of the church.¹

April 25, 1854—Bro. John Strong was a delegate to sit in council at West Hartford to advise with reference to the dismissal of Rev. Wm. Claggett. (Mr. Claggett was not dismissed until May, 1859.)

On Nov. 3d, 1854, Mr. Ora Wood was chosen deacon in place of Dea. Samuel Tracy who has gone to Wisconsin.

May 7th, 1854—Agreeable to a letter missive, Mr. Allen Hazen was appointed delegate to sit in council at Norwich North with reference to the dissolution of that church.

Sept. 19th, 1856—At a church meeting a committee was appointed to confer with the pastor with regard to a communication read by him to the congregation on the previous Sabbath requesting the church to unite with him in calling a council with reference to his dismissal. This committee was authorized to take measures to adjust some difficulties existing between the pastor and some disaffected individuals in the society.

Sept. 26th, 1856—It was voted that the church unite with the pastor in calling a mutual council to act with regard to his dismissal. The ecclesiastical council called on this occasion consisted as follows:—

Hanover—Rev. J. Richards, D.D., Pastor. Prof. S. G. Brown, Del.

Woodstock—Rev. J. Clement, D.D., Pastor. Benjamin S. Marsh, Del.

Quechee—Rev. Heman Rood, Pastor. Wm. L. Bragg, Del.

West Hartford—Julius Hazen, Del.

Sharon—Rev. John Adams, Pastor.

West Lebanon, N. H.—Rev. Rufus Case, Pastor. O. L. Stearns, Del.

Council was organized by the choice of Rev. H. Rood, Moderator. Rev. Jno. Adams, Scribe.

After consultation, the Council resolved: that in view of the inadequacy of the salary the pastoral relations existing between Mr. Merrill and the church should be dissolved."

The last entry made in the missing book was as follows:—

March 4, 1859—At a preparatory lecture, Mr. Edwin Goodell was chosen a delegate to sit in Council at West Hartford in reference to the dismissal of Rev. William Claggett.

¹ Mr. Tracy was clerk of the church from June, 1832, to March 30, 1854—twenty-one years and seven months; and deacon from Jan. 11, 1832, to March 30, 1854, a period of twenty-two years and three months.

The foregoing constitutes nearly everything of material interest found on the pages of the church record book commenced by Mr. Hazen with the exception of the names of all persons, infants and adults, baptized, and of those admitted to church membership from the date of Mr. Hazen's ordination to July 1st, 1860, during the ministry of Rev. B. F. Ray. These were copied in 1870, and, being the only authentic copies, it is deemed proper to use them in this connection with a view to their future preservation. It is probable that not more than forty of those whose names appear in the list of church members are now living.

INFANT BAPTISMS BY REV. AUSTIN HAZEN.

Names.	Date.	Names.	Date.
Alvin Wood	June 1812	Joel Dimock	Mch. 1817
Carlton Clark	" "	Joseph Wood Dimock	" "
Larnud Clark	" "	Calvin Dimock	" "
Mary Alexander King	July "	Bartlett Dimock	" "
Lucy King	" "	Sarah Dimock	" "
Azeeba King	" "	Henry Dimock	" "
Hopkins B. Pease	" "	Hannah Dimock	" "
Sawyer S. Stone	" "	George Dimock	" "
Emily B. Stone	" "	Wm. Sanford Hazen	July "
Siloh Dunklie	" "	Ebenr. Payson Dorr	" "
Mary Dunklie	" "	Mary Ann Stone	" "
Lucia Dunklie	" "	Erastus Feno	May "
Paschal Dunklie	" "	Sibbel Dimick Feno	" "
Thomas W. Pitkin	Sept. "	Sophia Dunham Feno	" "
Mary Pitkin	" "	Philip Dimick Feno	" "
Lucius Pitkin	" "	Clarissa Feno	" "
Persis Stone	" "	Hannah E. Hutchinson	Oct. "
Roswell Marsh	July 1813	Wm. Austin Hutchinson	" "
James Marsh	" "	Hazeah N. Penfield	" "
Percy Marsh	" "	Wealthy Wright	Mch. 1818
Louisa Marsh	" "	Eliza Wright	" "
Leonard Marsh	" "	Austin Hazen Wright	" "
Arabella Marsh	" "	Sylvester Edson Feno	June 1819
Emily Marsh	" "	Sophia Dana Hazen	Oct. 1820
Daniel Marsh	" "	Joseph Hazen	Dec. "
Rebecca Pitkin	" "	Chas. Chapman Marsh	May 1821
George Pitkin	" "	Levi Russell Marsh	" "
Joseph Tracy	Aug. 1814	Edward Warren Marsh	" "
Ezra Carter Tracy	" "	Benj. Franklin Marsh	" "
Myron Tracy	" "	Allen Hazen	May 1823
Warner Tracy	" "	Cynthia Bugbee	Mch. 1824
Ira Tracy	" "	Geo. Pease Bugbee	" "
Samuel Tracy	" "	Sarah Blake Lyman	Nov. 1823
Stephen Tracy	" "	Charles Blake Stone	July 1825
Elizabeth Harwood	Sept. "	Henry Morrill Stone	" "
Melinda Wood	" "	Emily Dora Hazen	May 1826
Hannah Lyman	" "	Jane Lyman	July "
Charles Gage	Mch. 1816	Mary Jane Lyman	" "
Samuel Augustus Gage	" "	Jonathan Bugbee	Aug. 1828
Eliza Pitkin	June "		
Ruth Ann Dorr	Nov. "	Total	82
Shellys	Sept. "		

List of persons admitted to the church from the beginning to the close of Rev. Austin Hazen's ministry, May 1812, to July 1st, 1828. In this table p, signifies admitted by profession: l, by letter; *, dead; †,

dismissed by letter; o, excommunicated; b, baptized; c, certificate of membership given; a, ordained.

Year.	Month.	Name.	Year.	Month.	Name.
1812	July,	p Percy Whitney †	1819	July	p Joseph Tracy †
"	Nov.	p Benjamin Clark, Jr †	"	Mch.	p Mrs. Brown †
1813	Mch.	p Mercy Strong †	"	May	l Wm. Hutchinson †
"	May	l Reuben Hazen †	1820	Sept.	p Ira Tracy, ordained
"	"	l Polly Bailey *	"	"	p Samuel Tracy †
1814	Mch.	p Judah Bailey *	1821	Mch.	p Roger Marsh *
"	April	l Abel Penfield †	"	"	p Mary Marsh † b *
"	June	p Jane Phelps †	1822	Sept.	l Abigail Field *
"	July	p Joseph Tracy *	"	"	p Mary Child b †
1815	Sept.	p Timothy Lester †	"	Nov.	p Sally Porter b *
"	Nov.	p Anna Gage	"	"	l Cynthia Bugbee
1816	Jan.	p Wm. Webster *	1823	May	p Stillman Simmons b
"	Mch.	p Mrs. Emily H. Shellys *	"	"	p Nancy Marsh b †
"	May	p Abigail Pitkin †	"	July	p Jerusha Wright b †
"	"	Abigail Bliss *	"	"	p Orpha Fox *
"	"	Marinda Hazen †	"	Sept.	p Nancy Hale
"	Sept.	l Nancy Dorr †	1824	Mch.	p Polly Wood
"	Oct.	l Samuel Weld †	"	"	p Rhoda Riggs b *
"	"	l Sally Weld †	"	May	p Sarah A. Weld †
"	Nov.	p Ruth Tracy *	1824	Nov.	l Mrs. Christopher Pease †
"	"	p Elizabeth Hutchinson *	1825	Mch.	l Mrs. Christina Leavitt *
"	"	p Lora Marsh †	"	"	Polly Smith *
"	"	p Lyman Marsh b *	"	"	Lucy Whitney †
"	"	p Miron Tracy † a	"	May	Abraham Marsh a
"	"	l Orpha Clark	1826	July	Eliza Russ †
1817	Jan.	p Erepta Marsh †	"	Sept.	George Lyman †
"	"	p Gratia Marsh † b	"	"	Stephen Tracy
"	"	p Olive Loomis †	"	"	Martha Pinneo
"	"	p Joel Dimock †	"	"	Clarissa Tracy b *
"	"	p Elizabeth Feno	"	"	Mary Strong b
"	"	p Amira Smith †	"	"	Harriet Brooks b †
1817	Jan.	p Ezekiel Evans *	"	"	Laura Brooks b †
"	May.	p Hannah Kibby *	1826	Sept.	Ruby Gillett b †
"	July	p Elihu Woodward †	"	"	Clementine Lyman b †
"	"	p Abigail Baker †	"	"	Lydia B. King b †
"	Oct.	p Susan Jennings † b	"	"	Nancy E. Douse †
"	"	p Mary Green *	"	Nov.	Harriet B. Porter b †
"	"	p Elizabeth Wright *	"	"	l Mary B. Lyman †
"	"	p Melinda Udall †	1827	July	l Harvey F. Leavitt † a
"	"	p Lucy Hall	"	"	l Minerva L. Leavitt *
1818	Nov.	p Ruth Pitkin *	1828	Feb'y	l Gershom Rice †
1819	Mch.	p Lucy Russ b	"	"	l Sarah Rice †
"	July	l Frances M. D. Hazen *	"	July	p Olive Russ b †

The two years following the dismissal of Mr. Merrill, preaching was supplied from Hanover, N. H., and by Rev. O. B. Hitchcock, Rev. L. R. B. Perkins, and Rev. E. T. Rowe, the two latter nearly a year each. Rev. B. F. Ray commenced his labors in November, 1859; was installed Feb. 7, 1860, and after a successful ministry of nearly eleven years was dismissed July 11, 1870. His salary at first was seven hundred dollars and the use of the parsonage, which was increased to twelve hundred some time after. He removed to New Ipswich, N. H., where he died January 7, 1872. His burial was in Hartford cemetery, at the request of his former parishioners, who erected a monument there as a token of their respect and affection.

On the 11th of September, 1871, the church and society voted to extend a call to Rev. Robert Southgate to become pastor, and offer him a yearly salary of one thousand dollars and the use of two rooms in the parsonage. Oct. 24, 1871, the offer was amended by offering, in addition to the above, a yearly vacation of four Sabbaths, and that Mr Southgate should preach two sermons on the Sabbath whenever requested to do it. This offer was accepted and Mr. Southgate was installed. His labors were terminated by his sudden death, while on a visit at Woodstock, Feb. 6, 1873, at the age of sixty-five.

The church was next supplied, for a year from Nov., 1873, by Rev. John Rogers. March 3, 1875 the church and society voted to give a call to Rev. S. Ingersoll Briant, with a salary of twelve hundred dollars and the use of the parsonage. Mr. Briant accepted the call and was installed pastor, May 20, 1875, in which relation he still continues, (1889.)

The parsonage was built in 1848, and the vestry in 1860. The first pipe-organ was put into the meeting-house by Phineas Fisher in 1885. It was built by a Mr. Phelps of Brookfield, Vt. In 1872, March 9th, the pew-holders voted to repair the interior of the meeting-house, putting in new pews, furnace, &c., and in addition the old organ was replaced by the one now in use, which cost \$1700. The old organ was sold to be placed in a Catholic church edifice in St. Albans. The cost of repairs, including carpet and cushions was \$5,575. The bell now in use is the fifth in number that has occupied the belfry, and may it be the last. A bell to be used for no other purpose than that of calling people to meeting at a permanently established, well-known hour, is quite as superfluous as a bell to call people to a public concert, or other secular entertainment. People who attend religious exercises should consult their time-pieces with the same degree of interest that is manifested by them regarding the hour fixed for opening places of amusement.

The total number of members admitted to the church since its organization, as appears of record, is as follows :

Number at the date of Mr. Hazen's ordination.....	85	
“ admitted during his pastorate.....	86	
“ “ “ ministry of Prof. Haddock.....	95	
“ “ “ “ of Mr. Lord.....	69	
“ “ “ “ of Mr. Merrill.....	38	
“ “ Nov. 1856 to Feb. 7, 1860.....	25	
“ “ to July 1st, during ministry of Mr. Ray.....	14	
“ “ between July 1, 1860 and Jan 1, 1887.....	248	
		660
Membership dissolved by death.....	222	
“ “ by letter.....	245	
“ “ withdrawal.....	5	
		472
Membership January 1st, 1887.....		188

The membership of the church at stated periods has been as follows: May 27, 1812,¹ 85; January 1, 1831, 91; Sept. 1, 1833, 56; Aug. 1, 1835, 59; Aug. 1, 1836, 65; Aug. 1, 1837, 60; Aug. 1, 1838, 57; Aug. 1, 1839, 56; Aug. 1, 1840, 58; Aug. 1, 1841, 61; Aug. 1, 1845, 128; Jan'y 1, 1858, 115; Jan. 1, 1870, 181; Jan 1, 1887, 188.

The number of baptisms between Jan. 6, 1859 and Jan. 1, 1887, is 78. For further statistical facts see record book in the hands of the clerk, Rev. Mr. Briant. The deacons of the church since its organization are as follows: In office in 1812, Jonathan Whitney; appointed Jan'y 4, 1816, Paul Pitkin, Judah Bailey; Jan'y 11, 1832, Samuel Tracy, William Gillett; May, 1845, Nathan Gillett; Nov. 5, 1854, Ora Wood.

WEST HARTFORD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

From the first settlement of the town until 1828, the religious life of the town flowed in a smooth channel. The Centre church and the church at Dothan were associated until 1805 with Dartmouth College. A rearrangement, under the modern impulse to forsake the hills, and abide in the valleys, or business centres, was in progress from 1828 to the date of the dissolution of the Dothan church in August, 1847. The church at Dothan was the parent of the church at West Hartford. At a meeting of the church at Dothan, May 2d, 1830, the following petition was presented by David Ingraham, Elder:—

“To the pastor and church and society, called Dothan Society, in Hartford, greeting:

We whose names are underwritten being providentially situated at an inconvenient distance to attend generally the meetings of the church to which we belong, and in a neighborhood which has of late formed a religious society for the purpose of supporting the preaching of the gospel, and as some of our neighbors who are members of other churches agree with us on the expediency of forming a visible church in the society, known by the name of West Hartford, present our request for letters of recommendation to a council which may be called for the express purpose of forming a church in the above named society, and until said church shall be formed wish not to consider our relation removed.

N. B.: It is understood that we expect to be in fellowship with the orthodox churches in the neighborhood, and hope to be established by voice of a council already appointed for that purpose.”

¹ During the pastorate of Mr. Hazen, a period of seventeen years, eighty-six persons united with his church. During that time he baptized eighty-two persons. He recorded the date of the death of fifty persons who were members of his church at the date of his ordination in 1812, and of about twenty-five of those admitted to his church during his ministrations. Therefore the number of living resident and non-resident members of his church at the date of his dismissal in 1829, was ninety-six, provided that his record of the whole number of decedents was correct.

The petition was dated "West Hartford, April 29, 1830," and was signed by David Ingraham, Truman Newton, Burpee Prouty, Zavan Hazen, David Wilson, Polly Wilson, Abigail Hazen, Sophia Ingraham, Rebecca Smith, Daniel Newton, Sabra Newton, Rachel Burton, Eunice Newton, Abigail Savage, Lucius Hazen, and David Hazen.

On receiving this petition, the church appointed, as a committee to confer with the petitioners, Brothers Solomon Hazen and Asahel Dutton. May 8th, the committee reported their conference with the petitioners, and recommended that their petition be granted. Whereupon the church voted to give their consent, etc. Subsequently the church at Dothan granted letters of recommendation to the church in West Hartford to the following named persons: Reuben Hazen, Alandrus Ingraham, Elijah Hazen and wife, Luna Dutton, Carlton D. Hazen and wife, Deborah Hazen, Norman Hazen, Dea. Julius Hazen, Solomon Crandall, Hannah D. Hazen, Avice Prouty, Dea. John Fuller and wife, Harper T. Savage and wife, Mrs. Abigail H. Dutton, and others.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Congregational Society in West Hartford was organized January 29th, 1829. The first meeting was held in the little brick school-house in this village on the above date. Dr. David Ingraham was chosen moderator; Phineas Parkhurst, clerk and treasurer; Zavan Hazen, collector; and David Hazen, Harvey Noble, and Joel Dimmick, prudential committee.

The constitution then ordained and established was then signed by the following persons:—

Elijah H. Burton,	Elisha Hazen,	Hiram Parkhurst.
Thomas Crandall,	Levi Hazen,	Phineas Parkhurst,
Calvin Dimmick,	Lucius Hazen.	Cadwell Phelps,
Chauncey Dimmick,	Lyman Hazen,	Morris Phelps.
Joel Dimmick,	Reuben Hazen,	John Pinks,
Oren Dimmick,	Reuben Noble Hazen,	Burpee Prouty,
Samuel B. Dimmick, ¹	Stillman Hazen,	John Reddington,
James Dunn,	Zavan Hazen,	Wm. A. Simonds,
Jason Downer,	Abel Howard,	Ira Tenney,
John Downer,	Eliphaz Hunt,	James Wade,
Stephen S. Downer,	David Ingraham,	Asa Whitcomb, Jr.,
James Gage,	Baxter B. Newton,	Willard White.
Dan Hazen,	Truman Newton,	Noadiah White.
David Hazen,	Harvey Noble.	Thomas Whitney,
		David Wilson.

Prior to the formation of this society many of the people in this section attended religious meetings at the Centre of the town. Others attended the meetings which were held by the Baptists, in the house of Col. Joel Marsh, at West Hartford, and in the brick school house. Con-

¹ Mr. S. B. Dimmick is the only surviving member who signed the constitution.

verts to the Baptist faith were baptized in the river near where the old hotel now stands. A Mr. Martin, who was a Christian minister, preached here a few times about 1819. There is a blank in the records of this society from January 7th, 1833, to January, 1838. During this interim a meeting-house was built in 1832. The cost of this house, the sale of pews, the registration of the pew-holders; in a word, all the business transactions of the society during those five years, are matters of doubt and uncertainty, owing to the culpable negligence of the clerks, Dr. Ira Tenney and W. L. Bragg.

The church was organized June 3d, 1830. In pursuance of letters missive from a committee at West Hartford, who were members of Congregational churches in other parts of the town of Hartford, an ecclesiastical council convened in the house of Dr. David Ingraham, in that village, consisting of the following pastors and delegates, viz:—

North Church, in Norwich—Rev. S. Goddard, pastor, and J. Emerson, delegate.

North Church, in Hartford—Rev. Austin Hazen, pastor; A. Dutton, delegate.

Sharon—Rev. Samuel Bascom, pastor; Samuel Steele, delegate.

Pomfret—Dea. David Dana, delegate.

Royalton—Rev. A. C. Washburn, pastor; George Rix, delegate.

Council was organized with Rev. S. Goddard, moderator; and Rev. A. C. Washburn, scribe. After proceeding to business, there appeared Gershom Rice and Roger Marsh, as delegates from the church at White River village. After long and serious deliberation, the council resolved to form a church to be called "The Congregational Church of West Hartford."

The following order of exercises was adopted: Sermon, Rev. A. C. Washburn; fellowship of the churches, Rev. S. Goddard. The public exercises were then proceeded with. The sermon by Mr. Washburn was founded on 1. Thess. 2: 11, 12: "And ye know how we exhorted and comforted and charged every one of you as a father his children, etc."

The following persons were then organized into a church, all of them being recommended to the council from other churches, viz: David Ingraham, Truman Newton, Burpee Prouty, Zavan Hazen, David Wilson, Polly Wilson, Eunice Newton, Lucius Hazen, Abigail Hazen, Sophia Ingraham, Rebecca Smith, Daniel Newton, Sabra Newton, Rachel Burton, Abigail Savage, David Hazen, from the North church at Dothan; with two from the church at the Centre of the town, making a total of eighteen members. During the year 1830, the membership of the church was increased to thirty-seven, of whom six only were by profession.

Before the meeting-house was built, religious meetings were held in the brick school-house by the Congregationalists, and in the house of Joel Marsh by the Baptists. Rev. A. C. Washburn was the first preacher employed by the Congregational Society. He preached often during the years 1828-29. Rev. Joseph White was the second acting pastor. His ministrations extended to January 1st, 1833. Much religious prosperity attended his labors. In a little more than one year sixty-seven united with the church—fifty-five by profession. From January, 1833, to May, 1836, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Samuel Bascom of Sharon, Rev. Joseph White and others. Rev. R. A. Watkins was acting pastor from May 27, 1836, to January 12, 1845. During his ministry in 1842, there were large accessions to the church. The next supply was Rev. Samuel M. Stone, who preached from May 16, 1845, to August, 1846.¹

Rev. William Claggett, who was the first and only pastor of this church, came with his family in December, 1846. He was installed January 31, 1849. The record of the council is as follows, viz :

“Pursuant to letters missive from the Congregational church in West Hartford, an Ecclesiastical council convened at that place at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose, if thought proper, to assist in the installation of Rev. Wm. Claggett, as their pastor. The Council consisted of the following pastors and churches :

Pomfret, Rev. Elihu Smith, acting pastor; White River village, Rev. Josiah Merrill, pastor; Br. John Strong, delegate; Norwich, north, Rev. E. B. Emerson, pastor; Dea. Samuel Goddard, delegate; Quechee, Rev. John Dudley, acting pastor; Dea. Solomon Crandall, delegate; Sharon, Dea. Timothy Marsh, delegate.

Rev. Nelson Barbour, agent for the American Prot. Society, Rev. John Adams and Rev. J. Richards, D. D., were present. After an investigation, the council voted to proceed with the installation. The parts were then arranged as follows :

Invocation and reading Scriptures, Rev. E. B. Emerson; introductory prayer, Rev. John Adams; sermon, Rev. J. Richards, D. D.; installing prayer, Rev. Nelson Barbour; charge to the pastor, Rev. Elihu Smith; address to the people, Rev. John Dudley; fellowship of the churches, Rev. Josiah Merrill; concluding prayer, Rev. E. B. Emerson; benediction by the pastor, Rev. Wm. Claggett.²

The council then adjourned to meet at the house of the pastor-elect on the following morning.

Jan. 31st, Council met as per adjournment, and voted to proceed to

¹ Mr. Stone met with a fatal accident in August, 1846. While on his way to Hanover, N. H., to attend commencement exercises, he was thrown from his carriage and his right leg was broken. From this accident he soon after died.

² Mr. Claggett was dismissed in May, 1859. He died in Washington, N. H., August 1st, 1870.

the meeting-house and engage in the services, which were performed according to the arrangement.

ELIHU SMITH, Moderator.

JOHN DUDLEY, Scribe.

Attest, LUCIUS HAZEN, Clerk of Church and Society.

Rev. James B. Gilbert supplied the pulpit from June 1st to September 1st, 1859. He was succeeded by his brother, N. P. Gilbert, who preached from October 16th, 1859, to Feb. 12th, 1860. From this last date until the arrival of Rev. Horace Wellington, the society was supplied by Rev. Heman Rood. Rev. Horace Wellington commenced his labors in November, 1860, and continued until January 31st, 1869. From Jan. 31st to April 4th, 1869, the church was supplied by Prof. Henry C. Parker of Dartmouth College, who also preached several times subsequently during the following five months. Prof. Parker was very much liked. To a fine physique, he added a gracefulness of manner, a pleasing address, deep learning, unquestionable piety, and a fervent, earnest delivery.

Mr. Parker was succeeded by Messrs. Pierson and Frary, of Andover Theological Seminary; Profs. Noyes and Packard of Dartmouth College; Rev. Geo. E. Byington; Rev. Dr. Clement of Norwich, and Rev. Mr. Smith of Hanover Centre, till Sept. 19th, 1869. Rev. Asa Hemmenway, formerly connected with the Siam mission, and late of Mooers, N. Y., commenced his ministry in this parish, Sept. 18th, 1869, and remained until January 1st, 1871. The pulpit was next supplied by Rev. Bezaleel Smith, from April 9th, 1871, to January 1st, 1878. Mr. Smith was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Newport, July 14th, 1878. He preached until Feb., 1880. Rev. Robert D. Miller commenced his labors Feb., 1880, and continued until 1885. Rev. S. L. Vincent, the present acting pastor, began his labors May 1st, 1885. Dismissed in 1887.

RECAPITULATION—PASTORS AND ACTING PASTORS.

*Rev. Azel Washburn, A. P.	1828.	Jan.	1831.
Rev. Joseph White, A. P.	1831.	Jan.	1833.
*Rev. Samuel Bascom, A. P.	July	Jan.	1836.
*Rev. R. A. Watkins, A. P.	May	July	1845.
*Rev. Samuel M. Stone, A. P.	May	July	1846.
*Rev. Wm. Claggett, Pastor	Dec.	May	1859.
Rev. James R. Gilbert, A. P.	May	Oct.	1859.
*Rev. Nath. P. Gilbert, A. P.	Oct.	Feb.	1860.
Rev. Heman Rood, A. P.	Feb.	Nov.	1860.
Rev. Horace Wellington, A. P.	Nov.	Jan.	1869.
Rev. A. Hemmenway, A. P.	Sept.	Jan.	1871.
Rev. Bezaleel Smith, A. P.	Apr. 9, 1871.	Jan. 1,	1878.
Rev. Frederick Newport, A. P.	July 14, 1878.	Feb.	1880.
Rev. R. D. Miller, A. P.	Feb.	Apr.	1885.
Rev. S. L. Vincent, A. P.	May 1, 1885.	Apr. 25,	1888.

*Known to have deceased.

There have been fewer cases of discipline and excommunication in the West Hartford Congregational church than in the churches in other parts of the town. Four cases only of excommunication have occurred during a period of fifty-five years.¹ All of these were caused by a withdrawal of the members, from the watch and care of the church, this being the only misdemeanor charged against them. One of this number was afterwards reinstated, and received a letter to the church at White River village.

February 3d, 1861, the members of the church assented to a newly framed confession. The fourth clause of the confession is here quoted as it shows to what a deplorable condition a church, or a community may be brought by the evil disposition and habits of a few individuals, including both professors and non-professors of religion. The fourth clause of the confession is as follows :

“ We acknowledge to a great delinquency throughout this church in respect to christian conduct and example, whereby the cause of Christ has been much dishonored. We acknowledge the obligation upon us as professed christians to seek the purity and honor of the church to which we belong. And while there have been, and are still, to some extent, evils among us which dishonor the christian name, such as *an undue license of the tongue*,² attendance upon balls and dancing-parties, and a lack of christian integrity in business engagements, we disclaim all sympathy with such evils, and acknowledge our obligation and intention to seek to have them removed from the church for the honor of Christ and the christian name.”

DEACONS OF THE CHURCH.

*David Ingraham.....	June 1830.....	Mar. 1835.
*Burpee Prouty.....	June 1830.....	Feb. 1849.
Solomon Crandall.....	Feb. 1835.....	Aug. 1840.
Constance Sheppard.....	Jan. 1836.....	Mar. 1840.
*John Fuller.....	July 1841.....	Sept. 1861.
Harper T. Savage.....	Aug. 1845.....	Oct. 1856.
*Silas Ingraham.....	Jan. 1860.....	Mar. 1865.
Carlton D. Hazen.....	Jan. 1860.....	Jan. 1870.
Sherburn D. Hutchins.....	Apr. 1865.....	Apr. 1867.
*Franklin S. Hazen.....	Feb. 1870.....	1879.
John H. Hazen.....	Feb. 1870.....	1887.
Geo. T. Hazen.....	May. 1882.....	..

* Dead.

¹ The members of the church referred to were Noah Dutton, Enos Newton, Laura Ann (nee Dutton) Newton, and Charles H. Thurston. In 1843, the first three became “ Second Adventists,” but failing in their expectation to “ go up,” at the time designated by Miller, their prophet, they renounced the church, and turned to the “ world.” C. H. Thurston was cut off from the church March 29th, 1866. After a full confession made Feb. 17th, 1875, he was restored. Feb. 29th he was recommended to the White River village church.

² “ The censorious cultivate the forms of religion that they may more freely indulge in the only pleasure of their lives—that of calumniating those who to their other feelings add not the sin of hypocrisy.”—Colton. The most ridiculous deriders of piety, and the most bloodthirsty pirate upon the high seas, are white souled and harmless as doves in comparison with the man or woman, who play the infernal roles of tale-bearers and scandal mongers against their neighbors. This class of humanity are a deadly bane to society at large, and an incubus upon the churches which they bring into contempt and decay.

The clerks of the church and society are not all named in the records. The list of clerks of the church since June, 1833, are as follows:

Samuel Dutton, Jr., June 1833—Feb. 1835; Rev. Samuel Bascom, Feb. 1835—Feb. 1836; Solomon Crandall, Feb. 1836—May 1836, and Jan'y 1845—May 1845; Randall A. Watkins, May 1836—Jan'y 1845; Samuel M. Stone, May 1846—Aug. 1845; Lucius Hazen, Aug. 1846—May 1854; James B. Gilbert, May 1859—Oct. 1859; N. P. Gilbert, Oct. 1859—Feb. 1860; Loren B. Dudley, Feb. 1860—Nov. 1861; Carlton D. Hazen, Nov. 1861—Feb. 1870; Henry H. Hayes, (present clerk) Feb. 12, 1870—1889.

The whole number connected with the church since its organization is 303. The statistics of the church in January, 1885 were as follows: Organization of the church, 1830: Minister, Rev. Robert D. Miller, A. P.; church members, 21 males, 48 females. Total, 69; Sabbath-school scholars, 50; families, 38; benevolent contributions, \$30; house expenditures, \$400.

In 1860, the meeting-house underwent thorough repairs. The pews were changed, the gallery was lowered a few feet, the walls were papered and the floors were carpeted. A new pulpit was built, and nice lamps were affixed to this and to the walls of the house. Nearly the whole expense of the repairs was defrayed by the Ladies' Sewing Society of this parish, and the work was superintended by Messrs. Alvan and Samuel B. Tucker. The late Abner Fuller, bequeathed to this society the sum of \$400, the interest of which was to be used for the support of preaching. The late Thaddeus Dutton was constituted executor of the will. March 24th, 1870, after much disagreement, the society appointed Bartlett Dimmick trustee of the fund. Later the fund was invested in a parsonage, which was the first the society ever owned.

In 1884, the Congregational society expended about \$1200 in making improvements within and without their meeting-house. The pews, pulpit and gallery for the choir, were constructed anew. The gallery was placed in the corner of the house to the left of the pulpit and facing the pews. New carpets were laid, new windows and blinds substituted for the old, new pulpit furniture and new heating apparatus supplied, and the walls handsomely kalcomined. The new stoves were the gift of Mr. Carlos Hazen, of Lowell, Mass., a native of West Hartford. The pulpit furniture was contributed by the ladies of the parish.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MINISTERS.

In consideration of the limited salary offered and paid by this society, it has been fortunate in obtaining many ministers of marked ability, and none, with one or two exceptions, who have not labored acceptably and successfully in the vineyard of the Lord.

Rev. Randall A. Watkins, the first settled minister, was a man of eccentric character. He was however a deep thinker, and a profound theologian. He had none of those prepossessing ways that mark the popular preacher. His sermons were purely doctrinal, and he dealt ponderous blows against the bulwarks of satan. He preached without gesticulation, and in nasal tones, and on summer days, the most wakeful members of his congregation became a trifle drowsy, when the good preacher reached the "fifthly" of the fifth division of his sermon. Mr. Watkins was an inveterate smoker, and the *weed* being very offensive to Mrs. Watkins, she arranged the matter to their mutual comfort and satisfaction by having a hole cut through the fireboard, into which he put his pipe, and the noxious fumes went up the chimney. Several years after he left West Hartford, Mr. Watkins removed with his daughter Elizabeth, near Chicago, Ill., where in 1870, he died in a state of wretchedness, filth and destitution, to which he had voluntarily abandoned himself, and subjected his daughter. An account of the matter first appeared in the Chicago papers, which was copied by the press all over the country.

Rev. Horace Wellington, who was acting pastor from 1860 to 1869, was an able preacher, and during his ministry large accessions were made to the church. He was not, however, one of those men who attract by personal magnetism, and win friendly regard by deeds of loving kindness. He cultivated acquaintances with but a few of his parishioners. Had he been as attentive to all the sheep of his flock, as he was to a *few cossets*, his services would have been generally more profitable to the flock, and quite as acceptable to the Great Shepherd.

Rev. A. Hemmenway was a very popular man with all classes of his parishioners, especially with the poor. From the time he began his labors he brought many people out to meeting who had seldom, if ever before, attended religious services. He acted the part of a Christian gentleman, and won love and respect by being deserving of both. He passed much of his time among his parishioners, ingratiated himself into their favor by a uniform expression of kindly interest, and made himself beloved and welcomed by every one. Consequently, he was successful in his endeavors to promote the Master's cause. "*Ubi mel, ibi apes.*" Where there is a pleasing attraction there will be no want of followers.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY IN QUECHEE VILLAGE.¹

A Congregational society was formed in Quechee Village January 7th, 1830, under the title of "The First Congregational Society in Quechee Village," at which time a constitution was adopted, and officers chosen. The articles of association were then signed by

Benjamin Abbott,	Daniel Marsh,	James Russell,
James Boyd,	Hammon Marsh,	Sanford Sessions,
Ethan Burnap,	Levi H. Marsh,	James Snow,
Thomas Carter,	Leonard Marsh,	Martin Smith,
O. C. Currier,	John Porter,	Andrew Tracy,
Johua Dewey,	Elihu Ransom,	George Udall,
Jacob Dimmick,	Shubel Russ,	Elihu Woodward, Jr.
David Elmer.		

MEETING-HOUSE SOCIETIES.

An association was formed in Quechee Village, November 5th, 1832, under the title of the "Quechee Village Meeting-house Society," for the purpose of building a meeting-house for the Congregational Church and society in that village. The third article of the by-laws reads as follows: "The meeting-house shall be at least sixty feet long by forty-four feet wide exclusive of the portico—shall contain at least sixty slips, and shall be finished in the year 1833." Article 7th says: "Whereas unhappy differences arise from the collision of different religious sects and unhappy effects result from preaching different and contradictory doctrines in the same place—the meeting-house of this society shall be exclusively for the use and occupancy of one denomination of Christians, to wit—the Congregationalists—those Congregationalists namely who are now usually called the 'Orthodox,' and sometimes 'Calvinists.'"

The articles of association or by-laws were signed by the following named persons:—Leonard Marsh, George Udall, Andrew Tracy, Shubel Russ, Lucy Russ, Elizabeth Foster, Thomas Carter, John Lovering, John Porter, Levi H. Marsh, Elihu Woodward, Jr., Joseph Marsh, David Smith, Evarista Jennings, John B. Bliss, Elihu Ransom, Consider Alexander, 2d, Thomas Alexander, Christopher Pease, Joseph Shallies, R. Densmore, Rufus Barron, Hammona Marsh, Joseph Sleeper, David Elmer, Justus Gillett, Freegrace Leavitt, James Gage, Adino Udall, Jesse F. Jennings, Wm. Maxham, M. I. U. Roswell Marsh, A. Lumbard.

At the first annual meeting of the society held in the house of Wm. Maxham, October 31, 1834, the following named officers were elected:—President, Shubel Russ; Secretary, Leonard Marsh; Treasurer, E.

¹The records of this society are missing. The above is all that I have been able to find.

Woodward; Collector, Levi H. Marsh; Prudential Committee, L. H. Marsh, George Udall, and Shubel Russ.

The meeting-house erected by this society in 1833, is the building now used for a school house. The records concerning the dedication of the meeting-house, the cost of its construction, and the amount of the fund donated to the society by Daniel Marsh, are not to be found. The Meeting-house Society went out of existence in 1844, about the time of the erection of a meeting-house in Quechee Village by the Christian Society. The clerks of the society were: Leonard Marsh, Daniel Marsh, F. K. Nichols, Levi H. Marsh, and Jacob Dimick. At the annual meeting held January 14, 1813, John Porter was chosen "to procure a deed of the land the meeting-house stands on, and to ascertain the situation of the Marsh fund." The last record made in the society's book of records, reads as follows: "November, 1844. A meeting was legally warned, but no one took interest enough to attend *and all went overboard!*"

J. DIMICK, Sec'y.

THE SECOND MEETING-HOUSE SOCIETY.

The second society, entitled the Quechee Village Meeting-house Society, was organized October 31st, 1871, for the purpose of building a meeting-house in Quechee village, or vicinity. As early as August 14, 1871, a subscription amounting to \$7270, had been secured for this purpose. The subscription list contained sixty-three names, among which was that of Hon. Frederick Billings of Woodstock. Prior to effecting a permanent organization, a meeting was held Oct. 12, 1871, for the appointment of a committee of three to draft a constitution and by-laws, and a committee to choose a location for said meeting-house. The first named committee consisted of W. S. Carter, O. F. Barron and John Porter. The locating committee were A. G. Dewey, J. C. Parker, John Porter and O. F. Barron. At the second meeting, Oct. 25, 1871, the constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed by those in attendance. The purposes of the society are expressed in the preamble to the constitution, viz:—

First—To procure a suitable lot of ground in or near Quechee village.

Second—To build thereon a meeting-house for the public and social worship of God.

Third—To use and employ said house for said purposes, according to the first section of an act entitled "An act for the support of the gospel," passed Oct 26, 1797.

The signers to the constitution at this meeting were as follows:—

A. G. Dewey,	H. P. Taylor,	Orman B. Head,
S. J. Merrill,	G. D. Eastman,	Frank S. Hewitt,
H. E. Gilson,	Jas. H. Tracy,	Chas. Tinkham,
Wm. L. Bragg,	Oliver D. Tewksbury,	Albert Smith,
Wm. Lindsey,	L. H. Cady,	Chas. H. Shattuck,
T. C. Slayton,	Jacob Dimick,	S. P. Buckman,
U. H. Church,	N. S. Shallies,	Asa Russ.
Clark Newton,	Jos. C. Aikens,	John L. Coolidge,
L. M. Benson,	E. P. Lamphire,	Thos. S. Carter,
D. L. Cushing,	E. F. Sisco,	Channing Williams,
Wm. S. Carter,	Ormon W. Wood,	Wm. S. Dewey,
J. C. Parker,	Jno. C. Head,	H. O. Stephens,
P. M. Anderson,	Wm. Wallis,	N. S. Holt,
Urial Spalding,	J. C. Morse,	Eugene Church,
G. W. Fogg,	F. A. Sumer,	Scott Tinkham,
Chas. R. Whitman,	Chas. H. Gardner,	Frank Saxie,
Henry Safford,	Jesse S. Gardner,	C. W. Cowen,
Lucius Morse,	John Porter,	J. W. Parker,
Willie C. Bliss;	John T. Sisco,	Chas. A. Sperry,
Albourne Lull,	Nathan Harlow,	Benj. Carpenter.

The first annual meeting was held Oct. 31, 1871, at which time John Porter was elected president, and D. L. Cushing secretary of the society. A committee of three, consisting of Charles R. Whitman, Urial Spalding and U. M. Church, was appointed by the president to present the names of three members to act as a prudential and building committee for the year ensuing. On the 7th of November following, the election of officers was completed by the choice of W. S. Dewey as treasurer, and Chas. R. Whitman, collector. A building committee was then chosen, consisting of J. C. Parker, D. L. Cushing, and U. M. Church. The society voted to locate the meeting-house on what was known as the "Russ place,"¹ owned by W. S. Carter, and then occupied by John Hart and E. F. Sisco.

At a meeting held Nov. 21, 1871, the building committee were instructed to employ Mr. T. W. Silloway, of Boston, as architect. The meeting-house was completed and dedicated on Thursday, May 23, 1873. The dedicatory exercises were conducted by Rev. Jonathan Clement, D. D., assisted by Rev. Wm. Sewall, of Lebanon, N. H., and Rev. B. Smith, of West Hartford.

Pursuant to notice given on dedication day, a meeting of the society was held in the meeting-house May 24, 1873, J. C. Parker presiding. On motion of Mr. James H. Platt, the pews were sold at auction to the highest bidders. Fifty-seven of the sixty-two pews in the house were thus sold, the amount realized being \$1393. The sale was made for a fractional part of the year, terminating December 31, 1871.

¹ This meeting-house occupies the site on which for many years stood a brewery or distillery.

Dec. 31st, 1873, the society decided to build a parsonage,¹ and chose for a building committee Messrs. W. L. Bragg, J. C. Parker, D. L. Cushing, and Sylvester Merrill. Dec. 20, 1879, John F. Sisco was elected clerk of the society, which office he has continuously held to the present time (1889).

At the annual meeting of the society Dec. 25, 1886, the following named officers were elected: President, Henry Safford; committee, L. H. Cady, C. R. Whitman, and E. W. Church; treasurer, F. S. Hewitt; secretary, J. F. Sisco; collector, H. O. Stephens. At the annual sale of pews, Jan. 1, 1887, forty-five in number, the sum realized was \$1184.50. The salary of the pastor was fixed at \$800, with free use of the parsonage, and an annual vacation of four weeks, at the time Rev. N. F. Carter was engaged to preach. This is equivalent to a monied salary of \$1000.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN QUECHEE VILLAGE.

The first Congregational church in Quechee village was organized Jan. 13, 1831. The records of this church open as follows:

“Hartford, Quechee Village, December 23, 1830.”

To take into consideration the expedience, and, if judged expedient to form a church in this place, a council by letters missive were convened this day at the house of widow Marsh, consisting of:

Samuel Goddard, Pastor, Thomas Hazen, Del., Norwich, Vt.

Austin Hazen, Pastor, Daniel Hazen, Del., Dothan (Hartford.)

Daniel Dana, Del., from Woodstock.

Samuel Delano, Pastor, Seth Tinkham, Del., Hartland.

Joseph Marsh, Pastor, Peter Abbott Del., Pomfret.

Samuel Goddard was chosen Moderator and Joseph Marsh Scribe. Meeting was opened with prayer by the moderator. The brethren who were expected to be embraced in said church not all being present, a committee of three, viz: Samuel Goddard, Austin Hazen and Samuel Delano, were appointed to confer with them, and the council adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.”

December 24th, the council met as per adjournment, at the house of Ethan Burnap, when it was deemed advisable to postpone proceedings, to give time for further preparations. The council therefore adjourned to January 13, 1831. On the day appointed the council convened at the house of widow Marsh. Rev. John Richards, pastor of the church in Woodstock, was present. After hearing a report of what had been done since the adjournment, and of the state of things at the present time, and all inquiries having been satisfactorily answered by Rev. Mr. Stone, the council then examined the articles of faith and covenant proposed to be adopted, and finding them satisfactory, voted, unaniously, to proceed in the formation of a church with such individuals as were ready to be received. After addressing the throne of grace by the moderator, a church was then formed consisting of the following named persons:

¹ The parsonage is located on the site formerly occupied by the store of Barron & Ransom, merchants.

By letter—Zenas Darling, Benjamin Abbott, Dorcas Abbott, Olive Russ, Rebecca Pease and Susan Jenning.

By profession—Elihu Ransom, Elihu Woodward, Jr., Esther Page and Mariah Woodward.

The first communion was administered, February 6, 1831, by Rev. J. F. Stone, who was the first acting pastor. On this occasion, the following named persons joined the church, viz: Percy Marsh, Jane Randall, Gratia Marsh, Mary Pitkin, Erepta Marsh, Emily Marsh, Molly Sessions and Hannah Pease.¹

OF MINISTERS.

I shall quote, verbatim, the records made by the clerks of the church concerning ministers, from the organization of the church to the installation of the Rev. N. F. Carter.

“1830, *1st Sunday in Feb.*—Rev. John P. Stone, commenced preaching and continued his labors for one year.

1831, *August.*—Mr. Goddard preached three or five Sabbaths. About the first of September, this year, Rev. Joseph Marsh commenced preaching and continued for six months.

1832, *March.*—Rev. Mr. Marsh preached three Sabbaths. June and July Mr. Goddard of Norwich preached three Sabbaths. September 3d, Rev. Mr. Shurtleff of Hanover, commenced preaching, and preached seventeen Sabbaths.

1833.—We were supplied by Mr. Shurtleff through the year.

1834, *Feb. 6.*—At a meeting of the church holden at the dwelling house of E. Burnap, the church voted that they should be highly gratified if the labors of Rev. Harvey Leavitt can be obtained. Also voted that a committee of two be appointed to join the committee of the Congregational society, and the committee of the Meeting-House Society and unitedly give Mr. Leavitt a call, &c. (This proved unsuccessful.)

1834.—*In October*, Mr. Shurtleff discontinued preaching. In November, Rev. Mr. Taylor, preached three Sabbaths.

1835.—A protracted meeting was held for eight days in succession, carried on by neighboring ministers. (thirty-four persons were added to the church.) April 12, Mr. Wood (Rev. Luke) commenced preaching here and preached five Sabbaths, then returned home.

June 30, 1835.—At a meeting of the Congregational church of Quechy Village, holden at the Meeting house,—Voted, that we invite Rev. Luke Wood, of Killingworth, Conn., to settle with us in the Gospel Ministry, as our Pastor & Teacher. Voted that we will give Mr. Wood Three hundred dollars per year, provided the Congregational Society in this place concur in the above votes. Voted that the Moderator, & Mr. Shubel Russ (clerk) apply in behalf of the Church of the V. D. M. Society for one hundred dollars to aid in supporting Rev. Luke Wood the ensuing year. as our Pastor and Teacher.

August 26, 1835.—After mature deliberation Rev. Luke Wood concluded to accept the invitation of the church and people of Quechy

¹ December 14, 1830, the Congregational church of White River village passed the following vote:—“That the following persons, viz: Elihu Woodward, Mary Pitkin, Lucy Russ, Olive Russ, Rebecca Pease, Susan Jennings, Erepta Marsh, Percy Marsh, Gratia Marsh and Mary Childs, be permitted to unite with the contemplated church, whenever formed, in Quechee village, and that when so united they be considered as dismissed from our particular connection.”

Village, and this day he was installed to the pastoral care of said church and people, by a convocation of ministers convened for that purpose.

May 15, 1837.—On the ground that his salary was inadequate to a support, the Rev. Luke Wood was regularly dismissed from his pastoral relation to the church and society in this place. In September, Rev. L. Bliss, commenced preaching as stated supply, and continued to supply until December, 1839.

1840.—Rev. Thompson Bird supplied us for about three months. In May—Rev. Job Cushman commenced preaching and continued until March 1841. 1841,—2d Sabbath,—Sewall Paine commenced preaching. 1842, March or April, discontinued.

1842, April 28.—Rev. George Butterfield commenced preaching and closed his labors Jan'y 1st, 1845, when Rev. Abram Jackson commenced preaching and preached twelve Sabbaths.

1845, Apr. 5th.—Rev. Jno. Dudley, commenced preaching and ministered to this church for the space of five years, when, having an invitation to labor with the church at Danville, he felt it to be his duty to accept, and left us in the Spring of 1850.

2d Sabbath in June 1850, Rev. Abram Jackson resumed labors among us and served the church as a stated supply until the fall of 1852. Rev. Heman Rood commenced preaching as stated supply the third Sabbath of January 1853, and left April 1st, 1858.—Rev. Mr. Haddock, of Lebanon, N. H., commenced preaching in the Spring of 1858.

1861.—Rev. Prof. Charles B. Haddock's ministry here was terminated by sudden death early in January. While stated supply here his residence was in West Lebanon, N. H. Rev. Prof. S. G. Brown, of Dartmouth College, supplied from the time of Prof. Haddock's death till the last of July, 1861. Rev. Royal Parkinson began to minister, as stated supply, Aug. 1st, 1861, and continued until March, 1863. Rev. Prof. Aiken (Dart. Col.), succeeded Mr. Parkinson, and preached till August or Sept., 1863, when Mr. Wm. Bacon came. Mr. Bacon left for Shoreham Jan'y 1, 1864, at which time Prof. Aiken again commenced preaching and supplied the pulpit until about April 1st, 1865.

On the 12th of June, 1866, the church and society united in inviting Rev. J. W. Kingsbury to become their pastor. Mr. Kingsbury expressed his acceptance on the 15th inst., and on the 28th inst. pursuant to letters missive, a council convened in the house of worship, in Quechee Village, consisting of the following named churches:—

Hartford—Rev. B. F. Ray, pastor; Charles D. Hazen, delegate.

West Hartford—Rev. H. Wellington, acting pastor.

Norwich—Rev. Wm. Sewall, acting pastor; John Wright, delegate.

Pomfret—Rev. W. H. Kingsbury, acting pastor; Elisha Hewitt, delegate.

Woodstock—Dea. Dana Pierce, delegate.

Hartland—Rev. Chas. W. Clark, acting pastor; Elias Bates, delegate.

Windsor—Rev. E. H. Byington, pastor.

W. Lebanon, N. H.—Rev. J. H. Edwards, pastor; Dan'l Richardson, delegate.

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. B. F. Ray, Moderator, and Rev. Charles W. Clark, Scribe. After a due consideration of the call extended to Mr. Kingsbury, his letter of acceptance and other

papers, and a relation of the candidate's christian experience, followed by an examination as to his theological belief. the council voted to proceed with the services of ordination and installation, with the following order of exercises:—

Invocation and reading of the Scriptures. Rev. C. W. Clark : sermon, Rev. J. H. Edwards; ordaining and installing prayer, Rev. H. Wellington: charge to the pastor, Rev. E. Byington; fellowship of the churches, Rev. W. H. Kingsbury; address to the people, Rev. B. F. Ray; concluding prayer, Rev. Wm. Sewall; benediction by the Pastor.

The exercises were performed at 1.30 p. m., and the council dissolved.

The pastorate of Mr. Kingsbury continued until Sept. 28, 1869. when in accordance with the advice of a council composed of the churches in Woodstock, Hartland, Hartford, and West Hartford. a dissolution of his pastoral relation terminated. Mr. Kingsbury was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Jonathan Clement, who preached as supply until November, 1874.

On the 12th of Nov. 1874, Rev. Melvin May was installed pastor by an ecclesiastical council, the following churches being represented:—Hartford—Ephraim Morris, del.; West Hartford—Rev. Bezaleel Smith, A. P.; Woodstock—Rev. L. W. Hicks, pastor; Dea. Thompson, del.; Pomfret—Rev. D. Goodhue, A. P.; Dea. E. Hewitt, del.; Sharon—Rev. E. B. Chamberlain, A. P.; Windsor—Rev. R. T. Searle, pastor; Dea. C. D. Hazen, del.; West Lebanon, N. H.—Rev. A. B. Rich, D. D., pastor; Dea. Saml. Wood, del.; Norwich—Rev. Wm. Sewall, pastor; E. B. Phelps, del. Also, Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., president Dartmouth College; Rev. Jonathan Clement, D. D.; Rev. J. L. Fitch, from the church in Hartford.

Rev. B. Smith was chosen moderator; and Rev. Wm. Sewall, scribe. The installation services took place at 1.30 p. m., in the brick church edifice.

Mr. May was dismissed October 20, 1875. Next came Rev. A. B. Chase, who was ordained Dec. 14, 1876. The council consisted of the churches in West Hartford, Norwich, Hartford, Pomfret, Sharon and Springfield. Rev. Dr. J. Clement was chosen moderator, and Rev. S. I. Briant, scribe. Mr. Chase preached as stated supply until some time in 1879. The clerk of the church has omitted to record the date of Mr. Chase's dismissal, nor is there any record of the council convened on the occasion of his dismissal.

Under date of Dec. 13, 1878, I find the following, viz:—

“At a meeting duly notified for doing church business, Henry Safford and Luther H. Cady were elected deacons by every member present balloting.”

Rev. N. F. Carter, after preaching eight months on trial, accepted the following invitation to become pastor :

QUECHEE, FEB. 2, 1880.

Rev. N. F. Carter :

DEAR BROTHER:—The undersigned, on behalf of the Congregational church of Christ in Quechee, and the ecclesiastical society connected therewith, beg leave respectfully to submit to your consideration the invitation or call to become pastor of said church and society, together with the expression of our earnest hope that you will be able to conclude it to be the desire of the Great Head of the church that you accept the call and name an early day for the installation service.

Yours in the Gospel,

DANIEL L. CUSHING, }
WM. L. BRAGG, } *Com. of Society.*
J. C. PARKER. }

HENRY SAFFORD, }
L. H. CADY, } *Com. of Church.*
R. A. SEAVER. }

Mr. Carter's letter of acceptance was dated Feb. 5, 1880. Feb. 11th, letters missive, signed by the members of the above named committee, were sent to various churches. Feb. 18, 1880, pursuant to the letters missive, an ecclesiastical council convened in the house of worship in Quechee village. Rev. E. B. Chamberlin called the council to order; Rev. A. B. Dascomb was chosen moderator, and offered prayer; after which Rev. E. B. Chamberlin was chosen scribe.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, the council voted to proceed to the installation of Mr. Carter; and the moderator, the scribe, and pastor-elect were appointed to arrange the order of exercises for the installation.

The order of exercises was duly observed, after which the council dissolved.

Mr. Carter continued pastor of the church until September 22, 1887, when he was dismissed. He was the twenty-fourth minister employed by the church and society in Quechee during a period of about fifty-seven years. The pastorate of Mr. Carter extended over a period of seven years and seven months. The number of members received into the church during his pastorate was sixty-seven.

The total number of church members, as exhibited by the church record, to 1887, is 300, of which number about 100 were admitted during the first five years of the existence of the church. The unclerical, unmethodical, manner of keeping the church records subsequent to 1837 is a reproach to those whose duty it was to make a clear, correct and plainly legible record. The *status* of the church is given but twice,¹ viz., in May, 1845, and in June, 1846. That of May is as fol-

¹ I have said that the membership of the church is given but twice, to wit: May, 1845, and June, 1846. I have discovered under the head of "Miscellany," the following note: "1862, May 1st, report 3, M.Ms. 29, fms—total, 32. Absent 5; 73 in S.S," which means that the number of church members, at that time, was 32; males, 3; females, 29. Number of Sabbath-school scholars, 73.

lows: Whole number of members 52; resident, 43; non-resident, 9; females, 30; males, 13. That of June, 1846, is as follows: Whole number, 65; resident members, 56; non-resident, 9; males, 21; females, 44; received by letter, 11; by profession, 4; dismissed by letter, 2; net increase, 13.

There were but a few cases of discipline during a period of thirty-seven years, 1830-1867. Five persons only were excommunicated. Owing to the incoherent manner of keeping the records, it is impossible to determine the names of the clerks and the deacons of the church. It seems evident, however, that Shubel Russ officiated as clerk for more than thirty years from Jan'y, 1832. Among the deacons, were Elihu Woodward, George Udall, Elisha Kinney, John Chase and Solomon Crandall.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST IN OLCOTT.

Religious services were held in Olcott, from the earliest settlement (1886), in private houses and in the school house, mainly under the direction of the Christian young men at Dartmouth College, with the aid of the neighboring pastors. In December, 1887, it was thought that the work could be better carried on by a church organization, and at a meeting of all interested, it was unanimously voted to form a Union Evangelical Church. A lot of land, at first offered for a Congregational church, was donated to the proposed church. A creed, covenant and rules of order were adopted and letters were secured by several members, to such church; but, before the organization was completed, the withdrawal of the Methodist members led to the abandonment of the union enterprise.

The remaining members at a meeting held Aug. 9th, 1888, voted to form a Congregational church. The gift of land was renewed to this church. A council of the neighboring churches at Hartford, Quechee and Norwich, Vt., and Hanover, Lebanon and West Lebanon, N. H., met Oct. 14th, 1888, and after reviewing the proceedings of the church proceeded to recognize it as "The United Church of Christ" in Olcott. It comprised eleven members. The devotional exercises were conducted by Revs. E. T. Farrill, scribe, and R. C. Lansing. The members were received and addressed by Rev. S. P. Leeds, moderator. The prayer of recognition was by Rev. C. E. Havens, and the right-hand of fellowship by Rev. S. I. Briant, with a response by Rev. A. S. Chase, who is serving as pastor. Union services have been held in Cushman's Hall since the Spring of 1888, and a Sunday-school with Edward Goss as superintendent.

CHAPTER XVII.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN DOTHAN.

The first Presbyterian church collected in this region was organized in Hanover, N. H., in January, 1771, by Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, the first president of Dartmouth College. In his pastorate in Lebanon, Ct., Dr. Wheelock was a Congregationalist. When he came to Hanover he deemed it expedient in the organization of the new church to adopt the Presbyterian form of government. The benefactions procured by Dr. Wheelock to increase the means of improvement were contributed by friends of religion and humanity in different parts of America, in England, and in Scotland. The money collected in England was put into the hands of a board of trustees, of whom the Earl of Dartmouth was at the head; and that collected in Scotland was committed to the society for promoting Christian knowledge. The Scotch fund for the education of Indians, in connection with Moor's Charity School, was therefore controlled by Presbyterians, and a cordial sympathy with the donors was regarded as essential to the highest success of their benefaction.

The original membership of this church was twenty-seven, and composed of persons on both sides of Connecticut river; or, in fact, it was a church consisting of two branches, one of them being in Hanover, and the other in Hartford. Worship was held alternately in Hanover, and in Dothan parish, in Hartford. Dr. Wheelock officiated as pastor until his death, April 24th, 1779. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Rev. Sylvanus Ripley, Professor of Theology in Dartmouth College, who continued in the pastorate till his death, February 5th, 1787. In 1782, Rev. John Smith, D. D., became associate pastor, and continued in that capacity until his death, April 30th, 1809, at the age of 59.

The first meeting-house was erected in Hanover in 1796, and in Dothan about 1798. Previous to the erection of the meeting-house in Hanover, meetings were held in private houses, and then in the college chapel. At Dothan, meetings were held for some time in the house of Thomas Hazen, where Leonard Hazen now lives. The Presbyterian Society built an extension to Mr. Hazen's house, to provide a larger apartment for church services. The Society at Dothan never possessed a bell. For many years the people were summoned to meeting by the unharmonious but far-reaching notes of a conch-shell, which was blown

by Mr. Hazen while he lived. After he passed away no one was found competent to fill his place in sounding it.

Toward the close of the last century a controversy arose. As early as 1784, Dr. Eden Burroughs, pastor at Hanover Centre, renounced Presbytery and a schism took place in his church. The tendency of the region did not favor the more prelatical form of government. Nearly all the churches were organizing under the Congregational form of government. Personal questions relating to the policy in the college government, became associated in the said church polity, and the discussions were of a very earnest nature.¹

Dr. Worcester declined to accept the professorship tendered to him and Roswell Shurtleff was elected to that chair in 1804. This appointment put a new face upon the controversy. A majority of the church members resided in Hartford. It was in their power to control all the plans of those who resided in Hanover. A long correspondence ensued; various propositions were made by the minority, but all were rejected. That portion of the church and congregation who resided in Hanover, with few exceptions, desired that Prof. Shurtleff should officiate as colleague to Dr. Smith. This request was preferred to him in September, 1804. He declined the invitation. Then the Hanover branch requested the Hartford branch to allow Prof. Shurtleff to receive "ordination at large," and take pastoral charge of the Hanover people, while Dr. Smith should continue to officiate in Hartford. This proposition was declined. Then the Hanover branch petitioned for a mutual council to determine whether two churches should be formed, by a local division,—one in Hanover and one in Hartford. This petition was rejected. Thereupon the Hanover people called an *ex parte* council to advise with them concerning their difficulties. The council recommended a *division*. This result was not accepted by the Hartford people. The trustees were requested to interpose their official power and settle the dispute. They so far succeeded as to secure a mutual council, who said: "We judge

¹Judge Nathaniel Niles, a trustee of the college as early as 1793, writes of the inception of this controversy as follows:—"Although they thought themselves Presbyterians, they often found it convenient to have church meetings. They met on the occasion of the election of Dr. Worcester, as professor of Divinity, and passed several votes expressive of their being and designing to continue to be Presbyterians, and that Dr. Smith was, and that they chose he should continue to be their pastor. This was an offensive disappointment to the body of professors and others on the Plain. They had on some account become dissatisfied with Dr. Smith, both as pastor and teacher, and though they loved him as a man and a neighbor, and having expected that the professor of Theology would be both teacher and pastor, and the election of Dr. Worcester being highly pleasing to them, they found themselves highly disappointed in their hopes by these votes, which they suspected had been passed with a view to prevent the pastor-elect from accepting the appointment, and still to hold them unpleasantly confined under the administration of Dr. Smith."

it expedient that there be but one church at present in connection with Dartmouth College, denominated as formerly, consisting of two branches, one on the east side and the other on the west side of Connecticut river, under the same covenant as heretofore; that each branch, also, have the exclusive privilege of employing and settling a minister of their own choice," with other exclusive rights and powers to be enjoyed by each branch, as though it constituted a distinct and separate church. This decree was variously interpreted; the Hartford branch claimed, under its provisions, *supremacy* in the government of the entire church; and the Hanover branch claimed *independency*, from the same authority, and proceeded to adopt a congregational form of government.¹

On the 5th of July, 1805, the Congregational church in Dartmouth College was organized by Rev. Isaiah Potter, of Lebanon, Rev. Asa Burton, of Thetford, Vt., and Rev. Sylvanus Dame, of Orford. Prof. Shurtleff was invited to act as pastor of the new church. He accepted and remained in that relation until 1827. Prof. Shurtleff was the representative of the new order; Prest. Wheelock, the younger, of the old order, which, by the new movement, became limited to Dothan parish on the west side of Connecticut river. President Wheelock, Prof. Smith and a number of Hanover people continued in the old church and for many years came to Dothan to communion. During his later life and troubles with the college, Dr. Wheelock had warmer friends and adherents in Hartford than in Hanover. It was through his influence with the Hartford branch of the church that the petitions, propositions and overtures made by the Hanover branch for a dissolution of the union were rejected, and a separate existence denied them. Dr. Wheelock refused his consent for the reason that his influence and power would be materially weakened by placing him in the minority of the Hanover church. "He regarded the ecclesiastical feud as the fruitful source of all his woes. It was a nucleus about which other official difficulties clustered * * * Here was planted a seed which grew and became a mighty tree whose branches, in some sense, overshadowed the whole land!"

"From 1804 to 1814, the controversy was chiefly local, disturbing the harmony of the village church, and impeding the vigorous administration of the college, both in the faculty and board of trust. At the latter date, the public became interested in the quarrel and began to take sides as their political or religious preferences inclined. During the whole of the year 1815 the press in New Hampshire probably devoted as much space to Dartmouth college as to political matters. In

¹Sanborn's History of New Hampshire, p. 271.

some instances the leading journals of the state devoted five or six columns to original articles pertaining to the college controversy. The parties mutually charged each other with bigotry, intolerance and hypocrisy. The dispute soon became political in its character, and federalists and republicans became earnest defenders of particular forms of ecclesiastical government. The republicans in this case were generally Presbyterians and the federalists Congregationalists. The former assailed, the latter defended the action of the majority of the faculty and trustees.¹

Gov. Hill of New Hampshire, in his support of Thos. Jefferson, entered into a bitter crusade against the Congregational churches and ministers in the state of New Hampshire. It suited well with his purpose that he should espouse the cause of Dr. Wheelock. It was thus carried into all the fierceness of New Hampshire political strife and assumed in the end the formidable proportions of rival colleges and presidents, and all that was involved in the Dartmouth college case in which Webster's defence of alma mater and vested rights are so memorable.

From a sketch of President Francis Brown, by Rev. Henry Wood, the following paragraph relating to the controversy is selected :

“Never has a cause been litigated in our country more important from the principle to be established, and the interest remotely involved. The existence, not only of this, but of all seminaries for education, and of all corporate bodies whatever, was suspended upon the present decision. The permanence of all the institutions of our country, whether charitable, literary, or religious, and indeed the very character of the nation in its future stages, were connected with this adjudication upon a point of constitutional law.”

Referring to the importance of this case, Prof. Sanborn says :

“After the lapse of fifty years we are astonished at the evidence of party feeling which the college controversy elicited. When it passed from the academic shades of Hanover and entered the halls of legislation it became a mere political question, and the common and vulgar weapons of party warfare were used by the combatants. Imaginary foes, called by one party bigots, fanatics, and aristocrats, and by the other infidels, agrarians, and jacobins, were set up and hurled down by political and literary knights on many a hard-fought field.” In consideration of the fact that this case grew out of the ecclesiastical strife between the two branches of the church of Christ, the one in Hanover, and the other in Hartford, one may exclaim, “Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth !”

The pastorate of Prof. Smith ceased with his death in 1809. November 1st, 1809, Rev. Eden Burroughs took upon himself the charge of the church. The following entry, in his own handwriting, appears in the church records :

¹ Sanborn's New Hampshire, p. 273.

"Took upon me the charge of the church of Christ at Dartmouth college Nov. 1st, 1809, and removed with my family into Hartford, in the State of Vermont, on the 30th day of October (1810) following."

Sometime about the last of May, 1811, the following notification was sent to the Rev. Prof. Shurtleff, to be published in the assembly on the Sabbath, viz :

"As the reverend Londonderry Presbytery proposes at their adjourned meeting at this place, (Dothan) to consider the grounds and progress of the difficulties which have and do subsist at the church of Dartmouth College in its relations and concerns with those who were formerly members and left the same : it is hereby desired that any who have objections to any of the measures and proceedings of said church in regard to the above, or the conduct of any of its members, appear and offer their objections to the said reverend Presbytery at their said meeting."

(Signed) EDEN BURROUGHS, pastor.

I shall now make some quotations from the records of the church :—

"At a meeting of the Church of Christ at Dartmouth College held in the meeting-house in the vicinity of said college, Nov. 15, 1811 :

Voted, and chose Maj. Wm. H. Woodward to the office of an elder in this church.

Voted—To invite the reverend Prof. Moore to become the pastor of this church to take the particular pastoral care of that part of the church who reside east of the Connecticut river, and that the reverend Dr. Burroughs and Maj. Woodward be a committee to wait on the said Prof. Moore with the above request; and, that our said committee confer with the said Prof. Moore and agree with him upon the circumstances under which he may comply with the above invitation."

"On the 23d of February, 1812, Maj. Wm. Woodward and David Ingham were set apart and consecrated to the office of elders in this church."

"In 1817, Wm. H. Woodward was elected clerk to keep the records on the east side of Connecticut river, and Hezekiah Hazen to keep the records on the west side of said river."

"At a church meeting holden at the meeting-house Sept. 26, 1813, voted unanimously that Rev. J. W. Woodward be requested to act as moderator of this church for the time being."

"At a church meeting holden at the meeting-house May 10, 1822, voted to invite the Rev. James W. Woodward to take the pastoral care of this church for the time being."

"June 9th, the Rev. J. W. Woodward gave his answer, 'that he accepted of the invitation to perform all the duties of a pastor which would not interfere with the duties of his office at the Scientific Academy at Norwich, and the distance he was placed from us.'"

"At a meeting of this church Oct. 2, 1825, voted that the Rev. Bennett Tyler, L. L. D., be the moderator of this church."

¹ Mr. Burroughs died at Dothan, May 22, 1813, at the age of 76. His remains rest in the cemetery at Christian Street, in the east part of the town. He preached the first election sermon before the General Assembly of Vermont in October, 1778 at Woodstock.

“ August 7th, 1826 —At a church meeting at the meeting-house, it was unanimously voted to invite Mr. Abram Brown to settle here to be our minister. Sept. 27th, Mr. Brown was ordained pastor of this church. Present—Rev. Samuel Goddard, North ch. in Norwich; Rev. James R. Wheelock, South ch. in Norwich; Rev. Samuel Bascom, Sharon; Rev. Josiah Towne, Hanover; Rev. Caleb Cutler, Lebanon; Rev. Austin Hazen, South ch. in Hartford; Rev. Theophilus Packard, D. D., Rev. John Dutton, Rev. Samuel Marsh, Rev. Fayette Sheppard, and Rev. Bennet Tyler, L. L. D., invited to sit with council.

Ordination exercises—Introductory prayer, Rev. Josiah Towne: sermon, Rev. Bennet Tyler; ordination prayer, Rev. Samuel Goddard: charge, Rev. Samuel Bascom; right hand of fellowship, Rev. Austin Hazen; address to church and people, Rev. J. R. Wheelock; concluding prayer, Rev. Calvin Cutler.

SAMUEL GODDARD, Moderator.
AUSTIN HAZEN, Scribe.”

“ Mr. Brown was dismissed Sept. 22, 1829. After Mr. Brown left the church had no moderator nor clerk until Feb. 3d, 1830, when Rev. Austin Hazen was installed pastor. The following pastors and delegates were present at the council and installation:— North ch. in Norwich, Rev. Samuel Goddard; South ch. in Norwich, Rev. J. W. Woodward; delegate, Jacob Burton; Sharon, Abijah Burbank, delegate: Pomfret, Rev. Joseph Marsh; Hartland, Rev. Samuel Delano; Hanover, Rev. Nathan Lord; Royalton, Rev. A. C. Washburn.”

Mr. Hazen was dismissed Jan. 24, 1837. He removed to Berlin, where he died in office in 1855. During the pastorate of Mr. Hazen the church had a protracted difficulty with a refractory member, Capt. Dan Hazen, who, in the premises, had asked for a letter of recommendation for himself and wife to the South church in Norwich, for the reason that “ his feelings had been injured by some of the members of the church—that the brethren had lost confidence in him, and that he should enjoy himself better somewhere else.” His request and complaint were referred to various committees, in and out of the church, and finally he was pacified, and peace prevailed for a short period: but it was a calm before a storm. May 21, 1837, Joseph Crandall, a member of the church, entered a complaint against Mr. Hazen containing two counts: first, that he had laid violent hands on the son of Mr. Crandall, and traduced his character; secondly, that he refused to settle a book account with said Joseph Crandall. This resulted in the suspension of Mr. Hazen from communion; whereupon, he asked for a mutual council, which was granted, and the matter was referred to a committee consisting of the pastors and delegates from the churches in Sharon, Strafford and Dartmouth College. During the deliberation of the council Mr. Hazen and Mr. Crandall adjusted their difficulties, and Mr. Hazen was restored to communion. He then renewed his request for a letter, and being pressed for his reasons for wishing to leave, presented the following in writing

“First—I do not believe the government of the church is according to the word of God.

Secondly—I have no heart to try to do anything where there is no confidence in me. This from a poor, sinful, depraved and degraded brother.”

The church voted that the reasons were unsatisfactory, and refused to grant a letter. In March, 1839, Mr. Hazen reiterated his request for a letter, with the reasons above named. March 6, 1839, Dea. Julius Hazen preferred a complaint against Mr. Hazen for living in constant neglect of the ordinances of the church. This complaint was disregarded by the church, but Mr. Hazen's letter was referred to an ecclesiastical council.

It is evident that Mr. Hazen, in this juncture of the trouble, occupied the vantage ground, at least in respect to the first reason he had given for desiring to dissolve his connection with the church, which was, in this matter, pursuing the same policy to perpetuate a reluctant union with themselves, that had characterized their action toward the Hanover branch of the church. Mr. Hazen was not alone in the opinion he entertained respecting the policy of the church. There was a growing tendency in favor of the more democratic form of government of the Congregational church. Dr. Burroughs had renounced Presbytery as early as 1784, and notwithstanding he had subsequently accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Dothan, this step simply evidenced his catholicity of sentiment. The renunciation of Presbytery by the Hanover church was a supercession compatible with the progressive spirit of the times. Furthermore, the church at Dothan occupied an isolated position, that is, it had no connection with any Presbytery. It was at this time under the pastoral care of a regularly ordained Congregational minister, installed over the church by a purely congregational council. It had so far gravitated towards congregationalism, as to refer cases of discipline to the church for adjudication.

In this condition of things, the church commendably decided to lay aside the remaining peculiarities of Presbyterianism in order to accommodate the views of Mr. Hazen and certain others, and remove any prejudices that existed in some minds, and give the church strictly and entirely a Congregational character. Accordingly, the following action was taken by the church, four days prior to the meeting of the ecclesiastical council:—

“1839, April 5th. At a full meeting of the church, according to notice previously given, for the purpose of changing its forms, usages and

customs from that of Presbyterian to that of the Congregational form of government, it was voted:—

‘That hereafter, instead of referring cases of church discipline to the elders of the church, they should be referred to the church for decision. After which vote the elders individually wished to be released from their office, and it was voted that their request should be granted.’”

The ecclesiastical council above referred to met in Dothan, April 9th, 1839. It was composed of Rev. Samuel Goddard, pastor, and Deacon Dutton, delegate, from the North Norwich church; Deacon Samuel Tracy from the White River village church, and Rev. H. Wood, from the Han-over church. A comprehensive statement of all the difficulties that had occurred was made to the council, which, after a proper consideration of the evidence adduced, reported:

“That it was sorry to have witnessed anything like a spirit of crimination on the part of the church against Mr. Hazen, in respect to past proceedings of the church. In difficult cases even good men may differ in their judgment: with the best feelings and intentions they may entertain different opinions on the matters before them. In such cases instead of charging our brethren with improper motives we should cherish the charity which helpeth all things and thinketh no evil, leaving the motives to the judgment of God who alone knows the heart.” Council then intimated that “individuals may have spoken unkindly of Mr. Hazen and *been too inquisitive about little things in his private concerns: this deserves reproof.*” Mr. Hazen erred in leaving worship before he had asked and received a regular dismission. His objections to the church as Presbyterian were without foundation since it was evident that the church had but few features of Presbyterianism and these quite harmless, though perhaps inconvenient, and we think the objections removed when the church consented to abandon its peculiarities to accommodate Mr. Hazen’s views and desires. Council advised all parties to endeavor to live together in christian forbearance and unity, but in case the above result was not accepted by both parties, then, for the honor of religion and the peace of the church, a letter of dismission should be given Mr. Hazen. Council commended the church for having exhibited an enlarged and liberal spirit worthy of all praise, in laying aside the remaining peculiarities of Presbyterianism, &c.

November 21st, 1838, Rev. Cary Russell was installed pastor of the church. He was dismissed January 2d, 1844. He was the last pastor. The council that dismissed him recommended that letters of dismissal be granted to all who desired to unite with other churches in fellowship with this. Nov. 14th, 1844, the following communication was handed to the moderator:—

“To Dea. Julius Hazen, moderator of the church in North Hartford:—

You are hereby requested to notify a meeting of the church on Friday the 22d, inst., at 6 o’clock, P. M., at the school house in Dothan, to see if the church will vote to place themselves under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Lord at White River village and give letters of recommendation to those who may wish to go to other places.”

At the meeting held pursuant to the above roll-call, no action was taken concerning a dissolution of the church. It was, however, voted "that the delinquents on Mr. Russell's salary ought to pay their assessments." On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1844, it was voted to place the church under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Lord, and Wm. Savage and Dea. Allen Hazen were chosen a committee to notify Mr. Lord. On the 23d of March, 1847, another meeting was held, at which Rev. Wm. Claggett, of West Hartford, was appointed moderator of the church. August 31, 1847, at an adjourned meeting, it was voted to dissolve the church, giving the clerk authority to grant letters of recommendation to those who might call for them in due time.

Thus was dissolved a church that had existed for upwards of seventy years. It embraced some of the most eminent divines of the country, some of the most prominent men of the town, some of the most devout Christians of the age. It was the parent of the church and society in West Hartford; it gave new life to the church in White River village in the decade between 1835 and 1845, and its Christian influence will extend through all time, and only be fully known when time shall be no more; when the seal of the great record of human actions shall be broken before the throne of God, and every man shall be called to render an account of his stewardship on earth. The practical work of this church was finished many years since, but its influence survives. Its members have gone forth to strengthen other churches near and far. Something of sadness gathers about a light departed, a church that has ceased to be, but—

"Many shall rise up in the great day and call it blessed."

In this connection, I will say that Hartford has sent forth a large number of Congregational ministers. The following list embraces those who were native and to the manor born: Austin Hazen Wright, Harvey F. Leavitt, James Marsh, Abraham Marsh, John Safford Parsons, J. De Forrest Richards, Cyrus S. Richards, Joseph Tracy, Ira Tracy, Myron Tracy, John Dutton, Nathaniel Dutton, Daniel O. Gillett, Daniel Gibbs, Austin Hazen, Allen Hazen, Austin Hazen 2d, William S. Hazen, Norman Hazen, Henry A. Hazen, Benjamin Ela, George D. Marsh, Henry D. L. Thurston, Fred L. Allen, Ebenezer Carter Tracy, Lewis Green.

"Some of these have served their kind, in deed and word, faithfully and well. Three have been missionaries of the American Board in China, Persia and India. President James Marsh has left the impress of his richly cultivated mind and elaborate scholarship upon all those who enjoyed his acquaintance as a teacher, a pastor, or a friend; and also upon the religious philosophy and *belles lettres* of the country. Joseph

Tracy is widely known as the editor of the *Vt. Chronicle, Recorder* and *Observer*, the sagacious manager of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, the founder of Liberia College, the historian of the American Board, and the "Great Awakening:" and, generally, as an acute thinker and able writer. Ebenezer Carter Tracy, the founder and chief editor of the *Vt. Chronicle*, (in 1826) filled his position for many years laboriously, and was one of the finest models of a religious editor the world ever knew. He was always candid, courteous, truthful and wise. Through the paper he so ably edited he disseminated the principles that marked his personal, exalted Christian life, and Congregationalism in Vermont owes more to him than to any other individual for its maintenance and predominance as a form of church government."

CHAPTER XVIII.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There were no regular ministrations in Hartford, according to the forms of the Catholic church, prior to 1870. During the time of the construction of the Vermont Central railroad through the town—1845-7—a large number of Irishmen were employed on that work. Many of these, together with others who were employed in the building of the Passumpsic railroad, became permanent settlers in the town, the larger number being located in White River Junction. This class of our population being Roman Catholics in their religious belief, there were frequent visitations by Catholic priests to the laity here for many years before the creation of a parish. About the year 1870, Rev. M. Pigeon, a Canadian priest, was sent to reside in Hartford. He lived here until May, 1880, when he was sent to Underhill, Vt. Father Pigeon bought the old Mosely house, in White River Junction, in 1870, and converted it into a chapel, which was used until the erection of the present church edifice in 1873, when the chapel was converted into a residence for the priest. After the departure of Father Pigeon, Rev. Daniel Sullivan from Burlington became pastor of the Catholic congregation. Father Sullivan remained about eighteen months. He was succeeded by Rev. Dennis Lynch from Brandon, who officiated as pastor until September 4th, 1884, when he was replaced by the present pastor, Father James Booth Whitaker from St. Dennis' church, Montreal.

The church or parish property in White River Junction cost, in 1870, the sum of \$1800. Improvements, and the rapid increase in the prices of real estate, give to this property at the present time a valuation not far from \$7000. This includes a school building, and also a church burying ground in use since 1872. The church edifice is a neat and pretty structure containing 128 pews, with a seating capacity for at least 400 persons. The church was dedicated to St. Antony, by which title it is known. The number of families constituting the whole parish is 220, of which about sixty are located in White River Junction. The congregation is probably the largest in the town. The school building is closely adjacent to the church edifice. The number of pupils in the parochial schools is now nearly sixty. The Sabbath school has some over 120 pupils.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN HARTFORD.

The first Methodist preaching in the town of Hartford, so far as I have been able to learn, was in the year 1811, but as early as the year 1800, the town was included in a district, of which Shadrack Bostwick was the presiding Elder. This fact is established by a certificate given under the hand of Mr. Bostwick, of which the following is a true copy, viz :

“ This is to certify that Isaac Turner, of the town of Hartford, county of Windsor, state of Vermont, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and regularly contributes to the support of the ministry of that order. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, A. D. 1800.

(Signed) SHADRACK BOSTWICK.

Presiding Elder in said church and district, including the town aforesaid.”

Inasmuch as there were many Methodists in this region, it seems probable that the ordinances of baptism, marriage, and the burial of the dead were, occasionally, at least, administered in the town either by the presiding elder or by some itinerant deacon or preacher, prior to 1811.

In support of the opinion that there was Methodist preaching in the town as early as 1811, I will here present a copy of a certificate of consecration made by Bishop Asbury in 1808, and filed in the town clerk's office of Hartford in 1811, viz :

“ Know all men by these presents : that I Francis Asbury, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in America, under the protection of Almighty God, and with a single eye to his glory, by the imposition of my hand and prayer, have this day set apart Eleazer Wells, for the office of Deacon in said Methodist Episcopal church—a man whom I judge to be well qualified for that work—and do hereby recommend him to all whom it may concern, as a proper person to administer the ordinance of Baptism, marriage, and the burial of the dead, in the absence of an Elder, and to feed the flocks of Christ so long as his spirit and practice are such as become the gospel of Christ, and he continueth to hold fast the form of sacred words according to the established doctrine of the Gospel.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight. Done at N. London.

FRANCIS ASBURY, (L. S.)”

Hartford, August 25th, 1811.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original certificate.

Attest, FREEGRACE LEAVITT, Town Clerk.

The foregoing certificate was given to Mr. Wells as a passport upon which he could travel as an itinerant, and also, as an indorsement of his religious persuasion and christian character that would not only ensure to him a favorable reception and friendly greeting by members of his

own sect, but serve as a safeguard against undue interference in his spiritual work, by those who might be disposed to question his credentials.

Mr. Wells had been a resident of Hartford prior to the date of his confirmation. On the 2d day of May, 1809, he was married to Olive Bartholomew, a sister of the late Noah and Sheldon Bartholomew, and, as appears by the date of the record of this certificate, was residing in the town, or preaching here in 1811. Hence, we have good reason for believing that he preached in the town during the years immediately following his investment with the office of deacon, but no one now residing in town is able to tell how many years thereafter, nor by whom he was succeeded prior to 1845. There is authority for saying that as early as 1841, Hartford belonged to the "Sharon, Norwich and Strafford circuit," and that there was at that time Methodist preaching in the old brick school house in the district known as "Jericho."

In 1845 the first Methodist meeting-house was built in Jericho during the pastorate of F. T. Albee, who planned the house and assisted in building it. It cost about \$1000 and would seat about two hundred persons. The building committee were Noah Bartholomew, Truman H. Savage and probably Mr. Albee. The number of members at that time was about twenty-five. Regular preaching services were maintained for a little more than twenty years, until death and emigration had so thinned the ranks as to render further efforts to maintain services apparently useless, and therefore they were discontinued, and the remaining members of the church resorted to other places for worship. In 1874 the meeting-house was sold and removed to North Hartland, where it is now being used for business purposes. The proceeds of the sale were invested in building a meeting-house in Hartland.

In 1877 Methodist preaching was commenced in White River Junction, in the hall of the hotel which was loaned by the owner for that purpose. The preacher in charge was the Rev. A. J. Hough. During the second year of Mr. Hough's pastorate (August 10, 1878), the hotel was burned, leaving the society houseless. In the autumn of 1878 a meeting-house was built, 35x60 in size, at a cost of \$2,700. The building committee were Darius Russ, H. E. Tinker, and A. C. Martin. This house has a seating capacity of about 400, and is a neat, airy and appropriate structure, and to the great credit of the society every dollar of the expense incurred in building it was paid prior to the dedication of the same in 1885.

Mr. Hough remained pastor for three years and was succeeded in 1880 by L. O. Sherburne, who remained three years. Mr. Hough then

returned for a period of three years, at the end of which time Rev. R. L. Bruce became pastor and is now (1887) in charge. During the year 1886 a vestry was finished, also horse sheds, all of which cost about \$700. The present church membership is forty-four. The few in numbers of this church and society, in the presence of obstacles of an almost discouraging nature, have risen above every difficulty and have accomplished good work in the vineyard of the Divine Master. No people have been more fortunate than they in the assignment of pastors made to them, and to no other church is the future seemingly more promising of progress and prosperity.

The following statistics will prove interesting :

“ The first Methodist preaching in Eastern Vermont was by the celebrated Nicholas Snethen, who was appointed to the Vershire circuit in 1796. A class was formed there, another followed in Barnard, and a third was soon started in Barre, where the first Methodist meeting-house in the Vermont Conference was built in 1801. From these humble beginnings the work gradually and steadily spread until to-day the Vermont Conference includes the greater part of the state, portions of Chittenden, Addison, Rutland and Bennington counties being in the Troy Conference. In 1846 the Vermont Conference had over 8000 members ; ten years later about the same ; in 1866, 10,615 ; in 1876, 12,810 ; and in 1886, 12,874 members and probationers. There are in the Conference 140 church edifices worth over \$450,000, and 98 parsonages worth over \$120,000.

Methodist preaching was first commenced in Quechee in the summer of 1882, by Rev. A. S. Maxham, who was then stationed at Hartland. Mr. Maxham first went to Quechee as an experiment, and meeting with a very cordial reception he continued to preach there until the spring of 1884, when he was removed by the expiration of his term of service at Hartland, and Quechee was united with White River Junction. Rev. A. J. Hough then became the pastor and preached there until the spring of 1886, when he too was removed by his term of service at the Junction. During all this time there had been more or less talk about building a church, but nothing definite had been accomplished in that direction. In the spring of 1886 Rev. R. L. Bruce was appointed pastor of the charge ; he soon became convinced that the interests of the church at Quechee demanded the erection of a house of worship. In January, 1887, under the inspiration of a very generous offer by one of the members, a subscription paper was started for that purpose. The results exceeded the most sanguine expectation. An eligible site was presented by a lady friend ; plans were procured of B. D. Price of Philadelphia ; a donation of \$300 was secured from the board of church extension, and as soon as the ground was free from frost in the spring the work of laying the foundation was commenced. On account of the lo-

cation it was necessary to lay a wall at the rear end fifteen feet high and six feet thick at the bottom. The front wall is twelve feet high and five feet thick at the bottom. The entire cost of stone work was \$235.00. The contract for the carpenter work was let to Mr. J. M. Quimby, of White River Junction, and it is but simple justice to him to say that every part of it was done in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The house is 28x45 feet, with octagonal recess four feet deep at the rear, for the pulpit; it is fourteen feet posted above the basement and finished to twenty feet in the centre inside. The tower is about sixty feet high and 9x9 feet at the base. It contains a fine-toned bell, cast by H. H. McShane of Baltimore, Md., weighing 518 pounds, the gift of two members of the church. Both the tower and roof are slated. The interior is handsomely finished in brown ash, which is filled and finished with two coats of white shellac. The walls are painted two coats, inside and out, and the ceiling kalsomined. A nice ingrain carpet, furnished by the ladies of the society, covers the floor. The house is lighted with a Bailey ten light reflector, and heated with a furnace. It is seated with A. H. Andrews & Co's patent assembly settee, a very handsome and comfortable seat, requiring no cushions. The windows are of cathedral glass and have diamond lights of colored glass at the top. The basement is 28x32 feet, and twelve feet posted, and is finished in pine, with plain glass windows. It has closets and various conveniences. Besides the bell, the organ, pulpit, sofa, chairs, lamps, and street lamp were individual gifts. The entire cost of the building and furnishing, including lot and plans, was \$2,317.13. The building alone cost 1,452.22. On level ground, without basement and built in ordinary style, it would cost \$1600 to \$1800. It is pronounced by all who have seen it, to be a gem of neatness within and without. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. A. J. Hough. Of the entire cost, less than \$300 is at present unprovided for and it is confidently expected that the entire amount will be raised before Jan. 1, 1889. The sacrifices of the members of the church and the liberality of their friends in the accomplishment of the results thus far attained have been remarkable and worthy of the highest commendation.

COVENANT BAPTISTS' SOCIETY.

Among what were known as the "*Minor Sects*," none were earlier or more numerously represented in Hartford than were the Baptists. The earliest recorded certificate of religious persuasion, made in compliance with the act of the General Assembly in 1783, in favor of a citizen of Hartford, reads as follows:—

“These may certify that Mr. Benjamin Burtch of Hartford in the County of Windsor, and State of Vermont, is a member of the Baptist Society in Woodstock.

Attest: JOSEPH CALL, Deacon of Baptist. Ch., Woodstock.”
Hartford, March ye 18, 1786.

Among other certificates found in our town records are the following:

“ BRIDGEWATER, DECEMBER YE 19, 1791.

These may certify, all that it may concern, that William Porter of Hartford is a member of the Baptist church of Christ, in Woodstock and Bridgewater, therefore Let the oppressed go free.

(Signed) WILLIAM GROW,
Minister of the Gospel.”

“ This may certify that Hezekiah Lincoln, Gersham Dunham, Juniah Chapman, Justin Smith, David Whitcomb, Daniel Hazen, Asa Pixley, Putnam Wilson, Philip Sprague, William Pixley, Joel Richards and Philemon Hazen, each and every of them, belong to the Calvinistic Society composed of the North of Hartford and South of Norwich, and pay for the support of preaching here, and each professes the principles above described.

Attest: SYLVANUS SMITH, Moderator.”
January 7, 1795.

The first evidence to be found in our town records relating to the presence of a Baptist minister in the town, is contained in the following certificate, viz:—

“ HARTFORD, 8th OCTOBER, 1809.

This certifies that nuptials between Nathaniel Hammond and Polly Ball, both of this town, were celebrated by me.

Attest: URIAH SMITH, V. D. M.”

Mr. Smith, who was a native of Plainfield, N. H., was set apart by solemn ordination to the ministry by a council composed of the Baptist churches of Woodstock, Windsor, and Plainfield and Newport, (N. H.) convened in Plainfield, June 24, 1804, but there is no evidence that he was ever permanently settled in Hartford.

A Baptist church existed in the eastern part of the town in 1806. I am unable to learn whether this body was Anti-Mission, Brethren, Calvinistic, Campbellite, Free-Christian, Free-Will, Regular Baptist, River Brethren, Seventh Day, or Six Principle. It is probable, however, that it was Calvinistic in dogma. The male members of the church were David Colburn, Amos Robinson, Thomas Holbrook, Jabez Baldwin, Stewart Haw, Salan Colburn, Charles Pinneo, Paul Clark, Benjamin Clark, Amasa Watkins, William Merrill, Abraham Hoit, Benjamin Bugbee, Isaac Williams, Mitchell Clark, Andrew Pinneo, Joseph Chapman, Jacob Clifford, Daniel Robinson, Hyde Clark, Jacob Colburn, Luther Cora, William Hoit, Thomas Moxley, Neal Rust, John Hunter, Phineas Rust and Samuel Rust.

This church was probably a member of the “Woodstock Association” of Baptist churches, which was formed in 1783, and of which Rev. Timothy Grow was the presiding elder. The Baptists in Hartford had no

stated place for public worship, nor were they regularly supplied with preachers. Itinerant preachers conducted the religious meetings, and administered the ordinances of baptism, marriage, the Lord's supper, and the burial of the dead, performing these duties whenever and wherever occasion required. Although the Baptists continued to hold meetings in the town until 1820, there was no Baptist church then in existence in the town.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIETY.

“The Disciples were called Christians first in Antioch,” Acts XI. 26.

Generically the name Christians is given to those who believe in the Christian religion. In a theological sense Christians are those who really believe the gospel, imbibe the spirit, are influenced by the grace and obedient to the will of Christ. Believers in the Christian religion include Protestants, Roman Catholics, the Greek, Armenian, Nestorian, Coptic, Syrian and Abyssinian churches, though the members of the last named church are Christians only in form. The denominations of Christians are as follows:— Bible Christians, Christian Connection, Christians of St. John (Mendocano), Christians of St. Thomas (Nestorian), Syrian Christians, and United Christians.

“The ‘Christian Connection,’ or Christians, oftentimes erroneously pronounced *Christ*-ians, is a religious denomination that originated in the United States about the year 1800. This sect recognizes no individual as its leader or founder, no one to whom they refer as an authority for articles of faith, and rules of practice. In New England, where the Christian denomination seems first to have attracted attention by any public demonstration or organization as a distinct sect, it was composed chiefly of individuals who separated from the Calvinistic Baptists. Soon after the formation of their first churches, several large churches of the Calvinistic Baptists declared themselves independent of the Baptist association and united with the Christians. In the Southern states, the first association of this sect consisted mostly of seceders from the Methodists, and, in the western states, from the Presbyterians. The leading purposes of this sect, at first, appear to have been not so much to establish any peculiar and distinctive doctrines as to assert, for individuals and churchmen, more liberty and independence in relation to matters of faith and practice, to shake off the authority of human creeds and the shackles of prescribed modes and forms, to make the Bible their only guide, claiming for every man the right to pledge, for himself, what are its requirements, and in practice to follow more strictly the simplicity of the apostles and primitive Christians. They

profess to deprecate what they consider an undue influence of a mere sectarian spirit, a tenacious adherence to particular dogmas, as an infringement of Christian liberty, as adverse to the genius of the gospel and the practical influence of true religion."

"The principle upon which their churches were at first constituted, and upon which they still stand, are the following:—The Scriptures are taken to be the only rule of faith and practice, each individual being at liberty to determine, for himself, in relation to these matters, what they enjoin; no member is subject to the loss of church fellowship on account of his sincere and conscientious belief, so long as he manifestly leads a pious and devout life. The name Christian to be adapted to the exclusion of all sectarian names, as the most appropriate designation of the body and its members. The only condition of admission as a member of a church is a personal profession of the Christian religion, accompanied with satisfactory evidence of sincerity and piety, and a determination to live according to the divine rule of the gospel of Christ. Each church is considered an independent body, possessing exclusive authority to regulate and govern its own affairs."—See 'Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge,' pp. 362, 363.

There never was an organized Christian church in Hartford. This denomination held meetings in the neighborhood of Jericho, many years ago. It seems probable that James Spencer was the first Christian minister who preached in the town. He lived in this town for several years. After Mr. Spencer came Jasper Hazen, who lived and preached in the town as early as 1810, probably with regular appointments. In the town records I find the following entry:—

"Hartford, 26 December, 1810:—Now there was in the church of Christ, at Hartford, Vt., certain teachers and preachers, and they ministered to the Lord and fasted, and they felt an impression of the Holy Ghost to set apart Jasper Hazen to the work of the ministry. These are therefore to certify that he was this day set apart publicly according to the New Testament, by fasting, prayer, and laying on of hands of us.—Elias Cobb, Uriah Smith, James Spooner, and Frederic Plummer, Elders."

Mr. Hazen removed to Woodstock in 1815, and subsequently there was nothing more than an occasional sermon until Rev. Moses Kidder began filling regular appointments in Quechee Village, in 1843. In 1845 the Christian Society of Quechee Village and vicinity was organized, but there was no independent church formed; the members there forming a branch of the Christian Church in Woodstock. During the first year of Mr. Kidder's ministry in Quechee, meetings were held in Barron's hall. During the year 1844 a meeting-house was erected there. On the first of January, 1845, the society was formed and a constitution

adopted, as appears by the following extract from the records of the society :—

“ We the undersigned inhabitants of Quechee Village and vicinity do hereby associate together and form ourselves into a society for the purpose of supporting the gospel, and maintenance of public worship, and to hold and keep in repair a house of public worship, agreeably to the eighty-first chapter of the Revised Statutes, by the name of the Christian Society of Quèchee Village, and do hereby establish the following written articles as a Constitution of said society.”

The second article of the constitution provided that the first meeting of the society should be held in the new meeting-house on the 20th of January, 1845, for legal organization. The Constitution was signed by the following named persons :—Theodore Gallup, F. A. Sumner, Elias Williams, Lester Richardson, Charles Tinkham, Harvey Thomas, Nelson Humphrey, Lionel Richardson, Daniel N. Dutton, John Porter, and Nathaniel Thomas.

The meeting-house was opened for meetings on the 1st of January, 1845. On the 20th January, the society was organized by the choice of Elias Williams, as chairman, and Harvey Thomas, as clerk. The Prudential Committee then chosen consisted of F. A. Sumner, Lester Richardson and Theodore Gallup.¹ Mr. Kidder continued to preach for said society one-half of the time for four years. After that his brother, Abiah Kidder, then residing in Pomfret, supplied the pulpit one-half the time for about one year. He was succeeded by Lewis Phillips for about the same time. There was no more stated preaching after Mr. Phillips left. On the 5th of December, 1863, the following notice was sent to the clerk of the Society :—

“ To Harvey Thomas, Clerk of the Christian Society of Quechee Village :—We the undersigned members of said Society, hereby request you to warn a meeting of said Society for the purpose of altering the Constitution of said Society so as to authorize the Clerk of said Society to sell and convey the meeting house and the land connected therewith to any person or persons he may choose to.

Signed,

JOHN PORTER,
F. A. SUMNER,
CHARLES TINKHAM.

Pursuant to this notice, a meeting of the Society was held in the counting-room of J. C. Parker, December 14th, 1863, when it was voted

¹The pew-holders in the meeting-house were as follows :—Theodore Gallup, Nathaniel Thomas, Harvey Thomas, Lionel Richardson, Francis A. Sumner, Nelson Humphrey, John Porter, Charles Tinkham, Charles Brown, Daniel H. Dutton, Daniel Taft and Sons, Elias Williams, Abel Barron, Theophilus Cushing, George Holbrook, Joel Simons, Widow Abigail Strong, Albert G. Dewey, Thomas Rowell, John P. Strong, Charles R. Whitman, James Boyd, Jacob Dimick, Joseph K. Edgerton, J. C. Parker.—The total number of pews was forty-six. Preaching was supported by voluntary subscriptions only.

to change the Constitution agreeable to the warning. The meeting-house was sold to parties in Quechee Village and vicinity, and occupied as a hall until its destruction by fire.

It appears in the records of the Congregational church in Dothan, that several members of that church went over to the Christians, among whom were Daniel Hazen, Olive Hazen, and Diadama Bartholomew. April 17th, 1811, the following draught was communicated to the church and congregation in Dothan, viz:--

“To Olive, wife of Daniel Hazen, and Diadama Bartholomew, once members in covenant: Whereas, you, and each of you, after having solemnly professed to give yourselves to the Lord, and to us by the will of God; and after having taken the vows of God upon you to walk with us in all the ordinances and commandments of the Lord, and to seek the peace and welfare of this church so long as God should continue your lot among us, you have departed from what, in our view, is the faith once delivered to the saints, by joining yourselves in fellowship with such as teach *doctrines which are not according to Godliness*: We do now declare you to have gone out from us, and that you are no more of us, and that the hand of fellowship and *christian and brotherly care*, and watch over you are from henceforth withdrawn.”

(Signed) EDEN BURROUGHS, pastor.

The farcical nature of the foregoing communication must have elicited a smile of derision in angelic circles. The spirit of intolerance, uncharitableness and bigotry evinced by the church toward the dissenting members was inconsistent with the principles of the christian religion. The indocile members were amenable to no other charge than that of recantation. Yet, they were anathematized by the church and treated in an unchristian manner. Dr. Burroughs, the pastor of said church, whose voice was dominant in urging, and whose hand indited the letter of excommunication, was more amenable to condemnation than were the dissenting members. He had not only renounced Presbytery, and embraced Congregationalism, but he had subsequently assumed the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Dothan. The differences between Presbyteranism and Congregationalism were no bar to a change of church relationship, when this clergyman found the change desirable: and some years later, the church that had, under his leadership, anathematized two inoffensive women for changing their church relationship, renounced Presbytery and went over to Congregationalism. In a word, the church that had withdrawn the *hand of fellowship, and all christian and brotherly care*, from two members who had joined the Christians, openly acknowledged the inconsistency of their conduct, and the untenability of their position, and vindicated the wisdom of their

former companions, by renouncing Presbytery for something, no better than the Christian church, which they had so lately declared heretical in doctrine.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.¹

In the grants of land made under the New Hampshire charters, three rights in each township were reserved for religious purposes. One of these was a Glebe for the Church of England, as by law established, or, in other words, for the support of an Episcopal clergy in the then colony of New Hampshire. Gov. Wentworth was an Episcopalian, but the numbers of that sect, then on the grants, was exceedingly small. They were indeed a minor sect, as they have to this time remained, and will continue to remain. A great majority of the colonists were Congregationalists, and that denomination was by the colonial government considered and treated as the established religion, consequently the one right in each township reserved for the first settled minister fell into possession of the Congregationalists, and became in fee, the property of the ministers of that denomination.

Prompted by the expectation that both the Glebe and the Propagating right would ultimately enable them to support their own ministers, and erect churches, Episcopalians were induced to remove into the newly chartered townships of Vermont; but the predominance of the Congregationalists, and the prejudices entertained against the Episcopalians, militated against the progress of this sect to such an extent, that during the session of the General Assembly in Rutland, in the autumn of 1794, an attempt was made to sequester the lands of the Propagating Society to the use of the University of Vermont. Failing in this, the advocates of the measure took steps toward diverting both the Glebe and the society lands from their intended use. As a result, laws were enacted which confiscated the whole property of the Episcopal church, in Vermont, to the State.

The first general convention of the Episcopal Diocese in Vermont was held in Arlington in September, 1790. Twenty-one lay and clerical delegates were in attendance. This convention requested two of its members, Messrs. Gifford and Todd, to endeavor to obtain an act of the Legislature for the purpose of securing possession of their lands—the society and Glebe lands.

¹ Owing to the negligence of Rev. Mr. Flanders, rector of the Episcopal church in Hartford, to furnish me with data concerning his church, I am unable to present any facts relating to the history of that church in this town.

(Mr. Todd was then a member of the Legislature from Arlington.) No effort was made by these laymen in the Legislature that year.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was incorporated by a charter granted by William III of England, in the thirteenth year of his reign, (1702), in order that a better provision might be made for the preaching of the gospel, and the maintenance of an orthodox clergy in the colonies of Great Britain. "This society took an early notice of the grants made to it by Gov. Wentworth. In July, 1762, an acceptance of the donation was expressed. On the 20th of May, 1785, the society instructed their secretary to write to some one or more members of the Church of England in each of the States of America, in which the society had property to take all proper care in securing said property; and further, to inform such persons that the society intended to make over all such property to the use of the Episcopal church in this country."—Peters' Reports, Vol. IV., pp. 482-483.

In June, 1785, the Legislature of Vermont held a session in Norwich. In pursuance of an act passed at that session, a charter was issued to President Wheelock of Dartmouth College for a tract of land six miles square. This grant was named Wheelock. In October of that year, during the session of the Legislature in Windsor, President Wheelock proposed to the Legislature of Vermont the sequestration for the use of said college of the rights of land reserved for the Propagation Society, and for the purpose of Glebes, etc. The business was referred to the next session of the Legislature. At the next session, in the ensuing February, the matter was disposed of by the resolution: "That the proposals from Dartmouth College are such as cannot be accepted."—Am. Quar. Reg., Vol. XIII, p. 395.

The committee appointed in October, 1786, on the subject of Dartmouth College, gave, in their report, the following opinion respecting the fee of the lands granted to the Propagation Society: "In the opinion of this committee, the lands formerly claimed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in consequence of the revolution, are now become the property of the citizens of Vermont." In October, 1787, an act was passed, authorizing the selectmen of the several towns to take care of and improve the Glebe and society lands for the space of seven years, and to apply the incomes to the improvement of the lands. An exception was made of those Glebes which might be in the actual possession of Episcopal ministers.—Williams' Hist. Vt., Vol. II, Chap X.

At the convention of the Episcopal church in Vermont, in 1793, Rev. Dr. Edward Bass, of Newburyport, Mass., was elected bishop of Ver-

mont, but he was not consecrated. At a special convention of the diocese holden in Manchester, Feb. 27, 1794, Col. John A. Graham of Rutland, nominated for bishop the Rev. Samuel Peters, L. L. D., and he was elected. Dr. Peters was then residing in London. Col. Graham was sent to England to secure the consecration of Dr. Peters, and also, as agent and attorney of the church in Vermont to procure a conveyance of the land of the Propagation Society within this State to himself and certain other gentlemen. Mr. Graham failed in his mission. The Archbishop of Canterbury declined to consecrate Dr. Peters, and the Propagation Society declined to convey their lands to Col. Graham.—Documentary Hist. Prot. Epis. Ch. in Vt., pp. 16-46.

I deem it proper for the information of my readers to lay before them an account of the action taken by the Legislature of Vermont respecting the Society and Glebe reservations in the New Hampshire grants, also of the action taken by the Propagation Society, as well as the efforts put forth by the Episcopalians to secure to themselves the possession of both the Glebe and society lands, this being a part of the history of the church, as well as of the time. I will, therefore, insert here so much of the journal of the session of 1794, as relates to the two bills passed that session concerning the sequestration of the society and Glebe lands to the use of the State :

“On Friday, October 17, 1794, on motion of Ira Allen, Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor and Council be requested to join the House in Grand Committee to-morrow morning, to take into consideration the propriety of disposing of the land in the several towns of this State, reserved for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.” On the 18th of October, agreeable to the order of the day, the governor and council and the house joined in grand committee to consider the propriety of disposing of the rights reserved for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. After the charter of the town of Rutland, issued by Gov. Wentworth, and the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Great Britain, in 1783, were read, the committee adjourned until October 21. The committee met pursuant to adjournment, and resolved: “That it is the opinion of this committee that the lands in this State, granted by the late Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, does of right belong to this State.”

On motion of Ira Allen a committee of one from each county was appointed to report their opinion to the grand committee, as to what use should be made of the rights granted to the Propagation Society. This committee reported their opinion to be that the Legislature had sole right to dispose of the right in each town called the propagation right, and that they be disposed of for the use and benefit of common schools, in the several towns in which they lie. Also, that for the better im-

provement of the Glebe lands, the selectmen of the several towns should take possession of the same. On Wednesday, Oct. 29th, a bill entitled an act directing the uses of the rights of land in this State heretofore granted by the British Government, as Glebes, for the benefit of the Church of England was read a second time. On the question, will the House accept said bill; it passed in the affirmative. Yeas, 100, nays, 15. The bill directing the appropriation of the society lands was also read and adopted. These bills then went to the Governor and Council for concurrence. They were returned to the House October 30th, 1794, and became laws. The law relating to Glebes gave the selectmen of those towns in which there were Glebe rights, power to take possession of them, to lease them for a term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and to distribute the income in case there was more than one religious teacher in the respective towns, for the support of such teachers in proportion to the number of ratable polls belonging to the respective congregations and residents in such towns. The law relating to the Propagation lands, provided that the selectmen should take possession of said lands and lease them out, and the rents and profits should be distributed in the several school districts, annually, in proportion to the number of ratable polls in such district, the lease to be perpetual.

The first effort made to take possession of the Glebe-lands was a suit in ejectment brought by the selectmen of Manchester to recover the Glebe, which was in the hands of Rev. Daniel Barber. The ground taken by the prosecution was, that the Glebe grants were void because the grantees named in the charter were not in existence to receive. Against this it was contended, that, at the time of the grants, the church of England had a corporate existence. The court, Patterson, judge, decided in favor of the defendant, pronouncing the act of 1794 unconstitutional and void. No appeal was taken from this decision. In obedience to this decision of the U. S. Circuit Court, the Legislature in 1799 passed an act repealing the act of 1794. The Glebe rights in those towns in which there was an Episcopal church were at once leased.

In 1802, the Legislature, setting in Burlington, again considered the subject of sequestering the Glebe reservations. The question was referred to a committee, who reported as their opinion "that the Glebe lands are vested in and at the disposal of the State, and that said lands ought to be granted and appropriated to and for the use of county grammar schools, in the several counties in which they lie" The subject was referred to the next session of the Legislature, when, after an effort to sequester the Glebe lands for the use of schools, the subject was dismissed.

In 1805, the General Assembly held its session in Danville, Vt. At this session the situation of the Glebe lands was again considered, and a committee was appointed to whom were referred several petitions on that subject. This committee reported a bill entitled, "An act directing the disposal of the Glebe lands in this State." The report was accepted, and on Saturday, November 2d, the bill was passed in the affirmative; yeas, 95, nays, 63. On the 5th, it was approved by the Governor and Council and became a law. By this law the several rights of land in Vermont, granted under the authority of the British Government to the Church of England, were granted, severally, to the respective towns in which such lands laid, to their respective use and uses forever, in the manner following:—

"It shall be the duty of the selectmen, in the respective towns, in the name and behalf, and at the expense of such towns, if necessary to sue for and recover the possession of such lands, and the same to lease out, according to their best judgment, reserving an annual rent therefor, which shall be paid into the treasury of such town, and appropriated to the use of schools therein, and shall be applied in the same manner as moneys arising from school lands are, by law directed to be applied."—Laws of Vt., compiled by William Slade, Jr., p. 198.¹

In the Episcopal convention of 1805 held in Arlington, a resolution was passed directing the standing committee to take measures for procuring a conveyance of the lands originally granted to the Propagation society. A resolution was passed requesting Bishop Moore, of New York, to take the church in Vermont under his care. He consented with a view of giving more efficacy to the petition for a conveyance of said lands.—Episcopal Recorder, March 7, 1835.

The petition was not heeded, and it was determined at the next application to ask for a power of Attorney, but nothing was done till the return of peace, though the business was not wholly neglected. The Convention of the church held in Middlebury in 1810, formed and adopted a new constitution. This was a convention of the clerical and lay delegates of the churches of the Eastern Diocese, consisting of the churches of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont. In 1810, Rev. Alexander V. Griswold of Rhode Island was elected Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, and was canonically consecrated by Bishops White, Provost and Jarvis, in Trinity church, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1811.

In July, 1808, Rev. Charles Stewart, a missionary in Canada, and subsequently bishop of Quebec, tendered his services to the church to procure from the Propagation Society a conveyance of their lands. In July,

¹ Sherman Dewey, Representative from Hartford, voted in the affirmative.

1815, Dr. Stewart, after visiting Vermont, set off for Europe, bearing a petition from the church. In December following, the society passed a resolution to grant to the church a power of attorney, but this was not received until 1817. This paper, with others, were put into the hands of Daniel Chipman, attorney for the church, who took two years for the examination of the case before commencing any process. Then he brought a suit for land in New Haven, which was defended by a grant of money from the State, and in March, 1823, decided in the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the church. Mr. Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, argued the case for the society, and Daniel Webster, of Boston, for the defendants.

The agents of the church met in Middlebury, April 30, 1823, to take measures to lease the lands, when it was unanimously agreed to lease them to the tenants then in occupation—the buildings and betterments made on the lands by the tenant to be his, and the land leased to him at a rent proportional to the value of the land without reference to the buildings and betterments made by him—conditional, however, upon the surrender of his lease from the town.—Agents' Report, June 26th, 1823.

In the year 1810, an action of ejectment was brought by the town of Pawlet against Daniel Clark and others to recover possession of the Glebe lot in that town. In 1815 this suit was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington, in favor of the town. This case was argued in 1814, by Messrs. Pitkin and Webster for the town, and by Mr. Sheperd for the defendants. At the February term, 1815, Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of the majority of the court.—See Documentary Hist. Church in Vt., pp. 137–140.

This suit involved all the Glebe reservations in the New Hampshire grants. The decision of the Supreme Court sustained the act of the General Assembly of 1805, and all controversy between the State and the church was thus terminated. Nevertheless the church deemed the action of the Supreme court a great wrong. It was not till 1831–3, that the long series of difficulties which the church had to encounter were in the main removed. Judgments had been rendered in favor of the society in all cases carried into court to that time.

By mutual consent and permission of the Convention of the Eastern Diocese and of the conventions of the several States composing said diocese, the Protestant Episcopal church in Vermont was separated from the Eastern Diocese in 1832, and became an independent and distinct Episcopal jurisdiction under the name of the "Diocese of Ver-

mont." On Thursday, May 31, 1832, the Rev. John H. Hopkins was duly elected bishop of the Episcopal church in Vermont.

On retiring from the Eastern Diocese, Bishop Griswold delivered an address before the convention of said diocese, in Trinity Church in Boston, Sept. 26, 1832, in which he said of the church in Vermont: "Eighteen years ago they had but one, or at most two, officiating clergymen; now they have twelve. Then they had not one church edifice; now they have twelve new ones which are consecrated, and five or six more which are building. Then they had three organized parishes; in their late convention twenty-four were represented. Thousands of dollars they have expended in obtaining possession of the lands which belong to this church; now, as we hope, the business is settled and these expensive litigations at an end."

Owing to the non-fulfillment of a promise made by the rector of the Episcopal church in Hartford I am without reliable data concerning the history of his church. Whether he acted *ex mero motu*, or *ex necessitate rei*, I am unable to say, but I should purchase expectation, in this case, at a dear rate, if the public were left to infer that the absence of said history was attributable to ill-intention or indifference on my part.

In the absence of other information concerning the Episcopal sect in Hartford in early times I will quote a letter written by Rev. Ranna Cossit, an Episcopal missionary, about the year 1773, viz.:

"There were church people settled scattering for above 150 miles on Connecticut river. The nearest of these to any clergyman is 130 miles. * * * Twenty-four miles above Springfield, Vt., Dr. Wheelock hath a college and informs the church people that he will supply them with ministers. There is a considerable number of church people opposite Dr. Wheelock, on New York side of the river and some on the same side with him, who constantly meet to read prayers among themselves."

Mr. Cossit returned to England for holy orders in December, 1772, and was ordained there in 1773, by the bishop of London. He returned to this country and settled in Claremont, N. H., as the first Episcopal minister of that place. He removed from Claremont to Cape Breton in 1785.

The following table exhibits the names of the present occupants of the propagating lands in Hartford; the number of acres leased by each; the rent paid by each lessee, and the value of each leased lot:

Lessees.	No. Acres.	Rental.	Value.
Downing, Portus.....	30	\$ 5 00	\$500 00
Mossey, David.....	30	5 00	300 00
Newton, Solon, Est.....	12	2 00	120 00
Sprague, Israel.....	6	1 00	60 00
Toughy, Martin.....	50	6 00	700 00
West, M. H., Jr.....	24	4 00	500 00
Whitman & Cowen.....	190	31 25	750 00
Totals.....	342	\$54 25	\$2930 00

The rent derived from the above named lands is now paid to Geo. R. Chapman, Woodstock, Vt.

UNIVERSALISTS.

The first Universalist society in the town was organized at a meeting held in Grover's Hall, White River Junction, May 3, 1878. After some discussion it was voted to organize a society to be known as the "First Universalist Society of White River Junction." A constitution was adopted and the organization completed by the election of the following officers: Moderator, E. H. Bagley; clerk, A. J. Rollins; treasurer, H. H. Hanchett; collector, Fred Hanchett.

Executive Committee, White River Junction, A. C. Bean, S. A. Potter, A. T. Pierce; Hartford village, Mrs. C. S. Hamilton, Mrs. S. M. Pingree; West Lebanon, N. H., J. M. Ralstone.

Trustees, W. W. Barnes, Irvin Russ, David H. Moore.

In September, 1878, the society commenced the work of building their present church edifice, which was completed and dedicated in June, 1879. The building committee consisted of Messrs. E. H. Bagley, Irvin Russ and Allen L. Pease. The architect and builder was Mr. Irvin Russ. The cost of the structure was about \$2500.

The society's records have been indifferently kept, both as regards facts and dates. There is no record of the dedicatory exercises, nor of the exact time of their occurrence. The pastors of the church and society thus far have been as follows: J. C. Farnsworth, Wm. E. Copeland, George W. Barnes, and the present pastor, Walter Dole. There are about twenty families in the parish, nearly all of which live within a radius of one mile of their place of worship. The choir comprises Mr. N. S. Eddy, Mr. S. H. Potter, Mrs. S. H. Potter, Miss Winnie Barnes, Mrs. Dr. Watson and Miss Olea Bean. Both vocal and instrumental music are of a high order.

THE SECOND ADVENTISTS.

This is a religious sect of recent origin. Its beginning was in the year 1842-3. They recognize William Miller as their leader, to whom they refer as an authority. They believe in and preach the speedy second coming of Christ. Miller prophesied that the second coming of our Lord would occur in the year 1843. He preached in this section first in Pomfret in the autumn of 1842, and a large number were then converted to his faith or belief, and many of his converts in Pomfret, and surrounding towns, were so deeply affected by the expectation that his prophecy would be fulfilled, that they relinquished nearly all worldly business of a secular nature, and gave away their property. Some

went so far as to declare that, if all earthly things failed to end as predicted by Miller, they would no longer take the Holy Bible as the rule of faith and manners, nor repose faith in God as a Supreme Being ! So great was the excitement created by the preaching of Miller that many of his followers became hopelessly insane; and when the utter fallaciousness of his predictions became evident, many of his converts who had previously been exemplary members of some religious body, became apostates and bitter adversaries of Christianity, and finally lapsed into spiritualism, or some other phase of infidelity. For some years subsequent to 1843, there were several of this class of people in Hartford. They were called "Millerites." Those who now hold to the doctrine that the second coming of Christ is not far distant, are known as Second Adventists.

On the 16th of August, 1887, certain members of this sect purchased of Orren A. Taft, six acres of land lying on the west side of Connecticut river about one mile above White River Junction, and closely adjacent to the Passumpscic railroad. This place was selected for an Advent camp-meeting ground. The first camp-meeting held on this ground commenced August 8th and ended September 11th, 1887. This meeting attracted a large attendance of people, who found the location pleasant, the preaching entertaining and instructive, and the exercises in general interesting. Order, proper decorum and solemnity characterized the occasion. All who attended the services were favorably impressed by the candid, intelligent exposition of the tenets and belief of the Adventists made by their preachers. The earnestness, seriousness and whole deportment of the Adventists, during this meeting, proved that they were not nominal Christians, and that their worship was influenced by a Christian spirit. No room was left for unkindly comments or invidious criticism.

On the 3d of September, 1887, an organization was effected under the name of the "White River Junction Campmeeting Association," for the purpose of holding public worship and religious meetings by Advent Campmeetings. The articles of association were signed by John Couch, R. N. Stetson, Wm. Guild, Luther E. Lord, P. G. Lord, Daniel Johnson, Wm. C. Bugbee, Ezra Willey, David H. Bragg, Ballard B. Chedell, L. C. McKinsley, Myron H. Wilmot, and E. A. Stockman, corporators. Royal N. Stetson was elected President and Wm. Guild Secretary. The ground purchased is to be known under the title of "The White River Junction Advent Ground."

PURITANS.

This sect existed in Hartford for several years. Its beginning was about the year 1820. Their meetings were held in private houses, under the cover of darkness. Their form of worship was characterized by scenes at once ludicrous and immoral. They endeavored to exclude from their meetings all who did not endorse their tenets and practice, but they could not, for a long time at least, conceal their flagrant violations of law and order, and were compelled to discontinue their meetings in this town. This body was not in any respect like the New England Fathers who bore the same title, but a small sect that later arose and assumed the same name.

CHAPTER XIX.

EDUCATION.

Most of the early settlers of Hartford came here from Connecticut, in which State liberal provisions were, at that period, made for the support of common schools. They possessed nothing more than a common school education, which was then limited to English reading, writing, and arithmetic. But though they had received but little education, and had but little time to devote to reading and study, they were not unappreciative of the advantages resulting from these, hence, they made the most liberal provisions in their power for the establishment and support of common schools and other institutions of learning. They attached equal importance to the support of schools and the gospel.

The subject of education has been a theme upon which there has been but little, if any, division of sentiment, or fluctuation of interest among the inhabitants of the town, and the same may be said of the people of Vermont in general. In framing the constitution of the State, our fathers were not unmindful of the importance of making liberal provisions for promoting the cause of common education. Section 40 of the constitution says:—"A school or schools *shall be* established in each town by the legislature for the convenient instruction of youth * * * One grammar school in each county, and one university in this State, ought to be established by direction of the General Assembly."

On the 31st of October, 1797, an act for the support of schools was passed by the General Assembly of Vermont. The first clause of section one of said act reads as follows:—"That each organized town in this State shall keep and support a school or schools for the instruction of youth in English reading, writing, and arithmetic."

Our governors have not failed to recommend to the General Assembly to cherish with guardian care our primary schools, and to make suitable provisions for maintaining the same. In his speech to the General Assembly in 1800, Governor Tichenor said:—"In every attempt to promote the interests of science, the education of youth, or to render respectable the institutions and precepts of Christianity, we shall be in the discharge of a duty highly useful in a christian country, and every way interesting to a free people." In 1810, Governor Galusha said to the General Assembly:—"Your attention, gentlemen ought not to be

wholly confined to the higher institutions of literature; neither should the means of knowledge be restricted to one class of people, but liberally imparted to all." In 1821, Governor Skinner said to the General Assembly:—"A general diffusion of useful knowledge, and an improved state of science afford the best security to civil and religious liberty * * * A diligent and persevering attention to the education of our children, is that without which we cannot expect the people will long retain a republican form of government." Like sentiments have been reiterated in the messages of succeeding governors, and their recommendations and suggestions have been followed by wise and progressive legislation to foster the interests of literature, the sciences, seminaries, and common schools.

During the long pending controversy between the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and those who desired to sequester the lands set apart by the several charters to the use of said society, for the support of schools in Vermont, those who favored the sequestration claimed that the use of the rental of said lands for the support of schools, would be of greater benefit to the public than the rental could be for religious purposes. While denying this proposition, the Propagating Society paid an eloquent tribute to the benefits of secular education.

Our forefathers entertained the same enlightened views concerning the principle of popular education that were expressed by the patriots of the French Revolution of 1789. The laws, conceived, prepared, sustained and executed in regard to primary instruction, were the noblest, wisest creations of the age in which they lived. By the side of the humble parish church was erected the modest school-house where the children of the rich and the poor alike resorted for knowledge, "that other bread of the soul which was to support them through the rough trials of life."

Public instruction in Vermont is divided generally into four kinds: Primary or common schools, so-called; high schools, more recently called academies; Normal schools, and colleges; or, where professional education is added, universities. These four classes of institutions convey four gradations of education. The primary schools are of three kinds; the public or common schools, the parochial or church schools, and private or individual schools. In these primary schools the children of the people in general, whatever their condition, are educated in those elements of knowledge which are considered most useful in common life—

ranging according to the age and capacity of pupils, from spelling and definition, reading, writing, grammar, including composition, elements of drawing, geography, United States history, history of Vermont, mental and written arithmetic, natural history, music, elements of natural philosophy, and of algebra, analysis of language and declamation.

The object of high schools and academies is to give some knowledge of higher studies, such as mathematics, history, or the classics. The object of colleges is to afford what is termed a thorough classical education, being a course of instruction in the sciences, the classics, philosophy, and *belles lettres*. To this course is generally added a supplementary one in law, medicine and theology, open to volunteer students for professional life. When a college has classes in these subjects it is termed a university, an institution in which, it is presumed, all branches of study are taught. In addition to these means of instruction, there are three normal schools in which those who design to teach school can obtain professional training in the subjects to be taught; the science of the mind, and the best methods of teaching. The sources of income for school purposes are the interest of the United States deposit money, the rent of lands set apart for the support of common schools, the income from funds donated to the State and to towns by individuals, and town and district taxes.

In 1836, Vermont received on deposit from the United States government, the sum of \$669,086.79, being its share of the surplus revenue, divided, and loaned to the several States. The Legislature enacted that the money be apportioned to the several towns, in proportion to the population as shown by the census of 1830, and that each town elect trustees to loan and care for the same, who should be accountable for the return of said money, or any part thereof, to the State treasury, whenever called for by the treasurer, upon the requisition of the United States, or for the purpose of a new apportionment. Also, that the interest of said money loaned to the several towns, should be appropriated to the support of common schools; provided, that, if a town has other school funds, the income of which is sufficient to support schools in all the districts in such town for six months in each year, such town may appropriate the income received from its share of such money to the support of schools, or to any other purpose.

The first division of the surplus revenue to towns in Vermont, occurred in 1838. Hartford then received about \$4780. The town then voted to divide the interest of this fund equally among all the school districts in the town. The first trustees of that fund, chosen by this

town, were John Porter, William Savage and Lewis Lyman. The present and sole trustee of the fund is Hon. Wm. S. Dewey of Quechee village. In 1852, the town purchased the toll bridge at White River village, and borrowed the public money to pay for said bridge, in which property it is still invested. On the census of 1880 the amount apportioned to Hartford was \$5,948.14. Since 1883, the interest devoted to schools has been, annually, \$357.15.

The first action taken by Hartford relative to the school land, was under date of March 19, 1769, when the proprietors chose Lieut. John Strong to take care of said land and rent it out in order to make it profitable to the town. In 1770, Dr. Wheelock asked the proprietors of the town to donate the Glebe lands of the town to Dartmouth college. At a town meeting held in the dwelling house of Joel Marsh, at West Hartford, March 13, 1770, for the purpose of considering Dr. Wheelock's proposition, it was voted "that we will do nothing in respect to the school to be erected by Dr. Wheelock."

Dr. Wheelock was more successful in his appeals to the generosity of several land-owners of Hartford. In the year 1771, Messrs. Abel Marsh, Israel Gillett, John Gillett, Rufus Baldwin, William Bramble and Ebenezer Bliss, each donated land to Dartmouth College; in all; six lots, containing 450 acres. In 1783, Eleazer Robinson donated 100 acres to the same institution. Referring to the land record book of 1771, I find recorded, under date of January 4th, a deed given by Israel Gillett to Dr. Wheelock and the trustees of Dartmouth College, which is quoted here, *pro forma*, for the benefit of all who are interested in such documents:—

"To all people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:—

Whereas, it has pleased his excellency John Wentworth, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Hampshire, with the advice of his Majesty's Council for said Province, for the benefit and instruction of Indian youth begun, and for several years last past, carried on by Eleazer Wheelock, D. D., as well as the liberal education of any others who will accept the same, to erect and constitute a college in the west part of said province by the name of Dartmouth College, and by a charter under the great seal of said province, to endow the same with many noble franchises and privileges, as well as to make generous donations toward a fund for supporting the same; therefore, in consideration of the extensive charity of the design, and in addition to said fund, I, Israel Gillett, of Hartford, in the County of Cumberland and State of New York, yeoman, have given, granted, and by these presents do absolutely give, grant, convey and confirm to the Trustees of Dartmouth College, and to their successors in that trust for the use and benefit of said college, one hundred acres of undivided land, in Hartford, in the county of Cumberland, in the province of New York, to be laid out to the right which was originally granted to Daniel Redington, as by the charter and schedule of said township may appear."

The first mention made, in the town records, of the number of scholars in any one district, or of school districts, is under date of March 11,

1805, wherein Daniel Ransom, clerk of the 3d district (Quechee) reported the number of scholars, over four and under eighteen years of age, in said district, to be sixty-five. A return made March 13th, 1805, by Zerah Brooks, clerk of the "Christian street" district gave the number of scholars, over four and under eighteen, to be thirty-two. Probably there were, at that time, but three districts in the town, that is to say, there were but three schools in the town, and these, for convenience sake, were designated by numbers, though as yet they were not organized.

In March, 1806, a committee consisting of Daniel Marsh, Reuben Tenney, Daniel Ransom, Josiah Tilden and Abel Barron, was chosen to divide the town into school districts. This committee reported, in town meeting, March, 1807, that they had divided the town into seventeen districts. Geographically the districts were located as follows:— No. 1, centre of the town; (2) Thomas Pitkin's; (3) Christopher Pease's, (Quechee); (4) James Burtch's; (5) Abel Camp's, (West Hartford); (6) David Ingraham's; (7) Wm Pixley's, (Jericho); (8) Dothan meeting-house; (9) Israel Gillet's, (Christian St.); (10) Luther Powell's, (Centerville); (11) Capt. Dorr's, (Lyman's Point); (12) Joel Brink's, (Rustown); (13) Mitchell Clark's, (W. R. Junction); (14) south side of White River, (Geo. Pease's); (15) at the brick school house, (James Udall's); (16) Joel Dimick's and Cadwein Phelps', (Arthur Hazen's); (17) White River village, north side of the river.

The earliest records of the leases of lands for the use of schools, including all sequestered for that purpose, are found in Volumes 2 and 3 of Land Records. Among the lots set apart to the Ministerial Right, or for the first settled minister, was lot No. 31, a hundred acre lot in the second division of land made by the proprietors. The first settled minister, Rev. Thomas Gross, sold this lot to John Dutton in 1786, by whom it was sold to Joseph Marsh, Oct. 13th, 1788. In 1792, the selectmen of the town took possession of said lot, and leased it by a committee for the benefit of schools, it being the first lease found on record. The lease reads as follows, viz:—

"This indented lease made this 19th day of Sept. 1792, by and between Joshua Hazen, David Wright and Amos Robinson, all of Hartford, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, a committee appointed by s'd Town of Hartford to take care of and to lease the school lands in said Town of Hartford, on the one part, and Jonas Bruce of s'd Hartford on the other part, Witnesseth: that we the said Joshua Hazen, David Wright, and Amos Robinson, for the consideration hereafter mentioned, and by virtue of the power in us vested by s'd Town of Hartford, do by these presents demise, lease and to farm let to the said Jonas Bruce, his heirs and assigns, one certain hundred acre

lot in s'd Town of Hartford, and is 'No. 31' in the second division of hundred acre lots in said Town, which was drawn or pitched to the School Right in s'd Town. For him the said Jonas Bruce his heirs or assigns to have, hold, use, occupy and improve according to the rules of good husbandry for and during the full term of Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine years from the date hereof, thence to be complete and ended; the said Bruce at the end of six years from this date to pay into the Treasury of s'd Town of Hartford five pounds (\$24.20) then in a year after that five pounds ten shillings, then a year after that six pounds, and to continue to pay six pounds yearly to the end of the term of 999 years, the payment to be made in neat stock or grain at money price; and on the first failure of the payment of the yearly rents as aforesaid the s'd Bruce, his heirs and assigns to forfeit all right or title to the said letten premises, and the same to revert back to the said Town of Hartford. In witness whereof the parties have hereinto set their hands and seals.—(signed) Joshua Hazen, Amos Robinson, Jonas Bruce.

The foregoing form was observed by said committee in making subsequent leases, whether of Propagating, Church of England, or other sequestered lands. In a book, entitled, "A Journal of the Town of Hartford," now known as "The Selectmen's Book," on page one may be found a record of sundry demands in favor of the town for the use of supporting schools, included in which are ten notes against Charles and John Pinneo, amounting to \$175. On page seven of said book, is the following entry:—"Hartford April 1801, Received of Benjamin Pixley eight dollars and thirty-four cents as a rent for one-half of the school lot."

The lot named was 'No. 14,' of the first division of hundred acre lots, and was leased Dec. 30, 1794, one-half to said Pixly, the balance to Putnam Wilson. The first payment of rent to be made by each in four years from Dec. 25, 1795, was fifty shillings, with an annual rise of ten shillings to four pounds ten shillings, the maximum rent thereafter. Lot 'No. 14,' above named, was pitched to the school right, June 27, 1781. It is located on what is known as the Goshen road, and embraces sixty acres, now leased and occupied by Charles Hatch, the balance being leased to another party.

Lot 'No. 6,' in the first hundred acre division, is on the north side of White River, and was laid out to the Glebe Right. A lease of the west half was given to Hezekiah Hazen, in 1809, and of the east half to Billa Gillett, in 1807, for the use of schools. Lot 'No. 6' adjoins the Propagating lot 'No. 15,' of one hundred acres, and the present lease holders are Reuben Loveland (50 acres), M. Hazen, West (30 acres). These two lots are embraced in that portion of the town familiarly known as "Church Hill."

FIRST SCHOOLS IN THE TOWN.

The first school in West Hartford was taught in the dwelling house of Renben Hazen, in the summer of 1795. The winter term of 1796 was taught by Lionel Udall. Mr. Udall was a severe disciplinarian, and the boys of that period who were under the vigilant eye of this teacher were given to understand that respect was better procured by exacting it than by soliciting it. Corporeal punishment was deemed requisite and proper to keep the urchins in the path of duty, and Mr. Udall exercised his prerogative in that direction, as could have been established by the mouths and backs of many witnesses. The first school-house in West Hartford was built on the bank of White river, near the present home of the Misses Ballard. This school-house was removed and converted into a dwelling-house, which now constitutes the ell portion of the dwelling-house directly fronting the meeting-house. The little brick school-house, now standing on the bank of the river, opposite the residence of Mrs. Allen Hayes, was built in 1820, and John T. Pratt taught the first school in it. It was in use until the fall of 1884, when it was vacated for the handsome and commodious school-house which was erected that year. The old school-house, in common with others of its class, was a perfect death-trap. Many children therein contracted diseases incident to an ill-ventilated, over-crowded room, either too hot or too cold, which resulted fatally.

It seems, however, to be almost sacrilegious to pull down the old-time school-houses, around which cluster a thousand pleasant memories of our youthful days. They were the scenes of a multitude of events of a varied character, of associations durable as life. The old school-house at West Hartford was used for many years as a place for holding religious services on the Sabbath day, and, after the church was built, it continued to be the place for prayer meetings. It was also used as a place for holding singing and spelling schools, lyceums, law-suits, trials before justices and juries, lectures, etc. From acquaintances made and friendships formed within its walls, resulted many marriages—some of a happy, others of an unhappy nature.

We now have better school-houses, and, perhaps, greater facilities for acquiring a common school education than were enjoyed by the children of half a century ago, but more commodious and more healthful school-rooms, with the greater degree of comfort and pleasure afforded by improved systems, have not given to the world a more perfect manhood or womanhood than existed under the system that prevailed a century ago. The enterprise that has formed states, churches, schools, and colleges, that has reared cities, built railroads, established telegraph

lines, promoted rapid ocean transit, and brought our country to its present degree of prosperity, has been that of men who were educated under old time systems, established with high religious as well as educational aims, and on the principle that "Knowledge and Virtue are the main pillars of a free government."

The teachers of fifty years ago, to whom we owe a great veneration, seem to have been inspired with a desire to improve both the *minds* and the *hearts* of their pupils, and to impress upon them the conviction that they should strive to become useful and virtuous members of society, and that their condition would be improved, and their usefulness greatly increased by the acquisition of useful knowledge and sound information. They stimulated their pupils to a course of industry and perseverance, that would serve to advance them to the honors and emoluments of public employment; or, if not ambitious of public distinction, to improve their worldly condition and bring themselves into associations with the learned and the good.

The spirit that animated the old time teachers is illustrated in a monologue written by Mrs. L. F. Camp, entitled "Old Time Scholars." The scene is a country school-house; Time, afternoon, as the scholars are preparing to resume their books, when the teacher addresses them as follows:—

"Boys, to your studies once again,
For, if you live, you'll soon be men;
'Tis my ambition you should be
So learned and good that all may see
My labors have not been in vain,
What I did teach was for your gain;
'Twill be my pride to see you fill
Places of trust at public will."
"Girls, too, store knowledge grain by grain,
Which joined with virtue can but gain
The praise none ever need disdain,
Nor seek for that indeed in vain.
And be content whate'er your lot,
As flowers that bloom in lowly spot,
Modest and sweet are often sought
While others gayer are forgot."
Thus spoke the master to those youth,
And they received it as the truth,
For they had learned ne'er to despise
His kindly words and counsels wise."

Tradition says that the first school in White River village, was kept in Josiah Tilden's barn, on the south side of the river, about the year 1800; but with the exception of the school commenced in West Hartford, there is no recorded evidence that there was any other school in the town prior to 1805. Nevertheless, it seems probable that there were several schools in the town as early as the year 1800; the population that year being 1094; of which number there must have been at least 200 persons over four and under eighteen years of age.

After the division of the town into school districts in 1807, a school-house was built in district 'No. 14,' by Asa and Josiah Tilden and Wharam Loomis. This house stood on the ground now occupied by the dwelling-house of the late Frank Blaisdell. In 1850, that portion of district 'No. 14' in which said school-house was located, was divided between 'No. 13' and 'No. 17.' In 1856, this school-house was sold at auction, since which time there has been no school in that portion of district '17,' south of the bridge. By the division of the town in 1807, 'No. 17,' included all the inhabitants living between Lyman's Point (White River Junction) and Stephen Tilden's (now Wm. Dutton's residence). At first, the school-house in 'No. 17,' stood just west of the present (Hartford) cemetery. In 1817 a portion of 'No. 17' was set off to form 'No. 11,' and this house was removed to Lyman's Point and placed on land just opposite to the residence of Asaph Taft, but some years later it gave way to a new house. After the consolidation of districts 'Nos. 13' and '11' in 1884-5, this school-house was sold to Noah B. Hazen, who converted it into the dwelling-house now (1887) occupied by the Methodist pastor, Rev. R. L. Bruce. In 1818, district 'No. 17' built a school-house on land belonging to Bani Udall, near the present dwelling-house of Charles W. Pease. This house was in use until 1848, when the district bought what was known as the "Hartford Academy,"¹ paying for the same \$337:50, and this has since been turned one-quarter around, remodeled and an annex 28x30 made.

HARTFORD ACADEMY—SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS—TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

In October, 1839, an academy was incorporated, under the name of "Hartford Academy." It was located in White River village. This institution had but a brief existence. Its close proximity to other and much better patronized schools precluded the possibility of permanent success, or a long continued existence. In 1848, district '17' purchased the academy building for a school-house. In 1846, the first superintendents of common schools were appointed. The following named gentlemen have served the town as superintendents in the years named :

1846-7, John K. Lord and Rev. John Dudley; 1848, '49, '50, Revs. John Dudley, Josiah Merrill and William Claggett; 1851, Leonard Lovering; 1852, Henry Walcott; 1853, Rev. J. Merrill; 1854, Revs. J. Merrill, Heman Rood and Wm. Claggett; 1855-56, Samuel J. Allen, M. D.; 1857, Revs. Heman Rood and Wm.

¹ Dr. Bancroft, the very capable superintendent of the New Hampshire State Insane Asylum, was a teacher in this seminary for about one year before the building was sold to district "17."

Claggett; 1858, Daniel Needham; 1859, Edwin Goodell; 1860, '61, Samuel E. Pingree; 1862, '63, '64, George Tenney; 1865, S. E. Pingree; 1866, Rev. J. W. Kingsbury; 1867, Charles H. Tenney, M. D.; 1868, William H. Downing; 1869, Charles H. Tenney; 1870 to 1881, inclusive, N. B. Hazen; 1882-3, N. W. White; 1884-5-6, J. G. Harvey; 1887, N. B. Hazen; 1888, W. H. Currier. Vocation of incumbents: Ministers of the Gospel, six; lawyers, three; physicians, three; farmers, five; jewelers, one; school teachers, one; total number nineteen, in forty-three years.

In 1861, the superintendent's annual reports were first printed; 500 copies were then printed. The clearest, most comprehensive and interesting report made by any superintendent, was that made by Rev. J. W. Kingsbury in March, 1867. Alluding to the condition of the school-houses in the town, Mr. Kingsbury said:

"Our school houses cry loudly for reform. Their very walls and timbers groan and lament and cry out to the citizen and stranger! A very few school houses are comparatively suitable and convenient. Ill-constructed, ill-ventilated and inconvenient school houses, with poor teaching¹ secured at cheap rates, will assuredly yield a poor crop of scholars, while the opposite mode of management that shall give to the scholars a good room, well-ventilated, and the best of instruction, will send forth those who shall do honor to themselves and the schools from whence they came, and repay an hundred fold to our country and the world, all that has ever been expended in their behalf. Children are sent to school to be educated in the largest and most liberal sense of the term, and *the very buildings and grounds have a part in that educating process.*"

In 1878, at the annual March meeting, the town appointed a committee to consider the advantages of a central school or schools and report

¹ There is a growing sentiment among the thoughtful, that teaching should be a profession; that the teachers of our primary schools should have professional training to fit them to enter upon the vocation of teaching, and when further qualified by experience, they should be employed in preference to undisciplined, inexperienced persons, who have no other incentive to enter upon the vocation of teaching than that of pecuniary profit; in a word, who undertake the work as a temporary expedient for supporting themselves.

When the great importance of the teachers' mission is considered, it must be apparent that it is necessary for the highest welfare of children that they shall be placed under the tuition of those who are thoroughly imbued with a high sense of their important duties and responsibilities. Teachers should possess qualifications other than those that fit them to teach children to read, write and cipher. In the school-room the teacher fills the place of a parent, and under his examples, precepts and guidance, the minds and hearts of his pupils are moulded and directed for time and for eternity. "Knowledge," said Daniel Webster, "does not comprise all which is contained in the large term of *education*. The feelings are to be disciplined, the passions are to be restrained; true and worthy motives are to be inspired; a profound religious feeling is to be instilled and pure morality inculcated under all circumstances. All this is comprised in education."

In a circular addressed by Mr. Guizot, minister of public instruction in France, in 1832, to the teachers of the *communes*, he enters with paternal solicitude into the most insignificant details of the relations of the teacher with children and parents; rebukes sectarian spirit; stretches forth his hand with touching familiarity to the village school teacher, elevates him in the eyes of all, and especially in his own eyes, and fills him with the importance of his mission. His words are worthy of a place in this connection:—

"No sectarian or party spirit in your school; the teacher must rise above the fleeting quarrels which agitate society. Faith in Providence, the sanctity of duty, submission to parental authority, respect for the laws, the rights of all—such are the sentiments he must seek to develope."

some practical plan for establishing the same, and the estimated expense. Nothing was accomplished by the committee. In 1879, the town voted to purchase and hold text-books. N. B. Safford and T. W. Gilson were chosen text-book committee, and N. B. Hazen, text-book agent, and the agent was directed to draw from the town treasury a sum not to exceed \$600 for the purchase of books. In 1880, the town authorized the text-book committee to draw \$100 annually from the treasury for the purpose of supplying the requirements and keeping up the system. In 1881 the town voted to subscribe for the Hemmenway Gazetteer of Vermont. In 1882, the town appointed a committee consisting of Revs. S. I. Briant, N. F. Carter, and R. Miller and N. B. Hazen, to consider the practicability and desirability of adopting the town system of schools. The committee reported favorably to the town system (March 1883), but it was voted 105 to 81 to indefinitely postpone the subject. In 1884 the subject was passed over. In 1885, after a lengthy discussion, the vote stood ayes 51, noes 219. In 1886, the subject was again considered. No arguments were presented by the friends to the town system, but much opposition was manifested, and the vote stood yeas 40, nays 181.

The Prudential Committees of the several school districts for the year ending February 17th, 1886, was as follows :—

No. 1, C. O. Fogg; No. 2, Owen McCabe; No. 3, Dan'l L. Cushing; No. 4, Trumbull Hunt; No. 5, Wm. H. Tucker, Jr.; No. 7, Geo. T. Hazen; No. 8, I. G. Sprague; No. 9, Edward Gillett; No. 10, Geo. H. Fuller; No. 12, Frank Huntton; No. 13, Henry Carroll; Geo. W. Kenney; Alex. W. Davis; No. 14, Benjamin Wood; No. 15, W. H. Seaver; No. 17, S. I. Briant; C. W. Pease; Mrs. E. Morris.

The three following forms are those used by the selectmen and treasurer of the town in connection with the school fund. They exhibit the amount of moneys received from all sources for school purposes; the division of the same by the selectmen, and the distribution made of the moneys to the several school districts of the town for the year 1887. These tables are introduced here for the information of young men who are liable to be chosen to fill town offices, and therefore should become familiar with the system observed in this matter. These things, of a practical nature, appertaining to the every-day affairs of life, should be more generally understood. Every boy and girl should be educated in a way that will make them good and useful citizens, and fit them to fill those responsible positions in life to which they may rightfully aspire, and honorably seek to attain, only when duly and truly prepared, worthy, and well qualified.

AMOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.—1877.

Occupants of Lands.		Acres.	Value.	Rent.
Received of	Barron, A. T.....	42	\$200 00	\$6 00
"	Beaudette, C.....	50	400 00	6 00
"	Clarke, Z. B.....	12	200 00	75
"	Gilmore, Patrick.....	60	800 00	4 50
"	Hackett, Kimball.....	13	200 00	75
"	Hatch, Charles.....	60	700 00	13 56
"	Hazen, Carlos.....	16	400 00	3 20
"	Hazen, Cyrus.....	24	200 00	4 80
"	Hazen, Willis.....	16	150 00	1 75
"	Howard, Austin.....	40	400 00	4 25
"	Hunt, Trumbull.....	60	1000 00	12 00
"	Loveland, Reuben.....	50	300 00	3 00
"	McCabe, Barney.....	18	500 00	6 00
"	Newton, George.....	51	750 00	10 44
"	Parker, J. C.....	39½	200 00	12 00
"	Shattuck, Joseph.....	62½	300 00	2 75
"	Shattuck, Paschal.....	90	600 00	5 50
"	Shattuck, Willis.....	62½	300 00	2 75
"	Wood, George C.....	30	150 00	3 00
Total.....		826½	\$8050 00	\$108 00
Received of State Treasurer proportion of income arising from the Huntington Fund.....				99 39
Selectmen's order for school fund.....				2219 06
Interest on the surplus revenue.....				357 13
On hand from last year undivided.....				52
				<hr/>
				\$2784 10

DIVISION OF SCHOOL MONEY BY THE SELECTMEN IN THE YEAR 1887.

No. District.	Part of District.	Aggregate Attendance.	Am't of Money to part of District.	Am't of Money to Aggregate Attendance.	Am't of Public Money given to District.
1	1	495	\$67 69	\$ 12 92	\$ 80 61
2	1	2,787	69 69	72 77	140 46
3	1	11,807	69 69	308 28	375 97
4	.8636	1,652	58 46	43 13	101 59
5	.9473	3,315	64 12	86 55	150 67
6	.2631	165½	17 81	4 32	22 13
7	1	1,878	67 69	49 02	116 71
8	1	2,122	67 69	55 41	123 10
9	.9454	3,022	63 99	78 90	142 89
10	1	1,946½	67 69	50 82	118 51
12	1	3,307½	67 69	86 35	154 04
13	1	20,518	67 69	535 72	603 41
14	1	910	67 69	23 76	91 45
15	.5	706	33 84	18 43	52 27
17	1	16,100	67 69	420 37	488 06
18	.1903	330	12 88	8 62	21 50
<hr/>					
16	13.7097	71,061	\$928 00	\$1,855 37	\$2,783 37

(Total amount of money for school purposes, \$2,784 10. Fractional loss in division, 73c.)

The above is a statement of the division of the school money as made by us this 25th of March, A. D., 1887.

C. R. WHITMAN,
JOHN H. HAZEN,
JOHN BARROWS, } Selectmen.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL MONEY IN 1887.

School money in account with H. C. Pease, Town Treasurer.

Received of H. C. Pease, Town Treasurer, the several sums affixed to

our names, being the amount of school money divided and due to each district and paid on selectmen's order in 1887.

Dist.	To Whom Paid.	
No.1	O. D. Tewksbury	\$ 80 61
2	C. R. Whitman	140 46
3	C. R. Whitman	375 97
4	J. H. Hazen	101 59
5	J. H. Hazen	150 67
6	R. W. Wood	22 13
7	N. B. Hazen	116 71
8	Leonard Hazen	123 10
9	C. B. Stone	142 89
10	A. P. Howe	118 51
12	B. McCabe	154 04
13	George W. Smith	603 41
14	B. P. Wood	91 45
15	C. R. Whitman	52 27
17	Allen L. Pease	488 06
18	Darius Russ	21 50
		Total. \$2,783 37

On hand for next year (73) seventy-three cents.

THE HUNTINGTON SCHOOL FUND.

In 1876, Arunah Huntington of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, by his last will and testament devised and bequeathed to the State of Vermont, as a common school fund, an estate valued at over two hundred thousand dollars. The donor of this munificent gift, by his noble act, placed himself in the list of great public benefactors, and, as the people of Hartford are now beneficiaries under said will, I deem it eminently proper to place before the readers of this history, a brief sketch of the life of Mr. Huntington, together with the most salient provisions of said will; that the memory of his noble deed may be preserved through all time, and his name be honored as that of one, whose actions were great because they were the result of a great and grand design.

Arunah Huntington was born in Roxbury, Washington Co., Vermont, February 23d, 1794. His father died when he was a child and he lived with his grandfather until he was eleven years of age, when he went to live with his uncle Downer (supposed to have lived in Sharon) working on a farm until he was sixteen years old. He afterwards worked at tanning leather and shoe making, teaching school in the winter months, until about the year 1828, when he had saved five hundred dollars, and went to Brantford, Province of Ontario, Canada. He there started a shoe making business, employing four or five journeymen, boarding them in his own house, and working diligently with them. It became profitable, and he soon had money to invest outside his regular business, and he purchased building lots in the then growing city of Brantford. His investments proved profitable, and in 1843 he was worth \$30,000.

In 1861, he was worth about \$80,000, and having great faith in the financial soundness of the United States, he purchased heavily of American securities, at that time much depressed, particularly in Canada, and in this manner

and by great economy all his life. he finally at his death had amassed a fortune of over \$200,000. Mr. Huntington for five years before his death, which occurred January 10, 1877, was in delicate health, and the executor of his will, for some years before his death, assisted him in his affairs. He once went to Europe, but had not visited Vermont for many years. and the first that was known of his desire to bequeath his property to his native State, was during the latter part of the Legislature of 1876, when Governor Fairbanks received a letter from him in relation to it. Later, Gov. Fairbanks sent his private secretary to Brantford to confer with Mr. Huntington, but he did not arrive there until the day of his funeral. Distant relatives contested the will for six years, but a final decree was obtained giving the personal property and its accumulations to the State.

Clause 3d of the will, relating to said bequest, is as follows:— “It is my will that my said executor shall, as soon after my decease as may be found convenient, sell and convert all my said estate into cash, and after paying my funeral and testamentary expenses, and of proving and registering this my will, pay and deliver the rest and residue thereof to the Government and Legislature of the State of Vermont, one of the United States of America, to be disposed of by the said Government and Legislature as they shall deem best, having regard to the recommendations hereinafter contained.” The first recommendation relates to the appointment of three trustees for the control and distribution of said fund.

Second.—That the capital of said fund be employed in the establishment of a banking institution to be called the “Vermont District School Bank,” or of an institution for investing the said capital in mortgages or real estate.

Third.—That the profits to arise from the investment of said fund should be added to the principal, until the accumulation should amount to a sum sufficient, when distributed, to pay to each county in the State the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth.—“That thereafter the profits arising annually from the investments of the said capital, shall be divided by the said trustees, under regulations to be framed by the Government and Legislature, equally among the several counties composing the State, for the use and benefit of common or district schools.”

At the biennial session of 1878, the Legislature passed the following joint resolution, viz:—

“WHEREAS, Arunah Huntington, a native of Vermont, and late of Brantford, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, deceased, by his last will and testament, bequeathed to the State of his nativity, as a common school fund, an estate valued at over \$200,000; and

WHEREAS, It is due to the memory of the deceased that the State should through its legislature, place upon record an expression of its appreciation of his generous bequest: therefore,

Resolved, That we accept the bequest of the said Arunah Huntington, with grateful recognition of his affectionate regard for his native State, and his donation, and assume the duties of the trust with a determination to perform them with fidelity and zeal.”

November 25, 1882, the General Assembly authorized and empowered the State treasurer to settle with the executor of the last will and testament of Mr. Huntington, and adjust and settle all claims and liens against said fund, and to receive all the property specified in the will,

etc., etc. On the 25th of April, 1883, the executor of said estate, Ebenezer Roy, delivered to State Treasurer DuBois the net proceeds of said personal estate, which, after all claims and liens had been adjusted and expenses of litigation paid, amounted to \$205,111.22.

Nov. 25, 1884, the General Assembly passed an act relating to the disposition of the Huntington fund. Section one, authorized the treasurer in his discretion, to convert into cash, from time to time, the securities of said fund, and the proceeds might be used for the general purposes of the State.

Section 2d, requires the treasurer to annually apportion the interest at six per cent. on the amount converted to the use of the State, and the income arising from unconverted portions of the fund, to the several towns and unorganized towns and gores in proportion to the number of inhabitants in each based on the census of 1880.

Section 3d, directs that the money received by the towns shall be divided by them to the schools of the towns for school purposes as other public moneys are divided by law, "but no school or school district which has not maintained twenty-four weeks of schooling in the preceding year, shall be entitled to receive any share of this fund.

Section 5th, directs the treasurer to make the first division of income and interest in the year 1886. The treasurer made the first division in March, 1886, and the town of Hartford received the sum of \$88.62.

A very good criterion by which an estimate may be formed of the general intelligence of the people of any town is found in the character of the books, newspapers and magazines they read, and in the number of such publications taken by the inhabitants individually and collectively. The present rules and regulations of the post office department preclude the possibility of learning the number of different newspapers and magazines that are received and distributed at the five post offices in the town at the present time. In 1870, however, I learned that the number of copies of newspapers and magazines taken by regular subscribers, at each of the four offices was as follows:—

West Hartford.—Dailies, none; Semi-Weeklies, 2; Weeklies, 111; Quarterly Magazines, 2; Free Papers, 107; Monthly Magazines, 1. Total, 223.

White River Village.—Dailies, 10; Semi-Weeklies, 29; Weeklies, 152; Quarterly Magazines, none; Free Papers, 107; Monthly Magazines, 97. Total, 395.

White River Junction.—Dailies, 7; Semi-Weeklies, 1; Weeklies, 75; Quarterly Magazines, none; Free Papers, 31; Monthly Magazines, 67. Total, 181.

Quechee.—Dailies, 15; Semi-Weeklies, 10; Weeklies, 96; Quarterly Magazines, 37; Free Papers, 97; Monthly Magazines, 12. Total, 267.

Free papers were those printed within the County of Windsor. Weekly papers were those printed out of the county, and like the daily and semi-weekly papers, were mostly published in Boston and New York. More than eight-tenths of all the newspapers subscribed for were republican in politics. There is a greater diversity of reading matter at

the present time than ever before, and the number of newspapers now taken embraces New York papers, such as the Tribune, the Weekly Mail and Express, both republican; the N. Y. World and Herald, democratic; the Pilot, catholic; the Boston dailies, including the Journal, Advertiser, Record, Traveler, Commercial Bulletin, all republican; the Post, Globe and Herald, democratic. These are supplemented by our own Vermont dailies, the *Rutland Herald*, *Burlington Free Press* and *St. Albans Messenger*, all Republican. Prominent among the weekly papers taken are the *Vermont Journal* (Windsor); *The Granite State Free Press* (Lebanon, N. H.); *Vermont Watchman* (Montpelier); *Woodstock Standard*; *Brattleboro Reformer*; *Manchester* (N. H.) *Union*, and the *Argus and Patriot* (Montpelier).

CHAPTER XX.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

The grantees of Hartford, in common with those of all the townships in Vermont, east of the Green Mountains, were for the most part citizens of Connecticut, and, with a few exceptions, the early settlers came from the same State ; therefore, for many years, the Connecticut element in the population greatly predominated. In a paper read before the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, by John L. Rice, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., in 1879, the speaker said :—

“ Under their liberal charters the settlers speedily developed a system of town government surpassing in its spirit of independence and unbridled democracy, even that of its prototype, the Massachusetts and Connecticut town. Their remoteness from the seat of Provincial Government at Portsmouth, the sparseness of the population and the consequent danger from the Indians, naturally led to this result among a people already, by previous training, deeply imbued with the idea of local self-government. The strength of the religious sentiment, and the almost universal prevalence of Congregationalism as a form of belief and of church polity, greatly intensified this spirit and lent a powerful impulse to all its manifestations. * * * The unity of religious and political sentiment among them had also been remarked. * * * All the settlers had brought with them the idea that the popular branch of the legislature should be supreme in a constitutional government, a habit of thought which had grown from that of Englishmen looking to the Commons as their peculiar guardian against the tyranny of the Crown. In Massachusetts, the long conflict between the Assembly and the Executive had resulted in a deep-rooted prejudice against both the Executive and the Judiciary, and the people of that colony, at the time of emigration to the grants, had imbibed the belief that a state of perfect security and happiness would be theirs if they could be permitted to elect annually all the officers of government. The influence of John Adams, and the other political scientists of his day, which gradually overcame that belief, arrived too late to affect the radicals who went to the grants. They were still intoxicated with the idea that the right of suffrage, and the town system, pure and simple, were the panacea for all political ills and the sole security of liberty and happiness. The people of Connecticut had by their charter the right of suffrage and the privilege of electing annually all their officers. Under this system and the peculiar blending of church and State which obtained in that colony, they had enjoyed a great degree of happiness and security, especially as the great majority of them were of one religious faith and practice.”

The vote in Hartford for governor prior to 1803, is not obtainable on account of the loss of the town records from 1779 to 1802 inclusive. It is evident, however, that the majority vote was given to the Republican

or Anti-Federal candidate, for the reason that the Connecticut element in the population predominated, and as before stated that element was inimical to the system of centralization, and regarded the federal compact as leaning too much toward a monarchy; indeed, they bestowed upon the Federalists the title of "*British partisans*," while they, in turn, were derided by the Federalists as the "*French party*," for the reason that the French nation, after throwing off the yoke of royalty, had proclaimed a republic "one and indivisible," or one federal government similar to that of the United States.

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF HARTFORD.

The vote of Hartford for governor of Vermont from 1803 to 1886 inclusive is recorded as follows:—

- 1803, Isaac Tichenor, 58; Jonathan Robinson, 92; Paul Brigham, 132.
 1807, Israel Smith, 82; Isaac Tichenor, 74; scattering, 2.
 1809, Jonas Galusha, 144; Isaac Tichenor, 114; scattering, 7.
 1813, Martin Chittenden, 151; Jonas Galusha, 155; scattering, 2.
 1820, Richard Skinner, 96; (no other candidate balloted for).
 1823, C. P. Van Ness, 41; Dudley Chase, 19; scattering, 1.
 1826, Ezra Butler, 31; W. Hall, 2; scattering 5.
 1828, Samuel C. Craft, 77; (only candidate balloted for).

[NOTE.—At freeman's meeting in 1812, forty-seven men took the freeman's oath and voted. Among the number were Thomas Gross, son of the first settled minister in Hartford, Rev. Eden Burroughs, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Hartford and one of the trustees of Dartmouth College; Daniel O. Gillett, Wm. Savage, and Samuel Gage. In 1817, twenty-seven men took the freeman's oath and voted. Among the number were Daniel, Elijah and Thomas J. Hazen, Charles Pinneo, Benjamin Porter and Harper Tenney. The voting list on that day included the names of thirteen men by the name of Hazen. In 1886 the tax list of the town included thirty persons named Hazen, twenty-five of whom were voters.]

- 1830, Samuel C. Crafts, 156; W. A. Palmer, 24; Ezra Meach, 24.
 1831, W. A. Palmer, 47; S. C. Crafts, 150; Ezra Meach, 25.
 1835, Silas H. Jennison, Lt. Governor, acting chief magistrate.
 1836, Silas H. Jennison, 196; W. C. Bradley, 75.
 1841, Charles Paine, 111; Nathan Smiley, 98; Titus Hutchinson, 15.
 1843, John Mattocks, 205; Daniel Kellogg, 138.
 1844, William Slade, 259; Daniel Kellogg, 90.
 1846, Horace Eaton, 188; John Smith, 70; L. Brainerd, 20.
 1848, Carlos Coolidge, 213; Paul Dillingham, 93; O. L. Shafter, 77.
 1850, Charles K. Williams, 222; L. B. Peck, 121.
 1852, Erastus Fairbanks, 184; Jno S. Robinson, 62; L. Brainerd, 52.
 1853, Jno S. Robinson, 143; Erastus Fairbanks, 182; L. Brainerd, 23.
 1854, Stephen Royce, 224; Merritt Clarke, 137; W. R. Shafter, 19.
 1856, Ryland Fletcher, 280; Henry Keyes, 77; Fred Holbrook, 1.
 1858, Hiland Hall, 194; Henry Keyes, 65.
 1860, Erastus Fairbanks, 272; Jno G. Saxe, 101; Rob't Harvey, 6.
 1861, Frederick Holbrook, 135; Andrew Tracy, 47; B. H. Smalley, 10.
 1863, J. G. Smith, 236; T. P. Redfield, 47; Andrew Tracy, 1.
 1865, Paul Dillingham, 158; C. N. Davenport, 22.
 1867, John B. Page, 184; J. L. Edwards, 20.
 1869, Peter T. Washburn, 188; Homer W. Heaton, 38.
 1870, George W. Hendee, Lieut.-Governor, acting in place Gov. Washburn, deceased.
 1870, Jno W. Stewart, 136; H. W. Heaton, 24.

1872, Julius Converse, 377; A. B. Gardner, 91.
 1874, Asahel Peck, 229; W. H. H. Bingham, 74.
 1876, Horace Fairbanks, 303; W. H. H. Bingham, 127.
 1878, Redfield Proctor, 238; W. H. H. Bingham, 91; C. C. Martin, Gr. B., 3.
 1880, Roswell Farnham, 407; E. J. Phelps, 171; M. O. Heath, 4.
 1882, John L. Barstow, 265; G. E. Eaton, 71.
 1884, Samuel E. Pingree, 327; L. W. Redington, 119; W. E. Pingree, 1.
 1886, Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, 277; S. C. Shurtleff, 114; H. M. Seely, 7.
 1888, W. P. Dillingham, 449; S. C. Shurtleff, 165; H. M. Seely, 1.

It is with feelings of pleasure and pride that I am able to record the fact that a great majority of the inhabitants of Hartford have, generally speaking, been distinguished for an intelligent understanding and wise treatment of all the important political questions or issues that have from time to time engaged their attention, whether of a local, or a more extended interest. In all measures that have conserved to the honor, the dignity, the prosperity and the perpetuity of the national government, they have patriotically acted with devotion to the Union, and in obedience to the Constitution. Prior to the Revolution they were loyal to the British government, until reason forbade a longer allegiance. During the New York and New Hampshire controversies, they were not however at first favorable to the independence of Vermont, and her admission to the Confederation. During the Revolution they gave both moral and physical support to the cause of American independence. (It is not known that there was a tory in the town during the eventful period of the Revolution.) They were late in understanding the value of the Federal Union, but were among the foremost in defending and maintaining it when its existence was threatened in 1820. They then, for the first time, became almost a unit in their recognition of the wisdom and prudence of Washington and Hamilton, and plainly saw that the Constitution of 1787 contained the requisite remedies for those political disorders which had threatened the destruction of all public and private credit, upon which depended the perpetuation of the American Union. During the thirty years' existence of the whig party—1825-55—the comparative vote of the whigs and democrats in Hartford was as three to one. In 1830, when three gubernatorial candidates were started, viz: Crafts, national Republican, and Masonic—Palmer, national Republican and anti-Masonic, and Meach, the Democratic candidate, the vote stood as follows: Crafts, 156; Palmer, 24; Meach, 24; the combined republican vote having a majority equal to the vote cast for Crafts. (There was no election by the people, but after thirty-two ballotings in the General Assembly, Crafts was chosen.) In 1833, the tables were turned in favor of Palmer. He had a majority of five in Hartford, and

after nine trials in the General Assembly, was chosen by a majority of one vote.¹

In 1859, a lively contest took place over the election of town representative. The first ballot developed the fact that there were fifteen candidates in the field, viz: Republicans, Daniel O. Gillett, N. B. Safford, A. G. Dewey, J. C. Brooks, Benjamin Porter, Thaddeus Dutton, Allen Hazen, Truman H. Savage, L. Pease and Edward Kneeland; democrats, Selah Smith, Wm. S. Carter, J. K. Edgerton, A. B. Russ and John Beard. On the sixth ballot the number was reduced to three, viz: Messrs. Safford, Carter and Gillett, who were the only candidates from the sixth to the sixteenth ballot. After the eleventh ballot the meeting was adjourned until the following day, when voting was resumed, and four additional ballots were taken without effecting a choice. The republicans then decided to unite on a new man, and Edward P. Sprague was put in nomination in opposition to Wm. S. Carter, a conservative democrat, than whom no man in Hartford was more highly respected and beloved. The result was a foregone conclusion. On the seventeenth ballot Mr. Sprague was elected by a vote of 166 to 157. It was perfectly obvious that Mr. Carter, though defeated, had received at the hands of several republicans a flattering expression of their high regard for him as a gentleman and a worthy citizen.

The number of polls registered in Hartford is 844. The number of legal voters exceeds the polls to the number of twenty, probably. It is, therefore, evident that the stay-at-home element, on election days, comprises, on an average, three-fifths of the voting population. In other words, this number of voters reprehensively shirk the duty and responsibility incumbent on all citizens who have the right and privilege of the franchise. What a spirit of indignation would be excited in the breasts of the stay-at-home class of voters, provided they were denied the right of suffrage, for reasons as trivial as the excuses they plead for their dereliction or evasion of duty! The citizens of Hartford, in general, favor the system of holding caucuses for the choice of delegates to represent them in both State and county conventions; yet, as a rule, there is a surprising paucity of voters in attendance at all caucuses held in this town.

Our fathers fought, bled and died, to secure the right of representation with taxation. With an intelligent understanding of all matters of public interest and importance gained by direct participation, and an

¹ In 1832, no choice of governor was made by the people. Palmer was re-elected in the Assembly at the forty third trial. Many Masonic lodges were about this time disbanded, particularly the Grand Lodge of Vermont. In the presidential canvass of 1832, Vermont had her Anti-Masonic candidate, and gave her vote for Wm. Wirt—standing before the Union alone and single-handed.—Beckley.

equal voice in discussing measures of public polity, they fully comprehended their duty and their responsibility, and patriotically met both, even at a sacrifice of fortune and life. A neglect to attend public meetings held for discussing measures of importance relating to the public weal, and a neglect to attend town and freeman's meeting, and therein exercising the right of suffrage, is as reprehensible, in principle, as is desertion from the ranks in time of battle. The arbitrary and illegal methods pursued in the Southern States to deprive colored voters of the right of franchise, by intimidation and actual violence, is censured and denounced in unmeasured terms by all liberty-loving people, the world over. But, if the colored people of the South were free to exercise the right of suffrage, and voluntarily failed to do so to the same extent as do the voters of Hartford, should we not charge them with insensibility to one of the dearest blessings attendant upon their emancipation from slavery, and reasonably feel that, so far as their personal condition is involved, they might as well have remained in slavery; unprivileged to participate in legislation, and subject to the will of a few masters, as to be invested with the rights of citizenship, and, failing to exercise the privileges, and performing the duties thereof, leave the legislation affecting their dearest interests, and the honors and emoluments of offices that should be conferred on and enjoyed by capable and worthy citizens, to the hands of a few unscrupulous, political hacks and office-seekers?

U. S. STATE, COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICERS.

Citizens of Hartford who have held Civil Offices in the Government of the United States.

Members of Congress—Representatives, George E. Wales, 1825-1829; William Strong, 1810-15 and 1819-21; Andrew Tracy, 1854.

Citizens of Hartford who have held Civil Offices in the Government of the State.

Governor—Samuel E. Pingree, 1885-86.

Lieutenant Governors—Joseph Marsh, 1778-79, 1788-89; David M. Camp, 1836-41; Samuel E. Pingree, 1883-84.

Secretary of State—Charles W. Porter, 1885-86-87-88-89-90.

Speakers of the General Assembly—George E. Wales, session 1823-24; Andrew Tracy, 1842-43-44-45.

Preachers of Election Sermons before the General Assembly—Rev. Thomas Gross, at Woodstock, October 8, 1807; Rev. Daniel Marsh, at Montpelier, October 14, 1813.

Members of the Council of Censors.

Joseph Marsh, 1785; Rev. Thomas Gross, 1806; Elijah Strong, 1813; William Strong, 1834.

Members of Constitutional Conventions.

John Clark, 1793; Frederic Mather, 1814; Geo. E. Wales, 1822; Wyllys Lyman, 1828; Andrew Tacy, 1836 and 1843; John L. Lovering, 1850; Rev. B. F. Ray, 1870.

State Senators.

Andrew Tracy, 1839; John Porter, 1842-43; Daniel Needham, 1861; Albert G. Dewey, 1869-70-71; J. C. Parker, 1874-75; Daniel L. Cushing, 1886-87.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Joseph Marsh, (Chief Judge), 1787-1795; William Strong, 1817.

Judges of the Probate Court.

James Udall, 1839-40; George E. Wales, 1843-47; John Porter, 1850-1886.

County Representatives to General Assembly.

Joseph Marsh and Joshua Hazen, 1st session, at Bennington, Jan'y 31st to Feb. 28th, 1782; 2d session, at Windsor, June 13th to June 21st, 1782; 3d session, at Manchester, Oct. 10th to Oct. 24th, 1782; Joshua Hazen and Stephen Tilden, 1st session, Bennington, Feb. 19th to March 9th, 1784; 2d session, at Rutland, Oct 14th to 29th, 1784.

State's Attorneys.

Wyllys Lyman, 1827-31; Samuel E. Pingree, 1867-69.
Sheriff—William Strong, 1802 to 1810.

State Railway Commission.

Samuel E. Pingree, Chairman, 1886-87-1888-89.

TOWN OFFICERS, 1761-1887.

The town was organized, August 26th, 1761, at the first meeting of the proprietors. A clerk, treasurer, three selectmen and three collectors of taxes were then elected. Of the officers elected at and since the organization of the town, none will be herein named excepting clerks, treasurers, selectmen, overseers of the poor, superintendents of schools and representatives to the General Assembly.

Town Clerks.

Prince Tracy, Aug. 26th, 1761, to Mch. 12th, 1765; Benajah Strong, Mch. 12th, 1765, to Mch. 8th, 1768; Elijah Strong, 1768; John Strong, 1769, '70, '71, '72; Amos Robinson, 1773 to 1780;¹ Asa Hazen, 1781 to 1796; James Tracy, 1797 to 1802; Freegrace Leavitt, 1802 to 1836; George Udall, 1837, '38, '39; George E. Wales, Mch. 1840 to January 14th, 1860; Justin C. Brooks, 1860-'62; Samuel E. Pingree 1861; George Tenney, 1863-'64 Samuel E. Pingree, 1865 to 1889.

Town Treasurers.

Prince Tracy, Aug. 26th, 1761, to May 16th, 1775; Amos Robinson, 1775 to 1780; Asa Hazen, 1781 to 1795; James Tracy, 1796 to 1828; John Grout, 1829 to 1838; Justin C. Brooks, 1839 to 1874; Horace C. Pease, 1875 to March 5, 1889, at which time John L. Bacon was elected treasurer.

¹ The loss of the town records from 1778 to 1802, renders it uncertain who were the incumbents of this office during that period, but inasmuch as the town clerks officiated as the proprietor's clerks and vice versa, for many years, it is probable that the list given is correct.

Select Men.

Prince Tracy, 1761, '62, '63, '64; William Clark, 1761, '63; John Baldwin, 1761; Samuel Williams, 1762; James Flint, 1762; Samuel Terry, 1763; Elijah Strong, 1764, '65, 1770; Solomon Strong, 1765, '66, '67, '68; Benjamin Wright, 1765, '66, '67; Christopher Pease, 1768, '69, '70; John Marsh, 1768, '69, '70; Israel Gillett, 1769, '71, '90; Abel Marsh, 1771; Lionell Udall, 1771, '72; Daniel Pinneo, Elijah Marsh, 1772;¹ Thomas Tracy, 1778; Elkanah Sprague, 1778, '80, '82, '83, '87; Benjamin Wright, 1778; Joshua Hazen, 1780, '81, 1801; Joseph Marsh, 1781; Stephen Tilden, 1780, '81; Amos Robinson, 1782, '83, 1801; David Wright, 1782, '83, '96, 1801; unknown, 1784, '85, '86; John Marsh, 1787; unknown, 1788, '89; E. Carpenter, 1790; Hezekiah Hazen, 1791, '92, '93; Peter Rider, 1791, '92, '93; Samuel Udall, 1791, '92, '93; John Gillett, 1794; Paul Pitkin, 1794; Jedediah Strong, 1794, '95, '96, '97; John Clark, 1797; Oliver Udall, 1797, '98, '99; Benjamin Russ, 1799, 1806; Daniel Hazen, 1798, '99, 1800; Elisha Marsh, 1798, 1800; Joshua Hazen, 1801; Amos Robinson, David Wright, 1801; Erastus Chapman, 1802, '83; William Strong, 1802, '86; Mitchell Clark, 1802; Daniel Marsh, James Tracy, 1803, '4, '5; Paul Pitkin, 1804, '5; Charles Pinneo, 1804, '5, '27, '28; Benjamin Russ, 1806; Freegrace Leavitt, 1806, '7, '8, '9, '20, '21, '32, '33; Elijah Mason, 1807, '8, '9, '10, '11; Philemon Hazen, 1806, '7, '8, '9; Luther Bartholomew, 1810, '11; Elam Brooks, 1810, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16; David Trumbull, Nathaniel Thomas, 1812; Daniel Marsh, 1813, '14, '15, '16; Hezekiah Hazen, 1813; Daniel Spooner, 1814, '15; Reuben Tenney, 1816; James Udall, 1817, '18, '19, '20, '34, '35, '36; Wm. Knowlton, 1817, '18; Daniel Newton, 1817, '18, '19; Zerah Brooks, 1819 to 1826 inclusive; Adino Udall, 1821; George E. Wales, 1822, '23, '24; Shubel Russ, 1822, '23, '24; '27, '28, '29, '30, '41, '42, '47; Abel Barron, John Downer, 1825; Wyllys Lyman, 1826, '27, '28, '29, '30; Allen Hazen, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33; Nathaniel Thomas, 1831, '2, '3; Ira Tenney, 1831; John Porter, 1834, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9, '40, '3, '4; John Strong, 1834, '5, '6, '7, '43, '4; Ben Porter, 1837, '8, '9, '40, '1, '2, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9, '53, '4, '6; Jonathan Bugbee, 1838, '9, '40, '41; Aaron Willard, 1843, '7; Lucius Hazen, 1844, '5, '6, '50, '1, '2; Theophilus Cushing, 1845, '6; John L. Lovering, 1848, '9, '50, '1, '2, '3, '4; L. B. Dudley, 1848, '9; Nathan Gillett, 1850, '1, '2; Norman Tilden, 1853, '4; Charles Tinkham, 1855, '6, '7; W. W. Low, 1855; Carlos Hamilton, 1855, '6; O. F. Barron, 1857; Thaddeus Dutton, 1857 to 1869, 12 years; A. G. Dewey, 1858 to 1865, 8 years; Daniel O. Gillett, 1859 to 1865, 7 years; Ora Wood, 1866, '7; W. S. Carter, 1868, '9, '70; Nelson G. Hazen, 1866; Daniel Cushing, William G. Ghandler, 1867; C. B. Stone, 1868, '9, '70, '71, '72; A. P. Howe, 1870, '1, '2, '3; C. R. Whitman, 1871, '2, '3, '4, '6, '7, '8, '9, '80, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7; Darius Russ, 1873; Silas H. Hazen, 1874, '5, '6; Z. B. Clark, 1874, '5; W. Clark, 1875, '6; H. H. Hanchett, 1876, '7, '8, '9; Levi Hazen, 1877., '8, '9, '80, '1; E. H. Bagley, 1880, '1, '3; John H. Hazen, 1882, '3, '4, '5, '6, '7; Geo. W. Smith, 1882; John Barrows, 1885, '6, '7; E. H. Bagley, Harvey Thomas, Jr., G. H. Javage, 1888. John Barrows, Frank L. Hewitt, Arthur H. Hazen, 1889.

Town Representatives.

Stephen Tilden, 1778, '83, '84; Amos Robinson, 1779; Elkanah Sprague, 1780, '81; Joshua Hazen, 1782, '5, '6, '7, '8, '90, '1, '3; Elisha Marsh, 1789, '92; John

¹ There is no record of the election of selectmen for the years 1773 to 1777. The town seems to have been controlled by those in the interest of the New York authorities.

Clark, 1794, '5, '6, '7; William Strong, 1798, '9; 1801, '2, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18; Benjamin Russ, 1800; William Perry, 1803, '4; Sherman Dewey, 1805, '6, '7, '8, '9; Elijah Mason, 1810; Nathan Gere, 1811, '12; Abel Barron, 1813; James Udall, 1819, '20; George E. Wales, 1821, '2, '3, '4; Wyllys Lyman, 1825 to '32; Andrew Tracy, 1833 to '37; John Porter, 1838, '39, '40, '1, '4, '7, '8; Shubel Russ, 1842, '3; Allen Hazen, 1845, '6, '9; A. G. Dewey, 1850, '1, '63, '64; George Lyman, 1852, '3; Lucius Hazen, 1854; Daniel Smith, 1855, '6; Daniel Needham, 1857, '8; Edward Sprague,¹ 1859, '60; Benjamin Porter, 1861, '2; Wm. G. Chandler 1865, '6; J. C. Parker, 1867, '8; Noah B. Safford, 1869, '70, '71; Stephen M. Pingree, 1872, '73; E. C. Watson, 1874, '5; William Lindsay, 1876, '7; Noah B. Hazen, 1878, '9; Dr. S. J. Allen 1880, '1; Daniel L. Cushing, 1882, '3; Allen L. Pease, 1884, '5; Wm. S. Dewey, 1886, '7; Chas. B. Stone, 1888-9.

Overseers of the Poor.

The selectmen of the town prior to 1817: Zebulon Delano, 1817, '18, '19, '20, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '31, '33, '34; Selectmen 1821,—1835, to 1854 inclusive, '56, '57, 1874, '5, '6, '7, '8; Hyde Clarke, 1830; Ben Porter, 1855, '58, '59 '60, '61; Thaddeus Dutton, 1861 to '71, inclusive; Wm. Clark, 1872, '3; Henry Safford 1879 to 1889.

SELECTMEN'S BOOK.

A book for the special use of the selectmen of the town, and termed a "Journal for the Town," was purchased by the selectmen in 1799, at a cost of \$2.33. This book was used as a *vade mecum* and contains a registration of selectmen's accounts with the town, auditors' reports, orders given and paid to sundry parties, grand lists for 1798-99, 1800-01, a record of moneys received from rent of school lands, orders for equipments and supplies furnished the militia during the war 1812-1814; rate bills for taxes, division of school moneys, etc., terminating with the auditors' report for the fiscal year ending Feb. 14, 1879.

The first entry made in this journal is as follows:—

“ April 3, 1799.

We the subscribers this day met and according to the most accurate stating which we can make the situation of the Town is as follows, viz:—The sum of the Bills against the Collectors, viz: Luther Powell, Paul Pitkin, and Wm. Bramble, is..... \$405.68
The Orders now existing against sd Town..... 363.68

Balance	\$42.00
BENJAMIN RUSS } DANIEL MARSH }	Auditors for the Town.”

Then follows an account of demands in favor of the town for the use of supporting schools, which is continued to and concluded on page 7.

On pages 2 and 3 is recorded the general list for the year 1798, embracing 227 individuals, with a total list of \$24,447.10, including special assessments on mills, etc., of \$440 against sundry persons.

¹ Sprague was elected as a compromise candidate on the 16th ballot, against W. S. Carter, Democrat.

On page 4, of said journal, is a record of orders given previous to 1799, including three to Doctor Jonathan Fuller, for doctoring the poor of the town, and one to Benj. Pixley, date April 30, 1799, in full for keeping Urena Dunkin, a Black Girl, and her child, Sam, \$23.29.

On page 5 of the journal, are the following entries :—

1799, October—A tax of half a cent on the dollar raised by the Town.	
Put into the hands of Freegrace Leavitt, Town Collector rate bill sum	82.19
Billa Gillett, Town Collector bill sum	51.08
	Total \$133.27
1800 Orders given by the Select Men on the Treasurer:	
to Mitchel Clark 6 dollars dated April 8—	6
to freegrace Levit, 1 Dollar 12 cents. “	1.12
to Elishar Marsh for Servis Doen for the town as Seltman in 1798. Dated April 13, 1800,—	6
to Marthew Ransom for Gide Bords April 13, 1800,.....	6.69
to Joseph marsh jr, for Keeping the Black Gal one year dated April 29, 1800	39.00
to Daniel hayson (Hazen) of three dollars for Services Don for the town as ft Selet man for year 1799.	3.
do Abel Barren Date December 16, 1800.	6.
do 3 to Ashbil Smith differant times 1800	25.50
	\$93.21

Pages 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the journal contain general lists of the town for 1799 and 1800, the last copied in full into this work under the subject of taxes.

A record of the auditors' report for the year ending March 26th, 1804, is here quoted verbatim :

“ Be it remembered that on this 26th Day of March 1804, we the subscribers Auditors appointed by the Town of Hartford to Audit & adjust the accounts of Treasurer & examine into the accounts, Orders, &c Drew on said Treasurer by the said Selectmen, after every enquiry that we found the Town on his Receipts which he sd Treasurer has recd of the Several Collectors after every Order drew by sd Selectmen being exhibited & Ballanced, their then appeared due from said Treasurer to said Town sixty Dollars and Fifty Two cents. money expended on the Bridge over Quechy river is the amount of one Hundred & Eighty eight Dollars & Twenty cents, the money likewise for other Town matters is Two Hundred & ten Dollars & Fifty five cents. The Collecters Bills, viz:

Daniel Ransom bills amounted to.....	\$ 157.
Israel Gillett junr bills “	73.32
“ “ “ “	159.33
one Ballance Due from the Treasurer dated 7. April 1801. \$13.54. do 15 Mch 1802 on settlement 55.58.....	69.12
	459.27
Treasurer's orders being subtracted	398.75
leave as above stated Sixty Dollars & 52 cents	\$60.52
now due the said Town as above stated.	

Attest pr us JED'H STRONG }
HEZ HAZEN } Auditors
BENJAMIN RUSS }

The 2 Bills of Daniel Ransom on examining find that they amount to Ninety eight cents over what is stated above.

CHAPTER XXI.

TAXES.

Generally speaking, the first constable has been the collector of taxes. It is his duty by virtue of statute law. For several years, however, in the history of the town, the office of collector has been a separate one from that of constable, and even two or more collectors have been elected. Prior to 1818, two constables were elected; in 1818 only one was elected; from 1820 to 1830, two; excepting the year 1826, when only one was elected; 1834-5, two; from 1836 to 1851, but one; 1851, one; from 1852 to 1887, only one each year.

This town has quite often put up the collection of taxes at auction, the lowest bidder being elected constable and collector. In March, 1825, Reuben Tenney offered to give the town a premium of \$15 to secure the office of collector and constable; O. H. Nichols offered \$22 in 1826, and \$40 in 1832, and both were elected. In March, 1860, Alfred Neal was chosen constable on condition that he should collect all taxes for \$50 pay. In 1862, William L. Bragg, constable, collected all taxes for \$96 pay. In 1863, the constable collected for \$80 pay; In 1864, for \$45; in 1865, Wm. L. Bragg collected for \$99.50 pay. In 1867-8-9, collector received \$145.00 yearly.

In 1870, the collector received two per cent, the lawful commission. In 1871, C. R. Whitman was paid \$110, and in 1872, \$120. In 1873, H. N. Savage received \$125. In 1874-5, C. R. Whitman received \$125 yearly. H. N. Savage was paid in 1876-7-8-9, \$125 annually. In 1880-81, \$200 annually. In 1882, R. H. Simonds was paid legal commission. In 1883, J. G. Lesure was elected constable and collector, but failing to qualify, H. N. Savage was elected at a special meeting, and received \$250 for collecting all taxes. In 1884, at March meeting, it was voted that all taxes be collected by the treasurer. The constable received in 1885, for collecting arrearages of taxes, \$10 for the first \$100; eight per cent. for the second \$100; six per cent. for the third \$100; four per cent. for the fourth \$100; and the statute rates for all over \$400.

The average per cent. of tax annually raised in town from 1803 to '85, is shown in the following resume made up from the records of the town [the highway tax from 1827 to 1872 being additional to that required by the statutes.] From 1803 to 1812, the average ordinary tax was 0.6 on the list: 1813-26, ordinary, 2 cents; 1827-42, ordinary, 6.9, high-

way, 3.4; 1843-53, ordinary, 21.2, highway, 6.1; 1854-63, ordinary, 36.5, highway, 7.0; 1864-68, ordinary, 1.51, (no highway); 1869-75, ordinary, 70, highway, 18.7; 1876-85, ordinary, 35.3, highway, 20. In 1885, 6, 7, the highway tax was included in the 75 cents raised for debts and current expenses; 1888, total, 50; 1889, total 85 cents.¹

An extra tax of eight cents on the grand list was raised in 1828 to pay for a bridge built over White river at West Hartford, completed that year at a cost of \$1431.31 for masonry and carpentry. An extra tax of twenty-five cents on the grand list was raised in 1850, to pay for building a highway from Woodstock station, on the Vermont Central railroad to Taftsville. The heavy rate of taxation from 1860 to 1875 inclusive, was levied to liquidate the war debt of the town, aggregating \$55,029.91, together with the payment made for the lattice bridge built over White river at West Hartford, costing \$6,110.79, and the lattice bridge built over said river at White River Junction, costing, in litigation and construction, \$13,426.62; and the cost of repairing sundry roads and bridges which were damaged by the remarkable freshet of October 4, 1869.

The minimum rate of taxation between 1802 and 1887, was one half of one per cent. in 1803-4-6-9. The maximum rate was reached in 1865, it being 300 cents. In 1864-67-68, the ordinary tax was respectively 100, 100 and 105 cents. It will be observed that no extra highway tax other than that fixed by law was raised prior to 1829, and none from 1864 to 1869. The average extra highway tax from 1827 to 1873, or forty six years, was five cents yearly. From 1873 to 1883, it was twenty-five cents yearly.

The following table exhibits the general list of the town by decades, from 1781 to 1880, and yearly in '85-86-87, together with the number of polls, the deductions made for debts owing, and the lists for State taxes, so far as obtainable from existing records:

¹ At the March meeting, 1889, the town voted to make the first constable the collector of taxes. By statute law the fee of the constable for the collection of taxes is two per cent. on the list. This is decidedly a much more expensive system than that of collecting by the treasurer, therefore the practical expediency of changing back to the old system may be reasonably questioned. The custom of allowing a rebate on all taxes paid to the collector by November 1st, has prevailed in this town for many years, and has prompted the payment of a large proportion of the rate bills on or before the day of freeman's meeting in September. This has obviated, to a considerable extent, the necessity of borrowing money to meet current expenses. No provision was made at the last town meeting to continue this judicious measure.

GENERAL LIST.

Years.	Total Valuation Real Estate.	Total Valuation Personal Property less Exemptions.	Total Valuation of Real & Personal Estate.	No. Polls.	Deductions Account of Debts Owning.	List for State Taxes.
1781..	\$ 15,115 00	\$-----	\$-----	---	\$-----	\$-----
1791..	20,395 00	-----	-----	140	-----	-----
1800..	25,719 00	-----	-----	186	-----	-----
				@\$20 }		
1810.. ¹	11,445 50	18,561 75	30,007 25	192	-----	\$ 1,714 16
1820..	210,550 80	13,777 00	224,327 80	277	-----	2,797 27
1830..	192,410 35	58,738 00	358,148 35	301	-----	4,113 48
1840..	216,781 40	87,863 75	304,645 15	331	-----	3,708 45
1850..	480,089 00	95,185 00	575,274 00	388	-----	6,528 74
1860..	579,266 00	122,163 00	701,429 00	462	-----	7,938 29
1870..	649,506 00	180,450 00	829,956 00	547	-----	9,393 56
1880..	738,672 25	284,184 00	1,022,856 25	697	-----	11,622 56
1885..	1,053,830 00	712,581 00	1,766,411 00	751	118,761 87	19,166 11
1886..	1,076,628 00	855,693 00	1,932,321 00	762	122,754 00	20,847 21
1887..	1,080,520 09	841,786 00	1,922,306 00	775	136,860 00	20,773 06
1888..	1,103,320 00	902,985 36	2,006,305 00	844	178,852 00	21,751 05

For the purpose of showing the comparative magnitude of the affairs of the town in 1805 and 1885, I quote the auditor's report in full for 1805, and an abstract of the auditor's report for 1885 :

REPORT OF 1805.

“ March 7, A. D. 1805.—The subscribers, auditors to settle with the selectmen, and treasurer of Hartford, for the year past, find the following to be a true statement of said town affairs, viz:—

Collector's bills, viz: Roger Gillett bill, 1804.....	\$ 80 13
Also, for year 1804, Ornan Bramble. bill.....	52 51
Also fines received of John Clark, Esq.....	2 00
Total,	\$134 64

We find paid to Shadrach Noble for keeping black girl.....	\$ 33 12
Paid to Frances W. Shellis for work on pound.....	7 33
Also to David Bliss “ “ “ “.....	2 50
Paid Jonathan Bugbee for pound spikes.....	2 29
Paid Mathew Ransom.....	88
Paid as fine on judgment of county court.....	34 19
Paid Allen Carver for highway.....	21 00
Paid Zerah Brooks for services.....	3 00
Abatement on Israel Gillett's bill for 1803.....	1 53
Also abatement on do. for 1803.....	6 13
Total,	\$111 97

We find a balance due to said town of \$87.14.

On examining the accounts of the following gentlemen, we allow for their services as follows, viz:—

To James Tracy, treasurer, for four years services as treasurer.....	\$12 00
To s'd Tracy for two years service as selectman.....	12 50
To Charles Penioh (Pinneo) one year service as selectman.....	6 00
To Paul Pitkin, for service as selectman, one year.....	6 50
To s'd Pitkin, for articles provided, and money paid for town.....	16 59

The above services reach down to this 7th day of March, A. D. 1805, which, when settled, will be in full for all those gentlemen's services to this date.”

Signed, JOHN CLARK, }
 WILLIAM PERRY, } Auditors.
 PETER RIDER. }

¹Forty-two militia polls exempt, \$840; also, four horses exempt, \$54—\$52.50 added after list was taxen. Total number of names on rate bill, 266. Exempt from poll tax, 74=\$1480.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

For the Year Ending February 17, 1885.

H. C. Pease, Treasurer, Dr.

To cash on hand Feb. 17, 1884.....	\$ 2,189 40
Received of H. N. Savage on highway bills.....	346 26
Amount collected by treasurer on town and school tax bills.....	5,410 29
Amount paid in by J. P. Aiken.....	290 42
Amount borrowed by A. L. Pease, trustee.....	2,092 00
Amount paid as contribution by Kelley estate for road.....	125 00
do. do. W. Sawyer.....	25 00
do. do. W. J. King.....	25 00
Received on L. Pitkin's note (interest).....	6 00
do. for old stove at town house.....	5 00
do. from S. E. Pingree, from dog license.....	138 60
	<hr/>
	\$10,652 97

H. C. Pease, Treasurer, Cr.

By orders drawn by selectmen for bridges.....	\$ 955 83
do. highways.....	2,974 00
do. ordinary expenses.....	1,168 25
do. land damages.....	365 00
do. insane at asylum.....	520 00
do. reform school and Garland case.....	51 44
do. damage by doge and expenses.....	37 00
do. for school books.....	128 51
do. town supts., 2 years.....	199 26
do. overseer of the poor.....	2,196 73
do. selectmen to town debts & interest.....	1,319 97
Cash in treasury.....	736 98
	<hr/>
	\$10,652 97

The ratable property in Hartford in the year 1781 exceeded in value that of any other town in Windsor county. In 1870 this town ranked the fourth in the county in its grand list, and, in the State, the sixth in per capita valuation. In 1880 it ranked the third in its grand list, and the third in population in the county, and in the State, the thirteenth in its grand list, and the eleventh in its population. In 1887 it ranked the first in its population, and grand list in Windsor county, and in its grand list the eleventh in the State, there being but eighteen towns in the State that had a grand list exceeding \$16,000.

The remarkable increase in the valuation of ratable property in the interim between 1850 and 1880 is to be attributed, in a large measure, to the construction of railroads through the town. It is pertinent to say that from 1850 to 1880, the increase in the valuation of the real and personal estate of the town was \$447,582.25, or nearly 78 per cent., a sum equal to the cost of grading the Vermont Central railroad from Hartford line to Sharon line, and the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad from White River Junction to Norwich line. If, in 1840, the town had gratuitously contributed the sum of \$100,000 to secure the construction of a railroad from Boston to Ogdensburg, the investment would have been a judicious one, for the reason that the sum named at

compound interest (six per cent.) would not amount to a sum equal to that representing the increased value of real estate since 1840.

In 1781 the General Assembly granted a tax on all lands in the State, except public rights and college lands. The form of collecting said tax is shown by the following copy of the warrant issued to Asa Emerson, constable of Hartford:—

“To the constable of the Town of Hartford. Greeting:—Whereas the General Assembly at their session in Windsor in April, 1781, did grant a tax of ten shillings on each hundred acres of land in the Town of Hartford, excepting Public Rights and College lands. This is therefore to command you to collect of the several persons owning lands in the Town of Hartford, Ten shillings on each hundred acres, and in the same proportion for a greater or lesser quantity any person or persons may respectively own as aforesaid, and pay the same into the treasury on or before the first day of April next, and if any person or persons shall refuse or neglect to pay his, 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.

Given at the Treasurer's office in Sunderland this 2d day of Nov. 1781.

Signed. IRA ALLEN Treasurer.”

In May, 1782, the constable sold such portions of the original rights of Joseph Follett and John Spencer as were necessary to satisfy the tax and his fees. The lots were laid off by Benajah Strong and sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, Mr. Strong being the purchaser of one and Gov. Marsh of the other.

In October, 1812, the General Assembly at their session in Montpelier, granted a tax of one cent on each acre of land in the State, excepting public rights, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of government, the tax to be collected in each town by the constable, and paid into the treasury in hard money, bills of the Vermont State Bank, Treasurer's notes, orders drawn by the Supreme Court of Judicature or orders drawn by the auditor of accounts against the State. The amount assessed in Hartford was \$270, or on 27,000 acres. In this instance the rate bill comprised the names of 213 land owners. The amount of individual tax varied from one cent to seven dollars and sixty-five cents. The delinquents numbered thirty-five, some of whom permitted their entire farms to be sold at vendue. One of these was Noadiah Gates, a well-to-do farmer, whose farm comprised 250 acres, being that now owned by Geo. C. Brockway in West Hartford. Of course the owners of said property redeemed it in due time.

A direct tax was laid by the Congress of the United States July 14, 1798, for the sum of two million dollars. This tax was collected in the fourth collection district of Vermont, by Jesse Stoddard of Norwich. There were a few delinquents in Hartford. It appears of record that several of the delinquents were non-resident of the town, who did not appear to pay their tax, in the above named cases, nor did they all redeem their lands thus sold.

A GENERAL LIST OF THE TAX-PAYERS IN THE YEAR 1800, AS WRITTEN IN THE
SELECTMEN'S BOOK.

Names.	List.	Names.	List.
Austin, Abiather	74 00	Demmon, Dorcas	335 00
Barron, Benjamin	48 00	Dean, Nathan	26 50
Brooks Elam	110 00	Demmon, Wm	132 25
Bemis, Simeon	26 00	Dewey, James	20 00
Barron, Abel	202 00	Emerson, Harry	33 50
Bennett, John	114 25	Estabrooks, Porter	71 25
Braley John	157 00	Eaton, Brigham	58 00
Bramble, Abel	146 00	Elmore, John	33 50
Bingham, Elias	95 00	Elmore, William	38 50
Bingham, Asahel	83 50	Fernon, Chester	26 00
Burch, Mehitabel	50 50	Fuller, Seth	43 75
Bugtee, Benjamin	111 50	Fuller, Jonathan	74 75
Bramble, Ornan	33 50	Gillett, Roger	110 00
Burtch, William	333 00	Gillett, John	220 00
Burtch, James	226 00	Gillett, Billa	88 00
Baley, Jude	3 50	Gillett, Israel	259 00
Brink, Calley	33 50	Gibbs, Harvey	77 50
Bliss, David	107 25	Gould, George	96 50
Bramble, Wm., Jun	66 25	Gilbert, Nathaniel	26 50
Brooks, Zerah	40 00	How, Stewart	461 50
Burtch, Edy	181 25	Huntington, John	21 00
Bramble, Wm	246 25	Hazen, Asa	364 75
Burtch, Benjamin	274 00	Hazen, Hezekiah	350 00
Bugbee, Nathaniel	61 50	Hazen, Thomas	223 00
Bugbee, Olvard	56 00	Hazen, Solomon	173 50
Bartholomew, Noah	90 00	Hazen, Daniel	281 00
Bliss, Jabez	59 50	Hazen Philemon	188 00
Bartholomew, Luther	107 50	Hazen, Reuben	130 00
Bliss, David, Jun	86 00	Hazen, Mercy	184 50
Bill, Eliphalet	98 00	Hall, Jacob	195 25
Bennett, Jonathan	124 75	Holbrook, Thomas	52 50
Bill, Benazah	103 75	Hadlock, John	119 00
Brewer, Joseph	33 50	Hager, Lemuel	23 50
Cummins, Joseph	26 50	Hunter, John	20 00
Chapman, Elias	175 50	Ingraham, Friend	43 50
Cone, John	26 50	Ingraham, Simeon	46 50
Cowen, Allen	69 50	Ingraham, David	33 50
Clark, Mitchell	222 00	Ingraham, Jeremiah	126 50
Colburn, David, Jun	148 50	Ingals, Jonathan	33 50
Cole, John	110 00	King, Hophni	11 00
Clark, Paul	84 00	King, Daniel	46 00
Coats, Thomas	82 50	King, Asahel	66 50
Colburn, Laton	41 00	Jones, David, Jun	77 00
Colburn, Abia	60 00	Leavitt, Freegrace	156 25
Chapman, Erastus	150 25	Lawrence, Elias	69 00
Clark, Hyde	132 00	Lyman, Elias	48 25
Cooly, Horace	68 00	Miller, Peter	53 25
Chapman, Juniah	122 50	Marsh, Joseph, Jr	302 50
Clark, John	171 75	Marsh, Joseph	65 50
Delano, Hibbard	77 50	Marsh, Elisha	154 50
Delano, Zebulon	130 25	Marsh, Joel	57 50
Dutton, John	90 50	Marsh, Wm	163 50
Dutton, Jesse	348 00	Marsh, Abram	257 50
Dutton, Daniel	46 50	Marsh, Daniel	362 50
Dutton, Asahel	171 50	Marsh, Milo	229 00
Dutton, Nathaniel	312 00	Marsh, Roger	242 75
Dimock, Philip	104 25	Marsh, Elisha, Jun	131 20
Dimick, Joab	50 50	Munsil, Eliakem S	112 50
Dimick, Philip, Jun	33 00	Miller, Nathaniel	99 55
Dewey, Joshua	196 00	Marsh, Russell	63 50
Dewey, John	39 00	Marsh, Eliphalet	139 50
Dunham, Gersham	133 00	Newton, Shelden	100 00

Names.	List.	Names.	List.
Newton, David.....	310 00	Scott, John, Jr.....	33 50
Noble, Shadrack.....	68 00	Staple, Amos.....	33 50
Newman, Samuel.....	33 50	Smith, Justin.....	84 50
Noble, Simeon.....	33 50	Smith, Ashbel.....	140 50
Palmer, Roderick R.....	26 00	Strong, Jedediah.....	114 50
Powell, Luther.....	157 00	Tenney, Reuben.....	231 25
Pease, Samuel.....	198 50	Trumbull, David.....	37 25
Phelps, Cadwell.....	95 50	Tracy, James.....	228 50
Pease, Jesse.....	85 50	Tracy, Andrew.....	148 75
Peak, Lemuel.....	40 00	Tracy, Joseph.....	156 00
Porter, Eliot.....	112 75	Tilden, Stephen, Jun.....	331 00
Pixley, Asa.....	123 75	Tilden, Asa.....	341 25
Paddock, John.....	148 50	Turner, Isaac.....	54 50
Pease, Christopher.....	251 00	Tilden, Josiah.....	292 50
Pixley, Benjamin.....	73 00	Taylor, Hezekiah.....	26 50
Pixley, William.....	201 50	Udall, Oliver.....	398 50
Pinneo, Charles and John.....	171 75	Udall, Sam'l, Jr.....	181 50
Peak, Thomas.....	26 50	Udall, Samuel.....	341 00
Pratt, Lewis.....	26 00	Waldo, Walter.....	26 50
Powers, William.....	176 50	Webster, Samuel.....	128 25
Porter, William.....	234 00	Wilson, Putnam.....	46 50
Pease, Benjamin.....	33 50	Wright, Benjamin.....	213 50
Parker, Ephraim.....	33 00	Wilson, Elias.....	74 50
Pitkin, Paul.....	362 50	Witherell, Obadiah.....	38 50
Perry, William.....	33 50	Wright, Jonathan.....	200 00
Power, Wm., Jun.....	49 50	Whitcomb, David.....	83 50
Robinson, Wm.....	40 50	Wood, Ephraim.....	26 50
Rust, Niel.....	180 00	Wright, David, Jr.....	68 50
Robinson, Daniel.....	20 00	Wilson, Isaac.....	38 75
Richards, Joel.....	96 50	Whitney Jonathan.....	106 00
Richardson, Frederick.....	26 50	Wright, David.....	292 50
Rust, Phineas.....	88 50	White, Noadiah.....	20 00
Rider, Zenas.....	183 50	Woodward, Elihu.....	27 50
Robinson, Amos.....	212 00	Webster, Israel.....	143 50
Rust, Lemuel.....	86 50	Webster, William.....	39 50
Richardson, John.....	46 50		
Richardson, Thomas.....	100 50	Total.....	\$26,069 30
Razey, Joseph.....	46 50		
Richardson, Amos.....	53 00		
Rider, Peter.....	167 50		
Rider, Joshua.....	214 00		
Rust, Benjamin.....	166 25		
Ransom, Matthew.....	84 00		
Ransom, Daniel.....	71 50		
Raymond, Liberty.....	50 00		
Shallis, Francis.....	75 50		
Strong, James.....	127 25		
Savage, Seth.....	181 75		
Shattuck, Ephraim.....	56 50		
Strong, Solomon, Jr.....	134 50		
Sprague, Daniel.....	44 00		
Strong, William.....	86 50		
Savage, Thomas.....	194 00		
Spear, Elijah.....	116 50		
Savage, Francis W.....	229 50		
Smith, Asa.....	132 00		
Smith, Sylvanus.....	89 00		
Sprague, Philip.....	146 75		
Shattuck, Reuben.....	63 00		
Strong, Solomon.....	82 50		

ASSESSMENTS ON MILL PROPERTY.	
Elias Lyman.....	\$ 130 00
Elisha Marsh.....	80 00
David Trumbull.....	150 00
Peter Miller.....	70 00
Marsh & Pitkin.....	40 00
Hazen & Newton.....	20 00
Jonathan Fuller.....	40 00
Liberty Raymond.....	40 00
Erastus Chapman.....	30 00
Lewis Pratt.....	30 00
Jesse Dutton.....	20 00
Jedediah Strong.....	50 00
William Perry.....	30 00
Jesse Pease.....	30 00
Total.....	\$26,829 30

Total number of taxpayers.....	219
Tax raised on the dollar.....	005
Total amount of rate bill.....	\$134 15

GRAND LIST OF THE TOWN OF HARTFORD FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Real Estate, 1st class, No. acres 531 $\frac{1}{2}$, Valuation of.....	\$557,275 00
" 2d class, No. acres 25,163 $\frac{1}{2}$, Valuation of.....	523,245 00
Total amount of Real Estate.....	\$1,080,520 00
Personal Estate.....	841,786 00
Total amount of Real and Personal Estate.....	\$1,922,306 00
<hr/>	
Polls—No. 775, assessed at \$2 is.....	\$ 1,550 00
Add one per cent. of all Real and Personal Estate.....	19,223 06
Total List.....	\$20,773 06
Amount of Rate bill at 75c on the dollar.....	15,579 80

The total amount of deduction made on account of debts owing is \$136,860.

The total amount of exemptions is \$109,700.

The whole number of taxpayers in town is 1063, divided as follows:—

Persons paying less than one dollar, 12.

Persons paying a fall tax only 384.

Others paying less than ten dollars, 343.

Persons paying from \$10 to \$25, 185.

Persons paying from \$25 to \$40, 74.

Persons paying \$40 and over, 65 = 1063.¹

The number of corporations and companies in town is 21; the number of estates is 34; the number of women separately taxed is 115; men and their wives or other female relatives associated, 19; the sixty-five persons who pay \$40 each and upward, pay very nearly one-half the whole rate-bill above named.

¹In 1888, April 1st, the number of polls was 844; number taxpayers, 1136; amount deduction account debts owing \$178,852; amount manufacturers exempted, \$280,000; number women taxpayers, 114.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE TOWN'S POOR AND THEIR SUPPORT.

Not the least among our varied duties is that of making a liberal provision for the poor, and the unfortunate of every kind in our midst. This town, in common with all other towns in the State, now makes a generous provision for the poor, and to aid all who are justly entitled to help. The old system of selling the town's poor to the lowest bidder was reprehensible in the extreme. The poor were then often huddled together like so many cattle, without respect to age, sex, or previous condition, and were treated in a way that would, at least, ensure to their keepers a fair remuneration when the price bid exceeded one dollar per week for each pauper. A spirit of heartlessness characterized the action of the early settlers regarding the poor. Hundreds of families were legally warned and driven out of town prior to 1819. The banished included the old and the young, the married and the single, widows and orphans, all who had not become legally chargeable in case aid was needed.¹ The last families warned out were those of Nicholas Hartford, 15th July, 1817, and Benjamin Hart, June 10th, 1817. As the constables of the town served the warnings, and drew fat fees therefor, it is more than probable that they were over-officious in the removal of many who should have been permitted to remain.

The first precept issued by the selectmen of Hartford relating to the eviction of people from the town, was that served on one Wilson, under date of April 30, 1803, and as the process in this case was similar to that pursued in general, I will here quote the same pro forma, viz.:

State of Vermont) To either of the constables of Hartford in said County—
Windsor ss) Greeting—You are hereby requested to summons Joseph
Wilson now residing in sd Hartford, with his wife and family, to depart sd
town. Hereof, fail not but of this precept and your doings herein due return
make according to law. Given under our hands at Hartford, this 25th day of
April, 1803.

ERASTUS CHAPMAN }
DANIEL MARSH } Selectmen.
JAMES TRACY }

Windsor County ss. At Hartford,
the 30th day of April, 1803. I served this precept by leaving a true and attested
copy of the original with my return thereon with a suitable person of discretion.
Fees 25 cts.

Attest DANIEL RANSOM, Constable.

¹ The citizens of Hartford were particular in having such men for citizens as would not be a burden upon the town. The town records show that emigrants had much difficulty in obtaining a permanent residence unless they were able to support themselves.

The first record made relating to the poor was that of the election of Abel Marsh, Elijah Strong and Daniel Pinneo, overseers of the poor, at a town meeting held at the house of Elijah Strong on the 3d Tuesday of May, 1772. The town records from 1778 to 1802 are not in the town clerk's office, nor have they been for several years, consequently we have no data regarding the poor, the number, cost, etc., from the settlement of the town in 1764 to 1808, excepting what relates to warning the poor to leave town, and what is recorded in the "Selectmen's Journal," under date of April 30th, 1779. The following is from Selectmen's Journal :

The first record of an order drawn for the support of the poor was in 1779. It was given to Benjamin Pixley, April 30th, for keeping Irena Duncan (a colored girl) and her child, a portion of sd year (\$23.90), also, to David Bliss, for keeping a black boy \$2.00. April 29th, 1800, Joseph Marsh, Jr., was paid \$39.00, for keeping Rena Duncan ("the black gal") one year.¹ This "black gal," was a town charge until March, 1816, when she died. Rena and her child, and one other child were all the paupers supported by the town until 1805, when Olive Bates was added to the number. In 1806-7 Saphrona Wood and Thomas Drew were added to the list.

The following is a record of a town meeting at which Rena Duncan was bid off by Joseph Marsh, Jr.:

"At a meeting of the Inhabetance of the Town of Hartford Legally warned and holden at the Meeting house in sd Hartford on Thursday the 26 day of September, 1799, acted as follows (viz)

- 1st. Chose Gov. Marsh Moderator to govern sd meeting.
- 2d. Chose Abel Barron Vandeu master to bid of Lurana Dunkin to the loest Bidder to kep til Next March meeting. Sd Barron bid of sd Lurana to Joseph Marsh jun'r at five shilling a week to Board and Cloth.
- 3d. Voted to rase a tax of half a cent on a dollar on the List of the year A. D. 1799.

Voted to Dismiss this meeting and it was accordingly Dismissed."

Let us next turn to the town records, where, under date of Sept. 6, 1808, we find that at a special town meeting held that day for the purpose of seeing what the town would do about their public lands, and the support of the poor, the town first voted to sell the town's poor, to the lowest bidder, and then, and there, proceeded to sell Thomas Drew, and he was sold to Timothy Eldridge for one dollar per week! I find no record relating to who were overseers of the poor subsequent to 1776, until March, 1809, where it is mentioned that the selectmen are overseers of the poor. Nothing further appears in the town records on

¹ The proper name of this girl was "Lurana Dunkin." She was the daughter of Thomas Dunkin, a well-to-do colored man, who owned lot No. 10, of the first fifty-acre division, lying on Connecticut river, south of White river. He died in 1777. Lurana being his only surviving relative, and being *non compos mentis*, she became a town charge. On the 29th of December, 1791, Hezekiah Hazen, Peter Rider and Samuel Udall, selectmen of Hartford, deeded lot No. 10 (fifty-two acres) to Mitchell Clark, for a consideration of \$242.00, "for the support of Lurana Dunkin."

this point until 1817, when Zebulon Delano was elected overseer. In 1811, the town voted to sell Rena Duncan, to Elijah Mason at \$2.00 per week, Molly Ryder to James Udall at \$1.50 per week, and the Saxton child to Milo Marsh at sixty cents per week. In 1813, it was voted to place the town's poor under the special care of the overseers; i.e., not to sell them. From this time forward until about 1832, the poor were bandied about, like tennis balls, from place to place under the illiberal system then in vogue.

Turning once more to the Selectmen's Journal, we find that Putman Proctor Wilson, and family, became town's poor, in 1811. Mr. Wilson had formerly occupied one of the leased school-lots, 'No. 14,' but subsequently moved to Plainfield, N. H., where he became insane, and in 1811, was brought to this town from Plainfield by Luther Bartholomew. From this date, he and his family were cared for by different families—Reuben Hazen's, Ben Pixley's, Hezekiah Hazen's, and others. In 1814, it became necessary to place Mr. Wilson in irons, and the selectmen employed Jonathan Bugbee, at White River Village, to make a chain and footlocks for that purpose. In 1816, Feb. 18, the selectmen gave an order to David Trumbull for sawing plank for said Wilson's cage. The cage was constructed, probably, on the premises of Benjamin Dutton,¹ who kept said Wilson from May 15th, 1815, to 22d Mch., 1816, and probably until 1820, when, according to the town records, Charles Pinneo's house was made the town poor house. In Mch., 1821, the town's poor were disposed of as follows:—"Put Wilson and Charles Mattoon (both lunatics) to Sheldon Newton's for one year, at seven shillings per week each; Diadama Bartholomew for same price to Harvey Gibbs; The widow Carey, and her two children, at Charles Pinneo's, he to find provisions, and the said widow to cook them, and Pinneo to have the first cost of provisions."

In Mch., 1826, Philemon Hazen bid off all the town's poor in one lot, for one year, for \$580, but it is probable that Wilson and Mattoon remained at Sheldon Newton's until 1832, and that said Hazen's contract expired in Mch. 1827, for the reason that orders were given to several different persons in 1827, including two, of \$100 each to Thomas Tracy, for keeping four children, "until they are of age." In 1831, the town purchased Walter Smith's farm for the poor farm. This farm is on the west side of White river about two miles south of West Hartford village. It was deeded to the town Oct. 22, 1831, the price being \$1400 for 134 acres, exclusive of sixteen and one-half acres, belonging to Mrs. Smith, which the selectmen leased for two years at \$45 yearly. April 1, 1836, the selectmen leased of widow Smith her dower, during her natural life, for \$35 yearly. In 1832, the selectmen contracted with Lovell Hibbard to build a new house thereon, for which he was paid \$518, and

¹ Now the home of Charles Hatch.

for an apartment especially for Put. Wilson, containing a cage, said Hibbard was paid \$55 extra. At the March meeting of the town it was voted "to set the pauper house into District No. 16, and that year, 1832, most of the town's poor were moved into the new house, including Put. Wilson and Charles Mattoon, and, I think, another insane person, Isaac Perry. These men were raving crazy most of the time, and there, caged up like wild beasts in narrow filthy cells, the writer often saw them, and viewing their scanty, ragged attire, their pallets of straw, and their pitable condition, was impressed with the conviction that the inhuman treatment to which they were subjected, was sufficient of itself to make lunatics of all men. Poor old Put. had some rational moments, was always pleased to see children, to whom he would sing the old song, "Friendship to every willing mind," &c., as often as requested.

In 1830, Messrs. John Strong, John Grout and Daniel Hazen, were chosen a committee to confer with other towns concerning co-operation for the support of the poor. If they did their duty, they made no public report. In 1852, Hon. John Porter, town agent, sold the Smith farm—thirty eight acres to S. B. Dimick for \$400, and the balance of about 100 acres with buildings, for \$1900. The town's poor were not removed from this farm until about 1866, when the town purchased, of Jonas G. Lamphere, his farm of 160 acres, together with some stock and farm utensils, paying about \$5,000 therefor. No change has since been made.

The following figures exhibit the cost of supporting the town's poor for the years named (including the insane poor at the Vermont asylum, Brattleboro), from 1800 to 1885, viz:—1800, \$39.00; 1801, \$30.33; 1805, \$33.12; 1807, \$131.35; 1810, \$198.03; 1820, \$457.70; 1830, \$814.06; 1840, \$774.05; 1850, \$765.97; 1860, \$1017.57; 1864, \$2004.30; 1870, \$1954.06; 1875, \$1734.72; 1880, \$2082.50; 1881, \$1783.55; 1882, \$1425.51; 1883, \$1816.29; 1884, \$2153.30; 1885, \$1947.09; 1886, \$2291.89; 1887, \$745.36; 1888, \$2245.54. The office of overseer of the poor is the most important in the administration of town affairs. Its duties are arduous, its responsibilities weighty, and a proper management implies a full understanding of the statute laws made and provided for the guidance of the incumbent of the office. It is, therefore, eminently just and proper to make the tenure of this office dependent upon a humane, judicious and intelligent management of its affairs, without fear or favor. Our citizens have exhibited their good sense by continuing in the offices of overseer of the poor, town agent and listers the same men year after year. Perhaps the incumbents have not always been wisely selected, nor the most capable in point of sound sense and business capacity, but the knowledge they gain by experience renders them eminently serviceable and valuable in the affairs of their respective offices,

and, for this reason, frequent rotation in these offices is not good policy. Perhaps the same may be true as to the office of selectmen.

The list of overseers of the poor from 1772 to 1887 inclusive, is given elsewhere. I find that from 1772 to 1816, inclusive, the care of the town's poor was in the hands of the selectmen. In another portion of this history may be found a list of the selectmen of the town from 1765 to 1887, so far as the records enable me to give the incumbents: therefore, I shall not repeat all of their names here. The first election of selectmen took place on the third Tuesday of May, 1772, at a meeting held in the house of Elijah Strong. Abel Marsh, Elijah Strong and Daniel Pinneo were elected. In 1773, John Bennett and Christopher Pease were elected. In 1774, Stephen Tilden and Capt. Joseph Marsh. In 1776, Col. Joel Marsh and Col. Joshua Hazen. From the last named date until March, 1809, there is no record concerning who were chosen selectmen. In March, 1809, Philemon Hazen, Freegrace Leavitt and Elijah Mason were chosen selectmen and overseers of the poor. The next mention of overseers of the poor appears under date of March, 1811, and so on to 1817, when a departure from the former custom was made and the office was entrusted to one person for many years thereafter.

MASONIC AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The United Brethren Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., of Hartford, Vt., celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary and tenth annual sociable on Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1887. In 1878, the brethren of this lodge, animated by the noble purpose of enlarging the sphere of brotherly intercourse, and fraternal regard, that should characterize the life of all members of the Masonic craft, inaugurated a series of Masonic sociables, to be held annually under the auspices of the lodge at its home in White River village.

The first sociable was held on the 8th of March, 1878, and proved to be a notable and exceedingly pleasant event. The interest created in these sociables has been increasing steadily with each year, and it is safe to say that this interest has reached a point beyond the most sanguine expectations of all who participated in the inauguration of the plan, while those who have had the privilege of participating in the exercises of the annual reunions have been more than ever deeply impressed with the conviction that Freemasonry, in its better part, makes of the whole human race one family of brothers, united by wisdom, labor and love.

Pleasant and cool weather, and the anticipation of a good time, induced a large attendance upon the occasion of the tenth annual sociable.

Seventeen lodges were represented, including brethren from the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York. The very interesting programme arranged for this anniversary and sociable was fully and successfully carried out. At 3.30 P. M., a lodge was opened in due form in the third degree in Masons' hall, Bro. Geo. F. Flanders in the east. Then followed a neat and pertinent address of welcome to visiting brethren by Bro. D. L. Cushing, after which the master's chair was taken by Bro. A. L. Pease, secretary of U. B. Lodge, No. 21. Next in order came an eloquent and highly interesting address by M. W. Alfred A. Hall, of St. Albans, grand master of the grand lodge of Vermont.

The worshipful master next introduced Bro. N. W. White, who read a historical sketch of United Brethren Lodge, covering a period of seventy-five years. This was listened to with a great expression of interest, and the historian must have felt highly gratified by the commendations passed upon his effort. The following is an abstract of the sketch :

HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY BRO. N. W. WHITE.

Seventy-five years ago the 27th day of August last, a few masons met in the town of Norwich, at a private house, the home of William Little, to consider a proposition for the organization of a masonic lodge. Reuben Hatch was chosen moderator of that little meeting, and William Little secretary. At this meeting they nominated for their first offices—should they succeed in getting a lodge—Reuben Hatch for master, Lyman Fitch for S. W. and Zerah Brooks for J. W. They then appointed a committee, consisting of Bros. Enos Lewis, Luther Dyer and William Little, to correspond with adjacent lodges, and get their consent for the organization of a new lodge to be located in the town of Norwich. This committee were instructed to report at an adjourned meeting to be held the first Monday in October following at the same place.

According to adjournment they met Oct. 5, when the committee reported that they had obtained the approbation of Vermont lodge, No. 1, in Windsor, and of Warren lodge, No. 23, in Woodstock. They then adjourned to Oct. 20. The petition to the grand lodge had been prepared and forwarded prior to this meeting of Oct. 5, with the signatures of the following named petitioners: Theodore Cooley, Roger Gillett, Thomas Gross, Jr., Lyman Lewis, Zebulon Delano, Phineas Parkhurst, Jr., Reuben Hatch, Wm. Little, Asa Richardson, Asa Tilden, Zerah Brooks, Enos Lewis, Luther Dyer, John Hall, Amos Bugbee, Elijah T. Willey, Ephraim Hall, Calvin Seaver, Jasper Johnson, John Tracy, Abel Dunklee, Ethan Burnap, O. G. Burton, James Udall, Daniel Spooner, Warren Laird, Joseph Styles, George E. Wales, Stephen Underwood, Benjamin Green, Robert Nichols, Samuel Sargent, Arthur Latham, Noadiah Kibbee,—thirty-four in all. This petition was received in the grand lodge, Oct. 5, 1812, and referred to Bros. Edward Ellis, Joseph Winslow and Ezra Bliss who reported favorably the next day, and the same was adopted by the grand lodge, after changing the name of the lodge in the petition from St. John's to United Brethren.

The meeting held pursuant to adjournment (Oct. 20) was recorded as a regular communication of United Brethren lodge, No. 35, at Masons' hall, and was opened with ancient ceremonies in due form. The officers chosen *pro tem.* were as follows: Lyman Lewis, W. M.; William Little, S. W.; Enos Lewis, J. W.; Francis Sawyer, treasurer; Roger Gillett, secretary; John Tracy, S. D.; Joshua Ashman J. D.; John Hall, tyler. Other brethren present were Zebulon Delano, Joseph Lyman, George Olds, Jr., and Jabez Parkhurst. This was the first meeting held under the charter. At this meeting a committee, consisting of Lyman Lewis, Wm. Little and Jabez Parkhurst was chosen to draft by-laws. Two weeks later, Nov. 3, a special communication was held to hear and consider the report of the committee on by-laws, on which occasion Reuben Hatch filled the station to which he was assigned in the charter. Also, at this meeting, we find George E. Wales, who figures so conspicuously in the subsequent history of the lodge, and who was the first and only member of United Brethren lodge to attain to the Grand East. Thus was organized United Brethren lodge and fully launched upon the high tide of masonic prosperity. Work flowed in and the communications were attended with a promptness and enthusiasm hardly paralleled in later years. The lodge continued to hold communications in Norwich until 1815. In July of that year George E. Wales introduced a resolution to petition the grand lodge for permission to move the lodge to Hartford. The grand lodge sitting in Windsor, Oct. 9, 1815, granted the petition. Seven days later a communication of the lodge was held in White River Village, Hartford, in a house on the south side of White River; subsequently, meetings were held on the north side of the river, in the upper room of Bani Udall's hotel—what is now the "Cone store," so-called—in which the last meeting, in 1829, was held.

In August, 1828, occurred the last election of officers before the dissolution of the lodge in the great anti-masonic cyclone. The officers were as follows: Wyllys Lyman, W. M.; Samuel Nutt, S. W.; John Wright, J. W.; Zebulon Delano, treasurer; E. S. Gage, secretary; Jonathan Bugbee, S. S.; Elmer Tracy, J. D.; Joseph Styles, Tyler; John Tracy, Calvin Seaver, Luther Delano, stewards; John Wright, George Roice, Issac Kimball, censors; Daniel Hazen, chaplain. From this time until November, 1829, communications were held from time to time, but there is no record of meetings during the months of June, July, August and September, 1829. The record of the last two meetings was made on a sheet of paper fastened into the lodge record book by wafers on the back of which we read, "Proceedings of the last two communications of United Brethren Lodge No. 35, Hartford." The first epoch in the history of this lodge closed in November, 1829. The first suggestion concerning the re-organization of the U. B. Lodge came from Wm. Pierce, a member of Rising Sun Lodge of Royalton, but now a member of U. B. Lodge, though living in Royalton, at the advanced age of 87 years. Business brought him to White River Village in 1845, and he then suggested to Bani Udall the idea of resuscitating the lodge. The two agreed to consult Judge Wales, who favored their purpose, and notified the brethren to meet at his office. Mr. Pierce says that there were present at that meeting, George E. Wales, Samuel Nutt, John Tracy, Bani Udall, Abel Howard, and himself. Other meetings were held. Brethren from Royalton came down to assist in organizing, and they soon got to work in regular order. The record of organization is as follows :

“ United Brethren Lodge, No. 21, after a suspension of its labors as No. 35, and under lease of the Grand Lodge met at Mason’s hall, in Hartford, on the 8th day of April, 1851, and proceeded to reorganize the lodge, and the brethren present were, George E. Wales, John Tracy, John Wright, Theophilus Cushing, Oramel Nichols, Samuel Nutt, Arthur Latham, and Bros. Hitchcock, Emmons and Gifford. On motion proceeded to the choice of officers. Chose, Geo. E. Wales, W. M.; John Tracy, S. W.; John Wright, J. W.; Geo. Lyman, Sec’y; Roswell Sartwell, Treas.; Samuel Nutt, S. D.; Arthur Latham, J. D.; Wm. Pierce, tyler; Theophilus Cushing, steward. The lodge opened and closed in due form on the first degree of masonry. Attest: GEO. E. WALES, W. M.”

The lodge was now fairly under way, applications for degrees were frequent, and thereafter the life of the lodge was a prosperous one. The communications of the lodge were held in a hall over the Union store in White River Junction, from the date of its reorganization until April, 1858, since which time the lodge has been domiciled in White River Village.¹ The following is a list of the Past Masters of the lodge since organization :

Reuben Hatch.....	1812-13
George E. Wales.....	1813-19, 1820-21, 1822-24, 1851-53
Benjamin Green.....	1819-20
Stephen Underwood.....	1821-22
Wyllys Lyman.....	1824-51
Samuel Nutt.....	1853-54
John F. Austin.....	1854-55
J. S. Farnsworth.....	1855-57
James Gifford.....	1857-60, 1861-62
S. H. Pierce.....	1860-61
Justus W. French.....	1862-64
Joseph K. Edgerton.....	1864-67
Charles H. Tenney.....	1864-67
Nelson W. White.....	1871-73, 1885-86
Edward Blaisdell.....	1883-84
Allen L. Pease.....	1874-77, 1878-79, 1884-85
Asaph T. Taft.....	1877-78
Joseph P. Aikens.....	1879-81
Ben K. Wright.....	1881-82
Lowell M. Weeks.....	1882-83
Wesley P. Davis.....	1883-84
Charles H. Hackett.....	1886-87
Daniel S. Willard.....	1887-88

At 6 o’clock, P. M., the brethren were called from labor to refreshment, and soon after repaired to the dining hall of Pease’s hotel, where mine host, Davis, treated them to a banquet which in quantity and quality fully sustained his reputation as a first-class caterer to the wants of the inner man, and elicited at the same time comments highly complimentary to the amiable hostess, whose hand was evident in the preparation of the dainty *menu* served on this occasion. The post-prandial exercises took place in Masons’ hall commencing at 7:30 P. M., and consisted of sentiments and responses, reminiscences, short addresses, etc., under the direction of Bro. W. H. S. Whitcomb, of Burlington, toastmaster, who performed the duties of that office in his usual felicitous style.

The historian was made a F. & A. M., in 1858, in U. B. L. No. 21.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

A branch of this order entitled Hartford Lodge, No. 1671, was instituted in Hartford village June 23, 1879, with the following named charter members, viz:

¹ Hall destroyed by fire Jan. 24, 1889. Lodge since located in White River Junction, in Odd Fellows hall.

W. C. Goff, H. H. Peck, H. C. Stevens, J. H. Hunter, C. W. Pease, A. L. Peck, Peter Terrill, W. H. Brooks, A. B. French, A. L. Pease, J. P. Aiken, Geo. E. Cone, S. J. Allen, Jr., G. L. Tarbell, H. E. Harris, Sumner Nims, B. D. Huse.

The officers of this lodge then chosen were as follows:—A. L. Pease, P. D.: W. C. Goff, D.: J. P. Aiken, V. D.: J. H. Hunter, A. D.: C. W. Pease, R.: H. H. Peck, F. R.: A. B. French, T.: Geo. E. Cone, C.: H. C. Stevens, G.: B. D. Huse, Guar.: Peter Terrill, S.: S. J. Allen, J., Med. Ex.: Trustees, A. B. French, W. H. Brooks, G. L. Tarbell.

The lodge now comprises twenty-three members and is in a flourishing condition. It is a beneficiary, fraternal institution, and holds monthly meetings on the fourth Friday of each month. Since the organization of Lodge 1671, three members have died, whose families have been promptly paid the death benefit.

ODD FELLOWS.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 27, was instituted Sept. 29, 1887; the charter was granted same date. The charter members were James G. Harvey, Wesley P. Davis, W. H. Laird, C. H. Hackett, David A. Perrin, L. E. Kent and John L. Bacon.

The first officers were as follows:—W. P. Davis, N. G.: J. G. Harvey, V. G.: D. A. Perrin, R. Sec'y; L. E. Kent, Per Sec'y; J. L. Bacon, Treasurer and acting P. G.; G. F. Flanders, R. S. N. G.: G. F. Blanchard, L. S. N. G.: F. S. Hatch, R. S. V. G.: Charles Brown, L. S. V. G.: C. H. Hackett, Warden; W. S. Laird, Conductor; J. A. Cooper, Inside Guard; C. S. Wilson, Outside Guard; D. S. Ashley, R. S. S.: L. A. Gibbs, L. S. S.: L. D. Wheeler, Chaplain. Hall in Smith's block, Main Street, W. R. Junction.

This society has one of the finest halls in Vermont. The architect was F. A. Davis of Lebanon; the builder, W. P. Morse, W. R. Junction. The entire wood-work is of Southern Pine with oil finish. The walls are handsomely frescoed. The furniture is upholstered with old gold and maroon crushed plush. The carpet is velvet plush. The suite of rooms are light, airy, commodious and elegant in design and finish. The regalia of the lodge is like that of other subordinate lodges—beautiful and highly attractive.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

A lodge of Good Templars was organized in Hartford village on Wednesday, February 18, 1874. The following account of the proceedings of the first meeting is copied from the records of the lodge:—

“Pursuant to notice given the following persons met at Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening, February 18, 1874, for the purpose of organizing a lodge of Good Templars, viz:—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Pingree, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. French, Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Bugbee, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Madden, Miss E. L. Brooks, Miss May French, Messrs. Luther Pease, H. H. Bemis, H. C. Pease, W. F. Johnson, Lewis Burton, E. W. Tinkham, H. H. Peck, Alfred Watson.

After explanations and remarks by the G. W. C. T., Col. Mead and others, regarding the object of the society, obligations, etc., Bro. Mead proceeded, with the assistance of Brothers Levi Belknap and Ellis, to organize a lodge of Good Templars to be known as Hartford Lodge, No. 179, I. O. G. T. After being duly obligated and initiated the lodge proceeded to the election of officers with the following results:—

W. C. T., S. E. Pingree.	W. I. G., Miss Mary French.
W. V. T., Mrs. E. Morris.	W. O. G., E. M. Madden.
W. S., A. L. Pease.	W. D. M., Miss E. L. Brooks.
W. F. S., E. W. Tinkham.	W. A. S., Mrs. J. W. French.
W. T., Mrs. S. E. Pingree.	R. H. S., Mrs. J. Bugbee.
W. C., H. H. Bemis.	L. H. S., Mrs. A. L. Pease.
W. M., E. W. Morris.	P. W. C. T., Luther Pease.

After election the officers were duly installed by G. W. C. T. Mead, as G. W. M. The W. C. T. appointed a committee of three members to confer with a like number from the Masonic Lodge in reference to renting their hall; also to negotiate with the proprietor of the (public) house for entrance thereto.

A. L. PEASE, Secretary.

During the first eighteen months of its existence this lodge was in a flourishing condition, but by degrees the interest at first manifested in the meetings subsided, and, as early as September 6th, 1875, the beginning of the end of the existence of the lodge became apparent. The number of members was then fifty-nine. Dec. 13th, 1875, Mr. E. W. Morris offered the following resolution:—"Resolved, That this lodge surrender its charter and dissolve." This was not carried, but Dec. 27th, 1875, the lodge unanimously voted to dissolve.

In January, 1879, a movement was made to organize another lodge of Good Templars. On the 10th of January, H. M. Bryant, State Deputy, organized a lodge known as "Friendship Lodge, No. 179." This lodge had a short-lived existence. The records of the lodge do not disclose the causes that led to its dissolution. It is stated, however, that utility to the cause of temperance was not the rule of action with many members of the lodge, and that their conduct brought reproach upon the lodge, which hastened its dissolution.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE WAR OF 1812.

War with England was declared by act of Congress of June 18, 1812. Two months previous, April 10, 1812, Congress authorized the President to detach 100,000 militia to be organized and held in readiness to march at a minute's notice, and to serve six months after arriving at the place of rendezvous. May 28, 1812, the Secretary of War appointed 3,000 to Vermont. On the 1st of May, 1812, Gov. Galusha ordered and directed that this detachment of Vermont militia should form one brigade to consist of four regiments, to be formed into ten companies each—eight of infantry, one of artillery, and one of cavalry—and to be furnished from the several militia divisions, including that to which the militia of Hartford belonged.

There is no evidence in our town records of the existence of a military organization in the town prior to June, 1813. Nevertheless, it is a fact that for many years before this time, in conformity to the laws of the State, all the able-bodied citizens of the town between the ages of 18 and 45, were enrolled members of the militia, and that, at least, two companies of infantry had existed in the town for several years before the war of 1812. The order of Gov. Galusha was responded to promptly, and, doubtless, the detached militia that marched to the defence of Plattsburgh, comprised members of the militia of Hartford. Nov. 6, 1812, the Legislature passed "an act to provide for the raising of a volunteer corps, for the service of the United States," consisting of sixty-four companies of infantry, two of artillery, and two of cavalry, to be divided into brigades, for which the governor and council appointed the necessary officers.

Among the captains of infantry elected for this corps, was Lionel Udall of Hartford. This corps probably consisted of persons who were exempt from military duty—"friends to their country, and its Constitution, to *internal peace, quiet, and good order*,"—in brief, a police for the suppression of insurrection, repelling invasion, etc.

I regret that complete rolls of the detached militia of Hartford, and her volunteers, both officers and privates, in the war of 1812, cannot be given in this history. These rolls are not in our State archives, and, if they are deposited in Washington, they are not obtainable except by a tedious process of circumlocution, which renders the attempt impracticable.

By reference to "Book A" of Hartford town records, I find the first and only records to be found relating to military organizations in the town. These records were written by Freegrace Leavitt, and are as follows:—

"Hartland, June 26, 1813.—This certifies that the following persons belonging to Hartford, viz:—

William Waite,	Timothy Eldridge,
Bani Udall,	Andrew Newton,
Elihu Ransom,	Reuben Demmon,
Chauncey Gates,	Royal Claverly,
Daniel King, Jr.,	Zebina Turner,
Joshua Cushman, Jr.,	Theodore Gallup,
Abel Dunklee,	Jonathan P. Barron,
Daniel O. Gillett,	Christopher Pease, Jr.
Jacob Hall, Jr.	

are equipt members of the first company of cavalry in the squadron in the brigade of the fourth division of the State of Vermont.

Hartford, Feb. 12, 1814.) Attest: H. ROOD, Captain.
 The foregoing is a true copy)
 of the original record.) Attest: FREEGRACE LEAVITT, Town Clerk."

Eighth company, first regiment, first brigade, and fourth division, Vermont militia, June 1st, 1813. The following officers and soldiers belonging to said company, appeared on the military parade completely equipped as the law directs for the annual training in June:—

Commissioned Officers.

Adino Udall,
 Urnan Bramble,
 James Udall.

Sergeants—Elihu King, Absolom Ball.

Corporals—Bela Wright, David Colburn 3d.

Music—Jeremiah Rust, Alvan Bailey, Winthrop Cilley.

Privates.

Joshua Dewey, Jr.,	David Matson,	Jacob Gile,
Warren Stannard,	Thomas King,	Thomas Turner,
Elisha Hutchinson,	Matthew Rust,	Asa Woodward, Jr.,
Timothy Lester,	Jonathan Pitkin,	Jonathan Wilson,
Levi Coburn,	Jason Hager,	Joel Dimmick,
Isaac Burtch,	Roswell Marsh,	James Wood.
Amos Richardson,		

A true return. Attest: ADINO UDALL, Capt.

Hartford, Feb. 12, 1814.)
 The foregoing is a true copy) Attest: FREEGRACE LEAVITT, Town Clerk.
 of the original return.)

STATE OF VERMONT. } Return of the Militia equipt in the 3d company 4th
 division, 1st regiment, 1st brigade.

Levi Haven,	Lewis Savage,	Wm. Pixley, 2d,
Dan Hazen,	David Trumbull,	Luther Bartholomew, Jr.,
James H. Delano,	Harvey D. Noble,	Oran Fox,
Ezra Hazen,	John D. Hazen,	Wm. Savage,
Daniel Newton,	Philo Sprague,	Daniel Clark,
Benj. Pixley, Jr.,	Geo. E. Wales,	Elihu Walker,
Ira Tenney,	Harry Richardson,	Flavel Nye,
Hastings Savage,	Stilman Hazen,	John Thurstin,
Abiathan Austin, Jr.,	Sheldon Newton,	Stephen Thurston,

Jonathan Bugbee, Jr.,	Daniel Strong,	John Tracy,
Sheldon Bartholomew,	Reuben Dunham,	Osman Pixley,
Joseph H. Kneeland,	Franklin Hazen,	John Hazen,
John Fuller,	Samuel Atwell,	Silas Dutton. = 41.
Justin Smith,	Lyman Hazen,	

Hartford, June 27, 1813. Attest, Levi Hazen, Capt.

Hartford, Feb. 12, 1814. }
 The foregoing is a true } Attest, FREEGRACE LEAVITT, Town Clerk.
 copy of the original return. }

An act of the General Assembly, Nov. 9, 1812, directed the mode of detaching the militia for service in the war, and required the selectmen of each town in the State to furnish the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of their respective towns with arms and equipments, if unable to arm and equip themselves, also a knapsack, and blanket to each, also camp utensils, cartridges, flints, rations sufficient for each detachment to rendezvous, and transportation for necessary baggage.

By reference to a book known as "The Selectmen's Book," which is used by that board of officers, principally for the record of orders drawn by them on the town treasurer for the liquidation of sundry expense bills, I find the following items relating to the war of 1812-13-14:—

Oct. 5, 1812—Gave Mr. Benjamin Stead an order on the treasurer for one dollar and twelve cents for his cutting and making knapsacks for the men detached for the service of the United States.

February, 1813—Paid Benjamin Warner one dollar town money for digging a grave for the soldier who died at Widow Bennett's. Also paid Lake Robinson for the use of his gun by Elisha Hutchinson to Burlington.

March 2, 1813—Gave Mr. Elisha Walker an order for twenty-one dollars and fifty cents, it being for cartridge-boxes, bayonet belts, and scabbards, strapping, canteens, &c.

March 6, 1813—Gave an order to Samuel Horr, for baking bread, making knapsacks for soldiers, \$2.39.

March 25, 1813—Gave Frederick Mosher an order on the treasurer for nine dollars and thirty cents, it being for articles for Huron Patterson, and two blankets for the drafted militia.

Gave Levi Bellows an order for twenty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents, it being for articles said Bellows found for the detached militia at Burlington.

Gave Col. Wm Perry an order for sixteen dollars and one cent, it being the amount of his account for serving warnings providing for Thomas Patterson, and pork for the detached militia.

Gave Levi Demmon an order for twelve dollars for the gun bought of him for the use of the detached militia.

April 5, 1813—Gave Joab Dimmick an order for fifteen dollars, it being for a gun bought of him for the detached militia to Burlington.

Gave Matthew Ransom an order for \$1.46, it being for necessaries he found Solomon Lombard's family while said Lombard was gone to Burlington in the detached militia.

April 12, 1813—Gave Eleazer Davis an order for thirteen dollars for a gun bayonet bought of him for the detached militia.

February 23d, 1814—Gave the selectmen of Norwich an order for \$20.90, being for one-half of the expense of baggage wagon to carry the baggage of the detached militia of Norwich and Hartford to Burlington.

Dec. 30, 1814—Gave Horace Copley an order for \$3.00 for a bayonet lost and damage to gun in the militia service in Burlington.

April 13, 181 —Gave Roger Gillett an order on the treasurer for \$64.40, for which said Gillett paid and took up a note against the selectmen given for powder bought for this town by Elijah Mason, Elam Brooks and Luther Bartholomew (selectmen).

By the act of Nov. 1813, the Auditor of Accounts against the State was authorized to draw orders on the State Treasurer for the pay provided for in sec. 10 of the act of Nov. 9, 1812, and also for the expenses of selectmen incurred under sec. 2 of the same act. The following voucher for supplies furnished by the selectmen of Hartford, was found in the Vermont Historical Society's collection of papers relating to the military operations of 1812, viz.:—

MILITARY EXPENDITURES OF VERMONT.

September 1812.—The selectmen of Hartford for supplies furnished the militia detached from said town.

3 bushels wheat, \$4.00.	Baking bread, 75c	\$ 4.75
86lbs pork, \$10.75.	42½lbs cheese, \$3.54.	}
5 gallons of gin at \$1.00.		
One-half expense 2 horses, wagon, man, etc., and one-half expense of one horse wagon, man, etc., in transporting baggage to Burlington, 90 miles		19.29
		20.00
Received an order on the treasurer for the same.		\$44.04
Paid, April 1814,	DANIEL MARSH, \$44.04.	

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

At the opening of the late civil war Vermont had no military organization of an effective character,—nothing better than a few unskilled companies of uniformed militia in some of her principal villages. The laws of the State requiring the listers to make returns of citizens who were subject to do military duty was not properly observed. Consequently, when it became evident that a requisition for troops might be made upon Vermont, the Governor of the State found no reliable data as to the number of citizens enrolled under the provisions of the law. He therefore issued an order, dated January 25th, 1861, requiring the officers charged with the duty, to make returns of the enrolled militia, and at the same time he issued a general order requiring the command-

ing officers of the uniformed militia companies to adopt measures for filling vacancies, and to have their men properly drilled and uniformed. But a few companies complied, and but little was accomplished, until the people were awakened to a lively sense of their duty and responsibility by the requisition received by telegraph, from the Secretary of war upon the Governor of Vermont, April 15, 1861, for one regiment of infantry, being the quota for Vermont of the 75,000 troops called for by President Lincoln's proclamation of that date.

Gov. Fairbanks immediately issued a proclamation for a special session of the Legislature, and also orders for detailing ten companies from the uniformed militia, and for furnishing the regiment with its outfit. The Legislature assembled at the capitol April 23d, when Gov. Fairbanks delivered an address before the joint assembly upon the duties of the citizens of Vermont to rally at once for the protection of the Union and the integrity of the general government, and then informed the assembly that under the call for the militia of the several states of the Union, the quota required of Vermont was one regiment of seven hundred and eighty officers and privates.

On the 25th, the Legislature passed an act appropriating \$1,000,000 for arming, &c., the militia of Vermont; and on the 26th, certain other acts were passed, for organizing and paying the above named regiment, also, "an act to provide for raising six special regiments for immediate service for protecting and defending the constitution and Union." The responsibility of raising, organizing, equipping, arming and subsisting the regiments was placed in the hands of the Governor, with authority to draw his warrants on the State treasurer for all expenditures. The Legislature adjourned on the 27th, and on the same day a general order was issued by the commander-in-chief, designating the companies detailed for the first regiment, and requiring them to hold themselves in readiness to march to the place of rendezvous, to be thereafter designated, on twenty-four hours' notice.

On the 2d day of May, the first regiment was mustered in Rutland under the command of Col. J. W. Phelps and Lieut. P. T. Washburn, and on the 9th it left its encampment for Old Point Comfort. On the 7th of May commissions were issued for recruiting the 2d and 3d regiments of volunteers for three years' service, or during the war. These regiments were quickly filled and were mustered, the 2d in Burlington, and the 3d in St. Johnsbury. The 2d regiment under the command of Col. Henry Whiting and Lieut.-Col. G. F. Stannard, left their encampment for Washington city, June 24th, and, not one month later, participated in the battle of Bull Run, and there suffered the loss of sixty-six

men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. The 2d and 3d regiments were armed with Enfield rifle muskets.

The history of the 3d regiment is of greater interest to the people of Hartford than that of any other Vermont regiment for the reason that Co. F was composed largely of soldiers raised in this town. The 3d regiment remained in camp in St. Johnsbury until the 24th of July. During the time of their encampment in that place, there were between 200 and 300 cases of measles, and about fifty men were unfit for service when the regiment was ordered to the front. The regiment, under the command of Col. W. F. Smith, and Lieut.-Col. B. N. Hyde, arrived in Washington city July 27th, and was at once ordered forward to Chain Bridge. Here the men did important service in making rifle-pits and forming intrenchments on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and were subsequently sent into Virginia without tents, being near the enemy, and for ten consecutive days and nights *bivouacked* while constructing the *abattis* and earth-works at Fort Marey.

Company F went to the front in command of Capt. T. O. Seaver, 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Pingree and 2d Lieut. Edward A. Chandler. For a roster of the volunteers from the town during the civil war the reader is referred to the abstract taken from Adjutant General Washburn's report, which follows the record of the municipal legislation of the town, on this subject.

During the war of the rebellion, the military record of Hartford compared favorably with that of any other town in the State. Every encouragement was offered to the general government, every call for troops was freely and promptly responded to. There were rebel sympathizers in the town, but these were men of but little intelligence, and were regarded with feelings of pity rather than of contempt. The board of selectmen, consisting of A. G. Dewey, Thaddeus Dutton and Daniel O. Gillett, was an able and efficient one—the right men in the right place, and they were generously and enthusiastically supported by the majority of the leading citizens of the town, notably among whom were Samuel E. Pingree, William S. Carter, Daniel Needham, Dr. J. H. Platt and Darius Rust. At the request of S. E. Pingree, T. O. Seaver was sent to Hartford as a recruiting officer, but not until Mr. Pingree and others had succeeded in securing over eighty men for service, fifty-seven of whom were citizens of this town. Enlistments were commenced May 8th, 1861.¹

¹ The original roll of enlistments for Co. F, Third Regt. Vt. Vols. is on file in the custody of Hon. S. E. Pingree, Town Clerk of Hartford. One hundred and thirty-three signatures appear on said roll, of which number 104 were affixed before the company was mustered into service; the balance were added after the company went to the front. Many were rejected on surgeon's examination.

In order to show what action was taken by this town to furnish its quota of men for military service during the rebellion, it is deemed proper to quote from the records of the town, every act of municipal legislation by the town during that eventful period, together with complete rolls of all men furnished by the town, as shown by the report of the Adjutant General of the State. This with the records of the Hartford Memorial Association, will serve as a valuable memorial for all coming time.

On receipt of the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, the citizens of the town manifested their patriotism by taking measures to form a volunteer company of infantry ready to respond to the first call of the President for troops. The following is a copy of the written agreement entered into on that occasion and the names of the subscribers thereto, viz:—

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to aid in forming, *and to enlist in* whatever uniformed Volunteer Company of Infantry shall be organized, or proposed to be organized by and pursuant to the directions of the Governor and Adjutant General of the State of Vermont, within the limits of the Town of Hartford and towns adjoining: hereby engaging to give our earnest support to the formation of such company until the same shall be organized and officered according to law.

S. E. Pingree,	T. C. Curtis,	Edward Trask,
E. W. Morris,	Edward Lyman,	Peter Terrill.
J. H. Platt, Jr.,	Robert Orr,	John Cuthbert,
S. E. Clifford,	Jas. H. Tracy, Jr.,	Chas. S. Barber,
F. Gallagher,	S. P. Roberts. (music)	H. H. Daniels,
Geo. F. Bemis,	H. S. Holt,	Horace Badger,
Reuben L. Barron,	Frank G. Morrill,	Frank E. Reed,
Thomas McHugh,	Jno. S. Brockway,	Horace French,
H. S. Dutton,	S. H. Hamblet,	Henry Davidson,
Chas. B. Carlin,	H. B. Porter,	Jared Smith.
Delaney Sharp,	B. Welch,	Austin W. Barrett,
James Welch,	Austin Brockway,	John H. Wildrow,
N. J. Whitcomb,	Stillman N. Smith,	Henry C. Alexander,
L. A. Rider,	Jas. E. Morse,	Aleck Miles,
David N. Winslow,	John Lymaugh,	Amos Stevens,
Cornelius Robinson,	Thomas H. Fargo,	R. A. Pixley,
Wm. O. Pitkin.	Leander Spaulding,	J. W. Norton,
H. P. Abbott.	P. V. Thomas.	Louis Brunnell,
Bernard McCabe,	Chas. T. Tilden,	James Gallup.
Wm. P. Winslow,	Geo. Kibbee,	Fred E. Blaisdale,
Philander Kemp,	Yusebe Faneuf,	Edward Richards.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION, 1861-'67.

At a special town meeting held August 16th, 1862, the town voted to ratify the action of the selectmen in offering a bounty of fifty dollars to each able-bodied man who should, on, or before Aug. 15th, 1862, enlist into the service of the United States, the bounty to be paid when he was accepted and mustered into service. (Twenty-four men had

already enlisted.) It was also voted that the selectmen should continue to pay \$50.00 bounty, and guarantee the payment of seven dollars per month to each soldier, if the State failed to. It having been suggested by the selectmen that the additional number of volunteers called for would be at least thirty-three, offers to pay the required bounty were made as follows : John Porter, \$5.00 each to the first five volunteers.

A. G. Dewey,	\$5.00 each to	2d	five.
Daniel Needham,	do	3d	do
Justin Paddleford,	do	4th	do
C. S. Hamilton,	do	5th	do
N. B. Safford,	do	6th	do
Asa Hazen,	do	7th	do

At the annual March meeting, 1863, the town ratified all former doings of the selectmen in paying bounties and other expenses in raising and forwarding volunteers for the Seventh and Sixteenth regiments of Vermont, and making provisions for paying the same.

At a special meeting held August 8th, 1863, the town instructed the selectmen to pay the sum of \$300 to each drafted man who might go to the war from this town, or furnished an acceptable substitute, to be paid on his being mustered in.

At a special meeting Nov. 28, 1863, the selectmen were instructed to raise the quota of men assessed by general order of Nov. 2d inst., and pay a bounty not to exceed \$300, and pledge the credit of the town for the money; and also, voted to raise an extra tax of fifty cents on the dollar toward paying said bounty.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1864, the town voted to pay drafted men who entered the United States service, furnished substitutes, or paid commutation, \$325 each, upon surrendering the discharges, and becoming legally liable to another draft within thirty days—otherwise the sum of \$100 each. Also authorized selectmen to offer \$300 bounty until March, 1865.

At a special meeting, Aug. 9th, 1864, the selectmen were instructed to procure the men to fill the town's quota for the last call for 500,000 men, the amount of bounty, time of service, and way of raising the money to pay bounties being left discretionary with the selectmen. It was voted to raise 200 cents on the dollar.

At the March meeting in 1867, A. G. Dewey, Wm. S. Carter and Col. S. E. Pingree were elected a committee to inquire into, and report as to who had been paid for going to the war, or sending substitutes; also as to those who went for nothing, and as to how much each class ought to be paid

In due time said committee reported—1st. “That early in the war some fifty-seven men volunteered and were credited to the quota of the town and served honorably—receiving no town bounty; 2d. Soon after twenty more volunteered and went in like manner, receiving a town bounty of fifty dollars each.

3d That still later some twenty-five men more were drafted, and sent substitutes.

4th. That three men paid commutation.”

The committee recommended that above named receive the following sums:—1st class in order named \$100 each

2d class “ “ “ 50 each

3d “ “ “ “ 125 each

4th “ “ “ “ 100 each,

and that the amount required for said purpose would not exceed the sum of \$9200. The report of the committee was tabled.

The following roster of volunteers from the town during the civil war, is taken from Adjutant General Washburn’s reports :

ROSTER OF OFFICERS, THIRD REGIMENT, THREE YEARS.

SAMUEL E. PINGREE.—Com. 1st Lieut. Co. F, May 24, 1861; Pro. Capt. Co. F, Aug. 13, 1861; wounded severely April 16, 1862; Pro. major Sept. 27, 1862; Br. Lt. Col. Jan’y 15, 1863; mustered out of service July 27th, 1864.

HORACE FRENCH.—Private, Co. F, May 10, 1861; Sergt., July 16, 1861; 2d Lieut. Co. F, Jan’y 15, 1863; Trans. to Co. B, July 25, 1864; Pro. Capt. Co. K, Mch. 28, 1865; mustered out of service, July 11, 1865.

FRANK E. REW.—Private, Co. F, May 10, 1861; Sergt., July 16, 1861; Regt. Qr. Mr. Sergt. July 1, 1862; 2d Lieut. Co. E, Nov. 10, 1862; 1st Lieut. Co B, Jan’y 15, 1863; mustered out, July 27, 1864.

PHILIP V. THOMAS.—Private, Co. F, May 10, 1861; 1st Sergt., July 16, 1861; resigned Oct. 18, 1862.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS FOURTH REGIMENT, THREE YEARS.

SAMUEL J. ALLEN.—Surgeon, commissioned Aug. 15, 1861; mustered out of service, Sept. 30, 1864.

JAMES H. PLATT.—Com. Capt. Co. B, Aug. 30, 1861; taken prisoner May 30, 1864; paroled and mustered out of service, Nov. 21, 1864.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS, SIXTH REGT., THREE YEARS.

SUMNER H. LINCOLN.—Private Co. B, Sept. 17, 1861; corporal, Oct. 15, 1861; adjutant, Feb. 3, 1863; wounded, May 5, 1864, and Sept. 19, 1864; major, Oct. 21, 1864; Lieut.-Col., Jan. 7, 1865; Col., June 4, 1865; mustered out as Lieut.-Col., June 26, 1865. (The only person who rose from a private to a colonel through all the grades in the regiment in which he enlisted.)

ROSTER OF OFFICERS SEVENTH REGT., THREE YEARS.

MAHLON M. YOUNG.—Com. Capt. Co. H, Feb. 3, 1862; killed in action at Mariana, Fla., Sept. 27, 1864.

ROSTER ELEVENTH REGT., FIRST REGT. H. ART'Y., FROM DEC. 10, 1863.

ELI R. HART.—Private Co. H, Aug. 7, 1862; 1st. Sergt., Oct. 23, 1863; 2d Lieut., Co. H, Dec. 28, 1863; wounded, June 1, 1864; 1st Lieut., Co. M, May 13, 1865; mustered out as 2d Lieut., Co. H, June 24, 1865.

EDWARD BLAISDELL.—Private Co. H, Aug. 7, 1862; corporal, Dec. 12, 1862; Sergt., May 22, 1863; 1st Sergt., June 22, 1864; mustered out as 1st Sergt., June 24, 1864.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS SIXTEENTH REGT., NINE MONTHS MEN.

JOSEPH C. SAWYER.—Com. Capt. Co. H, Sept. 18, 1862; resigned Dec. 26, 1862.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS FIRST REGT. CAVALRY, THREE YEARS.

ANDREW J. GROVER.—Com. 1st Lieut. Co. E, Oct. 16, 1861; Capt. Co. K, Feb. 1st, 1863; wounded, May 5, 1864; Pro. major, July 7, 1864; mustered out Nov. 18, 1864.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS CREDITED PREVIOUS TO CALL FOR 300,000

VOLUNTEERS OF OCT. 17, 1863:

Name.	Co.	Regt.	When Enlisted.	When Discharged.
Abbott, Nathan A.	H	11	Aug. 8, '62	
Deserted Sept. 13, 1864.				
Adams, Cyrus A.	H	BB	April 17, '63	June 29, '65
Brigade band.				
Bailey, Wm. W.	H	11	Aug. 7, '62	July 24, '65
Wounded; in general hospital, Aug. 31, '64.				
Bartholomew, Albert	F	3	June 1, '61	
Died June 28, '64, of wounds received in action.				
Bartholomew, Harvey	B	4	Aug. 19, '61	Sept. 30, '64
Bemis, Geo. F.	F	3	June 1, '61	
Died May 8, '64, of wounds received in action.				
Buel, Oliver	B	6		Dec. 10, '62
Date of enlistment not given.				
Caraway, Joseph	L	11	June 15, '63	May 13, '65
Carlin, Charles	F	3	June 1, '61	May 15, '63
Clark, Benj. R.	H	11	Aug. 7, '62	June 24, '65
Clement, Oliver	B	4	Aug. 22, '61	
Wagoner; trans. to Inr. Corps, July 27, '63.				
Courser, Robert	B	4	Aug. 10, '61	May 2, '62
Curtis, Geo. A.	E	1st Cav.	Oct. 11, '61	Oct. 19, '64
Curtis, Timothy C.	H	7	Nov. 25, '61	
Pro. Sergt., Oct. 1, '63.				
Cuthibert, John	F	3	June 1, '61	
Killed near Funkstown, Md., July 10, '63.				
Daniels, Henry H.	F	3	June 1, '61	
Not accounted for.				
Davidson, Henry	F	3	June 1, '61	
Deserted Jan. 4, '62.				
Demmon, Levi Jr.	F	3	June 1, '61	
Deserted July 27, '63.				
Downer, W. H.	F	3	June 1, '61	
Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.				

Name.	Co.	Regt.	When Enlisted.	When Discharged.
Drake, Henry S.....	H	11	Aug. 8, '62	June 24, '65
Sick in general hospital, Aug. 31, '64.				
Dutton, Horace S.....	H	11	Aug. 7, '62	
Died in Florence, S. C.				
Field, Wm. A.....	B	6	Sept. 16, '61	Aug. 18, '65
French, Arthur M.....	H	11	Aug. 8, '62	Jan. 1, '62
Gallagher, Francis.....	F	3	June 1, '61	
Killed near North Anna river, May 20, '64.				
Gallup, James.....	F	3	June 1, '61	Oct. 12, '61
Gilman, James R.....	B	6	Aug. 26, '61	Dec. 6, '62
Gorham, Isaac.....	B	4	Mch. 13, '62	
Recruit; deserted April 25, '62.				
Greenwood, Jno. F.....	H	11	Aug. 7, '62	
Died Jan. 2, '64.				
Hardy, Geo. W.....	K	4	Aug. 26, '61	July 13, '65
Harvey, Jno. S.....	H	11	Aug. 7, '62	June 24, '65
Hill, Chas. H.....	C	6	Feb. 25, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Hunt, Lyman.....	H	11	Aug. 8, '62	
Killed by accident when on guard Dec. 9, '62.				
Kibbee, Charles.....	F	3	June 1, '61	July 27, '64
Kibbee, Ed. W.....	K	4	Aug. 27, '61	Dec. 24, '64
Kibbee, George.....	F	3	June 1, '61	
Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.				
Knowles, Crowell M.....	H	11	July 31, '62	
Died at Andersonville, Sept. 16, '64.				
Lyman, Edward.....	F	1 S. S.	Sept. 11, '61	
Pro. Corp. Aug. 75, '63; died June 25, '64.				
McHugh, Thomas.....	F	3	June 1, '61	Feb. 21, '65
Pro. Corp.; re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63.				
Messer, Moses.....	F	3	Nov. 20, '61	Mch. 22, '64
Miles, Alvin N.....	B	4	Aug. 10, '61	Sept. 30, '64
Miner, Joseph C.....	H	4	Mch. 13, '62	April 12, '65
Morrill, French.....	F	3	June 1, '61	
Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.				
Norton, Joseph W.....	F	3	June 1, '61	
Deserted March 26, '63.				
Orr, Robert.....	F	3	June 1, '61	
Died April 15, '62.				
Parker, Sam'l S.....	H	11	Aug. 4, '62	
Died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 26, '64.				
Pierce, Oscar.....	C	6	Mch. 20, '62	June 26, '65
Re-enlisted Mch. 31, '64, Pro. Corp. May 12, '65.				
Pierce, Sydney.....	H	11	Aug. 4, '62	May 13, '65
Pro. Corp.				
Powers, Chas. C.....	H	11	Aug. 9, '62	June 24, '65
Musician.				
Richards, Ed. C.....	F	3	Sept. 17, '61	Sept. 17, '62
Rider, Lucien A.....	F	3	Nov. 15, '61	
Died of wounds received in action May 15, '64.				
Robinson, Samu'l F.....	F	3	June 1, '61	May 24, '62
Rock, Wm. H.....	F	3	June 1, '61	Nov. 11, '62
Rowland, Ed. P.....	F	3	June 1, '61	
Not accounted for.				
Sharpe, Delancy.....	F	3	June 1, '61	
Deserted January 2, '62.				
Sleeper, James M.....	B	4	Aug. 14, '61	Apr. 29, '62
Sleeper, Martin V.....	B	4	Aug. 24, '61	July 13, '65
Re-enlisted Feb. 16, '64, Pro. Corp.				

Name	Co.	Reg.	When Enlisted.	When Discharged
Smith, Portus B., Corporal	H	11	Aug. 7, '62	June 24, '65
Smith, Stillman N. Pro. Corporal.	F	3	June 1, '61	July 11, '65
Spaulding, Leander, Corporal	F	3	June 1, '61	Feb. 26, '63
Stafford, Wm. Blacksmith, re-enlisted Dec. 28, '63.	E	1st Cav.	Oct. 12, '61	Aug. 9, '65
Strong, Henry B.	H	11	Aug. 7, '62	Feb. 6, '64
Terrell, Peter. Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '93.	F	3	June 1, '61	July 11, '65
Thurston, Valoris.	E	1st Cav.	Sept. 25, '61	Nov. 18, '64
Trask, Edward. Wounded, in General Hospital Aug. 31, '64.	E	2d S. S.	Oct. 10, '61	Nov. 9, '64
Udall, Engedi B. Died May 24, '62.	K	4	Aug. 20, '61	
Washburne, H. M. Re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63, Pro. Corp.	B	6	Sept. 30, '61	June 26, '65
Webb, Chas. H. Corporal.	H	7	Nov. 25, '61	Feb. 25, '63
Welch, Bartholomew. Deserted March 24, '64.	F	3	June 1, '61	
Welch, James.	F	3	June 1, '61	July 27, '64
Weston, Edwin W. Pro. Corp. July 26, '63; Serg't Sept. 16, '64.	H	11	Aug. 8, '62	Jan. 23, '64; taken prisoner June 23, '64; died in prison
Whitcomb, Nelson J. Died in West Hartford.	F	3	June 1, '61	May 15, '62
Whitcomb, Willis A. Died May 19, '62, of wounds received at Lee's Mills.	F	3	June 1, '61	
Willard, Wm. E. Pro. Corp. Jan. 23, '64.	H	11	Aug. 7, '62	
Wright, Alexis.	F	3	Nov. 26, '61	July 22, '62
White, Henry K. Died June 3, '64.	H	11	Aug. 7, '62	

CREDITS UNDER CALL OF OCT. 17, 1863, FOR 300,000 VOLUNTEERS, AND SUBSEQUENT CALLS FOR THREE YEARS.

Name.	Co.	Reg.	When Enlisted.	When Discharged.
Austin, Abraham. Died Apr. 20, '65.	C	9	Dec. 30, '63	
Babcock, David C. Missed in action May 10, '64.	D	6	Dec. 17, '63	
Babcock, James M. Prisoner June 24, '64.	H	11	Dec. 4, '63	June 24, '65
Baker, William. Recruit, trans. to Co. A, June 13, '65.	C	9	July 5, '64	Aug. 5, '65
Beach, Chas. H. Deserted Sept. 11, '64.	E	1st Cav.	Sept. 2, '64	
Boyd, Franklin H. Killed in Wilderness May 5, '64.	F	3	Dec. 7, '63	
Boyd, Kingsbury.	F	3	Dec. 7, '63	July 11, '65
Brown, William. Not accounted for.	F	3	Dec. 10, '63	
Burdette, James. Recruit, trans. Co. B, June 13, '65.	E	9	Dec. 25, '63	Aug. 5, '65
Burdick, O. F. Sick in General Hospital June 29, '65.	D	5	Dec. 25, '63	
Chaurain, Benj. Died July 12, '64.	H	11	Dec. 5, '63	
Cooke, Chester V. Deserted before leaving the State.	H	11		
Dew, Francis. Sick in General Hospital Aug. 21, '64.	B	8	June 5, '64	June 28, '65
Douse, Lewis. Died Meh. 20, '64.	1st Bat.		Jan. 5, '64	
Faneuf, Eli. Died Jan. 5, '65.	H	11	Dec. 15, '63	

Name.	Co.	Reg.	When Enlisted.	When Discharged.
Fogg, Geo. E.....	F	3	Feb. 16, '64	May 31, '65
Fosia, Joseph.....	F	3	Dec. 24, '63	May 18, '65
Franklin, S. B.....	H	2d S. S.	Dec. 21, '63	July 13, '65
Trans. to Co. H, 4th Vt., Volunteers, Feb. 25, '65.				
Frost, Geo. B.....	F	3	Feb. 10, '64	July 11, '65
Granger, Joseph.....	D	17	Feb. 4, '64	
Deserted Mch. 16, '64.				
Hagar, Abraham.....	D	5	Dec. 25, '63	Mch. 30, '65
Hand, Joseph.....	D	17	Nov. 19, '63	Oct. 26, '64
Wounded. In General Hospital, Aug. 31, '64.				
Hammer, J. C.....		9		
Not in 9th, probably a recruit.				
Hammond, Leslie.....	2d Bat.		Aug. 13, '64	
Unassigned recruit. Not accounted for.				
Hill, Hial.....	B	10	Dec. 12, '63	May 15, '65
Sick in General Hospital, Aug. 31, '64.				
Hodsdon, Thomas C.....	F	3	Jan. 5, '64	
Died Aug. 13, '64, of wounds received at Spottsylvania.				
Hoyt, Wm. B.....	E	9	Dec. 17, '63	Aug. 5, '65
Trans. to Co. B, June 13, '65.				
Hunt, John.....	F	3	Dec. 25, '63	July 29, '65
Lawrence, M. B.....	D	5	Dec. 25, '63	Mch. 8, '65
Loud, Geo. W.....	A	9	Dec. 33, '63	Mch. 8, '65
Missed in action Feb. 2, '64.				
Mitchell, Geo. N.....	H	9	Dec. 29, '63	June 22, '65
Moses, Alonzo D.....	D	9	Dec. 25, '63	June 22, '65
Died Sept. 17, '64.				
Norton, Andrew H.....	3d Bat.		Nov. 29, '64	June 15, '65
Rice, Felix.....	H	11	Feb. 11, '63	Aug. 25, '65
Trans. Co. B, June 24, '65.				
Robinson, Dan'l M.....			Feb. 11, '63	Aug. 25, '65
Robinson, John.....	F	3	Nov. 15, '61	Aug. 25, '65
Not accounted for.				
Shay, John O.....	F	3	June 1, '61	Aug. 25, '65
No report of since muster roll.				
Sheehe, Patrick.....	A	9	Dec. 29, '63	Aug. 25, '65
Recruit.				
Smith, Jason.....	A	9	Dec. 31, '63	
Not accounted for.				
Stanhope, Obed.....	A	9	Dec. 31, '63	July 18, '65
Waterman, D. P.....	A	9	Dec. 31, '63	July 18, '65
Sick in General Hospital, Aug. 31, '64.				
Willard, Frank O.....	H	11	Dec. 10, '63	
Died June 7, '64.				
Wills, Lewis T.....	B	4	Nov. 28, '63	June 19, '65
Corporal.				
Wrisley, Warren W.....	F	17	Mch. 9, '64	June 24, '65
Wounded, in General Hospital Aug. 31, '64.				

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Name.	Co.	Reg.	When Enlisted.	When Discharged.
Arnold, Lyman.....	G	4	Sept. 7, '64	June 19, '65
Badger, Horace.....	I	9	Aug. 23, '64	Sept. 24, '64
Brackett, Thomas.....	G	4	Sept. 7, '64	June 19, '65
Brown, Nathan.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Burns, Patrick.....	I	9	Sept. 8, '64	
Unassigned recruit deserted Sept. 11, '64.				

Names.	Co.	Reg.	When Enlisted.	When Discharged.
Cuthbert, Robert J.....	E	1st Cav.	Aug. 16, '64	May 30, '65
Unassigned Recruit.				
Dean, Charles.....	E	1st Cav.	Aug. 19, '64	
Deserted Sept. 16, '64.				
Edwards, Lawrence.....	G	4	Sept. 7, '64	
Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.				
Faneuf, Dostie.....	F	9	Aug. 10, '64	June 13, '65
Glidden, Milo H.....	I	8	Mch. 16, '65	
Deserted June 1st, '65.				
Holt, Franklin.....	I	9	Aug. 15, '64	June 13, '65
Kibbee, A. N.....	I	10	Aug. 10, '64	June 13, '65
Kimball, J. A.....	B	10		
Not accounted for.				
McKiuley, Wm. H.....	E	1st Cav.	Sept. 6, '64	June 21, '65
McLeod, Daniel.....	A	1st Cav.	Aug. 16, '64	June 21, '65
Munfae, Francis.....	E	1st Cav.	Sept. 1, '64	June 21, '65
Pitkin Levi C.....	I	9	Aug. 15, '64	June 13, '65
Trans. Co. C, 3d Vt. Vols, Jan. 20, '65.				
Pitkin Wm. O.....	I	9	Aug. 18, '64	Oct. 8, '64
Pollard, W. H.....		3d Bat.	Aug. 24, '64	June 15, '65
Porter, Carlos S.....	G	9	Aug. 11, '64	June 13, '65
Porter, Wm. B.....	G	9	Aug. 22, '64	June 13, '65
Streeter, Warren.....	G	4	Sept. 7, '64	June 19, '65
Swinburn, Geo.....	G	4	Sept. 7, '64	June 19, '65
Tamblin, Geo. H.....	G	4	Sept. 3, '64	
Died May 22, '65.				
Thomas, John.....	E	1st Cav.	Dec. 26, '63	
Assigned to Co. D. Deserted Nov. 12, '64.				
Warren, Wallace B.....	I	9	Aug. 10, '64	June 13, '65
Williams, Jno.....	E	1st Cav.	Nov. 25, '62	Aug. 4, '65
Trans. to V. R. C. March 2, '64.				
Robinson, D. M.....	C	4	Feb. 13, '65	July 13, '65

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.

Geo. F. Bemis, Edward R. Caswell, Timothy C. Curtis, Calvin Dyke, Marshal P. Felch, Edward F. Gould, Thomas McHugh, Lucien A. Rider, Stillman N. Smith, William Stafford, Peter Terrell.

ENROLLED MEN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.

George Barnes, William S. Carter, Daniel L. Cushing, Wm. S. Dewey, Charles B. Stone.

NAVAL CREDITS.

John Cain, Peter Cole, Alonzo B. Davis, James Davis, Dennis W. Downing, Joseph Hippolite, Eugene W. Hubbard, Jerry Lee, Alex. McDonald, James McGinnis, John O'Donnell, Jno. J. H. Schmalfeldt, Sam'l H. Smith, Theodore H. Smith, Charles T. Tilden, John White, Henry Williams.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Jerome Loucks, Franklin B. Osmore, James Williamson.

MISCELLANEOUS NOT CREDITED BY NAME.—13 Men.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Names.	Co.	Reg.	When Enlisted.	When Discharged.
Abbott, Isaac W.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Ball, Alamander.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Barron, R. L., Sergt.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Blaisdell, Frank.....	H	16	Sept. 18, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Brockway, Geo. B.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Brooks, Charles.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Brothers, Wm.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Brown, Nathan.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Cargill, Chas. G.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Carlylse Jno.....	H	16	Sept. 18, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Wounded. Left at Gettysburg, July 3, '63.				
Case, Chas. E.....	H	16	Sept. 18, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Dana, Cyrenus.....	H	16	Sept. 18, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Davis, Jos. R.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Downing W. H., Corporal..	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Feb. 13, '63
Dutton, Benj. C.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Fisher, Richard.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Gardner, Chas. S.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Gilbert, Jas. N.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Pro. Corporal, March, '63.				
Goss, Loren D.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Gunn, Lyman O.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Hall, John.....	H	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Sick in Gen. Hos., Aug. 10, '63.				
Hazen, Albert E.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Pro. Corporal, Feb. 14, '63.				
Hazen, Harper.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Hazen, William.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Hathaway, H. F.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Hoisington, Orange.....	H	16	Sept. 4, '62	Nov. 28, '62
Johnson, A. H.....	H	16	Sept. 18, '62	Feb. 11, '63
Kibbee, A. N., Musician....	G	16	Sept. 18, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Morse, Cyrus W.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Newton, James.....	H	16	Sept. 18, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Packard, F. R., Sergeant...	H	16	Sept. 18, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Pease, Chris. C.....	H	16	Sept. 18, '62	Aug. 10, '63
Pierce, Chas.....	G	16	Sept. 4, '62	Aug. 10, '63

To March, 1867.

Two hundred and sixty-seven men furnished by the town in 1862-63-64. Amount of bounties and costs of which, including bounties paid to men who were drafted, and who furnished substitutes,	\$54,829 91
Paid three men who paid commutation, ¹	300 00
Total,	\$55,129 91

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN POST, NO. 85, G. A. R.
(ORGANIZED MAY 2, 1885), IN DECEMBER, 1887.

OFFICERS—1887.

A. W. Davis	P. C.	A. B. Flanders.....	Chap.
Anthony C. Ray.....	S. V. C.	James A. Cooper.....	O. D.
Edgar F. Sisco.....	J. V. C.	Joseph M. Hodet.....	O. G.
A. B. Voodry.....	Adj't.	Sidney E. Pierce.....	S. M.
Joseph M. Quimby.....	Q. M.	A. C. Inman.....	Q. M. S.
James M. Wilson.....		Surg.	

Stephen M. Pingree, Sanford H. Potter, Past Commanders.

Bernard McCabe, Samuel A. Currier, Alpha H. Colby, Relief Committee.

Stephen M. Pingree, George W. Kenney, David Paine, Finance and Auditing Committee.

Alvin C. Bean, Bernard McCabe, Sidney E. Pierce, Entertaining and Memorial Committee.

Regular meeting first Saturday in each month.

Muster-in fee, including badge, \$1.50.

Dues, quarterly in advance, twenty-five cents.

MEMBERS.

Aiken, Joseph P.,	A, 4th Vt. V. Inf.	Metcalf, Henry H.,	C, 6th Vt. V. Inf.
Bean, Alvin C.,	15th N. H. V. Inf.	Pierce, Wm. L.,	F, 1st Vt. Frnt Cav.
Bruce, S. B. O.,	K, 11th Vt. V. Inf.	Pierce, Sidney E.,	H, 11th Vt. V. Inf.
Clifford, Charles L.,	G, 16th Vt. V. Inf.	Pingree Stephen M.,	4th Vt. V. Inf.
Cooper, James A.,	E, 21st Mass. V. Inf.	Paine, David,	A, 9th Vt. V. Inf.
Carpenter, Wm. B.,	I, 6th Vt. V. Inf.	Peck, Henry H.,	I, 2d Vt. V. Inf.
Chambers, Henry, E,	26th Mass. V. Inf.	Potter, Sanford H.,	1st Vt. Cav.
Currier, S. A.,	C, 15th N. H. V. Inf.	Porter, Orvis W.,	G, 17th U. S. Inf.
Colby, Alpha H.,	D, 12th Vt. V. Inf.	Porter, Wm. B.,	G, 9th Vt. V. Inf.
Davis, Alex. W.,	D, 6th Vt. V. Inf.	Preston, Geo. W.,	E, 2d Vt. V. Inf.
Daley, Edward,	A, 9th Vt. V. Inf.	Quimby, Joseph M.,	A, 15th Vt. V. Inf.
Durphey, Wm. H.,	C, 6th Vt. V. Inf.	Rollins, A. C.,	C, 15th N. H. V. Inf.
Fargo, James C.,	H, 4th Mass. H. Art.	Ray, Anthony C.,	G, 16th Vt. V. Inf.
Fenton, Barth,	G, 6th Vt. V. Inf.	Rand, Homer E.,	P. M. U. S. N.
Flanders, A. B.,	Chap. 4th R. I. Inf.	Saxie, Frank,	H, 16th Vt. V. Inf.
French, Horace,	K, 3d Vt. V. Inf.	Sisco, Edgar F.,	K, 13th Vt. V. Inf.
Hunter, J. H.,	E, 5th N. H. V. Inf.	Strong, S. J.,	C, 5th N. H. V. Inf.
Hill, Charles H.,	C, 6th Vt. V. Inf.	Trask, Chas. M.,	Surg. 5th N. H. V. Inf.
Hodet, J. M.,	G., unass'g'd Mass. R.	Terrill, Peter,	B, 3d Vt. V. Inf.
Inman, A. C.,	D, 17th Vt. V. Inf.	Voodry, Adna B.,	E, 17th Vt. V. Inf.
Kenney, Geo. W.,	H, 17th Vt. V. Inf.	Wilson, James M.,	P. M. U. S. A.
Kent, Lorenzo E.,	K, 7th Vt. V. Inf.	Wolfe, Austin H.,	B, 14th N. H. V. In.
Kimball, Ben. F.,	D, 17th Vt. V. Inf.	Wood, John A.,	G, 16th Vt. V. Inf.
McCabe, Bernard, A,	6th Mass. V. Inf.	Young, Leander,	I, 1st Me. H. Art.

¹ A palpable error. According to the report of Adjutant General Washburn, but three men paid commutation—viz: Charles B. Ballard, Noah B. Hazen and Jacob N. Perkins. The total amount paid should be \$54,829.91. The total number men furnished was 265.

HARTFORD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was born of a desire on the part of the surviving soldiers of the late civil war, who went from Hartford, to properly honor and perpetuate the memory of those of their comrades who, in the hour of the nation's greatest peril, enlisted from this town, and lost their lives in defence of the Union. It is but simple justice to say that those who enlisted from this town were chiefly men of intelligence and sustained a good moral character; and that, in the hour of trial, they proved to be brave, true and faithful soldiers. They left their fire-sides, their kindred, their business, all that was dear to them, and went forth to endure the hardships of military service, in camp and garrison, on tented field, and in toilsome marches. They suffered from exposure to extremes of heat and cold; from privations of food and raiment; from disease; from wounds received in many a terrible conflict facing a stubborn foe, and many there met death and found graves far away from home, with not one loving hand to ease their pathway to the tomb.¹

“Some home to village graves were 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 friends to weep.”

The survivors who served out, faithfully, their terms of enlistment, returned to their homes, and a useful citizenship, and not a few of these have received such honors and gifts from the hands and hearts of their fellow-citizens, as a grateful people may well bestow as the reward of patriotism.

But we owe a great debt, and unstinted honor, to those who fell in battle. Their heroic deeds should be transmitted to coming generations in song and story, on enduring monuments of marble and in the

¹ Hon. P. T. Washburn, Adjutant General of the State, in his reports, Oct. 1, 1865, to Oct. 1, 1866, gives a list of at least 125 battles and engagements in which Vermont troops took part, between Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, and Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. An average of one battle or engagement every ten days. A Vermont regiment was the first to enter Richmond at its capture April, 1865.

The whole number of volunteers and drafted men furnished by Vermont was 34,238. The number of wounded was 4,360. The number of deaths in field and hospital during the whole war was 5,128. More than one-half of these perished during the last year of the war.

The number of volunteers and drafted men, furnished by Hartford was 267. The number killed in engagements and battle was 8. The number of deaths in hospital was 5. The number who deserted was 9. The number wounded 10, of whom 5 died. Killed by accident 1. Died in Andersonville prison 2. Died elsewhere from sickness 16. Total number of deaths during the war 37.

continual observance of decoration day. Let us decorate their graves, and crown their monuments with flowers emblematical of virtue, heroic valor and immortality, and rehearse to our children and grand-children, the story of their deeds, that they may be inspired with a sense of their obligation to our fallen braves; of the gratitude due to the survivors, and their duty to their country in the hour of her peril and danger from foes within and foes without.

“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.”

On the 30th May, 1880, a number of veteran soldiers met at the Hartford cemetery to decorate the graves of their fallen comrades with flowers. After performing this memorial service a brief address was made by Col. S. E. Pingree, upon the duties which the surviving soldiers owe to their dead comrades, and upon his motion, a temporary organization was made for the purpose of perpetuating the proper observance of decoration day. Capt. A. W. Davis, 6th Vt. Regt., was chosen president; Capt. J. Aiken, 4th Vt. Regt., secretary; Col. S. E. Pingree, 3d Vt. Regt., Maj. A. J. Grover, 1st Vt. Cav., and Lieut. E. H. Nye, 6th Vt., executive committee. This meeting was adjourned to meet at the said cemetery the first Saturday in May, 1881, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization.

Agreeable to adjournment a meeting was held at the Hartford cemetery May 7th, 1881, when a constitution and by-laws were presented by Col. S. E. Pingree, with appropriate remarks thereon, and after due consideration the same were referred to a committee consisting of Col. S. E. Pingree, G. D. Keyes and B. F. Eaton, with instructions to report such amendments and alterations as proper for ratification at the annual meeting, May 30th, 1881. The association met at 1 o'clock P. M., May 30th, 1881, at the east gate of the cemetery, when the report of the committee on the constitution and by-laws was rendered by Col. S. E. Pingree, to wit:

Preamble:—For the due observance of the day which a national custom has consecrated to the offering of floral tribute to the nation's dead, and for the better and more constant cherishing of the memories of our more immediate comrades and townsmen who fell in defence of their country's integrity and honor, we, the Hartford Memorial Association, hereby adopt the following constitution for the general guidance and government of our organization.

* * * * *

The officers and committees for the association were:—President, Col. Stephen M. Pingree, 4th Vt.; Vice-Presidents, Maj. Andrew J. Grover, Lieut. Benjamin F. Eaton; Secretary, Capt. Joseph P. Aiken; Treasurer, Henry H. Peck, 2d Vt.

Committee on Arrangements—Capt. A. W. Davis, Capt. J. P. Aiken and H. H. Peck.

Committee on Floral Decoration—Comrades P. B. Smith, Peter Terrill, A. E. Hazen, A. J. Grover and Wm. B. Carpenter.

Committee to designate soldiers's graves and mark the same—Col. S. E. Pingree.

The following list comprises the names of the members, past and present of the association, together with the company and regiment in which each member enlisted:

Samuel E. Pingree	Co. F, 3d	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Stephen M. Pingree	Co. E, 4th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Joseph P. Aiken	Co. D, 4th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
G. D. Keyes	Co. D, 4th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
J. T. Shepard	Co. G, 4th	Regt. Vt.	Cavalry.
S. J. Allen, Surgeon	4th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Henry H. Peck	Co. I, 2d	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Horace French	Co. F, 3d	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Peter Terrill	Co. F, 3d	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
A. W. Davis	Co. D, 6th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Wm. B. Carpenter	Co. D, 6th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Charles G. Sanderson	Co. F, 8th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
John G. Lesure	Co. G, 8th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
William B. Porter	Co. G, 9th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
P. B. Smith	Co. H, 11th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Alpha H. Colby	Co. D, 12th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
A. E. Hazen	Co. G, 16th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
J. H. Savage	Co. G, 16th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Frank Blaisdell	Co. H, 16th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Anthony C. Ray	Co. G, 16th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Charles Pierce	Co. G, 16th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Harper Hazen	Co. G, 16th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Jasper H. Savage	Co. G, 16th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Charles L. Clifford	Co. G, 16th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Geo. A. Griswold	Co. A, 10th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
A. C. Inman	Co. C, 15th.	Co. D, 17th	Regt. Vt. Vol. Infantry.
David Paine	Co. A, 15th and 9th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
George C. Stevens	Co. A, 2d	Regt. N. H.	Vol. Infantry.
Sewell D. Batchelder	Co. G, 2d	Regt. N. H.	Vol. Infantry.
John H. Hunter	Co. E, 5th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
Henry Silver	Co. I, 17th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
A. J. Grover	1st	Regt. Vt.	Cavalry.
J. C. Fargo	Co. H, 4th	Regt. Mass.	Artillery.
Thomas Moran	Co. I, 21st	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
D. W. Pierce	Co. B, 1st	Regt. Vt.	Cavalry.
John Dezealer	Co. H, 17th	Regt. Vt.	Cavalry.
William J. Gray	Co. C, 16th	Regt. N. H.	Cavalry.
Josiah L. Elder, major	40th	Regt. Mass.	Vol. Infantry.
H. A. Bennett	Co. B, 25th	Regt. Mass.	Vol. Infantry.
E. H. Nye	Co. D, 6th	Regt. Vt.	Vol. Infantry.
J. H. Modet	Co. G,	Regt. Mass.	Vol. Infantry.
Orrin Watkins	Co. H, 7th	Regt. N. H.	Vol. Infantry.

MILITARY NECROLOGY—ROLL OF HONOR.

The names of those soldiers who served in the Revolutionary war, and their respective places of burial have been designated as follows:

Luther Bartholomew, a pensioner, buried in Christian Street Cemetery.
 Samuel Bailey, buried in the Hartford Cemetery.
 Nathan Cobb, " " " " "
 Joseph Fenno, " " Centreville "
 Phineas Russ, " " Russtown "
 Stephen Tilden, " " Centre of Town Cemetery.
 Elihu Woodard, " " " " "
 Elijah Kibbie, " " Junction "
 Roger Huntington, member of the 4th Conn. Regt. whose name will appear among those of the war of 1812, was buried in the Russtown Cemetery.
 William Champlin, buried in Queechy Cemetery.
 Burpee Prouty, " " Delano "
 Sherebiah Ballard, " " W. Hartford "

LIST OF SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Sheldon Bartholomew, buried in Christian Street Cemetery.
 John Freeman, fifer in Capt. Phelps' Co., Col. Davis' regt., Gen. Dearborn's army, which took part in the battle of Plattsburgh: buried in Hartford cemetery.
 Ulysses Johnson, buried in Russtown cemetery.
 Soliman Lombard, of Capt. Ethan Beemis' Co., Col. Williams' regt.: buried in Quechee cemetery.
 Philip Sprague, buried in Christian Street cemetery.
 James Tracy, " Centre of Town "
 Josiah Tilden, " " "
 Stephen Tilden, " " "
 George Washburn, corpl. of Capt Merrill's Co., 31st regt., of Gen. Dearborn's army; buried at W. R. Junction cemetery.
 Elijah Kibbie, buried beside his father, W. R. Junction cemetery.
 Roger Huntington was enlisted in the 81st regt. for one year, and afterward in the 11th for five years, and served until close of the war; buried in Russtown cemetery.
 Alva Rider, buried in Centre Town cemetery.
 I find one name only of those who served in the Mexican war, viz: that of Myron T. Strong, of Col. T. B. Ransom's regt., Gen. Franklin Pierce's brigade, Gen. Scott's army: buried at Centre of Town cemetery.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

- 1 Wm. H. Allard, Co. G, 6th Vt. Vols., died March 15, 1864; buried in the Hartford cemetery.
- 2 Henry C. Alexander, 1st Vt. Bat'y, died Jan. 23, 1864; buried in Quechee cemetery.
- 3 Albert L. Bartholomew, corpl. Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, Va.; buried in Christian St. cemetery.
- 4 Geo. F. Bemis, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., mortally wounded and died in hospital May 8, 1864; buried on the field.
- 5 Elmer Bragg, 9th N. H. Vols., died Aug. 20, 1864; buried in Quechee cemetery.
- 6 Franklin Boyd, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., killed at the Wilderness, Va.; buried on the field.
- 7 George B. Brockway, Co. H, 16th Vt. Vols., died after the war; buried in the Hartford cemetery.
- 8 John Cuthbert, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., killed at Funkstown, Md., July 10, 1863; buried on the field in the same grave with Geo. W. Ball, 4th Vt. Vols.
- 9 Charles C. Davis, Co. H, 11th Vt. Vols., died Sept. 30, 1870; buried in Hartford cemetery.
- 10 Wm. H. Downer, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., killed at Yorktown, Va., April 16, '62; buried on the field.
- 11 Horace Dutton, Co. —, regt. Vt. Vols., died in rebel prison; name inscribed on Benj. Dutton's mon't., Hartford cemetery.

- 12 Harry Durphy, Co. C, 6th Vt. Vols., died June 18, 1864; buried in Quechee cemetery.
- 13 Arthur M. French, Co. H, 11th Vt. Vols., taken prisoner at the battle of the Weldon R. R., Va., June 23, 1864; in prison at Andersonville, Ga., until exchanged; died at Annapolis, Md., on his way home from his captivity, Jan. 1, 1865; buried in Hartford cemetery.
- 14 Frank Gallagher, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., killed at the battle of No. Anna, Va., May 20, '64; buried on the field.
- 15 Henry L. Jones, Co. C, 6th Vt. Vols., died July 14, 1864; buried in Quechee cemetery.
- 16 Thomas S. Hodsdon, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., mortally wounded May 12, '64, at Spottsylvania, Va., died Aug. 13, '64; buried on the field.
- 17 George Kibbie, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., killed April 16, '62, near Yorktown, Va.; buried on the field.
- 18 Edward Lyman, corpl. Co. F, 1st U. S. C. S., mortally wounded at the battle before Petersburg, Va., died June 25, '64; buried in Hartford cemetery.
- 19 Frank Morrill, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., killed at Yorktown, Va., April 16, '62; buried on the field.
- 20 Albourn Nash, Co. F, 52d Mass. Vols., died March 16, 1860; buried in Hartford cemetery.
- 21 Robert Orr, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., killed at Yorktown, Va., April 16, '62; buried on the field.
- 22 Edward Richards, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., died of disease contracted in service in the Peninsular campaign, Sept. 17, '62, having served one year to a day; buried in Hartford cemetery.
- 23 Leonard Rowland, fifer, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., died at Lee's Mills, Va., May 1, '62; buried on the field.
- 24 Lucien A. Ryder, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., mortally wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, died in hospital, May 15, '64; buried in hospital grounds.
- 25 Geo. H. Tambling, Co. G, 4th Vt. Vols., died on the field, remains brought home and buried in West Hartford cemetery.
- 26 Lorenzo C. Thurston, Corp'l, Co. H, 16th Vt. Vols., died in hospital, Aug. 7, '63; buried in Hartford cemetery.
- 27 James W. Thomas, buried in Quechee cemetery.
- 28 Nelson J. Whitcomb, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., died of disease contracted in service; buried in West Hartford cemetery.
- 29 Willis Whitcomb, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols., mortally wounded before Yorktown, Va., Apr. 16, '62, and died in hospital, May 19, 1862, and buried on the field.
- 30 John Greenwood, Co.—Regt.—Vt. Vols.; buried in Junction cemetery.
- 31 Edward Nash, 1st U. S. S. S., killed May 5, '64; buried on the field.
- 32 Mahlon M. Young, killed at Mariana, Fla., Sept. 27, '64; buried on the field.
- 33 E. B. Udall, died May 14, '62; buried on the field.
- 34 Wm. Hazen, Co. G, 16th Vt. Vols.; buried West Hartford cemetery.
- 35 Harvey Bartholomew, Co. B, 4th Vt. Vols.; buried West Hartford cemetery.
- 36 Henry O. Washburne, Co. C, 6th Vt. Vols., died Nov. 12, '81; buried in Hartford cemetery.
- 37 Benjamin Howe, 5th N. H. Vols.; buried in the Hartford cemetery.
- 38 Patrick Kavanaugh, killed on railroad at White River Junction; buried in Catholic cemetery.
- 39 Thomas Moran, 17th U. S. Infy., died July 21, '83; buried in Hartford cemetery.
- 40 Jasper H. Savage, Co. G, 16th Vt. Vols., died 1884; buried in Christian St. cemetery.
- 41 James B. Gilman, W. Hartford cemetery.
- 42 Edwin L. Ballard, Co. K, 16th Vt. Vols., W. Hartford cemetery.
- 43 Samuel Johnson Allen, buried in Hartford cemetery, W. R. Junction.
- 44 Samuel Marden Wilson, paymaster U. S. Vols.; buried in cemetery, W. R. Junction.
- 45 Patrick Cavanaugh, 2d U. S. Regulars; buried in Catholic cemetery, W. R. Junction.
- 46 John Ashby, killed at Meriden, N. H.; buried in Catholic cemetery, W. R. Junction.
- 47 Albert Martin, Co. K, 7th Vt. Vols.; buried in Catholic cemetery, W. R. Junction.

A MILITARY INCIDENT.

The house of Stephen Tilden, located two miles above White River village, on the north side of White river, was designated as an alarm post during the Revolutionary war. Not long since I was permitted to inspect the old Queen's arms gun which Mr. Tilden kept for the purpose of hunting, in times of peace, but which he used during the war to alarm the settlement in time of danger, and calling the settlers together for action. The first time this gun was used for the last named purpose, was on the morning of Oct. 16, 1780, when the Indians invaded Royalton. The news of the attack upon that village was announced to Mr. Tilden by Dr. Phineas Parkhurst of Lebanon, N. H. Dr. Parkhurst, then a young man, had gone to Royalton on the 12th July to see his sweetheart. The Indians made an attack on the town very early the next morning, and Dr. Parkhurst considered it best to take leave of his charmer. On attempting to escape, the disciple of Æsculapius lost his hat, but got a bullet in exchange. Though seriously wounded, he mounted his horse, and putting spurs to the animal, eluded capture by out-riding John Gilpin on his way homeward. When he arrived opposite to Mr. Tilden's tavern, the doctor shouted the unwelcome news, and not many minutes later the old "Queen's Arms" rang out the needful warning. A company of militia started to join in the defense of Royalton, but failed to reach there in season to be of any service.

CHAPTER XXIV.

[Letter from Roswell Marsh, Esq.]

INCIDENTS OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF HARTFORD.

(The following letter was written by the late Hon. Roswell Marsh, a grandson of Governor Joseph Marsh.)

STEBENVILLE, O., April 18, 1870.

DEAR SIR:—It is probable I have as much personal and traditional knowledge of the early settlement of Hartford as any one now living. There are but a few now living older than I am, who were born in Hartford. I was born in Hartford, in January, 1793, and when I was old enough to take a lively interest in whatever related to the early events in the town, most of the first settlers were living. My grandfather's house was a place of much resort, and early events were the standard topic of conversation as grave matters, and for anecdote. * * * * *

Most of the proprietors were from Lebanon, Ct. The plan for the purchase and the division of the town was made in Lebanon, and the proprietary meetings were held there for several years. Many of the proprietors did not remove to Hartford, but sold out their shares very cheap. Some of the best lands were bought for one shilling per acre.¹ Very erroneous ideas existed as to the quality of the land.

The first settlement was made at the mouth of White River,² the next on the Quechee meadows. Abel and Elisha Marsh settled in Quechee in 1772-73. My father, when eighteen years old went up to Quechee in the spring of 1774, and raised some corn on an island. The rest of the family, including nine other children, moved there in the fall of the same year.

The first grist-mill was built in Quechee by Elisha Marsh. He sold the mill in 1812 to Matthew Ransom, a carpenter and joiner who had long lived by the burying ground. Daniel Cushing afterwards owned the mill. You will find an early deed of a clothier's shop, from Lionel Udall to Elisha Marsh. Isaac Marsh carried on the clothing mill until he became deranged. Eleazer Harwood, from Pittsford, then bought the mill, and after some years sold to Abel Penfield, who sold to a company which enlarged the mill and introduced spinning and weaving. Liberty Raymond put up the first trip hammer shop in 1814. Daniel Ransom, son-in-law of Elisha Marsh, had the first store in Quechee.

¹ Elijah Strong, who settled at the mouth of White river in 1764, bought lot (No. 2), south side of White river down Connecticut river, containing nineteen acres, together with 360 acres of undivided land, for the sum of \$22.50, or less than six cents per acre. Deed Samuel Porter, of Lebanon, Ct., to Stephen Tilden, Jr., of Lebanon, Ct., Nov. 10, 1761, one proprietor's right (No. 13), on north side of White river, containing fifty-nine acres, for 10 shillings, or \$2.42=4 cents 1 mill per acre. Deed Henry Prescott to Thomas Savage, March 23, 1769; sixty acres (No. 17) Joseph Newmarch, up Connecticut river, \$1 21, or 2 cents per acre.

² It is probable that Solomon, brother of Elijah Strong, settled at the Centre of the town nearly at the same time that Elijah settled at the mouth of White river. The proprietors' first meeting in the town was held in the house of Solomon Strong, Dec. 3, 1764

William Perry established the first tan-yard. William Birtch, a son-in-law of Samuel Udall, established a brick-yard, but failed, and ran away. The saw-mill (one mile below Quechee) was built by Abel and Joseph Marsh in 1775. They ran the mill alternately a week each, but the relations soon became unfriendly. Abel could not sell his lumber as his more popular brother could. When Abel left the mill Saturday nights he hid all the files, mill bars, etc. They soon dissolved. * * *

The pine timber on the plains was superior to that on the lower meadows, and soon every one who wanted the pine claimed to own a lot, and proceeded to cut the best wherever it could be found. The plain was soon covered with the tops. In May, 1802, Jesse Peak, by burning a brush heap on a windy day for the purpose of making a garden, set a fire to the pine tops, and in six hours had a fire covering the whole plain, and up the hill sides as far as there was combustible matter. Sodom and Gomorrah must have resembled it! It was, by far, the most sublime sight I ever witnessed. Not a live tree was left, and in two or three years the tall pines were heaped across each other often five or six deep. Not half of the timber had been cut. * * * The hill west of the town-house was swept by a tornado soon after the settlement of the town. (Ever since known as "Hurricane Hill.") The grist-mill at Sucker City (Centreville) was built about the same time as that in Quechee. For some years the two mills ground for Hartford, Hartland, Pomfret, Norwich, Sharon, and Woodstock. In a very hard winter, I think in 1783, White and Quechee Rivers were so low and hard frozen that the mills could not grind but little grain, and grist accumulated a month in advance. A boy from Sharon came to Quechee to mill. Being asked why he did not stop at the Sucker mills, he replied:—"They don't grind but d—d little there, and what they do grind they don't grind but little!"

Elias Lyman settled at the Point about the year 1790. He built Lyman's bridge. Lewis Lyman and I, rash boys, crossed over and back on the timber before the floor was laid, and we had good reasons for remembering it.

The leading and most influential families of the town were the Hazens, Marshes, Tildens, Pitkins, Deweys, Udalls, Gilletts, Strong's, Demmons, and Ransoms. Freegrace Leavitt, Capt. William Bramble, Abel Barron, and Amos Robinson, were leading men. Seth Cole, a very large man, furnished facts drawn from imagination. Zealon Case, a lean, hungry-looking man, liked a fat turkey, which, with proper dressing and bread and vegetables, he considered "a reasonable allowance for one, but not enough for two!" Matthew Ransom, in a moment of passion, would bite the skin from his knuckles, and his wife was always "already mad." You know something of Ephraim Shattuck's wife, who might have presided as the oracle of Delphi. * * * * *

There was a minister settled in town before Mr. Gross, and he sold a 110-acre lot, which is in the James Udall, or Wm. Marsh farm. I think his name was Turner. He turned out a very corrupt man. His deed will give his name. * * * * *

In an old deed once in my possession, the point where the Quechee bridge crosses the river was called "Pinneo's Point." A guard to watch Tories was kept there during the Revolution. Gov. Marsh was active in the negotiations long carried on, but never intended to be brought to a point between the British and Vermonters. Capt. Abel Marsh, alias "Capt. Snag," was the first military captain. Report said, when I was

a boy, that they elected a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, four sergeants and five corporals, and had one private left, and they drilled him until he lay down all tired out.

The old meeting-house at the Centre of the town was built about 1790. Rev. Mr. Gross settled there at an early day. Rev. John Dutton was employed to preach a year or two before Mr. Goss, with a view to a settlement, and this so nearly resulted that the fact was used in 1806 in a law suit against Mr. Goss's title to the ministerial land.¹

THE OLD CENTRE MEETING-HOUSE.

"I will not give sleep to mine eyes, nor slumber to my eyelids, until I find out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the Mighty God of Jacob."—Psalms 132:4, 5.

Our Puritan fathers were eminently devout worshippers of the Supreme Being. They believed that in the God of Israel they lived, moved and had their being. They believed that the Christian religion, and religious worship formed the corner stone of civil liberty, and that it was their duty and obligation to sustain the public worship of God. Although they believed in a "Church without a Bishop, and a State without a King," yet, they recognized the fact that, in many respects, matters of civil and religious polity were, necessarily, intimately connected, and that religious freedom was the handmaid of civil liberty. Therefore, they first laid the foundation and established the form of civil government, after which they proceeded to make provision for the maintainance of public worship. They were prompted to build places for public worship by that spirit which manifested itself in the purpose of the son of Jesse to provide a habitation for the mighty God of Jacob.

According to the records of the town, the first official action taken by the inhabitants relative to erecting a meeting-house was on the 17th of May, 1774, when it was voted "to build a meeting-house as near the centre of the town as is convenient for a building spot, and the dimensions of the house to be thirty-five by fifty feet, and two stories high." A committee was chosen to make a survey to find the centre of the town, and there "to set down the stake where the meeting-house shall be." The committee performed their duty, and following upon their report the town voted £100 (\$484) to build said house which was to be completed by Sept. 1, 1775. For some unrecorded reason the work of building was delayed, and the ark of God found no resting place until some years later. Meetings were held in private houses, and in barns, by itinerant preachers, and all made it a point to attend with their families, every Sabbath, preaching or no preaching.

¹ There are no written records by which the date of the organization of the church at Centre of the town can be fixed. It is quite probable that a church existed there prior to the ministry of Mr. Gross.

It seems probable that the first meeting-house was built about 1784 at the middle of the town, where it now stands. It appears of record that a meeting of the inhabitants of the town was held in the house of David Bliss, at the middle of the town, on the 9th of Sept., 1783, to consider the important matter of building a meeting-house. It was then decided to build; and also, as a necessary preliminary step, to petition the General Assembly to grant the town liberty to tax their land for the purpose of building a meeting-house. At its session, in October following the above named meeting, the General Assembly passed an act enabling towns and parishes to erect proper houses for public worship, and the support of ministers of the Gospel. All the conditions being now settled in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the town, it is safe to conclude that they proceeded to build their meeting-house and that it was completed prior to the installation of Rev. Thomas Gross, which occurred June 7th, 1786.

The architecture of the old meeting-house was very plain, both within and without. Its dimensions were fifty feet in length, thirty-five in width and two stories in height. The entrance way was on the east side. The pews were square with high backs. The pulpit, which was nearly thirteen feet high, was on the west side of the house. Over the pulpit was suspended a bell-shaped sounding board, possessing acoustic properties that gave distinctness to the preacher's words. The gallery was on both ends and one side fronting the pulpit. There was but one row of seats in the gallery and these were occupied by the younger portion of the congregation. The house was without means of warming it in the winter, and other inclement seasons of the year, but nearly every family took one or more foot stoves to meeting. The men, women and children were warmly clad in home made garments, and being habituated to much out-of-door life, were capable of withstanding a degree of winter temperature that would congeal many modern people, who are reared as delicately as hot-house plants.

There is subject enough in the history of this venerable old meeting-house for much thought and reflection, as well as for a lively and pleasing exercise of the imagination. For nearly fifty years it was the only church edifice in the town, south of White river, and, for more than three-fourths of a century, it served as a place for holding town meetings of every kind. It was the scene of many funerals, of many marriages, of christenings, and social church gatherings. Here, at freeman's meetings, hundreds of young men took the freeman's oath, and for the first time exercised the right of suffrage. Here little great men, aspirants for town offices, fawned and truckled to attain their heart's

desires. Here bargains were struck and compromises were made to ensure petty offices to candidates who bartered their modicum of manhood for political pottage. Here, times without number, the freemen of the town cast their votes, or gave their voices for the election of candidates put in nomination by a clique, or ring, who usurped the prerogative of the freeman at large, and ignoring the wise maxim that "the public good should be preferred before private advantage," made up a slate comprising such of their townsmen as they conceived could be counted on as ready to reciprocate the effort to elevate them to positions of consequence, not attainable by virtue of native ability, by any degree of subserviency necessary to promote the selfish interests of their scheming abettors. Here noisy, senseless buncombe drowned the voice of reason and triumphed over common sense. Here close-fisted chronic grumblers, stickled for penny-wise and pound foolish legislation. Here modest worth, and genuine merit, were ignored, while ignorance, and oftentimes inebriated impudence, found favor and support.

By way of illustration let us turn for a moment to a Sabbath day scene in the olden time. Taking our position near the entrance way of the meeting-house, on a Sabbath morning in summer time, an hour before the opening of divine service, we shall find pleasant and instructive occupation in watching the arrival of the people. Some afoot and some on horseback. Many of the worshippers live miles away from the meeting house, but they rarely ever stay away from meeting. As the people arrive they gather in groups, here and there, and exchange kindly and cordial greetings. Each new-comer is welcomed with unequivocal expressions of gladness and good will, indicating the entire absence of envy, enmity and dissimulation. Contentment and cheerfulness mark the appearance of the most austere and puritanical here present.

The time for opening religious services has arrived, unheralded by the din of a bell, or other useless noise. The arrival of the pastor is the signal for assembling within the place of worship. The people reverently seek their respective seats; the elderly portion occupying the high square box pews in the body of the house; the youth resorting to seats in the gallery. The deacons and the tithing men take their accustomed places, and assume a staid and dignified demeanor becoming those whose duty lay in maintaining order and decorum, especially among the youthful members of the congregation. The introductory services of invocation and reading the Scriptures, are followed by singing a hymn, in the old-fashioned way, line by line. Dea. Free grace

Leavitt, or Dea. John Gillett, give out the tune, and sound the key-note from a wooden pitch-pipe, and then all join presently in singing in a manner truthfully described in the following verses, since composed by an aged worshipper :

“ I wish you'd heard the singing—it had the old time ring ;
 The preacher said with fervent voice, ‘ Let all the people sing ’ ;
 The tune was Coronation, and the music upward rolled
 ‘ Til I thought I heard the angels striking on their harps of gold,
 My deafness seemed to melt away, my spirit caught the fire ;
 I joined my feeble, trembling voice with that melodious choir,
 And sang as in my youthful days, ‘ Let angels prostrate fall ;
 Bring forth the royal diadem, and crown him Lord of all.’ ”

A lengthy prayer followed the first singing ; then came the singing of the second hymn, after which the preacher gave to his congregation a sermon from the following text :—“ Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter : Fear God, and keep his commandments ; for this is the whole duty of man,” Ec. 12:13. The sermon may be described in the language of the writer above quoted :—

“ The preachin' ! Well, I can't just tell all that the preacher said ;
 I know it wasn't written : I know it wasn't read ;
 He had'nt time to read it, for the lightning of his eye
 Went passing long from pew to pew, nor passed a sinner by.
 The sermon wasn't flowery, 'twas simple gospel truth ;
 It fitted poor old men like me ; it fitted hopeful youth :
 'Twas full of consolation for weary hearts that bleed ;
 'Twas full of invitations to Christ, and not to creed.”

The sermon was followed by singing, the third time, after which the congregation were dismissed with a benediction. During the intermission between the morning and the afternoon services, the congregation repaired to Leavitt's tavern, or to their homes, if near by, where they partook of refreshments, and, in the season of cold weather, replenished their foot-stoves. Drinking together was freely indulged in, even on the Sabbath. Tradition informs us that Rev Mr. Gross, and Deacons Leavitt and Gillett, united with other members of the congregation in a social glass of flip, or sling, or toddy, as their tastes inclined, and, in the words of the poet.

“ All drank as 'twere their mother's milk and not a man afraid.”

Freegrace Leavitt, one of the deacons of the church, had a distillery, which was located near by the meeting-house, which verified the truth of the old adage :—

“ Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
 The devil is sure to build a chapel there.”

The town records containing an account of the date of building the Centre meeting-house, its cost, etc., are lost. The building is upwards of a century old. It has not been in use for the past fifteen years. But, whether occupied or not, it should be preserved with religious care.

“Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set.”—
Proverbs, 22:28.

TWO INTERESTING LETTERS.

The following is a copy of a letter written to the late Lucius Hazen, who was a native of Hartford, and for many years a resident of West Hartford. The original letter was written in Chicago, and sent from that point by express to Ft. Wayne, Indiana, to be mailed. At the time this letter was written, there was no U. S. mail service west of Ft. Wayne, and Chicago was an unimportant frontier settlement composed of Yankees, Indians, and U. S. soldiers and officers; the latter doing military duty at Fort Dearborn. At that time the journey from Hartford to Chicago, occupied about seven weeks time. At present the entire journey is made in about thirty-six hours.

THE LETTER.

FORT DEARBORN, CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.¹

Dear Sir :—

You have perhaps, been anxiously looking for a letter from me a long time, but you must pardon the delay, if such you consider it. In the first-place I must tell you I was six weeks in getting to head quarters, and on my arrival there I learned I had some hundred miles more to travel before I should reach my station, but this, as I had become so much accustomed to traveling, gave me no uneasiness. As I well know the desire you have to learn the particulars of this country, I feel a degree of hesitancy in attempting the description, not feeling myself able to do justice to your wishes. I found many parts of the country from Albany to Buffalo very interesting and pleasant, but I found no perfect elysian—every place bore something of the character of inconvenience and perplexity. I passed through the promised lands of the Holland purchase and New Connecticut, which names formerly resounded in your country as furnishing everything desirable, but I found the country very indifferent, and indeed almost repulsive. From Buffalo to Detroit my mode of conveyance was by water. I landed at several pleasant places in the states of Penn., and Ohio, and indeed passed the shores of an interesting country.

Detroit is a tolerably pleasant place, the country around a fine one, but the inhabitants generally very little more refined than the savages. After leaving Detroit about fifty miles, you have gone past all settlements. For some hundreds of miles the first considerable one you come to is Mackinaw. It appeared delightful from the water, but is valuable only for its situation as respects trade; it is cold and barren as Greenland, the country mostly from Detroit to Mackinaw, from the specimens I saw, I think will never admit of cultivation. It is a cold, swampy wilderness. From Mackinaw to Green Bay, about 250 miles, there is no settlement. I saw but little land, at places where I went on shore, that would admit of one. At Green Bay the country wears a different aspect. On the banks of Fox river, which enters into Green Bay, the land is fine

¹ Admitted into the Union Dec. 3, 1818.

and fertile. The fort stands near the mouth: the French settlement is above the fort. There are extensive tracts on which there is no timber, others are finely timbered. I have seen a larger growth of almost every kind of grain in this country than I have ever seen east of the Hudson river. It will some day, no doubt, be an admired country, when the idle, strutting Indians and the no better French are driven out by the Yankees.

The society of the officers at Green Bay is very good, but their families undergo many privations. Chicago, my present abode, is like all the Western world—an extensive level. Its situation renders it delightful. It is situated on the lake, a noble river runs through it, fertile prairies occasionally interspersed with large wood lots surround it. The fort and quarters are handsome and convenient. Our society is small but refined and agreeable. There are but five officers here; two are married. Two families live in the vicinity. There is but one unmarried lady within 300 miles of us, and she, I hear, is going to be married to our Indian agent soon. She was educated at Windsor (Vt.) under Supt. Dunbar; her father lives here. * * * The Indians, at present, are out hunting, though they occasionally come in, so I amuse myself with them. They are, since the whites arrived, harmless and inoffensive. I have learned some of their language, and by the help of an interpreter, have obtained a tolerable vocabulary. I am much pleased with this language. It has a softness and sweetness, and I shall endeavor to become fluent in it. * * * I have not heard from your country since I left it. Direct: Chicago, State of Illinois, via. Fort Wayne, Indian Territory.

Yours,

I. D. HOPSON."

The foregoing letter was not enclosed in an envelope, but was folded, fastened with a wafer, and the postmark, "Fort Wayne, 17th January," was written; the postage was indicated by the written number "25" on the upper right hand corner. Postage stamps and cancelling utensils were not then in use.

The next letter written by Lieut. Hopson to Mr. Hazen is dated "Ft. Dearborn, June 13, 1823," and relates principally to a journey he had recently made to St. Louis, Mo. His experiences and observations during that journey are related by him as follows:—

"I left this place on the first of April for the purpose of exploring that country which I had always fancied to be the best in the world. I know not the reason of it, but ever since I first read of the western country, the State of Illinois was my land of promise. I went as far as St. Louis, nearly 500 miles, but I scarcely found a spot such as my imagination had painted it. I found in some places a country beautiful almost beyond description, but when I considered the disadvantage attendant on a life led there, the idea almost staggered me. There are but a few settlements in the State of Illinois where the inhabitants enjoy a tolerable degree of health. In most places where it is healthy, the land is not good. There are places in which corn sells for twelve and a half cents per bushel. The country is good for grazing also. These are all the advantages that these places possess over the most wretched. Their streams are all dull and sluggish, and most of their land covered during

the year with stagnant water. There is scarcely a time when the inhabitants inhale a pure and serene atmosphere. I must acknowledge I left the country willing never again to see it. I would sooner live in Vermont, bleak and rugged as it is, than any country of pestilential vapors like this. In this part of the State where Chicago is situated the land is not as good as some other, but owing to the breezes of the lake, the place is perfectly healthy and serene.

I expect to leave in a few days for the Southern country to purchase provision for the garrison. If I live through the hot season and the mosquitoes, I shall think myself proof against a warm country. The manners of the people are rude and uncultivated. What few profess religion are Methodists. Thus far of this country. I hope in the course of a few years to describe to you some other, although imperfectly. I can probably say nothing of this place that will interest you. Our society is very small and we are secluded from the world; have but little to do unless it is to lay plans for the future, or think over the past. * * * Please inform those surviving of my family that I have not heard from them since my sister wrote me in February. * * *

Yours sincerely,

I. D. HOPSON."

HOTELS AND LANDLORDS.

Before the era of railroads in Vermont, the turnpike located on the north side of White river, between Lyman's bridge, at White River Junction, and the town line between Hartford and Sharon, formed the main route of travel between Liverpool, England, and Montreal, Canada, via. Boston, Concord, and White River Junction. Over this great thoroughfare there was an almost incessant stream of travel. The road was lined with vehicles for pleasure, travel and business purposes, including ponderous eight-horse freight teams; handsome Concord coaches for the conveyance of passengers, and the bi-weekly and tri-weekly mails; two-horse, or "pod" teams, and a great variety of other vehicles, some of a nondescript kind. It was then not an uncommon thing to see, on a winter's day, as many as thirty two-horse teams passing down the White river valley en route to Boston, each team being driven by its owner, and each owner as happy as genial good company, vigorous health, a contented mind, and the associations of the day could make him. The farmers of the hill-sides and valleys then made annual trips to Boston, taking along with them the surplus products of their farms, including beef, pork, poultry, dairy products, peas, beans, &c., and returning with groceries, knickknacks for their dear wives and "bonnie bairns," and, very likely, a demi-john of old-time unadulterated *speerits* for toddy, flip, or sling.

Those were golden days for inn-keepers and jolly days for stage-drivers and teamsters, who took their toddy straight and smoked "long-nines" at Boniface's expense, or at moderate expense included in their

reckoning. Oftentimes a severe storm set in which impeded travel for a day or two; then landlords wore their blandest smiles, and graciously catered to their storm-bound guests. They were all honey to those who eat their ham and eggs, imbibed their rum, and treated frequently, puffed away their cigars and paid the regular reckoning; but for those who economized by carrying their own oats, lunching on their own cold snack, and imbibing cold water, and toasted their shins by the bar-room fire, there was little more than frigid indifference on the part of Boniface. Nevertheless, a spirit of happiness pervaded the minds and hearts of those who followed the road in both storm and sunshine. They eat, drank, worked hard from early morn till late at night, and laid down to sleep soundly and dream pleasantly, little thinking how near at hand was the time when the stage-coach, the great wagons and the pod teams would be counted among the things that were, and space and time would be, as it were, annihilated by steam and lightning, and their occupation, like Othello's, would be gone.

I am unable to determine in what part of the town the first public inn was located. The first mention made in the town records of an inn relates to that kept by Stephen Tilden, Jr., in 1775, which was located on the river road about four miles from White River Junction, and a few rods west of the present dwelling-house of William Dutton. This house was not built specially for a hotel. Mr. Tilden was extensively engaged in farming, between which and tavern-keeping his time was about equally divided. He was prominently identified with the municipal affairs of the town, and his house became head-quarters for the transaction of public business. After the election of Amos Robinson as Town Clerk, in 1775, the proprietors' meetings were held in the inn of Stephen Tilden until the year 1800.

In his history of Northfield, Rev. John Gregory states that the proprietors of that town, after obtaining a charter, held a meeting on the second Tuesday of November, 1784, in Burch's Inn, in Hartford. I am told by Joseph K. Egerton, Esq., the present Town Clerk of Northfield, that the proprietors of Northfield held several meetings in Hartford: first, in the house of Capt. Wm. Gallup, Quechee, Nov. 11, 1783, which was adjourned to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Benjamin Burch, inn holder, in Hartford. Five other meetings were also held there. The two next meetings were at the house of Asa Taylor, in Hartland. The next meeting was held in the dwelling-house of Capt. Abel Marsh, inn holder, in Hartford (Quechee). It may be that the same hotel was kept successively by Burch and Marsh.

It has been suggested that the inn kept by Benj. Burch was located

in that part of the town known as the "Burch neighborhood," which is about midway between Quechee and West Hartford villages. At the period of which I am speaking, the mail route from North Hartland to Pomfret passed the house of Walter Pease (present home of Geo. Pease), thence over Hurricane Hill, past Capt. Benjamin Porter's to the centre of the town, thence to the Burch neighborhood, where it intersected the road leading from West Hartford to Quechee, thence over the hill to Pomfret. Benjamin Burch owned land in the Burch neighborhood, and may have then lived there. But he also owned nearly five hundred acres of land in the Ottaquechy river valley, southwest of Quechee village, and, as early as 1771, he was associated with Capt. Abel Marsh, Elisha Marsh, and Joshua Dewey, in the ownership of the first saw-mill erected in the town. He was one of the proprietors of Northfield, and, doubtless, for this reason alone, the proprietors of that town held some of their earliest meetings in his house. It seems probable that the inn kept by Stephen Tilden was the first one in the town, and the next was that kept by Benj. Burch, at or near Quechee Village.

The first hotel in West Hartford was built about the year 1790, by Francis W. Savage, who kept it until his death in 1817. Soon after his death this house was closed as an inn. His son-in-law, David Hazen, subsequently lived in the same house until his death in 1854. It then passed into the hands of W. H. and S. B. Tucker, and after several transfers, became the property of W. H. Gile, the present occupant.

In 1838, Alvan Tucker opened a hotel in the village of West Hartford, which was kept by him until 1840. The proprietors of this house, in the order of occupancy, have been as follows:—Alvan Tucker, Samuel C. Sawyer, C. C. Rowell, Stephen S. Downer, James Merchant, Joseph Morrill, Albert E. Williamson, Chas. H. Thurston, Harry M. Cutting, Alpheus Kempton, and Frank Wheeler, who has recently purchased the premises, and is now making extensive alterations and improvements on the buildings. This hotel is located on the south side of the highway, opposite F. F. Holt's store, and is one of the oldest houses in the town. It was built for a brewery, and was the only establishment of the kind ever known in the town.

The first building in Hartford village serving as a public house was the residence of the late Josiah Tilden, on the south side of the river near railroad station. Mr. Tilden bought the land on which he built this house, of Jabez Baldwin. The first school in this village was kept in Mr. Tilden's barn; and the last meeting held by the proprietors of this town was held in his house. The first public house on

the north side of the river, was kept by Asa Richardson. in the house occupied by the late M. R. Cone. In 1812, Mr. Richardson sold this hotel to William Strong of Quechee, who kept it until March 25th, 1815. and then sold it to Noah Ashley. Four months later Mr. Ashley sold it to Consider Bardwell. Mr. Bardwell sold it to Theodore Cooley, Aug. 16, 1815. Mr. Cooley sold it to George and Bani Udall, Feb. 21, 1820. The latter then closed the Richardson hotel, and continued the business in a house standing on the site occupied by Pease's hotel. July 6th, 1821, George Udall sold his interest in the hotel and some land attached to the same, to Bani Udall. Some years later Mr. Udall became financially embarrassed, and disposed of his interest in the said property to Hodgman and others. Ultimately this party sold their purchase to Tracy & Converse, lawyers in Woodstock, and this law firm sold their interest in the property to Luther Pease, Dec. 4, 1848. This famous hotel was burned January 24, 1889. It was the subject of numerous transfers and leases. The owners have been Asa Richardson, Wm. Strong, Noah Ashley, Consider Bardwell, Theodore Cooley, Geo. and Bani Udall, Hodgman, Tracy & Converse, Luther Pease and Horace C. Pease, the latter receiving it as his share of Luther's estate. The lessees have been Samuel Whitney, Phineas Kimball, Wm. Spooner, Geo. Sturtevant, Sturtevant & Webster, Ira Gates, O. H. Nichols, Chas. J. Holmes, Thompson, John Pease, George Pearson, Alonzo P. Gage, H. E. Harris and its last occupant, M. S. Davis. Charles W. Pease run this hotel for some years after the retirement of H. C. Pease, and, during one year, at least, used his fine residence on School street for a public house.

On the site of the elegant mansion recently erected at White River Junction, by Wm. Roberts, Esq., there once stood a hotel which was opened to the public for the first time by Consider Bardwell,¹ in 1811. Bardwell sold this hotel to Noah Ashley, Nov. 7, 1815. Ashley sold the same to Elias Lyman, June 22, 1816. Among the later proprietors of the hotel were Luther Delano and Ahira Gillett, the latter in 1825.

A public inn was opened at the centre of the town at an early day. The

¹ Consider Bardwell was an eccentric man, irascible in temper, and consequently, often at variance with others. But, though prone to quarrel, he loved a good joke at the expense of his acquaintances, and seldom let slip an opportunity to indulge this propensity. On one occasion, after an altercation with one of his customers, over their cups, they mutually agreed to settle their differences by a duel with shot-guns. At the appointed hour his adversary put in his appearance, armed with a shot-gun. Being busily engaged in some duty Bardwell said to the man:—"Tom, I'll tell you what I'll do: you go out and set up a board about my size, and shoot at it, and if you hit it I'll acknowledge myself killed and treat the crowd!" This ludicrous proposition had the effect of oil upon troubled waters, and ended the farce, much to the satisfaction of the crowd who drank all round at the expense of both parties to the quarrel.

first landlord there, so far as I am able to learn, was Freegrace Leavitt, who moved from Hanover, N. H., to the centre of the town, January 4, 1794, after which time his house bore the title of "Leavitt's Inn." All the public business of the town was transacted at that point until 1840. Mr. Leavitt was elected town clerk in March, 1802.

Prior to the completion of the Central Vermont railroad, the main route of travel between the eastern portion of Hartford and Woodstock, passed directly by Leavitt's Inn. Mr. Leavitt was a shrewd, keen observer of men and things, and he was not long in learning the fact that a great majority of those who went to court at Woodstock to obtain justice, found themselves in the end, in the condition of the man who went for wool and returned home shorn. Mr. Leavitt was something of a wag, and he hit upon a novel way of pointing a moral for all those who traveled to and from the county seat. On the sign board suspended from a tall post standing in front of his house, he caused to be painted two pictures. One represented a genteelly-dressed man mounted on a spirited-looking, finely caparisoned horse, on the road to Woodstock. Below this figure was the legend, "I'm going to court!" The picture on the reverse side of the sign, represented a man returning from Woodstock, and in a pitiable plight. His face wore an expression of sullen despair; his hat was awry; his garments were threadbare, and the animal he was riding resembled that described in the old song:—

"Tom Bolin rode an old gray mare,
Her back humped up, her bones all bare."

Under this picture was the apt and instructive legend, "I've been to court!" This sign taught a lesson, which, if properly heeded, would lead all persons to submit matters of disagreement to the consideration and decision of two or three men chosen by mutual consent, rather than enter into law suits which impoverish litigants on both sides of a case for the benefit of lawyers only.

About the time of the construction of the Vermont Central railroad, Col. Samuel Nutt, recognizing the importance of having hotel accommodations, at White River Junction, went to Endfield, N. H., and purchased the old "Grafton House," of a Mr. Willis. This he took down and transferred to W. R. Junction, where he reconstructed it, and opened it to the public under the name of the Junction House, of which he was sole proprietor and landlord for several years thereafter. On the 27th day of March, 1856, I. B. Culver, a son-in-law of Col. Nutt's, sold the hotel to Carlos S. Hamilton, who, 25th March, 1859, sold one-half to the

¹ Now the dwelling house of Oliver Tewksbury.

Barrons. About the year 1852, Elizur Southworth erected a hotel on the site now occupied by N. P. Wheeler's store. August 3, 1853, this hotel was bought by John P. Williams, and March 11, 1854, he sold it to one of the Barrons. It was soon after moved and united with the Junction House. On the 10th of August, 1878, this hotel was entirely destroyed by fire. It was a den of wickedness and its destruction should have been regarded by the senior proprietor thereof as the natural sequence of the unrestricted looseness that characterized his system of running this public house. The present Junction House was completed in 1879. The proprietors since that time have been respectively as follows: Ballard & Andrews; Chas. Ballard; Van Ness Spaulding, and now, Lavender & Eddy.

On the site of Channing Williams' store in Quechee village, there once stood a hotel, which was destroyed by fire in ———. Among the proprietors of this hotel were, George Udall, the builder of the house together with a store, Daniel Cushing (1838), Wm. E. Eastman (1839), Lester Richardson (1841).

Geo. Udall kept a hotel for some time on the old Woodstock road west of the James Udall place. Zebulon Delano kept a hotel for a number of years at the junction of the White river turnpike and the Jericho road, where Fred Huse resides. Joshua Ryder kept a hotel two miles from White River village on the hill road to Windsor.

CHAPTER XXV.

BIOGRAPHY.

A famous author once said: "No species of writing seems more worthy of cultivation than biography, since none can be more delightful or more useful; none can enchain the heart with irresistible interest, or more widely diffuse instruction to every diversity of condition."

In preparing the following sketches of citizens "native to the manor born," and others, as well, I have aimed to exhibit merely a chronological series of actions or experiences, or facts, the most important and interesting in the lives of those of whom I write, ignoring the minute details of their daily life, and laying open to posterity but little, if anything, of their private and familiar character. They are not accorded a place in this history out of respect for their learning, integrity or piety, nor because especially distinguished by any striking or wonderful vicissitudes of fortune, or destiny, but simply because they may be looked upon as representative men and citizens, whose characters, though not worthy of the highest panegyric, should be deemed eminently worthy of emulation and remembrance.

SAMUEL JOHNSON ALLEN.

Eighth child of David and Hannah (Wilcox) Allen, was born in Newport, N. H., Jan. 8, 1819, and died at his residence in White River Junction at half past five o'clock on Sunday afternoon last, at the age of sixty-seven years, six months and twenty days.

Dr. Allen was educated in the common schools and academies of his native section, and chose the profession of medicine. In 1839 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John L. Swett of Newport, and subsequently studied with Dr. Dixie Crosby. He graduated from Castleton Medical College in 1842. In October of the same year he settled in Norwich, where he performed his first surgical operation in the successful removal of a tumor from the body of a woman. From Norwich he returned, in Jan., 1844, to Woodstock, where he opened a drug store in connection with his practice. In June, 1845, he settled in Hartford, Conn., and there resided until March 1847, when he returned to Vermont and settled in White River Junction, where he has since resided.

On the opening of the civil war, he volunteered his services to the government, and in July, 1861, he was commissioned as surgeon of the Fourth Vermont Volunteer Militia, and went to the front of hostilities, where for one year he attended to the needs of his regiment, but subsequently, until the expiration of his term of enlistment, was detailed on special service. On the 15th of Dec., 1862, he was appointed surgeon of the Vermont brigade, which office he filled for three months. He was then promoted to the post of surgeon of the Second Division, Sixth

Army Corps. This position he filled until Sept. 21, 1864, when he was honorably mustered out of service, and returned home for a brief visit. He soon returned to the army and was appointed Acting Staff Surgeon U. S. A., and was assigned to duty in the Sixth Army Corps as Medical Inspector, which office he retained until his final muster out in July, 1865. Dr. Allen was present at every notable engagement in which his command bore a part from after the battle of Bull Run to the close of the war. He was twice wounded in the course of the same day at Opequan Creek.

On his return to civil life Dr. Allen resumed the practice of his profession at White River Junction. His ability and skill have given him fame and an extensive practice beyond the limits of his state. In the courts of Vermont and New Hampshire his services as an expert have often been called into requisition. His contributions to medical science and surgical art have been of remarkable value. He discovered the simplest and best method known to the profession of reducing dislocations of the hip; he introduced a new method of treating fractured and dislocated clavicle so as to avert the usual resultant deformity; and invented a new method of finding bullets in the body without using the probe. The first discovery was effected while he was a student in 1841, and is now known as the automatic method of reduction.

Dr. Allen was a member of several medical societies. In 1878 he was elected president of the White Mountain Medical Society, and in 1883 was sent as a delegate by the Vermont Medical Society to the American Medical Association convened in Cleveland, O. He was one of the consulting surgeons of the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington from its organization until his decease. He represented the town of Hartford in the General Assembly of 1880 and '82, and officiated as chairman of the Committee on the Insane, and also as chairman of the committee of the Board of Health. In 1880 he was chosen chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Insane, to which office he was re-elected in 1882. He was a member of the Congregationalist church in West Lebanon, N. H. He was a member of United Brethren Lodge, F. & A. M., of Hartford, and was post surgeon of Abraham Lincoln Post No. 85, of Hartford.

Dr. Allen was married on the 11th of June, 1844, to Mary J., daughter of the late Lewis Lyman of Hartford, and has, since 1847, resided in the house where Mrs. Allen was born. The issue of this marriage is three sons, Samuel Johnson, Jr., Fred Lyman and Harry Bruce.

JUSTIN C. BROOKS.

Son of Zerah Brooks, born March 16, 1801, was a merchant by vocation. He served an apprenticeship with Emerson and Davis, merchants in Hartford village. Before settling in business in Hartford, he went to Springfield, Vt., where he remained about three years. The exact date of his return to Hartford and beginning business for himself, is a matter of doubt. On the 30th of May, 1831, he bought of Thomas Emerson the premises now known as the "Brooks residence," where he lived during the remainder of his life. His mercantile career extended over a period of more than fifty years, and, during that time, he won an enviable reputation by his many noble qualities of mind and heart, daily exemplified by manly, upright, uniformly affable and obliging conduct in his business and social relations with all men; strictly honest, methodical, conscientious, habitually accurate and a beautiful penman, it was a

pleasure to transact business with him, whether of a public or a private nature.

Mr. Brooks was elected treasurer of the town in March, 1839, and held that office continually until March, 1875, when failing health led him to decline a re-election. He held the office of town clerk for three years, 1860-62, and was clerk of the White River Bridge Co. from Nov. 1, 1848, to the date of the dissolution of that company, April 14, 1858.

In March, 1875, Mr. Brooks resigned the office of town treasurer. The following extract taken from a record of the town meeting, held soon after he tendered his resignation, shows how highly his services were esteemed by his fellow townsmen, viz :

“In consideration of the invaluable services of Justin C. Brooks, for the last thirty-eight years treasurer of the town, and who declines a re-election, and for reasons of his peculiar care for the interests of the town, and general and particular faithfulness in said office: it was moved, and unanimously voted, that the selectmen be instructed to pay him out of the town treasury the sum of \$500, after full settlement be had with him and his bondsmen.”—Vote passed March 2, 1875.

DAVID M. CAMP,

the son of Abel and Anna Manning Camp, was born in Tunbridge, April 21, 1788. Abel, the father, removed with his family to West Hartford, in 1804, and having accumulated considerable property, he at once took a prominent place in town affairs, and lived and died a highly respected citizen. He was a very intelligent man, and recognizing the value and importance of a good education, he evinced a liberal spirit in helping his children to obtain the same. The subject of this sketch had the common experience of Vermont boys in those days. He was reared in a veritable log-cabin, to the age of 14, having a sister and two brothers older than himself. In the autumn of 1806, when 18 years of age, he entered Burlington college with seventeen others who graduated with him, among whom were several distinguished men afterwards in Vermont, chief among them being the distinguished Senator Jacob Collamer and the accomplished Secretary of State Norman Williams. It was a remarkable coincidence that Mr. Camp was the first president of the Vermont Senate, and Mr. Williams the first secretary. Their portraits now grace the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Camp was graduated in 1810. He returned to Hartford soon after, and at freeman's meeting, in September of that year, took the freeman's oath and voted for Jonas Galusha for governor. Mr. Camp adopted the law as his profession, and began his studies with Wm. Brayton, Esq., Swanton, Vt. He was admitted to the Franklin county bar at the August term, 1812, and as a lawyer stood well. In the war of 1812, he was chosen collector of customs, and after a short service at Swanton, he went to Derby, where the greater part of the smuggling was carried on. The business was very distasteful to him, but, after a few years, when the embargo was removed and an open and friendly intercourse established, he chose to continue at his post, and remained as collector until 1829. In 1815, he was State's attorney of Orleans county. In 1816-17, he represented Derby in the General Assembly. He was assistant judge of the Orleans County Court in 1830, '32, '34, '35, and 1843. In 1834-5, he again represented Derby in the Legislature.

In 1836, when the amended constitution of the State creating a Sen-

ate went into operation, and the new State House was completed, he was elected lieutenant-governor and ex-officio president of the Senate, which office he held for five consecutive years. Afterwards, in 1842, '3, '4, he was county senator from Orleans county, his last official services. Mr. Camp was a man of large intelligence, strong convictions, and was conscientious and fearless in the discharge of every duty. He was foremost in efforts for the promotion of education and the reformation of society. In 1831, he reported a resolution to the Congregational church of Derby against the traffic in, and common use of ardent spirits, which was adopted 13 to 7; and, in 1842, he reported to the same church a series of anti-slavery resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. These measures indicate the character of the man.

Mr. Camp was twice married, first to Sarepta, daughter of Francis W. Savage of West Hartford, Sept. 28, 1815. The fruit of this marriage was thirty-seven years of pleasant domestic life, and three children, Norman, now residing in Washington, D. C.; Hoel H., who resides in Milwaukee, Wis., and Mrs. Harriet Weed, who resides in Minneapolis, Minn. The family circle was broken by the death of Mrs. Camp, May 15, 1852, aged 59. His second marriage was with Miss Almira Howe of Montpelier, who survives him. Mr. Camp died in Derby, Feb'y 20, 1871, aged 83, minus two months; ending a life of honor and usefulness in a peaceful death, and passing from this to an eternal life in the ripeness of a good old age.

NATHAN COBB.

(Sketch contributed by Nathan B. Cobb.)

Nathan Cobb, son of Stephen and Abigail (Chipman) Cobb, was born in Sandwich, Mass., August 13, 1763. He was fourth in line of descent from Henry Cobb, long a ruling elder in Rev. John Lothrop's church in Barnstable, Mass.

Nathan entered the American army in April, 1776, before he had arrived at the age of thirteen years. Was enlisted by Lieut. Stephen Fish, his brother-in-law, in a company commanded by Capt. Grannis, for the term of six months. He was immediately sent to Naushon Island, where the company was stationed for the purpose of guarding the fort and military stores at that place. While he was on the island a British tender ran under the guns of the fort. A cannon was fired at her and the shot cut off her yard-arm. The vessel immediately "cleared out," leaving word at Martha's Vineyard, as we heard, "that the British fleet would pay us for it."

Nathan's term expired after "Indian harvest," to use the term he used in his pension declaration, and he returned to his parents in Sandwich. In July, 1779, he re-enlisted, joining a company of minute men commanded by Capt. Joshua Toby, and called out to defeat the threatened attempt of the loyalists and refugees to Falmouth. The enlistment was for the term of three months. Nearly half this time the company was at Howland's Ferry, R. I., to which point it first marched, and about half the time at Falmouth. His brother Jacob enlisted when Nathan did, serving with him during the term, and was discharged at the same time.

At the close of the war Nathan bade adieu to his home and went to Randolph, Vt., where had settled his brother Jacob and his brother-in-law, Stephen Fish, mentioned above. Many stories had been told in

the army of the wonderful richness of the soil "way up in Vermont." "Why, the very mountain-tops were fertile and you could get good crops as high up as you could get oxen and plough!" But Nathan did not like here and, in a little while, he made his way to Hanover, N. H., and there engaged in his occupation of blacksmith. The writer of this account heard him narrate that walking along the street, one day, he saw sitting at a chamber window a young lady, a stranger, attired in low dress with short sleeves. As he looked upon her it was impressed upon him, in a supernatural way, as he believed, that she was to be his wife. He soon ascertained that the maiden was Lydia Bliss of Lebanon, Conn., and then visiting her relatives, President Wheelock and the Pinneos in Hanover. A mutual attachment sprang up between these young people and the *impression* soon was realized,—Nathan accompanying Miss Lydia to her home in Connecticut and marrying her there. After their marriage, his wife resolved to be a help meet indeed, learned to perform some of the lighter work of her husband's trade, among other things the pointing of shoeing nails. Nathan held the office of deputy sheriff in this town nine years.

In 1805 he removed to Hartford, living upon a farm in Centreville until the infirmities of age came upon him. He died in this town March 24, 1845, aged 81 years, 8 months, 7 days. His wife, Lydia (Bliss), survived him only five days, dying at the age of 78 years, 8 months, 21 days. The remains of this aged couple were interred at the burying ground near "the Point." Nathan was tall and erect in form; a member of the Congregational church; in politics, a whig.

He had five children, all born in Hanover, namely: Daniel, who became a lawyer and settled in Strafford, dying in that town July 26, 1868, at the age of 81;¹ Nathan, Jr., a blacksmith, whose life was passed in Hartford and who deceased June 3, 1847, aged 58; Samuel B., a merchant in Montreal, and then in New York city, where he died Aug. 7, 1829, at the age of 37; Lydia, who became the wife of David Landers of Hartford, in which town she died July 18, 1843, aged 49; and David Webster, an importer in Charleston, S. C. He died in that city Sept. 8, 1835, at the age of 34.

HON. ALBERT GALLATIN DEWEY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Hartford, Vt., December 16, 1805, and died Aug. 26, 1886, aged 80 years, 8 mos. and 10 days. He was the eldest child of John and Mary (Wright) Dewey, and was a member of the seventh generation in lineal descent from Thomas Dewey, who emigrated to America in 1633 from Sandwich, county of Kent, England, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. John Dewey, father of Albert G., was a farmer who, though having limited pecuniary means, was, nevertheless, possessed of sterling moral and intellectual qualities, which were transmitted in an eminent degree to his descendants. He died November 23, 1823, leaving a wife and five children, three of whom were under 8 years of age. By the death of his father Albert G., then eighteen years of age, became charged with the support of his mother, brother, and three sisters. At this period of his life he had received no education, in a literary sense, and though he had not been subjected to the blighting influences of poverty that surround thousands in early

¹ Nathan B. Cobb, the present (1889) Town Clerk of Strafford, Vt., is a son of Daniel Cobb, and a grandson of Nathan Cobb, the subject of the above sketch.



A. G. Dewey
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life, and was not able to bear the bitter testimony which many young men of his age could have given of actual want and suffering, yet he had been the subject of circumstances which tended to hamper genius and keep in a latent state the higher faculties of his heart and mind. But, now, on the verge of manhood, a weighty responsibility was imposed upon him, and to his infinite credit he proved to be equal to the exigencies of the occasion. With an intuitive sense of his responsibilities, with a brave, warm, susceptible heart, a determined will and self-reliance, he cheerfully and manfully accepted the situation and faithfully devoted his time and his earnings to the work until his brother and sisters were able to support themselves. In order to effectually perform this work of love young Dewey left home to learn the carpenter's trade. He served an apprenticeship of three years with Elisha Ransom of Quechee village, in Hartford, during which time his sole compensation consisted of his board and clothing, but in the meantime he worked nearly every day far beyond the allotted hours in order to earn extra wages. His habits of industry and his exemplary conduct gained him several warm friends and sympathizers, who gave him credit for articles of subsistence and loaned him money wherewith to accomplish his noble purpose. During his apprenticeship in 1825 young Dewey, with two or three other apprentices were taken by their employer to Boston in order to obtain more profitable employment than was to be obtained at home. The party set out to walk the entire distance, but after walking all day, all but young Dewey concluded to ride the remaining distance. He, however, continued the journey on foot, until he reached Charlestown, Mass., from which place he secured a ride into Boston on a pedlar's cart. This incident in his career fully illustrates the tenacity of purpose and indomitable will which contributed largely to his eminent success in business life. The experience of these three years was of inestimable value to young Dewey. It taught him the value of self-reliance, of industrious habits, and especially of the value of a good moral character, all of which qualities he exemplified in his after life.

At the termination of his apprenticeship Mr. Dewey was discharged as a journeyman carpenter, receiving from Mr. Ransom the customary gift of a freedom suit of clothes. For several years thereafter he pursued his trade near home. In 1831, with a desire to change his vocation for one more compatible with his tastes, he sought and obtained employment in the machine shop of Daniels & Co., of Woodstock. The reputation of this firm was such at that time that his successful application for a place in this shop was a flattering recognition of his mechanical skill. Rev. B. F. Dwight, in his "Notes of the Early History of the Dewey Family," published in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, says:—"Mechanical instincts, tastes and capabilities have been leading characteristics of a large number of this family." Mr. Dewey had an instinct for handicraft, but he achieved his skill by accurate observation and reflection. He had the power of mechanical analysis which enabled him to master all the technicalities and principles of construction of machinery entirely new to him. In the short space of four months from the time he commenced work with Daniels & Co., he was sent out by them to set up their machinery in different places, which he did, travelling from factory to factory until 1836.

In 1835 Mr. Dewey, in company with others, commenced the erection of what is now known as Dewey & Co.'s factory on the Ottaquechee river, one mile and a half below Quechee village. Here he commenced

the manufacture of woolen fabrics, but the venture proved unsuccessful, and at the end of two years he found himself involved almost hopelessly in debt, lacking \$15,000 to liquidate his obligations. But he continued to run the mill with a force of from thirty to sixty operatives, though there was not a day between 1838 and 1850 in which he could have met the claims of his creditors at a sacrifice of all he possessed. Nevertheless he kept his creditors fully informed of his affairs, promptly met his papers at maturity and paid his employees in full every pay day. Furthermore, he spared no pains to improve the quality of his manufactures. He was particular in the minutest details, aimed at excellence, and exhibited that carefulness and accuracy in turning out good work which demonstrated that his heart was in it. This proved a first rate investment for securing to himself the enviable reputation and large fortune resulting therefrom.

Prior to 1841 Mr. Dewey used fine new wool in the goods made by him. In that year he commenced using what was then known as rag-wool, and the cloth made by him was called rag-cloth. In 1846 he came into possession of all the machinery then in use by other parties in Quechee. From 1846 to 1848, when the Rays of Franklin, Mass., started in the business, Mr. Dewey was the only manufacturer making or using shoddy yarn and weaving it into cloth, in this country. Consequently he manufactured this kind of cloth a longer time than any other manufacturer in the United States.

Shoddy itself, as material for the manufacture of woolen goods was first made in this country by Daniels & Co., at Quechee, in 1840. Not until the late civil war, however, was the word "shoddy" known to the trade in America. In England it had long been a familiar appellation of the fibrous material obtained by tearing into fibres soft woolen rags. "Mungo," another material used in the manufacture of cloth, differs from shoddy, being made from hard woolen rags, and from it is made a cloth of much finer quality than that of which shoddy forms a part. "Devil's-dust" is the the material obtained from cutting the fibres of mungo or shoddy into dust. Shoddy is a valuable article of manufacture and is wronged by the application of the name to shameless cheats and frauds.

April 1, 1858, the firm of A. G. Dewey & Co., was formed by the association with Mr. Dewey of his brother-in-law, Justin T. McKenzie, and his wife's nephew, William S. Carter. Changes in the firm, of which Mr. Dewey remained the head, have since occurred. In 1873 Mr. Carter died, and on the 1st of January, 1874, John J., son of the senior partner, purchased Mr. Carter's interest in the firm. On the first of January, 1876, William S., another son of the senior partner, was admitted to equal partnership. The two last named gentlemen, with Mr. McKenzie, are the surviving members of the firm.

In 1858 the mill of this firm contained only two sets of machinery, capable of producing about 450 yards of textile fabric daily. In 1870 the firm bought the mill till then leased by them, enlarged it, substituted new and improved machinery, and in 1863 they had a capacity of 1300 yards daily. Since then continued improvements have been made, and their present production is not far from 2500 yards daily. Their fabrics are made from the same kind of stock used by Mr. Dewey in 1841, and have a reputation in the markets of the country for general excellence which creates a demand proportionate to the means for production. This is the legitimate result of an intelligent, upright system

of doing business, the employment of skilled laborers, who have been treated with a liberal consideration of their wants and dues.

Mr. Dewey was always interested in everything promotive of the growth and prosperity of his section, and, favoring internal improvements, he was an active promoter and one of the original incorporators of the railroad from White River Junction to Woodstock. Being a large stockholder, he was elected a member of the board of directors on the organization of the company, and on the death of Gov. P. T. Washburn, in February, 1870, he was chosen to the office of president. He retained this office until January, 1883, when he declined further re-election.

In political life, Mr. Dewey acceptably filled all offices of trust to which he was called. He possessed eminent business qualifications. He was firm in his convictions, prompt and energetic in the performance of duty. He was frank, thoroughly conscientious, modest and deferential; yet genial and agreeable withal, and by these qualities he gained the confidence of all with whom he had social or business relations; and he deserved, as he received, the approbation and respect of his fellow townsmen. In a word, he won the hearts of people by making them feel that it was his pleasure to serve them.

Mr. Dewey represented the town of Hartford in the General Assembly in 1850-51-63 and '64. In 1858 he was elected one of the board of selectmen, and held that office continuously until 1866. During the recent civil war he displayed fine executive ability in the onerous work of filling the quota of troops required by the national government. Every requisition was promptly met at the least possible expense to the town. In 1869, he was elected to the State Senate from Windsor county, and was again elected to the same office for two years in 1870. Though ever ready to act the part of a good citizen, and participate in a proper manner in public affairs, he refrained from soliciting public office, believing with General Grant, that it is men who wait to be selected, and not those who seek, from whom we may always expect the most efficient service.

On the 18th of June, 1840, Mr. Dewey married Emily, daughter of Hon. William Strong of Hartford. Mrs. Dewey was in all respects worthy of the character of her husband, and went hand-in-hand with him through the vicissitudes which marked his struggles to maintain himself in business, and his character unimpeachable. Three children were the fruit of this union, two sons, William S. and John J., and a daughter, Emma F., now the wife of Henry C. Dennison of New Bedford, Mass. Mrs. Dewey died April 23, 1875. On the 26th of August, 1876, Mr. Dewey married Miss Eveline Trumbull of Hartford, who survives him.

REV. THOMAS GROSS.

[The first settled Minister in Hartford.]

Rev. Mr Gross graduated from Dartmouth college in 1784 at the age of 25 years. His ministry over the church in Hartford lasted nearly twenty-two years. He was emphatically, an able preacher, and by his presence in church councils, and his services on public occasions, became well known throughout the State. He preached the election sermon before the Legislature of Vermont, in Woodstock, Oct. 18, 1807. He was resolute in purpose, and persistent in adherence to his personal

convictions on all matters of importance, whether affecting his own or the interests of others. These traits he exemplified on one occasion, July 22, 1792, when he was invited by the church in Woodstock to administer to them the sacrament of the Lord's supper. He went and the church unanimously renewed their covenant. Mr. Gross likewise insisted that they should renew their assent to their articles of faith *and refused to administer to them unless they would do it*. "This," in the words of the record, "brought on a long dispute which lasted till ye time for the afternoon service to begin. After ye afternoon service ye matter was taken up anew, and all that were present both males and females, *did renew their articles of faith save only Dr. Emmons, who objected against having any other test besides the Bible.* * * Upon this Mr. Gross offered to administer to ye rest of ye church *but not to him*. After much time spent in disputation ye vote was called, whether ye church would defer ye administration of ye sacrament for ye present. Past in the affirmative." Mr. Gross was sustained.

Mr. Gross was twice married. He married first Judith Carter, by whom he had Thomas Gross, Jr., who was for several years associated with a Mr. Wells in the mercantile business, in Hartford, Vt. Mrs. Judith Gross died June 28, 1790. He married for his second wife the widow of Thomas White Pitkin, and a daughter of Lt. Governor Joseph Marsh of Hartford, by whom he had two sons, Dr. Pitkin Gross, for some time a resident of Kingston, P. Q., Canada, and Horace Gross who died in early manhood. Mrs. Rhoda Gross, his second wife, died Aug. 7, 1805. The remains of both wives were interred in the cemetery at the centre of the town. The head stones erected to their memory bear respectively the following inscriptions:—"Judith, ye amiable consort of Rev. Thomas Gross, June 28, 1790. *Aetatis sum 27. Neque ulla erant magro aut parva lethe fuge.*" "Rhoda, amiable consort of the Rev. Thomas Gross, who departed this life Aug. 7, 1805. *Aetatis Sum 51. Cur lugemus amicum seperatos morte In credo est pax.*"

After his dismissal from the church in Hartford, Mr. Gross removed to Batavia, N. Y., where he died March 1843, aged 84 years.

GEN. WM., B. HAZEN,

Son of Stillman and Ferona Fenno Hazen, was born in West Hartford, Vt., Sept. 27, 1830, and died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1887, aged 56 years, 4 months and 19 days. Of the six children of his parents, William was the fifth born. He had three sisters and two brothers.

Stillman Hazen was the second son of Reuben and Lucretia Noble Hazen. Reuben was a farmer by occupation but spent much of his time in other pursuits. He was passionately devoted to music and did much to encourage young people in its study. He was very ingenious, and when upwards of sixty years of age made one of the finest double bass viols to be found in this or any other country. This instrument he presented to the Congregational society in West Hartford.

In 1834 Stillman Hazen removed with his family to Hiram, Portage County, Ohio. The journey was commenced in January and consumed about six weeks' time.¹ Mr. Hazen settled upon an unimproved place in the heart of a wilderness, built a comfortable log house to live in, and entered upon the work of securing to himself a permanent home.

¹At present the journey can be made in 36 hours.

In speaking of his remembrances of the events of his early life, Gen. Hazen said to the writer of this sketch, "We went upon a place without a tree cut upon it. I remember very well when we went to live for a few days with Mr. John Durkee Hazen in Garrettsville, while the men built us a log house, and the day we moved into it. How there was no floor to a part of it, and how new and fresh the chips looked between the sleepers, and how, for a long time, I was lifted up to sleep at night in the half story chamber, before there were any stairs."

The neighborhood was made up entirely of Vermonters, and it was but a short time before a log school house was one of the attractions of that locality, drawing the young men and women from the whole country about. It was in that school house that Wm. B., received his early schooling. The school house was half a mile away from his father's house and the path to it was indicated by blazed trees. Along this path for many years, in company with his brothers and sisters, William trudged morning and night during school term, carrying his basket of dinner and bundle of books, until he was sixteen years old. Subsequently, until he became of age, he passed several terms at academies and select schools,¹ but during this time he assisted in the farm work at home during the spring and summer months; in fact, since that time and once when he was a major general, he assisted in the field at whatever work was going on.

At the age of eighteen William had earned money by piece work, sufficient to enable him to make a journey away from home, and he availed himself of an opportunity to visit Cincinnati. While making this trip by the way of Pittsburg and down the Ohio river, life unfolded itself to him in a broader and more attractive way than ever before, and seemed to embrace much not attainable on a little farm. It became apparent to him that a first class education was the leading consideration for a young man desiring to succeed in the higher walks of life. How to attain such an education without money and without influential friends was his constant thought. West Point had been named to him, but it seemed to him to be almost unattainable, in fact a charming mythical creation beyond his reach. But by giving the matter closer attention, which he was enabled to do by the aid of a schoolmate who had a cousin at West Point, William found that this academy gave not only a superior education, but a living profession on graduation, besides inestimable social advantages; combining, in fact, more benefits to confer upon its alumni than any other school in the land, while the government paid the expenses.

Without a single predilection for military life, or knowing the difference between a sergeant or a sergeant-major, our hero concluded that West Point was the place to strive for, and he went to work determined to accomplish his object. He learned that it would be two years before there would be a vacancy, and he had not a friend possessing the necessary influence to gain him the desired appointment. He therefore betook himself to the newspaper publishers, and all officials of prominence in the nineteenth congressional district, and he soon found that his hon-

¹Gen. Hazen was a classmate of the late President Garfield at the Hiram, Ohio, Eclectic Institute. When the latter entered this Institute as a pupil his attention was attracted to a class of three in geometry. The three persons in the class were William B. Hazen, George A. Baker, now a leading citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Almeda A. Booth, who was teaching in the school and at the same time pursuing her studies in the higher mathematics and classics.

est, determined ways had made him many valuable friends; yet, while many encouraged him to proceed, others threw obstacles in his way. After he had obtained the promise of the appointment from the M. C. of the nineteenth district, the school-mate above referred to, whom he had made his confidante, and whose father, rich and influential, held some whip-hand over the M. C., got the appointment away from William. But young Hazen had the satisfaction of seeing his rival fail to pass an examination, and at last gained the warrant as cadet, but so late, after so much trouble, that it gave him only a few days of grace to report at West Point before he arrived at an age that would have excluded him from the academy. He entered in time, however, and his military life since has been the result.

Cadet Hazen entered the academy in 1851 with a class of ninety seven, of whom twenty-nine graduated, and his will to go through with honor was so strong that had the work before him been much more difficult, he would have persevered and accomplished his wishes. His life at West Point was one of unremitting toil. The course of study is very full and extended, and the degree of proficiency required very perfect. Yet, he saw in graduation so many advantages that all his life there seemed to him pleasant, and its associations among the dearest of his life. In a letter to the writer of this sketch, Gen. Hazen says: "I never fail to visit West Point whenever opportunity permits, and each year adds new charms to it for me, and after many years of army life since leaving it, I repeat that, in my opinion, no institution in our country, and probably in all the world, offers young men without fortune so many tangible advantages in its education as West Point."

While at West Point, Cadet Hazen was cognizant of the fact that the Southern chivalry controlled the academy. A few Southern young men regulated its social affairs, and could pronounce their ægis and social interdiction upon whom they saw fit. The flunkeyism of a majority of young men of the North was very mortifying to Cadet Hazen. Going as he did from the western reserve of Ohio, the congressional district of Giddings and Ben Wade, and fully indoctrinated with the democratic idea of social rights based upon personal character, and the enormity of the crime of slavery, he came in for the lion's share of ill-will, but spoke his sentiments freely and stood upon his rights as a man.

Cadet Hazen graduated in June, 1855, and was at once appointed a Brevet 2nd Lieut., 4th U. S. Infantry, and served with his regiment in California and Oregon until 1857, when he joined the 8th Infantry in Texas, to which he was promoted a 2nd Lieut. as early as September, 1855. While in Oregon he was engaged in several sharp Indian engagements, and finally conducted to their reservation, at Grand Ronde Agency in Yamhill county, the Rouge River Indians. During the years 1858-9, Lieut. Hazen, while on duty in Texas, was almost constantly on scouting duty against Indians, who then, as now, slipped away from their reservations to maraud upon the people of Texas. On five successive occasions he succeeded in surprising parties of Indians that had murdered families and stolen their property.

Nov. 3, 1859, Lieut. Hazen received a dangerous gun shot wound while in one of these encounters, which terminated his services in Texas. For his services in Texas, he was complimented in orders from Gen. Smith's headquarters five times; was brevetted a 1st Lieut. by the government, April 1, 1860, (the first compliment of the kind for Indian service since the Florida war), and was presented with a sword by the peo-

ple of Texas; May 14, 1860, he was made a captain. His wounds did not permit him to resume military duty for one year, when he was appointed an instructor in infantry tactics at West Point, where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion.¹ He then received the appointment of colonel of the 4th Ohio Volunteers, which he recruited and organized at Columbus, Ohio, in the autumn of 1861. Col. Hazen joined the Army of the Cumberland at its organization in November, 1861, and served with that division of the army until near the end of the war.

In January, 1862, he was assigned to the command of a brigade which formed a part of the famous division of Gen. Nelson, which coming to the support of the Army of the Tennessee at Shiloh, assisted greatly in restoring the fortunes of the battle to the Union arms, and in saving the entire destruction of that already discomfited army. Col. Hazen's brigade opened the battle on the second day, and its services were conspicuous, sustaining more than half the entire loss of the division. For this service he was appointed by the president a brigadier-general, but anti-West Point influences acting upon the Senate defeated his confirmation. He assisted in the operations about Corinth: commanded at Murfreesboro until our forces fell back to Louisville, and then participated at Perryville and in the pursuit of the rebel Gen. Bragg.

At Murfreesboro Col. Hazen commanded the extreme left, holding the only portion of the original line that was held by the Union forces, and behind which the army was reformed, facing at a right angle to its original position. For this service he was again appointed and confirmed brigadier-general, in May, 1862. Continuing with the army in its operations about Tullahoma, and in its advance to Chatanooga, Gen. Hazen was given command of all the forces in front of that place and some seventy miles above to demonstrate before the enemy, while the main army moved to the right and effected a crossing of the Tennessee river below the city. He then moved over and participated in the battle of Chatanooga, being in the thickest of the battle both days, and his was the last organized command to withdraw from the battle-field. He was in the defence of Chicamauga, and it was his command that was selected to pass down the Tennessee river in fifty-two pontoon boats, the night of Nov. 27, 1863, past Lookout Mountain and five miles of rebel pickets, to seize Lookout valley, turn the rebel position and open our line of supplies by the Tennessee river. This was successfully done, and was the beginning of the Union successes resulting in the victory at Mission Ridge.

On Dec. 23, 1863, Gen. Hazen's brigade, now consisting of nine regiments, was directed to move out of Chatanooga to the enemy's picket position near Orchard Knob. It did so in splendid style, capturing at that position the 28th Alabama Infantry almost entire. The success was so complete that orders were at once given to fortify the position, and from this point the initiative movement was made which resulted in the splendid victory of Mission Ridge, two days later. Gen. Hazen remained

¹After the fall of Ft. Sumpter Gov. Dennison of Ohio appointed Garfield lieutenant-col. and sent him to the western reserve to raise a regiment, promising to place a West Point graduate in command. Garfield suggested his old friend and school mate, Capt. Hazen, then in the regular army, for colonel. Gov. Dennison solicited of the war department the services of Capt. Hazen, but Gen. Scott declined to release him. Consequently Garfield was appointed colonel of the regiment raised by him. Later, however, Gen. Hazen obtained leave of absence to take command of the forty-first regiment Ohio volunteer infantry.

in active service during the remainder of the war, being engaged in nearly all the engagements in the Atlantic campaign, and was August 17, 1864, transferred to the Army of the Tennessee and assigned to the command of the 2nd division of the 15th army corps. At the battle of Jonesboro, resulting in the evacuation of Atlanta, Gen. Hazen's division bore a conspicuous part, and in the campaign to the sea his division formed the right of Sherman's army. At the assault and capture of Ft. McAllister, near Savannah, Dec. 13, 1864, by Gen. Hazen's divisions, he directed the movement in person, and by it opened up the supplies to the famishing army and made complete a campaign of the utmost importance to the Union arms.

Gen. Hazen's division bore a part in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., and he was May 18, 1865, assigned by the president to the command of the fifteenth army corps, having been appointed a major-general of volunteers for the capture of Fort McAllister, to date from Dec 13, 1864. At the close of the war, Gen. Hazen spent the summer of 1866 in inspecting the western country. He traveled through Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Nevada, reaching California in November, returning by the Isthmus of Panama. On his return he found himself colonel of the 38th infantry, but he was in May, 1869, transferred to the 6th infantry, as colonel of that regiment, with the rank of brevet major-general, and was stationed at Fort Gibson, Texas, until 1871. In September, 1871, Gen. Hazen went to Europe and joined the headquarters of the German army then closing its lines about Paris, and remained at Versailles until he had thoroughly studied the organization and characteristics of that army. He also gathered there the material for a work published by the Harpers, entitled "The School and the Army in Germany and France." Before going to Europe, Gen. Hazen had married Miss Millie, daughter of Washington McLean, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1871.

On his return from Europe Gen. Hazen was sent with his regiment to Fort Buford, Dakota, where he remained till 1879, except in 1876-77, when he was military attache at Vienna. 1880, after a brief service in Colorado, he was appointed by President Hayes a brigadier general, U. S. A., and chief signal officer, and stationed in Washington, which position he continued to fill until his death.

Gen. Hazen was assigned to the command of the signal service December 15, 1880, and, on the 17th of that month, he accepted the position and immediately entered upon his duties. He succeeded the late Gen. Meyer, and on taking charge he began to inaugurate such changes in the system of the service as he thought beneficial. During the first year of his command he established the school of instruction at Fort Meyer, and through his efforts brought that place up to a high service of efficiency. He also raised the *personnel* of the corps, inaugurating improvements in the form of receiving and distributing the weather reports. He instituted the press bulletins and the system of forecasts of weather for periods exceeding twenty-four hours. He also entered into communication with international bodies, thereby creating an exchange of weather reviews, and among other things, were the extension of special frost warnings for the protection of farmers and their crops. He also prepared new hygrometric tables and arranged for original investigations into atmospheric electricity. He made improvements in aerometry and actinometry. He published in quarto form a number of professional papers. To secure efficiency in the signal corps,

and to induce others to become interested on the subject of meteorology, he offered prizes for great merit for meteorological subjects. He originated the two arctic expeditions in 1881, one to Franklin Bay: and the other to Point Barrow, both co-operating with similar expeditions for scientific research in the polar region from foreign countries. Through his instrumentality he greatly improved the methods of disseminating predictions, by adding the railway bulletin, railway signal, and weather and temperature signals.

As he continued in office Gen. Hazen made other improvements, and important changes in the internal workings of the central office by establishing the office of an auditor, whose duty was to examine all accounts and disbursement of funds: by the establishment of a laboratory, creating a bureau of marine divisions and by instituting a permanent indication board. He increased the signal stations in Alaska and in the distant northwest. He did all that he could to advance scientific research, in order that his office might thereby be benefited. He introduced methods of improved barometric observations. He constantly added improvements to the monthly reviews and summary of the weather: also in the text books and charts. He stimulated the formation of State weather bureaus, believing that each State could make up its own local forecasts, while the predictions of general storms and severe weather could be left with the signal office. As a consequence, twenty-five States are now carrying out his ideas.

Gen. Hazen died of diabetic coma. His wife and son were in France at the time of his death. The funeral took place from St. Johns church Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 19. The remains, followed by a military escort, signal service officers and a large number of citizens, were taken to Oak Hill and there placed temporarily to await Mrs. Hazen's return. A large number of army and navy officers attended the funeral, among them Gen. Sheridan and staff, Gens. Rucker, Townshend, Meiggs, Ingalls; Admirals Worden, Rogers and Fabre.

Gen. Hazen was a brave officer, cool and collected on the battlefield, was a good strategist and an able commander: was greatly respected and honored in military circles, and sustained a clean record as a citizen-soldier. He was a genial companion, an accomplished scholar, a devoted lover of his country, and his name will ever be associated with those of the firm and faithful, the tried and the true. Of such a man the people of his native town may well be proud.

HARVEY FREEGRACE LEAVITT.

Son of Freegrace and Jerusha (Loomis) Leavitt, was born in Hartford, Vt., Dec. 1, 1796. He prepared for college at Royalton Academy and at Moore's Charity School, Hanover, N. H. In 1812, he entered Dartmouth College, where he remained three years, and then, on account of the bitter political controversy involving the college, he transferred his connection to Yale, where he was graduated in 1816.

After graduation he pursued the study of law in the office of Reeves & Gould in Litchfield, Conn., about one year, completing his studies with Shipherd & Parker in Granville, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York in Albany, Jan. 9, 1820. He immediately formed a co-partnership with Hon. Henry Walton of Saratoga Springs, which continued for six years with increasing success. At Saratoga he first made a profession of religion, uniting with the Pres-

byterian church, in which he also became an elder and the superintendent of the Sabbath School. He developed rare gifts and zeal in methods of Christian activity and thus began his practical study of theology. In 1826, his business partnership was dissolved and he removed to his native town, Hartford, continuing there his law practice in connection with farming until the summer of 1828. His activity in Christian labor was also continued in the Sabbath School and in conference meetings, established and sustained in White River Village, chiefly by himself.

Here occurred the crisis in his mind which induced a change from his chosen profession to that of the ministry. His purpose was to go immediately to Andover, but by the advice of Rev. Samuel Goddard and others he was persuaded to apply to the Windsor Association for license, which was granted at once, and in January, 1830, he commenced labor as stated supply of the church in Strafford, Vt., at which place he was ordained as an evangelist 29th June following. Mr. Leavitt remained upwards of six years receiving a salary of from \$235 to \$350, \$100 of which was regular from the Vt. Domestic Missionary Society. During this period, amidst an unparalleled opposition, the little church was nearly quadrupled in membership; a meeting-house was erected, and also a parsonage, in which work the sympathy and aid of neighboring churches was secured to the amount of nearly \$1,000 by Mr. Leavitt's own efforts.

He removed from Strafford to Vergennes, in July, 1836, and Aug. 31, 1836, was installed pastor of that church. During his pastorate here of nearly twenty-four years, the church became strong and influential and for several years was the second in membership in the county. March 19, 1860, he was dismissed by advice of council, at his own request. He immediately removed to Middlebury, where, in 1861, he assumed the charge of the Female Seminary, his wife becoming the Principal. There he remained six years. In 1867, on account of the failure of the health of Mrs. Leavitt, her position in the Seminary was relinquished, and by invitation of the church in Ferrisburg he removed to that place where he remained about two and one-half years, and then returned to Middlebury, relinquishing all purpose of further regular ministerial labor.

Early in 1873, by the death of Mrs. Leavitt, his home was broken up, and a few months later he removed to Grinnell, Iowa, where he was again married, and soon passed to his reward. He died Nov. 11, 1874, of pneumonia, and his remains were brought to Vergennes for burial.

Mr. Leavitt was married Feb. 6, 1821, to Miss Minerva S. Shipperd of Granville, N. Y. She died at Vergennes, Oct. 10, 1843. He married 2d, Aug. 12, 1845, Mrs. Nancy Miranda Miner, widow of Rev. Lamson Miner. She died at Middlebury, March 20, 1873. He was again married Nov. 20, 1873, at Grinnell, Iowa, to Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chatterton, who survives him. He had three children, all of whom died in early life. He was corresponding secretary of the general convention from the institution of the office in 1845 to 1852; for many years was one of the directors of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, and upon the creation of the Fairbanks Board for the relief of disabled and needy clergymen, in 1856, to his removal from the State in 1873, was annually chosen a member of the Board and was its chairman for many years. By a legacy and contributions from a few of the churches, secured through his efforts, there was also formed the nucleus of a permanent fund for the relief of orphans and widows of deceased ministers of the State. In 1839 he was chosen a member of the cor-

poration of Middlebury College, and for thirty-five years was almost uniformly present at its meetings and active in its interests. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Williams College in 1820, and from Middlebury in 1857.

ELIAS LYMAN, 3d.

The puritan founder of the Lyman family in America was Richard Lyman, who was born at High Ongar, England, in 1580.

His wife was Sarah Osborne, a lady of some wealth, and good social standing, but who was willing to abandon the comfortable English home to seek, with her husband, amid the dangers of colonial life, "freedom to worship God."

They sailed, with their children, on the ship *Lyon*, for America in 1631.

Among the sixty passengers who made the voyage were Martha Winthrop, third wife of Gov. John Winthrop; and John Elliot, the celebrated apostle to the Indians. The *Lyon* made Boston harbor Nov. 4, 1631, and was received by the colonists with great joy. For a week the newly arrived guests were treated to every delicacy the country could produce—venison, wild fowl and the fish of the streams and sea being brought to them in abundance.

Mr. Lyman resided in the vicinity of Boston for about a year, and in November, 1632, joined the colonists who made the dangerous and memorable journey from Massachusetts to Connecticut, where they founded the city of Hartford, and where Richard Lyman died in 1640. It is said, in the early records of the settlement, that at one time Mr. Lyman's religious faith became clouded, but that he experienced "some reviving" under Elliott's fervid preaching, and that at the last, the cloud lifted. His name is inscribed on the monument raised to the memory of the founders of the city.

His three sons were Richard, John and Robert. John removed to Northampton, Mass., where he died in 1690. His son John resided at South Farms, Northampton, and there kept a public house. He was succeeded by his son, Elias, and he in time by a son and namesake, who raised a large family of sons and daughters.

The eldest child was Justin, and the second Elias 3d, the subject of this sketch. Elias Lyman, 3d, was born at Northampton, Feb. 23, 1768. His father was a farmer and a sterling man of affairs, but he was not able to assist his elder sons to obtain a liberal education, although two of the younger sons, Simeon and Job, were graduated at Dartmouth. Justin and Elias learned what they could in the Northampton schools and meanwhile worked manfully on the farm and at flat boating on the river, until each obtained his majority, when they left the hospitable old homestead, already overflowing with younger children, followed by a loving mother's prayers and the father's confident prediction of success.

The father was able, however, to assist the sons in buying or building a flat boat for their own use, with which they began what proved to be an important business career. The beginnings of the river trade were so humble that neither of the brothers had the slightest conception of the magnitude to which it afterwards grew, or how important, in later years, articles of partnership would become. Neither could ever produce a scrap of writing to cover any agreement for a partnership, and

later, this omission of a simple business precaution became the source of great worry and anxiety to both families, and a tedious suit in equity that dragged its devastating course through the United States courts for Vermont for many years.

Their only agreement was a verbal one that they would do business together under the firm name of J. and E. Lyman. Their partnership began with the flat boat above mentioned, and was not dissolved until their ships had touched at many foreign ports, and they had suffered many losses from both French and English cruisers, and also from shipwrecks in the coast and West India trades.

When the flat boats had increased in numbers, the Lymans began speculating in produce for themselves. Justin established himself at Hartford, Conn., and Elias established himself in a store at Weathersfield, Vt. The former purchased and forwarded West India goods to Elias, who in turn sent the boats down the river laden with grain, pork meat and all country produce. Just as fortune seemed to smile upon these young men, and they were feeling reasonably secure of their future, an apparent disaster occurred in the burning of the Weathersfield store. Elias Lyman, was, at first, discouraged; but after a close study of the situation, he determined if able to build again, to do so at the mouth of White river in Hartford, having in his trips up the Connecticut conceived a love for the beautiful valley as "one of the fairest spots God ever made."

He was enabled to make satisfactory business adjustments and he built, as he desired, on the Point. He also built a dwelling house near the store—opposite ferry lane, and moved his family, consisting of a wife and three young children, (Lewis, Fanny and Normand,) from Weathersfield to Hartford in 1796.

The first child born in the new home was Wyllys, in 1797.

The firm of J. and E. Lyman now drove an extensive and prosperous trade, both inland and foreign, for many years,—Justin removing in the meantime to New York city.

They engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloths, building and owning the dam across White River at Hartford; also the flume and brick factory, the former site of which is now occupied by the woolen mill of the Hartford Woolen Company; also the aqueduct at the Point, the toll bridge across the Connecticut river, several private residences of value. Furthermore they acquired many farms in this and adjoining counties and states.

About 1812, a difference of opinion arose in the firm as to the best method of conducting their complicated business. From the deposition of Simeon Lyman given in 1825, a younger brother and *employe* and trusted agent of the firm from his graduation at Dartmouth in 1801, until the dissolution of the firm in 1820, and who spent a large portion of the time abroad as supercargo of the ships, it appears that the losses of the firm at sea, were at a moderate estimate \$91,113.

It appears in evidence from the files now in the office of the clerk of the United States courts for the District of Vermont, that Elias Lyman and his elder sons had vigorously and repeatedly protested against the foreign trade, and that Justin, after severe losses had promised to abstain from all active business, begging that the firm of which he was proud, should not be dissolved.

Another unfortunate venture, a purchase of wild lands in New York state by the senior member of the firm, caused the younger brother

to publish Jan. 22, 1820, a notice of the dissolution of the partnership.

For the ensuing decade the famous suit of Justin Lyman, orator, *vs.* Elias Lyman & Sons, defendants, which family tradition sadly asserts, sank nearly one hundred thousand dollars. dragged on.

The younger members of the family were born and reared under this impending shadow.

The home life of Mr. Justin Lyman was early saddened by the death of his wife.

The only child that attained maturity, Theodore, after graduating at Dartmouth, and, later, the Litchfield Law School, died of consumption while on a tour for his health.

Mr. Lyman again married, and this lady survived him, also an adopted daughter, who afterwards became Mrs. Belknap.

The home life of Mr. Elias Lyman was a happy one. He had a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom lived to marry and rear families of their own. Mr. Lyman was noted for his kind and liberal dealings with these children, and, numerous as they were, he always felt that there was not one to spare and that each was the "apple of his eye."

One who saw Mr. Lyman toward the close of his life—in 1828—describes him as a little above the medium height, squarely and solidly built, of a pale, clear complexion, deep blue eyes, and silvery hair, but wearing no beard; his face was always clean shaven; his features were good, being clear cut, and expressive of firmness and decision of character.

He was noted, throughout life, for his great industry and unflagging energy, and by doing whatever he undertook, most thoroughly and well; and for a generous hospitality and thorough probity of character. He had great personal magnetism, and always threw the force of his whole nature along the lines of his beliefs.

In politics he was a Jeffersonian democrat, and an ardent supporter of the government during the war of 1812–15. He loved his country, and his country's flag—and these qualities he transmitted to the brave grandsons who sprang to arms at the drum beat of the nation in 1861.

At the conclusion of the lawsuit, which eventually resulted in the sale, at public auction, of all properties owned by the firm, in order to make a just and equitable decision thereof, Mr. Elias Lyman, although nearly drained of money and convertible assets, was planning in his usual indomitable way for new enterprises.

GEORGE LYMAN.

Seventh son of Elias (3) and Anna (White) Lyman, was born in Hartford, Vt., April 6, 1806; died July 11, 1879, in the house in which he was born, aged 73. He was the last, residing in Vermont, of the Lyman family, which, for more than three-fourths of a century was prominent in the social and business circles of the State.

Mr. Lyman began his business life in the store of his father at what was then known as "Lyman's Point," now White River Junction. At the age of twenty years, he entered into the mercantile business for himself in Royalton, where he remained sixteen years. He then removed to Norwich where he was in trade five years. In 1847 he returned to White River Junction, having bought the old homestead and some

twenty-five acres of land of his elder brother Lewis. Here he resided during the remainder of his life. He was, for many years in public life. Prior to the construction of the Vermont Central railroad he held the office of treasurer of the White River Turnpike Co. For several years he was justice of the peace, and twice represented this town in the legislature. He was also a trustee and vice-president of Tilden Ladies' Seminary, W. Lebanon, N. H. For the last eighteen years of his life he was postmaster in White River Junction.

Mr. Lyman first united with the Congregational church at the centre of the town in September, 1826, from which time he was an exemplary christian worker. He was a member of United Brethren Lodge, No. 21, Freemasons. He was a man of fine personal appearance, affable and genial in social life; hospitable, neighborly and kind at all times, and retained, to the last, the respect, confidence and warm esteem of a host of acquaintances. On the 30 Dec., 1828, he married Minerva, daughter of E. D. Briggs, of Rochester, with whom he shared upwards of fifty years of blissful life. They had eleven children, seven of whom survive. One daughter is the wife of Edward Lyman, a leading citizen of Burlington; another is the wife of George King, manager of the Bank of Nevada, and two remain at home. Two sons are successful merchants in Illinois, and one is the general superintendent of the Bonanza gold and silver mills in Nevada. Mrs. Lyman survives her husband, and now (1889) occupies the pleasant old homestead on the point.

JOSEPH MARSH.¹

Joseph Marsh was descended from John Marsh who came from England to Massachusetts in 1633, and removed with Rev. Thomas Hooker to Hartford, Conn., in 1635. John Marsh married Anne, daughter of Deputy Governor John Webster: and after her death he married the widow of Richard Lyman of Northampton, Mass. Joseph Marsh, who settled in Lebanon, Conn., in 1697, was grandson of John Marsh; and a grandson of Joseph was the father of Vermont's first lieutenant-governor, Joseph Marsh of Hartford, Vt. Mr. Marsh was born in Lebanon, Conn., Jan. 12, 1726, O. S., and Jan. 10, 1750, married Dorothy Mason, who was a descendant from Major John Mason (afterward major general of all the Connecticut forces) who, in 1630, came from England to Dorchester, Mass., being one of the first settlers. Major Mason removed to Windsor, Conn., in 1634, became very famous as commander of the English in the Peynot Indian war, (of which he wrote a history) and was deputy-governor from May, 1660 to May, 1670, when he voluntarily retired and removed to Norwich, Conn., where he died about 1672. The wife of Mr. Marsh was a sister of Col. Jeremiah Mason of Lebanon, Conn., who was father of the late very distinguished jurist, Hon. Jeremiah Mason of Boston. The high expectations from such an ancestry have been remarkably fulfilled in Joseph Marsh and his descendants, among whom are the late Hon. Charles Marsh of Woodstock, the late Professor and President James Marsh of the University of Vermont, the late Dr. Leonard Marsh of Burlington and the late Hon. Geo. P. Marsh of Burlington, who commanded through his great attainment the homage of the best scholars in Europe and America. The descendants of Joseph Marsh, specially those just named, possessed to a remark-

¹ Governor and Council of Vermont, Vol. pp. 1235-38.

able degree, the intellectual qualities ascribed to him by his grandson, Roswell Marsh, as hereinafter noticed.

Joseph Marsh settled in Hartford in 1772, and soon was engaged actively and influentially in public affairs. He was then, of course, a resident of Cumberland County and under the jurisdiction of New York. He was lieutenant-colonel of the upper regiment of that county in 1775: colonel in January, 1776, and a member of the provincial Congress of New York for the sessions commencing in February, May 14, and June 9th, 1776. He was absent during the whole of the February and part of the July session. In February, 1777, he received an order from Maj. Gen. Schuyler to enlist every fifth man of his regiment for the purpose of reinforcing the continental army at Ticonderoga, which he executed promptly. In July of that year his regiment came under the jurisdiction of Vermont, and Aug. 13th, he was ordered by the Council of Safety to march one-half of it at once to Bennington. A family tradition is that he was in the battle of Bennington, which Gov. Hall doubts, but adds that he may have been subsequently in service on the Hudson. The Hon. Roswell Marsh of Steubenville Ohio, grandson of Col. Marsh, in whose family he lived until he was eighteen, is certain that leading public men, and members of the family spoke of his having a share at Bennington, and of camp life while the regiment guarded the river to prevent Burgoyne's retreat and cut off supplies from Canada. He called that Rev. Lyman Potter (formerly of Norwich, Vt., and afterward a resident of Ohio,) was chaplain of Col. Marsh's regiment and was at Bennington (after the battle most probably) and in camp at Whitehall, Fort Ann, Fort Edward and Sandy Hill. Gov. Hall is undoubtedly correct since the order dated at Bennington Aug. 3d, could not possibly reach Col. Marsh at Hartford in time for him to get his men into the battle at Bennington on the 16th: but the order confirms the remainder of Roswell Marsh's statement.

Col. Marsh was a member of the Windsor convention of June 4; also July 2 and Dec. 24, 1777, being vice-president: and by the July convention he was appointed chairman of the committee raised to secure arms to supply the State. In March, 1778, he was elected lieutenant governor, to which office he was re-elected in 1779, and annually from 1787 to 1790.¹ In the same month he was designated member and

¹ Aug. 12th, 1790, Lieu-Gov. Marsh declined being a candidate for re-election to that office in the following letter:

To the Freemen of the State of Vermont:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Your confidence in my integrity and abilities has for several years (since the independence of this State has been contended by her citizens) led you to give me your suffrages for the second office in the supreme executive branch of the government. As I deemed it my indispensable duty, so I have made it my highest ambition, in the execution of the business annexed by the constitution to this office, always to adopt and appear in favor of those measures which would conduce most to the public weal, and in the most effectual way promote the interest and welfare of this State. * * *

Permit me, fellow citizens, on this occasion, to tell you with what real satisfaction I have received the repeated manifestations of your confidence exhibited toward me in calling me from my private station to share in the government of our free republic. Permit me likewise to anticipate with you the happy day when the State of Vermont shall not be the least pillar in the support of that confederate government which is cemented by a constitution that does honor to mankind and is a demonstrative proof that the United States, in political genius, are not inferior to the boasted courts of Europe.

JOSEPH MARSH.

chairman of the court of confiscation for Eastern Vermont. He was chairman of a committee of safety for a section of Vermont, and apparently of New Hampshire also, with headquarters in Dresden, which was that part of the territory of Hanover that was then owned by the corporation of Dartmouth College. He represented Hartford in the General Assembly of 1781 and 1782. He was one of the first council censors in 1785. From 1797 to 1775, he was chief judge of Windsor County Court, his last public office.²

ELIJAH MASON.

Son of Peleg Sanford Mason of Stonington, Conn., and Mary Stanton of Charleston, R. I., was born in Lebanon, Conn., Sept. 26, 1756. His brothers and sisters were Peleg Sanford, Jr., Esther, who married Daniel Tilden, one of the noted men of Lebanon, Conn., and a relative of the late Samuel Tilden of New York city: Mary, Lucy and James. Elijah was twice married. He married first in 1778, his second cousin Mary Marsh, the daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Joseph Marsh of Hartford, Vt. She was born in 1758, and died in 1794. Her children were *Clarissa*, born in 1779, died about 1840; *Mary*, born in 1782, died Sept. 11, 1816; *Roswell*, born Dec. 23, 1784, died between 1850 and '55; *Peleg*, born Dec. 18, 1786, died Aug. 8, 1825; *Parthenia*, born 1790, died 1795; *Marinda*, born July 1, 1794, married John Durkee Hazen, son of Joshua (See Hazen family.)

Mr. Mason married second in 1795 Lucretia Green. Her children were *Betsey*, born 1796, died 1820; *Parthenia*, born 1798-9, died about 1865; *Emeline*, born 1802, died 1881; *Carnot*, born 1804, died 1887; *John*, born 1806, died 1887; *Arabella*, born April 18, 1810, married Oct. 7, 1830. Zeb Rudolph, from a Maryland family, died July 24, 1879. One of their children, Lucretia Rudolph, born April 19, 1832, was married Nov. 11, 1858, to James A. Garfield who was born in Orange, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831; served in the Union army as Colonel, Brigadier-General, and Major-General, 1861-1863: was a Representative from Ohio 1863-1881; was President of the United States from March 4th, 1881, until having been assassinated on the morning of Saturday, July 2d, he, after weary weeks of torture, died in Elberon, N. J., on the sea shore, Sept. 19, 1881.

Elijah Mason came from Lebanon, Conn., to Hartford about the year 1800.¹ He made extensive purchases of land in this town in 1783,

² Oct. 15, 1796, Judge Marsh tendered his resignation of the office of Chief Judge of Windsor County court in the following letter; which was read in the Assembly Oct. 18th.

To the Legislature of the State of Vermont now sitting at Rutland:

GENTLEMEN: Age, infirmity, and the wish not to stand in the way of the usefulness of one better qualified, forbid my longer exercising the office of Chief Justice of the County Court for the County of Windsor. Therefore with a grateful sense of the honor done me by your former appointments, I must request you to consider me no longer as a candidate for that office.

JOSEPH MARSH.

Hartford, Oct 15, 1796.

¹ On the 11th or December, 1886, Mrs. Garfield wrote to the historian giving him a brief history of her grandfather, Elijah Mason. In this letter Mrs. Garfield expressed the belief that Mr. Mason moved from Lebanon, Ct., to Hartford about 1806, and removed to Ohio about 1818; that he lived in Quechee the last two years preceding his removal to Ohio, and that the farm on which he lived was sold to a Mr. Harrington. On the 7th of March, 1889, Mrs. Garfield gave to the historian additional facts, concerning the Mason family, which are embodied in the foregoing sketch. Mr. Elijah Mason died in Ohio about fourteen years after he left Hartford. (See Marsh family)

among which was the real estate which Elijah Strong left to his eight heirs. On the 27th of Nov., 1804, he bought a portion of lot "No. 20," which was drawn to the original right of Benjamin Wright, Jr., which land is now included in the town poor farm, and also lot "No. 18," which adjoined lot "No. 20." This land embraced in the last two purchases was sold by Mr. Mason to Samuel Harrington, Nov. 11, 1814, and by Samuel to his son Eli Harrington, Apr. 24, 1824. It was on this farm that Mr. Mason resided for several years previous to his departure for Ohio in 1814

Mr. Mason was conspicuously indetified with the affairs of the town during his residence here. In 1805, he was one of a committee on the organization of the first Congregational society formed in the town. He was one of the selectmen for five years, 1807-1811 inclusive, and in 1810 represented the town in the General Assembly.

COL. SAMUEL NUTT.

Son of John and Sarah (Bagley) Nutt, was born in Topsham, Vt., Dec. 23, 1791, and died in Randolph, Jan. 1, 1871. He was one of eighteen children. He bought his time of his father, some years prior to arriving at age, and went to Hanover, N. H., and worked out until he had earned money enough to enable him to buy a cow, which he drove to Topsham, and turned over to his father to pay for his time. He then went to West Lebanon, N. H., where he hired out to Erastus Chamberlin, who then kept a tavern in that place. After completing his term of service with Mr. Chamberlin, our hero engaged in the boating business on Connecticut river. Soon after he was of age, he invested his capital in building a flat-boat. When completed, this boat was taken up White river to White River village and loaded with lumber destined for Hartford, Ct. While going down White river his boat struck a rock and was completely wrecked. Young Nutt swam to the shore, sat down, and cried bitterly over his misfortune; and there, in tears

Such as the manliest men, in their cross'd lives
Are sometimes forced to shed,

he was found by Elias Lyman, a noble-hearted gentleman, who said to him, "Sam, don't give up; I'll lend you money to start again!" and that promise was fulfilled to the letter. Samuel suffered the loss of his boat and a portion of the cargo, but he gained thereby what was infinitely more valuable to him in after life, in all his subsequent undertakings, the unwavering friendship and material support of Mr. Lyman.

From this time, for upwards of twenty years, he followed the river. He built a large number of boats of various kinds, some of which he used in freighting copperas, potash, etc., to Hartford, Ct., with return cargoes of salt, iron, and West India goods; others he sold for use elsewhere. During one spring he built nine river and two canal boats—the latter for the Farmington Canal Company. In the year 1829, the Connecticut River Steamboat Company was formed, and soon after a steamboat, the "John Ledyard," was put upon the river and Col. Nutt was chosen captain. This boat made but one trip between Hartford, Ct., and Wells River. It was received at various places along the river with speeches and other demonstrations of pleasure. A lady

in Haverhill wrote a poem appropriate to the occasion, the first two lines of which were as follows :

All hail the day when Captain Nutt
Steamed up the fair Connecticut!

At Wells River the advent of this boat was celebrated by the firing of cannon and hurrahs of a large crowd of people. A short distance above Wells River, Col. Nutt found obstructions which he was unable to surmount. The boat was pushed up the river to a bar, and there a long rope was attached to her, and two or three hundred Scotchmen, who were anxious to have the steamer proceed farther, attempted to draw her over the bar, but after raising her so far from a horizontal position that an explosion of the boiler was imminent, the attempt was relinquished. It took a large force of men to pull the boat back to deep water. She was put about, made the return trip in safety, but never came back.

The next season another steamer, the "Adam Duncan," was built at Wells River under the superintendence of Captain Nutt, for the company for which he was the agent. This steamer was designed to ply between Wells River and Olcott Locks, but, owing to low water and river obstructions, the venture proved unsuccessful. The boat was attached for debt, her machinery was taken out and sold, and, until a recent date, her hull might have been seen lying near the shore a short distance above Olcott Falls. During the year 1831, five steamboats, including the "Adam Duncan," were constructed and put on the river at different sections between Hartford and Wells River. The names of the boats and commanders were as follows : "Adam Duncan," Horace Duncan, captain ; "David Porter," John W. Andrus, captain ; "Wm. Holmes," James Davenport, captain ; "Ariel Cooley," Hiram Smith, captain ; "Wm. Hall," Peletiah Ely, captain. These boats were run about a year, but in 1832 the whole concern went up, and the boats were withdrawn.

On Dec. 17, 1817, Col. Nutt was married to Miss Hannah Kibbee of Hartford, Vt. By her he had eight children, two boys and six girls. The Christian name of each of his children begins with the first letter of the alphabet, and each name is composed of six letters, viz : Alonzo, Almena M., Almada, Almena, Albert, Amelia, Almira and Adelia. The eldest son, Alonzo, was born Oct. 5, 1819. He married Alpha Louise Kneeland, and now resides in White River Junction. Almena M., Amanda and Adelia died at an early age. Almena, third daughter, married Mr. I. B. Culver, a civil engineer on the Vermont Central railway in 1848, and, later, the chief engineer of the National railway between New York and Washington. Amelia is the wife of George W. Blodgett of Amherst, Mass. Almira married Mr. H. L. Smith. Albert, the youngest son, resides in Jersey City, N. J. Mrs. Hannah Nutt, the parent, died at White River Junction, Feb. 6, 1870.

About the time of his marriage, Colonel Nutt purchased, of Elias Lyman, a house and forty acres of land on the south side of White river, bordering on both the White and Connecticut rivers. He subsequently bought other farms, adjoining his first purchase, until his home farm embraced 500 acres of valuable land; and at the time the Vermont Central Railway was located, his real estate was valued at \$30,000, in addition to which he had a large amount of valuable per-

sonal property. This entire property he had acquired by persevering industry. His manly, energetic and persistent efforts to succeed in life are worthy of imitation by every young man.

At the age of 58, Colonel Nutt had acquired a handsome fortune, and he could then have retired from active life with the most pleasing prospects for the future, but he ignored the thought of retiring from business; he thought not of rest. In the year 1849, he had the satisfaction of seeing the Vermont Central Railway in successful operation between Windsor and Burlington; the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railway completed to St. Johnsbury, and a durable connection formed between these and the Northern (N. H.) Railway—the junction of the three lines being on land near his residence. Colonel Nutt was one of the first subscribers to the stock of the Central Railway Company, and that of the Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company, and he used his best endeavors to make both of these important enterprises completely successful.

The union of the above named railways at once created a necessity for hotel accommodations at White River Junction, and Colonel Nutt fully appreciated the importance of having a first-class hotel. He therefore went to Enfield, N. H., and purchased the Grafton House of a Mr. Willis; took it down, transferred it to and put it up in White River Junction, and opened it to the public under the name of the Junction House, of which he was proprietor and landlord for several years thereafter.

Colonel Nutt was a Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school—strong in the faith, unwavering in principle, yet not fanatical nor illiberal in spirit. He was patriotic in every emergency, and during the war of the Rebellion, supported the war measures of the Republican administration. He was complimented by his political opponents as being a fair-minded, capable and trustworthy man,

—of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honor clear:
Who broke no promise, served no private end.

In 1849, on the establishment of a postoffice at White River Junction, Colonel Nutt received at the hands of the Whig administration, the appointment of postmaster, which office he retained about ten years.

Colonel Nutt was not a member of any church, nor a professor of any form of religion. He viewed Christianity in a comprehensive way, and therefore was neither apathetic nor impious. Moral honesty was his religion, and that prevented him from affecting the air of a saint, or carrying on a coasting trade with religion. He did not endeavor to keep his head in heaven by standing tip toe on earth. He was catholic in thought, feeling and action; slave to no sect. His whole creed was briefly this:—

To live uprightly then is sure the best,
To save ourselves and not to damn the rest.

He was a constant attendant upon church worship, and contributed liberally for the support of the gospel; but, when giving of his means for religious and charitable purposes, he gave for the benefit of the heathen in his own parish, and the needy in his own neighborhood, in preference to adopting the erosive process of conveying it to the heathen in *terra incognita*; his theory being that in any given locality in Africa,

or other foreign field of missionary labor, the moral condition of the human species compares favorably with that of thousands of people in puritan New England, who live in a state of moral destitution and superstition, and an idolatry of the world, the flesh and the devil, without ever experiencing in their homes a visitation by the clergy or laity of any church; whose thresholds are never darkened by the shadow nor the substance of a colporteur, an itinerant or an iconoclast, and who seldom, if ever, visit the house of God! Had these unfortunates been born black, and reared in a tropical clime, they would be considered fit subjects for missionary reclamation, and no pains or pennies would be spared to effect their regeneration!

Colonel Nutt was made a Freemason, Jan. 1, 1822. In 1850-52—Masonry having somewhat declined in Hartford—Colonel Nutt, George E. Wales, and a few others, revived United Brethren Lodge, and for some years thereafter this lodge was located in White River Junction. At the time of his death, Colonel Nutt was a member of Vermont Commandery. His remains were brought to Hartford for interment, and were buried in the cemetery in White River Junction, under Masonic honors, the writer of this sketch acting as marshal of the day. The funeral services were the most imposing of the kind ever witnessed in Vermont.

JOHN PORTER.

Son of William and Mary (Hodges) Porter, was born in Hartford, Vt., April 8, 1798.

The Porter patronymic is deservedly held in high honor by citizens of the United States. Those who bear it in New England have not been the least effective in adding to its claims. Mr. Porter was one of the decendants in the fifth generation of John Porter, who was born in 1590 at Wraxall Abbey, near Kenilworth, in the county of Warwick, England. He sailed from London for America in the ship *Anne*, accompanied by Rose Porter, his wife, and their children, and arrived in Dorchester, Mass., on the 30th of May, 1627. Remaining in Dorchester until 1635, they removed in that year to Windsor, Connecticut. Their decendants were among the pioneer settlers of Windsor, Hartford, and Lebanon, Connecticut.

William, the father of Judge Porter, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, on the 4th of September, 1749; removed from thence to Hartford, Vermont, in 1780, and afterward married Mary Hodges. Nine children, all of whom were sons, constituted the issue of their union. John Porter received the best education that the common schools of his vicinity could afford, and mastered the elementary branches of science therein inculcated. At the age of eighteen he taught school in the vicinity of his native town. Soon after that he was called upon to take charge of a school in Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, and upon two or three occasions made the entire journey of three hundred miles, there and back, on foot. Energy and persistence characterized both his private and public life.

In 1840, '41 and '42, he represented Hartford in the legislature of Vermont; In 1843 and '44 was a member of the State Senate from Windsor County, and was again returned to the House in 1845, '48 and '49. In 1851 he was elected Director of the Vermont State Prison, and



John Porter

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again in 1852. In 1850 he was elected Judge of Probate for the District of Hartford, in Windsor County, and held this office by consecutive elections to the time of his death.

During the existence of the Whig party, he was one of its most zealous adherents, and for several years was a member of the Whig State Committee. On the organization of the Republican party in 1856, he was chosen one of the presidential electors of Vermont. In 1858 he was appointed a commissioner in conjunction with George P. Marsh and Norman Williams, to prepare a plan for the erection of the present State Capitol, and also to superintend its construction. Upon the organization of the Woodstock bank, more than forty years ago, Mr. Porter was elected a director, and continuously held that office until the bank was reorganized, when he was elected a director of the Woodstock National bank, which position he held the remainder of his life.

Mr. Porter died Nov. 12, 1886, aged 88, and was interred in the cemetery in Quechee village. A large congregation of citizens attended his obsequies.

Mr. Porter was married on the 30th of May, 1831, to Jane Frances, daughter of Fordyce Foster, of Hartford. Six children were the fruit of their marriage, three of whom are now living. Of these, Jennie F. is the widow of the late Charles T. Smith, of Colchester, Connecticut; Louise A. is the wife of John H. Denison, of New Bedford, Massachusetts; and Charles W. is a resident of Montpelier, Vt., and is the present Secretary of State of Vermont.

HON. WILLIAM STRONG.

[6th Gen. from American Ancestor, Elder John Strong of Northampton, Mass.]

William, son of Benajah and Polly (Bacon) Strong, was born in 1763 in Lebanon, Ct. Benajah, the parent, with his two brothers, Elijah and Solomon Strong, emigrated to Hartford in 1764, and, according to Thompson, the three brothers were the first actual settlers in the town. Benajah Strong bore a conspicuous part in the political affairs of the town until the year of his death, which occurred June 28, 1840.

William Strong was a self-made man. Deprived in early life of the advantages of a common school education, he studied nature instead of books, and found time to hear and talk a vast deal. Meditation took the place of study with him during the first fifteen years of his life, but he subsequently read and studied such books as he could procure from the scantily furnished libraries of his neighbors. In the chimney corner of his father's house he studied with avidity, and putting his mental acquisitions into practice, qualified himself for a land surveyor, and was for several years engaged in making extensive surveys in Grand Isle county.

On the 17th of June, 1793, Mr. Strong was married to Miss Abigail Hutchinson, of Norwich, by whom he had nine children.

Mr. Strong represented the town of Hartford in the General Assembly in the years 1798-'99, 1801, '2, '15, '16, '17, and '18, altogether eight terms. He represented the 2d congressional district of Vermont from 1810 to 1814 inclusive, and from 1819 to 1821 inclusive. He was a judge of the supreme court of Windsor county in the year 1817, and was a member of the Council of Censors in 1834. In all these posi-

tions he did honor to himself and his constituents. He was a man of sterling integrity, and diligent in the discharge of those duties which are founded on virtue, or moral goodness. He was involved in political events of great significance during the greater part of his life, yet he was not actuated by petty ambition nor by a desire to reach that eminence of reputation which politicians, as a class, believe is conferred by office, but rather preferred the gratulations of his own conscience to the empty bauble of fame.

Mr. Strong was one of nature's noblemen. He preserved that dignity which is requisite to a good decorum, but was infinitely removed from that ill-judged haughtiness which deprives men in his station of the most agreeable pleasure in life, that of conversing freely and sociably with persons of merit, though they are of inferior station and less favored of fortune in worldly goods. He was humane and generous in proportion to his income, and the poor and needy found in him a ready helper. He was not one of those who found it easier to be on their knees than to rise to good actions. He was not one of those men who are to be measured by Sundays, who give largely to foreign missions, and who rise after sermons and cozen and cheat as soon as they return home; his doctrine and his life were coincident in all the relations of life. He died January 28, 1840, aged 77 years.

Mr. Strong was blessed in his family relations. He found in the unwavering devotion and affection of his amiable wife an unfailing source of happiness, and the greatest of all inspirations to urge him onward and upward in the path of duty and preserve him from evil. Mrs. Strong was in every sense a helpmeet. In the absence of her husband she managed all the affairs of the farm successfully; managed her household affairs with ability, and brought up a numerous family of children with care and tenderness. When considering the true sphere of a wife it must be admitted that Milton recognized the proper allotment when he said:—

“For nothing lovelier can be found
In women, than to study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote.”

Of such was Mrs. Strong, to whom was allotted a kind of domestic empire and government which she administered by reason, good nature and gentleness, and which gave her almost innumerable occasions for the exercise of the valuable and excellent qualities of a wife, mother, friend and helpmeet. Mrs. Strong died in June, 1860, aged 88 years.

(See Strong family.)

DR. CHARLES H. TENNEY.

Son of Harper and Cynthia (Marsh) Tenney, born in Hartford, Vt., 21st Feb., 1830, married Fanny W. Nutt, Nov. 25, 1862; died in Brattleboro, 23d April, 1874. She died Nov. 8, 1864. He graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1858, also at the New York Medical College in 1859. Besides a number of years' experience as a general practitioner, he had a years' army experience in the civil war. In the early part of 1871, he was elected to succeed Dr. D. H. Lovejoy as second assistant physician in the Vermont asylum for the insane in Brattleboro. In August, 1872, upon the election of Dr. Rockwell, Jr., to the superin-

tendency, he was promoted to the first assistancy, which position he held to the time of his death, of apoplexy.

From a memoir published in the "Transactions of the Vermont Medical Society, 1874," I quote the following: "In my inquiries I have failed to ascertain any specially notable incidents in his life, but as one has expressed it, 'the whole was so made up of kind and worthy acts that no one prominent deed outshone all others.' His was the exemplification of a thoroughly useful Christian life. Governed in everything by high and uncompromising principle, yet painfully sensitive to the opinions of others, no man was more truly benevolent and humane in his feelings, and no one more charitably disposed in his judgments of others than he. Firmness was a prominent trait, and conscientiousness a ruling principle of action. He was the last man to be approached or influenced by sinister proposals in any way, and in all his fraternal relations was scrupulous and mindful of his obligations. To the institution with which he was connected he brought superior qualifications. To his professional acquirements were added mature judgment and social qualities of a high order. In music he delighted, and many an hour was passed in this indulgence with those under his professional charge, and many in this way were undoubtedly drawn into nearer relations with him, and realized more fully that he was in sympathy with them, than otherwise they might have supposed. He saw clearly the great power of moral agencies in the treatment of the disordered mind, and exerted himself to aid in every possible way in the diversions of the inmates, even at the cost of personal convenience and comfort. Especially was this manifest during the last winter of his service, when, notwithstanding his growing indisposition, he relinquished no effort, but more than ever before studied the wants of those under his care and ministered to them with ever increasing assiduity and conscientiousness." The historian can heartily endorse the above as a just tribute.

ANDREW TRACY.¹

Andrew Tracy, second son of James and Mercy (Richmond) Tracy, was born in Hartford, Vt., December 15, 1797, and died in Woodstock, Vt., October 28, 1868, aged 70 years, 10 months, 13 days. Thomas Tracy the grandfather of Andrew, had eight children, James, the father of Andrew, being his fifth child, born January 28, 1760, in Windham, Conn. James married Mercy Richmond, October 22, 1795. They had nine children, Andrew being their second child. Thomas Tracy came into the town in the year 1776—fifteen years after the organization and first settlement of the town—and settled upon the farm where Andrew was born. James Tracy was then sixteen years old.

It was the intention of his father to bring up Andrew to the occupation of farming, but the latter not feeling himself physically able to work upon the farm, consulted his mother about getting an education. She induced his father to allow Andrew to attend the academy in Roylton, Vt., and afterwards, the academy in Randolph, Vt., then under the charge of that accomplished educator, Rufus Nutting—and where he fitted for college. He entered Dartmouth College in the same class

¹I am indebted to Hon. Warren C. French of Woodstock, Vt., for a large portion of this narrative, which is taken from his memorial address on Mr. Tracy, delivered before the Vermont Bar Association, Oct. 28, 1883.

with his friend, Leonard Marsh, a brother of James Marsh, all of Hartford. He remained in college but two years.¹ After leaving college he taught school two or three years in Troy, N. Y., and then entered the law office of Hon. George E. Wales, in Hartford, with whom he studied law. On the 15th of January, 1824, while pursuing his legal studies with Mr. Wales, he was appointed postmaster at White River Village in place of Derrick Stebbins. He held this office until April 12, 1827, when he was succeeded by Phineas Kimball.

Mr. Tracy was admitted to the bar at the December term of the Windsor county court in 1826. Upon being admitted to the bar, he commenced practice in Quechee village, in Hartford, where he remained until the autumn of 1837. He represented Hartford in the Legislature three years, 1833-'35 inclusive. During his stay in Quechee he was engaged in most of the important trials in Windsor county and obtained a state reputation. Late in the autumn of 1837, he removed to Woodstock, Vt., where he resided the remainder of his life.

On the first day of January, 1838, Mr. Tracy formed a partnership with Norman Williams, which continued until the spring of 1839, when Mr. Williams became county clerk. In 1839, he was elected a State Senator. In 1840 he formed a law partnership with Julius Converse, which continued until he was elected to congress in 1853. In 1840 he was a candidate before the Whig convention for a seat in congress against Horace Everett. Much to his chagrin he was defeated. In 1842-'43 and '44, he represented Woodstock in the Legislature, and was Speaker of the House during the same period. In the summer of 1849, the firm of Tracy & Converse, received James Barrett as a partner with them.

In 1852, Mr. Tracy was again a candidate for Congress. He was nominated and elected as a Whig, and served one term. While in Congress he was attentive to his duties, and attended regularly the sessions of the House, but seldom participated in the debates. He formed a very low estimate of certain wordy members, who figured largely in the newspapers and reports of Congress. These he rightly regarded as shallow demagogues. He hated all shams and pretences, judged men well, and appreciated sterling worth and true merit. His brief experience in congressional life satisfied his political aspirations. He declined a re-election, and returned with pleasure to the practice of his profession, in which he diligently labored, until his death. He was engaged in almost all of the jury trials in Windsor county after he located in Woodstock, until he went to Congress, and, after that, in the most important trials in Windsor and other counties in the State, as long as he lived.²

Mr. Tracy was a tall, slim, cadaverous man, and to a stranger would seem to be in the last stages of consumption. But his step was ever

¹ In 1835 the University of Vermont conferred upon Mr. Tracy the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

² Mr. Tracy was remarkably successful in jury trials. His personal appearance, his earnest manner, and his impassioned eloquence, were fascinating and magnetic in their influence upon jurymen. On one occasion, after he had made a masterly plea in behalf of his client, and the jury were out engaged in making up their verdict, one jurymen, on being asked by the foreman, "Are you for the plaintiff or the defendant?" replied: "I don't know anything about plaintiff or defendant, *I go for Tracy.*"

quick and elastic, and he had a great amount of energy and an indomitable will, though never a well man. Indeed, it seemed as though his will-power alone sustained him during the last few years of his life; when, after talking a half hour or so, in the argument of a case, he seemed wholly exhausted.

Mr. Tracy's power and strength as a lawyer and advocate consisted in his wonderful quickness of perception; the rapidity with which he could adapt facts to legal principles; his quick comprehension of the full merits or demerits of a case; his keen discriminating analysis of facts; the nervous power and eloquence with which he presented the facts to a jury, and in his masterly power of sarcasm and invective.¹ It was as a jury advocate that he appeared at his best, and this was ever his most delightful field of labor. Of his manner and style, it has been said, that he often carried his sarcasm and denunciation of parties and witnesses too far. His words often left a sting in the heart, which rankled there for years afterwards. It sometimes happened in his later years of practice that men on whom, as parties or witnesses, he had used his vituperative powers would be returned as jurors; such men were hard to convince that the side of Mr. Tracy was right.

¹The following anecdote is related of Mr. Tracy, as illustrating one of his characteristics, viz.: Among the many notable lawyers, who in former days have practiced at the Windsor county bar, few excelled Andrew Tracy in power of sarcasm. His ability in this direction he exercised more commonly in attack, but sometimes in defense, an instance under the latter head running somewhat as follows: During the summer of 1840, when the weather was warm, and the political atmosphere still warmer, Mr. Tracy was called over into New Hampshire to attend a justice court. The counsel on the other side was Judge P., a prominent politician of that State, and a good lawyer besides. When the case came on, the judge, not being much acquainted with Mr. Tracy, conceived a poor opinion of him, as he looked him over, which was not so very strange. A careless observer, looking for the first time, would be likely to entertain dim notions of the fire which lurked within the bosom of that thin and ghastly figure, sitting at the table and quietly taking notes. Moreover the judge, besides being a strong democrat, had a very good opinion of himself, which helped on the illusion. When therefore he rose for his argument, in the course of it he had much to say about the cheap value of imported counsel, especially when appearing in the guise of a thin gentleman in delicate health, and thinner still in legal attainments: adding some inuendoes concerning the moral qualifications necessary for the make-up of a good lawyer, and in general using the cudgels with the zest which members of the profession exhibit, when battering one another. Upon the whole it was a good performance in its way, but it was untimely. When the judge was ended, Mr. Tracy rose to take his turn. The occasion was a capital one for him to exhibit his peculiar power, as the life and history of the judge furnished ample material for sharp criticism. He had been many times a member of the Legislature in New Hampshire, a judge of probate some years, and a representative in Congress for six years. He had been born and brought up a federalist; when Jackson was elected president, he turned democrat, a change which proved most opportune for his own political advancement; he was familiar by experience with the whole system of intrigue which controlled the politics of his native State; a system never too elevated or too pure, and never less so than in the days when Isaac Hill ruled New Hampshire. All this Mr. Tracy knew by heart; he had been provoked to exercise his knowledge, and he was not sparing in the exhibition of it. The spirit of Tippecanoe that was abroad in his veins did not abate the rigor of his tongue, and with such swift and keen blows did he ply the matter that was in him, that in a few moments the work of destruction was completed. The judge in the meantime sat aghast and helpless at the unexpected onslaught, nor did he make any effort to avert the storm of sarcasm which swept over him. And ever afterwards he entertained enlarged respect for lawyers from the west side of the river.—*Vermont Journal*.

Mr. Tracy was not what would be called a learned lawyer; he rarely read text-books or reports, but consulted them in connection with his cases. He was well grounded in the principles of common law, and in his arguments of legal points, reasoned from first principles, and rarely cited or referred to decisions. In the flood of business which was thrown upon the courts, growing out of the great crash of 1837, Mr. Tracy took a prominent and leading part. For several years the dockets were crowded, and at some terms the firm of which he was a member entered in court more cases than the whole entry at present made in Windsor county; and they appeared in more cases each term than the entire present docket of the court. These were years of immense labor to Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Tracy died of pneumonia, the result of a cold which he contracted on one of his professional trips, and not from the effects of his life-time ailments. His mind remained perfectly clear to the last. His remains lie on the banks of the beautiful Otter Quechee river, in the village of Woodstock, in the same cemetery with the remains of Charles Marsh, Jacob Collamer, Titus Hutchinson, Norman Williams, Benjamin Swan and Peter T. Washburn.

COL. ALBA MARK TUCKER.

Fourth son of Alvan and Abigail Mary (Tossey) Tucker, was born in West Hartford, Vt., Nov. 14, 1836. Previous to reaching the age of sixteen years, he attended the common schools of his native village, studying the English branches taught therein, and making a commendable record. During vacations, after he was ten years old, he worked at home, assisting on the farm and about the hotel kept by his father, and in 1847, during the construction of the Vermont Central railroad, he worked as a teamster for Messrs. Clark and Chase, contractors, and continued in their service, and in that of other contractors, until 1850. In 1852, or '53, he entered Newbury Seminary to pursue a collegiate course, but insufficiency of means and other causes necessitated a relinquishment of that purpose, and he turned his attention to civil engineering for a short time thereafter, his first service in that business being that of rodman to his brother W. Howard Tucker, then 1st assistant engineer in the engineer corps engaged in surveying a line for the extension of the Passumpsic Railroad from St. Johnsbury to the Canada line; his term of service extending from April 26th, 1854, to the 15th of the following September.

Having a predilection for railroad business, and having ingratiated himself into the good will of Col. James Moore, the chief engineer of the Vermont Central railroad, when the latter was made superintendent of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R., in 1855, he gave to young Tucker the position of clerk in the freight department of that road, at Tecumseh, Michigan. His railroad career to the present time is exhibited in the following data published in the second volume of the "Biographical Directory of the Railway Officials of America."

Date of entering Railway Service—1847.

Position first occupied.—Teamster, Vermont Central R. R.

Succeeding positions in their order, with dates of entering and retiring from each:—

1850—Track laborer, same road.

April 26th, 1854, to Sept. 15th, 1854.—Rodman Engineer Corps, Extension Passumpsic and Connecticut River R. R.

May 10th, 1855, to August 1st, 1855.—Freight Clerk, Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana R. R., Tecumseh, Mich.

Aug. 2d, 1855, to Oct. 14th, 1855.—Freight and Ticket Clerk, Elkhart, Indiana.

October, 15th, 1855, to May 1st, 1857.—Freight and Ticket Agent, same road, same place.

July 15th, 1857, to May 22d, 1858.—Freight Clerk, Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R., Janesville, Wis.

May 22d, 1858, to August 31, 1858.—Joint Ticket Agent, Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R., Chicago, St. Paul & Fond-Du-Lac R. R., and Southern Wisconsin Branch of the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R., Janesville, Wis.

Sept. 2d, 1858, to Jan. 20th, 1859.—Clerk to General Superintendent Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana R. R., Toledo, Ohio.

March 1st, 1861, to July 31st, 1862.—Clerk General Freight Office, same road, same place.

October 3d, 1863, to Nov. 30th, 1863.—Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in charge of constructing U. S. Military R. Rs., at Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., and changing gauge of Louisville & Frankfort, and Lexington & Frankfort R. R. 100 miles.

Dec. 1st, 1863, to March 1st, 1864.—Quartermaster U. S. Military R. Rs., for the Departments of the Cumberland, of the Ohio and the Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.

May 7th, 1864, to December 7th, 1865.—Disbursing Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky., and in charge of the examination and payment of all railroad accounts for transportation of Government supplies.

Jan. 14th, 1878, to July 1st, 1885.—Assistant Superintendent Michigan Division Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R., Elkhart, Ind.

July 1st, 1885, to February 15th, 1887.—Superintendent Western Division, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio R. R., Galion, O.

February 15th, 1887, to Dec. 15th, 1887.—Superintendent Susquehanna Division, New York, Lake Erie & Western R. R. Company, Office, Elmira, N. Y.

Sept. 15th, 1888.—Appointed General Superintendent of the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., leased lines and branches (540 ms.) with office in Cleveland, O.

Col. Tucker sustained an honorable record in the War of the Rebellion, as shown by the following statement :—

August 1st, 1862.—Enlisted as a Private.

August 14th, 1862.—Promoted to Second Lieut. 100th Regt. Ind. Vol.

Sept. 9th, 1862.—Promoted to First Lieut. and Q. M. 100th Regt. Ind. Vol.

Oct. 1st, 1862.—Post Q. M. and Commissary Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.

November 12th, 1862.—Q. M. 100th Regt. Ind. Vol. 3d Brigade, 1st Div. 16th Army Corps.

March 8th, 1863.—Promoted to A. A. Q. M. 1st Brigade, 1st Div. 16th Army Corps.

June 14th, 1863.—Promoted to A. A. Q. M. 1st Div. 16th Army Corps.

July 21st, 1863.—A. A. Q. M. 4th Div. 15th Army Corps.

August 15th, 1863.—Promoted to Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Vol., by the recommendation of Gen. U. S. Grant.

March 13th, 1865.—Promoted to Brvt. Major and A. Q. M. Vol.

March 13th, 1865.—Promoted to Brvt. Lieut. Colonel and A. Q. M. Vol.

March 13th, 1865.—Promoted to Brvt. Colonel and A. Q. M. Vol.

December 8th, 1865.—Resigned and mustered out of service.

Total Term of Service, 3 years, 4 months and 7 days.

CIVIL RECORD.

The civil record of Col. Tucker may be adduced as an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by his townsmen, and of their estimation of his enterprise, his energy, his ready business capacities and his versatile talent—qualities necessary to success, and a high degree of usefulness in every public station. Col. Tucker has held the following civil offices :—

May 4th, 1866, to Nov. 1st, 1867.—President Board of Town Trustees, Elkhart, Ind.

Nov. 1st, 1867, to Nov. 1st, 1875.—Auditor Elkhart County, Indiana.
1868 to 1875.—Chairman Republican County Central Committee.

April 5th, 1876, to Jan. 16th, 1884.—President St. Joseph Valley Bank, Elkhart, Ind.

May 1st, 1878, to May 1st, 1880.—Mayor of the City of Elkhart, Ind., and President Ex-Soldiers' Association of the same city.

March 7th, 1883, to August 1st, 1885.—Post-master, Elkhart, Ind., and President Monumental Association of the same city.

GEORGE EDWARD WALES.

At the eighty-eighth annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Vermont, held in Burlington, June 9–10, A. D., 1880, Grand Secretary Henry Clark, in behalf of the members of United Brethren Lodge No. 21, of Hartford, presented the portrait of Past Grand Master George E. Wales, and spoke substantially as follows :

“*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

I am commissioned by the brethren of United Brethren Lodge, No. 21, to present to you in their behalf, the portrait I hold in my hand, of one of the early grand masters, George E. Wales. He presided with a grace and dignity that has characterized but few of the brethren who have occupied the Oriental Chair in this jurisdiction. A genial, large-hearted man and Mason—accomplished, learned and eloquent—he drew around him a large coterie of friends and admirers—which was possibly the cause of his later misfortunes in life—such as have fallen to many another, in the earlier and later history of the Grand Lodge of Vermont—but his brethren, with that large-hearted charity so characteristic of the craft, endeavored to throw the mantle of oblivion over his failings.

George E. Wales was born in Westminster, Vt., May 13, 1792. He had the advantages of the schools of that early day. He studied law with Gen. Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, and Hon. Titus Hutchinson, of Woodstock, two of Vermont's most eminent lawyers. He was admitted to the Windsor county bar in 1812, removing to Hartford the same year. He married Miss Amanda Lathrop, of Sharon, Vt., in January, 1813, by whom he had seven children.

In 1822, '23, '24, Mr. Wales represented Hartford in the General Assembly. November 11, 1822, Hon. Azro D. Buck resigned the office of speaker of the house, and Mr. Wales was elected in his stead. He was also elected speaker of the house in 1823, and again in 1824.

He was a member of Congress from 1825 to 1829, having as colleagues from Vermont, Rollin C. Mallory, Wm. C. Bradley, Azro A. Buck, Ezra Meech, John Mattocks, Heman Allen, Benjamin Swift, Jonathan Hunt, and Wm. Cahoon. He entered Congress at the same session with Daniel Webster, where he formed the habits which caused his downfall in public life. After leaving Congress, he located in different places in Windsor county, practicing his profession; finally removing to Hartford, where he was elected town clerk in 1840, which office he held until his death, January 8, 1860.

He was made a Mason in Warren Lodge, No. 23, Woodstock, in 1812, being proposed April 23, elected and initiated May 2; passed August 20, and raised to the sublime degree of a master, Nov. 12. He was one of the charter members of United Brethren Lodge, No. 21, Hartford, Vt., being appointed its first secretary Dec. 15, 1812; was its master in 1813–24; 1851–53. He was grand master two years, 1825 to 1827. A man of excellent capabilities, a kind heart, and generous to a fault—possessing those virtues so much revered by Masons.”

Mr. Wales settled in Hartford village in 1812. From that time until 1822, he was prominently identified with the political affairs of the town, and was often elected to offices of importance, which he filled in a capable and faithful manner. In November, 1847, he was elected by the

General Assembly, judge of probate for the district of Hartford, which office he held for three years only. In 1823, Dartmouth College conferred upon Mr. Wales the honorary degree of A. M. In 1825, he received a like honor from the University of Vermont. He was appointed a member of "The American Legal Association" on the 14th of June, 1851.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE ALUMNI OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

1801.

JOHN DUTTON, the son of John and Mary (Savage) Dutton, was born in Hartford, Nov. 29, 1776, and died in No. Haverhill, N. H., May 18, 1848, aged 71. He studied divinity with Rev. Dr. Joseph Lyman, in Hathfield, Mass.; was ordained or installed pastor of the Second Congregational church in No. Yarmouth, Me., Oct. 1, 1806; was dismissed Aug. 3, 1814; then preached in Kittery, Me., a few years, after which he returned to Yarmouth, and there buried his first wife. Leaving his young sons, Joseph and Jacob H., in Yarmouth, he returned to Hartford, and lived awhile with his brother Asabel; was settled over the Congregational church in Pomfret, in March, 1819; dismissed in June, 1824; went to Topsham, where he remained until 1833; thence to No. Haverhill, N. H., where he continued till death. He married, 1st, Dorcas, daughter of Jacob Hayes, of No. Yarmouth, Me., May 28, 1810; 2nd, Betsy, daughter of Webster Bailey, of Newbury, Vt., May 19, 1819.

1802.

NATHANIEL DUTTON, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hazen) Dutton, was born in Hartford, Sept. 28, 1779, and died in Champion, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1852, aged 73, minus nineteen days. He studied divinity with Rev. Dr. Joseph Lyman, in Hatfield, Mass.; was ordained an evangelist; installed pastor of the First Congregational church in Champion, N. Y., May 21, 1807, and there passed his life. He married 1st, Sally, daughter of Josiah Ward, of Middlebury, Ct., at Champion, Feb. 15, 1808; 2d, Elizabeth F. Bostwick, at Canaan, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1830; 3d, Mrs. Clarissa Stirling Fish, daughter of Capt. Wm. Stirling, of Lynn, Conn., and relict of Calvin B. Fish, of Rutland, N. Y., at Champion, N. Y., in January, 1847.

JACOB GILLETT, A. M., son of Israel and Susannah (Durkee) Gillett, was born in Hartford, March 9, 1780, and died in Newark, N. J., in 1866. He was a teacher, settling in New York City; removed, after many years of professional life, to Newark, N. J., and there settled. He married Catherine, daughter of John Simonson, of Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., April 8, 1810.

1807.

AUSTIN HAZEN, A. M., son of Asa and Susannah (Tracy) Hazen, was born in Hartford, June 25, 1786, and died in Berlin, Vt., Dec. 25, 1854, aged 68. He taught in Buckingham, Pa., one year; studied divinity with Rev. Ebenezer Porter, (D. C., 1792), in Washington, Conn., from 1808; was ordained pastor of the Cong. church in Hartford, May 27, 1812; dismissed April 29, 1829; preached a few Sabbaths in White River village; installed in North Hartford, Feb. 3, 1830; dismissed in 1837; installed in Berlin, Oct. 4, 1837, and died in office. He married 1st, Frances Mary, daughter of Col. Israel Putnam Dana, of Danville, Vt.; 2d, Lucia, daughter of Rev. Azel Washburn, (D. C., 1786), in Royalton.

1812.

ASA HAZEN, A. M., son of Asa and Susannah (Tracy) Hazen, was born in Hartford, Dec. 9, 1792. He read law; went into practice in Olean, N. Y., remaining there many years; taught one year in Huntsville, Ala; then practiced law in New Albany, Ind; eventually removed to Ellicotville, N. Y., where he died in May, 1866, unmarried.

1814.

JOSEPH CARTER TRACY, A. M., son of Dea. Joseph and Ruth (Carter) Tracy, was born in Hartford, Nov. 3, 1794, and died in Beverly, Mass., March 24, 1874, aged 79. He studied divinity; was ordained pastor of the Cong'l churches in Post Mills and West Fairlee, June 26, 1821; dismissed in 1829; then edited the "Vermont Chronicle" in Windsor, for five years; then the "Boston Recorder," for one year, and, for a time, was employed on the "New York Observer," where he was intimate with Prof. S. F. B. Morse, while the great invention of the telegraph was taking shape. Feeling a profound interest in the anti-slavery cause, and in the scheme of African colonization, he abandoned his career as an editor to become secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society and also of the American Colonization Society for Massachusetts. The Republic of Liberia, owes much to Mr. Tracy for valuable aid. His reputation stood high as an able scholar and christian writer, he having published as follows: "Four Last Things," "History of the American Board," "The Great Awakening;" several missionary maps, occasional sermons, with many articles in periodicals. He married, 1st, the daughter of Rev. Azel Washburn, (D. C., 1786), of Royalton, Vt.; 2d, Sarah C. Prince, of Beverly, Mass., June 3, 1845.

1815.

ENOS WOOD NEWTON, son of Dea. David and Mary (Hazen) Newton, was born in Hartford, Aug. 18, 1794, and died Sept. 28, 1866, aged 72. He taught in N. Yarmouth, Me., Danvers, Mass., and Hillsborough, Va.; edited a paper in Wheeling, Va., several years, and was a long time editor of the "Kenawha Republican," in Va. He married Sarah Work, of Hillsborough, N. H.

1817.

JAMES MARSH, A. M., D. D., son of Daniel and Marian (Harper) Marsh, was born in Hartford, July 19, 1794, and died in Colchester July 3, 1842, aged 48, minus 16 days. He studied divinity at the Andover Theo. Sem. one year in the class of 1820; was tutor in Dartmouth from 1818 to 1820; returned to Andover and graduated in 1822; was ordained an evangelist in Hanover, N. H., Oct. 12, 1824; became professor of languages in Hampden, Sydney College, Va., from 1824 to 1826; was president of the University of Vermont from 1826 to 1833, and then professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy to his death. He was an estimable man, an elaborate scholar, and a profound thinker. Columbia College, N. Y., conferred his honorary degree in 1830, and Amherst College in 1833. He published his inaugural address as president of the University of Vermont; Essay to Coleridge's "Aids to Reflection;" Selections from the old English writers on Practical Theology; Translation of Herder's Hebrew poetry; a short treatise on eloquence, "Hegewisch's Chronology," and many articles in periodicals. He married, 1st, Lucia, daughter of James Wheelock, D. C., 1776, of Hanover, N. H., Oct. 14, 1824. 2d, Laura, her sister, January 7, 1835.

1819.

JOSIAH TRACY TILDEN, son of Capt. Josiah, and Elizabeth (Tracy) Tilden, was born in Hartford, Feb. 13, 1795, and died in Orange Co., Virginia, Aug. 14, 1820, aged 25. He taught at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., a short time, then went to Va., and was a tutor in a private family.

EBENEZER CARTER TRACY, son of Dea. Joseph and Ruth (Carter) Tracy, was born in Hartford, June 10, 1796, and died in Windsor, May 15, 1862, aged 65. He studied divinity in Andover Theological Seminary two years in the class of 1824; was licensed but never ordained; was tutor in Dartmouth College from 1823 to 1824, from which he turned to the enterprise of establishing a religious newspaper in Vermont, and issued the first number of the "VERMONT CHRONICLE," April

14, 1826, at Bellows Falls, from which place it was removed to Windsor the same year. The work of starting a religious paper was of an onerous and discouraging nature, but he persevered, and in the end achieved success. In 1829, however, he surrendered the editorship of the *Chronicle* to his brother Joseph, while he went for a short time, to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, thence to the *Observer* office, in the same city. Subsequently he edited a temperance paper in Andover, Mass., then the *Boston Recorder*. In 1834 he resumed the editorship of the *Chronicle*, in which position he remained the rest of his life. He married Martha Sherman, daughter of Rev. J. Evarts, of Boston, Mass., Sept. 13, 1832. John Jay Tracy, (D. C., 1864), was his son.

1820.

JASPER NEWTON, son of Dea. David and Mary (Hazen) Newton, was born in Hartford, Feb. 20, 1798, and died in Hillsborough, Md, Nov. 9, 1821, aged 23. He taught in an academy in St. Mary Co., Md., and went thence to Hillsborough. He was one of ten brothers, each of whom was over six feet in height, and was one of sixteen children in the same family, all of whom are now dead. Their united ages aggregated upwards of 1,200 years. Enos Wood Newton, (D. C., 1815,) was one of the ten brothers.

JOSEPH PORTER, son of William and Mary (Hodges) Porter, was born in Hartford, Vt., 1796, and died in Jericho, July 9th, 1829, aged 33. He read law with Hon. Joseph Bell, (D. C., 1807,) in Haverhill, N. H., and settled in practice in Jericho, Chittenden Co., in 1824. A fall from his horse caused his death. He married Laura Bliss, of Jericho.

1825.

ABRAM MARSH, A. M., son of Abram and Mary (Dutton) Marsh, was born in Hartford, June 15, 1802, and died in Tolland, Conn., Sept. 2, 1877, aged 75. He was principal of Thetford academy in 1827; studied divinity in Andover Theological Seminary, class of 1828; was ordained an evangelist in Reading, Vt., June 23d, 1829; installed pastor of the Cong'l church in Tolland, Conn., November 30, 1831; dismissed in 1869; removed to West Woodstock, Conn., in 1874, where he continued until 1877; then returned to Tolland where he died. He was president of the Connecticut Bible Society 1868-77; and agent from 1869-71. He married first, Rhoda, daughter of Rev. Silvan Short, of Meriden, Conn., June 27, 1827; second, Mary Cooley, of Norwich, Conn., April 6, 1842.

1827.

LEONARD MARSH, A. M., son of Daniel and Marion (Harper) Marsh was born in Hartford, June 29, 1800. He studied medicine in New York City with Dr. Valentine Mott, and at Dartmouth medical college, graduating M. D., in 1832; then began practice in Hartford, Vt., from which place he removed in 1840 to Burlington, Vt., and there continued his profession until elected to the professorship of Greek in the University of Vermont in 1855. In 1857, he was transferred from the department of languages to that of Vegetable and Animal Physiology, and Comparative Anatomy. In 1868, he was attacked by a painful and dangerous disease from which he suffered till his death in 1870. Dr. Marsh was a man of learning and great acuteness of mind. Some of his writings show an extensive and profound acquaintance with ancient literature. Of a stock that have always loved liberty and justice, and abhorred everything tending to the degradation of man, he early used his pen with great boldness and vigor against the system of human slavery which was cursing our beloved country, and he continued his efforts till the system was destroyed. He married Anna L, daughter of Hon. Alvin Foot, (D. C., 1798), of Burlington, who survives him.

1829.

IRA CARTER TRACY, son of Deacon Joseph and Ruth (Carter) Tracy, was born in Hartford, January 15, 1806, and died in Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 10, 1875, aged 69 years 9 months. When fourteen years of age he made a public profession of his faith in Christ, and at about the same time the reading of a tract entitled "The claims of six hundred millions," kindled that missionary zeal which was the inspiration of his whole life. After graduating at Dartmouth College in 1829, where he stood first in his class, and having completed his theological studies at Andover in 1832, he was ordained as a missionary in Hartford, Sept. 28, 1832. On Sabbath eve, June 9, 1833, in the Murray street church edifice, New York city, he and Mr. S. Wells Williams, received their instructions as missionaries to China. They sailed from New York, June 15, 1833, and arrived in Canton, Oct. 26.

Mr. Tracy was the second missionary of the American Board in China. Singapore was considered an important point from which to reach many people and to circulate christian literature. Mr. Tracy arrived there July 24, 1834, and very soon made his home in a Chinese family, the more quickly to learn the language, and the more thoroughly to study the people. It indicates the zeal with which he set about his work, that in less than ten months he was able to preach in Chinese. He baptized the first Chinese convert of the American mission.

Miss Adeline White, born in West Brookfield, Mass., Sept. 25, 1809, left Boston July 2d, 1834; reached Singapore January 12, and was married to Mr. Tracy, January 15, 1835. Overwork and exposure to the intense heat prostrated Mr. Tracy in '39, and in November of that year he went to Southern India; but he was obliged to leave India for the United States, to which he returned Aug. 8, 1841. After four years of patient waiting, doing the little his health would permit, seeing no hope of resuming his work abroad, he was released from his connection with the American Board, and commenced work as a home missionary in Ohio, preaching in Franklin, and Streetsborough, from 1846 to 1851. In 1851, he went to the town of Patch Grove, Wisconsin, though his field covered what is now Bloomington, also. As pastor of the Congregational church, he was untiring in his efforts for the spiritual welfare of the community, preaching in the school houses, visiting the families and distributing religious books. He also secured the erection of a church edifice. His wife having died before he went to Wisconsin, he married in Oct., 1852, Mrs. Elizabeth Charlton Gleason, of East Windsor Hill, Conn.

In the spring of 1856, after a precious revival of religion, and large additions to the church, he went to Spring Valley, Minnesota, and organized the first Congregational church in Filmore county. Here he did his last work as a pastor. In the spring of 1861, after another marked revival, his health failed, and he was compelled to relinquish the active duties of the ministry. He returned to his old home in Bloomington, where he spent fourteen years on a small farm, but preached occasionally as his strength permitted, and was always a devoted friend and helper of the church with which he was identified. Doing good was his ruling passion, and his usefulness as a man and christian ended only with his life.

In 1873, Mr. Tracy came East, partly to visit the Chinese Commissioner, Lai Lun, who came to this country having charge of a number of Chinese youth he had induced the Chinese government to send to this country to be educated under his superintendence. Lui Lun, when a boy, was found in the jungles by Mr. Tracy, and taken into his school where he learned of Christ and became a christian. Mr. Tracy visited Lui Lun in Springfield, Mass., and was received by his former pupil with flattering expressions of cordiality, and subsequently they exchanged letters. It was doubtless the greatest joy of Mr. Tracy's life to see one whom he had rescued from heathenism, occupying the honored position of a christian statesman, and engaged in a work of incalculable benefit to his benighted race.

In October, 1875, he attended the annual meeting of the American Board in Chicago, greatly to his delight. On his way home from this meeting he visited his only remaining child, Rev. A. E. Tracy, and preached for him Sabbath, October 10th, the last sermon he ever preached. Returning home he was busily engaged in preparing for the winter, when Saturday eve, November 7th, after returning from the village, he was suddenly stricken with paralysis. He lived till Tuesday morning, November 10th, but without being able to speak or communicate his wishes to the friends around him.

The children of Mr. Tracy were: Edwin Allen, born in Singapore, Jan'y 29, 1836; died on the ocean, May, 1841. Ira White, born Sept. 2d, 1841, in Philadelphia; died in Montgomery, Ala., May 2d, 1865, a member of Co. D, 33d regiment, Wisconsin volunteers. Alfred Edwards, born in West Brookfield, Mass., July 2d, 1845, now a Congregational minister in Foxboro, Mass.

In a paper prepared by Mr. Tracy to be read at his funeral, he says: "I may not say, 'Let there be no weeping here;' for perhaps some few may feel, by natural impulse, disposed to weep at one's final parting on earth, and that impulse should not be violently restrained; but I *do* say, 'Let there be thanksgiving and rejoicing at my funeral.' If I die a christian as I am sure I shall, then in me grace has triumphed, the battle of life is fought and the victory won, Christ has led one more of His chosen and redeemed ones to the end of his trial—life. * * * For yourselves, my friends and neighbors, I pray you in Christ's stead, *be ye reconciled to God*. Be willing to have Him for your own God and Father, and treat Him as such from this day forward. Seek *first* the kingdom of God and His righteousness. Be ye faithful unto death. God shall give you a crown of life. Amen."

1830.

AUSTIN HAZEN WRIGHT, son of David and Elizabeth (Hazen) Wright, was born in Hartford, Nov. 11, 1811, and died in Oroomiah, Persia, January 4, 1865, aged 53. He taught in Richmond, Va., some years, studied divinity in Union Theological Seminary in Prince Edward County, Va., and also medicine, graduating M. D. in the University of Virginia; was ordained an evangelist; sailed for Persia as a missionary March 9, 1840; arrived in Oroomiah, July 25, 1840; was there very successful in his ministry till 1860; then visited the United States, but returned to his station in 1864 where he soon died. Dr. Wright was one of the best oriental scholars this country ever produced. He married Catherine A. Myers of Whitehall, N. Y., in Oroomiah, June 13, 1844.

1831.

BENJAMIN ELA, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Emerson) Ela, was born in Hartford, August 4, 1809; fitted for college at Meriden, N. H.; taught at Glens Falls, N. Y., 1831-2; studied theology at Andover, 1832-5, graduating in 1835; studied also as a resident graduate in East Windsor, Conn., Theo. Sem. one year from May, 1837; was ordained a Congregational evangelist in Billerica, Mass., May 29, 1841; preached in Marlboro, Conn., 1838-9; in Bristol, Conn., 1840-1; was New York correspondent of the "Christian Recorder and Congregationalist," 1843-48; associate editor "Merry's Museum," also of the "Mother's Magazine," New York, from 1848 or '49 to 1853; editor of Parley's Magazine, 1853-55; then lived on a farm in Merrimack, N. H., till his death, April 30, 1881, of organic disease of the liver. He was made an honorary member of A. B. C. F. M. in 1839; member of New Hampshire Legislature, 1870-71; town clerk, 1872, till his death; superintending school committee five years. He married Angeline, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Buxton) McCouihe of Merrimack, April 10, 1849.

1835.

CYRUS SMITH RICHARDS, L. L. D. was born in Hartford, Vt., March 11, 1808. His grandfather, Jonas Richards, who married Hannah Wheeler, about ten years before the Revolutionary war, removed with her from Plainfield, Ct., to Norwich, Vt., about 1767. Their journey was on horseback, the road much of the way being a mere bridle-path. He was one of the first settlers of Norwich, purchasing and clearing a farm in the almost unbroken wilderness, about a mile from the "plain."

In this pioneer home in 1767, was born Joel Richards, the father of the subject of this sketch, the first male child born in Norwich. Although he enjoyed very limited opportunities for education, he grew up to be a capable, industrious and highly respected man, and was at least during his later years, a devoted christian. He married Miriam Smith, Dec. 5, 1794, the daughter of Sylvanus Smith of Hadley, Mass. He took a new farm on the line between Hartford and Norwich, and undertook the work of clearing it with great energy. He died Aug. 12, 1812, leaving nine children, one other child having died in infancy.

The eldest son, Chester, not yet 17 years old, then undertook the management of the farm, and with the wise counsel and direction of his mother, succeeded well. In this frugal and hard-working family, Cyrus, the eighth child, grew up, clad in homespun, and disciplined by the hard

work of the farm. His early education was scanty, such as might be gained from two months' schooling in the winter, and from reading and studying at home. But he made the most of these slender advantages, and was reputed to be among the best scholars of the neighborhood.

In 1824, at the age of 16, he left home to live till his majority with Mr. Elijah Hazen, whose wife was the daughter of Mr. Seth Savage, who afterward married Mrs. Miriam Richards, the mother of Cyrus. They were excellent christian people, and strongly attached to the boy who had come into their home, and they exerted over him a strong influence for good.

As a boy, he was a member of the first Sunday school in Hartford (and perhaps in that part of New England), which was organized under the suggestions and direction of Mrs. Sheldon Newton. Always serious, and sensitive to religious impressions, he did not come out into a clear and outspoken faith till his twentieth year; but from that time he was an ardent christian, and began to plan to study for the ministry.

A keen delight in study had already seized him. One of his teachers, Forest Shepard, first put into his mind the idea that he might possibly get a college education, and other teachers encouraged him. He resolved to go. Accordingly, in September, 1828, he entered Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., of which Rev. Israel Newell was then the principal. Here he remained most of the time for three years, standing high in his class as a scholar.

In 1831 he entered Dartmouth College in a class of seventy freshmen, of whom fifty-one graduated. It was a superior class, including such men as ex Gov. Washburn, of Vermont; Hon. Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire; Hon. John P. Healy, L. L. D., of Boston; Hon. T. C. Woodman, of Maine; Rev. Stephen S. N. Greeley, and others. Among his college mates were President S. C. Bartlett, Samuel H. Taylor, L. L. D., of Andover; Prof. E. A. Lawrence, D. D., of East Windsor; Profs. E. D. Sanborn, Noyes, Chase, and others. He graduated under the presidency of Dr. Lord in 1835.

While in college he had shown marked ability, both as a scholar and a teacher, for his winters were usually occupied in teaching. He had by this time taught both day school or singing school (and sometimes both) in Hartford, Lebanon, Meriden, Cornish, Boscawen, and Concord. He was, all his life, a remarkably sweet singer, having a high, pure tenor voice. During his last year in college, Mr. Newell's failing health compelled him to call for assistance in the academy, and Mr. Richards was invited to take his classes during a part of the winter and summer.

On the day he graduated from Dartmouth, in August, 1835, he was

elected as principal of Kimball Union Academy, a position which he filled (with the intermission of but a single term) for the next thirty-six years. Here he developed remarkable executive ability in organizing and managing the school, and great skill and thoroughness in teaching. In 1840, a female department was added to the academy, and its courses of instruction were extended and enlarged. The school grew steadily under the new administration, and instead of an attendance of 100 students, there were more than 200, and sometimes more than 300 there. The institution for more than a quarter of a century ranked among the foremost academies in New England, and its principal was recognized as one of the best educators there. He was ably supported by teachers of high character and ability. A marked feature of the school was the moral and religious tone that characterized it; many an earnest christian life was begun within its walls. Eleven hundred and eighty students graduated from the academy under his instruction, having taken the full course, many of whom afterwards attained eminence as ministers, missionaries, college professors, jurists and journalists. Several thousands of other pupils took a partial course under his principalship. Failing health obliged him to relinquish so arduous a work, in a climate peculiarly trying to him, and he offered his resignation in the summer of 1871.

On the very day he resigned the principalship of the academy at Meriden, he received an appointment as professor in Harvard University, Washington, D. C., and in the autumn he assumed charge of its preparatory department, where he continued for fourteen years, winning for the institution the same reputation for thoroughness of work, and impressing his character and principles in the same marked way upon the students, as at Meriden. His associates in the University, including Gen. Howard, and Rev. Dr. Patton, the Presidents, bore testimony to the enthusiasm, vigor, and great success of his work, even to his seventy-eighth year.

His eminence, as an educator, received frequent recognition from his co-laborers in that field. He was President of the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association in 1863 and 1864, and frequently presented papers and led discussions in such gatherings. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Dartmouth College in 1865. At the National Educational Association, held at Madison, Wis., in 1884, Gen. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education in the United States, mentioned him as having the special distinction of having fitted more students for college than any man in the country.

His marked religious character found expression in other ways than

in school. He had intended, when he went to Meriden as Principal, to teach a few years, and then take up his chosen work of the ministry. In 1847 he resigned and went to Andover Theological Seminary to complete his studies for that work. But being told by many that his greatest usefulness was to be found in educational work, he yielded to the solicitations of the trustees and returned to the academy. He received, however, approbation as a preacher, and occasionally occupied the pulpits of the surrounding towns. He was deacon and clerk of the Congregational church in Meriden during nearly his entire residence there.

His intellectual activity also manifested itself in authorship. In 1859 he published "Latin Lessons and Tables," for elementary classes, which was received with much favor by classical teachers, and passed through several editions. The plates of this book were destroyed by the great Boston fire in 1872. In 1882 he published "Outlines of Latin Grammar," which the *Journal of Education* calls a "marvelous condensation," and "far in advance of any book that we have ever seen professing to give merely the 'outlines' of latin grammar." This was followed by a companion volume in 1883, entitled, "Introduction to Cæsar; first Latin Lessons." He was also an occasional writer for various religious and literary journals.

He was married, Aug. 1, 1836, to Helen Dorothy Whiton, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John M. Whiton, who was for forty-four years pastor of the Presbyterian church in Antrim, N. H. She was a woman of lovely christian character, and of uncommon intellectual gifts and culture. She wrote much for religious periodicals, and was the author of several juvenile books. She died March 10, 1860, greatly lamented by the entire community, to whom her social gifts and warm sympathies had much endeared her. Six children were born to them, two died in early childhood. Those who survive are as follows, viz.: Helen Morris, wife of the Rev. George F. Herrick, D. D., Marsovan, Turkey; The Rev. Charles Herbert Richards, D. D., Madison, Wis.; Abbie Louise, wife of the Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, D. D., Rockford, Ill., and William Evarts Richards, Esq., New York city.

He was married again, April 30, 1861, to Maria Williams Parker, of Boston, Mass., the daughter of Oliver W. Parker, Esq., of Plympton, Mass. She had been for three years a successful teacher in the Boston public schools, and was warmly sympathetic and helpful in his work both at Meriden and Washington.

In the summer of 1885 he completed his fiftieth year as a teacher, and graduated his fiftieth class for college. His former students, remembering him with honor and affection, sent him a testimonial for

his semi-centennial, accompanied by a purse of \$500 in gold. His health, however, was rapidly giving way. His son brought him in June to his home in Madison, Wis., hoping that the change of scene and climate would reinvigorate him. But after rallying a little at first, his powers gave way under the weight of years and disease, and he died of bronchial consumption, July 19, 1885, in his seventy-eighth year. On a Sunday night he passed from the praises of earth, which he so dearly loved, to the praises of heaven, which he had long anticipated. His body was taken for interment to Meriden, which had been his home so long, and the scene of his most important work. A funeral service was held at Madison, where he died, and memorial services were also held at Meriden and at Washington.

1836.

J. DE FORREST RICHARDS, L. L. D., son of Joel and Miriam (Smith) Richards, was born in Hartford, Dec. 28, 1809. He was tutor in Marietta College, Ohio; studied divinity in Union Theological Seminary in New York City, and in Andover Theological Seminary; graduating at the last in 1840; was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Charlestown, N. H., May 28, 1841; dismissed Oct. 14, 1851; installed pastor in Chester, June, 1853; dismissed in 1857; removed to Weathersfield, and was stated supply there until 1862, when he went to Monroe, Mich; was principal of female seminary at College Hill, O., 1863-65; professor of astronomy and acting president of Alabama State University 1869-72. He married Hannah Bartlett, daughter of Hon. Wm. Jarvis of Weathersfield, Aug. 9, 1843.

1840.

NORMAN HAZEN, son of Solomon and Deborah (Fuller) Hazen, was born in Hartford, Sept. 7, 1814, and died in Royalston, Mass., Feb 13, 1852, aged 37. He studied at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1844; was ordained pastor of the Cong'l church in Royalston, Mch. 24, 1847, and died in office. He married Martha, daughter of Hon. John Vose, of Atkinson, N. H., Sept. 17, 1845.

1842.

ALLEN HAZEN, A. M., son of Rev. Austin, (D. C., 1807), and Frances Mary (Dana) Hazen, was born in Hartford, Nov. 30, 1822. He studied divinity in Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1845; was ordained an evangelist in Berlin, July 1, 1846; sailed from Boston to India as a missionary, Sept. 26, 1846; arrived in Bombay, Feb. 27, 1847, and in Ahmednugger, his station, Mch. 30, 1847; left for Servor, Aug.

5, 1847, and after remaining some time, returned to Ahmednugger where his mission was chiefly made; returned to the United States in 1858; returned to Ahmednugger until 1872; returned to United States; preached in Springfield, Mass., 1874; Pomfret, Vt., 1875-77; Norwich, 1877-79; Agawam, Mass., 1880-81; Deerfield, Mass., 1882. He married Martha Ramsay, daughter of Oliver Chapin, of Somers, Conn., Sept. 18, 1876. (See family record of Rev. Austin Hazen.)

1849.

CHARLES HARPER STRONG, son of John and Mary (Gates) Strong, was born in Hartford, Mch. 23, 1828, and died in Utica, N. Y., May 11, 1851, aged 23. He was an operator in a telegraph office at Rochester, N. Y., in 1850, and in Utica afterwards. Obituary notices were highly commendatory. (See family record of the Strong Family.)

1854.

HENRY ALLEN HAZEN, son of Allen and Hannah P. (Dana) Hazen, born in Hartford, Vt., Dec. 27, 1832. Andover Theological Seminary, 1857; ordained in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1858, Feb. 17, and preached in Bridgewater, Barnard, Hardwick, 1859; Barton, 1860; West Randolph 1861. Installed, Plymouth, N. H., Jan. 21, 1863; dismissed July 15, 1863. Installed Lyme, N. H., Sept. 2, 1868; dismissed Sept. 30, 1870. Installed Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 22, 1870; dismissed Nov. 30, 1872. Installed Billerica, Mass., May 21, 1874; dismissed May 4, 1879.¹ Trustee of Kimball Union Academy since 1869; of the Howe school 1875 to 1886; of the New Hampshire Missionary Society 1872-4; Statistical Secretary New Hampshire General Association 1872-4. Member of the Vermont and New Hampshire Historical Societies and of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society. Associate editor Congregational Quarterly, 1876-8; Secretary Andover Alumni Association since 1878; editor General Catalogue, Andover Theological Seminary since 1880; Secretary of the National Council of Congregational churches of the United States since 1883; edited Ministers National Council 1883-86; edited the Congregational year book 1884-5-6-7. He has published (1) manual of the Congregational church, Plymouth, N. H.; (2) Historical Discourse commemorative of the centennial anniversary of the same church, 1875; (3) Ministry and churches of New Hampshire; (4) Pastors of New Hampshire; (5) History of Billerica, Mass. He married July 9, 1863, Charlotte Eloisa, daughter of Dr. Geo. B. Greene of Windsor, Vt. She died in Auburndale, Mass., Feb. 8, 1881, aged 47 years 10 days. Children: Mary, born Nov. 23, 1861, died Sept. 30, 1865; Emily, born Aug. 5, 1866; Charlotte, born Nov. 6, 1868.

¹ Removed from Billerica to Auburndale.

1855.

JOHN FOSTER PORTER, son of John and Jane Frances (Foster) Porter, was born in Hartford, May 11, 1834, and died in Hartford Sept. 6, 1885, aged 51. After graduation he taught a select school in Troy, N. Y. He was with the firm of Seymour and Van Sautvoord, in Troy, in 1856 and '57; was a member of the Albany Law School during the year 1857; was admitted to the bar in Albany, Dec. 8, 1857, and practiced his profession in Troy until his death. He was Police Justice in 1861-62, and clerk of the board of Supervisors 1873 to '75; was vice-president and a director of the Commercial Telephone Co. He was married June 2, 1870, to Mary E. Blair, of Troy, by whom he had one son and two daughters. He was a man of high character, and an honor to his profession which can ill-afford to lose a member whose life, private and professional, was exceptionally unblemished.

1856.

DANIEL BLISS DUDLEY, son of Loring Bailey and Sarah (Bliss) Dudley, born in Lebanon, N. H., Dec. 25, 1833; lived in West Hartford many years when a youth, and until after his graduation; fitted at Meriden, N. H. Taught in La Grange, Ga., 1856-7; Abbeville, Ala., 1857; then for eighteen months taught and lectured on the Morrisonian system of English grammar, in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Studied theology at Union Seminary, New York City, 1859-60; then read law at Albany Law School, 1860-2; assistant editor *Vt. Journal* (Windsor) over five years, from Dec., '62; clerk in War Department in Washington, D. C., Oct., 1863, till March 1, 1864. Practiced law in New York City from March, 1864, till his death, April 24, 1884, of apoplexy. Was also clerk in the New York custom house, 1869-70, and traveled in Europe, 1867-'68. Married Feb. 14, 1867, Elizabeth George, daughter of Wm. George and Elizabeth Rule, of New York, who survived him without children.

1857.

SAMUEL EVERETT PINGREE, son of Stephen and Judeth (True) Pingree, was born in Salisbury, N. H., August 2, 1832, and located in Hartford in 1859. He was fitted for college at the Salisbury and Andover (N. H.) academies, and at McIndoes Falls, Vt., entered the sophomore class of Dartmouth College, and was graduated in the class of 1857. He studied law in the office of Hon. A. P. Hunton, of Bethel, and was admitted to the bar of Windsor county in 1859. In January, 1860, he began practice, where he has since resided.

At the opening of the rebellion, he assisted in recruiting and enlisted as a private in Co. F, 3d Regt. Vt. Vols. Upon its organization, he was chosen its first lieutenant, and afterwards its captain. At the battle of Lee's Mills, April 16, 1862, at the head of four companies, he charged upon the rebel lines, and wading Warwick Creek, breast-high, under severe fire from the enemy, drove them from their rifle-pits. He was twice wounded in this battle, and was thereby in hospital during the seven days around Richmond, under McClellan, which was the only important battle in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged when he was not present. Subsequently, he was promoted to be major and lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. During the first days' battle of the Wilderness he was ordered to take command of the 2d Vermont, and he continued in command until it was mustered out of service, June 29, 1865. In the fall of 1863, he was for a while in command of the 7th Maine Vols., and at another time of a New Jersey regiment. On his return to civil life, he resumed the practice of his profession, and was elected State's attorney for Windsor county in 1867-8. He raised the 8th regiment of Vermont militia, and was its colonel during its existence. He was president of the Reunion Society of Vermont Officers and Soldiers, in 1865. In 1868 he was one of the delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention at Chicago, and in 1882 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State. In 1884 he was elected, as a Republican, governor, receiving 42,524 votes, against 19,820 votes for Lyman W. Redington, Democrat; 635 votes for Samuel Soule, Greenbacker; 200 votes for Charles M. Stone, Independent; and ten scattering.

Under an act to create a board of railroad commissioners, passed by the General Assembly of Vermont, and approved November 22, 1886, the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, selected ex-Governor S. E. Pingree for chairman of said board for the term of two years from and after December 1st, A. D., 1886. In Dec, '88, he was again appointed chairman of said board for the term of two years. Mr. Pingree has practiced his profession, since his return from the war, in Hartford village. He was married Sept. 15, 1869, to Lydia M. Steele, of Newport, Vt. No children.

1860.

DANIEL ASHLEY DICKENSON, son of Wright S. and Martha (Dennison) Dickenson, born in Hartford, Vt., 28 Oct., 1839. Fitted at Meriden, N. H., spent the fall of 1860 with a classmate, Charles Lee Foster, in a pedestrian tour through Great Britain and Ireland, going out before the mast, but returning as passenger. Studied law in West Lebanon, N. H., till Sept., 1861; then at Plattsburgh, N. Y., till June, 1863. Ad-

mitted to the bar. Acting Asst. Paymaster U. S. N., June, '63, to Jan'y, 65, being attached to gunboat *Freeborn*, of Potomac flotilla. Finished legal studies in Albany Law School; Practiced law in office of Smith M. Weed, Plattsburgh, N. Y., from Jan'y, 1865, and became his partner, Jan. 1, 1867; removed to Mankato, Minn., May, 1868, where he practiced in the firm of Severance & Dickenson. Became Judge of the District Court in 1874; appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1881, to fill a vacancy, and elected to same office that year; re-elected for second term in 1886. Married, 11 June, 1867, Mary E. Weed, of Plattsburgh, N. Y. Has two daughters living, and one is dead.

1861.

ABEL TRUMBULL HOWARD, born in W. Hartford, Vt., Nov. 1, 1830, the eldest son of the late Abel and Mary (Hunt) Howard. His father was a farmer, and at 18, after a district school education, the son commenced teaching. His leisure time was spent at home, assisting on the farm. Between 18 and 26 he fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, in Meriden, N. H. After fitting for college course, he spent two years in Virginia, teaching, for which he obtained money for his college education. After his graduation in Aug, 1861, he was married to Anna Holyoke Cutts, daughter of Hon. Hampden Cutts, of Brattleboro, and took the position of principal in the High School at Walpole, N. H., in the winter of 1861 and '62. In Brattleboro, he held the same position for a year, until 1863, at which time he went to Brooklyn, N. Y. There he taught in a private boys' school, a few months, and then went to Chester, N. J., where he and his wife and Rev. Mr. Stoutenbergh, were associated with Chester Academy, as Principals. In 1865, the following year, he and his wife went to Matawan, N. J., as principals and proprietors of Glenwood Collegiate Institute. They spent seven years and a half there, and then returned to Brooklyn where they have lived ever since. He taught in a private school a few years and then embarked in the commission business. He has four children living. Cecil Hampden, born Sept. 5, 1862; Mary Cutts, born Feb. 22, 1865; Charles Trumbull, born Oct. 18, 1876; Edward Eliot, born July 2, 1876; he has also lost 3 children by death.

1862.

GEO. B. PATCH, son of William and Adeline (Wright) Patch, born in Hartford, 6 May, 1837. Fitted at Thetford Academy. City missionary in Washington, D. C., 1862-3, in employ of the First Presbyterian

church. In June, 1863, became a clerk in the United States Treasury Department. Was pastor of the Easton Presbyterian church in Washington, 1875-1881, then resigned to begin a new church enterprise in the north-west portion of the city, which resulted in the organization of Unity Presbyterian church, of which he was installed pastor, 19 April, 1882. He traveled in Europe in the summer and fall of 1878. Has published a volume of poems. Married 13 Jan'y, 1864, Elizabeth Walker. Has no children.

1871.

H ALLEN HAZEN, SON of Rev. Allen and Martha (Chapin) Hazen, and grandson of Rev. Austin Hazen, (D. C., 1807), was born in Servor, British India, Jan'y 12, 1849. At that time Rev. Allen Hazen was doing missionary work in Servor, but he soon after removed to Ahmednugger, where his mission was chiefly made. He returned to the United States in 1858, with his family, and, after remaining here a short time, returned to Ahmednugger, leaving his son Allen in this country. At the age of sixteen, young Hazen went to St. Johnsbury, Vt., for the purpose of fitting for college, at the academy there, of which Prof. J. K. Colby was the principal, but, owing to the death of Prof. Colby, he completed his academical course at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. From this institution he entered Dartmouth College with seventeen of his classmates, in 1867. For one year after his graduation he studied in the Thayer School of Engineering, in Hanover. In the autumn of 1872, Mr. Hazen went to New Haven, Conn., and there took up the study of mechanical drawing, astronomy and chemistry, in the Sheffield Scientific School, in which school he was an instructor in drawing for five years. In the autumn of 1877, he was assistant in meteorology and lectures in physics to Prof. Elias Loomis. In May, 1881, he entered the signal service, in Washington, D. C., where his work since has been mostly in the line of special investigations on weather predictions, thermometer exposure, thunder storms, tables of reduction, sky-glow, balloon ascents and other subjects. In 1884 Mr. Hazen was awarded the Warner gold medal for "scientific discovery," for an essay on sky-glow. Among his literary productions, which have appeared in scientific journals, are twenty papers on meteorological subjects. In 1879 he devoted much time to collecting genealogical notes on the Hazen family, and obtained nearly four thousand names.

1874.

FRED L. ALLEN, SON of Dr. Samuel J. and Mary (Lyman) Allen, was born in Hartford, July 7, 1848; fitted at Meriden; graduated at And-

over, 1877; ordained Sept. 26, 1877, at Walpole, N. H.; dismissed, 1884; began present ministry in Henniker, N. H., Nov. 1, 1884.

1878.

CHARLES ARTHUR TUCKER, A. M., son of Samuel Bascom and Amanda (Hazen) Tucker, was born in West Hartford, March 31, 1855. Fitted for college at Meriden, N. H.; book-keeper for Mr. Hayes, Elizabeth, N. J., 1878; taught in high school in Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa, Jan., 1879, to September of same year; first assistant teacher in high school, Lansing, Iowa, to September, 1880; professor in Lenox Collegiate Institute, Hopkinton, Iowa, 1880-81. In September, 1881, became principal of the Centre school, Norwalk, Ct., which position he has since retained. Married, Aug. 1, 1883, Mary Caroline, daughter of Wm. L. and Lydia E. Quintard. No children.

1888.

BENNIE BURTON GILLETT, son of Daniel O. and Julia (Burton) Gillett, born in Hartford, July 21, 1865; fitted for college at St. Johnsbury academy; is a fine musician, and an accomplished organist.

1888, D. C. AGR. COL.

GEO. E. PORTER, son of Wm. B. and Ruth (Whitney) Porter, born in Hartford.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Bachelors of Arts.

1787—Daniel Ordway Gillett, A. M., do. Won's 1797; died 1823, aged 63.

Bachelors of Science.

1863—Noah Bartholomew Hazen. 1874—Tillotson Wheeler Gilson, Walter Parker. 1875—Charles Morris Cone. 1881—Charles Herbert Hazen, Frank Marston. 1885—Allen Hazen.

Doctors of Medicine.

1819—Ira Tenney, died 1843, aged 48. 1839—Thomas Green Hazen, died 1875, aged 60. Joseph Nathan Stiles, died 1875. 1856—Homer Hopson Tenney, died 1881, aged 55. 1859—Charles Harper Tenney, died April 23, 1874, aged 44. 1869—Albert Smith, died 1880, aged 37.

GRADUATE OF TUFTS COLLEGE.

ELAM PORTER, SON of Benjamin and Rachel (Gile) Porter, was born in Hartford, Vt., April 22, 1837. After acquiring a good, common school education, he fitted for Tufts College at the South Woodstock (Vt.) academy, in company with his life-long friend, Rev. E. H. Capon, with whom also he graduated at Tufts in the class of 1860. While in college he taught the grammar school in Stoughton, Mass., to the full satisfaction of all who were interested in its welfare. He gained many warm friends there, by his manly, generous qualities, his social powers, and his noble talent. After his graduation, he was for some time principal of the high school in South Reading, Mass. While there he pursued the study of law under Judge Healy of Boston, and was admitted to the bar. About the year 1865, he removed to Ohio, and was admitted to the bar there. He finally settled in Cincinnati, where he rapidly gained a lucrative practice. While in South Reading he was the superintendent of the Universalist Sunday school, and in Cincinnati he was a member of the Bible class in connection with the First Church.

The death of Mr. Porter was of a tragical nature and cast a deep shadow over the lives of his many admiring friends and acquaintances. The following vivid account of his untimely death is copied from the sermon preached at his funeral in Stoughton, Mass., by Rev. A. St. John Chamber, pastor of the First Parish Church, Sunday, December 29th, 1867:—

“We have all been startled by the frightful catastrophe on the Lake Shore R. R. The night express train for Albany, left Cincinnati on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., laden with its freight of human souls and human hopes. All went well until Wednesday afternoon, when owing to some cause not yet clearly made known, as the train neared Angola, west of Buffalo, the cars were thrown from the rails. Two cars went over the embankment, one on either side of the track. Down some sixty feet, on one side, plunged a car, to be utterly wrecked by the terrible descent. All the passengers were precipitated into one end. This was horrible. But the horror was intensified by the igniting of the shattered mass from the live coals of the overturned stoves. Almost instantaneously the whole was a sheet of flame, and nearly fifty human beings, so lately full of bright hopes, and blissful anticipations were consumed. It was impossible to render adequate assistance, although every effort was made by the inhabitants of Angola. The steep and ice covered slope was little favorable to the aid that numberless brave and pitying hearts would gladly have rendered. Nor could the raging fire be quenched. Of those consumed in that car were a bridal party on

their wedding tour; the superintendent of our Sunday school in Malden, engaged to be married on Christmas day, and Mr. Elam Porter, whom you all know, who on the same Christmas day was to have led to the sacred altar his choice out of the world. He was to visit his sick, and perhaps dying mother, in Vermont, and then to meet his affianced here. Only a bunch of keys, with his name and residence on the ring that bound them, was left to tell the awful tale. His body, with many others could not be recognized." * * *

Mr. Porter's fiancée was Miss Mary Melcher, of Stoughton, Mass. He held a policy of insurance on his life to the amount of \$5,000, which was made payable to Miss Melcher.

Honorary Degrees Conferred by Various Colleges.

1820—Williams College. 1837—Middlebury College.

Honorary degree of A. M.—Rev. Harvey F. Leavitt.

University of Vermont.

Honorary degree A. M.—Geo. E. Wales, 1823; Andrew Tracy, 1835; Roswell Marsh, 1837.

Dartmouth College.

Honorary degree A. M.—George Edward Wales, 1823; Andrew Tracy, 1852; Charles Marsh, 1859.

CHAPTER XXVII.

GENEALOGIES.

No one who has not made genealogical researches, can form a just idea of the difficulties of gathering facts requisite to completeness in the work. The formation of a historical memorial of a family, even of the least volume, cannot be accomplished without the co-operation of many willing hearts and hands, especially in the absence of full and complete written records, such as should be kept by every family in the land. It is surprising that there are so many people who take but little, if any, interest in the story of their lineage, or in the perpetuation of their own memory, or, at least, sufficient interest to lead them to prepare and carefully preserve a memorial relating to the special branch of the family to which they belong. How few there are who know anything of their ancestry back of their grand parents! And, why is it that many people who are able to trace their paternal ancestry back for several generations, are unable to trace their maternal ancestry even to their grand parents?

During the compilation of the following family records the author has written at least 500 letters to obtain facts and dates. A large number of these letters, accompanied by return postage, fell into the hands of those who appropriated the stamps, but maintained a careless or impatient silence—(there are few forms of ill-breeding more ungracious than this)—other letters elicited brief or superficial outlines of family histories, while some brought a large harvest of facts; but the information obtained was such as should have been found recorded in family Bibles within the town.

The author has endeavored to arrange the following genealogies in such a way that each branch of the family at large, and of every specific family belonging to it, is pursued, from its beginning to its end, by itself; the antecedent and sequent connections of any individual family being presented in one connected view. This system is regarded by the author as preferable to that of presenting all those belonging to a given generation together in one view, which involves a tedious investigation, as the antecedent and sequent connections of any individual family must be repetitiously sought for one by one. The system observed by the

author in the following genealogies is such that no lengthy researches will be necessary in tracing out one's immediate relatives.

To the careful reader of these genealogies, many points of special interest of a biological and sociological kind will be observed. It will be seen that fewer children are among our native population in modern, than in by-gone days; that both sexes are shorter-lived than formerly, and that there is a much greater diversification of business at present, as compared with the almost universal uniformity of employment at first in tilling the soil. No longer than sixty years ago there was in one school district in Hartford six families whose total membership, parents and children, was ninety-nine persons, viz:— David Newton and wife, and 16 children; Sylvanus Smith and wife, and 20 children; Samuel Dutton and wife, and 16 children; Philip Sprague and wife, and 12 children; Harvey Gibbs and wife, and 10 children; Daniel Benedict Dutton and wife, and 13 children: number of children, 87. The number of other children in the same district at that time swelled the aggregate to nearly 120. In the same school district, to-day, in an equal number of families, there are less than 20 children. Sixty years ago, the number of children of school age in the town was about 700. The number of families then in the town was about 300; the average number of children of school age to each family being three. To-day, there are about 700 families in the town, which have, altogether, not more than 700 children of school age, or an average of one to each family. Eliminating the foreign population, say 100 families, in which the number of children as compared with those of native citizens is as three to one, and we have in 600 families of the native born population but 400 children of school age (5 to 20 years of age). (Query.) How soon will the people of Anglo-Saxon nativity, in this town, be supplanted by other and more prolific races, that are observant of the Divine command—"Be fruitful and multiply"—(Gen. 1. 28)?

The author regrets that the histories of some other families are not among those here presented. It is not, however, the author's fault that other histories are not included. The descendants of some of the early settlers who have been urged to loan written and printed data in their possession, have wantonly or negligently withheld the same, seemingly grudging for a history of themselves and their kindred the moiety of time and effort they bestow upon "trifles light as air."

In conclusion, the author has to say that he feels confident that the long series of earnest efforts made by him to obtain and preserve, through all coming time, the family histories here presented, will be

held at a high estimate by those for whose profit and pleasure he has unremittingly labored.

The abbreviations are: b. (born), m. (married), d. (died), unm. (unmarried), ch. (children).

THE BARTHOLOMEW FAMILY.

1. WILLIAM BARTHOLOMEW, the emigrant ancestor of the New England family, was born in 1602 or '3, in Burford, Eng. On the 18th of Sept., 1634, he arrived in Boston, in the ship Griffith, with some forty others of his countrymen. He was soon after made a freeman of Boston, and April 25, 1635, was granted several tracts of land in Ipswich. May 6, 1635, he appeared at the General Court in Boston as the representative of the inhabitants of Ipswich. He had then been in America only seven months. He removed from Ipswich to Boston in 1660, and from Boston to Charlestown in 1679, in which city he died Jan. 17, 1680. (1681, new style).

2. NOAH BARTHOLOMEW, a lineal descendant of William, and the son of William (4), was born in Brantford, Conn., in 1732-3; married in Litchfield, Conn., Mabel, daughter of Thomas Parmely, about 1756-7. He removed from Litchfield to Hartford, Vt., in 1798, where he died 16 Feb., 1813. She died 24 Feb., 1813. Their children were:—*Luther*, b. 18 Feb. 1758; d. 5 May, 1839. *Olive*, b. 7 Nov., 1759; m. 3 Feb. 1789, Daniel Hazen; d. 19 Apr., 1845. (See Hazen Family.) *Mabel*, b. 20 Dec., 1761; m. 14 Dec., 1783, Joseph Clark, 4 ch. *Bether*, b. 9 July, 1764; d. 18 Sept. 1822 (never lived in Hartford). *Diadama*, b. 13 Mar., 1767; d. unm. 26 Nov., 1849; æ. 73. *Sarah*, b. 21 June, 1769; m. 1 Aug., 1790, James Woodruff; d. in Litchfield, Ct., 2 March, 1855, æ. 85, ch 2. *Polly*, b. 4 June, 1773; m. 11 Oct., 1795, Harvey Gibbs; d. 3 Feb. 1843. *Daniel*, b. 22 May, 1775; d. 4 Dec. 1776. *Charlotte*, b. 29 April, 1777; m. Elder Spencer; d. 4 Oct., 1863, æ. 86. *Daniel*, b. 18 May, 1779; d. 29 Sept., 1823. *Luman*, b. 27, July, 1783; d. 1 June, 1832.

3. LUTHER, son of Noah (2), b. in Washington, Conn., 18 Feb., 1758; m. Azubah Farnum of Litchfield, Conn. He moved to Hartford in 1794. He and his sons were noted for their great physical strength. Having received a good education, his services as a teacher of the district schools were always in demand, and he taught no less than twenty-eight terms. During his married life his home was the constant resort of itinerant Methodist clergymen, and he was liberal in support of the church. He was patriotic in principle and action and made a good record in the Revolutionary war, and in that of 1812. He worked on his farm until the day of his death, which was preceded by only a few hours of sickness. He died 5 May, 1839, æ. 81. His wife died 18 Sept., 1827, æ. 60. Children:—*Lucy*, b. 9 Feb. 1786; m. John Reynolds, of Strafford, Vt.; d. 25 Sept., 1827; One daughter d. young; the other went west as a teacher. *Sheldon*, b. 23 Sept., 1787; d. 28 Aug., 1868, æ. 80. *Luther, Jr.*, b. 25 Aug. 1789; d. 28 May, 1880, æ. 90. *Olive*, b. 25 Dec., 1789; m. Rev. Eleazer Wells, 2 May, 1809; d. childless in Portland, Me., 11 Sept., 1825. He was for 46 years a Methodist minister; d. 25 April, 1852. *Amos Farnham*, b. 1 Jan., 1796; d. 12 Oct., 1871, æ. 75. *Bether*, b. 24 Dec., 1793; d. 7 Jan., 1812. *Noah*, b. 26 Sept., 1800; d. 17 March,

1871, æ. 70. *Azubah*, b. 29 Feb., 1804; m. 9 Jan., 1825, Rev. Elijah Spear, and d. in Pomfret, Vt., 27 Dec., 1863. Elder Spear was, at the time of his death, serving his fiftieth year as a minister of the Methodist church, and forty-first year as an elder.

4. OLIVE, dau. of Noah (2), was b. 7 Nov., 1759; m. 3 Feb., 1789. Daniel Hazen; d. 19 April, 1845, in Hartford, Vt., æ. 85. She was well versed in physic and the care of the sick, and was often called upon to attend persons living at a distance. She was a wonderfully brave woman, as an incident will show. She received an urgent call one dark night following a storm. The invalid was five miles away across White river, which was swollen, deep and swift; there was no means of crossing except to ford it. Nothing daunted, she ordered her favorite horse, and being tied to his back, the horse swam the river and carried her safely to her sick friend. Their children: *a son*, b. 5 Feb. 1790. *Jasper*, b. 2 Dec., 1790; d. in his ninetieth year. *Laura*, b. 15 April, 1793; m. Philo Sprague; d. 26 March, 1877. *Daniel*, b. 5 June, 1795; d. 24 Oct., 1874, æ. 80. *Noah B.*, b. 5 Aug., 1797.

5. POLLY, dau. of Noah (2), b. 4 June, 1773; m. 11 Oct., 1792. Harvey Gibbs; d. 3 Feb. 1843. He was b. 14 June, 1765; d. 11 Feb. 1845. Children: *Lucy*, b. 26 Aug. 1793; d. unm. 20 Feb., 1848. *Julia*, b. 6 Apr., 1795; m. Alvan Hazen, 31 Oct., 1818. He was b. 28 Aug., 1792; d. 12 Aug., 1873, æ. 81. She d. Jan. 25, 1887. *Mabel*, b. 9 Jan. 1799; d. unm. 27 March, 1878, æ. 78. *Harvey*, b. 30 Jan., 1801; m. 15 June, 1837, Almira Babcock; she d. 5 Aug. 1851; he m. 2nd, Mrs. Lucy Washburn; he d. 25 Nov. 1884, in St. Johnsbury, Vt. *Philemon*, b. 27 June, 1803; d. unm. 1 Jan., 1844. *Warren*, b. July 30, 1805; m. 1st. Catherine M. Taft, 29 Nov., 1849; she d. 26 April, 1864, æ. 45; he m. 2nd, Louisa Staples; he d. 18 Feb., 1883. *Daniel*, b. 12 Nov., 1807; Congregational minister; d. in Hartford, Conn., 27 Apr., 1881, æ. 73. *Polly*, b. 12 Feb., 1810; m. 11 Sept., 1838, Wm. Newton; he d. 5 Sept. 1862; she m. 2nd, 2 Dec., 1869, Loren. B. Dudley; she d. 3 Apr., 1885, æ. 75. *Lucius H.*, b. 15 Mch., 1817 (twin); m. 1st, Belinda Boylston; 2nd, Mrs. Mary Frye; res. Brooklyn, N. Y. *Julius B.*, b. 15 Mch., 1817 (twin); m. twice; resided in Princeton, Minn.

6. DANIEL, son of Noah (2), b. 18 May, 1779; m. Judith ———; d. 29 Sept., 1823. Mrs. Judith subsequently joined the Shakers, taking her five children with her.

7. LUMAN, son of Noah (2), b. 27 July, 1783; m. in 1804, Ruth Ann, dau. of Jeremiah Ingraham, of Washington, Ct., and d. 1 June. 1832; she m. 2nd, Roger Caldwell, and d. Mar. 1869, æ. 85. Mr. Bartholomew was a successful farmer, living in Hartford, Vt., until Oct., 1819, when he removed to Wayne, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where he died. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters.

8. SHELDON, son of Luther (3), b. 23 Sept. 1787; m. Anna Chapman, 28 Aug., 1811; d. 28 Aug., 1868, æ. 80; she was b. 28 Aug., 1793; d. 4 Sept. 1867, æ. 74; Capt. Bartholomew was drafted in the war of 1812, but after a month's service he hired a substitute and returned home to see his new-born son for the first time. He was a farmer in Hartford; held various town offices, and was for several years captain of a military company. Children:—*John W.*, b. 23 June, 1812; when twenty-one, moved to N. Y. and m; in 1841, removed to Niles, Mich.,

where he buried his wife and two only children; he was drowned in the Mississippi river, 5 July, 1845. *Simon H.*, b. 22 Feb., 1814; d. 25 Aug., 1842. *Ezra W.*, b. 18 Aug., 1816; m. 3 Dec., 1843; d. 9 Dec., 1864. *Arvin S.*, b. 16 Nov., 1822; resides in Plainfield, N. H. *Jefferson F.*, b. 27 Sept., 1828; resides in Tombstone, Arizona. *Laura A.*, b. 10 Aug., 1832; m. 27 Dec. 1852, Harrison M. Cutting, b. in Hanover, N. H., 15 Feb., 1829; d. in Boston, 9 Mar. 1887. She d. in Hartford, 5 Oct., 1887. Children:—*Clara A.*, b. 29 June, 1854; m. Daniel C. Badger. *Fannie M.*, b. 16 Dec., 1859; res. in Boston, unm. *Josiah S.*, b. 18 Sept., 1861; m. Aug., 1884, Theresa Glosson. *Elvira*, b. 5 Oct., 1863; m. 30 Apr. 1883, Morris L. Darling.

9. LUTHER JR., son of Luther (3), b. in Litchfield, Ct., 25 Aug., 1789; m. 22 July, 1815, Fannie Fox, of Hartford, Vt., and d. 28 May, 1880. She was b. 17 July, 1799; d. 21 Aug., 1881. He was a farmer in Barnard, Vt. Children:—*Mary A.*, b. 17 Oct., 1816; m. Aug., 1839, Arthur Hathaway, and d. in Charlestown, Mass., 24 Sept., 1860; he has been chief of the private watch in Boston for over 30 years, ch. 6. *Amanda L.*, b. 23 Jan., 1819; m. 3 June, 1838, Joseph E. Davis, b. 27 Nov., 1805; a farmer in E. Barnard, Vt., ch. 7. *Lucy M.*, b. 3 May, 1821; m. June, 1840, Lucian Howitt; d. Apr., 1880, ch. 6. *Caroline A.*, b. 12 May, 1823; m. 9 Mch. 1848, Rev. Jeremiah W. Bemis, pastor of the M. E. church, ch. 4. *Eleazer*, b. 9 Dec., 1825; crippled for life in U. S. military service; resides on the old homestead in E. Barnard, Vt. *George W.*, resides in Eureka, Nev., where his wife d. in 1881. *Miranda D.*, b. Nov., 1828; m. Marcus (her cousin.) (See Noah Bartholomew.) *Persis A.*, m. 1st, Alvin Russ; 2nd James H. Page, a merchant in Boston.

10. AMOS FARNHAM, son of Luther (3), b. in Hartford 1 Jan., 1796; m. 16 Sept., 1822, Martha Dutton, b. 10 June, 1801, and d. Dec. 30, 1827; he m. 2nd, 24 May, 1829, Delaney Sargent, b. 26 Dec., 1804; d. 24 Jan. 1859; he d. 12 Oct., 1871; Children:—*Rhoda F.*, b. 14 June, 1823; m. 7 Jan. 1847, Melvin Wing, who d. 11 Sept., 1854; she m. 2nd in Montpelier, Vt., Rev. W. J. Kidder, who joined the M. E. Conference in 1831, and presiding Elder of the Montpelier district for four years. Children:—Henry M., b. 9 Feb., 1851; d. 24 Nov., 1852. Melvin D., b. 9 Feb., 1854; d. 29 May, 1854. *Martha Delaney*, b. 21 Feb., 1838; m. 3. Oct., 1854, Rev. G. H. Tracy, who was lost at sea, 16 May, 1856; ch. 3, one only of whom survives, viz.: Martha R., m. Charles Owles of Boston. *Harvey Chase*, b. 19 Feb., 1836; m. 28 June, 1856, Rosetta S. Harrington; d. 6 July, 1880, in Keene, N. H.; ch.: (a) William; (b) Charles.

11. NOAH, son of Luther (3), b. in Hartford, 26 Sept., 1800; m. 1826, Mary [dau. of Thomas and Rebecca (Swift) Freeman, of Barnard, Vt.]; b. 2 June, 1802; d. 19 Mch., 1871; she lives with her son Marcus. Mr. Bartholomew was an enterprising farmer, a devoted member and liberal supporter of the M. E. church in Hartford, and a good citizen. Children:—*Marcus F.*, b. 25 Aug., 1830; m. Feb. 26, 1856, his cousin, Miranda D. Bartholomew; he lives on the old homestead in Hartford, and is a worthy member of the Congregational church in Hartford village. Children: Walter M., b. 26 May, 1858; lives in St. Louis, Mo.; Ernest J., b. 15 Sept., 1854; lives in St. Paul, Minn. Albert Vinton, b. 25 June, 1861; Benjamin Hoit, b. 28 July, 1867. The last two live in Hartford, on the homestead with their father. *Geo. K.*, b. 4 July, 1835. (See D. C. Alumni.)

THE BUGBEE FAMILY.

The written history concerning the Bugbee family, like that of too many families, is meagre, and, to the genealogist, very unsatisfactory. In the cemetery on the south side of White river, at White River Junction, adjacent to the Catholic cemetery, there are five headstones bearing respectively the following inscriptions, viz:

1. NATHANIEL BUGBEE, d. July 23, 1808, æ. 96; MRS. SARAH BUGBEE, wife of Nathaniel Bugbee, d. March 18, 1815, æ. 93. BENJAMIN BUGBEE, d. Apr. 8, 1820 æ. 60. MRS. PATTEE BUGBEE, wife of Olvard Bugbee, d. 1830, æ. 48. OLVARD BUGBEE, d. Aug. 28, 1864, æ. 89. Benjamin was son of Nathaniel and Sarah Bugbee, and brother of Jonathan 1st, who came from Summers, Tolland county, Conn., to Hartford about the year 1800. Olvard was a grandson of Nathaniel.

2. JONATHAN, son of Nathaniel (1) and Sarah Bugbee, b. in Ashford, Conn., May 19, 1765; m. about 1784, Esther Colton, b. Sept. 9, 1765; d. Mar. 4, 1793. He m. 2d, Betsy Colton, sister of his first wife, b. Jan. 8, 1768; d. Nov. 17, 1835. He m. 3d, Mar. 10, 1836, Mrs. Mabel (Colton) Guild, a sister of his two former wives. He d. Apr. 22, 1849; she d. Apr. 15, 1860. The children by the first wife were: *Amos*, b. Nov. 5, 1785; *Esther*, b. Jan. 28, 1788; m. Aug. 11, 1815, Lyman Haze. *Betsey*, b. Apr. 18, 1790. Children of second wife: *Jonathan 2d*, b. Jan. 26, 1795; *Horace*, b. Feb. 1, 1797; *Martin*, b. Aug. 14, 1802; *Orrin*, b. Aug. 29, 1807; *Theodore*, b. June 3, 1810.

3. BETSY, dau. of Jonathan (2) b. April 18, 1790, m. June 16, 1812, Abijah Taft, b. in Mendon, Mass., Dec. 7, 1786, (Son of Artemus Taft.) He d. Aug. 22, 1754; Betsy his wife d. April 6, 1871. Their children were: *Asaph*, b. Nov. 2; 1812; lives in W. R. Junction, unm.; *Josiah*, b. July 16, 1815, d. Jan. 2, 1816, *Horace*, b. Jan. 30, 1817, d. May 21, 1858, unm; *Victor, F.* b. Jan. 2, 1819, d. Dec. 14, 1876. unm.; *Catherine, M.*, b. April 10, 1831, m. Nov. 29, 1849, Warren Gibbs, d. April 26, 1864; *Elizabeth A.*, b. Feb. 15, 1823, d. June 3, 1874, unm.; *Artemus O.* b. May 26, 1826, m. April 3, 1878, Ellen Nason; *Theodore G.* b. Sept. 15, 1830, d. April 25, 1862, unm.; *Clementine M.*, b. Mar. 23, 1833, m. July 6, 1850, Geo. L. Tarbell; *Sarah J.*, b. Aug. 3, 1833; lives unm. with her brother, Asaph.

4. JONATHAN 2d, son of Jonathan (2) b. Jan. 26, 1795, m. May 31, 1821, Cynthia Pease, b. May 27, 1799, (dau. of Levi and Lucy Pease.) He d. Oct. 4, 1851. His wife d. Feb. 4, 1868. They had *Cyathia*, b. Feb. 11, 1822, m. Mar. 18, 1850, Geo. W. Tilden. b. June 20, 1819, [Son of Josiah and Susannah (Clark) Tilden.] *George, P.*, b. Oct. 18, 1823; *Amos*, b. Oct. 1, 1825, m. April 27, 1859. Susan L. Disbrow; he d. March 18, 1863; she d. Dec. 24, 1864; *Jonathan 3d*, b. Nov. 20, 1827; *Emeline*, b. Sept. 29, 1829; *Clara*, b. Aug. 19, 1834, m. June 30, 1879, James Steele; he d. Aug., 1880. No further information can be gained concerning the children of Jonathan 2d.

5. GEORGE P., son of Jonathan (4) b. Oct. 18, 1823, m. 1st, Ellen H. Sturtevant, b. June 12, 1825, (dau. of Foster and Mary (Willard) Sturtevant, of Hartford.) She d. Oct. 11, 1873. He m. 2d, June 1, 1874, Mary A. Platt, b. Dec. 29, 1828, (dau. of James H. and Sophia (Russell) Platt.) His children by first wife were:

Ellen, b. Aug. 3, 1848, d. Feb. 4, 1865; *Mary S.*, b. Sept. 24, 1849, d. May 18, 1869; *Albert G.*, b. March 17, 1851, m. June 1, 1875, Sarah M. Clark, b. Dec. 25, 1853, (dau. Zerah B. and Jenette (Pinney) Clark.) She d. Dec. 3, 1877. He m. 2d, March 10, 1881, Sarah A. Eddy, (dau. of Charles A. and Sarah C. (Bacon) Eddy, of Erving, Mass.) Had one child, *Mary S.*, b. Feb. 9, 1884. *Willis T.*, b. Jan. 26, 1853, d. March 12, 1853; *Frank J.*, b. Sept. 29, 1855, d. March 24, 1856; *Edward*, b. Oct. 30, 1859, d. Feb. 22, 1865; *Amos*, b. Aug. 7, 1864, d. Oct. 11, 1865; *Ernest F.*, b. Jan. 4, 1867. No children by last marriage.

6. JONATHAN, 3d, son of Jonathan (4) b. Nov. 20, 1827, m. 1st, Jan. 1, 1855, Helen M. Morse, b. Oct. 10, 1836, (dau. of John and Harriet (Scott) Morse.) She d. Feb. 24, 1860. He m. 2d, June 24, 1863, Ellen A. Lewis, b. Nov. 30, 1837, (dau. of George G. and Addie (Larabee) Lewis.) By his first wife he had *Amos*, b. Oct. 12, 1855, d. July 18, 1862; *Willis D.*, b. Dec. 21, 1857, d. July 4, 1862; *Eugene M.*, b. Dec. 14, 1859, m. June 22, 1886, Hattie M. Clark, b. Feb. 20, 1865, (dau. of Kelso B. and Lucy M. (Nichols) Clark); they have one child, *Helen E.*, b. Aug. 21, 1887. Children by second wife: *Frank L.*, b. Feb. 17, 1865; *Edmund J.*, b. Dec. 2, 1866; *Charles L.*, b. Dec. 27, 1867, m. Dec. 25, 1888, Lizzie H. Simonds; *Adeline C.*, b. Jan. 31, 1869, d. Aug. 22, 1869; *Marion L.*, b. Sept. 2, 1871; *Arthur G.*, b. April 17, 1873; *Louis S.*, b. Aug. 26, 1875; *Isabel K.*, b. July 19, 1877; *Helen J.*, b. March 3, 1880.

7. EMELINE, dau. of Jonathan (4) b. Sept. 29, 1829, m. Sept. 14, 1850, Charles B. Stone, b. Feb. 22, 1822, (son of Enos and Rachel (Blake) Stone). They had *Frances E.*, b. April 28, 1851, m. Dec. 23, 1873, Charles H. Dimmick of Randolph, Vt. They had one child, *Grace*, b. Dec. 26, 1874. Mr. Dimmick d. Aug. 3, 1874. His widow m. 2d, Oct. 18, 1876, Albert T. Pike. They have had one child, *Mildred, F.*, b. Sept. 11, 1882; *Charles B. Jr.*, b. Nov. 17, 1852, m. March 1884, Ella Gile. They have three children; *Ella E.*, b. Nov. 11, 1854, m. Apr. 29, 1874, Charles H. West, (son of Caleb and Laura E. (Pratt) West), b. 1852; a farmer in Hartford; he d. Sept. 23, 1886, leaving one child; *George C.*, b. Feb. 3, 1878. His widow resides in Olcott Village (in Hartford, Vt.)

THE DELANO FAMILY.

According to tradition, the emigrant ancestors of the Delano family in this country were Huguenots, who were expelled from France prior to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and took refuge in England about 1570; further, that Jonathan Delano, the grandson of one of the refugees, and the emigrant ancestor of this family, when 16 years of age, sat on the walls of London and witnessed the entry of Cromwell and his army into that city a few weeks after the memorable battle of Naseby, June 14, 1646. Afterwards coming to America, Jonathan settled in Windham County, Ct. Of his descendants in the fourth generation, was Jonathan Delano, who emigrated from Connecticut to Hartford, Vt., about 1793.

After his arrival in Hartford, Jonathan bought, June 13, 1793, the home farm of Rowland Powell, Jr., which comprised the farms now owned and occupied by Frederick A. Huse, and his next door neighbor, George H. Savage, who reside on the White River turnpike, about three miles west of Hartford village. Jonathan Delano was born in 1732. He married Anna Ladd, born in 1734, by whom he

had five sons and four daughters, all born in Tolland, Ct. Three of his sons, Jabez, Jonathan and Philip, were soldiers in the Revolutionary army. Jabez died in the army. Philip was a captain in the war of 1812. Zebulon and Hibbard, the other sons, came to Hartford with their father in 1793. His daughters, Anna, Esther, Chloe and Margaret, married respectively men named Moxley, Wright, Ingals and Webster. Jonathan, parent, died Sept. 28, 1811; Anna, his wife, died Feb. 11, 1816.

Shortly before his death, Jonathan Delano conveyed his home farm to his son, Zebulon. From the family Bible of Zebulon Delano, I transcribe the following crudely kept record of his family. The date of his marriage is not given:

ZEBULON DELANO, b. Feb. 19, 1767.

LUSINA POWELL, b. July 7, 1772.

Children.

CLARISSA, b. July 9, 1791.

ZEBULON W., b. May 6, 1797.

JAMES H., b. July 18, 1793.

PROSPER P., b. June 10, 1799.

ZEBULON JR., b. Dec. 9, 1795.

JOSHUA R., b. Sept. 12, 1807.

ROXALENA POWELL, daughter of Stephen and Lusania Powell, b. Aug. 3, 1799, in Sheldon, Vt., wife of James H. Delano. Lusina, daughter of James H. and Roxalena Delano, b. Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1818.

MARIA DOOLITTLE, b. Feb. 6, 1805, Johnson Delano's wife, married by Rev. Mr. Bascomb of Sharon Vt.

Z. WOOSTER DELANO and Mercy Savage, m. Oct. 3, 1820. He d. 1860, June 26. Prosper P. Delano and Ann Weld, m. by Rev. Austin Hazen, March 1, 1824. George Delano, son of Prosper P. and Ann Delano, b. Feb. 7, 1825. *Louisa*, daughter of Z. W. and Mercy Delano, b. Sept. 23, 1821, m. Harrison Alexander. *Abigail*, b. Dec. 4, 1823. *Emily C.*, b. June 4, 1826; d. May 5, 1847. *Sarepta C.*, b. Sept. 2, 1828; d. Sept. 23, 1843.

DEATHS.

ZEBULON DELANO, JR., d. Feb. 29, 1796, 11 weeks old; LUSINA, wife of Zebulon, d. May 3, 1818, aged 45 years 10 mos; WIDOW ABIGAIL ALLEN, d. July 10, 1831, in 59th year of her age; WIDOW POLLY MARSH, d. April 26, 1851; CLARISSA Delano) Tracy, wife of John, d. Aug. 9, 1837.

MARRIAGES.

At Stowe, Vt., Oct. 10, 1831, Zebulon Delano to Widow Dodge.

The foregoing record was evidently written by Zebulon Delano. The dates of his first, second and third marriages are not recorded in the family Bible. His first wife was probably the daughter of Rowland Powell, Jr. He married 2nd, Nov. 26, 1818, Widow Polly Marsh, relict of Abraham Marsh, with whom he lived but a short time—(the cause of their separation is not divulged). He married 3rd, Widow Abigail Allen. After her death he married Widow Mary Dodge. He was for many years the overseer of the poor, and also a justice of the peace. On the 12th of Feb., 1847, he sold his home farm to his son, Z. W. Delano, who lived upon it until his death, June 26, 1860. Zebulon, parent, d. Feb. 24, 1850.

ZEBULON W. DELANO, m. Mercy, daughter of Francis W. and Abigail (Hazen) Savage; she d. Jan., 1889—(See Savage family). Abigail, daughter of Z. W. Delano, b. Dec. 4, 1823; m. 1st, Samuel G. Steele, of Sharon, Vt., Feb. 5, 1845; she m. 2nd, April 1, 1874, Dea. G. S. Nott, of Sharon, Vt.

CLARISSA, daughter of Zebulon and Lusina Delano, m. John Tracy. (See Tracy family). Mrs. Mercy Delano, the mother. d. Jan. 25. 1889.

HIBBARD DELANO, son of Jonathan and Anna (Ladd) Delano, b. in 1776, m. in Hartford, Vt., Jan., 1797, Anna Wright: d. Feb. 28, 1863. Their children were: *Sylvester*, b. in Hartford, October 24, 1797; *Hibbard*, b. 1805, lives in Keokuk, Iowa; *George*, *Dorothy*, *Joel* and *Sophia*.

SYLVESTER DELANO, b. 1797; m. Dec. 6, 1827, in Richford, Vt., Parthena Blaisdell, by whom he had ten children, viz: *George* and *Joel A.*, b. in Richford; *Melvin* and *Mary*, b. in Erie Co., N. Y.; *Stephen*, *Haunah*, *Charles*, *Dennis*, *David* and *Josiah*, b. in Mt. Auburn, Shelby Co., Ind.; all dead but *Joel A.* and *Dennis*, who live in Grove, Newaygo Co., Mich. I am indebted to Joel A. for valuable facts concerning the Delano family.

THE DUTTON FAMILY.

The Duttons in America are of Saxon nativity. The ancient family of Duttons assumed their surname from the place of their residence—*Duntune*—now contracted to Dutton, a township lying about five miles east of Frodsham, on the river Wever, in Cheshire. The Duttons in Vermont are descendants of the Duttons who emigrated to New England about 1630, many of whose descendants settled in Connecticut. The Duttons in Hartford are lineal descendants of Thos. Dutton of Wallingford, Ct.

1. THOMAS DUTTON, of Wallingford, Ct., was b. March 1, 1707; was m. May 6, 1799, to Abigail Merriam, b. 1708, died April 6, 1799, in Wallingford; he d. in Royalton, Vt., in 1802. Their children were: *John*, b. Feb. 6, 1730, d. 1842; *Abigail*, b. July 8, 1732; *Thomas*, b. Jan. 31, 1735, m. Mar. 1756, Anna Rice, d. Jan. 29, 1806; *Samuel*, b. Feb. 3, 1737; *Lois*, b. Nov. 8, 1738, m. Dec. 17, 1759, a Mosely, and settled in Poultney, Vt.; *Matthew*, b. Nov. 11, 1740, d. young; *John*, b. April 14, 1743; *Amasa*, b. July 31, 1745; *Nathaniel*, b. June 5, 1747; *Phebe*, b. Oct. 11, 1749, d. 1825; *Asahel*, b. Feb. 2, 1753; *Asenath*.

2. SAMUEL, son of Thomas (1), b. in Washington, Ct.; m. Dec. 6, 1754, Joanna Root, b. Jan. 1, 1737, d. in Woodstock, Vt., 1772; he m. 2d, Oct. 7, 1772, Rachel Benedict, b. April 14, 1751, d. in Hartford, July 21, 1828; he d. in Hartford, Feb. 22, 1813. Mr. Dutton moved from Woodbury, Ct., to Woodstock, Vt., in 1778, and there bought the home farm of Abraham Powers, which he occupied until 1796, when he removed to Royalton, Vt., where his brother Amasa had already settled. Mr. Dutton was a carpenter and house-joiner by trade. While in Woodstock he carried on farming, and was quite prominent in town affairs. March 28, 1782, he was chosen to be a deacon of the First Congregational church, then called "Mr. Hutchinson's Church." On the 6th of April, 1802, Mr. Dutton bought a 100-acre lot of land in Hartford, of Elias Lawrence, and moved into this town prior to April, 1803. A portion of the land he then bought is now occupied by David D. Hazen. Mr. Dutton died in Hartford, July 21, 1828. His children by his first wife (all born in Connecticut) were: *Olive*, b. Aug. 17, 1761, m. about

¹ Columbus Delano, of Mt. Vernon, O., who was Secretary of the Interior in Grant's Cabinet, was born in Cambridge, Vt. Milton Delano, M. C. 16th Dist. of N. Y., was also born in Cambridge, Vt. Both are, doubtless, lineal descendants of Jonathan Delano, the emigrant ancestor.

1780, Seth Fuller of Hartford, d. Aug. 17, 1828; *Abigail*, b. Aug. 30, 1763, m. June 7, 1779, Thomas Hazen 4, (See Hazen family); *Lois*, b. Aug. 18, 1765, d. Jan. 7, 1772; *David*, b. Aug. 17, 1767, d. Feb. 26, 1813; *Joanna*, b. 1769, (further history not recorded); *Samuel*, b. June 1, 1771. The children by his second wife were: *Daniel Benedict*, b. Aug. 22, 1773; *Thaddeus*, b. Nov. 3, 1775, d. Feb. 18, 1813; Hannah his wife, d. Feb. 24, 1813, aged 37; *Matthew*, b. April 5, 1778; *Esther*, b. July 24, 1770, m. Oct. 9, 1814, Joseph Savage, b. Oct. 15, 1780, (son of Lt. Seth and Rhoda (Bacon) Savage), d. March 14, 1857; *Rachel*, b. Oct. 17, 1782, d. Sept. 30, 1783; *Rachel*, b. June 30, 1784, d. June 3, 1795; *Reuben*, b. July 24, 1786, d. Sept. 28, 1815; *Asa*, b. Dec. 22, 1789, d. Oct. 29, 1790; *Chloe*, b. Sept. 29, 1793, d. same day.

3. SAMUEL, son of Samuel (2), b. 1771, m. 1st Olive Thomas, b. Oct. 6, 1781; she d. Dec. 1, 1809, leaving no children; he m. 2d, Mary M. Ricker, b. Aug. 6, 1788. Mr. Dutton was a shoemaker by trade, but after settling in West Hartford about 1833, he engaged in the tanning business for a short time. In 1834 he relinquished this business, sold out to his son Noah, and resumed shoemaking. About 1834, he became infatuated with the Thompsonian system of medicine, and essayed the practice of it for some time, but this lobelia sweating process, pursued by our shoemaker, made such lively work for the undertaker and the sexton, that the self-constituted doctor found it expedient to abandon that avocation. "Let the shoemaker stick to his last!" Mr. Dutton moved to Waterbury, Vt., thence to the west in 1849, but returned to Vermont to the home of his son Thomas in Hyde Park Vt., where he died. He had eighteen children—of these three only lived in Hartford, viz: *Harper*, who m. Sept. 29, 1829, his cousin Daphne, b. Nov. 1, 1807, (daughter of Silas and Hepzibah (Black) Dutton), she d. childless, March 1, 1832; *Noah*, b. July 10, 1812, m. Feb. 13, 1837, Nancy, dau. of David Wilson, she d. in West Hartford, May 31, 1844; later he went west; *Lucy Ann*, b. Aug. 13, 1818, m. Oct. 8, 1839, Enos, son of Truman and Eunice (Smith) Newton, b. May 14, 1817, he d. May 11, 1888, in Terra Haute, Indiana, where his wife now resides.

4. DANIEL BENEDICT, son of Samuel (2), b. 1773, m. Dec. 5, 1796, Lorana Smith, b. Feb. 15, 1779, (dau. of Sylvanus and Dina (Fisk) Smith); he d. Sept. 1, 1849, in Norwich, Vt.; she d. in Norwich, Sept. 15, 1857. Their children were: *Matthew*, b. July 16, 1798, d. Nov. 17, 1820; *Marvin*, b. Nov. 30, 1799, m. 1st, April 5, 1826, Ruhana Barrows, 2nd, June 10, 1830, Eunice Hazen, b. Jan. 10, 1799, (dau. of Philemon and Eunice (Marsh) Hazen of Hartford), he d. April 11, 1872; *Rachel*, b. Oct. 7, 1801, m. Dec. 5, 1822, Moses Thompson, died July 21, 1861; *Louisa*, b. May 12, 1802, d. Sept. 6, 1820; *Aaron*, b. Aug. 4, 1804, m. Phebe Tracy; *Samuel*, b. Sept. 6, 1806, m. Nancy Smith; *Olive*, b. April 8, 1808, m. Dec. 31, 1838, a King, d. Jan., 1877; *Norman*, b. Feb. 14, 1810, m. widow of his brother Samuel; *Esther*, b. Jan. 15, 1812, m. Jan. 31, 1837, Morgan L. Crosby, d. March 27, 1878; *Thaddeus*, b. Nov. 23, 1814, m. March 31, 1840, Emily Sprague, b. Dec. 13, 1813, (dau. of Philo and Laura (Hazen) Sprague), he d. Dec. 19, 1874, she d. Aug. 2, 1878, children three; *Daniel B. Jr.*, b. Aug. 30, 1816, m. Cornelia Howland; *John*, known as Dea. John, b. Aug. 23, 1818, m. Harriet Lord; *Louisa A.*, b. Feb. 8, 1820, d. Oct. 31, 1851.

5. JOHN, son of Thomas (1), known as Dea. John Dutton, m. April 22, 1765, Martha Savage, b. June 18, 1746, (dau. of Thomas and Martha (Whitmore) Savage) a farmer in Hartford, Vt. Martha d. Oct. 18, 1786, and he m. 2d, 1788, Susannah Goodwin, she d. without issue, July 6, 1821, aged 69; he d. Oct. 28, 1767. Children by Martha were: *Mary*, b. April 1, 1766, d. Oct. 28, 1767; *Asahel*, b. March 8, 1768; *John F.*, b. Feb. 2, 1770, d. July 2, 1774. *Gideon*, b. Aug. 2, 1772, d. July, 1826; *David*, b. Oct. 11, 1774; *John*, b. Nov. 29, 1776; *Mary*, b. Sept. 26, 1778, m. May 2, 1800, Dr. James Tracy, 2d, b. Aug. 11, 1777, (son of James and Phebe (Richards) Tracy), he d. Jan. 4, 1833; she d. Aug. 22, 1852; *Silas*, b. Feb. 13, 1781; *Martha*, b. Sept. 26, 1784, d. Oct. 4, 1784.

6. ASAHEL, son of John (5), b. 1768, m. Feb. 13, 1792, Naomi Tracy, b. Aug. 7, 1765, (dau. of James and Phebe (Richards) Tracy), a farmer in Hartford, Vt. He d. Jan. 2, 1832; she d. Dec. 23, 1843. Their children were: *Asahel*, b. March 22, 1793, d. next day; *Rizpah*, b. May 12, 1794, m. Jan. 6, 1822, Samuel Whitney, Ch. 1; *Thomas Tracy*, b. Dec. 19, 1795; *Luna*, b. May 22, 1798, d. unnm. Oct. 6, 1863; *Elias C.*, b. May 16, 1801.

7. THOMAS TRACY, son of Asahel (6), b. 1795, m. March 24, 1817, Sarepta Latham, (dau. of Isaac and Jemima (Poor) Latham.) He d. Feb. 1, 1874, she d. May 31, 1844. Their children were: *Louise*, b. March 28, 1818, m. Dec. 11, 1849, Hezekiah Pike, b. April 8, 1805 (son of Nathan and Hannah (Ensworth) Pike.) He d. Feb. 2, 1871; she lives with Albert Pike in Hartford; *Reuben*, b. July 24, 1820, m. Oct. 5, 1846, Sarah Jane Campbell; had one child, Martha, who m. Alfred Manchester, of Norwich, Vt.; *Martha*, b. Sept. 23, 1823, m. Jan., 1843, John Newton, (son of Shelden Newton,) d. July 4, 1844; *Harriet*, b. Aug. 15, 1826, d. Oct. 11, 1843, unnm.; *Almira*, b. April 20, 1829, m. March 10, 1848, William Morse, b. Oct. 3, 1820, (son of Elijah and Susannah (Gibson) Morse.) He d. in Union Village, Vt., Oct. 12, 1835; his widow lives in that village. *Elizabeth*, b. Aug. 15, 1832, m. Oct. 25, 1853, Norman Newton, b. May 27, 1832, (son of Wm. and Emeline (Ingraham) Newton) a farmer in Hartford, Vt.; *Benjamin C.*, b. April 20, 1835, d. April, 1879, unnm.

8. ELIAS C., son of Asahel (6), b. 1801, m. Jan. 25, 1824, Sarah Bliss, b. Feb. 22, 1796, (dau. of Dea. S. C. and Sarah (Griswold) Bliss, of Glover, Vt.) He d. Oct. 18, 1861, she d. June 26, 1864. Children: *John B.*, b. Nov. 14, 1824; lives in Ballard, Cal.; *Asahel*, b. April 16, 1826, d. May 14, 1826; *David* b. April 24, 1828, m. April 19, 1834, Emeline C. Gilbert, who d. Nov. 13, 1885; *Thomas*, b. Nov. 11, 1831, m. Dec. 1, 1859, Mary Gary. She d. leaving two children; *Sarah Ann*, b. Nov. 14, 1835, m. Nov. 6, 1862, Edward L. Dutton, (see Lorenzo Dutton); *Adeline T.*, b. Aug. 9, 1839, m. June 5, 1862, David D. Hazen. (See Julius Hazen's family.)

9. DAVID, son of John (5), b. 1774, m. Oct. 7, 1802, Experience Hartshorn, b. 1776. She died Oct. 4, 1830. He m. 2d, Dec. 4, 1831, Irena West, b. 1793. She d. Dec. 19, 1867, he d. Nov. 23, 1843. Their children were: *Maria M.*, b. Oct. 12, 1805, m. June 14, 1825, Julius Hazen, (see Hazen Family); *Sophronia*, b. 1807, m. Jan. 26, 1831, Julius Hazen, (see Hazen Family); *John*, b. Dec. 15, 1803; *Sophia*, b. 1813, d. July 17, 1834; *David*, b. 1817, d. Aug. 16, 1825.

10. JOHN, son of David (9), b. Dec. 15, 1803, m. Sept. 20, 1836, Emily Hazen, b. March 24, 1813, (dau. of Amos and Phila (Brownell) Hazen), a farmer of Hart-

ford, Vt. He d. March 9, 1875. His widow lives in Hartford. Their children: *William E.*, b. July 20, 1837, m. Nov. 14, 1866, Altha E. Tracy, b. July 21, 1845, (dau. of Columbus and Mary Ann (Dutton) Tracy), a farmer in Hartford. They had 8 children. *Sophia*, b. July 22, 1840, d. Sept. 23, 1841; *Susan Alice*, b. Sept. 10, 1845, m. July 19, 1867, Noah B. Hazen, (son of Daniel and Hannah (Bliss) Hazen), a farmer in Hartford on the homestead; town Supt. of schools 1870-81; '86-7; represented the town in the legislature 1878-9; on duty in the Provost Marshall's Dept. in Virginia 1864. They have 5 children, *F. Harper*, b. Feb. 11, 1854, m. July 23, 1876, Susan Iva Rodgers, b. July 22, 1855, (dau. of Jeremiah and Mary (Compton) Rodgers), children 2.

11. JOHN, son of John (5), b. Nov. 29, 1796, (see Dart. Col. Alumni, 1801.)

12. SILAS, son of John (5), b. 1781, m. Oct. 21, 1805, Hepzibah Black, b. April 4, 1787; a farmer in Hartford. He d. March 4, 1819, she d. March 15, 1821. Their children were: *Daphne*, b. Nov. 1, 1807, m. Sept. 29, 1829, Harper Dutton, b. 1803, (son of Samuel and Olive (Thomas) Dutton.) She d. March 1, 1832; *Asahel*, b. May 19, 1809, d. July 11, 1813; *Jacob G.*, b. March 20, 1811; *Altha*, b. Oct. 7, 1813, d. Sept. 14, 1832; *Mary Ann*, b. Sept. 30, 1817.

13. JACOB G., son of Silas (12), b. 1811, m. April 5, 1838, Abigail Hazen, b. Feb. 27, 1815, (dau. of Dan and Abigail (Batchelder) Hazen), a farmer in West Hartford; a fine tenor singer and viola player; eschewed politics, but delighted in music. He d. May 6, 1866, in West Hartford. His wife d. in Newbury, Vt., at the home of her daughter Ellen, Feb. 6, 1881. They had three children: *Julia Ellen*, b. Nov. 8, 1839, m. Jan. 26, 1865, Henry W. Bailey, 2d, of Newbury, Vt. Mrs. Bailey inherited her father's musical tastes and abilities. *Jacob Carlton*, b. Feb. 2, 1850, resides in New York City; *Sarah A.*, b. Feb. 3, 1852, resides in Boston, unm.

14. MARY ANN, dau. of Silas (12), b. 1817, m. 1st, March 28, 1841, Columbus Tracy, b. Feb. 8, 1816; 2d, Deacon Julius Hazen. (See the Hazen and Tracy Family histories.)

15. AMASA, son of Thomas (1), m. Oct. 1, 1766, Sarah Parmalee, b. Nov. 25, 1748. She d. Sept. 9, 1805, leaving seven children. He m. 2d, March 10, 1806, Ruth, widow of Jeremiah Ingraham, b. 1755, d. April 15, 1826, without issue. He d. in Royalton, Vt., Sept. 30, 1831. Children: *Susannah*, b. Nov. 25, 1767, d. April 18, 1770; *Reuben*, b. Feb. 3, 1771, d. early; *Benjamin*, b. Dec. 9, 1773; *Sally*, b. Sept. 17, 1776, d. young; *Susannah*, b. Sept. 27, 1781; *Amasa* 2d, b. Nov. 21, 1783; *Thomas P.*, b. Jan. 14, 1787; *John G.*, b. Nov. 18, 1879, d. young.

16. BENJAMIN, son of Amasa (15), b. Dec. 9, 1773, m. Clarissa Thomas, b. March 15, 1771, d. Oct. 15, 1852. He d. in Brookfield, Vt., Feb. 3, 1866. Their children were, *Abial*, b. March 28, 1797; *Ira*, b. Jan. 1, 1799, and several others.

17. ABIAL T., son of Benjamin (16), b. March 28, 1797, m. Feb. 23, 1823, Dora Hazen, b. July 1, 1801, (dau. of Hezekiah and Sarah (Marsh) Hazen.) She d. in Burlingame, Kansas, the present residence of her husband. They had ten children: *Benjamin*, b. Aug. 11, 1823; *Simeon M.*, b. May 5, 1825, d. in Texas, 1848; *Julia E.*, b. Aug. 28, 1828, d. June 14, 1831; *Harvey A.*, b. Dec. 7, 1830, lost at sea in Dec., 1853; *Horace S.*, b. Sept. 27, 1833, d. in rebel prison about

Dec. 15, 1864; *Loren*, b. Dec. 20, 1835, killed in battle Sept. 1, 1861; *Edwin*, b. April 24, 1838, d. in U. S. army, Feb. 28, 1863; *Henry*, b. Oct. 10, 1840; *Alice M.*, b. May 24, 1843; *Daphne S.*, b. Jan. 9, 1847.

18. BENJAMIN, son of Abial T., (17), m. 1st March 22, 1849, Louise Howard, b. Oct. 23, 1826. She d. June 29, 1850, without issue. He m. 2d Sept. 8, 1851, Celina L. Reed, b. Oct. 2, 1827. (dau. of J. W. and Ruhama (Tenney) Reed.) Children: *William T.*, b. June 7, 1851; *Helen M.*, b. Oct. 8, 1855, d. Aug. 25, 1865; *Henry A.*, b. Sept. 9, 1857, shot himself Jan. 19, 1880; *Loren A.*, b. Oct. 19, 1864; *Charlotte*, b. Oct. 25, 1866.

19. AMASA, JR., son of Amasa (15), b. 1783. m. 1st, Nov. 14, 1805, Tamasin Ashcraft. She d. July 11, 1817. He m. 2d, Oct. 26, 1817, Altha Hazen, b. Sept. 14, 1788, (dau. of Thomas 4, and Abigail (Dutton) Hazen, of Hartford, Vt.) a farmer in Royalton, Vt. He d. April 1, 1863; she d. Sept. 14, 1877. Children by first wife were: *Harry*, b. Aug. 2, 1806, d. Sept. 23, 1806; *Carlos*, b. March 8, 1808, d. June 11, 1874; *Carlton*, b. Jan. 30, 1812; *Harry B.*, b. July 14, 1844; the last two both dead. Children by 2d wife: *Altha Louisa*, b. Jan. 5, 1819, m. Nov. 20, 1844, J. Newcomb Kinney of Cincinnati, Ohio, d. July 2, 1852; *Amasa Parmalee*, b. June 24, 1820; *David H.*, b. Jan. 12, 1822; *Tamasin*, b. Dec. 20, 1823; *Eleanor M.*, b. Nov. 2, 1827, d. Dec. 5, 1834; *Sarah R.*, b. Aug. 17, 1829; *Edward F.*, b. May 4, 1832.

20. AMASA PARMALEE, son of Amasa (19), b. in Royalton, Vt., 1820; m. Feb., 1845, Mary M. Mason, b. Nov. 15, 1818, (dau. of Stephen and Eunice (Hazen) Mason, of Hanover, N. H.) Mr. Dutton is a successful farmer in Craftsbury, Vt., one of the assistant judges of the Orleans County Court, and is a highly honored and influential citizen—one of the self-made men of the time. They have had four children: *John M.*, b. Apr. 14, 1844, graduated from Dart. Coll., 1873. B. D. Yale, 1876; m. May 18, 1876, Flora B. Maltby, of New Haven, Ct., is now (1888) preaching in Great Falls, N. H. *Eliza*, b. Oct. 18, 1849; m. Aug. 24, 1869, L. H. Thompson, of Irasburgh, Vt.; d. Mch. 24, 1881. *Henry H.*, b. June 18, 1854; m. Feb. 22, 1876, Jennie P. Lyons; has one son and two dau. *Edward A.*, b. June 19, 1864; m. Feb. 25, 1886, Catherine Anderson.

21. DAVID H., son of Amasa (19), b. 1822; m. Nov. 4, 1825, Diana M. Walbridge; b. Dec. 14, 1821; a farmer in Royalton, Vt. Their children are: *Henry W.*, b. Apr. 6, 1847; m. Mch. 17, 1880, Laura Chapin; b. Apr. 24, 1860. *Abbie C.*, b. Mch. 8, 1856; m. Oct. 23, 1883, C. M. Kidder.

22. TAMASIN, dau. of Amasa (19), b. 1823; m. Nov. 2, 1848, Samuel W. McIntosh, son of Samuel and Phebe (Wyatt) McIntosh; b. Mch. 15, 1820; a farmer in Bethel, Vt. They have two children: *Edward*, b. Dec. 15, 1851. *Carlton W.*, b. May 21, 1857.

23. SARAH, dau. of Amasa (19), b. 1829; m. May 31, 1852, R. D. Kinney; b. Aug. 30, 1828. Children: *Jonathan*, b. Apr. 29, 1853. *Abigail*, b. Jan. 3, 1857.

24. EDWARD F., son of Amasa (19), b. 1832; m. Aug. 30, 1854, Polly G. Baldwin; b. in Strafford, Vt., Oct. 7, 1833 (dau. of Dr. Eleazer and Polly (Ladd) Spaulding), a druggist in Barton, Vt. Altha L., their only child, b. July 3, 1855; m. Sept. 9, 1874, Horace C. Pierce, of Boston, Mass.

25. NATHANIEL, son of Thomas (1), m. about 1770, Sarah Hazen, b. about 1749 (dau. of Joseph Hazen, of Grand Isle, Vt); a farmer in Hartford, Vt.; d. Aug.

22, 1823; she d. Mch. 14, 1825, æ. 75. Their children were: *Clarissa*, b. Jan. 28, 1770; m. May 7, 1831, Philip Sprague (see Sprague Family). *Mary*, b. Jan. 26, 1773. *Elijah*, b. 1766. *Nathaniel*, b. Sept. 28, 1779. *Sarah*, b. May 30, 1787; d. Dec. 5, 1870, unm. *Susan*, b. Aug. 24, 1791.

26. *MARY*, dau. of Nathaniel (25), b. 1790; m. Jan. 25, 1790, Abraham Marsh; he d. Jan. 25, 1790; she m. 2nd, Nov. 56, 1818, Zebulon Delano (son of Jonathan Delano, of Hartford), with whom she lived but a short time; she d. Apr. 26, 1851. Her children by Mr. Marsh were: *Lora*, b. Jan. 6, 1791; m. Timothy Percival, had nine children. *Sarah M.*, b. Nov. 1, 1792; m. Alvah Sabin, without issue. *Lyman*, b. Mch. 3, 1795; d. in early manhood, unm. *Mary*, b. Aug. 7, 1797; m. Francis Morrill, had one child. *Hammon*, b. Jan. 2, 1801; m. Catherine Eldridge, had four children. *Abram*, b. June 15, 1802; m. 1st, Rhoda Short, by whom he had two sons: 2nd *Mary Cooley*. *Alice Ann*, b. June 25, 1805, lives in Norwich, Vt., with Carlton D. Nott. *Levi H.*, b. Jan. 7, 1808; m. 1st, Mch. 13, 1842, Edith Cooper; 2nd, Edith Hall; he had by his first wife two children, of these one is dead, the other is Mrs. Ellen L. Clapp, of Burlington, Vt. By his second wife he had six children. None of Abraham Marsh's family are living, excepting *Alice Ann*, and Catherine, widow of Hammon.

27. *ELIJAH*, son of Nathaniel (25), b. 1766; m. Susan Hoar, b. May 12, 1784 (dau. of Samuel and Rebecca (Dutton) Hoar, a farmer in Norwich, Vt. He d. June 11, 1838; she d. Jan. 27, 1844. Their children were: *Alonzo*, b. Jan. 8, 1803. *Lorenzo*, b. Nov. 4, 1803. *Clarinda*, b. 1806. *Emeline*, b. Jan. 11, 1808. *Azro*, b. Apr. 13, 1810. *Sarah Cornelia*, b. Apr. 2, 1812. (See Gillett Family.) *Almira*, b. Feb. 19, 1816; m. July 29, 1839, Israel P. Dana, b. May 27, 1809. He d. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 27, 1875; she lives in St. Johnsbury. *Laura A.*, b. June 20, 1818; d. July 27, 1845, unm. *Susan A.*, b. Dec. 20, 1822, lives in St. Johnsbury, Vt., unm. *Mary Jane*, b. Nov. 4, 1826. *William E.*, b. Mch. 15, 1830; d. July, 31, 1850, in Danville, Vt.

ALONZO, son of Elijah (27), b. Jan. 8, 1803; m. Jan. 15, 1832, Mary Ann Bliss, b. Sept. 24, 1811 (dau. of Ziba and Mary (Tribou) Bliss), a farmer in Norwich, Vt. He d. Sept. 8, 1870. She lives in Norwich. They had: *Martha A.*, b. Aug. 25, 1840; *Sanford A.*, b. Jan. 2, 1845.

29. *LORENZO*, son of Elijah, (15), b. Nov. 4, 1843 (nine months and twenty-six days after Alonzo was born); m. Sept. 16, 1835, Maria Gillett, b. Jan. 6, 1815 (dau. of Billa and Ruby (Marsh) Gillett, of Hartford. He d. Mch. 20, 1861; she d. Aug. 10, 1872. Their children were: *Edward L.*, b. June 25, 1836; m. Nov. 6, 1862, Sarah A. Dutton, b. Nov. 14, 1835 (dau. of Elias C. and Sarah (Bliss) Dutton). They have but one child: *Herbert L.*, b. Nov. 2, 1863. *Lewis B.*, b. Sept. 17, 1840; d. Dec. 28, 1840. *Julia M.*, b. June 7, 1842; m. Nov. 20, 1872, James A. Thompson; she d. Jan. 19, 1886.

30. *CLARINDA*, dau. of Elijah (27), b. 1806; m. Apr. 3, 1834, George P. Sanborn of Strafford, Vt., b. Apr. 7, 1810; she d. Mch. 14, 1835. He m. 2nd, June, 7, 1837, Emeline S. Baker, b. Nov. 21, 1813; she d. Aug. 14, 1871. He d. Oct. 14, 1872. Child by first wife: *George*, b. Mch. 8, 1835. Child by second wife: *Wm. R.*, b. Apr. 17, 1842; m. Oct. 25, 1866, Nancy M. Sprague. (See Sprague Family.) Mr. Sanborn was a bridge builder by trade, and after attaining manhood, went, first, to Springfield, Mass., where he was engaged in bridge building for several

years. When the construction of the New York and New Haven R. R. was commenced, he was placed in charge of the construction of all the bridges on that road, and, after the completion of the road, he was made supervisor, which position he held for twenty-one years. After his retirement from the road, he held several positions of trust, and, at the time of his death, he was a member of the Board of Road and Bridge Commissioners of Bridgeport, Ct. (See Sprague Family.)

31. EMELINE, dau. of Elijah (27), b. 1808; m. Oct. 14, 1834, Ira Dutton, b. Jan. 1, 1801 (son of Benjamin and Clarissa (Thomas) Dutton). She d. July 26, 1840. He m. 2nd, Dec. 1840, Lydia Strong, b. Dec. 26, 1806 (dau. of Dea. Benajah Strong, of Bethel, Vt.), by whom he had two children. He d. in Brookfield, Vt., Mch. 25, 1867. Children by Emeline, his first wife: *George H.*, b. Oct. 6, 1825; d. June 5, 1826. *Charles A.*, b. Mch. 12, 1827. *Henry E.*, b. July 1, 1829; d. Apr., 1870: *Albert Ira*, b. Aug. 5, 1831; *George E.*, b. Dec. 23, 1833; d. Nov. 5, 1864. Children by Lydia, his second wife: *Laura E.*, b. June 21, 1844; m. Henry Woodward, b. May 19, 1841 (son of Benjamin and Polly P. Lacont Woodward). They have eleven children. *Ormon D.*, b. May, 21, 1848.

35. AZRO, son of Elijah (27), b. 1810; m. 1st, Dec. 5, 1843, Mary Jane Gibson, b. Mch. 25, 1819 (dau. of John Gibson of Ryegate, Vt.) She d. Nov. 9, 1856. He m. 2nd, Dec. 21, 1858, Ann M. Freeman, b. June 17, 1826 (dau. of John and Clarissa (Goff) Freeman, of Hartford, Vt.) She d. Feb. 22, 1883. Children by his first wife: *Françis G.*, b. Sept. 11, 1849. *Wm. P.*, b. Nov. 23, 1852. *Mary J.*, b. Feb. 17, 1856; m. June 16, 1887, Percy M. Dutton.

(NOTE.)—Not one of the nine children of Elijah (15) is able to tell at what time he was born or when married.—*Ed.*)

33. MARY JANE, dau. of Elijah (27), b. Nov. 4, 1826; m. June 6, 1849, John Newton, b. Oct. 13, 1818, son of Sheldon Newton. Children: *Wm. D.*, b. Aug. 31, 1850; m. Aug. 12, 1874, *Almira Louise*, b. Apr. 1, 1852. *Caroline*, b. July 8, 1856. *John L.*, b. May 25, 1862; m. Sept. 1, 1886. *Louis*, b. Mch. 31, 1871.

34. NATHANIEL, son of Nathaniel (25), b. 1779; m. 1st, Feb. 15, 1809, Sallie Ward (dau. of Josiah Ward of Middletown, Ct.) She d. Jan. 3, 1830, leaving seven children:—*Mary Hedges*, b. Jan. 5, 1809; d. Jan. 3, 1811. *Erastus B.*, b. Oct. 19, 1810. *Mary H.*, b. Aug. 16, 1812; d. Jan. 15, 1832. *Sarah W.*, b. Sept. 2, 1814; m. Oct. 29, 1834, Iverson D. Graves. *John H.*, b. Mch. 1st, 1817; d. Mch. 3, 1860, unm. *Eunice H.*, b. Dec. 1, 1818; m. Nov. 2, 1845, Thos. S. Baker. *Elizabeth*, b. May 8, 1821; d. May 27, 1823. His second wife was Eliza F. Bostwick, of Lebanon, N. Y., whom he m. Oct. 3, 1830, and had by her, *Mary E.*, b. Jan. 3, 1832; m. 1867, C D. Pace. *Harriet*, b. Sept. 17, 1833; d. Aug. 31, 1887. He m. 3rd, widow Clarissa Sterling, Feb. 3, 1848 (dau. of Wm. Sterling, of Lyme, Ct. No children. (See Dart. Coll. Alumni, 1802.)

35. SUSAN, dau. of Nathaniel (25), b. Aug. 24, 1791; m. Benjamin Hatch, Jr., of Norwich, Vt. (son of Capt. Benjamin Hatch). Their children were: *Paschal*, b. Sept. 24, 1806; m. Minerva Hazen. (See Hazen Family). *Portus*, b. Sept. 12, 1808; d. Aug. 1, 1813. *Wolcott*, b. Apr. 3, 1811; m. May 8, 1836, Mary Gillett. (See Gillett Family.) *Susan*, b. July 12, 1813; m. an Eldridge. *Louisa*, b. Mch. 21, 1816. *William*, b. Dec. 7, 1819; m. Caroline Tilden. (See Tilden

Family,) *Mary*, b. July 24, 1822. *Edward*, b. Apr. 13, 1825. *George*, b. Sept. 24, 1827. The last two went west before marrying. Benjamin, Jr., the father, d. June 30, 1865. Susan, the mother, d. 1873.

THE GILLETT FAMILY.

The following memorial is copied from the family Bible of Lieutenant Israel Gillett:—

“My grandfather, John Gillett, Jr., was taken by the Indians Sept. the 16th, 1696, and returned hom and dyed at Lebanon, Ct., in April, 1755. Connecticut. My father, Ebenezer Gillett, was born June the 5th, 1705, and dyed October the 19th, 1776, in 71 year of his age. My mother, Mary Gillett, dyed September the 4th, 1791, in her eightyeth year. I have about forty grandchildren and as many grate grandchildren—have one grate granddaughter a married woman has two children, but the summer before last they both sickened and dyed.

(Signed) ISRAEL GILLETT.”

1. JOHN GILLET, JR., above named, was a son of John Gillet, who was one of the fifty-one charter proprietors of Lebanon, Ct. John m. Jan. 3, 1700, Experience Dewey of Lebanon, Ct., by whom he had John Jr., and several other children. John Jr., b. Oct. 7, 1702, m. Dec. 20, 1726, Abigail Lee, b. Feb. 27, 1704, (dau. of Stephen Lee and Elizabeth Woodward) by whom he had *Ebenezer*, father of Lieut. Israel Gillet, and other children: he d. April, 1755.

2. EBENEZER GILLET, son of John Jr. (1), b. June 5, 1705, m. Sept. 23, 1730, Mary Ordway, b. Aug. 16, 1712, (dau. of Jacob Ordway and Rebecca Wright), he d. Oct. 19, 1776, she d. Sept. 4, 1791. He was one of the charter proprietors of Hartford, his share in the first division being lot “No. 16,” lying on Connecticut river, north of White river. After purchasing the entire right of Gideon Hebard, he gave to his son John, Dec. 23, 1767, one whole share, his original right, and on the same day he gave to his son Israel the whole right purchased of Gideon Hebard, excepting a few acres located in Quechee. Ebenezer never came to Hartford. The children of Ebenezer and Mary (Ordaway) Gillett, were: *Israel*, bap'd Sept. 17, 1738; *Rhoda* and *Ezekiel*, bap'd March 27, 1743; *John*, bap'd April 7, 1745; *Mary*, bap'd Feb. 22, 1747; *Isaac* and *Rebecca*, bap'd Sept. 17, 1749; *Ebenezer*, bap'd Sept. 29, 1751; *Jacob*, bap'd Oct. 28, 1753. Jacob was a soldier of the Revolution, was in the battle of Bunker Hill; d. of small-pox in the U. S. army, in New Jersey.

3. LIEUT. ISRAEL GILLETT, son of Ebenezer (2), b. Sept. 17, 1738, m. Jan. 8, 1761, Martha Throope, b. May 17, 1739, (dau. of Wm. and Elizabeth Throope of Lebanon, Ct.), she d. July 4, 1763; he m. 2nd, Nov. 15, 1764, Susanna Durkee¹ of Woodbury, Ct.; he d. July 8, 1829, she d. July 26, 1821. Israel Gillett moved from Lebanon, Ct., to Hartford about 1768, and first settled in the immediate vicinity of White River Falls, now Olcott, and soon became an extensive land-owner in the town. In after years he built and removed to the house now the residence of Daniel O. Gillett, where he died. He was fond of public life, and participated largely in the affairs of the town; he was one of the selectmen for three years, 1769-71; one of the Committee of Safety in 1777; took an active part in military matters, and was an energetic, public-spirited man. On the 4th of

¹ Married in Lebanon, Ct.—Rode on horseback to Hartford, bringing her infant child, Martha, in her arms, and on the horn of the side-saddle, a pail of applesauce.

June, 1771, he donated 100 acres of land to Dartmouth College. He had by his first wife: *Daniel Ordaway*, b. in Lebanon, Ct., March 23, 1762; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1787; went west and there d. in 1823. Children by second wife: *Martha*, b. in Lebanon, Ct., Sept. 21, 1765, m. Dec. 9, 1802, David Haze, d. June 17, 1833, accidentally drowned in Connecticut river while crossing from Norwich to Hanover; the horse driven by Mr. Haze became unmanageable and Mrs. Haze was thrown from the carriage into the river. *Roger*, b. in Lebanon, Ct., Aug. 6, 1767, m. Mary Marsh of Quechee, Vt., he lived and died where Reuben Loveland now lives; *Susanna*, b. Jan. 31, 1769, d. Dec. 18, 1779; *Mary*, b. July 22, 1770, m. Oct. 19, 1809, John Smith of Hanover, N. H.; *Ebenezer*, b. June 27, 1772, d. April 24, 1859; *Abel*, b. May 17, 1774, m. Keziah Thurston, he d. May 15, 1852, she d. May 7, 1852; *Israel*, b. April 7, 1776; *Rhoda*, b. April 17, 1778, d. Oct. 23, 1780; *Jacob*, b. March 9, 1780, m. April 8, 1810, Catherine Simonson, d. 1866; *Susanna R.*, b. Sept. 4, 1783, m. Aug. 17, 1841, John Smith of Hanover, N. H.

4. ISRAEL, son of Lieut. Israel (3), b. April 7, 1776, m. Mary Sanborn of Haverhill, N. H., b. May 12, 1779, a farmer in Hartford, Vt., had *Elizabeth S.*, b. Sept. 21, 1801; *Nathan*, b. Sept. 18, 1803; *Justus*, b. April 12, 1806; *Martin G.*, b. June 26, 1808; *Athela*, b. July 17, 1810; *Nancy M.*, b. Feb. 27, 1813; *John*, b. Oct. 12, 1814, d. May 3, 1839, unm.; *Mary*, b. Jan. 15, 1817; *Daniel O.*, b. March 21, 1819. Their father, Israel Gillet 2nd, d. Jan. 5, 1835; Mary, the mother, d. Feb. 29, 1856.

5. ELIZABETH, dau. of Israel 2d., (5), b. Sept. 21, 1801, m. Dec. 3, 1835, Edward P. Harris, b. Nov. 17, 1802. (son of Samuel and Ruth (Pratt) Harris); he fitted for college at Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., and at Atkinson, N. H. Academy; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1826; he was principal of the academy in Bradford, Vt., and of Chesterfield, N. H., Academy, being at the latter place in 1827-8; he studied law with Horace F. Everett, of Hartford, Vt., practiced law several years in White River Junction, Vt.; removed to Michigan in 1836; settled in Rochester village, in Avon township, Oakland county, and practiced law there until his death. He was postmaster in Rochester in President Fillmore's term; was Circuit Court commissioner for Oakland county two terms, 1859-60 and 1861-62, elected by the people; and was a delegate to the convention to revise the State Constitution in 1867. He married 1st., June 29, 1829, Eliza Wright—(See Hazen family); he d. March 19, 1868; Elizabeth, his wife, d. April 23, 1877. Their children were: an infant b. in Hartford, Vt.; *Samuel*, b. Sept. 15, 1836, m. for his first wife, May 28, 1858, Sarah H. Richardson of Rochester, Mich., b. May 8, 1841; had by her Frances A., b. June 10, 1860, d. April 9, 1862; Charles S., b. Feb. 28, 1866; Edward P., b. Sept. 29, 1870, d. Feb. 1, 1871; Sarah, the mother, d. Nov. 2, 1871, and he m. 2d, Nov. 25, 1872, Sarah S. Ladd, b. May 11, 1852, by whom he had one child, Sarah E., b. in Chicago, Ill., June 20, 1874. Samuel, the father, resides in Chicago; has invented an improved kind of stationary engine; is a dealer in machinists' supplies.

6. NATHAN, son of Israel (5), b. Sept. 18, 1803, m. April 2, 1833, Sarah Cornelia (dau. of Elijah and Susanna (Hoar) Dutton), b. April 2, 1812. He was a farmer in Hartford; one of the selectmen 1850, '1, '2, and held minor offices at various times; he d. July 15, 1878; his widow is now living with her son Edward A., on

the old homestead in Hartford. Their children were: *Infant* dau., b. Feb. 27, 1834, d. March 14, 1834; *Infant* son, b. Jan. 21, 1835, d. March 17, 1835; *Charles*, b. June 23, 1836, d. May 27, 1838; *Laura G.*, b. March 21, 1838, m. May 22, 1860. Charles H. Dana of West Lebanon, N. H., b. Feb. 22, 1830 (son of Jedediah and Martha (Wood) Dana), an inventor and patentee of a hand corn-planter, and a valuable system of marking and numbering domestic animals; is now president of the Lebanon Creamery Co.; their children are as follows: Charles H. Jr., b. March 31, 1861; Emma L., b. July 20, 1862; Wm. W., b. Aug. 12, 1867, d. April 11, 1884; Mary H., b. March 27, 1876. *Cummings J.*, b. March 27, 1840, d. July 13, 1841. *Mary E.*, b. Aug. 20, 1841, m. April 4, 1865, Horace French, b. Feb. 16, 1837 (son of Phineas and Betsy (Foster) French), a wholesale dealer in stationery and notions at West Lebanon, N. H.; during the late war he enlisted as a private in Co. F, 3d Regt. Vt. Vols., for three years: pro. to Sergt. July 16, 1861; 2d Lieut. Co. F, Jan. 15, 1863; trans. to Co. B. July 25, 1864; pro. to Capt. Co. K, March 28, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; they have had eight children: Bessie F., b. Jan. 8, 1886; Nathan G., b. Sept. 8, 1867, d. Aug., 1868; Martin G., b. Sept. 8, 1867, d. Feb., 1872. Samuel P., b. May 6, 1871; Frederick R., b. Sept. 25, 1873; Robert H., b. June 20, 1875, d. Aug. 24, 1875; Ernest E., b. May 3, 1878; John McQuesten, b. April 21, 1879. *Maria S.*, b. July 2, 1844, m. Oct. 11, 1870, George T. Hazen—(See Hazen family). *Israel N.*, b. June 5, 1846, d. Jan. 14, 1872, unm. *Jennie Francis*, b. July 26, 1853, m. Oct. 11, 1877. James Pratt (son of Edward and Sarah (Vining) Pratt), a merchant in Longmeadow, Mass. *Edward A.*, b. Dec. 21, 1857, m. Sept. 19, 1888, Angelina M. Burns, b. Aug. 2, 1856 (dau. of Hiram N. and Helen (Leishman) Burns, of Lachine, P. Q.), a farmer and manufacturer of brick in Hartford. *Henry D.*, b. Dec. 23, 1859; killed in his saw-mill in Olcott, March 26, 1887.

7. JUSTUS, son of Israel (5), b. April 12, 1806, m. Nov. 22, 1836, Harriet Batchelder, b. Dec., 1809, (dau. of John and Eliza (Godfrey) Batchelder, of Strafford, Vt. He d. Dec. 22, 1845; she d. April 3, 1855.

8. MARTIN, L., son of Israel (5), b. June 26, 1808, m. Oct., 1837, Eliza Burton, b. May 3, 1819, (dau. of Jacob B. C. and Susan, (Loveland) Burton of Norwich), a farmer in Hartford.

9. ATHELA, dau. of Israel (5), b. July 17, 1810, m. Aug. 21, 1829, Jedediah Sprague. (See Sprague family.)

10. NANCY, M., dau. of Israel (5), b. Feb. 27, 1813, m. Sept. 12, 1833, Albert Buel, b. April 8, 1807, (son of John and (Stevens) Buel,) a house carpenter. He d. June 10, 1887. His widow resides on the homestead in Hartford.

11. MARY, dau. of Israel (5), b. Jan. 15, 1817, m. May 8, 1836, Wolcott Hatch, b. April 3, 1811, (son of Benjamin and Susan (Dutton) Hatch, of Norwich, Vt.) They moved to the state of New York many years ago, and no record of the family can be obtained.

12. DANIEL O., Son of Israel (5), b. March 21, 1819, m. Sept. 25, 1843, Julia A. Burton, b. Oct. 23, 1821, (dau. of Jacob B. C., and Susan (Loveland) Burton, a farmer and extensive land holder in Hartford on the old homestead; one of the selectmen from 1858 to 1865 inclusive; a public spirited, hospitable and worthy citizen. His wife d. Oct. 21, 1873, leaving two children: *Susan A.*, b. Oct. 8,

1850, m. Nov. 20, 1879, Charles C. Kinsman, b. July 30, 1852, (son of John and Julia A. (Heath) Kinsman.) They have children: Harry G., b. Jan. 16, 1881; Julia B., b. Feb. 28, 1884; Belle H., b. Aug. 10, 1885; Lawrence C., b. June 11, 1888; *Bennie B.*, b. July 21, 1865; graduated from Dartmouth College, 1888; an organist and teacher of music in Boston.

13. CUMMINGS, son of Israel (5), b. Nov. 6, 1821, d. Sept. 1841.

14. JASPER, son of Israel (5), b. 1834, d. March 9, 1863.

15. CARLOS, son of Israel (5), b. 1839, d. Dec. 23, 1856.

16. JOHN, son of Ebenezer (2), baptized April 7, 1745, m. 1773 Jemima Smalley. He came from Lebanon, Conn., to Hartford with his brother Israel, in 1768, and with him erected a log house, near White River Falls, in which they lived for several years. Later, John built, and removed to, the house which is the present home of Mrs. Azro Gillett, on Christian St. John and Israel were enterprising, progressive men, and were the incumbents of many offices of honor and trust in the town for nearly half a century. On the 5th of March, 1772, John donated to Dartmouth College, to promote the cause of education, sixty acres of land lying in Hartford. He d. Jan. 19, 1829. Mary, his wife d. Jan. 21, 1835. Their children were: *Jemima*, b. about 1769, d. in 1775; the first native born white child that died in the town; *Seudea*, b. 1773, d. May 5, 1776; *Billa*, b. June 7, 1774, *Seudea*, b. 1777, d. Feb. 18, 1786; *Jemima*, b. 1778, d. Nov. 22, 1828, unm; *Anne*, b. 1788, d. April 6, 1808, unm; *Lerina*, b. March 16, 1790.

17. BILLA, son of John (16), b. June 7, 1774, m. May 28, 1795, Ruby Marsh, b. Sept. 16, 1773, (dau. of Abel Marsh (probably.) She d. Dec. 28, 1831. He m. 2d, Aug. 12, 1832, Elizabeth Tilden, b. Sept. 12, 1791, (dau. of Josiah and Elizabeth (Tracy) Tilden, of Hartford.) He d. April 5, 1844; Elizabeth, his widow, m. 2nd Abel Marsh, of Quechee; d. Nov. 26, 1857, without issue. The children of Billa (17), by his first wife were: *Jasper*, b. Aug. 15, 1796, m. Nov. 3, 1824, Sarah A. R. Thomas, of Rolla, N. C., by whom he had one child only, George Zimmerman b. 1825, d. Oct. 21, 1831. Jasper the father d. March 10, 1827, his widow d. May 4, 1832; *Billa*, known as Deacon Wm. Gillett, b. May 14, 1799, m. March 8, 1827, Laura Griswold of Randolph, Vt. She d. Feb. 18, 1836, aged 36. He m. 2d, Almira Partridge (dau. of Dea. Cyrus and Mary (Loveland) Partridge, of Norwich, Vt. He d. in Sharon, Vt., March 29, 1841. His widow went west and there died. His children by his first wife were Clarissa, who m. James, son of Ebenezer Sawyer, of Hartford, Vt.; went to Fond Du Lac, Wis., and there died; Nancy, b. March 19, 1834, m. in Galesbury, Ill., Jan. 25, 1856, Prof. J. B. Roberts, (son of John M. and Mary W. (Burbons) Roberts, of Morton, Ill.) They have had six children: Wm. B., b. Dec. 12, 1857; Edward W., b. Dec. 6, 1862; Clara, G., b. Sept. 9, 1865; George B., b. April 7, 1867; Margaret A., and John G., (twins) b. April 9, 1872. Edward and Clara are dead. Deacon Gillett had by his second wife two sons who reside in California. *Ruby*, b. July 7, 1804, m. Nov. 16, 1830, Dr. Constance Abbott, b. July 21, 1803, (son of Elijah and Lydia Abbott.) Their children are: Carolina M., b. Oct. 9, 1832, m. June 18, 1857, Thomas S. Page of Cordora, Ill.; Louisa P., b. June 3, 1836, m. March 9, 1865, Isaac N. Sweet, of Washburne, Ill.; William Gillett, b. Nov. 10, 1837, m. Sept. 21, 1865, Lydia T. Toy, of Washburne, Ill.; Frances Ann, b. July

1, 1843, m. Sept. 21, 1865, Peleg N. Carson, of Washburne, Ill. Mrs. I. N. Sweet, (nee) Abbott, resides in Chenoa, Ill. *Azro*, b. Jan. 21, 1807, m. Nov. 24, 1829, Emily Stone, b. March 20, 1811, (dau. of Enos and Rachel (Blake) Stone of Hartford.) They had eight children, viz: Jasper A., b. June 19, 1833, d. March 9, 1863; Henry B., b. Nov. 30, 1836, m. Nov. 19, 1857, Arabella Wilkins, b. Oct. 10, 1839, (dau. of Hiram and Margaret C., (Manter) Wilkins, of Litchfield, N. H.) Their children are: Emily M., b. March 16, 1861, m. Nov. 20, 1879, Walter S., (son of Amos and Hannah (Green) Heath); Harriet Belle, b. July 14, 1864, m. May 16, 1852, William S., (son of Wm. D. and Emma H. (Brainard) Moody.) Charles E., and Carlos B., (twins) b. March 28, 1839; Charles E., d. Dec. 23, 1839; Carlos B., d. Dec. 23, 1856. *Enos Stone*, b. May 3, 1846, m. Oct. 15, 1868, Emily E. Pike, b. Jan. 16, 1846, (dau. of Hezekiah and Fannie (Thomas) Pike) a farmer in Hartford, Vt. He d. suddenly June 18, 1887. His widow and an only child, Clara, b. Aug. 21, 1870, reside on the homestead in Hartford. *Infant*, b. Oct. 1, 1808, d. Dec. 17, 1808. *Charles*, b. March 13, 1812, d. May 5, 1812. Norman, b. April 18, 1813, d. Oct. 14, 1813. *Maria G.*, b. Jan. 6, 1815, m. Sept. 16, 1835, Lorenzo Dutton. (See Dutton family.)

18. LEVINA, dau. of John (4), b. March 16, 1790, m. Oct. 3, 1810, Amos Walbridge, of Randolph, Vt. Their children were: *Louisa*, b. Sept. 30, 1811, m. April 2, 1838, John C. Underwood, of Quincy, Mass., d. April 9, 1864, leaving one daughter: *Levina*, b. July 5, 1813, d. Sept. 27, 1832; *Martha*, b. April 29, 1815, m. 1st, Dec. 1, 1836, Geo. Newell, of Lowell, Mass., and had one daughter: 2d, Geo. W. Tuckerman, of Boston. She d. April 28, 1878; *John G.*, b. March 11, 1817, m. Jan. 28, 1839, in Lowell, Mass., Lavinia Moore; d. in Cottage Grove, Wis., Feb. 1882, leaving one son and two daughters; *Amos*, b. March 2, 1819, d. July 4, 1821; *Levi*, b. Feb. 3, 1821, m. 1st, Isabel Lovering, of Exeter, N. H., 2d, Josephine Newell, of Boston, Mass.; *Lucinda J.*, d. in infancy; *Caroline C.*, b. June 9, 1825, m. Jan. 9, 1849, in Boston, Ira W. Hill; no issue; *Frederick G.*, b. Feb. 14, 1828, m. Nov. 8, 1851, Lydia A. Gray, of Boston, has one son: *Lucius H.*, b. March 21, 1830, m. Nov. 7, 1852, Ellen Dunn, of Boston, has two children. Lavinia, parent, d. in Boston, July 4, 1860, aged 70-3-18.

THE HAZEN FAMILY.

The only authentic recorded data concerning the Hazen family in this country dates no further back than 1649, when Edward Hazen, the American ancestor, came over from England and settled in Rowley, Mass. The history of his descendants to the third generation at least, is exceedingly meagre. I am indebted to Mr. Henry Allen Hazen, of Washington, D. C., for valuable genealogical facts concerning the Hazen family, a portion of which were contributed by Mr. Hazen to the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for April, 1879, but the space allotted to genealogies, in the original plan of this history, precludes the use of all the facts compiled by him, and I shall transcribe from his compilations only such facts in the history of Edward Hazen and his descendants as, added to facts in detail derived from other sources, enable me to form an interesting historical memorial of the Hazen family; and enable the present generation to trace the family history from its first beginnings in this country to the present day, having special reference to the descendants of Thomas Hazen 3d, a large number of whom now reside in Hartford.

The origin of this family beyond the sea has not been traced. Recent information locates a family bearing the name in Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the last century, and possibly the fact may afford a clue to the English home of the Puritan Edward.

EDWARD HAZEN was the immigrant ancestor. The first mention of the name, which has been found, occurs in the records of Rowley. "Elizabeth, wife of Edward Hassen, was buried 1649, Sept. 18." He was a man of substance and influence in the town; was overseer or selectman in 1650, '51, '54, 1660, '61, '65, and 1668, and judge of delinquents 1666. In the records of surveys, Feb. 4, 1661, he appears entitled to "seven gates." These related to cattle rights on the town commons; the average number being three, and no one had more than seven. The inventory of his estate amounted to £404:7:8.

Of his first wife, Elizabeth, nothing is known, or where, or how long they had been married. He married 2d, in March, 1650, Hannah, dau. of Thomas and Hannah Grant. He was buried in Rowley, July 22, 1683. His widow m. 2d, March 17, 1683-4, George Browne of Haverhill, who, Sept. 9, 1693, adopted her youngest son Richard as the sole heir to his large estate. Lieut. Browne d. Oct. 31, 1699, aged 76; his wife d. Feb., 1715. The children of Edward and Hannah (Grant) Hazen, all born in Rowley, were: *Elizabeth*, b. March 8, 1650-1, m. April 1, 1670, Nathaniel, son of John and Bridget Harris of Rowley; *Hannah*, b. Sept., 1653, m. William Gibson, and d. before 1683, leaving three children; *John*, b. Sept. 22, 1655; *Thomas*, b. Feb. 29, 1657-8. d. in Norwich, Ct., April 12, 1735; *Edward*, b. Sept. 10, 1660, died 1748; *Isabella*, b. July 21, 1662, m. Jan. 16, 1680, John, son of Thomas and Ann Wood of Boxford; *Priella*, b. Nov. 25, 1664, m. July 21, 1681, Jeremiah, son of John and Dorcas Pearson of Rowley; *Eduey*, b. June 20, 1667, m. Aug. 2, 1686, Timothy, son of Rev. William and Elizabeth (Wooton) Perkins of Topsfield; *Richard*, b. Aug. 6, 1669, d. in Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 25, 1733; *Hipzebeth*, b. Dec. 22, 1671, m. 1689, d. in Rowley, Nov. 29, 1689; *Sarah*, b. Aug. 22, 1673, m. June 27, 1690, Daniel Wicom, Jr., of Rowley.

THOMAS² (Edward¹) owned a farm in Rowley at his father's death; he removed to Boxford before March 22, 1689-90, where he was made freeman; he was dismissed from the church in Topsfield, to become one of the constituent members of the church in Boxford in 1702, and in 1711 again removed to Norwich, Ct., where he d. April 12, 1735, aged 77 years. * * * He m. Jan. 1, 1682-3, Mary, dau. of Thomas Howlet; she d. Oct. 24, 1727. Their children were: *John*, b. 1683-4, March 23, m. Mercy Bradstreet; *Hannah*, b. Oct. 10, 1694, in Rowley, m. July 13, 1727, Joshua, son of Benjamin Morse of Newbury, Mass.; *Alice*, b. in Boxford, June 16, 1686; *Eduah*, b. (when?), m. Oct. 21, 1724, Joshua Smith of Norwich, Ct.; *Thomas*, bapt. Topsfield, Mass., May 4, 1690, d. in Norwich, Ct., 1776-77; *Jacob*, bapt. Topsfield, April 24, 1692, d. in Norwich, Ct., Dec. 22, 1755; *Mary* and *Lydia*, bapt. Topsfield, Sept. 9, 1684; *Lydia* m. March 17, 1713-14, Benjamin, son of Caleb and Margaret (Post) Abell of Norwich, Ct.; *Hepzibah*, bapt. Topsfield, May 16, 1697, m. Oct. 1, 1716, David Ladd of Norwich, Ct., d. March 13, 1728; *Ruth*, b. Oct. 23, 1699, d. in Norwich, Ct., Feb. 18, 1739-40; *Jeremiah*, bapt. Topsfield, May 3, 1702.

JOHN³ (*Thomas*², *Edward*¹), b. Mch. 23, 1683; m. Mars, dau. of John and

Sarah (Perkins) Bradstreet, and gr.-dau. of Gov. Simon Bradstreet, and of Rev. William Perkins. She d. Nov. 22, 1725, in Norwich, Ct., and he m. there 2nd, May 31, 1726, Elizabeth, prob. dau. of Daniel and Elizabeth (Douglan) Dart. Ch. 12. * * * To the line of this *John* it is probable that the extensive families in New Jersey belong, from which offshoots are found in Pennsylvania, and in Walsingham, Ontario, Canada. Among its present representatives are Abraham Hazen, a successful merchant in Broadway, New York city, and the Hon. Abraham D. Hazen, of Pennsylvania, now (1889) third assistant Post Master General.

THOMAS³ (*Thomas*², *Edward*¹), m. Sept. 30, 1714, Sarah Ayer, of Norwich, Ct. She d. Sept. 16 1753, and he m. 2nd, Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon. Children all b. in Norwich, Ct.: *Sarah*, b. Sept. 12, 1715. *Joseph*, b. June 30, 1717; m. Dec. 8, 1740, Elizabeth Durkee, of Norwich. *Thomas*, b. Sept. 30, 1719. *Alice*, b. Apr. 30, 1722. *Martha*, b. July 3, 1725; m. Dec. 4, 1753, Jacob, son of Jacob and Hannah (Kingsbury) Hyde, of Haverhill, Mass. *Moses*, b. Dec. 1, 1731; d. July 11, 1812; m. Nov. 13, 1755, Elizabeth Merrill. She d. Jan. 4, 1776, and he m. 2nd, Jan. 9, 1783 Joanna Sampson, of Norwich, who d. May 29, 1813.

MOSES³ (*Richard*², *Edward*¹), b. May, 17, 1701; m. Mch. 5, 1727-8, Abigail, dau. of John and Lydia (Gilman) White. The Worshipful William White, of Haverhill, was grandfather of John White. Their children born in Haverhill, Mass., were: *Abigail*, b. Jan. 7, 1728; m. Nov. 16, 1749, Moses Moors. Gen. Benjamin Moors, of Plattsburg, N. Y., was their son. *John*, b. Aug. 11, 1731, d. probably in Haverhill, N. H., before the Revolution. After the French and Indian war broke out he distinguished himself by good service. In the Crown Point expedition, 1757, he was lieutenant in Capt. Jacob Bayley's company, Capt. Meserve's regiment from New Hampshire. * * * After the war, he and Col. Bayley joined in the enterprise of settling the rich Coos country, and became, in 1761, the first settler of Grafton County, N. H., at Haverhill. Bayley occupied Newbury, on the opposite side of the Connecticut, the next spring. He m. Nov. 30, 1752, Anne Swett, of Haverhill, who d. Sept. 29, 1765. * * * *Moses*, b. June 1, 1733; d. Feb. 4, 1803 in Troy, N. Y. Like his brother he was in the French war, and distinguished himself under Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, where he was severely wounded. After the war he retired on half pay for life in the British army, and settled at St. Johns, Canada, where he married a French lady, Charlotte La Sausu, but had no children. When the Revolution came, he joined the patriot cause, sacrificing a large estate and his half-pay for life, raised a regiment of Canadians, which was recruited from all quarters as the war proceeded, and known variously as "Congress's Own," and "Hazen's Own." The traitor Arnold honored him by baseless charges of insubordination, but the record proves his good conduct and he was Brigadier-General at the close of the war. He cut a military road through northern Vermont, from Peacham to Hazen's Notch, in Montgomery, which still bears his name.

JOSEPH⁴, (*Thomas*³, *Thomas*², *Edward*¹), b. June 30, 1717; m. Dec. 8, 1740, Elizabeth Durkee, of Norwich, Ct. He removed, about 1780, with his sons to Grand Isle, Vt., where they were among the first settlers, and where the family has been numerous and honored.

The number of Joseph's children is not known to the author. He had, however, six daughters, three of whom, Sarah, Mercy and Mary, married respectively Nathaniel Dutton, Joshua Hazen and David Newton, all farmers of Hartford, Vt. Three other daughters married respectively: Capt. Rouse, after whom Rouse's Point, in New York, was named; Capt. Wood, and an Armstrong, of Poughkeepsie, Vt.

The foregoing facts are taken, chiefly, from Mr. Hazen's history of the first four American generations of the Hazen family. I am also indebted to him for valuable information concerning the following history of the first four generations of the descendants of Thomas Hazen 3d. ⁴ (*Thomas³, Thomas², Edward¹*). Thomas 3d was of the fourth American generation, but a new classification will be observed in respect to the history of himself and his descendants. He will be classed as Thomas 3d (1st Gen.); his children (2d Gen.); his grandchildren (3d Gen.); his great grandchildren (4th Gen.)

In my researches for data concerning the Hazen family, I discovered in an old account book, found among the effects of the late Dea. Philemon Hazen, the following memorial:

"The first Hazen in America had three sons, Richard, Thomas and Edward. The sons of Thomas were John, Thomas 2d, and Jacob. The sons of Thomas 2d, are Joseph, Thomas 3d, and Moses. Thomas 3d married Ann Tenney, and had by her:

1. EUNICE, born April 1, 1743; died Oct. 18, 1753.
2. JOSHUA, born Oct. 19, 1745; died April 22, 1796.
3. ABIA, (Hopson) born Sept. 5, 1747; died Oct. 27, 1819.
4. ASA, born Nov. 16, 1749; died March 12, 1819.
5. REUBEN, born April 12, 1751; died Feb. 18, 1760.
6. ELIJAH, born Oct. 25, 1752; died Feb. 2, 1832.
7. SILAS, born Sept. 17, 1754; died Nov. 24, 1778.
8. HEZEKIAH, born March 15, 1756; died July 25, 1829.
9. THOMAS 4th, born March 13, 1758; died Aug. 9, 1835.
10. SOLOMON, born Nov. 4, 1759; died July 26, 1849 (ts).
11. DANIEL, born July 17, 1761; died Nov. 22, 1814.
12. ANN, born Feb. 17, 1763; died Sept. 30, 1765.
13. EUNICE, born Jan. 20, 1765; died May 27, 1826.
14. PHILEMON, born Nov. 16, 1766; died Dec. 19, 1845 (ts).
15. REUBEN, born April 7, 1768; died June 18, 1852 (ts).
16. ANN (Burton) born Feb. 21, 1771; died April 21, 1859 (ts)."

(ts). Dates taken from tombstones in Christian St. Cemetery.

All of the children above named were born in Connecticut. *Eunice*, born in 1743, *Reuben*, born in 1751, and *Ann*, born in 1763, died in Connecticut. From the above memorial, and data gathered from other sources, I have formulated a genealogical record of the first four generations of the descendants of Thomas Hazen 3d, of Woodbury, Ct.

THOMAS HAZEN⁴ (*Thomas³, Thomas², Edward¹*), b. Sept. 30, 1719, m. March 7, 1742. Ann Tenney of Norwich, Ct., b. 1726; he d. Aug. 19, 1782; she d.

July 29, 1802. The fruit of their marriage is seen in the foregoing list. He moved from Woodbury, Ct., to Hartford, Vt., about 1771, and soon became a prominent actor in the municipal affairs of the town.

In 1765, the proprietors made an effort to obtain a grant of the town from the governor of New York, and employed as their agent Oliver Willard of Hartland, Vt. In order to settle with Willard for his services, the proprietors applied to Joshua Hazen for the money. He borrowed of his father, Thomas Hazen 3d, the required amount. On the 12th of May, 1773, the proprietors voted to let Thomas Hazen 3d, have one thousand acres of land lying in a square body at the north-west corner of the town for the money his son Joshua hired for them. In the meantime, the proprietors had sent Thomas Hazen 3d, to New York to endeavor to obtain a grant of the town from Lieut.-Governor Colden. For this service Mr. Hazen was granted the privilege of pitching his undivided land in any section of the town then unappropriated. He pitched 560 acres adjoining the 1000 acres previously voted to him; his pitch was made May 30, 1781. On the 20th of August, 1781, he gave to each of twelve of his children 120 acres of said land, and reserved the same quantity for himself: total, 1560 acres. He subsequently pitched and purchased more than 1000 acres in the town, and his sons obtained possession of an additional 1000 acres. He built, in 1775, the first two-story house in the town, in which he lived with his son Asa, their home farm being afterwards the home farm of his grandson, the late Allen Hazen, and now the home farm of his great grandson, Charles D. Hazen.

SECOND GENERATION.

1. **EUNICE HAZEN** (dau. of Thomas Hazen 3d.) b. April 1, 1743; d. Oct. 18, 1753.

2. **JOSHUA HAZEN** (son of Thomas 3d), b. Oct. 19, 1745; m. Mercy Hazen, of Litchfield, Ct., (daughter of Joseph Hazen, and b. about 1748). He removed from Woodbury, Ct., to Hartford about 1770, and settled in the northeastern part of the town on a farm given to him by his father, Thomas Hazen 3d. He at once became actively connected with the political and religious interests of the town, and in the management of its affairs, both civil and military, he displayed superior executive abilities, discretion, tact and energy. He was especially conspicuous in military life, and during the period of the Revolution he won enviable distinction as an officer of the militia detailed to defend the frontier against the invasions of the French and Indians. His name, with that of other citizens of the town employed in scouting service, building forts, etc., may be found in that portion of this history relating to events during the Revolution. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1782, '85, '86, '87, '88, '90, '91 and '93. He was, with Col. Joseph Marsh, county representative to the General Assembly, at the three sessions of 1772, and served in the same capacity with Stephen Tilden at the two sessions held in 1784; was one of the selectmen, and a justice of the peace for several years; an intelligent, upright, valuable citizen. He d. April 19, 1796; his wife survived him until Aug. 12, 1824.

THIRD GENERATION.

1. **ABIGAIL**, dau. of Joshua (2), b. Sept. 14, 1868; m. March 11, 1790, Frances W. Savage. (See Savage family).

2. FREDERICK, (son of Joshua (2), b. 1771; d. Oct. 5, 1775.
3. MOLLY, (dau. of Joshua (2), b. April 9, 1774; m. Mosely Clark, b. Nov. 11, 1774, (son of John Clark and Deborah Mosely); she d. Jan. 8, 1806.
4. SUSANNAH, dau. of Joshua (2), b. July 24, 1777; m. March 4, 1793, John Clark, Jr., b. Nov. 17, 1770, (son of John Clark and Deborah Mosely, a farmer in Williamstown, Vt.): he d. (when?) Their children were: (4th gen.) *Susannah*, b. Feb. 27, 1798; *John*, b. May 2, 1800; *Eunice*, b. April 27, 1802; *Joshua H.*, b. Sept. 30, 1804; *Deborah*, b. Nov. 21, 1806; *Ormon*, b. July 6, 1810; *Daniel*, b. Nov. 1, 1812; *Wealthy*, b. March 29, 1816.

FOURTH GENERATION.

EUNICE CLARK, b. April 27, 1802, m. 1st, Elisha Hutchinson, who was killed by a stone from a blast Sept. 19, 1833; they had one son, John C., who resides in Gladstone, Mich. She m. 2d, July 22, 1835, John Brigham of Alsted, N. H., by whom she had—(5th gen.): *Lydia*, b. June 7, 1836; *Susan*, b. Aug. 25, 1838; *George*, b. Dec. 20, 1840; *Silas H.*, b. May 17, 1843; *Marshall G.*, b. June 1, 1846. Eunice, parent, d. March 12, 1860. Only two of her children are living, Mrs. Susan Bailey of Hardwick, Vt., and Marshall, who m. Ella King of Bradford, Vt., and lives in Worcester, Vt.; they have two children, *John W.* and *Alfred M.*

5. JOSHUA, JR., (3d gen., son of Joshua (2), b. April 2, 1781, m. Ruth Kneeland, and had by her (4th gen.): *Catherine*, d. young; *Horace*, b. Jan. 14, 1805, m. Jan. 2, 1833, Marcia P. Boardman, who d. Aug. 3, 1852; he m. 2d, Nov. 4, 1852, Mary P. Stone; children, (5th gen.): *Oscar C.*, b. Nov. 29, 1835, m. Mary Niles, Jan. 1, 1860; *Julius M.*, b. July 2, 1839; *Harriet M.*, b. Aug. 22, 1841; *Edward K.*, d. young; *Harriet*, m. Kimball Bailey; *Charles J.*, b. Feb., 1815, m. Caroline Smalley.

6. WEALTHY, dau. of Joshua (2), b. June 4, 1783, m. Dec. 1799, Noadiah White; went to Ohio.

7. CATHERINE, dau. of Joshua (2), b. Oct. 25, 1785, m. Nov. 18, 1823, Andrew Newton. (See Newton family.)

8. EUNICE, dau. of Joshua (2), b. May 18, 1788, m. Feb. 20, 1816, Stephen Mason, b. Jan. 6, 1793, (son of Robert Mason and Judith Wright), a farmer in Hanover, N. H. He d. Sept. 26, 1826. She d. Aug. 20, 1876. Their children (4th gen.) were:—*Catherine M.*, b. Dec. 13, 1816, m. July, 1854, Abel D. Johnson, d. March 12, 1862; *Mary M.*, b. Nov. 15, 1818, m. Feb. 20, 1845, Amasa P. Dutton. (See Dutton family.) *Julius J.*, b. Aug. 14, 1821, m. Nov. 14, 1844, Sarah A. Camp. She d. March 12, 1828, leaving one child. He m. 2d, Aug. 20, 1850, Lydia Chandler, b. Sept., 1830, (dau. of Laban and Lydia R. T. Chandler). 12ch. *John W.*, b. June 23, 1823, d. Jan. 23, 1847; *Caroline A.*, b. July 30, 1825, m. April, 1847, Philander W. Durkee, of Hanover, N. H. Moved west.

9. JOHN DURKEE, son of Joshua (2), b. 1794, m. Marinda Mason, b. July 1, 1794, (dau. of Elijah and Mary Mason, dau. of Lt. Gov. Joseph Marsh, of Hartford, Vt.) Their children (4th gen.) were: *Joseph*, who m. Jane Taylor, of Hiram, O., lived in Garrettsville, O., and had two children; (5th gen.) *Florence*, who m. a Humeston, now living in Humeston, Iowa. *Joseph*, who m. Ida Mason and lives in Chicago. *Miranda*, who m. a Paine. *Emily*, who m. John

Reed of Kent, O. He d. in Chatanooga, Tenn. She lives on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. They had three children. (5th gen.) *John, Marinda*, who died in infancy, *John*, who d. at 20.

3. **ABIAH HAZEN**, (dau. of Thomas Hazen (3), b. Sept. 5, 1747, m. Capt. John Hopson, b. 1742-3, a farmer in Norwich, Vt. He d. March 26, 1796. She d. Oct. 27, 1821. Their children, (3d gen.) were: *Anna*, b. Jan. 20, 1766, m. about 1801 Nathan Safford, of Royalton, Vt. Their children, (4th gen.) were: Charlotte, b. March 10, 1808, m. Feb. 24, 1835, Erastus P. Williams, of Royalton; Truman H., b. Feb. 19, 1810; *Sarah*, b. July 2, 1767, d. in 1786, unm.; *John*, b. May 24, 1769, m. 1794, Polly Noble, b. about 1771, (dau. of Shadrack and Lucy Noble), a farmer in Norwich, Vt. He d. May 28, 1824. She d. Nov. 13, 1822. Their children (4th gen.) were: Amelia, b. July 31, 1795, d. July 31, 1823; John Deforest, b. Feb. 27, 1799, graduated at West Point about 1821, m. Ann Herron, of St. Louis, Mo. He d. in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 17, 1829. She d. in St. Louis in 1827. They had one child who d. young. *Sarah*, b. Sept. 11, 1801, d. April 18, 1803; Rebecca, b. Jan 21, 1771, m. Feb. 21, 1793. Reuben Tenney, b. July 29, 1760, (son of James Tenney, of Hanover, N. H.), a farmer in Hartford, Vt. He d. Feb. 26, 1827. She d. July 16, 1840. Their children (4th gen.) were: *Ira*, b. Jan. 28, 1794, m. Feb. 25, 1822, Sophia Hazen, (dau. of Thomas 4th); Harper, b. Aug. 31, 1796, m. Nov. 30, 1819, Cynthia Marsh. He d. Aug. 21, 1832. She m. 2d, Truman H. Savage. (See Savage family.) Ch. 3. Reuben, b. April 15, 1798, m. March 11, 1822, Polly Savage, (See Savage family.) Homer, b. June 5, 1803, m. Perces Perry, (dau. of Isaac Perry and Rebecca Newton.) He d. Aug. 12, 1828. She m. 2nd, a Lawton; Lucy, b. Aug. 28, 1811, m. Nov. 1, 1830, Samuel B. Dimmick, (son of Joel and Sarah W. (Wood) Dimmick), a farmer in Hartford, Vt. She d. June 24, 1866. Children (5th gen.): Laura, b. Feb. 4, 1835; Susan, b. Nov. 6, 1836; Ruth, b. March 14, 1833. *William*, son of John Hopson, b. April 13, 1773, m. Dec. 29, 1797, Sarah Smalley, b. Dec. 31, 1780 (dau. of Lieut. James and Sarah (Bartlett) Smalley of Norwich, Vt.): he d. Dec. 28, 1838, she d. Feb. 12, 1850. The children of William Hopson (4th gen.) were: Lenira, b. Nov. 3, 1800, m. March 20, 1825, Isaac N. Mosely, he d. Feb., 1827; she m. 2d, Oct. 1845, Thos. Poole, he d. Nov. 30, 1848; she d. Nov. 2, 1856. Silas N., b. July 29, 1802, d. Nov. 19, 1869, unm. William Hazen, b. April 29, 1810, m. Dec. 1833, Cordelia B. Houghton, she d. Oct. 10, 1845; he m. 2d, July, 1846, Mary Blood, b. Feb. 1821 (dau. of Levi Blood and Fannie Smith of Norwich), he d. May 22, 1860, she d. Oct 28, 1868. Mary, b. Nov. 23, 1815, m. May 10, 1835, Samuel Sproat, b. March 6, 1808 (son of Samuel and Sarah (Delano) Sproat of Windsor, Vt.), a mason by trade, at which he has worked sixty-two years, first in Windsor, then in Norwich, Vt.; Mrs. Sproat is a very intelligent woman, and she furnished many facts concerning the Hopson family—children, 10. The other children of John Hopson (4th gen.) were: Mary, b. Jan. 11, 1775, d. Sept. 23, 1775; Silas, b. July 26, 1776, d. Feb. 3, 1779; Mary, b. Jan. 13, 1779, d. March 29, 1783; Asenath, b. Dec. 31, 1781, d. unm. in Royalton, Vt., Feb., 1849; Truman, b. July 4, 1783; Lucy and Lucinda (twins), b. April 21, 1785, Lucy m. Dec. 12, 1805, John Savage, (See Savage family), Lucinda d. unm. in Royalton, Vt., about 1824; Daniel, b. July 26, 1787, d. in Norwich in 1849; Abiah, b. April 24, 1789, m. Levi Barker, he d. Feb. 26, 1835.

4. ASA HAZEN (son of Thomas 3d), b. Nov. 16, 1749, m. Dec. 7, 1780, Susannah Tracy, b. July 2, 1758, (dau. of Thomas Tracy and Elizabeth Warner), a farmer in Hartford; his farm of about 200 acres is located in the northeast corner of the town, is bounded on the north by Norwich town line, east by Connecticut river, and west by the highway leading from Hartford village to Norwich and Hanover, N. H. It is the home of Mr. Charles D. Hazen, son of the late Allen Hazen. Asa was chosen proprietors' clerk in 1780, and probably emigrated from Woodbury, Conn., to Hartford with some of his brothers, several years before their father settled in the town. Asa d. March 12, 1819, his wife d. Nov. 30, 1820. Their children were as follows: *Elizabeth*, b. Nov. 27, 1781; *Lora*, b. Jan. 12, 1784, d. May 27, 1857; *Austin*, b. June 25, 1786; *Thomas*, b. Aug. 29, 1788; *Ira*, b. Jan. 19, 1791; *Asa 2d*, b. Dec. 9, 1792; *Allen*, b. Aug. 6, 1795; *Susannah*, b. Nov. 5, 1797, d. July 7, 1824, unm.; *Lucius*, b. Feb. 14, 1801; *Andrew T.*, b. Dec. 30, 1804.

1. ELIZABETH HAZEN, (3d gen., dau. of Asa (4), b. Nov. 27, 1781, m. April 16, 1801, David Wright, Jr., b. Feb. 11, 1775 (son of David Wright and Hannah Bailey), a farmer in Hartford, Vt.; he d. May 10, 1817, she d. March 11, 1818; their children (4th gen.) were: *Wealthy*, b. Feb. 24, 1802, m. May 27, 1819, Alvin Bailey, b. April 30, 1793, a farmer in Hartford; he d. July 11, 1865, she d. 1841; *Eliza*, b. Sept. 8, 1804, m. June 29, 1829, Edward P. Harris, b. in Ashburnham, Mass., Nov. 17, 1802 (son of Samuel Harris and Ruth Pratt), she d. in Hartford, Sept. 1, 1834, leaving on child, (5th gen.) Edward W., b. May 4, 1831; he m. 2d, Dec. 3, 1835, Elizabeth S. Gillett, b. Sept. 21, 1801, d. April 23, 1877. (See Gillette family). *Austin Hazen*, b. Nov. 11, 1811, m. June 13, 1844, in Oroomiah, India, Catherine A. Myers of Whitehall, N. Y., d. in Oroomiah, Jan 4, 1865. (See Dartmouth Alumni, 1830).

3. AUSTIN HAZEN (son of Asa (4), b. June 26, 1786; m. June 1, 1819, Frances Mary Dana, b. June 13, 1800 (dau. of Israel P. and Sarah (Smith) Dana, of Danville, Vt.); She d. June 11, 1831, and he m. 2d, Mch. 25, 1834, Lucia Washburn, b. Dec. 26, 1806 (dau. of Rev. Azel Washburn and Sarah Skinner, of Royalton, Vt.) He d. Dec. 25, 1854; she d. Dec., 1888, in Middletown, Ct.

Four of Mr. Hazen's sons are ministers. *Allen* was, for 27 years, a missionary in India; *Austin*¹ was pastor of the Cong'l Church in Norwich for some years, and in Jericho Centre, and is now (1888) in Richmond, Vt. *William S.*² has been pastor of the church in Northfield, Vt., for twenty-five years. *Azel W.* has been over the North Church in Middletown, Ct., about twenty years. *Lucius* is an earnest christian worker, though he is in secular business. *Frances* has been a teacher for several years in Mt. Holyoke Seminary. (See sketches D. C. alumni (1807) (1842).) The children of Austin (4th gen.) were:—

1. SOPHIA DANA, b. July 23, 1820; m. Feb. 14, 1851, Rev. David T. Stoddard, b. Dec. 2, 1818 (son of Solomon Stoddard and Sarah Tappan, of Northampton, Mass.) He d. Jan. 22, 1857, in Aroomiah, Persia, and she m. 2d, Sept., 1867,

¹Austin prepared for college at St. Johnsbury Academy; graduated at U. Vt., 1855, Andover Theo. Sem., 1859.

²Wm. S. fitted for college at Washington Co. Grammar School and Royalton Academy; graduated at U. Vt., 1858. Andover Theo. Sem., 1863.

Wm. H. Stoddard, brother of her first husband, b. Mch. 5, 1804. He d. June 14, 1884. No Children.

2. ALLEN, b. Nov. 30, 1822, m. Sept. 18, 1846. Martha R. Chapin, b. April 9, 1822 (dau. of Oliver Chapin and Ann Pierce, of Somers, Ct.) Their children (5th gen.) were:—*Henry Allen*, b. Jan. 12, 1849, in Seroor, India; grad. D. C. 1871. (See D. C. Alumni.) *Wm. Oliver*, b. in Seroor, Aug. 21, 1850; grad. D. C., d. July 28, 1871, on his way to India; *Frauces A.*, b. in Seroor, July 9, 1852; grad. Mt. Holyoke Sem., 1875; m. Oct. 20, 1875, Rev. L. S. Gates, missionary A. B. C. F. M., Solapur, India. *Mary Sophia*, b. Ahmednugger, India, Nov. 4, 1854; grad. Mt. Holyoke Sem., 1877. *Harriet Stoddard*, b. Bombay, India, Oct. 10, 1857; d. Oct. 11, 1857. *Martha Chapin*, b. Somers, Ct., May 18, 1859; d. Sept. 3, 1859. *Charles Chapin*, b. Newbury, Vt., Aug. 17, 1862; d. Aug. 31, 1862.

3. FRANCES EMILY, b. Dec. 13, 1825; d. Aug. 2, 1830.

4. ISRAEL P. D., b. Sept. 7, 1830; d. April 18, 1831.

The children of Austin and Lucia (Washburn) Hazen (4th gen.) were:

5. AUSTIN, JR., b. Feb. 14, 1835; m. Feb. 12, 1862, Mary Jane Carlton, b. Oct. 18, 1839 (dau. of David Carlton and Mary Wheeler, of Barre, Vt.) She d. April 18, 1880, and he m. 2d, June 1, 1881, Almira F. Elliott, b. Feb. 21, 1838 (dau. of Ezra Elliott and Eliza Hall, Jericho Center, Vt.) Children (5th gen.): *Austin, Jr.*, 2d, b. Sept. 20, 1863. *Carlton*, b. June 14, 1865. *Allen*, b. May 12, 1867. *Frank*, b. Jan. 7, 1869. *William*, b. Nov. 3, 1870. *Robert*, b. Dec. 2, 1872. *Tracy*, b. July 4, 1874. *Mary*, b. July 20, 1875; d. Jan., 1876.

6. WILLIAM SKINNER, b. Aug. 18, 1836; m. Sept. 26, 1866, Martha Ann Merrill, b. Apr. 13, 1833 (dau. of Wm. S. Merrill and Martha Ann Carpenter, of Providence, R. I.) She d. Aug. 28, 1874, and he m. 2d, Oct. 12, 1882, Laura E. Maxham, b. June 17, 1845 (dau. of Geo. W. Maxham and Laura Cady, of Northfield, Vt.) Children (5th gen.): *Martha Merrill*, b. Aug. 25, 1874; *Wm. Merrill*, b. July 28, 1873; d. Sept. 7,

7. LUCIA W. HAZEN, b. Apr. 14, 1839; d. Oct. 28, 1854.

8. AZEL W. HAZEN, b. Apr. 10, 1841; m. Sept. 1, 1869, Mary B. Thompson, b. Jan. 23, 1846 (dau. of Prof. Wm. Thompson and Elizabeth Wells Butler, of South Windsor, Ct.) Children (5th gen.): *Frances Elizabeth*, b. and d. Dec. 5, 1872; *Mary Washburn*, b. Aug. 4, 1874; d. Jan. 26, 1875. *Maynard Thompson*, b. Sept. 21, 1887.

9. FRANCES MARY HAZEN, b. Feb. 15, 1844, living unmarried.

10. LUCIUS R., b. Feb. 6, 1848; m. Feb. 16, 1875, Maria B. Humphrey, b. Jan. 3, 1854 (dau. of Edwin W. Humphrey and Helen Maria Martin, of Jericho Centre, Vt.) Children (5th gen.): *Lucia Washburn*, b. Dec. 18, 1875; *Harriet Matilda*, b. Aug. 31, 1878; *Edwin Humphrey*, b. Sept. 15, 1882; *Helen Bradford*, b. May 21, 1885; *Lucius Randolph*, b. Nov. 22, 1886.

11. SUSAN HAZEN, b. May 6, 1851; d. Nov. 14, 1851.

4. THOMAS HAZEN (3d gen., son of Asa 4), b. Aug. 29, 1788, m. Dec. 18, 1830, Caroline Ensworth, b. Aug. 6, 1804, (dau. of Hezekiah Ensworth and Erepta Pike). He d. April 10, 1870, in Norwich, Vt. She d. July 21, 1879. (4th gen.)

children of Thomas (4): *Lora E.*, b. Nov. 25, 1831, d. Oct. 9, 1843; *Thomas E.*, b. Aug. 28, 1833, lives in Newton Falls, Mass., unm.; *Caroline E.*, b. Aug. 10, 1835, d. Sept. 3, 1857, unm.; *Frances S.*, b. Nov. 13, 1837, d. Oct. 12, 1844; *Eliza Erepta*, b. Sept. 27, 1841, lives in Newton, Mass., unm.

5. IRA HAZEN (3d gen., son of Asa (4), b. Jan. 19, 1791, m. Dec. 20, 1819, Mary Marsh, b. 1794, (dau. of Joseph Marsh 2d. and Erepta Weld,) a farmer in Norwich, Vt. He d. May 23, 1868. She d. June 6, 1861. Their children (4th gen.) were: *Asa*, b. April 22, 1822, m. Jan. 3, 1850, Clementine Porter, b. June 13, 1827, (dau. of Wm. Porter and Anna Kempton), a farmer in Hartford, Vt. *Mary Louisa*, b. Oct. 7, 1822, m. Aug. 26, 1850, John Paul. She d. April 18, 1854; *Susan J.*, b. Feb. 14, 1825, m. Nov. 27, 1849, Francis Boardman, b. Nov. 13, 1811, (son of Thomas Boardman and Lucy Barron), a farmer in Newport, N. H.; *Joseph M.*, b. April 19, 1827, d. Aug. 28, 1853, unm.; *Ellen Erepta*, b. July 7, 1830, d. Nov. 11, 1875, unm.; *Walter Scott*, b. May 4, 1833, m. Sept. 18, 1861, Caroline Fowler, b. May 1, 1842, (dau. of Lewis Fowler and Fanny Howard), a farmer in Norwich, Vt.; *Gratia M.*, b. April 22, 1836, d. Aug. 16, 1837.

6. ASA HAZEN, 2d (3d gen., son of Asa 4), b. Dec. 9, 1792, d. May 18, 1866, unm. (See Alumni D. C. 1811.)

7. ALLEN HAZEN (3d gen., son of Asa (4), b. Aug. 6, 1795, m. Feb. 15, 1832, Hannah P. Dana, b. March 6, 1804, (dau. of Israel P. Dana and Sarah Smith), a farmer in Hartford, Vt. Represented the town in the Legislature in 1845-'46-'49; was selectman five years, 1829-1833, and held, at various times, other town offices. He gave liberally of his means for the support of the Gospel, and for the cause of education; a man of literary tastes, reflective habits and energetic in action. (4th gen.) children of Allen, (7): *Henry Allen*, b. Dec. 27, 1832, m. July 9, 1863, Charlotte E. Green, b. Jan. 30, 1834, (dau. of Dr. Geo. B. Green, and Mary H. Jones of Windsor, Vt.) (See D. C. Alumni, 1854.) *Israel Putnam*, b. April 28, 1837, d. Jan. 4, 1838; *Charles Dana*, b. Feb. 11, 1842, m. May 28, 1868, Abbie M. Coleman, b. March 16, 1844, (dau. of Horace P. Coleman and Martha L. Dewey), a farmer on the old homestead. Children: Allen, b. Aug. 28, 1869; Annah P., b. Sept. 22, 1872; Louise C., b. Jan. 1, 1877; Charles D. Jr., b. Feb. 3, 1881; Richard, b. July 12, 1887; *Emily Hannah*, b. Aug. 2, 1844, living unm.

9. LUCIUS HAZEN (3d gen., son of Asa (4), b. Feb. 14, 1801, m. April 11, 1826, Hannah B. Downer, b. Nov. 4, 1798, (dau. of John Downer and Hannah B. Hunt), a farmer in West Hartford, Vt., and Newbury. Moved to Newbury, Vt., spring of 1857, where he d. Aug. 27, 1862. She d. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 26, 1875. (4th gen.) children of Lucius, (7): *Frances*, b. April 28, 1829, d. March 6, 1838; *Lucius D.*, b. Jan. 1, 1834, m. June 12, 1861, Orinda G. Kimball, b. April 1, 1834, (dau. of Lloyd Kimball, and Lois Griswold), a lumber dealer etc., in St. Johnsbury, Vt. *Louis Tracy*, b. July 11, 1836, m. Oct. 9, 1863, E. Francis Johnson, b. April 5, 1838, (dau. of Frank P. Johnson and Eleanor Stevens, of Newbury, Vt.,) a lumber dealer, farmer and extensive dairyman in Whitefield, N. H., which town he represented in the N. H. legislature in 1886-7. Moved from Newbury to Barnet, Vt., thence to Whitefield. Children: Frank, b. in Newbury, May 24, 1866; Maria F., b. in Barnet, Jan. 18, 1868; John D., b. in Barnet, June 15, 1870; Louis T., b. in Whitefield, N. H., Oct. 5, 1871; d. Nov. 26, 1871; Grace S., b. in Whitefield, Nov. 5, 1875; Hannah Maria, b. July 31, 1841, m. March 20,

1866. Dr. Henry C. Newell, b. Oct. 19, 1835, (son of Selim Newell and Emeline Denison), grad. D. C., 1860. M. D., 1864. Served in civil war as surgeon 3d Regt. Vt. Vols.

10. **ANDREW TRACY HAZEN** (3d gen., son of Asa (4), b. Dec. 30, 1804, m. Jan. 6, 1831, Sarah W. Dimick, b. May 14, 1810, (dau. of Joel Dimick and Sarah W. Wood), a farmer in Hartford, Vt.; he d. Aug. 7, 1863. The children of Andrew T. 10th (4th gen.) were: *Calvin Tracy*, b. Jan. 24, 1832, m. April 14, 1857, Clara N. Barnes (dau. of Gilbert W. Barnes and Elizabeth Burchard of E. Chester, N. Y.); children (5th gen.): *Lizzie*, b. April 13, 1859; *Sarah L.*, b. Jan. 15, 1861, d. Feb. 6, 1863; *Lillian*, b. Nov. 3, 1862; *Edith*, b. Nov. 28, 1864; *Clara*, b. Sept. 5, 1867; *Thomas D.*, b. April 16, 1872; *Claudine*, b. Dec. 15, 1876. *Sarah E.*, b. Oct. 23, 1833, m. June 30, 1868, Geo. Messenger, b. Jan. 31, 1835, (son of Erastus and Eliza (Hatch) Messenger), a tanner in Norwich, Vt. *Thomas A.*, b. Jan. 21, 1841, m. Jan. 8, 1878, *Lizzie M. Loveland*, b. March 4, 1855, (dau. of John W. and Maria (Boardman) Loveland), a tanner in Norwich, Vt.; children (5th gen.): *Andrew T.*, b. Nov. 9, 1878, d. Aug. 15, 1882; *John L.*, b. June 30, 1881; *Conrad P.*, b. April 7, 1884. *Susau S.*, b. Oct. 27, 1842, d. March 28, 1869, unnm. *William A.*, b. Jan. 23, 1859.

5. **REUBEN HAZEN** (2d gen., son of Thomas 3d), b. April 12, 1751, d. Feb. 18, 1760.

6. **ELIJAH HAZEN** (2d gen., son of Thomas Hazen 3d), b. Oct. 25, 1752, m. Jan. 25, 1781, *Esther*, (dau. of Capt. Gideon and Patience (Hurd) Hollister), she d. June 13, 1817, he d. Feb. 2, 1832. Their children (3d gen.) were: *Norman*, b. Feb. 22, 1782, m. 1st. March 12, 1804, *Annis Wheeler*, she d. Jan. 19, 1832; he m. 2d, *Theodosia Frisbie*, he d. July 20, 1856; they had (4th gen.): *Elijah W.*, b. April 23, 1807, m. May 13, 1828, *Sarah Logan*; *Ursula M.*, b. June 8, 1815, m. Sept. 25, 1837, *Titus A. Bryan*, d. Sept. 22, 1864; *Celina*, b. March 22, 1840, d. May 14, 1842; *Howard M.*, b. Oct. 1, 1845, m. Oct. 1, 1867 *Ellen Titus*, d. July 27, 1869. *Theodosia*, b. May 19, 1784, m. Jan. 7, 1809, *Daniel T. Mitchell*, d. April 8, 1813, he d. Nov. 22, 1867; they had (4th gen.) one child, *Simeon*, b. Oct. 22, 1809, m. (after 60) April 30, 1874, *Keziah Ferrand*. *Esther*, b. Oct. 18, 1791, m. Jan. 10, 1812, *Samuel Leavitt*, d. Jan. 11, 1836, he d. May 8, 1844; they had (4th gen.) children: *Theodosia*, b. Jan. 10, 1813, m. *David Ferrand*; *Silence*, b. Oct. 2, 1814, m. May 30, 1838, *Thomas F. Brinsmade*, d. June 2, 1843; *Elizabeth*, b. July 31, 1818, m. July 21, 1844, *Thomas F. Brinsmade* (widower), d. Oct. 22, 1850, he d. April 18, 1878.

7. **SILAS HAZEN** (2d gen., son of Thomas Hazen 3d), b. Sept. 17, 1754, d. Nov. 24, 1778, unnm.

8. **HEZEKIAH HAZEN** (2d gen., son of Thomas Hazen 3d), b. Mar. 15, 1756, m. Nov. 27, 1781, *Sarah Marsh* (dau. of John Marsh and Sarah Hammond), a farmer in Hartford, Vt.; he d. July 25, 1829, she d. Jan. 4, 1853. Their children (3d gen.) were: *Levi*, b. Jan. 11, 1783; *John*, b. Oct. 6, 1784; *Amos*, b. Aug. 26, 1786; *Sarah*, b. Feb. 11, 1789; *Dan*, b. March 12, 1791; *Alice*, b. March 19, 1793, d. Oct. 15, 1849, unnm; *Elisha*, b. May 10, 1796; *Polly*, b. Feb. 28, 1799; *Dora*, b. July 1, 1801; *Hezekiah*, b. March 4, 1803; *Moses*, b. June 29, 1805, d. Feb. 3, 1813; *Alice*, b. March 19, 1793, d. Oct. 15, 1849, unnm.

1. LEVI (3rd gen., son of Hezekiah (8), b. Jan. 11, 1783; m. Mch. 13, 1821, Sarah Hyde, b. Sept. 14, 1779, (dau. of Silas Hyde and Sarah Armstrong); a farmer in Hartford, Vt. He died July 8, 1855; she died November 12, 1873. (4th gen.) Children of Levi (1). *Silas Hyde*, b. Nov. 24, 1821. Living unm. in West Hartford, Vt. *Sarah Hammond*, b. July 13, 1823; m. Mch. 16, 1848, Ebenezer Gile, Enfield, N. H. *Alice*, b. July 29, 1826; living unm. in W. Hartford, Vt. *Abel H.*, b. Oct. 20, 1828; d. Dec. 12, 1884. unm. *John H.*, b. Mch. 17, 1833; m. Mch. 22, 1859, Melissa Fuller, b. June 16, 1839 (dau. of Peter Fuller and Alice A. Perry, 3 ch.) A farmer. *William*, b. Sept. 19, 1836; m. Nov. 23, 1871, Ruth Dimick, b. Mch. 14, 1833, (dau. of Samuel B. Dimick and Lucy Tenney); a farmer in Hartford, Vt. He d. May 19, 1876; she d. Mch. 24, 1886. No ch. *Willis*, twin to Wm., b. Sept. 19, 1836. Living unm. in W. Hartford, Vt. *Arthur H.*, b. Oct. 11, 1843; m. Dec. 31, 1869, Susan Dimick, b. Nov. 6, 1836 (dau. of S. B. Dimick and Lucy Tenney); a farmer in Hartford, Vt.

2. JOHN (3rd gen., son of Hezekiah (8), b. Oct. 6, 1784; m. Sept. 17, 1818, Philnette Willard, b. Aug. 18, 1797 (dau. of Francis Willard and Abigail Hill). He d. Mch. 26, 1863; she d. Oct. 15, 1867; a farmer in Pomfret, Vt. Their children (4th gen.) were: *Diana*, b. Apr. 13, 1821; m. Mch. 27, 1839, Aaron G. Noyes, b. Feb. 14, 1816. *Ann D.*, b. Oct. 28, 1823; m. 1847, Hon. Joseph H. Pratt, b. Feb. 15, 1827; a farmer in Pomfret, Vt., a member, three times, of the Vt. Legislature. Ch. 5. *Levi*, b. Oct. 19, 1825; m. June 6, 1849, Mary R. Perry, b. June 22, 1826; a farmer and land surveyor. Ch. 5. *John W.*, b. July 15, 1828; m. Apr. 16, 1851, Sarah O. Clark; d. in California. *Harvey*, b. Aug. 6, 1830; living in California. *Geo. C.*, b. Nov. 27, 1833; d. Nov. 6, 1856, unm. *Edward*, b. Dec. 26, 1838; m. Sept. 24, 1863, Ellen M. Snow; d. Oct. 29, 1886; a mechanic in West Hartford; ch. 6. *Jason*, b. Oct. 12, 1840; living in California.

3. AMOS (3rd gen., son of Hezekiah (8), b. Aug. 26, 1786; m. 1st, Phila Brownell. She d. Apr. 1826. He m. 2d, Eleanor Gibson. He d. 1835; she d. Nov. 12, 1871. Children (4th gen.) by first wife: *Emily*, b. Mch. 24, 1813; m. Sept. 20, 1836, John Dutton. (See Dutton Family.) *Almira*, b. June 1, 1815; m. Aug. 17, 1834, Wm. A. Ela, of Lebanon, N. H. He went to Kansas City and d. in Mch. 1855, leaving 4 children. *John B.*, b. Feb. 28, 1817; m. Jan. 14 1843, Mary A. Rust, b. June 22, 1821 (dau. of Mathias Rust and Polly Bailey.) Ch. 3. *Segmour*, b. Jan. 29, 1819; m. 1st, Dec., 1842, Rebecca Rust (dau. of Mathias Rust and Polly Bailey); she d. Jan. 2, 1851; he m. 2d, Jane E. Wallace; she d. June 29, 1854; he m. 3d, Caroline Wallace. He d. July 7, 1876; 4 ch. *Hezekiah*, b. May 13, 1821; m. May 4, 1863, Elien Orr, b. Jan. 22, 1840 (dau. of John Orr and Roxy Griffin); a farmer in Hartford, Vt. He d. Sept. 11, 1856; ch. 4. *Hoyt*, b. June 4, 1825; m. Jan. 19, 1851, Sylvia A. Snow, b. Jan. 18, 1831 (dau. of Marvin Snow and Sylvia Waters). He is Station Agent C. V. Railroad in West Hartford, Vt., is the oldest resident station agent on this road.

4. SARAH (3d gen., dau. of Hezekiah (8), b. Feb. 11, 1789; m. 1812, Darius West, b. Jan. 31, 1782 (son of Caleb West and Ruth Benton); she d. Apr. 24, 1855; he d. June, 1840. Children (4th gen.) *Hazen*, b. Mar. 25, 1813; m. Mch. 29, 1836, Mary A. Cloud, b. Oct. 19, 1815 (dau. of Norman Cloud and Ruby Wright). Ch. (5th gen.) *Maria H.*, b. Mch. 3, 1837; m. Dec. 1, 1857, Calvin F. Seaver. *Henry*, b. Feb. 9, 1840; m. June 1, 1866, Hannah C. Downer, b. Sept. 21, 1848 (dau. of

Stephen S. Downer and Caroline C. Wade); a merchant in Thetford, Vt., and for several years past the clerk and treasurer of said town. His wife d. Sept. 13, 1867; he m. 2d, Mch. 7, 1871, Nellie D. Lucas, b. June 3, 1851 (dau. of Chas. D. and Emeline F. (Tyler) Lucas. Child by first wife: Georgie b. Mch. 8, 1867; m. June 19, 1885, Wm. A. Hutchinson. *Moses H.*, b. Apr. 13, 1842; m. Mch. 15, 1867, Luna Downing, b. Sept. 7, 1842 (dau. of Bela Downing and Permelia Hovey); she d. Feb. 4, 1887. They had one child: Joseph D. *Mary E.*, b. Apr. 25, 1853; m. Sept. 12, 1877, Charles E. Tinkham, b. July 26, 1853 (son of William Tinkham and Vienna Goodell); a dentist in Fitchburg, Mass. She d. Aug. 18, 1884: Children: Willie, b. Feb. 9, 1879; two d. in infancy. *George*, b. June 11, 1819. Living in Royalton, Vt., with Charles West. *Caleb*, b. Apr. 3, 1822; m., 1847, Laura E. Pratt, b. Feb. 15, 1830 (dau. of Francis and Roxanna (Strong) Pratt); a farmer in Norwich, Vt. He d. Apr. 2, 1885; She lives in Arkansas city, Kan. Children (4th gen.): Frank E. Chas. H., b. 1852; m. Apr. 29, 1874, Ella E. Stone, b. Nov. 11, 1854 (dau. of Chas B. and Emeline (Bugbee) Stone); a farmer in Hartford. He d. Sept. 24, 1886. Child: George C., b. Feb. 3, 1878. *Joseph C.*

5. DAN, (3d. gen., son of Hezekiah (8). b. March 12, 1791, m. Feb. 26, 1813, Abigail Batchelder, b. Sept. 3, 1789, (dau. of Jethro Batchelder and Deborah Leavitt), a farmer in Hartford, Vt. He d. Feb. 24, 1867. She d. July 16, 1877. Their children (4th gen.) were: *Abigail*, b. Feb. 27, 1815, m. April 5, 1838, Jacob G. Dutton, d. Feb. 6, 1881. (See Dutton family. *Harriet A.*, b. Feb. 24, 1818, m. Aug. 19, 1839, Carlton D. Tracy. (See record Tracy Family.) *Sarah*, b. Jan. 21, 1823, m. March 5, 1855, Charles Newton, (son of David Newton and Sabriel Tracy.) *Solon*, b. April 2, 1826, d. Feb. 26, 1854. unm.

7. ELISHA, (3d gen., son of Hezekiah (8), b. May 10, 1796, m. March 4, 1823, Mary Bush, (dau. of Fairbanks Bush and Amy Emmons), a farmer in Hartford, Vt. He d. Feb. 19, 1876. She d. Jan. 4, 1880. (4th gen.) Children of Elisha (7): *Mary Eliza*, b. Jan. 5, 1824, m. Feb. 22, 1847, James Cowen. She d. Oct. 4, 1863; *Carlos*, b. Feb. 2, 1827, m. March 4, 1851, Jane Marsh. She d. 1868. He m. 2d, March 25, 1872, Julia Brockway, (dau. of John Brockway and Desire Simons), a hardware dealer, Lowell, Mass. Ch. 1. *Cyrus*, b. Oct. 8, 1832, m. March 17, 1872, Sophia Wood, b. 1849, (dau. of James Wood and Armona Snow), a farmer in Hartford, Vt. Ch. 2.

8. POLLY, (3d gen., dau. of Hezekiah (8), b. Feb. 28, 1799, m. June 9, 1819, Wm. Savage, b. June 23, 1793, (son of Seth Savage and Rhoda Bacon.) (See Savage Family.)

9. DORA, (3d gen., dau. of Hezekiah (8), b. July 1, 1801, m. Feb. 24, 1823, Abial Dutton, b. March 28, 1797. (son of Benjamin Dutton and Clarissa Thomas.) She d. (when?) He is living, (1888), in Burlingame, Kan. Children: *Benjamin*, b. Aug. 11, 1823. *Simeon M.*, b. May 5, 1825, d. in Texas, 1858; *Harvey H.*, b. Dec. 7, 1830, lost at sea Dec., 1853; *Horace S.*, b. Sept. 27, 1833, d. in rebel prison, Dec. 15, 1864; *Loren*, b. Dec. 20, 1835, killed in battle Sept. 1, 1861; *Edwin*, b. April 24, 1838, died in U. S. army Feb. 28, 1863; *Henry A.*, b. Oct. 10, 1840; *Julia E.*, b. Aug. 28, 1828, d. June 14, 1836; *Alice M.*, b. May 24, 1843; *Daphne*, b. Jan. 9, 1847.

10. HEZEKIAH JR., (3d gen., son of Hezekiah (8), b. March 4, 1803, m. Nov.

28, 1825, Maria Cloud, b. March 5, 1807, (dau. of Norman and Ruby (Wright) Cloud.) They had but one child: Ruby W., b. Nov. 3, 1826. She was married March 26, 1846, to William E. Lewis, of Norwich, Vt., b. May 25, 1815, (son of Enos and Keturah (Dennison) Lewis.) Mr. Lewis has been town clerk of Norwich for 46 years, and was also, treasurer of the town from 1871, to March, 1889. He represented Norwich in the legislature of Vermont 18 . They have had children: Lucy A., b. Feb. 19, 1847, m. Nov. 3, 1870, Joseph F. Foote, (son of Daniel and Martha (Burr) Foote); Wm. H., b. Jan. 25, 1849, m. Jan. 1, 1884, Stella L. Hubbard, (dau. of Thaddeus F., and Caroline (Cave) Hubbard.) Maria Louise, b. Sept. 15, 1851, m. Sept. 14, 1876, Wm. W. Morrill, (son of Josiah R. and Felinda (Weeks) Morrill. Katy D., b. July 18, 1857, d. Aug. 17, 1858. Charles F., b. Aug. 26, 1859, m. April 21, 1886, Phebe E. Cook, (dau. of Royal E., and Louise (Lyman) Cook.) Mary D., b. Aug. 14, 1862, d. Aug. 23, 1865.

9. **THOMAS HAZEN**, 4th (2d gen., son of Thomas 3d), b. March 13, 1758, m. 1st, June 7, 1779, Abigail Dutton, b. Aug. 30, 1763 (dau. of Deacon Samuel Dutton and Joanna Root, of Washington, Conn.,) a farmer in Hartford, Vt. She d. May 6, 1811. He m. 2d, Mrs. Eleanor (Greene) Garfield, b. 1777. She d. Aug. 17, 1837. He d. Aug. 9, 1835. Their children (3d gen.) were: *Silas*, b. July 4, 1780; *Lois*, b. Feb. 10, 1783, d. Nov. 24, 1820; *Abigail*, b. April 26, 1785; *Altha*, b. Sept. 14, 1788; *David*, b. March 14, 1791; *Ezra*, b. March 24, 1793; *Sophia*, b. April 20, 1795; *Thomas*, b. Aug. 25, 1818. (Son of second wife.)

SILAS, (3d gen., son of Thomas 4th, (9), b. 1780, m. Jan. 1, 1805, Polly Boardman, b. June 6, 1784, (dau. of Jonas and Loraine Boardman.) He d. March 8, 1813. She d. Aug. 20, 1822. Their children (4th gen.) were: *George*, b. March 29, 1806, d. April 9, 1831; *Charles*, b. Oct. 27, 1807, m. 1st, Dec. 1, 1830, Martha Hardy, b. Sept. 18, 1810, (dau. of Charles and Nancy H. Hardy.) She d. June 28, 1852. He m. 2d, June 8, 1865, Mira Bliss, b. Feb. 24, 1821. He d. Aug. 4, 1876. Ch. 2. *Mary E.*, b. May 6, 1810, m. Jan. 19, 1831, Thomas B. Pike. He d. Jan. 19, 1869. She m. 2d, — Stebbins. 5 ch. *Maria E.*, b. Jan., 1813, m. June 2, 1832, Timothy Lyman, b. Nov. 19, 1805, (son of Timothy Lyman and Ruby Beach, of Glover, Vt.), a farmer in Glover. She d. May 28, 1855. He d. Dec. 12, 1883.

2. **LOIS** (3d gen., dau. of Thomas 4th), b. Feb. 10, 1783, m. Sept. 30, 1802, Dr. David Ingraham, b. March 10, 1770, (son of Jeremiah and Ruth Ingraham); she d. Nov. 24, 1820; he m. 2d, Jan. 9, 1821, Anna Bliss; she d. Jan. 20, 1828; he m. 3d, Mary Bliss; he d. Jan. 4, 1858, in W. Hartford, Vt.: she d. Sept. 16, 1874, in Royalton, Vt. Children (4th gen.): *Alaudrus*, b. Sept. 15, 1803; *Sophia*, b. June 1, 1806, m. Ludovicus Weld, d. 1854; *Ermina*, b. Sept. 27, 1809, m. Jan. 1, 1828, Wm. Newton, b. Feb. 12, 1804, (son of Sheldon Newton and Betsy Sanderson); she d. April 27, 1837; he m. 2d, Polly Gibbs, Sept. 11, 1838, he d. Sept. 5, 1862; *Thomas H.*, b. May 28, 1812, d. March 25, 1834; *Silas*, b. March 31, 1815, m. 1st, Sybil Morgan, Dec. 5, 1837, (dau. of Isaac and Hannah Morgan), she d. Jan. 30, 1849; he m. 2d, Feb. 29, 1849, Caroline Bliss; he d. Aug. 20, 1883; *Lois E.*, b. July 25, 1818, m. Daniel Morgan.

3. **ABIGAIL** (3d gen., dau. of Thomas 4th), b. April 26, 1785; m. March 22, 1810, John Boardman, b. Feb. 22, 1783, (son of Jonas and Loraine Boardman); she d. March 10, 1851, he d. July 4, 1851. Their children (4th gen.) were: *Abigail Dut-*

ton, b. Jan. 1, 1812, m. April 14, 1832. Henry Cutler (son of Nathan Cutler of Glover, Vt.) *Eliza Jewett*, b. Nov. 12, 1817, m. Aug. 20, 1837, Fordyce S. French, b. Jan. 3, 1810, (son of Samuel and Mary French); she d. Sept. 18, 1848; he m. 2d, Feb. 22, 1849, Martha Hazen. b. May 13, 1821, (dau. of David Hazen and Nancy Savage); he d. Sept. 26, 1871; she d. Aug. 25, 1888, in Barton, Vt.

4. ALTHA (3d gen., dau. of Thomas 4th), b. Sept. 14, 1788, m. Oct. 26, 1817, Amasa Dutton, b. Nov. 21, 1783, (son of Thomas Dutton and Abigail Merriam); she d. Sept. 14, 1877, he d. April 1, 1863. Their children (4th gen.) were: *Altha Louisa*, b. Jan. 5, 1819; m. Nov. 20, 1844, J. N. Kinney, d. in Cincinnati, O., July 2, 1852. *Amasa Parmalee*, b. June 24, 1820; m. Feb. 20, 1845, Mary M. Mason, b. Nov. 15, 1818, (daughter of Steven Mason and Eunice Hazen), a farmer. asst. judge Orleans county, etc., etc., Craftsbury, Vt. *David H.*, b. Jan. 12, 1822; m. Nov. 4, 1845, Diana H. Walbridge, b. Dec. 14, 1821. *Tamesin A.*, b. Dec. 20, 1823; m. Nov. 2, 1848, Samuel McIntosh. *Eleanor M.*, b. Nov. 2, 1827; d. Dec. 5, 1834. *Sarah P.*, b. Aug. 17, 1829; m. May 31, 1852, R. D. Kinney. *Francis Edward*, b. May 4, 1832; m. Aug. 30, 1854, Polly G. Baldwin, b. Oct. 7, 1833, (dau. of Dr. Eleazer and Polly (Ladd) Baldwin.) (See Dutton family).

5. DAVID (3d gen., son of Thomas 4th), b. March 14, 1791; m. Jan. 24, 1819, Nancy Savage, b. Oct. 12, 1797, (dau. of Francis W. Savage and Abigail Hazen), a farmer in West Hartford, Vt. He served an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade, and carried on that business in W. Hartford, Vt. for several years. A few years after his marriage he bought the Francis Savage homestead, and began farming. In middle life he became very corpulent, and was unable to do much manual labor, but by sagacious management he made his farm remunerative, reared a large family, and at his death owed but a nominal sum on his farm. Mrs. Hazen was a prudent, industrious wife, and reared her daughters in an exemplary manner. They were deft at the great and the little spinning wheel and at the loom. They worked out of doors on the farm, in cases of emergency. He was an amateur in music; played the violincello skillfully, brought up his children to sing well, and with them contributed largely toward maintaining excellent church music in West Hartford until the time of his last illness. The children of David Hazen (4th gen.) were: *Martha*, b. May 13, 1821; m. Feb. 22, 1849, Fordyce S. French of Glover, Vt. (son of Samuel and Mary French), a farmer in Glover, Vt.; he d. Sept. 26, 1871, she d. childless, Aug. 25, 1888, after a protracted sickness of several years, at the home of her stepdaughter, Mrs. Owens, Barton, Vt. *Fanny*, b. Sept. 3, 1823, d. June 30, 1885, unm. *Susan*, b. March 1, 1826; m. Aug. 29, 1849, Wm. Howard Tucker, b. June 19, 1826, (son of Alvan Tucker and Abigail M. Torsey), a civil engineer, historian of Hartford, Vt., resides in Hartford, Vt.; ch. 4. *Amanda*, b. May 28, 1828; m. Sept. 15, 1851, Samuel Bascom Tucker, b. May 30, 1828, (son of Alvan Tucker and Abigail M. Torsey), a civil engineer, resides in Elizabeth, N. J., ch. 2, (See Tucker family). *Eleanor*, b. May 6, 1832, d. May 6, 1834. *Harriet*, b. Aug. 8, 1834; m. Harvey Lesure, no children. *Whitmore D.*, b. Aug. 13, 1838; m. July 31, 1860, Martha Plummer, Goffstown, N. H. *Ermina*, b. Oct., 1842, d. May 15, 1843.

6. EZRA HAZEN (3d gen., son of Thomas 4th), b. March 24, 1793; m. April 6, 1816, Nancy Bachelder, b. Dec. 10, 1795, (dau. of Jethro Bachelder of Strafford, Vt.), a farmer in Hartford, Vt.; he d. Aug. 17, 1868, she d. June 6, 1862. Their

children (4th gen.) were: *Eliza*, b. April 12, 1817; m. June 17, 1841. Charles S. Brown, b. April 28, 1813, (son of Moses and Keziah (Kimball) Brown); he d. Feb. 13, 1867, she d. March 4, 1888; their children were: Elizabeth, b. Oct., 1843, d. Oct., 1850; John H.; b. Feb. 25, 1845. Moses E., b. Jan. 5, 1847. *Leonard*, b. May 4, 1819; m. Jan. 13, 1842, Lois Crandall, b. Dec. 8, 1820, (dau. of Joseph Crandall and Abigail Fuller), a farmer on the old Hazen homestead; ch. 2. Wm. E. and Ella.

7. SOPHIA (3d gen., dau. of Thomas 4th) b. April 20, 1795; m. Feb. 25, 1822, Dr. Ira Tenney, b. Jan. 28, 1794. (son of Reuben Tenney and Rebecca Hopson); he d. Jan. 8, 1842, in West Hartford. she d. March 10, 1880, in Newbury, Vt. Their children (4th gen.) were: *Emily*, b. Jan. 31, 1827; m. April 14, 1851, Dr. E. Virgil Watkins, b. May 11, 1823, (son of Miner Watkins and Anna Barr); he d. Dec. 18, 1888, in Newbury, Vt., a prominent practitioner in Vermont and New Hampshire. *George*, b. Sept. 6, 1830, d. Aug. 16, 1852, unm. *Lois*, b. Aug. 15, 1835, d. April 24, 1884, unm.

8. THOMAS G. (3d gen., Thomas 4th, son of 2d wife) b. Aug. 25, 1815; m. Nov. 4, 1841, Asenath Mills (dau. of Isaac Mills and Asenath Merrill), a physician in New Hartford, Ct.; he d. Sept. 21, 1875; his widow resides in New Hartford, Ct.: Ch.: *Ellen Josephine*, *Georgia Anna*.

10. SOLOMON HAZEN (2d gen., son of Thomas 3d), b. Nov. 24, 1759; m. Dec. 17, 1780, Theodora Pease, b. March 28, 1762, (dau. of Christopher and Hannah Pease); she d. March 21, 1827; he m. 2d, Widow Sarah Kilburn of Strafford, Vt.; he d. July, 1847. His children (3d gen.) all the issue of his first marriage, were: *Lyman*, b. Jan. 21, 1782, d. Jan. 23, 1782; *Reuben*, b. Feb. 13, 1783; *Clarissa*, b. Nov. 19, 1784; *Hannah*, b. Nov. 1, 1786, d. Sept. 2, 1788; *Solomon Jr.*, b. Aug. 22, 1788; *Lyman*, b. March 14, 1790; *Alvin*, b. Aug. 28, 1872; *Zavan*, b. June 19, 1796; *Norman*, b. Oct. 20, 1803.

2. REUBEN 2d, (3d gen., son of Solomon (10), b. 1783; m. Nov. 16, 1806, Parthena Wilson, b. 1792, (dau. of—Wilson and Sally (Wheeler) Wilson); he d. April 1, 1858, his wife d. April 21, 1852. Their children (4th gen.) were: *Myron*, b. Feb. 24, 1808; *Melvin*, b. Sept. 4, 1809; m. Nov. 1, 1848, Abigail Brockway, b. July 25, 1807, (dau. of Wm. E. and Anna (Briggs) Brockway of Hartford); he d. June 12, 1876; children. 4. *Sanford*, b. July 10, 1811; m. April 7, 1840. Sarah Wood, b. Aug. 14, 1818, (dau. of Henry G. Wood and Betsy Gerrish). *Edmund*, b. April 12, 1813. *Minerva*, b. April 4, 1815; m. May 14, 1833, Paschal Hatch, b. Sept. 24, 1806, (son of Benj. and Susan (Dutton) Hatch); she d. Jan., 1886. *Willard*, b. April 13, 1817; m. April, 1875, Maria Eastman of Manchester, N. H. *Celinda*, b. March 11, 1819, d. April 23, 1874, unm. *Orvis W.*, b. Jan. 26, 1821; m. Jan. 12, 1852, Caroline French, b. Aug. 18, 1825, (dau. of Jacob French and Matilda Palmer); he d. April 21, 1887. *Charles R.*, b. March 4, 1833; m. Aug. 5, 1866, Fannie H. Titus (dau. of Simeon B. and Eliza J. (Morris) Titus of Vershire, Vt; their children (5th gen.): Martha D., b. May 12, 1868; Edward E., b. Aug. 2, 1872, d. in infancy; Elbert T., b. July 6, 1874, d. in infancy; Roscoe E., b. June 5, 1877; Sophia, b. June 25, 1824; Simon Peter, b. June 4, 1826, d. Aug. 30, 1827; Parthena, b. March 15, 1828, d. Nov. 28, 1829; James, b. May 1, 1837, d. April 6, 1838.

3. CLARISSA, (dau. of Solomon (10), b. Nov. 19, 1784. (Nothing further obtainable.)

5. SOLOMON HAZEN 2d (son of Solomon (10), b. Aug. 22, 1788; m. Dec. 23, 1813, Deborah Fuller, b. Jan. 8, 1792 (dau. of Seth Fuller and Olive Dutton); a farmer in Hartford. He d. Oct. 29, 1834; she d. Jan. 4, 1858. Their children (4th gen.) were: *Norman*, b. Sept. 7, 1814; m. Sept. 14, 1845, Martha Vose, b. Oct. 23, 1815 (dau. of Hon. John Vose and Lydia Webster). He d. Feb. 13, 1852. (See D. C. Alumni, 1840.) Children (5th gen.) Mary Webster, b. Sept. 14, 1846; Wm. N., b. Feb. 12, 1849; both d. in Royalton, Mass., Feb., 1850. Prof. John Vose Hazen, b. Nov. 22, 1850; graduate. C. S. D., Dart. Col., 1875. After leaving the Scientific Department he entered the Thayer school, graduating the following May. In the fall of 1876 he was employed on the Manchester & Keene Railroad as assistant division engineer in Hancock. In November the road suspended operations, and he returned home. February, 1877, found him teaching the high school at Hancock. When the term closed he went into the office of D. H. Andrews, Boston, Mass., as draughtsman; he remained in this position until the last of August, when he returned home to Atkinson, N. H., to take charge of the academy. In September, 1878, he accepted the position of Tutor of Mathematics in the Chandler Scientific Department, Dart. Col. In June, 1880, he was elected Professor of Theoretical and Applied Mathematics and Instructor of Civil Engineering in the C. S. D., which position he has since held. January 20, 1881, he was married to Miss Harriet Augusta Hurlburt, of Hanover, N. H. They have two children, a daughter born December 11, 1882; a daughter born April 11, 1887. *Carlton D.*, b. June 1, 1816; m. Oct. 22, 1839, Frances E. Stiles, b. Sept. 28, 1819 (dau. of Joseph Stiles and Jemima Sawyer), a farmer in Hartford, Vt. Lives now (1888) in Greeley, Colorado. Children (5th gen.): Norman F., b. Sept. 5, 1840; m. Nov. 7, 1865, Mary Aiken, b. Apr. 11, 1846 (dau. of M. Aiken and Chloe Mix); clerk of State Board of Land Commissioners, Colorado; 3 ch. Frances J., b. May 4, 1847; d. Sept. 8, 1847. Emma J., b. Mch. 6, 1849; m. June 30, 1870, Ronaldo B. Harrington, b. Mch. 17, 1845 (son of Eli Harrington and Mary A. Barron); children, 2. Theodora, b. May 5, 1863; m. Nov. 23, 1882, Edward K. Packard, b. Apr. 17, 1858 (son of A. K. Packard and Caroline M. Carleton); ch. 2. *Edward*, b. July 5, 1818; m. Aug. 24, 1844, Sarah F. Tilden, b. Jan. 22, 1826 (dau. of Josiah Tilden and Susannah Clark); ch. (5th gen.): Susan D. b. Mch. 29, 1846; m. Aug. 25, 1875; ch. 2. Geo. E. b. May 18, 1849; m. Jan. 15, 1878, Hattie Loveland, b. Feb. 3, 1854 (dau. of George Loveland and Ruby Hatch); no children. Perley F., b. July 11, 1854; m. April 14, 1881, Minnie F. Baker, b. April 29, 1857 (dau. of Andrew O. Baker and Pamela S. Denison, of Hartford, Vt.); no children.

6. LYMAN HAZEN (3d gen., son of Solomon (10), b. Mch. 14, 1870; m. Aug. 11, 1815, Polly Ingraham; she d. in 1826. He m. 2d, Mch. 9, 1831, Mrs. Betsy (Howard) Dana, b. May 24, 1802 (dau. of Adam and Polly Howard: a manufacturer of rakes in Pomfret, Vt. His children by his first wife were: *Horace*, *Ziba* and *Martin*. No response to letters of inquiry concerning children by 2d wife, excepting the following: "Mary Emily, married John Dorby of Newburgh, Ind.; died there and has a daughter there, Mrs. Albert Airshire. Ellen Matilda, married, first, a Campbell, second, Neal Huntoon, of Hartford, Vt., in 1870; died Feb. 1, 1883, aged 45, minus 12 days. Had one son by first marriage, who lives in Wyoming Ter. Jane Maria, married Edgar Harrington, Pomfret, Vt. Myra Betsy, b. Jan. 20, 1842, m. Sept. 23, 1867, William Vaughan, who d. Oct. 12, 1872. They had one child, Emma H., b. Aug. 28, 1869."

7. ALVAN, (3d gen., son of Solomon (10), b. Aug. 28, 1792, m. Oct. 31, 1818, Julia M. Gibbs, b. April 6, 1795, (dau. of Harvey Gibbs and Mary Bartholomew,) a farmer in Hartford. He d. Aug. 12, 1873. She d. Jan. 25, 1887. No children.

8. ZAVAN, (3d gen., son of Solomon (10), b. June 19, 1796, m. Sept. 28, 1818, Abigail P. Patterson, b. March 26, 1797, (dau. of — Patterson and Lucy Smith of Henniker, N. H.,) a mechanic. Lived in W. Hartford till about 1845. Removed to Newburgh, Ind., thence to Evansville, Ind., where he d. Dec. 26, 1874. She d. in Newburgh, Ind., Feb. 9, 1870. He served in the war of 1812, for which he received a pension. (4th gen.) children of Zavan (8). *Son*, b. July 14, 1819, d. young; *Robert Smith*, b. Oct. 21, 1820, m. Barbara ——— d. in Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 1, 1850; *Albert*, b. Nov. 3, 1822, m. Dec. 6, 1846, Eliza Ann Roberts; *Theodora*, b. April 2, 1824, m. 1st, March 30, 1848, Henry Cappellar. He d. in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 16, 1849. She m. 2d, Nov. 3, 1852, Dr. R. C. Slaughter, (son of R. C. Slaughter.) Ch. 4. *Dyer B.*, b. March 26, 1827, m. 1st, Oct. 10, 1849, Minerva Jane Lull. She d. in Newburgh, Ind., Nov. 24, 1855. He m. 2d, Oct. 8, 1857, Elizabeth Selby. Ch. 11. *Lucy Maria*, b. May 12, 1829, d. in W. Hartford, Vt., Oct. 9, 1834; *Homer Zavan*, b. Feb. 23, 1834, d. in Newburgh Ind., July 2, 1846; *Lucy Maria 2d*, b. Feb. 3, 1836, m. Franklin C. Bethell. No issue. *Norman*, d. young.

11. DANIEL HAZEN (2d gen., son of Thomas 3d), b. July 17, 1761, m. Feb. 25, 1789, Olive Bartholomew, b. Nov. 7, 1759, (dau. of Noah Bartholomew and Mabel Parnely.) He d. Nov. 22, 1814. She d. April 9, 1845. (3d gen.) children of Daniel (11): *Anson*, b. Feb. 6, 1790, d. next day; *Jasper*, b. Dec. 2, 1790; *Laura*, b. April 25, 1793; *Daniel*, 2d, b. June 5, 1795; *Noah B.*, b. Aug. 5, 1797.

2. JASPER (3d gen., son of Daniel (11), b. Dec. 2, 1790; m. Nov. 11, 1813, Abigail C. Thomas, b. June 10, 1792, (dau. of Elias Thomas and Sylva Thompson.) He d. March 29, 1882. She d. Dec. 29, 1878. Mr. Hazen was the founder of the Christain Church in Woodstock, Vt., about 1807, and was its pastor for thirty-five years, until called to Albany, N. Y. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Rev. Moses Kidder, who has been pastor of the church for forty-five years, and during that time "has married 1100 couples, and attended 2200 funerals." (to July, 1888.) (4th gen.) Children of Jasper: *Ursula*, b. Oct. 26, 1814, m. Dec. 8, 1842, Lorenzo Richmond, (son of Ebenezer Richmond and Abigail Walker), b. Aug. 16, 1806; *Daniel T.*, b. Oct. 31, 1816, m. 1842, Hannah E. Webster, b. Jan. 31, 1822; *Edwin*, b. Oct. 25, 1818, m. July 6, 1842, Ann J. H. Page, b. Feb. 10, 1822, (dau. of Guardian Page and Pluma McKenstrie); *Jasper, Jr.*, b. Dec. 21, 1820, m. July 2d, 1848, Achsah Cone, b. Oct. 31, 1822, (dau. of Morris and Lydia (Farrington) Cone.) She d. March 11, 1888; *Laura W.*, b. Sept. 30, 1822, m. Aug. 29, 1844, Rev. Moses Kidder, b. Nov. 14, 1817; *Jacob T.*, b. Dec. 4, 1824, m. Sept. 25, 1855, Emma C. Hazen, b. March 22, 1827, (dau. of Daniel Hazen, 2d., and Hannah Bliss); *Olive M.*, b. Nov. 23, 1826, m. Dec., 1845, Geo. E. Guernsey, M. D., b. Jan. 27, 1822; *Abigail T. H.*, b. July 24, 1829, d. March 16, 1832; *Noah B.*, b. Nov. 21, 1832, d. Oct. 21, 1854.

2. LAURA (3d gen., dau. of Daniel (11), b. April 25, 1793; m. May 7, 1811, Philo Sprague, d. March 28, 1877. (See family record of Philo Sprague).

3. DANIEL 2d (3d gen., son of Daniel (11), b. June 5, 1795; m. Dec. 2, 1824, Hanna C. Bliss, b. Jan. 9, 1803, (dau. of Samuel Bliss and Sarah); he d.

Oct. 24, 1874, she d. March 13, 1873. The children of Daniel 4th (4th gen.) were: *Emma C.*, b. Mch. 22, 1827; m. Sept. 25, 1855, Jacob T. Hazen, b. Dec. 4, 1824, (son of Jasper Hazen and Abigail C. Thomas), his cousin. *Marcia E.*, b. March, 1834, d. 1882, unm. *Maria S.*, b. Sept. 30, 1838, d. Feb. 9, 1859, unm. *Daniel B.*, b. Dec. 6, 1835, d. June 1, 1849. *Noah B.*, b. April 2, 1841; m. Alice S. Dutton, b. Sept. 10, 1845), dau. of John Dutton and Emily Hazen).

5. **NOAH B.**, (3d gen., son of Daniel (11) b. Aug. 5, 1797, died in parts unknown to his relatives. Children (4th gen.): *Octava*, b. April 17, 1824, d. March 15, 1826. *Abbey J.*, b. —; m. May 15, 1860, Dr. Chas. M. Chandler, b. July 1, 1827, (son of Dr. Charles B. and Nancy A. (Horton) Chandler of Montpelier, Vt.: he settled as doctor in So. Strafford, Vt.; went, Oct. 19, 1861, as surgeon to the 6th Vt. Regt.; was surgeon-in-chief to Vt. Brigade: was in battles of Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, 2d Bull Run, etc.: returned home in Oct., 1863; had charge of military hospital in Montpelier in 1865; has been president of the Vermont Medical Society. He d. in Montpelier, March 19, 1889.

12. **ANNA** (2d gen., dau. of Thomas 3d), b. Feb. 17, 1763; d. Sept. 30, 1765.

13. **EUNICE** (2d gen., daughter of Thomas Hazen 3d), b. Jan. 20, 1765; m. May 20, 1785, Wm. Pixley; he d. May 27, 1826, she d. March 14, 1827; no issue.

14. **PHILEMON HAZEN** (2d gen., son of Thomas Hazen 3d) b. Nov. 16, 1766 m. Jan. 31, 1792, Eunice Marsh, b. Sept. 7, 1770, (dau. of John and Sarah (Hammond) Marsh, a farmer in Hartford, Vt. He was a very active and useful citizen; was four years, 1766-69, one of the selectmen of the town; and, at various times, held other town offices. He d. Dec. 19, 1845; she d. Jan. 9, 1833. Their children (3d gen.) were: *Franklin*, b. April 5, 1794; *Elijah*, b. April 1, 1796; *Eunice*, b. June 10, 1799; *Julius*, b. March 6, 1801; *Anna*, b. May 12, 1803; *Percees*, b. Feb. 19, 1805, d. Aug. 12, 1806; *Albert*, b. May 20, 1810, d. April 25, 1822.

1. **FRANKLIN** (3d gen., son of Philemon (14), b. 1794; m. Jan. 24, 1821, Amy Smith (dau. of Sylvanus and Amy (Sprague) Smith), a farmer in Hartford, Vt.; he d. Oct. 2, 1830, she d. Dec. 26, 1841. Their children (4th gen.) were: *Azra*, b. Nov. 7, 1823; m. Elizabeth Parmely: d. July 31, 1887, in El Paso, Ill. *Susan*, b. Sept. 21, 1825; m. Jan. 3, 1852, Fred T. Waite: d. Aug. 12, 1883. *Franklin S.*, b. March 18, 1831; m. Melvina C. Howard, b. July 8, 1834, (dau. of Seth and Eliza (Lamberton) Howard of Pomfret, Vt.); he committed suicide by hanging himself. Oct. 7, 1879; she m. 2d, Fred T. Waite of El Paso, Ill., Feb. 5, 1885.

2. **ELIJAH** (3d gen., son of Philemon (14), b. 1796; m. March 8, 1822, Rhoda Savage, b. Sept. 1, 1800, (dau. of Seth and Rhoda (Bacon) Savage), a farmer in Hartford; she d. June 11, 1849; he d. May 11, 1887. Their children (4th gen.) were: *Nelson*, b. May 14, 1823; m. Sept. 22, 1853, Sarah L. Newton, b. March 16, 1829, (dau. of Truman and Eunice (Wilson) Newton, a farmer in Hartford; he d. Feb. 12, 1884; she lives in Hartford.

3. **EUNICE** (3d gen., dau. of Philemon (14), (b. June 10, 1799; m. June 10, 1830, Marvin Dutton, b. Nov. 30, 1799, (son of David Benedict and Lorana (Smith) Dutton), a farmer in Stowe, Vt. Children of Marvin Dutton (4th gen.): *Susan R.*, b. June 27, 1832; m. April 4, 1865, Frank Robinson; 1 ch. *Louisa M.*, b. June 22, 1833, d. Sept., 1840. *Elvira F.*, b. April 19, 1835; m. June 27, 1867, Lester B.

Barton; ch. 4. *Almira M.*, b. Jan. 18, 1838; m. Sept. 5, 1865, Theodore S. Barton; he d. Feb. 11, 1888; 3 ch. *Ann S.*, b. May 18, 1840; m. May 8, 1861, Joseph W. Adams; ch. 3.

4. JULIUS HAZEN. (3d gen., son of Philemon (14) b. March 16, 1801; m. 1st, June 14, 1825, Maria M. Dutton, b. Oct. 12, 1805, (dau. of David Dutton and Experience Hartshorn). She d. Oct. 1, 1830. He m. 2d, Jan. 26, 1831, Sophrana Dutton, b. 1807, a sister of his first wife. She d. Nov. 1, 1845. Hem. 3d, April 7, 1846, Susan Dutton, b. 1811, a sister of his two former wives. She d. July 11, 1873. He m. 4th, Oct. 5, 1873, Mrs. Mary Ann (Dutton) widow of Columbus U. Tracy, b. Sept. 30, 1817, (dau. of Silas Dutton and Hepzibah Black). He d. Jan. 30, 1812, a farmer in Hartford, Vt. (4th gen.) Children of Julius (4), first marriage: *Francis M.*, b. May 8, 1826, d. May 25, 1826; *Maria Adeline*, b. Dec. 6, 1827, m. Jan. 3, 1866, Charles Clifford. He d. March 2, 1879. Ch. 2. *George T.*, b. Nov. 7, 1829, m. 1st, June 6, 1855, Ellen E. Fisk, b. Oct. 18, 1835, (dau. of Nathan Fisk and Vina Wheatly). She d. June 18, 1859. He m. 2d, Mary G. Walbridge, b. Jan. 27, 1834, (dau. of Amos Walbridge and Susan Perry). She d. Dec. 19, 1869. He m. 3d, Oct. 10, 1870, Maria S. Gillett, b. July 2, 1844, (dau. of Nathan Gillett and Cornelia Dutton), a farmer in Hartford, Vt. Children 6. Children of Julius, second marriage: *Henry*, b. Oct. 20, 1831. Living in Hartford, unm. *Harper T.*, b. Dec. 23, 1832, m. Nov. 3, 1870, Ursula Dutton, b. May 19, 1842, (dau. of Thaddeus Dutton and Emily Sprague), a farmer in Hartford, Vt. Ch. 3. *David D.*, b. Feb. 5, 1836, m. June 5, 1862, Ada T. Dutton, b. Aug. 9, 1839, dau. of Elias C. Dutton and Sarah Bliss), a farmer in Hartford. Ch. 5. *Albert E.*, b. April 1, 1842, m. May 15, 1867, Ella J. Williamson, b. March 7, 1848, (dau. of A. E. Williamson and Martha Scott), a produce dealer in Hartford, Vt. Ch. 2. *Julius 2d*, b. March 25, 1849, d. April 20, 1873, unm.; *Susan*, b. April 7, 1855, d. Feb. 4, 1874, unm.

5. ANNA HAZEN, (3d gen., dau. of Philemon (14) b. May 12, 1803, m. Dec. 31, 1831, Oramel H. Nichols, from whom she parted after a few years. She d. Nov. 11, 1888. Their children, (4th gen.) were: *Albert*, b. Dec. 2, 1822, m. Aug. 31, 1852, Delia A. Tisdale; *Almira*, b. Aug. 17, 1824; *Maria*, b. Feb. 22, 1828, m. — 1856, Woodbridge Watson. She d. March, 1862.

6. PERSIS HAZEN, (3d gen., dau. of Philemon (14) b. Feb. 19, 1805, d. Aug. 12, 1806.

7. ALBERT HAZEN, (3d gen., son of Philemon (14) b. May 20, 1810, d. April 25, 1822.

15. REUBEN HAZEN (2d gen., son of Thomas 3d), b. April 7, 1768, m. April 15, 1790, Lucretia Noble, b. 1771, (dau. of Shadrach and Lucy Noble). She d. Dec. 1, 1823. He m. 2d, Mrs. Mariam Jackman. He d. June 18, 1852. She d. July 8, 1860. (3d gen.) Children of Reuben (15): *Simcon*, b. Jan. 6, 1791, d. Jan. 8, 1791; *Stillman*, b. Aug. 3, 1792; *Luna*, b. Oct. 10, 1794, d. Oct. 17, 1796; *Anna*, b. Dec. 31, 1797, d. Oct. 17, 1798; *Lucretia*, b. Oct. 24, 1799, d. Sept. 24, 1802; *Lucy*, b. July 27, 1807, d. March 20, 1808; *Reuben Noble*, b. March 24, 1809.

2. STILLMAN. (3d gen.) b. Aug. 3, 1792, m. Oct. 1, 1815, Sophrona Fenno, b. Sept. 15, 1796, (dau. of Lazarus Fenno), a farmer in West Hartford until 1833, when he moved to Hiram, O., where he d. of old age, Jan. 12, 1880. She d. Sept. 23, 1864. Children of Stillman (2), (4th gen.): *Lucy Ann*, b. Sept. 16, 1816, m. 1st, Dec. 25, 1856, Wm. Garfield, of Boston, Michigan, b. Aug. 12, 1813,

in Vt. He d. March 31, 1857. She m. 2d, July, 1858, Isaac W. Smith, b. 1809, d. July 10, 1875, in Tallyrand, Ia. She d. Nov. 29, 1863. *Reuben Whitmore*, b. West Hartford, Vt., April 9, 1820, m. 1st, March 1, 1844, Amanda P. Allen, b. Feb. 13, 1822, (dau. of Amos and Minerva Allen of Bracefield, O.) She d. Aug. 31, 1852. He m. 2d, April 2, 1853, Mrs. Harriet E. Davis, of Kingsman, O., b. Jan. 13, 1829. He moved to Hiram, O., in 1833; removed to Fremont, Nebraska, May, 1858, is still there. Ch. by 1st m. 3. by 2d m. 6. *Emeline L.*, b. Aug. 29, 1821. Resides in Hiram, O., unm; *Fannie M.*, b. Jan. 1, 1824, in West Hartford, moved to Hiram, O., Sept., 1841, and there d. May 11, 1842, m. Josiah P. Hibbard. Ch. 1.¹ *Gen. Wm. B.*, b. W. Hartford, Vt., Sept. 27, 1830. (See biographical sketches). Ch. 2. *George S.*, b. in Hiram, O., Sept. 17, 1838, m. Sept. 17, 1858, Pauline, (dau. of Horace and Pauline Samson, of Troy, N. Y.,) b. April 6, 1839, in Washington, D. C. She d. Jan. 17, 1871. He served in the rebellion as Sergeant 4th Battery, Ohio Volunteer Artillery, Oct. 11, 1861, promoted to 3d Lieut., Sept. 10, 1862, and to 1st Lieut., Dec. 5, 1862. Ch: *Anges*, b. Dec. 16, 1860; *Grace E.*, b. Oct. 17, 1866.

7. REUBEN NOBLE HAZEN, (3d gen.) b. March 24, 1809, m. Dec. 31, 1829, Isabella Hoit. Went West.

16. ANN HAZEN (dau. of Thos. Hazen 3d) b. Feb. 21, 1771; m. Mch. 10, 1791, Henry Burton, b. July 16, 1759 (son of Stephen Burton and Anna Pierce); a farmer in Norwich, Vt.; he d. Sept. 1, 1841; she d. Apr. 21, 1859.

CHILDREN OF HENRY BURTON. (3d Gen.)

ANNA BURTON, b. Jan. 6, 1792.

CYNTHIA BURTON, b. Aug. 13, 1799.

HENRY S. BURTON, b. Feb. 19, 1793.

ALONZO BURTON, b. May 11, 1804.

ELIJAH H. BURTON, b. Nov. 6, 1795.

SUSAN BURTON, b. Nov. 3, 1805.

ASA BURTON, b. July 19, 1797.

CAROLINE BURTON, b. Aug. 15, 1807.

ALONZO, b. June 9, 1809.

1. ANNA BURTON (3d gen.), b. Jan. 6, 1792; m. Apr. 3, 1815, Ralph Waterman, b. Oct. 28, 1791 (son of Daniel Waterman and Hannah Fellows); a farmer in Norwich. She d. Mch. 4, 1875.

Their children were: *Annette H.*, b. Jan. 3, 1816; m. 1st, Oct. 31, 1838, Curtis Hatch; b. Dec. 23, 1810 (grandson of Capt. Benjamin Hatch and Susan Dutton, of Norwich, Vt.) He d. May 12, 1863; she m. 2d, Aug. 28, 1866, Royal Taylor, b. in Middlefield, Mass. (son of Samuel Tayler, who was the first white child born in Pittsfield, Mass., and a lineal descendant of Rowland Taylor, who was burned at the stake in Hatfield, Eng., Feb. 9, 1555, and Sarah Jagger. *Thomas Tracy*, b. Jan. 23, 1818; m. Sept. 18, 1841, Sarah F. Peacock. They had only one child: Frank Waterman. *Asa Burton* b. Dec. 28, 1819; m. Mch. 3,

¹ Henry E., (whose name was changed to Hazen) b. Nov. 3, 1840, W. Hartford, Vt. Studied at Hiram and Kenyon colleges, O., till he was 17; moved to Texas and staid till 1861. Served in rebellion with troops in the field, held several commissions—appointed 2d Lieut., Aug. 5, 1861, Brevet 1st Lieut., for gallant and meritorious service in Peninsula campaign, July 4, 1862; 1st Lieut., Oct. 3, 1864; Brevet Capt., Dec. 30, 1864, for gallant service at battle of Fredericksburgh, Va.; Capt., Feb. 18, 1869. Died in Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1869.

1850, Cornelia Sheldon. Four children; two sons living, Newton S. and Dwight; two d. young. *Harriet*, b. Mch. 22, 1822; d. Feb. 22, 1823. *Alonzo*, b. Dec. 1, 1823; m. Mch. 11, 1850, Fidelia Badger, a granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Badger, one of the earliest missionaries to the country northwest of the Ohio River. Two children, Hebert and Ada. *Henry*, b. May 3, 1826; m. Sept. 17, 1850, Isabella Townshend, of Norwich, Vt. They have seven children: Charles, Myron A. Isabella, Carrie, William, Frank and Dennis. *Harvey*, b. June 8, 1828; m. Apr. 16, 1867, Ellen J. Hatch. Two children: Custis H. and Anna B. *Andrew*, b. Oct. 21, 1830; m. 1858, Anna Birdsell, of Ravenna, O.; m. 2d, Oct. 8, 1866, Mrs. Jane Beach. Two children: Annette and Nellie. *Infant*, b. Dec. 17, 1831; lived only three days.

2. HENRY SMITH BURTON (3d gen.). b. Feb. 19, 1793; m. Dec. 27, 1821, Laura Baxter (dau. of Ira Baxter); a farmer in Norwich, Vt. He d. Nov. 5, 1883. Their children (4th gen.) were: *Caroline C.*, b. Sept. 8, 1824; m. Henry Burton, son of Asa Burton of Norwich, Vt. *Henry Carlton*, b. Aug. 22, 1835; m. Aug. 18, 1859, Martha H. Waterman, b. Mch. 3, 1840 (dau. of Harvey H. and Diana (Johnson) Waterman. She d. about 1866. He m. 2d, Nov. 18, 1867, Edna Slack, dau. of Prosper Slack, of Norwich, Vt. *Ira*, b. Mch. 8, 1837; m. Sept. 1, 1859, Emily D. Waterman, b. Sept. 17, 1837 (dau. of Harry H. Waterman and Diana Johnson); children 3.

3. ELIJAH H. (3d gen.) b. Nov. 6, 1795; m. 1st, about 1825, Rachel Sprague (dau. of Daniel Sprague); she d. Sept. 5, 1837. He m. 2d, Mch. 4, 1843, Lucy B. Lawton, b. Mch. 3, 1819 (dau. of Geo. Lawton and Fannie Bailey). He was accidentally killed, Nov. 2, 1847, while standing, with several other persons, on a bridge near the present residence of Geo. H. Savage, watching the process of blasting rock in a cutting on the line of the Vt. Central R. R'y. He was struck by a rock which took off the top of his head, from which death shortly ensued. He left one child, *Luey A.*, b. July 10, 1845.

4. ASA (3d gen.) b. July 19, 1797.

5. CYNTHIA (3d gen.) b. Aug. 13, 1799; m. Feb. 16, 1826, Timothy Hutchinson, b. Sept. 8, 1793, (son of Sam'l Hutchinson & Hannah Burr), farmer in Norwich, Vt. He d. April 20, 1880, she d. Jan. 29, 1866. Children (4th gen.): *Hannah*, b. Feb. 21, 1827, d. March 23, 1827. *Frederick H.*, b. April 28, 1828. *Franklin*, b. Sept. 28, 1830. *William*, b. March 8, 1835, d. Aug. 25, 1835. *William*, b. July 31, 1836. *Alonzo B.*, b. Feb. 21, 1838, d. April 23, 1869. *Luella C.*, b. May 3, 1840. *Austin*, b. Aug. 9, 1842.

6. ALONZO (3d gen.) b. May 11, 1804.

7. SUSANNAH (3d gen.) b. Nov. 3, 1805, d. Oct. 5, 1883, unm.

8. CAROLINE (3d gen.), b. Aug. 15, 1807; m. Sept. 28, 1841, Samuel Goddard, b. June 11, 1808, (son of Rev. Samuel Goddard and Abigail Goddard), a farmer in Norwich, Vt. He d. Aug. 13, 1879; she d. July 27, 1886. Children (4th gen.): *Infant daughter*. *Henry S.*, b. July 4, 1844; m. Nov. 29, 1866, Sarah A. Folsom, b. Sept. 28, 1844, (dau. of James Folsom and Mary Butters), a farmer in Norwich, Vt.

9. ALONZO (3d gen.), b. June 9, 1809; living in Iowa.

THE LEAVITT FAMILY.¹

FREEGRACE LEAVITT, b. in Suffield, Ct., Jan. 16, 1764; m. Dec. 29, 1788, Jerusha Loomis, b. in Suffield, Ct., Aug. 14, 1770. He moved from Suffield, Ct., to Hanover, N. H., Feb. 20, 1789, and removed from Hanover to Hartford, Jan. 4, 1794. He settled at the Centre of the town, and there resided the remainder of his life. He d. April 9, 1843: the date of the death of his wife is not a matter of record in Hartford.

Their first child, JERUSHA LEAVITT, b. in Hanover, N. H., Dec. 19, 1789; m. Nov. 8, 1807, Dr. Dan Wright, b. Sept. 26, 1777. (son of Maj. David and Hannah (Bailey) Wright), a physician in Hartford. He d. Dec. 20, 1846; she d. Jan. 27, 1878.

ARABELLA, their second child, was b. in Hanover, July 15, 1793.

HARVEY F., their third child, was born in Hartford, Dec. 1, 1796. (See Biographical Sketches).

FREEGRACE LEAVITT was chosen town clerk of Hartford in 1802, and held the office continuously until March, 1837. He was a farmer, and hotel-keeper, and was also for several years associated with Horace Cooley and M. King in the business of distilling whiskey. He lived on the place now the residence of Mr. Oliver Tewksbury, which is a short distance easterly of the old meeting-house at the Centre of the town. He was one of the selectmen of the town 1820-21; 1832-33.

THE LYMAN FAMILY.

In another portion of this work the reader will find a biographical sketch of Elias Lyman 3d. The following record of his family is contributed by his grand daughter, Miss Louise Lyman:

ELIAS LYMAN 3d, b. in Northampton, Mass., Feb. 23, 1768; m. Dec. 30, 1790, Anna White, b. in Hatfield, Mass., Dec. 14, 1772. He d. Nov. 22, 1830; she d. Feb. 11, 1844. Children: *Lewis* (m. Mary Blake Bruce of Boston) b. in Hatfield, Mass., Dec. 17, 1791; d. in Hartford, Vt., Jan. 29, 1837. *Fanny* (m. Charles Dodd) b. in Weathersfield, Vt., Aug. 26, 1793; d. Feb. 26, 1816. *Normand* (m. Elizabeth Walker, Providence, R. I.), b. in Weathersfield, Vt., Feb. 23, 1795; d. Feb. 16, 1865. *Wyllys* (m. Sarah Marsh, Woodstock, Vt.), b. in Hartford, Vt., May 5, 1797; d. Dec. 1, 1862. Sarah, his wife, d. Sept. 1, 1841. *Anna* (m. Charles Dodd; after his decease m. Dr. Spaulding), b. in Hartford, Vt., Nov. 18, 1798; d. Dec. 11, 1856. *Elias* 4 (m. Cornelia Hall, Troy, N. Y.), b. in Hartford, Vt., July 8, 1800; d. Sept. 5, 1870. *Horace*, b. in Hartford, Vt., Mch. 15, 1802; d. Aug. 20, 1814. *Theodore*, b. in Hartford, Vt., Oct. 27, 1803; d. in infancy. *Clementina* (m. Joseph F. Tilden), b. in Hartford, Vt., Sept. 19, 1804; d. Oct. 14, 1883. *George* (m. Minerva Briggs, Rochester, Vt.), b. in Hartford, Vt., April 6, 1806; d. July 11, 1879. *Charles* (m. Maria Spaulding, Montpelier, Vt.), b. in Hartford, Vt., Oct. 5, 1808; d. in Washington, D. C., May 3, 1888. He was for many years chief of the Dead Letter Office. *Simeon* (m. Lucinda Hall, Troy, N. Y.), b. in Hartford, Vt., Aug. 16, 1810; d. Oct. 1, 1855. *Hannah* (m. George Kendrick), b. in Hartford, Vt., July 7, 1813; d. Mch. 14, 1857. *Jane* (m. Harvey King), b. in Hartford, Vt., Aug. 7, 1816; d. Apr. 11, 1852.

¹ The only family of this name that ever lived in Hartford.

THE MARSH FAMILY.¹

Among the first permanent settlers of Hartford were several members of the Marsh family, who, with one exception, located in Quechee. Among those who located in that part of the town were the four brothers, Joseph, Abel, Eliphalet, and Elisha, and John and Jonathan. Col. Joel settled in West Hartford. Jonathan came into the town with the Strong's and Noah Dewey, in the summer of 1764. John came in 1767. His name first appears in the records March 8, 1768. Abel and Joel are first mentioned in the records Nov. 22, 1773. Joseph and Elisha are first mentioned April 18, 1774—the first-named being designated as Capt. Joseph Marsh.

The Marshs above named, together with many of their descendants in the first and second generations, were influential, enterprising, and highly honored citizens in the communities in which they resided. They possessed physical and mental characteristics of a high order, and few families have had more liberally educated and successful men in all the walks of life, among them, scholars, preachers, lawyers, physicians, judges, legislators, military officers, and other vocations.

1. JOHN MARSH, the immigrant ancestor, of the Marsh family, came over from England about 1633, and settled in the colony of Massachusetts; removed thence, in 1636, to Hartford, Ct., where he settled, and had a numerous family.

2. JOHN (son of John (1), b. about 1643; m. 1st, Sarah Lyman, Nov. 28, 1666; settled in Hartford, Ct., on the Marsh homestead; had *John*, b. 1668. *Nathaniel*, b. March 5, 1671; his twin brother, *Joseph*, b. March 5, 1671. *Sarah*, b. Feb. 17, 1673. *Elizabeth*, bapt. June 27, 1675. *Hannah*, b. Dec. 2, 1677. *Ebenezer*, b. Feb. 23, 1679. *Hannah*, b. April 10, 1681. *Ruth*, m. William Cadwell, Oct. 31, 1711. *Lydia*, b. Jan. 13, 1684. *Hepzibah*, b. June 6, 1686; m. 1711, to Jonathan Wadsworth. *Jonathan*, b. Aug. 7, 1688. John, the father, m. 2d, Susannah Butter, Jan. 1, 1708, and had *Susannah*, b. Feb., 1710 or '11.

3. JOSEPH (son of John (2), known as Capt. Joseph Marsh, m. Hannah ———, about 1696; became a proprietor in Lebanon, Ct., 1697; had *Elizabeth*, bapt. Jan. 30, 1697-98. *Joseph*, b. in Hartford, Ct., Dec. 5, 1699. *Hannah*, bapt. in Lebanon, Ct., Nov. 9, 1704. *Pelatiah*, bapt. Dec. 8, 1707. *Jonathan*, bapt. Sept. 23, 1713.

4. JOSEPH (son of Joseph (3), known as Ensign Joseph Marsh; m. Mercy Bill, b. 1704, Sept. 25, 1723; settled in Lebanon, Ct.; had *Mercy*, b. 1725; m. Israel Loomis, 1747, and resided in Connecticut. *Joseph*, b. Jan. 12, 1726, old style. *Anna*, b. 1729; m. Pelatiah Marsh, Jr., Dec. 28, 1752, and resided in Connecticut. *Abel*, b. 1735. *Elisha*, b. 1736-7. *Eliphalet*. Joseph, the father, d. in Lebanon, Ct., 1753, and the four sons above named, with their widowed mother, moved to Hartford, Vt., 1772-3, where she d. May 20, 1786, æ. 85.

5. JOSEPH² (son of Joseph (4), m. Jan. 10, 1750, Dorothy Mason, b. in Norwich, Ct., April 9, 1732, (dau. of Jeremiah and Mary (Clark) Mason). He d. Feb.

¹By permission of Hon. Frederick Billings, who holds the copyright to the History of Woodstock, Vt., prepared by Henry Swan Dana, I have copied from the history of the Marsh Family, contained in that work, such data as added to that previously collected from other sources, renders this a very interesting memorial of the Marsh family.

9, 1811; she d. April 14, 1810. Their children were: *Lydia*, b. Nov. 5, 1750. *Dorothy*, b. April 20, 1752. *Rhoda*, b. June 20, 1754. *Joseph*, b. Jan. 1, 1757. *Mary*, b. Feb. 8, 1758. *Daniel*, b. Jan. 2, 1761. *Roswell*, b. March 26, 1762. *Charles*, b. July 10, 1765. *Roger*, b. Aug. 17, 1767. *Parthena*, b. Nov. 3, 1769. *William*, b. Oct. 1, 1772. *Betsy*, b. April 18, 1776,—all having been born in Lebanon, Ct., except Betsy, b. in Hartford, Vt. (See biographical sketch of Joseph Marsh 5).

6. LYDIA, dau. of Joseph (5), m. Josiah Rockwell, and remained in Lebanon, Ct. Her children were *Lothrop*, *Asahel*, *Daniel*, *Joseph*, *Erastus*, *Jabel* (or *Jabez*), *Lydia*, *Clarissa* and *Rhoda*.

7. DOROTHY, dau. of Joseph (5), m. Eliphalet Bill, and had: *Benajah*, *Eliphalet*, *Mason*, *Roswell*, *Noadiah*, *Mary*, *Dorothy*, *Betsy* and *Almyra*.

8. RHODA, dau. of Joseph (5), m. for her first husband Thomas White Pitkin. Their children were: *Thomas W.*, *Lucy*, *Samuel*, *Rhoda*, *Ruth* and *Rebecca*. Of these, Thomas W. m. his cousin, Mary Bill, and had children: Thomas W. and Lucius (who m. Ellen, dau. of Ora Wood of Hartford, and lived in New York City). Lucy, b. Feb. 8, 1784; m. at Balston, N. Y., Robert Ellis, and had two sons, Robert Ellis and Thomas Pitkin Ellis, both living, a few years ago, in New York: upon the death of Mr. Ellis, Lucy m. for her second husband Joseph Bishop Abrams, and had two daughters, Lucy Ellis Abrams, who m. James Sanford of Mobile, Ala.: and Mary P. Abrams, who m. James Stevens, recently of Philadelphia. Rhoda, who was b. 1774, d. 1858; m. her cousin, Dr. Mason Bill. Samuel was a physician, and resided in Balston, N. Y., m. Betsy Hamlin. Col. Thomas White Pitkin, Jr., the husband of Mary Bill, d. May 20, 1861, æ 88; his wife d. May 9, 1839, æ 57. Thomas White Pitkin, the husband of Rhoda Marsh, was drowned in the Otta Quechee river, May 3, 1787; Rhoda m. 2d, Rev. Thomas Gross, who was the first settled minister in Hartford, Vt. They had three sons, Dr. Pitkin Gross, recently living in Kingston, Canada; Horace Gross, who died after finishing his law studies, and Thomas Gross 2d, who was a merchant in White River village (Hartford) for several years. Rhoda Marsh was the second wife of Rev. Thomas Gross; she d. Aug. 7, 1805, and was buried in the cemetery at the Centre of the town (Hartford).

9. JOSEPH, son of Joseph (5), m. Erepta Weld, lived in Hartford on a farm, now the home farm of Asa Hazen, and died there April 16, 1837, aged 81. His wife died Sept. 5, 1843, aged 83. They had *Gratia*, who died at the old homestead, April 25, 1858, aged 72; *Joseph Henry*, who married and had several children, lived in Oberlin, O.; *Mary*, who married Ira Hazen, of Norwich, Dec. 20, 1819, d. June 6, 1861. (See Hazen Family.)

10. MARY, dau. of Joseph (5), b. Feb. 8, 1758, m. 1777-8, her second cousin, Elijah Mason, (son of Peleg Sanford and Mary (Stanton) Mason), of Lebanon, Conn. He was b. Sept. 26, 1756, came from Lebanon to Hartford about 1800; settled near the center of the town, but subsequently removed to the farm west of Quechee village, which is now the town poor farm, where he lived until 1814, and then removed to Trumbull Co., Ohio. He was chairman of the board of selectman of Hartford 1807 to 1811 inclusive; represented the town in the legislature, 1810, and was prominent in public affairs during his residence here. Their children, all born in Connecticut, were: *Clarissa*, b. 1779, m. a Fitch, d. about

1840; *Mary*, b. 1782, d. Sept. 11, 1816; *Roswell*, b. Dec. 23, 1784, lived in Warren, Ohio, 1808. Died between 1850 and 1855; *Peleg*, b. Dec. 18, 1786, d. Aug. 8, 1825; *Parthenia*, b. 1790, d. 1795; *Marinda*, b. July 1, 1794, m. John Durkee, (son of Col. Joshua and Mercy (Hazen) Hazen), of Hartford; moved to Ohio; d. about 1850. Of their children, Emily married a Reed, and now (1889) resides on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. Mary, wife of Elijah Mason, died in Lebanon, 1794. He m. 2d, 1795, Lucretia Greene, by whom he had, Betsy, b. 1796, d. 1820; Parthenia, b. probably, 1798, d. about 1865; Emeline, b. 1802, d. 1881; Carnot, b. 1804, d. 1855; John, b. 1806, d. 1887; Arabella, b. April 18, 1810, m. Oct. 7, 1830, Zeb. Rudolph, from a Maryland family. Of their children, Lucretia R., b. April 19, 1832, married Nov. 11, 1858, James Abram Garfield, the late lamented President of the United States. Mrs. Garfield, to whom I am indebted for the foregoing memorial of Elijah Mason's family, resides in Mentor, Ohio.

11. DANIEL, son of Joseph (5), b. Jan. 2, 1761, m. Jan. 26, 1792, Marion Harper. He lived and died on the old homestead in Quechee, which after his death, was purchased by the late Judge John Porter, and is now the residence of his widow. Daniel d. Dec. 11, 1829. His wife Marion, d. in Quechee, March 18, 1851. Their children were: *Roswell*, b. Jan. 26, 1793, lived at home until eighteen years old; studied law, married, settled and became a prominent lawyer in Steubenville, Ohio, died there Aug. 16, 1875, and was buried in the cemetery of his native village. He received the honorary degree of A. M., conferred by the University of Vermont, in 1837. *James*, b. July 19, 1794, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1817. He m. 1st, Oct. 14, 1824, Lucia, dau. of James Wheelock, of Hanover, N. H. She d. Aug. 18, 1828, and he m. 2d, Jan. 7, 1830, Laura, sister to his first wife. She d. Aug. 12, 1838. He d. in Burlington, Vt., July 3, 1842. Their children were: Sidney, who became President of University of Oregon; James, who d. in 1858, at the Sandwich Islands, where he had been sometime Superintendent of Public Instruction; Joseph, a teacher in Canada. (See sketches Dartmouth Alumni, 1817). *Percy*, b. June 19, 1796, d. unm. 1844; *Leonard*, and *Louise*, (twins) b. June 29, 1799. *Leonard* graduated at Dartmouth College, 1827, m. Aug. 23, 1847, Ann, dau. of Hon. Alvan Foote, [D. C., 1798] of Burlington, Vt.; had Mary Moore, who d. Nov. 10, 1869, æ. 21. Wm. Foote, [U. V. M., 1870]; George Foote, [U. V. M., 1872]; Charles Leonard, and Anna Louisa. Leonard, the father, d. 1870. (See Dartmouth College Alumni, 1827.) *Louisa*, m. George, son of Oliver and Anstes Udall, of Hartford, b. Oct. 6, 1797; *Arabella*, b. Oct. 26, 1804, m. Chauncey Goodridge, of Burlington, and had two children, Marion and Arabella. *Emily*, b. Oct. 8, 1806, m. Thomas Reed, of Burlington, and had children: *Daniel .d.*, b. Jan. 19, 1809, m. Lucinda Hall, of Hartford, by whom he had, Roswell, Mary, and several other children.

12. ROSWELL, son of Joseph (5), b. Mar. 26, 1762; d. unm. 1784.

13. CHARLES, son of Joseph (5), b. July 10, 1765; graduated at Dart. Coll. 1786; also at the law school of Judge Reeves in Litchfield, Ct., in 1788; settled in Woodstock, Vt., where he practiced law upwards of sixty years; was elected one of the board of trustees of Dart. Coll. in 1809, retaining the office during the remainder of his life; was district attorney of Vermont (appointed by President Washington) in 1797-1801; was representative in Congress 1815-17; was a leading lawyer, and an eminently useful citizen. He m. 1st, Nancy Collins of

Litchfield, Conn. Their children were: *Charles*, b. in Woodstock, Oct. 7, 1790; graduated at Dart. Coll. 1813; studied law, and settled in Lansingburgh, N. Y., where he m. *Mary Leonard*, Nov. 27, 1816; d. July 3, 1817, in Louisville, Ky., where he had gone for the benefit of his health. His wife survived him but a year or two. *Ann C.*, b. in Woodstock, June 10, 1793; m. *John Burnell*, M. D. of Woodstock. Mrs. *Nancy (Collins) Marsh*, d. in Woodstock, June 18, 1793. Mr. *Marsh* m. 2d, June 3, 1798, *Susan Arnold*, widow of *Josias Arnold* of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and dau. of *Elisha Perkins*, M. D. of Plainfield, Ct. She d. in Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1853, æ. 76; he d. Jan. 11, 1849. Their children were: *Lyndon Arnold*, b. Feb. 26, 1799; graduated at Dart. Coll. 1819; studied law and was admitted to the bar of Windsor county at the September term, 1822; established himself in Woodstock; was register of probate for about thirty-three years for the district of Hartford; Nov. 5, 1829, he m. *Lucy G.*, dau. of *Benjamin Swan* of Woodstock. He d. Oct. 29, 1872. *George Perkins*, b. Mar. 15, 1801; graduated from Dart. Coll. 1820; studied law with his father; was admitted to the bar in 1825; settled in Burlington, Vt., in the practice of law; was a representative in Congress 1843-49; in 1849 was appointed minister resident of the United States at Constantinople, where he remained until recalled in 1853; in 1861, was appointed minister to Italy, which position he continued to hold till his death in Valambrosa, July 23, 1882. He was the author of a "Grammar of the Icelandic Language," "Lectures on the English Language," and other valuable literary productions. His erudition in literature, science, and the fine arts, gave him pre-eminence among the most renowned *savants* of the period in which he lived. He married for his first wife, *Harriet*, dau. of *Ozias Buell* of Burlington, who lived but a few years thereafter. He married for his second wife, *Caroline Crane* of Berkley, Mass. *Joseph*, b. April 16, 1807; studied medicine; received his diploma at Dart. Med. school, 1830, and, after several years' of successful practice in his profession, was appointed Professor of Theory and Practice in the University of Vermont. He died in Woodstock, Nov. 7, 1841. *Sarah Burrill*, b. June 5, 1809; m. Oct. 1, 1828, *Wyllys Lyman* of Hartford, Vt., son of *Elias Lyman* 3d; a lawyer by profession. She d. Sept. 1, 1841. He d. Dec. 1, 1862. *Charles*, b. May 10, 1821; resided in Woodstock on the family estate, which he conducted for several years, till, in 1869, he disposed of the property to *Frederick Billings*, Esq. He d. May 13, 1873, at San Diego, Cal., where he had gone for his health.

14. **ROGER**, son of *Joseph* (5), b. Aug. 17, 1767; m. *Mary Chapman*, and had *Levi*, who d. unm. in the West; *Charles C.*, who graduated at Dart. Coll. 1828; married and settled in New York; deceased; *Edward W.*, graduated from the University of Vermont, 1836; married and settled as a lawyer in New York; d. in 1868; *Franklin*, d. unm. 1856, in New York, where he had been a successful merchant.

15. **PARTHENIA**, dau. of *Joseph Marsh* (5), m. *Elijah Brainerd*, and had *Nancy*, *Parthenia*; *Lavinia*; *Mary*; *Susan*; *Henry*; *William*; *Columbus*; *Joseph*.

16. **WILLIAM**, son of *Joseph* (5), m. *Sarah Marshall*. She d. without children many years ago. He settled in Pawlet, Vt.

17. **BETSY**, dau. of *Joseph* (5), m. *Robert Ham*, and had *Ida*; *Sylvia*, who m.

1st. James Snow, who d. without children; 2d, James Benson, of South Royalton, Vt.

18. ABEL, son of Joseph (4), m. Dec. 2, 1754, Dorothy Udall, of Stonington, Ct., and had *Abel, Roger, Dolly, Samuel, Milo* and *Sarah*. Of these, Samuel married and left Otis, who formerly lived near Taftsville, Vt. Otis had several children, one of whom, a physician, married a Blish of Woodstock, Vt.; Milo married and left Wealthy, who married Luther Porter. Luther died Oct. 14, 1861, aged 82. Sarah married Ignatius Sprague. Abel, the father, died aged 87.

19. ELISHA, son of Joseph (4), born 1735-6; m. Mary Terry, and had by her, *Elisha, Isaac, Polly* and *Christiana*. Elisha, Jr., m. Eunice Paine. He d. June 10, 1801, aged 35. His wife d. Aug. 4, 1828, aged 58. Isaac d. Apr. 20, 1844, aged 75. One of the daughters married a Ransom (Matthew, probably), and the other a Perry. Elisha, the father, d. Mch. 12, 1823, aged 87. Mary, the mother, d. Aug. 15, 1820, aged 84. (See their gravestones, Quechee.)

20. ELIPHALET, son of Joseph (4), married and had children, viz.: *Russell, Sarah* and others, one of whom, a daughter, married a Morgan. Sarah married John C. Smith, a farmer in Hartford, and was the mother of Walter H., Almira, Sarepta and other children. Almira married 1st, a Dunbar, and 2d, a Crombie. Sarepta married Thomas Crandall, of West Hartford, Vt., Nov. 5, 1820, and, several years thereafter, they moved to Milwaukee, Wis. (The home farm of John C. Smith is now owned by Joseph W. Leighton, and adjoins the home farm of Samuel B. Dimmick, on the south. Walter H. Smith bought this farm of his father, and on the 22d of October, 1831, the selectmen of Hartford bought it for a home for the town's poor). John C. Smith died Feb. 7, 1809, aged 52; Sarah, his wife, died Apr. 19, 1851, aged 84. Anna Smith, who d. in Quechee, May 5, 1798, was, probably, the mother of John C. Smith.

THE NEWTON FAMILY.

Remarkable Family Record.

The following family record of David Newton of Hartford, is believed to be the most remarkable one known in the United States, if not in the world, in respect to the number of children, their individual length of life, and the aggregate of the ages of the whole family. The record, as found in their family Bible, is as follows:

DAVID NEWTON, was born March 25, 1753.

MARY HAZEN, was born September 11, 1754.

DAVID NEWTON, was married to Mary Hazen, Sept. 16, 1773.

(SECOND GENERATION)—THEIR CHILDREN.

	Years.	Mos.	Days.
1. SHELDON, born July 1, 1774; died Jan. 2, 1849; aged.....	74	6	1
2. RUFUS, born July 18, 1775; died Dec. 28, 1854; aged.....	79	5	10
3. AVICE, born Sept 3, 1776; died Aug., 1862; aged.....	85	11	—
4. DAVID 2d, born March 18, 1778; died Jan. 17, 1865; aged..	86	9	29
5. TRUMAN, born Oct. 1, 1779; died Dec. 30, 1848; aged.....	69	2	29
6. ANDREW, born Jan. 26, 1781; died Aug. 18, 1868; aged....	87	6	22

7.	ANNA, born March 18, 1783; died March 21, 1839; aged....	56	0	3
8.	REBECCA, born Nov. 16, 1784; died May 12, 1850; aged....	65	5	26
9.	POLLY, born Feb. 6, 1786; died Nov. 8, 1857; aged.....	72	9	2
10.	ABNER, born Nov. 19, 1787; died Jan. 26, 1856; aged.....	68	2	7
11.	ELIZABETH, born May 21, 1789; died Feb. 17, 1872; aged...82		8	26
12.	LUCY, born Aug. 9, 1791; died March 17, 1870; aged.....	78	7	8
13.	DANIEL, born Feb. 8, 1793; died April 11, 1831; aged.....	38	2	3
14.	ENOS W., born Aug. 18, 1794; died Sept. 28, 1865; aged...71		1	10
15.	JASPER, born Feb. 20, 1798; died Nov. 9, 1821; aged.....	23	8	19
16.	SOLON, born April 15, 1799; died March 11, 1876; aged....76		10	26
	DAVID, parent, died Dec. 29, 1839; aged.....	86	9	4
	MARY, parent, died Sept. 4, 1823; aged.....	68	5	23

When Sheldon, the first born child, was 21 years of age, there were fourteen children living at home with their parents. Mary, the mother, had been married a few months more than twenty-five years. She had reached the age of 44 years and 7 months when her last child (Solon) was born. The first death in the family occurred nearly fifty-two years after the marriage of the parents. The second death was that of Mary, the mother, in 1823, at which time her eldest child was in his 48th year, and her youngest child was nearly 24. The average age of the sixteen children was nearly 70 years; their added ages, with that of their parents, was 1272 years.

1. SHELDON, son of David, b. 1774; m. 1st, Betsy Sanderson, b. 1773. She d. Oct. 1, 1807. He m. 2d, Nancy Wilder. He d. Jan. 2, 1849. Children by first wife, Isaac, Norman, Benjamin, *William*, Reuben. Children by second wife, Betsy, Emeline, Maria, John. *Norman*, son of Sheldon (1), m. Mary A. Walker. He d., and she m. 2d, Hezekiah Pike. She d. Jan. 25, 1840. *William*, son of Sheldon (1), b. Feb. 12, 1804; m. 1st, Ermina Ingraham, Jan. 1st, 1828 (dau. of David and Lois (Hazen) Ingraham); she d. Apr. 27, 1837. He m. 2d, Sept. 11, 1838, Polly Gibbs (dau. of Harvey and Mary (Bartholomew) Gibbs), b. Feb. 12, 1810. He d. Sept. 5, 1862; she d. Apr. 3, 1885. His children by first wife were: George, b. Feb. 24, 1830; m. Jan. 1, 1861, Catherine F. Poole. *Norman*, b. May 27, 1832; m. Oct. 25, 1855, Lizzie Dutton. *John*, son of Sheldon (1), b. Oct. 13, 1818; m. 1st, Jan. 2, 1843, Martha S. Dutton. (See Dutton Family.)

2. RUFUS, son of David, b. 1775; m. Sept. 26, 1802, Theda Brown, b. Sept. 16, 1782 (dau. of Israel Brown); she d. Nov. 17, 1849; he d. Dec. 28, 1854. Their children were: *Orra*, b. May 4, 1804; m. Nov. 10, 1841, Stephen Boardman; d. Dec. 28, 1842. *Nelson*, b. Dec. 27, 1806; m. Nov. 3, 1835, Mary Partridge, b. Meh. 7, 1810. He d. Dec. 17, 1878; she d. June 26, 1885. They had three children: Lucy A., b. Sept. 25, 1836; Edna O., and Edward N. (twins), b. June 29, 1847.

3. AVICE, dau. of David, b. 1776; m. Nov. 26, 1795, Justin Smith, b. Jan. 30, 1779 (son of Sylvanus and Dina (Fisk) Smith); she d. Aug., 1862; he d. 1845. Their children were: *Alden*, b. Sept. 17, 1796. *Truman*, b. Apr. 16, 1798. *Horace*, b. Feb. 22, 1801. *Cephas*, b. Apr. 16, 1805. *Laura*, *Carlos D.*, and *Caroline B.*

(twins), b. June 15, 1811. *Laura A.*, b. Mch. 4, 1819. *Alpha*, b. Aug. 1, 1815.

4. DAVID JR., son of David, b. 1778, m. 1st, Elizabeth Partridge, of Norwich, Vt.; 2d, Sabriel Tracy, of Hartford, Vt. Feb. 27, 1819; a farmer in Hartford, Vt.; she d. Jan. 22, 1867. He d. 1865. Their children were: *Flora*, b. Feb. 11, 1807; m. Jan. 27, 1828, her cousin, Baxter B. Newton, of Hartford, a merchant in W. Hartford. *Charles*, b. 1809; d. Mch. 11, 1813. *Samuel*, b. Oct. 23, 1810. *Mary*, b. Feb. 4, 1813; m. June 9, 1831, Willard S. White, b. Dec. 4, 1807 (son of Noadiah and Mary White of Hartford). *Charles*, b. Dec. 9, 1822; m. Mch. 5, 1855, Sarah Hazen, b. Jan. 21, 1823 (dau. of Dan. and Abigail (Batchelder) Hazen, of Hartford). *Jasper*, b. Dec. 20, 1825. *Silas*, b. June 13, 1830; m. Harriet Sprague, b. May 19, 1830 (dau. of Jesse, Jr., and Susan Elkins). She d. July 3, 1874. He m. again, lives in Hartford.

6. TRUMAN¹ son of David, b. 1779, m. Dec., 1807, Eunice Wilson, b. Aug. 30, 1785 (dau. of Jeremiah and Eunice (Whitcomb) Wilson, of Norwich, Vt.) He d. Dec. 30, 1848; she d. Feb. 23, 1871. Their children were: *Calvin*, b. Sept. 6, 1808; m. Oct. 5, 1834, Sarepta Whipple, b. Aug. 16, 1806 (dau. of Samuel Whipple and Mary Chaffee); she d. Nov. 5, 1840; he m. 2d, Oct. 2, 1843, Mary H. Spencer, b. Sept. 18, 1816 (dau. of Charles Spencer and Lucy Dewey). He d. May 15, 1875. She lives in West Hartford, Vt. Children: Reuben W., b. Oct. 5, 1835. *Elizabeth S.*, b. Feb. 8, 1838. *Maria L.*, b. May 15, 1830. *Carlton S.*, b. Sept. 8, 1852; d. Oct. 3, 1881. *Lucy Ida*, b. Mch. 11, 1856. *Eunice*, b. May 14, 1810; m. Nov. 18, 1833, Joseph Whipple, b. May 3, 1803 (son of Samuel Whipple and Mary Chaffee). He d. Jan., 1878; ch. 3. *Orson*, b. Nov. 24, 1811; m. Apr. 8, 1840, Harriet Bullard, b. Apr. 18, 1821; ch. 5. *Daniel*, b. Aug. 26, 1813; m. July 16, 1837, Martha Foster, b. July 14, 1812. He d. Mch. 29, 1859; ch. 5. *Russell*, b. Apr. 22, 1815; d. July 20, 1818. *Enos S.*, b. May 4, 1817; m. Oct. 9, 1839, Lucy A. Dutton, b. Aug. 13, 1818 (dau. of Samuel Dutton and Olive Thomas). He d. May 11, 1888; ch. 4. *Laura A.*, b. Jan. 9, 1821; m. Aug. 31, 1860, H. N. Savage, b. May 5, 1821. Both are living in Hartford; ch. 2. *Joseph T.*, b. Nov. 21, 1822; m. 1844, Emily Merrill, b. 1817. He d. Feb. 7, 1869; ch. 2. *Edward O.*, b. June 29, 1826; m. Mch. 16, 1851, Emily O. Richards, b. Dec. 21, 1825 (dau. of Chester Richards and Fidelia Whitcomb); she d. Mch. 20, 1883; ch. 8. *Leonard*, b. June 29, 1826; d. Sept. 4, 1826. *Sarah L.*, b. Mch. 16, 1829; m. Sept. 22, 1853, Nelson S. Hazen, b. May 14, 1823. He d. Feb. 12, 1884. She lives in Hartford.

6. ANDREW, son of David, b. 1781, m. 1st, Lorena Waterman, b. 1785. She d. April 20, 1823. He m. 2d, Nov. 18, 1823, Catherine Hazen, b. Oct. 25, 1785, (dau. of Col. Joshua and Mercy) Hazen (Hazen), a farmer in Hartford, Vt. She d. May 26, 1854. He d. 1868. Their children were: *Melvin*, *Alaudus*, *Jauette*, *Major*, *Joseph*, b. Nov. 15, 1828, m. Aug. 16, 1855, Celina S. Burnham, b. April 12, 1835, (dau. of Joseph and Nancy (Sawyer) Burnham). Ch. 6.

7. ANNA, dau. of David, b. 1783, m. Daniel Sprague, (son of Jesse and Esther (Dexter) Sprague). He d. Dec. 21, 1812, æ. 38. She d. 1839.

8. REBECCA, dau. of David, b. 1784, m. Sept. 29, 1802, Isaac Perry. She d. May 12, 1850. He became insane, was confined in a cage in the poor house in

¹Truman Newton was the first child born in that part of the town called Dothan. His children were all born in Norwich, Vt.

Hartford where he died many years ago. They had children: *Alanson, Lucien, Homer, Perses*, who m. Homer Tenney, *Eliza, Lucy, Rufus, Sabra*.

9. POLLY, dau. of David, b. 1785. m. June 24, 1809, David, (son of Jeremiah and Eunice (Whitcomb) Wilson). They lived in West Hartford, where he had a saw mill which he built in 1813. He moved to Illinois in the spring of 1837, and there died. His wife died in 1857. They had, *Jason, Cromwell, Jasper, Rufus H., Diantha, Mary, Nancy*, who m. Noah Dutton, d. May 31, 1844.

10. ABNER, son of David, b. 1787, m. Dec. 17, 1820, Mary Blanchard, b. April 11, 1793, (dau. of Robert and Jemima (Chapman) Blanchard), a farmer in Hartford, Vt. He d. Jan. 26, 1856. She d. June 15, 1883. They had but one child, *James*, b. Oct. 27, 1821, m. July 17, 1850, Martha L. Thayer. He was for many years a dentist in Hanover, N. H. They now reside in Boston, Mass.

11. ELIZABETH, dau. of David, b. 1787, d. unm. Feb. 17, 1872.

12. LUCY, dau. of David, b. 1791, d. unm. March 19, 1870.

13. DANIEL, son of David, b. 1793, d. 1831, m. Sabria Gray, had children: *Sara, Rebecca, Louise, Susan*.

14. ENOS W., son of David, b. 1794, (Dartmouth College, 1815), m. Sarah Work, d. Sept. 28, 1865. Ch. 5.

15. JASPER, son of David, b. 1798, (Dartmouth College 1820), d. unm. Nov. 9, 1821.

16. SOLON, son of David, b. 1799. m. Nov. 17, 1830, Caroline M. Blanchard, (dau. of Robert and Jemima (Chapman) Blanchard), a farmer in Hartford. They had: *Ellen, Mary, Tyler*. The latter now lives on the old home farm.

THE PINNEO FAMILY.

The recorded data concerning that branch of the Pinneo family whose descendants have lived in Hartford, is meagre and unsatisfactory. The only male representative of the family, now living in the town is John Pinneo, a descendant in the fourth generation from Daniel Pinneo of Lebanon, Ct., and the only facts in his possession, relating to the family were sent to him by a distant relative whose efforts to obtain facts have apparently been unsuccessful. From the said facts, and other recorded data I have framed the following history of the family:

1. DANIEL PINNEO 3d, b. in Lebanon, Ct., about 1738: m. a Miss Hill of Lebanon, Ct.: moved from Lebanon to Bolton, Vt., thence to Hartford, Vt., in 1765-6, and settled in the immediate vicinity of the place where Charles Ballard now lives. His name first appears on the proprietors' records under date of Sept. 19, 1767. On the 23d of June, 1768, he was chosen one of a committee of two "to agree with the owners of land, for land for highways, and exchange for them." In 1772, he was one of the three selectmen, his associates being Lionel Udall and Elisha Marsh. Nothing more is said of him in the records of the town. The date of his death, the date of his wife's death and the place of their burial are not known: but, inasmuch as his eldest son, Charles, and some other members of his family were buried in the old cemetery, on the south side of White river at White River Junction, it is probable that Daniel and his wife were also interred there. Their children, all born in Hartford, were as follows: *Lydia*, married but d. childless. *Daniel 3d*, b. 1771: d. 1785. *Charles*, b. 1768.

John, m. Sally Root of Plainfield, N. H., lived in Bolton, Vt. *Daniel 4th*, m. Huldah Demmon; lived in Waterbury, Vt. *Giles*, m. a Miss Davis; lived in Duxbury, Vt. *Andrew*, went to Ohio. *Anna*, m. David Morse, lived in Duxbury, Vt. *Eunice*, lived in Bolton, Vt. *Heman*, of whom nothing is known here.

2. CHARLES, son of Daniel, Jr., (1), b. 1768; m. Lydia Clark, b. 1767. Charles was the first white male child born in Hartford. He lived on the old homestead with his father, and there died Nov. 22, 1848, aged 80. The house in which he lived was built on the spot where Charles A. Ballard lived for several years until the loss of his house by fire in 1887. Mr. Pinneo was an enterprising and active citizen: was one of the selectmen of the town for two years, 1804-5, and held minor offices during his life. Lydia, his wife, died Oct. 27, 1848. Their children were: *Charles*, born 1796. *Daniel 5th*, born 1800; d. Jan. 10, 1854. *Jasper*, b. 1802; m. Betsy Lane; d. April 28, 1877. *Lester*, d. 1854, in St. Paul, Minn. *Lydia*, resides in the West. *Annie*, married and went West. Three or four other children died young.

3. CHARLES, son of Charles (2), b. 1796; m. Martha Coombs of Thetford, Vt., b. 1796. He was a farmer; was one of the selectmen of Hartford in 1827-8. Martha, his wife, d. July 20, 1862. He died June 6, 1871. Their children were: *Justin*, b. Aug. 11, 1821. *Martha E.*, b. Dec. 10, 1822. *Frances A.*, b. Feb. 23, 1825; m. in 1846, Silas H. Walling of Lebanon, N. H. She d. in Newport, N. H., Sept. 3, 1872, leaving one child, Charles E., b. Dec. 3, 1847. *Solon M.*, b. May 19, 1827; d. in Texas, 1884. *John*, b. Jan. 14, 1830; m. Aug. 31, 1871, Emily P. Gardner, dau. of Perry and Jane (Patch) Gardner. She d. July 22, 1880, leaving Lillie F., b. Sept. 3, 1872. *Rosette*, b. Jan. 10, 1832; d. 1836. *Josephine*, b. Oct. 2, 1839; m. Horace Pierce of Lyme, N. H., their present home.

THE RICHARDS FAMILY.

JOEL RICHARDS, whose family record is given below, resided in the northwestern part of Hartford, on the road between the village of West Hartford and the hamlet known as Jericho, and a few rods to the north of the present residence of Charles Wallace.

JOEL RICHARDS, (son of Jonas and Hannah (Wheeler) Richards, and grandson of William and Rebecca (——) Richards), b. Nov. 26, 1767; m. Dec. 5, 1794, Miriam Smith, b. March 16, 1774, (dau. of Sylvanus and Dina (Fisk) Smith.) Joel Richards d. Aug. 20, 1812; his widow, June 30, 1825, m. 2d, Seth Savage, who, after some six years, left her again a widow. She d. Dec. 19, 1855. The children of Joel and Miriam Richards were:

1. CHESTER, b. Sept. 14, 1795; m. March 11, 1822, Fidelia Whitcomb, b. July 2, 1867. She d. Nov. 6, 1865. They had: *Joel*, b. Jan. 21, 1823, d. Aug. 24, 1847. *Orva Emily*, b. Dec. 23, 1824; m. March 16, 1857, Orvis Newton, reside in Norwich. *Mark*, b. Oct. 3, 1826; m. April 22, 1855, Harriet Newell Whedon, resides in Michigan. *David*, b. Feb. 22, 1829. *Norman*, b. March 26, 1831, d. July, 1863. *Rebecca Susan*, b. July 24, 1833; m. March 20, 1864, Lieut. Thomas Ensworth, who d. in Battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864; m. 2d, Aug. 8, 1876, David Hall of Lexington, Mass. *Ellen*, b. Dec. 17, 1835; m. Jan. 12, 1858, Jefferson Bartholomew; d. May 31, 1867. *Edward*, b. Dec. 2, 1842, d. Oct. 20, 1863.

2. PHILENA, b. Oct. 30, 1797; d. unm., Feb. 23, 1869.
3. REBECCA, b. May 5, 1799; m. Sept. 12, 1832, Friend Ingraham, and went to Grange, O. She d. April 4, 1889. They had: *Julia P.*, b. Aug. 25, 1833. *Cyrus Richards*, b. May 22, 1835, d. in War of the Rebellion. *De Forest*, b. Nov. 24, 1836, d. in war. *Miriam*, b. Oct. 12, 1839, d. Oct. 18, 1847. *Asa*, b. Nov. 21, 1841. *David*, b. Aug. 8, 1847.
4. JOEL AZRO, b. Dec. 13, 1800; m. Oct. 23, 1832, Maria Burton (dau. of Dea. Jacob Burton, Norwich); reside in Hinkley, O. They had: *Eliza Burton*, b. March 9, 1834, d. Sept. 5, 1856. *A daughter*, b. April 3, 1836, d. April 18, 1836. *Isabelle Maria*, b. Sept. 15, 1839; m. Rev. G. H. Damon. *Henry Morris*, b. Oct. 12, 1846. *George Ashnum*, b. Nov. 12, 1852.
5. ARBA, b. March 30, 1803; m. March 3, 1836, Emily Kelsey of Wales, N. Y.; d. Aug. 11, 1870. They had: *Octavia*, b. July 17, 1837; m. Rev. D. L. Eaton. Oct. 3, 1860. *Thales W.*, b. Feb. 20, 1841, d. young. *Emily Rosetta*, b. Feb. 20, 1845, d. young. *Horace*, b. Dec. 14, 1850, d. young. *Ellen*, b. Dec. 14, 1855, d. young.
6. WILLARD, b. Aug. 23, 1804; m. Nov. 27, 1858, Alvira Ann Wheaton, of Hinkley, O., d. Jan. 26, 1876. They had: *Myron*, b. Jan. 8, 1840. *Charlotte*, b. Nov. 6, 1841; m. Wm. Piper. *Maria*, b. March 31, 1843; m. Mr. Swift. *David*, b. Feb. 23, 1846, d. Feb. 26, 1846. *Ann*, b. Feb. 18, 1850. *Dau.* b. Sept. 10, 1852. *May*, b. Aug. 12, 1856; m. Rev. ———.
7. ALVIN, b. July 26, 1806; d. æ 2 years.
8. CYRUS SMITH, b. March 11, 1808; m. Aug. 1, 1836, Helen Dorothy Whito (dau. of Rev. Dr. John M. and Abby (Morris) Whiton of Antrim, N. H.) She d. March 10, 1860; m. 2d, April 30, 1861, Maria Williams Parker, (dau. of Oliver W. Parker of Plympton, Mass.) Cyrus S. Richards d. July 19, 1885. Cyrus S. and Helen Dorothy (Whiton) Richards had: *Helen Morris*, b. June 13, 1837; m. Aug. 16, 1861, Rev. George F. Herrick, D. D., residing in Marsovan, Turkey. *Charles Herbert*, b. March 18, 1839; m. Nov. 18, 1868, Marie M. Miner (dau. of Rev. A. Miner); reside in Madison, Wis. *Abbie Louise*, b. June 29, 1842; m. July 19, 1866, Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, D. D.; reside in Minneapolis, Minn. *James Morris*, b. April 3, 1845, d. July 16, 1846. *Frederick Whiton*, b. Dec. 6, 1850, d. Dec. 5, 1854. *William Everts*, b. March 2, 1855; m. Nov. 19, 1877, Elnora L. Barnes; res. New York City.
- JONAS DEFOREST, b. Dec. 28, 1809; m. Harriet Bartlett Jarvis (dau. of Hon. William and Ann (Bartlett) Jarvis), Aug. 9, 1843; d. Dec. 2, 1872. They had: *William Jarvis*, b. June 11, 1844, d. Oct. 21, 1849. *De Forest*, b. Aug. 6, 1846; m. Elise ———; res. in Chadron, Neb. *Anna Bartlett*, b. April 18, 1849, d. March 13, 1858. *Jarvis*, b. Sept. 15, 1852; res. in Chadron, Neb. *Sarah Margaret*, b. Oct. 21, 1857; m. ——— Hocks; res. in Wyoming. *Bartlett*, b. Jan. 6, 1861; res. in Chaldron, Neb.
10. GARDNER, b. April 2, 1812; accidentally drowned, Sept., 1828.

THE SAVAGE FAMILY.

The history of the Savage family will be limited to the first three generations of the descendants of Thomas Savage of Washington, Ct.

1. THOMAS SAVAGE, b. in Washington, Ct., Dec. 15, 1714, m. Feb. 24, 1744, Martha Whitmore, b. Dec. 11, 1719. He moved from Washington to Woodbury, Ct., where he resided several years, and removed to Hartford, Vt., in the summer of 1768. His first purchase of land in Hartford was made of Elihu Hide, June 28, 1768, and was "No. 14," in the first division of fifty acre lots. At the time he made this purchase he lived in Woodbury, Ct. After coming into Hartford he bought of Isaac Winchester about 400 acres of land in that part of the town known as *Jericho*. His home farm is now the home farm of W. G. Chandler, located on Christian St., about two miles north of Hartford village. On the 7th of Dec., 1784, he gave to each of his sons, Seth and Thomas Jr., 160 acres of the land in *Jericho*, upon which they settled and lived the remainder of their lives. Jan. 17, 1788, he gave to his son Francis W., a 100 acre lot, "No. 32," in the 2d division, and 15 acres lying on Connecticut river, near White River falls. After the death of his wife in 1767, his daughter Abigail became his house keeper, and he continued to live with her until his death. He d. Oct. 11, 1798.

1. MARTHA, (2d gen., dau. of Thomas (1), b. June 18, 1746, m. April 22, 1765, Deacon John Dutton, b. April 14, 1743, (son of Thomas and Abigail (Merriam) Dutton.) (See record of Dutton family.)

2. SARAH, dau. of Thomas (1), b. June 9, 1748, m. Martha Logan.

3. ABIGAIL, dau. of Thomas (1), b. June 9, 1748, m. Oct. 31, 1775, Elias Chapman, to whom in 1788, and 1789, Thomas Savage sold his home farm, and with whom he lived for ten years thereafter. The children of Elias Chapman (3d gen.) were: *Jedediah*, b. Oct. 10, 1776. *Elias*, b. May 13, 1781. *Abigail*, b. July 29, 1784. *Thomas*, b. May 23, 1787. I find nothing further relating to the family of Elias Chapman. On the 28th of Aug. 1800, he sold his farm to Zerah Brooks and, probably, emigrated to the west.

4. SETH SAVAGE, (2d gen., son of Thomas (1), b. Oct. 6, 1756, m. 1st, April 15, 1779 Rhoda Bacon. She d. April 19, 1823. He m. 2d, June 30, 1825, Mrs. Mirriam (Smith) Richards, widow of Joel Richards, and (dau. of Sylvanus Smith and Diana Fisk), a farmer in Hartford. On the 28, Jan. 1819, he sold to his son, Wm. Savage, his home farm with a reservation of forty acres. After the death of his father, William bought the reservation. He d. Sept. 13, 1829. His wife d. Dec. 19, 1855. No issue by second wife. (3d gen.) *Joseph*, son of Seth (4), b. Oct. 15, 1780, m. Olive, (dau. of Sylvanus and Diana (Fisk) Smith). *John*, son of Seth (4), b. Oct. 7, 1782, m. Dec. 12, 1805. Lucy Hopson, b. April 21, 1785, (dau. of John and Abiah (Hazen) Hopson). He d. Sept. 7, 1855. She d. June 3, 1838. (4th gen.) children of John (2): Seth, b. Jan. 27, 1807, m. Feb. 27, 1834, Martha C. Spaulding. Died Aug. 4, 1883. Rebecca, b. March 12, 1808, m. Dec. 1, 1839, John Leavitt. Truman, b. Feb. 12, 1810, m. 1st, July 13, 1834, Mrs. Cythia (Marsh) Tenney. She d. Sept. 23, 1868. He m. 2d, March 10, 1869, Mrs. Jane (Farnham) Tryon. He d. Jan. 1, 1875. Ch. by first wife 3. Benjamin F., b. Sept. 19, 1811, m. May 14, 1841, Mary Martin. Sophia M., b. May 6, 1813, m. March 4, 1838, Wm. R. Stockwell. John Jr., b. March 7, 1815, d. Aug. 26, 1827.

Hiram, b. Sept. 21, 1817, m. Sept. 28, 1843, Alja Tenney. Wesley, b. July 12, 1819, m. March 3, 1847, Eliza M. Clough. William, b. Aug. 23, 1820, m. May, 1843, Philena Hodge. Hazen N., b. May 5, 1822, m. 1st, May 25, 1843, Julia A. Tenney. She d. April 6, 1860. He m. 2d, Aug. 24, 1860, Laura A. Newton. Ch. 3. Whitmore, b. Aug. 7, 1823, d. Sept. 1, 1823. Jason, b. May 19, 1825, m. May 1849, Maria Martin. Lucy A., b. Aug. 19, 1829, m. Nov., 1849, Geo. F. Stone, d. Aug. 16, 1854. *Patty*, dau. of Seth (4), b. April 7, 1786, m. Don Noble, Feb. 21, 1810. *Hasting*, son of Seth (4), b. Nov. 20, 1789, m. July 4, 1815, Sarah Fuller. *William*, son of Seth (4), b. June 23, 1791, m. June 9, 1819, Polly Hazen, b. Feb. 28, 1799, (dau. of Hezekiah Hazen and Sarah Marsh. He d. in Lawrence, Kan., Nov., 1874. She d. in Lawrence, Aug. 2, 1874. (4th gen., ch. of William (5): Maria, b. March 29, 1820, m. Feb. 11, 1845, J. E. Hood, b. 1815, (son of Joseph Hood and Jerusha Worthen). He d. in Denver, Col., in 1871. Their son, Wm. Hood, b. Feb. 4, 1846, is chief engineer of the Southern Pacific railroad system. They had six children. Joseph, b. July 28, 1822, m. June 17, 1847, Amanda B. Crandall, b. Aug. 2, 1827, (dau. of Joseph Crandall and Abigail Fuller). She d. June 17, 1857. He m. 2d, 1858, Mary B. Burgess. Children (5th gen.): Henry, Daphne, Joseph, Charles and Jennie. All d. young but Daphne, who m. D. D. Alford, A. M. Joseph Savage lives in Lawrence, Kansas. Forrest, b. Sept. 27, 1826, m. 1849, Lydia E. Worth, b. 1830, (dau. of Nathaniel Worth and Patty Chandler). Children (5th gen.): Wm. W., Emma A., Mary A., Frank J. Forrest lives in Kansas. Daphne, b. Sept. 21, 1834, d. in Hartford June, 18, 1845. *Olive* (dau. of Seth (4), b. July 12, 1796, m. Jan. 26, 1814, Abner Fuller, b. 1787, (son of Seth Fuller and Olive Dutton). He d. Nov. 12, 1868. *Rhoda*, dau. of Seth (4), b. Sept. 21, 1800, m. March 8, 1822, Elziah Hazen. (See Hazen family).

5. THOMAS SAVAGE, 2d gen., son of Thomas (1), b. Feb. 9, 1759; m. Oct. 11, 1784, Lavina Chapman; she d. Oct. 29, 1841. He m. 2d, Nov. 26, 1789, Molly Powell; she d. Aug. 5, 1803. He m. 3d, March 22, 1804, Clarissa Noble, b. Feb. 9, 1759. He d. Oct. 29, 1841; she d. Sept. 28, 1841. Children of Thomas (5) (3d gen.): *Alice*, b. Nov. 16, 1785, d. Jan. 5, 1808, mmm. *Sarah*, b. Jan. 27, 1787; m. June 22, 1813, Russell Smith. *Justus*, b. Aug. 5, 1803; m. Nov. 15, 1836, Eliza Alger of Strafford, Vt., b. Aug. 5, 1806, (dau. of Aaron and Lusina (Powel) Badger). He d. in Strafford, Vt., April 9, 1888. *Norman*, b. Sept. 22, 1805; m. Jan. 1, 1849, Sarah K. Edgerton; he d. Dec. 13, 1873; 1 ch., d. young. *Oriuda*, b. March 16, 1807. *Amanda*, b. May 14, 1809, d. Nov. 21, 1846, mmm. *Aurora*, b. June 21, 1811; m. July 26, 1835, Dr. J. N. Stiles; she d. Jan. 29, 1859, in Windsor, Vt.; he d. in Windsor, Aug. 31, 1875, æ 63. *Polly*, b. Aug. 18, 1798; m. March 11, 1822, Reuben Tenney 2d, b. April 15, 1798, (son of Reuben Tenney and Rebecca Hopson); he d. March 2, 1858; she d. Feb. 9, 1877. *Thomas Whitmore*, b. Aug. 25, 1800.

6. FRANCIS WHITMORE, (2d gen., son of Thomas (1), b. in Washington, Ct., Nov. 25, 1762; m. March 11, 1790, Abigail Hazen, b. Sept. 14, 1768, (dau. of Col. Joshua Hazen and Mercy (Hazen) Hazen), a farmer and hotel-keeper in West Hartford, Vt. He d. Sept. 23, 1817; she d. Aug. 20, 1847. (3d gen.): *Abigail*, b. Jan. 13, 1791; m. Dr. Thomas Downer, of Stowe, Vt.; d. Dec. 23, 1869. *Sarepta*, b. Feb. 8, 1793; d. May 15, 1852; (See biography D. M. Camp.) *Mary*, b. Sept. 27, 1795; m. Abner Fuller; d. Sept. 26, 1885; no children. *Nancy*, b. Oct. 12, 1797; d. Nov. 15, 1879; (See Hazen family). *Thomas*, b. April 7, 1810; m. Jan. 12, 1823, Martha McMaster, b. Sept. 11, 1799, (dau. of Samuel and Lucy (Pen-

nock) McMaster); he d. June 15, 1871; she d. May 22, 1856. Children of Thomas (5) (4th gen.): Miranda J. Savage, b. July 31, 1824, d. May 22, 1856; Harriet E., b. June 12, 1828, m. Sept. 19, 1865, Samuel McMaster, Strafford, Vt.; ch. of Harriet: *Martha A.*, b. Aug. 5, 1867, m. Fred H. West. *Martha A.*, b. June 27, 1831, m. Dec. 7, 1855, Henry Hannahs. *Thomas D.*, b. Nov. 14, 1837. *Mercy*, b. May 19, 1802; m. Oct. 3, 1820, Zebulon W. Delano; he d. June 24, 1869; she d. Dec. 28, 1888; children: *Louise*, b. Sept. 21, 1821, m. Harrison Alexander; *Abigail*, b. Dec. 4, 1823, m. Feb. 5, 1845, Samuel G. Steele, b. Jan. 24, 1817, (son of Wm. Steele and Lydia Gleason of Sharon, Vt.); he d. May 11, 1873; she m. 2d, April 1, 1874, G. S. Nott of Sharon, Vt., (son of Simeon Nott.) *Emily C.*, b. June 4, 1826, d. May 5, 1847. *Sarepta C.*, b. Sept. 2, 1828, d. Sept. 23, 1843. *Portus*, (3d gen.) b. Nov. 8, 1804; m. Oct. 15, 1830, Clarissa Raymond; she d. Jan. 31, 1832; he m. 2d, Dec. 13, 1832, Emily Raymond; he d. May 13, 1871, she d. Oct. 24, 1865. Their children (4th gen.) were: *Mary E.*, b. July 5, 1831, d. July 2, 1833; *Francis P.*, b. Aug. 29, 1833; *Henry W.*, b. July 30, 1840; *George W.*, b. Oct. 15, 1846. *Fitch R.*, b. Oct. 26, 1856. *Caroline* (3d gen.), b. Dec. 14, 1807; m. Feb. 22, 1849, John Fuller; he d. Sept. 14, 1861, she d. Feb. 3, 1879—no issue. *Francis Whitmore Jr.*, (3d gen.), b. Dec. 5, 1811; m. Nov. 21, 1838, Mary Clapp Wales, b. Aug. 28, 1815; children (4th gen.): *Francis W. Savage* 3d, b. Feb. 8, 1841; m. Oct. 3, 1866, Charlotte Purdy; he d. Dec. 24, —; *Edward P.*, b. Oct. 12, 1845, m. Sept. 22, 1874, Belle H. Noble; *Mary Louisa*, b. July 11, 1848. Families live in Lake View, Ill.

THE SPRAGUE FAMILY.

The Spragues of Hartford, are descendants of Rufus and Hannah Sprague of Johnston, R. I. Their son Jessie Sprague, purchased the homestead of his father, Jan. 9, 1767. He sold the same Feb. 1, 1768, to one Joseph Randall, and not long afterwards, moved with his family to Clarendon, Vt., (then Durham) where he spent the remainder of his life. He married Ester Dexter of Johnston, R. I., May 28, 1735. She survived him many years and died March 22, 1840, at the remarkable age of 103 years, 9 months and 24 days. Her mental and physical abilities continued to the last. A few days only before her death, she visited through the neighborhood on foot, a distance of half-a-mile. She died almost instantaneously. She rose in the morning, well as usual, eat breakfast, and was walking about the house as usual till within a few minutes of dying. She was the mother of the late Capt. Durham Sprague, who was the first male child born (1770) in the then town of Durham, near Clarendon, who she named after the town."

The children of Jesse Sprague, were: *Amey*, born Feb. 18, 1764; *Philip*, born Jan. 8, 1765; *Abraham*, born Nov. 8, 1768; all born in Johnston, R. I. *Durham*, born June 8, 1770; *Anna*, born March 30, 1771; *Hannah*, born July 28, 1773; *Daniel*, born Aug. 21, 1775; *Elizabeth*, born Aug. 23, 1777; *Paul D.*, born March 17, 1881; all born in Clarendon, Vt. Two of his sons, Philip and Daniel, moved from Clarendon to Hartford, about 1780.

PHILLIP, born in Johnston, R. I., Jan. 9, 1765, married about 1784, Clarissa Dutton, born Jan. 28, 1770. (daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hazen) Dutton of Hartford), and settled in that part of the town called Dothan, where his grand-

son, Israel G. Sprague, now lives. Philip died March 31, 1856. Clarissa, his wife, died May 6, 1831. Children :

1. **ASENATH**, born Jan. 22, 1785; married Sept. 29, 1802. Ira Baxter, born Nov. 20, 1779, son of Elihu Baxter and Triphenia Taylor. He died in Norwich, Vt., March 11, 1838. She died June 20, 1853. Children: *Laura*, born April 24, 1803; *Carlos*, born Aug. 1, 1804; *Carlton*, born 1805; *Arabella*, born Sept. 22, 1807; *Alpa*, born 1809; *Caroline*, born Dec. 15, 1811; *Marshal*, born March 17, 1817; *Henry*, born April 15, 1821; *Harriet*, born April 16, 1823.

2. **PHILO**, born May 16, 1787; married May 7, 1811; Laura Hazen, born April 25, 1793; (daughter of Daniel Hazen and Olive Bartholomew): a farmer in that part of Hartford called Jericho. He died Oct. 17, 1868; she died March 28, 1877. Their children were: *Jasper*, born June 6, 1812; married July 16, 1840, Dulcinea C. Town, had, *Laura Anna*, born Sept. 24, 1842; *Harriet L.*, born Feb. 2, 1846; *Charles T.*, born Sept. 29, 1854; *Carrie J.*, born 1856; died 1858. *Emily*, born Dec. 13, 1813; died Aug. 7, 1878. (See Dutton Family.) *Edward*, born July 17, 1816; married Dec. 2, 1851, Ellen Freeman, born April 22, 1825, (daughter of John Freeman and Clarissa Goss): a farmer in Hartford. She died March 15, 1887. Children: *Frank M.*, born May 17, 1853, died July 4, 1863; *Fannie E.*, born May 29, 1857; *Jennie M.*, born Oct. 2, 1864.

3. **ESTER**, born June 19, 1789; married Sept. 5, 1808, Lemuel Parker: died Nov. 10, 1860.

4. **ANNA**, born May 24, 1791; married Nov. 11, 1813, Job Dinsmore.

5. **SUSANNAH**, born Jan. 28, 1793; married March 2, 1816, Hiram Nott, born in Springfield, Mass., May 9, 1789, (son of Selden Nott, ————): a farmer in Norwich, Vt.: he died Feb. 16, 1856; she died Dec. 31, 1871. Children: *Carlton B.*, born Dec. 22, 1816; married Feb. 20, 1856, Jane L. Hilton, born June 6, 1835, (daughter of John Hilton and Experience Lewis), she died April 7, 1866. He married 2d May 8, 1872, Lucinda M. Root, born April 27, 1838, (daughter of John R. Root and Leantha Hedges): a farmer in Norwich. Children by first wife: *H. L. Nott*, born Dec. 7, 1857; *Frank S.*, born Aug. 16, 1864. *Clarissa*, born Jan. 3, 1828; married Aug. 1851; *Carlos Tenney*, born July 21, 1824, (son of Reuben Tenney and Polly Savage), she died March 15, 1862. He married 2d, June 13, 1873; *Anna Howard*, died Feb. 9, 1880.

6. **ETHAN**, born Oct. 14, 1795, died Feb. 9, 1813, unmarried.

7. **ALLEN**, born Aug. 10, 1787; married Feb. 23, 1818, Lucinda Bachelder, born Oct. 13, 1794, (daughter of Jethro Batchelder and Deborah Leavitt of Strafford, Vt.): a manufacturer. He died Sept. 1846. Widow lives in Montpelier, Vt. Had several children.

8. **WOOSTER**, born Oct. 25, 1799; married 1828, Nancy Young, born March 17, 1805, (daughter of Samuel and Rebecca P. (Burnham) Young.) He died Jan. 14, 1883. Widow lives in Montpelier, Vt. Seven children.

THE STRONG FAMILY.

From a book entitled "The history of the descendants of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Mass., by Benjamin W. Dwight," I have selected the genealogical record of those members of the Strong family who have been, or now are residents of Hartford, from the 5th to the 9th generation, from the above named American ancestor.

Elder John Strong was born and lived in England, at Taunton, in Somersetshire. He came to America in the year 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. He afterwards removed from Dorchester to Windsor, Ct. He lived there several years and from thence removed to Northampton, in the year 1659-60, where he died April 14th, 1699, aged about 94 years. The grandfather of Elder John Strong was, according to tradition, a Roman Catholic and lived to a great age. The Strong family has borne out remarkably, the historical genuineness of its name, in its wide-spread characteristics of physical vigor and longevity, and the large size of very many of its numerous households. Elder Strong was a tanner, and was an extensive land owner in and around Northampton. He had up to the time of his decease, 160 descendants, viz.: eighteen children, fifteen of whom had families; one hundred and fourteen grandchildren, and thirty-three great grandchildren at least. The two eldest and youngest children were 39 years apart in age. His first wife he married in England. She died on the passage, or soon after landing, and in about two months afterwards her infant child (2d child) died also. He married in December, 1630, for a second wife, Abigail Ford, of Dorchester, with whom he lived in wedlock for fifty-eight years. She died, the mother of 16 children, July 6, 1688. She was not, probably, more than 16 years of age at her marriage, at which time he was but 25.

The Strongs who first settled in Hartford, Vt., were descendants of Lt. Jedediah Strong, of Lebanon, Ct. (4th gen.), the great grandson of Elder John Strong. The genealogical record, beginning with the 4th gen., is as follows: (quoting those only who have been, or are residents of Hartford.)

LT. JEDEDIAH STRONG (son of Jedediah, Jr., and Abiah (Ingersoll) Strong), b. Jan. 15, 1700; m. Dec. 4, 1722, Elizabeth Webster, b. Feb. 26, 1700-1; a farmer in Lebanon, Ct. (5th gen.) Children of Lt. Jedediah Strong: Capt. John Strong, b. Sept. 5, 1723. He was a farmer in Hartford, Vt., 1769-72, and is recorded as town clerk for the same period of time, and also appears as a land surveyor. In 1773, he, with a few others, began the settlement of Woodstock, Vt. With his son-in-law, Benjamin Burch, he put up a log house and opened the first tavern in the town. (Benjamin Burch kept a tavern in Hartford, Vt., in 1784.) Jedediah Strong, b. Nov. 8, 1728; m. Jan. 10, 1751, Hepzibah Webster, b. Oct. 31, 1727, a farmer in Lebanon, Ct. (6th gen.) Children: Jedediah Strong 2d, b. Oct. 23, 1751; m. Sept. 1, 1778, Ruth Harper, of E. Windsor, Ct., b. Sept. 1st, 1759 (dau. of Dea James Harper and Sarah Burroughs), a farmer and miller in Hartford, Vt. (a miller in Centreville, where Moore and Madden now (1888) are running a grist mill). He was elected a selectman in 1794-95-96-97. He d. Feb. 25, 1832; she d. Sept. 18, 1839. (7th gen.) Children of Jedediah Strong: John Strong, b. Mch. 6, 1792, m. April 15, 1824, Mary Maria Gates, b. Mch. 26, 1804; a farmer and miller (succeeding his father at Centreville): pursued a part of the college course. He d. Jan. 1, 1857; she d. May 8, 1865. Harper Strong, b. May 18,

1797; d. in Hartford, Vt., Oct. 28, 1828. (8th gen.) Children of John Strong: John Dwight Strong, b. Nov. 24, 1825; m. June 6, 1865, Delia Morris, b. Sept. 15, 1840 (dau. of Edward Morris, of Hartford, Vt.): a miller in Hartford (Centreville and Hartford village), and afterwards a hardware merchant in Zanesville, O., and at the time of his death a traveling agent in Louisiana and Texas, for the sale of safes. He d. of consumption in Lawrence, Kansas, Sept. 19, 1868. He had one child: Beulah, b. Dec. 20, 1866, in New Orleans, La. (now, Oct., 1888, traveling with her mother in Europe.) Charles Harper Strong, b. Mch. 23, 1828; d. May 11, 1851, of quick consumption, at Utica, N. Y. (See D. C. Alumni, 1849.) Mary Annette Strong, b. Apr. 19, 1833; m. Sept. 13, 1860, as his 2d wife, Stephen Guthrie, a merchant in Zanesville, O., for 25 years, and since 1850 a manufacturer of salt there. Edward Payson Strong, b. Nov. 5, 1839; m. Sept. 13, 1865, Mary C. Guthrie, b. Dec. 5, 1845 (dau. of Stephen H. Guthrie and Ruth Metcalf, his first wife). James Henry Strong, b. May 3, 1842; d. July 26, 1842.

5. SOLOMON STRONG (5th gen., son of Lt. Jedediah Strong and Elizabeth Webster), b. Oct. 6, 1730; m. about 1756, Mary White, b. Oct. 16, 1733, who d. June 10, 1777; and he m. for 2d wife, July 5, 1782, Mary Hutchinson, *nee* Wilson, b. Aug., 1744, (whose dau. Abigail was the wife of Hon. William Strong, M. C.) He was a farmer and surveyor in Lebanon, Ct., and after the summer of 1764, in Hartford, Vt., of which he was one of the first settlers. He was a selectman in 1765, '66, '67 and '68, and held other town offices. The first meeting of the proprietors of the town of Hartford, held within the town, was held in his house, which was located not far from where Ezra Champion now lives. He d. Sept. 26, 1800, in Hartford. She d. March 21, 1823. (6th gen.): *Freelove Strong*, b. Jan. 20, 1857. *Molly Strong*, b. June 3, 1758. *Lydia Strong*, b. March 17, 1760. *Solomon Strong, Jr.*, b. Jan. 19, 1763; m. March 12, 1795, Ruth Tracy of Hartford, Vt.: a farmer in Hartford, Vt. (7th gen.): Children of Solomon Strong, Jr., Allen Tracy Strong, b. Dec. 16, 1795; m. Mary Hart, b. in Dunbarton, April 30, 1802; a farmer in Hartford, Vt. He d. in Hyde Park, Vt., May 18, 1857. She resided in Hartland, Vt. (8th gen.): Wm. Gideon Strong, b. in Hartford, Dec. 3, 1846; m. in 1868, in Manchester, N. H., D. Hurd; resided in 1871, in Hartland, Vt. (6th gen.): *James Strong*, (son of Solomon Strong and Mary White), b. May 3, 1768; m. in 1799, Catherine Clifford of Canaan, N. H., b. Feb. 24, 1780, (dau. of Jacob Clifford and Priscilla Howe); a farmer in Hartford, Vt., (1789-1817); Sharon, Vt., and Olean, N. Y., (1819-21); at Burton, N. Y., (1821-52). He d. April 20, 1839; she d. Aug. 16, 1852. (7th gen.): Children of James Strong, Almeda Strong, b. in Hartford, Vt., Dec. 20, 1799; m. Nov. 17, 1822, Gideon Bingham of Royalton, Vt., a farmer. He d. there June, 1865; she d. March, 1858; ch. 2.

6. ELIJAH STRONG (5th gen., son of Lt. Jedediah and Elizabeth Webster), b. Aug. 11, 1733; m. March 18, 1756, Ruth Loomis, b. June 14, 1729; a farmer in Lebanon, Ct., and Hartford, Vt.; came to Hartford in 1764, and settled at the Centre of the town. He was elected town clerk in 1768, and served one year. He was elected a selectman in 1764, '65, 1770. He was one of the Council of Censors in 1813. He was clerk for the proprietors of the town from 1766 to 1775. He d. in 1774-5; she d. ———. After his death, a considerable portion of his real estate was purchased of his heirs by Elijah Mason, grandfather of Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, widow of the late President Garfield. (6th gen.): Children of Elijah

Strong. *Olive Strong*, b. Jan. 7, 1758, in Lebanon, Ct. *Elizabeth Strong*, b. June 10, 1759, in Lebanon, Ct.; m. March 2, 1780, Jonathan Reynolds, and had a dau., Ruth Reynolds, b. Dec., 1784, who m. a Mr. Gilbert. *Elijah (2)*, b. July 4, 1760, in Lebanon, Ct. *Ruth Strong*, b. Aug. 19, 1762, in Lebanon, Ct. *Submit Strong*, b. Oct. 19, 1763, in Lebanon, Ct. *Joanna Strong*. *John Strong*, lived and died in Bridgewater. Vt. *Ebenezer Strong*, b. Feb. 13, 1770, in Hartford, Vt. *Ann Strong*.

7. BENAJAH STRONG (5th gen., son of Lt. Jedediah and Elizabeth Webster), b. Jan. 17, 1734-5; m. Polly Bacon of Lebanon, Ct.; a farmer and surveyor in Hartford, Vt., in which town he settled with his brothers Solomon and Elijah in 1764. He was town clerk of Hartford from March 12, 1765, to March 8, 1768, and in 1774 constable and commissioner of highways. His first wife d. Aug. 8, 1790. Soon after her death he removed to Bethel, Vt., and there m. for his 2d wife Widow Elizabeth Wilson. He d. in Bethel, March, 1815; she was b. May, 1748, and d. Jan. 26, 1821. (6th gen.): Children of Benajah Strong, *Barnabas Strong*, a revolutionary soldier; m. Lydia (dau. of Solomon Strong): a farmer, settled on the Holland Purchase in N. Y.; had five children, one of them, Charles, a lawyer. *Polly Strong*, b. Dec. 12, 1760, in Lebanon, Ct.; m. Ashbel Smith of Hartford, Vt. She d. Oct. 17, 1806; he d. in New Haven, Ct. *Hon. Wm. Strong*, b. in 1763, in Lebanon, Ct. (See biographical sketch of Mr. Strong in another portion of this work). *Mercy Strong*, m. July 13, 1786, Isaac Hinchey; he d. Feb. 9, 1840; she d. Aug., 1848. The issue of this marriage were 8 children. *Elizabeth Strong*, m. Simeon Brooks of Bethel, Vt. *Tryphenia Strong*, b. June 12, 1770; m. Joel English of Woodstock, July 25, 1788; he d. Dec. 19, 1852, she d. Dec. 28, 1846; eight children. *Dea. Benajah Strong*, b. Dec. 3, 1771; m. July, 1798, Polly Bacon, b. 1778; a cooper in Bethel, Vt. *Fredonia Strong*, m. Lemuel Wood of Randolph, Vt.; ch. 4. *Lydia Strong*, m. Henry Wallbridge of Randolph, Vt.; ch. 10. (6th gen.): Children of Hon. Wm. Strong and Abigail Hutchinson.

1. ALMIRA STRONG, b. Dec. 14, 1795; m. Eleazer Davis, a merchant in Hartford village, made suddenly insane for life about 1820, by falling into a stream whose bank caved under his feet in a freshet. He d. about 1826, and she m. for her 2d husband, Gen. O. H. Nichols; she d. of cancer, Sept. 5, 1850, and he m. again; ch. 3 by Mr. Davis.

2. JASPER STRONG, b. May 5, 1798; m. Widow Underhill, *nee* Nixon, of New Orleans, La. She d. without issue, and he m. for his 2d wife her sister, Eliza Julia Nixon. He was graduated at West Point, and stationed as an officer of the U. S. A. at Baton Rouge, La. He resigned his commission, and, in company with a Mr. Underhill, a class-mate at West Point, took the contract, after building two forts below New Orleans, of building Ft. Pickens at Pensacola, Fla., for \$900,000. Underhill dying the first season of the contract, Strong carried the job through to completion, and divided half the profits, \$300,000, with the heirs of Underhill. He afterwards built Ft. Barancas, and other fortifications at Pensacola. He owned, at the breaking out of the late rebellion, about 100 middle-aged slaves, all mechanics, and all at work for the Government at \$1.50 per day. He was a man of very superior executive abilities; he d. in Quechee, Vt., Nov. 6, 1865. Children by second wife: *Henry Chase Strong*. *Harvey Leverick*

Strong. *Jasper Strong*, d. at Pensacola, Fla., of yellow fever. *Charles Mahews Strong.* *Mentoria Nixon Strong.* *John Hunt Strong*, d. of brain fever near Benton, Miss.

3. LAURA STRONG, b. May 3, 1800; m. June 19, 1823, Dr. Thomas Carter. She d. of a cancer, Oct. 7, 1850; children: *William Strong Carter*, m. Mary Jones; children: William E. Carter, Louisa Maria Carter. *Mary Carter*, m. Henry Walcott; she d.; children: Fanny Walcott, Laura Walcott. *Laura Carter*, m. Oscar F. Barron; children: Laura Amanda Barron, Mary Barron, Franklin O. Barron, Ozias Barron, Thomas Strong Carter.

4. THOMAS J. STRONG, b. Meh. 11, 1802; d. Feb. 7, 1857, unm.

5. ALBERT GALLATIN STRONG, b. May, 1804; d. Oct., 1827, on return from a whaling voyage.

6. EMILY STRONG, b. Apr. 23, 1807; m. June, 1840, Hon. Albert Gallatin Dewey, b. Dec. 16, 1805 (son of John Dewey and Mary Wright, who were m. Jan. 23, 1805; he d. Nov. 23, 1823, and was the son of Joshua Dewey, of Lebanon, Ct.) She d. Apr. 23, 1875. He m. 2d, Eveline Trumbull. (See biographies). Children: *William Strong Dewey*, b. Aug. 3, 1841; a manufacturer of woolens in Quechee; represented Hartford in Legislature 1886-7; elected trustee of public money, 1887-8-9; not married in 1888. *John Jasper Dewey*, b. Apr. 8, 1846; m. Jan. 21, 1869, Anna Frances Metcalf, of Boston, b. Jan. 16, 1847 (dau. of Erastus B. Metcalf, b. in Franklin, Mass., Aug. 9, 1820, and Anna Sophia Downs, b. Nov. 11, 1820; m. Apr., 1841; d. Dec. 9, 1866); a member of the firm of A. G. Dewey & Co., extensive manufacturers in Quechee, Vt. Children: Alice Louise Dewey, b. Aug. 19, 1870; Ida G., b. Dec. 19, 1872; Annie M., b. Jan. 24, 1875; Mary M., b. Jan. 21, 1877; Emily D., b. March 6, 1885. *Emma Frances Dewey*, b. July 16, 1848; m. Apr. 19, 1878, Henry C. Dennison, of New Bedford, Mass. (son of Daniel Dennison and Parmelia Head.)

7. JOHN PALMER STRONG, b. June, 1809; m. Sarah Fifield, of Orange, Vt.; a woolen manufacturer in Quechee, Vt. Children: Geo. W. Strong, Helen Strong.

8. GEORGE STRONG, b. in 1810; d. young.

9. CHARLES STRONG, b. May 13, 1814; m. Sept. 7, 1852, Abby Greely, b. Sept. 6, 1830; a farmer in Lebanon, N. H. in 1871; a woolen manufacturer in Quechee Vt., 1836-41; an inventor of valuable improvements in combinations of vertical and horizontal motion. Children: Frank, b. May 1, 1853; d. Apr. 5, 1859. Fanny E., b. Sept. 29, 1856. Wm. Greely, b. June 1, 1858. Grace E., b. June 13, 1864.

THE TILDEN FAMILY.

STEPHEN TILDEN, of Lebanon, Ct., removed from that town to Hartford, Vt., in 1767, and settled on the south side of White river, about two miles above White River Junction. He purchased of Samuel Porter, one of the original proprietors of the town, Aug. 27, 1761, one whole right, or proprietor's share, containing about 400 acres of land, for the sum of ten shillings (\$2.50). Under the distribution of land by pitches to the original right of Samuel Porter, Mr. Tilden acquired 90 acres of land, now owned and occupied by Mr. Elijah Burroughs, which he gave to his son, Josiah, Sept. 3, 1782. He next pitched lot

No. 62, of the second 100-acre division, drawn to the original right of Samuel Porter. This lot he gave to his son, Stephen, Jr., Sept. 2, 1784. It is now owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. E. Dutton. On the 12th of August, 1797, he gave to his son, Asa, one-half of the home farm, or 80 acres adjoining, on the south, the home farm of Thomas Tracy, on which Leonard Trumbull now lives. In 1791, and later, Mr. Tilden purchased several other original rights and portions of rights, some of which he held until his death.

Mr. Tilden was an intelligent, public-spirited citizen, and was prominently identified with the civil and military affairs of the State and his town during his life time. He is first mentioned in the town records in 1775, when he was chosen a highway surveyor, and one of a committee to have charge of the school lands of the town. In 1776, he was one of the Committee of Safety, and was also Commissioner of Highways. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1778, '83, '84, '85, during which sessions he was placed on important committees—first, as one of the Committee on War; secondly, as one of a committee to draw a letter forbidding delegates from Cumberland County to sit in the Provincial Congress of the State of New York, and also one of a committee to consider proceedings of the Court of Confiscation. In 1776, he voted in favor of the BETTERMENT ACT. In the troublous events of the Revolutionary period, and during the controversy with New York, he was loyal to the best interests of the State. In 1780–81, he was one of the selectmen of the town. In all positions of trust he was faithful, energetic, and unselfish, and by his upright conduct invoked even the universal esteem of his political enemies. Though lacking in book knowledge, he derived from experience a fund of solid knowledge of a practical kind, and this, with instincts that led him, generally, in the right direction, fitted him well for the duties incumbent upon him, both in private and in public life.

FAMILY RECORD.

STEPHEN TILDEN (son of Stephen Tilden and Isabel Tednaugh), b. in Lebanon, Ct., in 1724; m. 1st, April 23, 1749, Abigail Richardson; she d. in 1798. He m. 2d, Widow Jerusha Farman; he d. March, 1813. She m. 2d, April 7, 1815, Abel Marsh of Quechee, Vt., (Hartford). Their children were :

1. ABIGAIL, b. May 19, 1751; m. Benjamin Wright.

2. STEPHEN, b. March 19, 1753; m. Sept. 7, 1785, Roxalena Powell, b. Sept. 29, 1766, (dan. of Rowland Powell); she d. Oct. 21, 1797. He m. 2d, Oct. 11, 1798, Elizabeth Tilden, b. Sept. 1, 1775. He d. Sept. 8, 1826; she d. Feb. 1, 1867. Children by first wife: Lanson and Lyman, b. May 21, 1786; Lanson d. June 2, 1786, Lyman m. Abigail Hersey, d. April 17, 1845. Lucinda, b. Oct. 6, 1787; m.—— Bunnell, d. April 18, 1854. Joshua, b. March 7, 1790; m.—— Squiers, d. Oct. 5, 1846. Luther, b. March 8, 1792, d. March 1, 1852. Lucy, b. March 26, 1794; m. Othniel Clapp, d. Aug. 15, 1791. Stephen 3d, b. May 28, 1796. Children by 2d wife: Jedediah Norton, b. Dec. 10, 1799; m. Dec. 6, 1830, Arabella Lombard, b. July 30, 1813; he d. Aug. 3, 1867, she d. Dec. 6, 1860. Elizabeth, b. July 3, 1801; m. Daniel Robertson. Norman, b. Feb. 21, 1806; lives in West Lebanon, N. H., unm. Sarah M., b. Aug. 28, 1808, d. Aug. 21, 1868, unm. Daniel, b. March 11, 1814; m. July 17, 1844, Emily Jones, b. Feb. 13, 1833; she d. May 24, 1865; he lives in W. Lebanon, N. H.

The children of Daniel and Emily (Jones) Tilden, are: *Martha J.*, b. June 16, 1848; resides unm. in W. Lebanon, N. H. *Stephen H.*, b. May 21, 1851; m. Sept. 7, 1876, Lucy A. Hubbard, b. Jan. 4, 1856. (dau. of James and Sarah J. (Alden) Hubbard of Lebanon, N. H. Ch. 2. *Ellen M.*, b. Jan. 25, 1855; m. June 20, 1876, George H. Taylor, b. May 10, 1853, (son of John Taylor). Ch. 3. *Achsah*, b. July 10, 1857; resides. unm. in West Lebanon, N. H.

3. THEODAY, b. July 18, 1755; m. James Richardson.

4. JOSHUA, b. April 19, 1757, d. at age of 16.

5. JOSIAH, b. April 19, 1760; m. Jan. 14, 1790, Elizabeth Tracy, b. April 15, 1765, (dau. of Thomas Tracy and Elizabeth Warner); a farmer and hotel-keeper in Hartford. She d. June 2, 1800; he m. 2d, Susannah Clark, b. Feb. 18, 1779, (dau. of John Clark and Deborah Mosely). She d. Dec. 2, 1844. Children: Elizabeth, b. Sept. 12, 1791. Nabba, b. March 31, 1793. Josiah T., b. Feb. 13, 1795. d. Aug. 14, 1820; (See D. C. Alumni, 1819). Joseph F., b. March 2, 1797; m. Clementina Lyman, Jan. 16, 1828. Myra, b. Feb. 11, 1799. Daniel C., b. Dec. 5, 1801, d. June 15, 1819. Alpa, b. Aug. 23, 1803. Lucius W., b. Aug. 27, 1805. Oren, b. July 26, 1807. Julius C., b. Sept. 7, 1809. Frances M., b. Aug. 21, 1811; m. Samuel Smith; she d. Nov. 25, 1883. he d. Oct. 7, 1887. Caroline L., b. July 12, 1816; m. June 24, 1845, Wm. Hatch (son of Benj. Hatch and Susan Dutton); he d. Oct. 28, 1885. George W., b. June 20, 1819; m. March 17, 1850, Cynthia L. Bugbee. Sarah S., b. Jan. 22, 1826; m. Aug. 7, 1844, Edward Hazen. (See Hazen family).

6. ESTHER, b. May 15, 1762; d. May 5, 1777.

7. MARY, (nothing besides her name appears of record.)

8. ASA, b. 1768; m. Feb. 14, 1793, Hannah Follett, b. Nov. 5, 1773 (dau. of Benjamin and Thankful Follett.) He d. Apr. 22, 1850; she d. Aug. 19, 1862. Children: Achsah, b. Dec. 23, 1793; d. Apr. 12, 1880, unm. Parthena, b. Dec. 3, 1795; d. Feb. 20, 1880, unm. Louisa, b. Feb. 28, 1798; m. Jan. 28, 1818, Almon Bennett; d. July 14, 1862. Horace, b. Mch., 28, 1800; m. Lucy Waldo. Cyrus, b. July 4, 1802; m. Jan. 28, 1832, Eliza Miller; d. Sept. 7, 1805.

THE TRACY FAMILY.

The immigrant ancestor of the Traceys, who were among the first settlers of Hartford, was Stephen Tracy who came to Plymouth, Mass., in the ship *Ann*, in 1623. John Tracy, his son, born in 1673, lived in Duxbury, but d. in Windham, Ct., in 1718. He married Mary Prince and had by her two sons, John, Jr., and Stephen, and a daughter, Alpha, who married a Sparrow; John, Jr., lived in Duxbury. Had a daughter, Sarah, who d. in Windham, Ct., unmarried.

1. STEPHEN, son of John, Sen., born in 1673, m. Deborah Bingham, June 26, 1707; d. Dec. 19, 1769. Their children were: *Mary*, b. Aug. 26, 1708. *Prince*, b. Jan. 27, 1710. *Deborah*, b. June 8, 1714. *John*, b. Apr. 25, 1718. *James*, b. June 15, 1720. *Nathaniel*, b. June. 2, 1722; d. Oct. 11, 1750. *Thomas*, b. Aug. 19, 1725.

2. PRINCE, son of Stephen (1), was chosen clerk of the charter proprietors at their first meeting held in Windham, Ct., Aug. 21, 1761, and also, at the same time, was chosen one of the three selectmen of the town. He acquired by purchase an extensive landed property in this town and was for some time a resident of the town. He was a very efficient clerk, a sagacious business man, and his penmanship was exceedingly fine. He was one of the charter proprietors.

3. JAMES, son of Stephen (1), m. Susannah Bishop, May 26, 1748, and d. in Ft. Edward, Sept. 21, 1856. Children: *Stephen*, b. Apr. 27, 1749. *Nathaniel*, b. Oct. 31, 1750.

4. THOMAS, son of Stephen (1), m. Oct. 28, 1751, Elizabeth Warner, b. 1727, in Windham, Ct. He d. Jan. 28, 1821, æ. 95; she d. Mch. 25, 1811, æ. 73. Thomas Tracy was one of the charter proprietors of Hartford, and in the first division of land by lottery, drew "No. 16," on Connecticut river, south of White river. April 20, 1780, he bought the whole right of Nathaniel Holbrook. May 25, 1781, he bought the whole right of Daniel Newcomb. These purchases, with his own right, and the pitches he made, gave him the proprietorship of about 1400 acres of land. He took a prominent part in the municipal affairs of the proprietors and the town; served as lieutenant in the militia doing frontier service, and was an upright, highly esteemed citizen. Children:

Mary, b. Nov. 12, 1752.

James, b. Jan. 28, 1760.

Andrew, b. Aug. 1, 1754.

Thomas, b. Sept. 4, 1761.

Deborah, b. March 10, 1756.

Joseph, b. July 18, 1763.

Susanna, b. July 7, 1758.

Elizabeth, b. April 15, 1765.

All of these children were born in Windham, Ct. The four sons, Andrew, James, Thomas and Joseph, probably came to Hartford with their parents in 1778-9. Andrew bought of Asa Hazen the 100-acre lot, comprising the present home farm of his grandson, Charles Tracy, and there settled in 1788. James settled where Leonard Trumbull now lives, which was the home farm of his father, Thomas Tracy. Joseph settled on the place subsequently occupied by his son, Dea. Samuel Tracy, and now owned by Harper T. Hazen.

ANDREW TRACY'S FAMILY.

5. ANDREW (son of Thomas (4), b. Aug. 1, 1754; m. Dec. 2, 1784, Sarah Bliss, b. 1762, (dau. of David Bliss and Polly Porter); a farmer in Hartford, Vt.: was register of deeds several years, and held various town offices. He d. Aug. 26, 1802; she d. in 1814, æ. 52. Children: *James C.* and *John* (twins), b. Sept. 3, 1785. But little is known of James C. Tracy. He was appointed a deputy sheriff of Windsor Co. in 1818; defalcated and absconded, and never returned to Hartford.

6. JOHN TRACY (son of Andrew (5), b. Sept. 3, 1785; m. Dec. 26, 1811, Clarissa Delano, b. July 9, 1791, (dau. of Zebulon Delano and Lusina Powell); a blacksmith in Hartford. She d. Aug. 9, 1837; he m. 2d, Fanny Smith of Vershire, Vt. He d. Aug. 31, 1865. Children by his first wife: *Mary Emeline*, b. Sept. 21, 1812; m. April 5, 1831, George H. Gates; he. d. Jan. 18, 1857. *James Carlton*, b. July

13, 1814; m. Aug. 19, 1839, Harriet Hazen. *Lionel C.* b. Feb. 8, 1816; m. March 28, 1841, Mary Ann Dutton, b. Sept. 30, 1817, (dau. of Silas Dutton and Hepzibah Black. He d. April 3, 1871, leaving one dau., Altha Stella, b. July 21, 1845; m. Wm. E. Dutton, Nov. 14, 1866. *Harvey Nelson*, b. Nov. 7, 1817; living in Colorado. *George A.*, b. Aug. 12, 1819; m. July 16, 1867, Mary T. Black of Charleston, S. C., b. Oct., 1829. (dau. of Alex W. and Harriet S. Black); she d. Aug. 6, 1880; he m. 2d, Lizzie Preston, b. June 13, 1852, (dau. of Charles Preston and Martha Morse); a blacksmith in Hartford. *Clarissa L.* b. Sept. 16, 1821; m. April 10, 1842, John C. Worth; d. Oct. 3, 1846. *John L.*, b. April 11, 1824; m. Jan. 21, 1849, Deborah Myers. *Lusina*, b. Feb. 28, 1829; m. Edwin C. Chandler; d. Jan. 28, 1872. *Ann*, b. Jan. 17, 1831; d. Feb. 21, 1831.

7. THOMAS TRACY son of Andrew (5), b. Dec. 21, 1787; m. March 15, 1825, Esther P. Lamphere, b. Aug. 1, 1789; a farmer in Hartford. He d. April 7, 1871; she d. July 17, 1879. Children: *Charles*, b. Oct. 24, 1827; m. 1st, Jan. 22, 1866, Amanda D. Babcock, b. Feb. 22, 1837, (dau. of Henry and Abigail Babcock of New Brunswick); she d. July 19, 1881. He m. 2d, June 25, 1887, Mary Roberts, b. Oct. 17, 1853, (dau. of Lucien Roberts and Adeline Roberts); a farmer in Hartford; children 2.

8. DEBORAH, (dau. of Andrew (5), b. March 10, 1790, d. March 22, 1772, unm.

9. STEPHEN AND NAOMI, children of Andrew (5), (twins), b. Oct. 15, 1792, d. Nov. 2, 1792.

10. POLLY, (dau. of Andrew (5), b. May 22, 1794, m. Nov. 6, 1816, Thos. Porter Moore, b. Oct. 16, 1785, (son of Thomas Moore and Mary Whiting). She d. Oct. 25, 1842. Their children were: Infant dau. b. Sept. 28, 1817; *Sarah B.*, b. Dec. 26, 1818; *Andrew W.* b. April 20, 1820; *Thomas P.*, b. Nov. 23, 1821; *Cyrus T.*, b. March 7, 1823; *Nathaniel D.* b. June 18, 1824; *Solomon H.*, b. Sept. 24, 1825; *Horace D.*, b. March 5, 1827; *Edson J.*, b. Feb. 28, 1828; *Wm. H.*, b. July 14, 1829; *Nancy A.*, b. Aug. 11, 1830; *Almira A.*, b. June 22, 1832; *Infant son*, b. Aug. 7, 1833; *Zuar*, b. Sept. 6, 1834; *Frances E.*, b. Oct. 4, 1836.

11. CYRUS, son of Andrew (5), b. Nov. 18, 1796, m. April, 1839, Mary P. Fullam, b. Jan. 2, 1810, (dau. of Levi Fullam and Sally Hale). He d. Feb. 25, 1879. Children: *Sarah H.*, b. Jan. 18, 1841, living in Norwich, single; *Cyrus*, b. Oct. 8, 1844; *Jas. B.*, b. Sept. 1, 1847; *Mary B.*, b. Sept. 29, 1849.

12. ELIZABETH, (dau. of Andrew (5), b. Feb. 22, 1800, d. Sept. 7, 1881, single.

13. JAMES TRACY, (son of Thomas (4), b. Jan. 28, 1760, m. Oct. 22, 1795, Mercy Richmond, b. June 15, 1772, (dau. of Ebenezer and Mercy Richmond), a farmer in Hartford. Clerk of the charter proprietors 1800 to 1809, treasurer of the town 1802 to 1828 inclusive. He d. Sept. 19, 1834. She d. Oct. 19, 1859. Children.

14. EBENEZER, b. July 18, 1796, m. Feb. 22, 1827, Anna Richmond, b. Oct. 2, 1802, (dau. of Gilbert Richmond and Mary Williams). He d. Sept. 23, 1864. She d. Jan. 3, 1889. Children: *J. H. Tracy*, b. June 6, 1828; *Edward L.*, b. May 22, 1833; *Andrew E.*, b. May 26, 1837.

15. ANDREW, b. Dec. 15, 1797, d. Oct. 28, 1867. (See biographies).

16. JAMES HARVEY, b. July 19, 1800, m. Nov., 1835, Harriet Trumbull, b. Oct. 9, 1810, (dau. of David Trumbull and Hannah Richardson), a farmer in

Hartford. He d. March 17, 1885. She d. Dec. 16, 1878. Children: *Julia Harriet*, b. Sept. 17, 1836, living (Jan. 1, 1888), unm.; *Susan Eugenia*, b. Jan. 29, 1838, d. March 22, 1841; *James Harvey 2d.*, b. Feb. 17, 1842, d. by suicide, July 23, 1873; *Emma Arabella*, b. April 10, 1844, unmarried in 1888; *Anna Elizabeth*, b. Jan. 14, 1847, unmarried in 1888; *Kate Florence*, b. Aug. 25, 1849, unmarried in 1888.

17. ELISHA RICHMOND, b. Aug. 13, 1803, d. March 10, 1834, unm.

18. DAN WRIGHT, b. Aug. 12, 1805, d. June 12, 1855, unm.

19. SUSANNAH, b. June 28, 1807, m. March 1832, Wm. Taylor. Died Nov. 14, 1888.

20. EDWARD P., b. July 27, 1809, d. July 18, 1832, unm.

21. ANNA S., b. Nov. 19, 1811, d. Feb. 5, 1813.

22. ARABELLA, d. an infant.

23. JOSEPH TRACEY, son of Thomas (4), b. in Windham, Ct., July 18, 1763, m. Dec. 26, 1792, Ruth Carter, b. Dec. 7, 1772, a farmer in Hartford, Vt. He was a pious, intelligent and companionable man. Had no taste for public office, but was fond of study, and was a civilian of the highest type. He transmitted to his sons high qualities of intellect and character. He secured for his children the best education compatible with his means. Four of his sons were ministers of the Gospel. Three of them graduated from Dartmouth College—Joseph Carter, 1814; Ebenezer Carter, 1819; Ira Carter, 1829. Joseph, the parent, d. March 10, 1829. His wife d. Feb. 20, 1845. Children:

24. JOSEPH JR., b. Nov. 3, 1793, d. Beverly, Mass., March 27, 1874. (See D. C., Alumni 1814).

25. EBENEZER CARTER, b. June 10, 1796, d. in Windsor, Vt., May 15, 1862. (See D. C., Alumni, 1819).

26. MYRON, b. April 20, 1798, d. Hudson, O., March 27, 1855.

27. WM. WARNER, b. Dec. 12, 1801.

28. IRA, b. Jan. 15, 1806, d. Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 10, 1875. (See D. C. Alumni, 1829).

29. SAMUEL, b. April 14, 1808, m. May 7, 1833, Emeline Newton, b. Nov., 1815, (dau. of Shelden Newton and Nancy Wilder), a farmer in Hartford, on the old homestead till 1854, when he moved to Platteville, Wis., where he now (1888) lives. He was a deacon of the Congregational church, Hartford Village, upwards of twenty years. Children: *Lucia M.*, b. Feb. 20, 1834, d. April 2, 1842; *Martha E.*, b. Dec. 29, 1836; *Mary W.*, b. July 31, 1838, d. Oct. 31, 1839; *Elizabeth N.*, b. March 25, 1841; *Samuel M.*, b. April 30, 1847; *Alice E.*, b. Aug. 11, 1852.

30. STEPHEN, b. Feb. 25, 1810, d. in Andover, Mass., Jan. 13, 1873.

31. EZRA, b. June 5, 1812, d. in Hartford, Aug. 5, 1813.

THE TRUMBULL FAMILY.

The history of this family is limited to David Harper Trumbull, and the first two generations of his descendants.

DAVID HARPER TRUMBULL, b. in East Windsor, Ct., in July, 1773, m. Oct. 19, 1800, Hannah Richardson, b. Jan., 1778. He came from Connecticut to Hartford

in 1795. On the 24th of March, 1797, he and his partner in business purchased a half interest in the mills then standing on the north bank of White river, in White River Village. This and other real estate they sold to Joseph Dorr, June 24, 1805. Subsequently he entered into partnership with Joseph Dorr and Geo. W. Zeigler, in the business of distilling and milling in White River Village, in which they continued until the death of Mr. Dorr, in 1821. On the 23d of November, 1822, Mr. Trumbull leased the property, comprising a grist mill, saw mill, oil mill and distillery, and continued in business at this point until his death, July 3, 1833. His wife d. Apr. 16, 1856. Children:

David Harper, Jr., b. July 25, 1802.

Sarah, b. May 9, 1804; m. Nov. 15, 1826, Justin C. Brooks, b. Mch. 16, 1806 (son of Zerah and Lydia Brooks), a merchant in Hartford, Vt. He d. Oct. 20, 1875; she d. May 20, 1886. Children: Henry, b. Aug. 30, 1827; d. Mch. 17, 1832. George T., b. Nov. 30, 1833; m. Jan. 2, 1862, Georgia E. Wilson. Sarah, b. Oct. 22, 1835; m. Dec. 29, 1858, Justus W. French, a manufacturer in Hartford—one of the firm of French, Watson & Co.: a very estimable gentleman, and valuable citizen. He d. Sept. 5, 1874. Wyllys, b. June 14, 1842; m. Sept. 23, 1875, in Louisville, Ky, Hattie Smith Russell. He d. in Hartford, July 31, 1881. Ellen Louise, b. May 26, 1844; resides in Hartford, unm; is postmistress in Hartford Village.

Asaph, b. Mch. 26, 1806; d. Apr. 13, 1812.

Eveline, b. June 26, 1808; m. Aug. 31, 1876, A. G. Dewey. He d. Aug. 26 1886.

Harriet, b. Oct. 9, 1810; m. Nov. 4, 1835, J. H. Tracy. (See Tracy Family.)

Guy, b. Jan. 15, 1812.

Horace, b. Oct. 4, 1814; m. Nov. 20, 1847, Moriah H. Gordon. She d. Apr. 10, 1854. He m. 2d, Oct. 31, 1860, Almira, *nee* Root Clapp. She d. July 5, 1880. Children by first wife: Leonard G., b. April 11, 1850; m. May 27, 1886, Emma L. Taylor. He is a farmer residing on the old Tracy homestead. Horace F., b. Dec. 20, 1852; d. Dec. 15, 1880. Child by second wife: Allie Maria, b. July 20, 1862; m. Jan. 27, 1882, Wm. Kolbe. Ch. 3.

THE TUCKER FAMILY.

Most of the Tuckers in New England are descendants of Robert Tucker, who came from England about 1630, and first settled in Weymouth, Mass., and afterwards, in 1639, moved to Milton, Mass.

1. JOSEPH TUCKER, a lineal descendant of Robert, in the 5th generation, and born in Kingston, N. H., June 9, 1753, was probably the first member of this family who settled in Vermont. He married, June 1, 1782, Elizabeth Rollins, born in Exeter, N. H., Aug. 1, 1759, and settled in Andover, N. H., in June, 1783, from which town he moved to Norwich, Vt., in 1788. He bought 160 acres of land, most of which was heavily timbered, and which he cleared with his own hands. On this place he lived the remainder of his life—53 years. Prior to his marriage he served as a private soldier in the revolutionary war.

At the time Mr. and Mrs. Tucker came from Andover, they left their first-born child, Betsy, with relatives in Andover. After they had built a log house, Mrs.

Tucker returned to Andover on horseback, the only road being a bridle-path and brought back her daughter, and a feather-bed, and other things, on horseback, a distance of 45 miles.

(SECOND GENERATION)—CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH (ROLLINS) TUCKER.

1. BETSY, b. in Andover, N. H., Oct. 3, 1784; d. in Albion, Me., Oct., 1868.
 2. JOSEPH JR., b. in Andover, N. H., July 8, 1786; killed at the raising of a barn in Norwich, July 4, 1808.
 3. NATHANIEL, b. in Norwich, Vt., Oct. 8, 1788; suffocated in a burning building in Boston, April 10, 1847.
 4. HANNAH, b. in Norwich, Vt., Jan. 26, 1791; d. in West Hartford, Aug. 4, 1878.
 5. LYDIA, b. in Norwich, Vt., Oct. 9, 1793; d. in Danville, Vt., June 6, 1846.
 6. DAVID, b. in Norwich, Vt., Feb. 14, 1796; d. in Waterbury, Ct., Jan. 9, 1842.
 7. JAMES, b. in Norwich, Vt., March 6, 1798; d. (place unknown).
 8. KETURAH, b. in Norwich, Vt., May 25, 1800; d. in West Hartford, Vt., April 19, 1851.
 9. ALVAN, b. in Norwich, Vt., Jan. 12, 1803; d. in Elkhart, Ind., Nov., 1878.
 10. JASPER, b. in Norwich, Vt., April 3, 1805; d. in insane asylum, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 4, 1854.
9. ALVAN TUCKER, b. in Norwich, Vt., Jan. 12, 1803; m. in Sharon, Vt., Aug. 14, 1825, Abigail M. Tossey, b. June 26, 1794, (dau. of William and Sarah (Grow) Tossey of Andover, N. H.); a house-painter by trade. Settled in West Hartford, Vt., in 1832; a hotel-keeper (the first) in W. Hartford, 1837-40; a farmer in Norwich, April, 1841, to April 1, 1843; a hotel-keeper in the old Downer stand in Sharon, one mile west of West Hartford village, 1843-48; a manufacturer, etc., in West Hartford, 1849-75. His wife d. Aug. 15, 1869. He went, in 1875, to Elkhart, Ind., to live with his son, Col. A. M. Tucker, and died there Nov., 1878. The children of Alvan Tucker were:

1. WILLIAM HOWARD b. in Sharon, Vt., June 19, 1826, went to Danville, Vt., with his father in 1827; thence to Haverhill, N. H., in 1828, and came to West Hartford in the spring of 1832. At the age of ten he commenced to work with his father at house-painting, in which trade he continued until he was nineteen, in the meantime attending winter terms of district schools, and, at the age of fourteen, one term at Norwich academy. In the fall of 1845, he entered Kimball Union academy, Meriden, N. H., to prepare for college, but after three terms, was compelled by poor health to relinquish his studies at that institution. In 1846, he entered the service of Col. James Moore, then chief engineer of the surveys made for the Vermont Central railroad, as rodman and chainman, in which work he continued two years; then returned home and went to work on his father's farm. In the spring of 1851, he went to Plattsburgh, N. Y., where he resumed railroad life, as assistant to his brother, Samuel B. Tucker, who had charge of the construction of a division of the Plattsburgh and Montreal railroad, and there remained for nearly two years. In the autumn of 1853,

he was appointed assistant engineer on the surveys for the extension of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad, from St. Johnsbury, Vt., to the Canada line, after which he was assistant engineer on the survey of the line between Plattsburgh, N. Y., and Whitehall, N. Y., which ended his career as a civil engineer.

In 1856, Mr. Tucker canvassed Vermont and Canada east, for the Tucker Mfg. Co., of Boston, and, in 1857, canvassed the State of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Indiana, the New England States and a portion of Canada, for the same firm.

In 1857, he entered into partnership with his brother, Samuel B. Tucker, and purchased of the heirs of the late David Hazen the home farm in West Hartford. August 28, 1858, he was solicited by Messrs. Mitchell & Rammelsburg of Cincinnati, manufacturers of furniture, to become their traveling salesman and collector in the southern and southwestern States, which position he accepted at a handsome salary. Messrs. Mitchell & Rammelsburg were the most extensive manufacturers and dealers in furniture in the United States. They had a branch establishment in St. Louis, Mo., employed a force of 800 men, and their annual sales throughout the States above named exceeded \$400,000. Owing to an almost entire suspension of trade between the slave and free States, in 1860, Mr. Tucker suffered the loss of his position with Messrs. Mitchell & Rammelsburg; but, soon after, became chief clerk in the freight office of the Pan Handle railroad in Cincinnati, which position he held until March, 1862, when he was appointed chief clerk and cashier of the Commissary Dept. of the Army of the Cumberland, then commanded by Gen. O. M. Mitchell, and entered the service at Shelbyville, Tenn., April 2, 1862, after which date until August 1, 1866, he continued to hold the same office in various departments of the military service, viz:—at Huntsville, Ala., with Capt. S. S. Slocum, A. Q. M., May 1. to July 31, 1862; with same officer in Ordnance Dept., Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1, 1862, to April, 1863; then with Capt. A. M. Tucker, while he filled the following offices, viz: Asst. Quartermaster, in charge of the construction of U.S. military railroads, at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 3 to Nov. 30, 1863; Quartermaster U. S. military railroads for the departments of the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863, to March 1, 1864; Disbursing Quartermaster, in Louisville, Ky., and in charge of the examination and payment of all railroad accounts for transportation of government supplies, May 7, 1864, to Dec. 7, 1865, (at which time he was mustered out of service); and, finally, with Capt. J. R. Del Vecchio, Quartermaster of transportation, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1865, to August 1, 1866. During his term of service as cashier in the above named departments, the cash disbursements were not less than \$15,000,000.

After leaving the army, Mr. Tucker was, for a short time, employed by certain steamboat owners as their attorney, to settle their claims against the government for the transportation of troops and supplies. Returning to Vermont, in September, 1866, he was soon after tendered by the New York Life Insurance Co., of New York City, the position of general agent for the State of Ohio, with headquarters in Cincinnati; but, after visiting Cincinnati to consult with the general manager on the subject, Mr. Tucker then doubting his ability to successfully conduct a business of such magnitude without the least experience in the business, declined to accept the agency, a decision which he has had abundant

reasons to regret. In 1869, at the request of Hon. John Porter and other citizens of Hartford, he engaged in the work of preparing a history of Hartford for publication in Miss Hemmenway's "Vermont Gazetteer." While engaged in this work he found considerable time to devote to attendance upon musical conventions held in various portions of New England, including the great Peace Jubilee held in Boston in 1869, and reporting the proceedings of these to various newspapers and musical journals. In the spring of 1871, after placing his manuscript history of Hartford in the hands of Miss Hemmenway, Mr. Tucker went to New York City, to become the editor of the "*Musical Review*," then published by Charles W. Harris, but failing to make satisfactory business arrangements with Mr. Harris, he obtained a place on the staff of the *New York Daily Globe*, as financial reporter, which position he resigned a few months later, and returned to West Hartford, Vt. During the years 1872-3-4, he devoted the greater portion of his time to attendance upon musical and political conventions, conferences of the churches, agricultural fairs, etc., and reporting the proceedings of the same.

During the winter and spring of 1874, Mr. Tucker was the guest of Prof. W. O. Perkins, of Boston, the eminent composer of music, who was, at that time, vice-president of the Handel and Haydn Society, and president of the Theodore Parker Memorial Association of Boston. During his stay with Prof. Perkins, he had the rare privilege of attending the regular weekly rehearsals of the Handel and Haydn Society, conducted by Carl Zerrahn; also those of the Harvard and the Apollo Clubs. By invitation of Prof. Lowell Mason, superintendent of music in the public schools of Boston, he visited, in company with that gentleman, nearly every public school in that city, and in addition to this rare treat, found time to visit the studios of the eminent sculptor Hiram Powers, and other artists; public libraries, galleries of famous paintings, and many public institutions.

In 1875, Mr. Tucker entered into the wholesale lumber business at White River Junction, in which he continued until 1880. In 1876, he was appointed Vermont manager of the New York Associated Press, which office he held until April 1887. From January 1, 1880, to August 1, 1885, he was the general agent of the Morris & Ireland Safe Co. of Boston, and the Mosler Bahmann Safe Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, for Vermont, Western New Hampshire and Canada. In September, 1885, he entered upon the work of preparing and publishing a history of Hartford, Vt., which he completed in May, 1889.

Mr. Tucker m. 1st, Aug. 29, 1849, Susan J. Hazen, b. March 1, 1826, (dau. of David and Nancy (Savage) Hazen of West Hartford). They separated in Dec., 1873. He m. 2d, July 22, 1885, Evagene Ryder, b. July 28, 1854, (dau. of Lucian A. Ryder of Hartford, a soldier in the late civil war). His children by his first wife were: *William Herbert*, b. in West Hartford, Aug. 8, 1852; m. Nov. 17, 1879. *Ella B. Waterman* (dau. of Christopher and Emeline (Clark) Waterman of Sharon, Vt.); a farmer in West Hartford, Vt. They have had children: *Frederick S.*, b. Jan. 4, 1881; d. Sept. 7, 1881; *William C.*, b. Jan. 26, 1882; *Charles H.*, b. Sept. 5, 1884; *Susan E.*, b. July 10, 1886; *Goldie A.*, b. July 6, 1888. *Flora Abbie*, b. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 1, 1854; m. Nov. 22, 1877, F. Hazen of Anaheim, Cal., who deserted her in 1886; her children are: *Willie F.*, b. March 11, 1879; *Anna L.*, b. Oct. 2, 1880; *Herbert H.*, b. Oct. 21, 1884. *Anna K.*,

b. in West Hartford, Dec. 15, 1859. *Louise Lincoln*, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1862.

2. SAMUEL BASCOM, b. in Haverhill, N. H., May 30, 1828; m. Sept. 15, 1851, Amanda M. Hazen, b. May 28, 1828, (dau. of David and Nancy (Savage) Hazen); a civil engineer on the construction of the Vermont Central railroad, New Jersey Central, and other railroads; resided in West Hartford till 1863, then moved to Elizabeth, N. J., where he has since lived. Children (4th gen.): *Julia F.*, b. in West Hartford, July 4, 1853; m. July 4, 1882, Wm. Miller of Elizabeth, N. J., children: Samuel J., b. July 4, 1884; Sarah H. M., b. March 24, 1887. *Charles Arthur*, b. in W. Hartford, March 31, 1855. (See D. C. Alumni, 1878).

3. ALBERT HENRY, b. in West Hartford, Vt., May 23, 1833, m. Dec. 31, 1870, Frances A. Folsom, b. Sept. 4, 1846. (dau. of Horace and Candice (Tucker) Folsom, of Enfield, N. H.), a farmer in West Hartford until 1873, when he moved to Lebanon, N. H., where he worked for several years in the furniture factory of Sturtevant & Co. He went to Adrian, Michigan, in 1877, where he was for some time employed as clerk in the freight office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad. In 1883, he was appointed station agent at Waterloo, Ind., on the M. S. & N. I. R. R. On the death of his wife, which occurred Feb. 9, 1887, he removed to Elkhart, Ind. The loss of his wife, and ill-health, soon after rendered him insane, and he was taken to the State Insane Asylum in Indianapolis, where he died childless, Dec., 1887.

4. ALBA MARK, b. in West Hartford, Nov. 14, 1836, m. Dec. 17, 1857, Sarah J. Henry, b. Dec. 26, 1840. (dau. of Dr. John and Isabel (Wallace) Henry, of Elkhart, Ind.) (A history of his life may be found under the head of biographical sketches in another portion of this book). Children: *Mary Isabel*, b. in Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 24, 1858, m. Oct. 29, 1884, Lewis W. Hallock of Elkhart; *Wm. H.*, b. Dec. 6, 1859, d. March 1, 1864; *Julia C.*, b. Jan. 20, 1862, d. April 26, 1874; *Hallet K.*, b. Oct. 19, 1870.

THE WHITNEY FAMILY.

Benjamin Whitney, of Windham, Conn., was one of the Charter proprietors of Hartford. In the first division of land among the proprietors, in 1761, he drew lot "No. 1," comprising nineteen acres, located on the north side of White river at its confluence with Connecticut river. This lot was purchased by Elias Lyman 3d, about 1795, after which time, until the completion of the Passumpsic R. Rd., that portion of the town was called "Lyman's Point." Mr. Whitney subsequently owned lot "No. 64," on which is now located the hamlet known as Centreville, but it is not known that he ever lived in this town.

A family of Whitneys lived in West Hartford for many years prior to 1838. The father of the family, Peter Whitney, carried on the manufacture of castings of various kinds. He had several children. One of his sons, Ebenezer, was postmaster in West Hartford in 1833. The entire family emigrated to Ohio in 1838.

Jonathan Whitney, better known as Deacon Whitney, resided in Quechee as early as the year 1800. He was a farmer by occupation; a deacon of the First Congregational Church at the centre of the town, and was influential in the civil

and religious affairs of the town. He was probably a lineal descendant of Benjamin Whitney, above named. The following brief history of his family is taken from a record found in the office of the Town Clerk of Hartford, viz:—

JONATHAN WHITNEY'S FAMILY.

Jonathan, son of Nathan and Abigail Whitney, b. July 16, 1761; m. Mary Woodward, March 3, 1785, and had Polly, b. Aug. 6, 1785 (a premature birth), Mary, parent, died Aug. 20, 1785. Jonathan m. Lucy Woodward, Aug. 19, 1786. Their children were: Ira, b. May 25, 1787; Irena, b. Feb. 17, 1789; d. Feb. 4, 1813. Jonathan (2), b. Feb. 2, 1791; d. May 10, 1812. Samuel, b. Nov. 22, 1792. David, b. Dec. 12, 1794. Polly, b. July 23, 1796; d. Nov. 4, 1798. Russell, b. May 5, 1798; d. May 30, 1798. Dolly, b. Jan. 16, 1800. Russell, b. Feb. 2, 1802. Lucy, b. Oct. 2, 1804. Delinda, b. Mch. 6, 1806. Lurinda, b. Feb. 12, 1810.

Dea. Jonathan Whitney died Jan. 29, 1813, aged 52.

APPENDIX.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY, 1889.

Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont. Population (census 1880) 2,954. Southeast from Montpelier, 64 ms. R. Rd. stations: Hartford and West Hartford, on C. V. R. R.; Olcott, on Passumpsic R. R.; Hartford, Dewey's Mills and Quechee, on Woodstock R. R.; White River Junction, at the Junction of the Northern N. H. R. R.; the Passumpsic R. R.; the C. V. R. R., and the Woodstock R. R.

Town Officers: *Clerk*, S. E. Pingree, Hartford Village; *Constable and Collector*, O. A. Randall; W. R. Junction; *Treasurer*, J. L. Bacon, W. R. Junction; *Selectmen*, John Barrows, Hartford Village, Frank S. Hewitt, Quechee, Arthur H. Hazen, West Hartford. *Trustee* of public money, William S. Dewey, Quechee; *Agent*, C. B. Stone, Hartford Vil. *Overseer* of the Poor, Henry Safford, Quechee.

HARTFORD VILLAGE.

Church, Congregational, S. I. Briant. Druggist, F. H. French. Lawyers, S. E. Pingree, S. M. Pingree. Manufacturers—Carriages and Sleighs, J. Bugbee; Chairs, Isaac Gates; Harnesses, W. L. Bugbee; Satinets, Hartford Woolen Co.; Steel Goods, French, Watson & Co.; Tinware, L. Pease & Sons. Merchants—Dry Goods, &c., A. L. Worthen, French Bros.; Flour and Meal, Moore & Madden; Furniture, Ernest Johnson; Groceries, A. L. Worthen, French Bros., George E. Cone, P. M. Dutton; Millinery, Mrs. H. J. Banagan; Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Paints and Oil, L. Pease & Son. Physicians, J. B. Rand, H. L. Watson. Postmistress, Miss Nellie Brooks. R. Rd. Sta. Agent, Ben. Briggs. Tel. Agent, A. L. Pease.

WEST HARTFORD.

Church, Congregational (no settled minister). Hotel, Frank Wheeler. Manufacturers—Blacksmith, Wm. Munsell; Lumber, H. D. Barrows. Merchants, F. F. Holt, C. M. Hazen. Postmaster, R. Munsell. Sta. and Ex. Agent, Hoyt Hazen. Wholesale lumber dealer, Austin Howard.

OLCOTT.

Churches—Congregational, A. S. Chase; Methodist, J. Hamilton (supply); Livery stable, O. J. Eastman. Manufacturers, Pulp and Paper, Wilder & Co.; Merchants—Dry Goods, F. P. Marston; Groceries, F. W. Morris, J. L. Cushman. Physician, E. B. Mack. Postmaster, F. P. Marston. Sta. and Ex. Agent, C. C. Center.

QUECHEE.

Churches—Congregational, R. C. Lansing; Methodist, J. Hamilton (supply). Manufacturers—Flannels, J. C. Parker & Co.; Flour, Meal, &c., J. C. Parker & Co.; Lumber, O. H. Chamberlin; Woolen Goods (at Dewey's Mills) A. G. Dewey & Co. Merchants—Scott Tinkham, Geo. J. Abbott & Co. Hardware, Stoves, &c., J. Larabee. Physicians, C. A. Sperry. Postmaster, Scott Tinkham. Sta. Agent, F. S. Hewitt.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.

Banks—National Bank of White River Junction, Geo. W. Smith, Pres.; John L. Bacon, Cash. White River Savings' Bank, S. E. Pingree, Pres.; Curtis Kibling, Treas. Churches—Episcopal——. Methodist, J. Hamilton; Roman Catholic, J. B. Whittaker; Universalist, ——.

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THE HISTORY OF HARTFORD, VERMONT,

THE FIRST TOWN ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS CHARTERED AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE FRENCH WAR.

IN ONE VOLUME, OCTAVO, ABOUT 500 PAGES.

BY W. HOWARD TUCKER.

THIS Volume will be ready for delivery to the public about the 20th of May, 1889. The author has given, for five years, time, strength and money to the preparation of this work. It is an exhaustive History of the town from the date of the Charter, July 4, 1761, to April 4, 1889. In detail this volume contains everything of importance found in the existing records of the town, together with facts gleaned from other sources and traditional information; a **Compendium of events for one hundred and twenty-eight years**, prepared with a view to render the History entertaining to the general reader, and both interesting and instructive to the rising generation.

This Volume is divided into twenty-six Chapters. There are two copious Indexes,—one, of the Chapters in their order; the other an Alphabetical index of the same. Each Chapter has a caption expressive of its contents; like things being brought together and placed in such order as seemed most eligible. The names comprised in the lengthy vocabularies,—such as the Military Rosters, the General List for the year 1800; lists of Church Members; Baptismal Records, etc., are omitted from the alphabetical Index to avoid useless repetition.

The special and most valuable features of this work are exhibited in the statistical matter comprised in the Tabulated Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths; the General List by Decades, 1781 to 1888 inclusive; the Grand List in detail for 1887; comparative Auditors' Reports of 1805 and 1885; the forms used in connection with the School Fund; the Necrology of the town, showing the name, age, and date of death of all Adults buried in the eleven cemeteries of the town from 1777 to 1887 inclusive; Military Necrology, including the soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War; the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion; and a Roster of all Soldiers furnished by the town during the late Civil War. Biographical sketches are given of the following representative Citizens of the town:—Dr. S. J. Allen, Justin C. Brooks, David M. Camp, Nathan Cobb, Hon. Albert Gallatin Dewey, Rev. Thomas Gross, Gen. W. B. Hazen, Freegrace Leavitt, Harvey Freegrace Leavitt, Elias Lyman, 3d, George Lyman, Joseph Marsh, Elijah Mason, Col. Samuel Nutt, Hon. John Porter, William Strong, Dr. Charles H. Tenney, Andrew Tracy, Col. Alba M. Tucker, and Hon. George E. Wales. The Biographies are considered to be perfectly authentic in their statement of facts, and as impartial in their appreciation of the different personages sketched as could be desired.

The Genealogies of the following named families are given in this History, viz:—

The Bartholomew Family,	The Lyman Family,	The Strong Family,
The Bugbee Family,	The Marsh Family,	The Tilden Family,
The Delano Family,	The Newton Family,	The Tracy Family,
The Dutton Family,	The Pinneo Family,	The Trumbull Family,
The Gillett Family,	The Richards Family,	The Tucker Family.
The Hazen Family,	The Savage Family,	
The Leavitt Family,	The Sprague Family,	

Brief sketches are given of the following named persons, natives of the town, who have graduated from Dartmouth College:—1787, Daniel O. Gillett; 1801, John Dutton; 1802, Nathaniel Dutton, Jacob Gillett; 1807, Austin Hazen; 1814, Joseph Tracy; 1815, Enos W. Newton; 1817, James Marsh; 1819, Josiah T. Tilden, Ebenezer Carter Tracy; 1820, Jasper Newton, Joseph Porter; 1825, Abram Marsh; 1827, Leonard Marsh; 1828, Charles Chapman Marsh; 1829, Ira Tracy; 1830, Austin H. Wright; 1831, Benjamin Ela; 1835, Cyrus S. Richards; 1836, J. De F. Richards; 1840, Norman Hazen; 1842, Allen Hazen; 1849, Charles H. Strong; 1854, Henry Allen Hazen; 1855, John Foster Porter; 1856, Daniel Bliss Dudley; 1860, Daniel A. Dickinson; 1864, Abel T. Howard; 1866, Geo. B. Patch; 1874, Fred L. Allen; 1878, Charles A. Tucker. Other sketches are,—1857, Samuel E. Pingree; 1871, H. Allen Hazen—these two not natives. (The above matriculated for the full classical course. Lists of those who graduated as Bachelors of Science, Civil Engineers, Doctors of Medicine, is appended to the above.)

The subscriber has issued an edition of only **Eight Hundred Copies**, twenty-five of which will be placed in the Town Clerk's office to be used exclusively for exchange with other towns in Vermont for like town histories only. No other edition will be printed by the author, and his copyright lasts for **twenty-eight years**. This book will be greatly valued in future years, and it will ere long be eagerly sought for the libraries of public institutions and bibliographers, and unless obtained soon cannot be obtained at all.

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