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HISTORY
OF TOWN OF
LANESBOROUGH,
MASSACHUSETTS
1741-1905.

PART 1

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PREFACE.

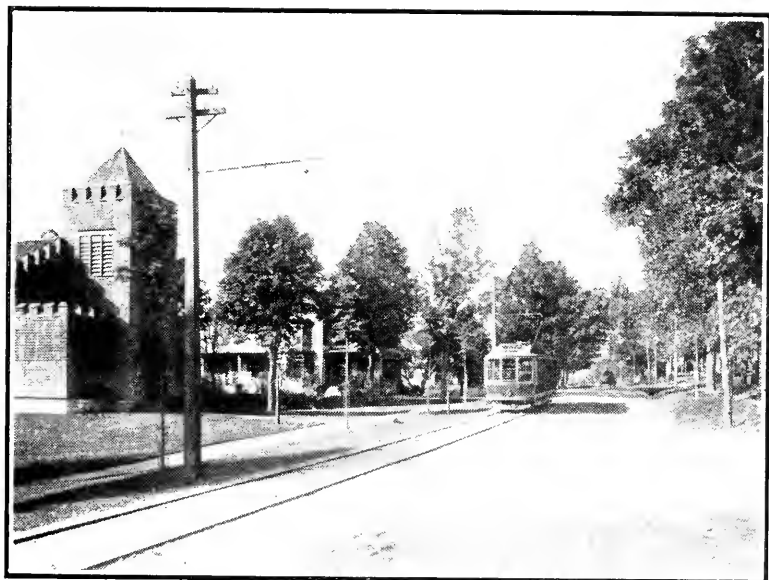
In response to requests at time of its recent Old Home Week Celebration the following sketch of the History of the Town of Lanesborough has been prepared.

To avoid delaying what is now ready till all the fragments can be gathered together, the first one hundred and fifty pages are now issued.

Part Second will probably appear in the course of the winter, and will include the remainder of the Cemetery inscriptions, a small portion of which appear in this volume, also History of the Churches, and sketches of distinguished residents such as Henry Shaw, Josh Billings, Governor Briggs and others, accounts of early Masonry in Lanesboro, some unpublished writings of Josh Billings, an account of the Old Home Week Celebration of 1902, and a large number of extracts from old newspapers referring to the town

Mention should be made of the indebtedness of the author to Rev. A. B. Whipple for his valuable paper on Balance Rock, and to W. H. Phillips for permission to use portions of the Berkshire Hills Monthly referring to Lanesborough.

It was thought that accounts of the Towns in England and Ireland associated with origin of this town would be of interest, inasmuch as we are thus brought in touch with the families standing next to royalty and with some of the noblest names in the annals of English speaking peoples.



Village Street, showing St. Luke's Parish House
and residence of H. M. Owen.

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ERRATA.

Page 99, line 17, for Clockton, read Clothier and line 15 for Doughton read Douglas.

Page 120, line 15, for Norman read Naaman.

It is requested that any other misprints may be communicated to the author. It must be remembered however that it has been intended to give exact copies of records as they stand in the original sources, in which some primitive specimens of spelling are to be found.

ACCOUNT OF ORIGIN OF PRESENT NAME OF TOWN.

This town was so named from the countess of Lanesborough, Ireland, who was a court favorite and a friend of the governor of Massachusetts.

This title was originally derived from the Lane family, who were members of the peerage, but who became extinct. The title was revived in 1728 and conferred upon Brindsley Butler, colonel of the Battle-ax guards in Ireland. As he had 23 children, it is needless to say that the title has not run out in his family and is now held by John Vansittart-Danvers Butler, who was born April 18, 1839. The Butler family came from France, the original form of the name being Boutellier or Bottler, the family being cup-bearers to the king. They first appear among the titled gentry of Ireland in about 1600, but may be easily traced in England to about 1350. As the genealogy of the Lane and Butler families is of some interest, it will be given in full in Appendix 2.

It is of interest to notice that the Lane family were ardent friends of the American cause and endeavored to get Ireland to rebel at the time of the American revolution on which attitude, Mr. Froude, in his history of Ireland, comments. The town of Lanesboro, Ireland, is in Roscommon county, population 280, noted for its iron ore beds and coal mines. The iron mines were opened at a cost of \$400,000, but are not now worked. The coal mines are not worked on account of the frequency of bogs. The town lies on the celebrated river Shannon, said to be the largest in the world in proportion to the country it drains.



EPHRAIM BRADLEY.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT OLD HOME WEEK CELEBRATION,
JULY 27, 1902.

The first question to be asked respecting any town is, Where did it come from? What was its origin? What kind of people were its founders? For, as we well know, each town that has any real influence or counts for anything, has a distinct individuality which was impressed upon it at the very start. This common, corporate life of the town is something which has an assimilating power upon all who subsequently come into the town. All, more or less, enter into and unconsciously absorb that life and become partakers of it. In inquiring as to the origin of this town, we find that the first settlers came from the general region of Framingham and Natick. Now, what was there peculiarly striking about these towns?

The fact at once arrests our attention that when Mrs. Stowe wished to write her great novel on New England life during the last Century, she selected as best exhibiting the most typical form of that life, this very region of Framingham and Natick. In all New England there was nothing higher and better to be found.

Forth from this favored region certain of the most enterprising and ambitious (impelled by that law, as old as creation, of moving westward) determined to go forth to seek for a new site to found a new life and a new centre of influence.

We may imagine the first explorers sent ahead to find the place of the most ideal environment, journeying onward in

their search till coming to this part of the state recently opened to white settlers by the missionary work among the Stockbridge Indians. We may picture them after viewing many localities coming at last to the ridge that so divided the waters that they flow north and south and west, toward the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, and Long Island Sound. And as they stood on that ridge exactly midway between Springfield and Albany they would exclaim, "Here is a natural centre of diffusive influence." As they ascended the surrounding hills and perceived that their eyes might rest at will on any one of four states, immigration from all of which might be expected, they would exclaim, "Here is a natural centre of receptive influence. Here we may expect in after years to arise a life not narrow in range, limited to any one source of inspiration, but like the Garden of Eden watered by the influence of a fourfold stream, and hence likely to be harmoniously developed and symmetrical." For even in those days prophetic intimations of the special form of the life of each of these four commonwealths were already visible. Even then Massachusetts was the home of the cultured and refined, the men of high ideals, broad in faith and lofty in vision, prophesying that she would be the home of schools and colleges, philanthropists and reformers. Even then Connecticut was the land of steady habits, of conservative instincts, of plodding industry, prophetic of her after life as the coming home of toiling mechanics, and the seat of staid, sober, quiet, unchanging villages. Already Vermont was the home of the best type of farmers, whose sturdy manhood should even as untrained militia defeat the best troops of Europe at Bennington, and come forth as victors of one of the decisive battles of the world. And such has she been ever since. And even then New York was the receiver taking on her cosmopolitan character and becoming in the power and wealth of her varied life, the Empire State. From all these different sources our first explorers may have foreseen that settlers would come and form in their amalgamation that perfected life which comes alone from the combination of the most diverse elements.

As they stood upon this ridge and beheld these towering

hills and beautiful valleys they may have seen one thing more, and that was, that here was the combination in one scene of both the sublime and the beautiful. And seeing this they may have said, "Here is the perfection of surrounding environment, here are the wild mountains in their sublime magnificence, calculated to develop manly and sturdy qualities, to make brave, martial, courageous men, inured to toil and thoughts and images of grandeur, and on the other hand here are the hillside slopes with their gorgeous beauty, calculated to polish and refine this strength with the graces that beautify and adorn. Here may be expected to arise that union of both the masculine and feminine graces, from which alone rare and typical characters proceed."

Such reflections we may well believe passed through the minds of our explorers as they first gazed upon these scenes and decided to make them their future home. Was their sagacity justified by the result? The story we are about to relate may help us give an answer.

A petition to the General Court was signed in 1742 by 76 inhabitants of Framingham for a grant of wilderness land upon the Housatonic river just north of an Indian town. This petition was granted January 8, 1742, and the petitioners were directed to survey six square miles, have it divided into 79 lots, one for each petitioner, one for the first settled minister, one for the support of the ministry and one for the support of public schools. This grant was conditional on there being within three years at least 60 families settled with a house on each lot of at least 18 feet square, and a portion of the land fenced and plowed; that there be also a convenient meeting-house and that a learned and orthodox minister be settled; the proprietors were required to give bonds that these things be done. This was at once done and the plots of numbered lots as entered in the town records October 19, 1742, can be readily analyzed, and the residence of each proprietor determined. Owing to numerous Indian forays growing out of King George's war it was not easy to clear the land and form a settled community. The first pioneers were twice driven out by Indians, and even after settlers

grew more numerous it was thought wise to erect two forts within which the women and children might be placed while the men were engaged in labor at a distance. Settlers began to arrive from Connecticut in 1753, the first being Nathaniel Willcocks, who settled on the lot just north of St. Luke's church, and subsequently lost it to the Bradley family by the since familiar process of endorsing notes.

Other families began to ascend the Housatonic valley from Connecticut, (then called "Down Country"), especially from Stamford, Newtown, New Milford and Salisbury; the Bradleys, Meades, Shermans, Woods and Newtons being among the number. It is worth noting that it was about the same time, 1761, that quite a number of towns in the county were settled, the fact probably being that about that time all fear of trouble from hostile Indians was permanently dissipated. That the neighboring population, however, was not large is evidenced by the fact that the survey of the town described it as bounded on the south by an Indian town and on the north, east, and west by wilderness. It adds to our respect for our first settlers to find that while things were still in this primitive condition, one of the first things done was to appoint a committee to secure a preacher of the gospel. This committee was composed of two Congregationalists and one Episcopalian, which fairly represented the relative proportion between the two denominations. An unusual degree of harmony seems to have existed between the two denominations, and an effort was made to secure a minister agreeable to both. Rev. Daniel Collins was settled as the town minister in December, 1763, which office he held for the period of 58 years. Mr. Collins was one of the old continental gentry who always dressed with queue and knee-buckles, and whose manner was that of the courtly aristocrat. He always exacted the conventional marks of respect from those he met, and would enter formal complaints against children who omitted them. His whole manner was one calculated to kindle profound reverence from others, and children seeing him at a distance would sometimes hide behind the stone wall till he had passed by. His long ministry in this place, as well as the fact

that though a strong Tory all through the Revolution, he was never troubled in his position, combine to show that to an uncommon degree he possessed the confidence and esteem of all. In one respect, however, he did not succeed in giving universal satisfaction. Although from Connecticut he had no trace of Episcopacy about him, and before long the Episcopalian element began to grow restive and sought to have services of their own. In October, 1767, the Rev. Samuel Andrews of Wallingford, Conn., came to this town, then recently settled. He found a number of church families ill at ease in their religious surroundings and anxious for the services of their own communion. He held services in the house of William Bradley, and baptized a number of children. From that day to this services have been continued. At first a school house opposite the Baker tavern was used, afterwards a brick building just south of the present rectory. In 1785 a church was erected on the same spot where the present one stands, only facing southwards. This building was of wood, had a gallery on three sides and a seating capacity of 300. The stone which formed the entrance to the old church serves the same purpose in the present one. The land on which the church stood was donated by William Bradley, the lot being subsequently enlarged by gifts from William Bradley and Laban Lasell. In 1770 a call was extended to the Rev. Gideon Bostwick to take the pastoral oversight over the parish in connection with his work at Great Barrington and other places. This call he accepted and officiated one Sunday a month for 23 years. Mr. Bostwick was born in New Milford, Conn., in 1742, and was brought up as a Congregationalist. While at Yale college he became interested in the Episcopal church and soon transferred his allegiance. Going to Great Barrington to act as school teacher he was induced to assist in the services of St. James' church as lay-reader. From this the transfer to becoming a minister of the church and rector of the parish was a matter of a very short time. He was of course obliged to go to England for ordination, a matter which in those days occupied no little time and was attended with no little danger, but he safely

passed through all and returned to be for a quarter of a century the mainstay of all the church work of Berkshire county.

Throughout the Revolutionary war Mr. Bostwick's sympathies were understood to be Tory; but as he was universally respected and refrained from overt acts of hostility to the Colonial cause, he was not disturbed by the authorities, despite the tension of public sentiment at the time. He, however, availed himself of the offer of the British government to assist the Church of England clergymen in America, and sent five children to Canada who were maintained by the English. The children all grew up and became well-to-do and prominent; one of them becoming a colonel in the British army, in which capacity he served in the war of 1812.

Mr. Bostwick was widely known for the solemnity and reverence with which he rendered the Church service; but this solemnity was the product of no artificial sanctimoniousness, for he was noted for his good cheer and wit in private conversation. He was also noted for accurate scholarship, and that too in a day when among Episcopal clergy it required a considerable degree of attainment to excite remark; the candidates for orders being thoroughly drilled by private teachers educated in England, in all the minutiae of classical scholarship; it being no uncommon thing for candidates for orders to be asked to defend the positions they assumed by arguments in the Latin language, and also to be asked to translate at sight from Greek into Latin. It was during Mr. Bostwick's rectorship that the church in the United States passed from a mere dependency of the Church of England into being a free and independent national church. A short time after his entrance upon a new era St. Luke's parish was also called upon to make a change. Mr. Bostwick suddenly died, and his recently appointed assistant, Mr. Burhans, became his successor. Daniel Burhans was of Dutch antecedents. His father was poor, his mother sickly and burdened with a large family. He had no other opportunities of learning beyond what was possible in three or four months of attendance on the district school each year:—surely not a very cheerful outlook for one desirous of gaining an education. But so zeal-

ous was he that his teachers became interested in his progress, and one of them promised that if he could be fitted for college, he might look for assistance in undertaking a college course. Young Burhans eagerly set himself to work and at last was ready. As the commencement of the college year grew near he journeyed some 20 miles to his old teacher's house to see about the promised assistance. What was his disappointment at finding his benefactor at the point of death and all possibility of assistance from this quarter at an end. Thus foiled of his intended purpose he cast about for some other form of intellectual activity, and being offered the principalship of the Academy in the north part of Lanesborough he accepted and took up his residence in this town, his house being a little north of that now occupied by Henry Newton.

While he was engaged in teaching at this place the town was visited by one of the old-time New England revivals. Mr. Burhans, who had always been under Congregationalist influences, was somewhat repelled by some features of this revival, and while exercised in mind over his growing divergency from the religious teaching of those with whom he was associated, a friend placed in his hands a copy of the 39 articles of the Church of England; on reading of these he was struck with their correspondence with the views he had independently formed. He soon changed his church relations, and on Mr. Bostwick's solicitation was ordained deacon in order that he might assist in the services of the church, especially in the rector's frequently prolonged absences. Although this was done with no thought of discontinuing teaching, Providence who had larger things in view for Mr. Burhans, ordered otherwise, and on Mr. Bostwick's unexpected death soon afterwards, Mr. Burhans was constrained to take full charge of the parish and eventually abandoned his school.

Mr. Burhans remained in Lanesborough for about six years more, and then removed to Newtown, Conn., where he remained during his active ministry. He was a man of large, commanding appearance, ruddy face, quick nervous movements, and

never allowed the natural conservatism of old age in any way to check his sympathies with constant progress.

He lived to the ripe age of 91, being married five times. He was prominent in many church movements, being associated with the organization of the General Theological Seminary and with the first beginnings of the church in Pittsfield.

During his rectorship Massachusetts was formed into a diocese, and Bishop Bass commenced the exercise of the Episcopate. At the first convention, despite the difficulty of traveling long distances, St. Luke's church was represented by Daniel Burbans and Stoddard Williams.

Previous to this, Berkshire County was connected with the Diocese of Connecticut, and in fact it was not for some considerable time that a bishop of Massachusetts visited this portion of the State.

For about a year after Mr. Burbans' removal the Rev. Gamaliel Thatcher officiated here in connection with other charges.

In 1803 the Rev. Amos Pardee was settled in Lanesborough, where he remained 16 years. In after years he acted as missionary in New York State, dying in 1849. During his rectorship the present rectory was built, William, Joel, and Ephraim Bradley being the principal donors. In 1809 the lot of land connected with the rectory was enlarged to the present dimensions by the gift of William Bradley. There was a former rectory standing near the present horse-sheds on the south side of the church; what is left of this now is a woodshed connected with the tenant house of C. T. Farnum.

It was during Mr. Pardee's rectorship that the first visit of a bishop was made to Berkshire County; Bishop Griswold having just entered upon his duties. The story as told by Dr. Stone, then a child in Southern Berkshire, may be of interest. "I well remember the visit which, in five weeks after his consecration, Bishop Griswold paid to the churches in the Housatonic valley, to Lanesborough, Lenox, and Great Barrington. It was the first time they ever had received a bishop and was therefore regarded as a most signal event. He came on the fourth of July, 1811, and amid the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon and the

huzzas of those shouting for the liberties of their country, 128 persons knelt down at the chancel rail of the little church in Great Barrington before the first bishop who had ever spoken within their walls, and received the hand of blessing. And as they did so they all felt that he was a man whose thoughts were much in heaven; all realized that there was in his presence a something spiritual not found in other men. And many found that with him came the prayer that availeth much and the anointing of that Holy One who teacheth to know all things profitable to salvation."

The manner of conducting services at this period and the method of pastoral visiting were quite common in both the larger cities and smaller country towns. The surplice was not used at all. (In this parish not till within 50 years.) The reading of the commandments, epistle, and gospel on occasions when there was no communion was very rare. As to the method of visiting, I quote from a pastoral letter of one of the leading bishops of Mr. Pardee's time. Speaking of the necessity of knowing the people well, he says to the minister: "Start early in the morning with your horse to visit the people. Breakfast with one family, and then spend an hour in religious conversation, dine with another and spend an hour in conversation; take tea with a third and follow it in the same manner; pursue this course daily till you have made a complete round of your parish; then devote a few weeks to study and then resume the same mode of visiting again."

In 1820 the Rev. Aaron Humphrey was called to the rectorship, which he held for ten years. Mr. Humphrey subsequently resided in the west and died in Beloit, Wis., in 1858. During this period the church was legally incorporated, the date being Feb. 23, 1823, and on the following Easter Monday, March 31, the parish was legally organized; the wardens elected being Peter B. Curtis and William Bradley. In 1827 the church was repaired at a cost of \$350, the money being raised by taxes on the pews.

In 1821 a subscription paper was started for the establishment of a fund, the interest of which should be used to defray

the expense of maintaining public worship. Ephraim Bradley, Laban Lasell, and Nehemiah Talcott were the largest contributors to this fund, which now amounts to nearly \$11,000. The communion-set now used by the parish was donated about this time by Bishop Griswold and Dr. Stone, whose account of the Bishop's first visit we quoted from above. During this rectorship a Parish Missionary society was established, and (largely through the labors of a member of this parish) similar societies were established in most of the parishes of the state. A church was also planted in the town of Ashfield by the labors of Mr. Humphrey. From 1820-21 the parish was supplied by Dr. Chapman, who officiated half of the time in Pittsfield.

In 1831 perhaps the most important single event in the history of the parish transpired. I refer of course to the invitation extended to the Rev. S. B. Shaw of Guilford, Vt., to settle as rector. Mr. Shaw's letter of acceptance may be of interest. Omitting a few sentences relating to matters of temporary interest only, it is as follows: "I have now officiated for you on several occasions and visited the greater portion of your parish; whether my visits have been acceptable I cannot tell, or whether I should be able to advance the interests of your church is known only to Him whose agents we are. For my own part, however, although I find your condition less prosperous than I hoped to find it, and although in coming I shall be compelled to make many sacrifices, to part with faithful and long tried friends, and to enter upon a field of labor which will require the most untiring industry and patience, nevertheless, I have thought proper to accept of your invitation upon the performance on your part of the following conditions: (After speaking about vacations and revisiting his old parish at Guilford occasionally until a new rector should be settled), he goes on to say, "Third, I shall expect that your parsonage house will be sufficiently enlarged and improved to make it a pleasant, convenient, and comfortable residence for a large and respectable family, which is not now the case: that a convenient woodshed and carriage-house be attached to it, and that the whole concern, including fences, be put in good repair and kept so. Fourth, I shall expect to re-

ceive a salary (in addition to the enjoyment of the Glebe property, which, except the house, will not be worth much to me) of \$500, which I presume is as small a sum as will support my family respectably and enable me to exercise the duties of charity and hospitality. Fifth, with regard to wood, which, although a small matter when divided among a whole parish, is an important item in the expense of a clergyman, I shall leave it altogether to your generosity, believing that whatever your circumstances will enable you to do to render your minister comfortable, will be cheerfully and willingly performed."

The conditions appear to have been agreed to, for Mr. Shaw was settled and remained for 34 years as rector. I regret to find, however, frequent references in the records of the annual Easter business-meetings to arrearages and delays in paying Mr. Shaw's salary.

The names of the first class presented by Mr. Shaw for confirmation are of interest. They are as follows:—

Mrs. Miles Powell,	Miss Deborah Goodrich,
Miss Maria Curtiss,	Miss Louisa Curtiss,
Miss Jane Butler,	Miss C. Butler,
Miss Jane Foote,	Miss Tirzah Harrison.

The early days of Mr. Shaw's ministry witnessed stirring scenes in both church and state. It was in the time of the attempted nullification of Federal laws by South Carolina, the first beginning of acts which culminated in secession and consequent civil war; it witnessed the rise of the Oxford movement in the church; the publication of the famous Essays and Reviews; the conflict of high church and low church, and broad church, and ritualistic parties; it witnessed the death of Bishop Griswold and the accession of Bishop Eastburn, and the inauguration of more aggressive movements for church extension; it witnessed the organization of domestic and foreign missions in the Episcopal church on a firm basis, and the abandonment of the old style of confining the ministrations of the church to families brought up as church people, and half apologizing for presuming to do even this. Throughout the fresh, stirring life of those days and the controversies incident to them, Mr. Shaw

kept always a cool head and was pre-eminently a man of peace. He was characterized not by remarkable gifts in some one direction, accompanied by corresponding defects in all others, but by a remarkable poise and symmetry of character, was remarkably well balanced, wise, judicious, sensible: and while some might be over sanguine and others unduly depressed, he was always sound in judgment, even and hopeful in temperament, always consistent and firm and to be depended on; alike the friend and counsellor of the old, the middleaged, and the young; one who could rejoice with them that did rejoice and weep with them that wept, and be, in the best sense of the words, all things to all men. With his happily constructed disposition he lived long years among his people until partial blindness and the growing infirmities of years called for a temporary rest from active service. His life was one prolonged practising of the Prophet's injunction, "Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little;" a daily unostentatious sowing of good seeds whose fruits are found all over the land, and everywhere to the glory and praise of God.

His letter of resignation reads as follows: "For reasons sufficiently urgent and obvious I resign the rectorship of St. Luke's church. I cannot, however, withdraw from a connection formed before most of you were born and which has ever been harmonious and pleasant without painful emotions, and without some degree of anxiety in regard to its results. The parish is now united and flourishing. Its members and resources have been much increased during our connection, and although the desire expressed by many friends for a longer continuance among them renders a separation more trying, a ministry of 44 years, 34 of which have been devoted to your service, justifies a temporary respite from parochial cares and responsibilities."

Subsequently to Mr. Shaw's leaving St. Luke's parish his health was so far improved that for nearly 20 years longer he continued to labor in different fields, although not doing full work for a portion of the time.

Soon after leaving Lanesborough he received from Brown

University the degree of Doctor of Divinity. At the time of his death he was the oldest clergyman of the church by years of ordination, and also the oldest graduate of Brown University. It is a singular fact that Dr. Burnhans was also the oldest clergyman of the church at the time of his death, and that the same must have been the case, or very nearly the case, with Mr. Humphrey; rather a remarkable record, surely for a single small parish. Before leaving Dr. Shaw, mention should be made of what was perhaps the most important event in his ministry, that is the erection of the present church building.

In 1836, five years after Mr. Shaw's arrival, a building committee consisting of Almon Curtiss, Jason Newton, Stoddard Hubbell, Sherman Curtiss, and Titus Wood contracted with William Babbit and Hiram Crandall to procure materials for and erect a church 60 by 44 feet, walls 26 feet high, to be finished in as good style as the church in Pittsfield, for \$2250 and the material of the old church. They also contracted with Solomon Stoddard to prepare the walls, lath, plaster with three coats of hard finish, and put up chimneys, raise tower the same as the Pittsfield church, for \$750. On Easter, 1836, the old church was opened for the last time; on the next day it was taken down, by June the walls of the new church were raised; by July the tower was raised; in September it was lathed, plastered and painted; on Christmas day it was opened for the first time. During the interval the congregation worshiped in the stone school house. In addition to the sums mentioned, considerable more was in point of fact expended for labor and materials. One or two items may be of interest:—

There was paid to Jason Newton for plank, \$15; Abial Platt for stone, \$177; John Farnum for lime, \$18; Benjamin Paul Pratt for stone, oil, and paint, \$127; Leonard Scott and Almon Curtiss for work, \$55; parties in Pittsfield for supplies and work, \$200; making the total cost of church, \$3694.67.

On Monday preceding the opening of the church the pews were sold for \$3200. The prices paid for some of the pews (which have remained in substantially the same families ever since) may be of interest:—

Almon Curtiss, \$115; Nehemiah Talcott, \$110, \$100; Titus Wood, \$100, \$31; Bradley Sherman, \$95; Laban Lasell, \$200; Eli Bradley, \$105, \$85, \$40; Stoddard Hubbell, \$125; Jason Newton, \$150, \$60; Joel Bradley, \$100; Asahel Sherman, \$100. Edward A. Newton also gave \$100 for a pew for the Rector's family and also \$100 for a pew for elderly people. The remaining pews which would make too long a list to be given in full, were sold at prices ranging from \$95 to \$20. It is noticeable that among the purchasers were Judge Savage and Henry Shaw, and that Bushrod Buck purchased a pew to be for the use of the poor. In addition to this sale of pews some money was raised by subscription, the largest donors being Laban Lasell, \$300; N. Talcott, \$200; Jason Newton, \$200; Eli Bradley, \$250; Asahel Sherman, \$200; Edward A. Newton, \$200. Laban Lasell also purchased a piece of ground to enlarge the church lot.

A new organ was placed in the church about the same time, costing \$354, Edward A. Newton and Laban Lasell being the principal donors. This was supplanted in 1862 by the present organ, costing \$800, Edward A. Newton, Jedediah Newton and William T. Filley being the largest subscribers, the old organ being sold to St. John's church, North Adams.

The church has been several times repaired and beautified, notably in 1855, being frescoed and carpeted and the present blinds being put on. In 1846 a chandelier was purchased from St. Stephen's church, Pittsfield. On July 22, 1858, the church was struck by lightning during the night on the north west pinnacle of the tower, leaping from this to the roof and tearing the rafters on both sides and entering the church by the north east window, passing from thence to the ground, tearing everything in its course. This necessitated considerable repairs, the first of which was naturally the placing of lightning-rods in position. Of the money required for these repairs Edward A. Newton was the principal donor.

After Dr. Shaw's resignation, the Rev Lewis P. Clover, D. D., was called to the rectorship, which position he held till 1867. His subsequent ministry was mostly in the Middle States. He died recently at an advanced age in Poughkeepsie,

N. Y. During his incumbency extensive changes were made in the chancel and a new robing room was erected.

We notice at this stage of the parish's history the beginning of a new order of things which has continued to the present time. Previous to this time not the slightest mention of any ladies' work is found in the records, but on this occasion we find it stated that the ladies raised all the money. The men, however, responded the following year by raising \$700 for a new bell, the largest donors being Asabel Sherman, Henry Farnum, and Chauncey Filley.

From 1868 to 1871 the Rev. William C. Mills was rector. His subsequent ministry was in the West. A short time ago he died in San Francisco, holding at that time the position of city missionary. During his residence some \$1300 was expended for improvements on the rectory and repairs on the church rendered necessary on account of damage inflicted by a violent tornado. Following Mr. Mills was the Rev. Francis Gilliat, who remained only about six months. He has since officiated in several parishes in different Eastern States.

Following was the Rev. J. S. Pearce, rector from Sept. 1871 to Sept. 1873. Mr. Pearce subsequently spent eleven years as rector of St. John's church, Northampton, Mass., and is now stationed at the church in Portsmouth, R. I. He died about four years ago.

For about six months after this the Rev. Joshua Morsell, D. D., was rector. He went from here to City Island, N. Y., where he died about 15 years ago on Christmas day while in the pulpit.

From 1875 to 1879 the Rev. C. C. Adams was rector. During his incumbency the west end of the church was beautifully decorated; also the Glebe was much improved. Mr. Adams subsequently labored in Michigan and Iowa, and is now residing in Connecticut.

On Sept. 4, 1880, the Rev. C. J. Palmer commenced his labors, which have continued to Oct. 2, 1899. Within this period the church has been re-painted, re-carpeted and re-cushioned; the pews also have been altered; likewise two stained-

glass windows have been put in position. These improvements have been rendered possible by much hard work on the part of the ladies supplemented by large gifts from Mrs. David L. Seymour and family. Lamp-posts have also been placed in front of the new church and a new bell procured by the liberality of Mrs. J. W. Newton.

In April, 1900, Rev. A. B. Morehouse became the Rector and continued in that relation until his death, May, 1902. At present Rev. Franklin Knight is officiating. In 1898 a beautiful parish house was erected by Mrs. Titus Eddy in memory of her mother, Mrs. David L. Seymour, and dedicated with appropriate services by Bishop Lawrence Sept. 25th of that year.

But to resume the narrative of the civil history of early days. Meanwhile the town was growing and January 20, 1765, was incorporated. As it was about this time that many other settlements were made in this region, the towns comprising it were organized into a county by themselves and were many of them incorporated about the same time, and Gov. Bernard was called upon to assign names to them. This he did, drawing on the names of persons or places with which he had been associated. Coming from Berkshire, Eng., he named the new county after his old home. The town next south of this was named after William Pitt, the prime minister. One member of the privy council at the time was the count of Lanesborough, and his wife was a person of considerable influence and popularity, as was shown by her being commonly called "Lovely Lanesborough." This suggested the name of the principal town of the county, which name, adjective and all, it has borne ever since.

To this region, now rapidly developing, an unusually large percentage of the courtly and aristocratic elements of the State began to flow, including a large number of college graduates. The new community began to take the front rank, which for many years it was destined to hold, in fact for about 80 years, until the tremendous advantage which the building of the railroads through certain other towns gained for them the place of rank which otherwise they never could have secured. Although not near the centers of Revolutionary disturbance, Lanesbor-

ough was among the first to take a stand for liberty. Three delegates from Lanesborough were at the conference at Stockbridge July 6, 1774, to calmly but firmly assert the rights of Americans. And at the State convention soon after, Peter Curtiss of Lanesborough was a member of the committee that brought in the resolutions to abstain from tea while it should be taxed, and on Aug. 31st (still two years before the Revolution) the town voted \$100 for powder and lead; and a Committee of Safety was appointed consisting of Peter B. Curtiss, Gideon Wheeler, Francis Giteau, Jedediah Hubbell, Nathaniel Williams and Miles Powell, descendants of all of whom are well known to this vicinity. Of these Mr. Curtiss was afterward well known as the first representative in the Legislature from Lanesborough, and Dr. Giteau is conspicuous as an ancestor of the notorious assassin.

Throughout the war devotion to the cause of Independence continued unabated, and while there were a few Tories, the enormous list of Lanesborough soldiers on the side of independence would seem as numerous as the able-bodied men in the town could possibly have been. And though the town records give many a pathetic bit of evidence to what straits the people were brought, yet their votes show how little thought of looking back ever crossed their minds.

But the end at last came and peace and independence were assured. But still much remained to be done. As in other parts of the country so in this county the disorders induced by the war and the increased acquaintance with French customs and opinions induced great laxity in religious observances and in the tone of public morals. An idea of the state of things in the neighboring towns at this time may be gained by noticing one or two incidents occurring in the adjoining villages. In one of them, just after the war, an old minister who came to revisit his people after an absence of a few years found things as follows: "There was no convenient place in which to assemble for public worship. Inquiry was made whether the former meeting-house could not be fitted up for the purpose for one Sabbath; but it was found to be impracticable, as the windows

were broken, the doors had fallen down and the floor had long been occupied by sheep. It was further said that if a meeting should be appointed anywhere else, there would be but little interest taken in it, and but few would attend. It was common to devote the day to visiting, sitting in taverns and to horse-racing." So much for the state of things in one of our neighboring towns.

In another, it is related that when a meeting was called to settle a minister, no sooner had the question been put than every person present left the room as though to show, by not taking the trouble to vote at all, their contempt for the whole subject.

Of still another town it is stated in a pamphlet written at this time, "In this village the tongue of slander, like the busy hopper of a mill, is never idle; old grudges and aspiring ambition continue to feed the flame.

If these (and they are but samples of many similar statements) fairly represent the condition of the times it is not likely that Lanesborough altogether escaped the infection. Although religion certainly was never openly contemned, the proofs of moral laxity are unhappily abundant; as to the frequency of slander and political vituperation it is at least suggestive that when Dr. Burhans revisited Lanesborough soon after, he took as the subject of his sermon, "Sins of the Tongue," as though this were a peculiarly appropriate subject.

In civil affairs, matters were in a very unsettled and threatening condition. Riots and anarchy were rampant. And for a long time it was uncertain whether the colonies were to rise to the level of their opportunity and form a strong, stable government, the future home of uncounted millions, where were to be solved the problems which the old world had failed to meet, or on the other hand were to be a mere horde of petty principalities, without power, influence or prestige, unable to affect the destinies of the world for either good or ill. Seldom have the destinies of the world hung on a slenderer thread than when the federal constitution was being debated by the several states and its fortunes hung trembling in the balance. Massachusetts was one of the most important of the states. The con-

vention of Massachusetts when it assembled had an undoubted majority of members purposing to vote for rejection. But in the providence of God this was not to be.

A little town among the Berkshire hills had sent a very large man to the convention,—a man of whom Daniel Webster afterwards said that “of all the men he had known this was the one most characterized by sound sense, correct principles and a correct judgment as to public affairs.” Jonathan Smith addressed the convention in a speech (which all may read in the Madison papers) characterized by wonderful adroitness, worthy of the acutest lawyer, in discarding all adventitious issues and presenting the subject in the true light of the supreme momentousness of the situation. His speech did the work. The constitution was ratified, other states fell into line. The United States became a nation and entered on the work that is to remould the world. Well may Lanesborough name her chief hill “Constitution hill,” for whatever high calling Providence may have in store for her she is not likely ever to do a work of more lasting consequence than when she sent her chiefest son to the constitutional convention of a century ago.

But though Jonathan Smith was her greatest son and his work her greatest contribution to the world’s life, yet Lanesborough had other sons made of similar kind of stuff who were associated in the inception of other important things. Men like Henry Shaw, the friend and confidant of the chiefest statesmen of the land, and his son, the chiefest of all the humorous writers America has produced, whose gifted pen has penetrated and shattered many an abuse which mere sermons would have assailed in vain; there were men like Briggs, the renowned governor of the commonwealth, and Barnes, the surgeon-general of the United States, and Volk, the celebrated sculptor, and Talcott, who, strong in everything he touched, always at his post in church even walking twelve miles after midnight when detained away from home late on Saturday, rather than be absent from church on Sunday morning; there was Hubbell, who in a long life of 100 years, was always a tower and pillar of strength to every good cause, whose devotion to religion was

such that when deafness made it impossible otherwise to hear the minister, he always sat in the pulpit by the minister's side, so as to hear every word and join intelligently in the services. There were the whole family of Bradleys, each worthy of a separate mention, and the Curtisses and Wheelers, always sure to be foremost in whatever they touched; there was Newton, so long a chief pillar of St. Luke's church and Asa Barnes, one of the leading men of the county. There was Jabez Hall, prominent in the war of 1812; and there were many others, like the Shermans and Bucks and Williams and Farnums and Nourses and Lassells and Woods and Bacons, to mention only those most prominent in the records of 50 and 100 years ago, all able co-laborers with these in every good work. Under the guidance of such men as these the town rapidly grew and developed.

Even 80 years ago there were five hotels, three tanneries, five shoe shops, three tailor shops, five blacksmiths, two cloth dressing factories, two wagon shops, five saw mills, one mill for making spinning wheels besides the grist mills, harness-shops and a number of stores; and chiefest of all the extensive business in marble quarrying.

Some \$200,000 worth of marble was sent to different parts of the country, much of which was used in the construction of the most prominent buildings. The interests of religion and education were also duly attended to. Eight large boarding schools, one at least accommodating as many as 150 pupils, have at different times been maintained. Some of these were patronized by pupils from the most distant points, and all stood high in the public estimation. The names of the old teachers, Burhans, Talcott, Tolman, Gilbert, Day, Knapp, Green and others, will awaken memories all over the land. In 1818, the Baptist church was organized through the efforts of Dr. William H. Tyler and Gov. Briggs, and received its share of the money raised from public taxation. This society grew rapidly and for many years was a power in the community. In 1834 there was a great revival which resulted in the conversion of 170 persons. About 30 years ago a Methodist society was organized which has always maintained its full share of influence in the town.

A few of the things in the beginnings of which Lanesborough men were prominent may be mentioned. The first definite movement to plant the Episcopal church in every considerable town in Massachusetts was made as the result of a motion to that effect by the delegates from this parish,—the towns of Springfield, Worcester, Pittsfield and Northampton being especially mentioned. The general theological seminary was called into being by a committee of the general convention, of which committee the rector of this parish was a member. The first movement to prepare missionary teachers for Africa was made at a gathering in which the same rector was a prominent participant. The first movement to establish missionary associations in the several parishes to interest them in work beyond their own borders was made by a visitation to every parish in the State, conducted by two gentlemen, one of whom was from this parish. The passage of the famous protective tariff bill of 1824, which was such an important epoch in the history of manufacturing in the whole United States, was largely due to the representative from this district whose home was in Lanesborough.

Lanesborough people were the principal originators of the first agricultural society formed in New England, which by annual exhibits and premiums has done much to develop the farming interests. It was on motion of the representative from Lanesborough that the Legislature directed that the dog tax should go to the support of public libraries. And it is a suitable recompense of this act that Berkshire County should be chief among the counties for size of libraries in proportion to the population, and that Lanesborough should have a larger library than even Boston itself, in proportion to the relative size of the two places.

Such were the men of olden times in this fair village of the hills. Such were the men who went before you, expelled the Indians, felled the forests, subdued the soil. Such were the men who labored, and into whose labors you have entered.

Your problems are not the same as theirs; but in the ever widening stream of human history, they may be not less but more. Theirs it was to prepare and make ready the way, to

prepare one portion of a great land which was to be an asylum and refuge to all the oppressed and persecuted in all this wide and weary world, to afford a place and an environment where they could be remoulded and fashioned into a higher and sweeter and purer life. To prepare a land of freedom where everyone could unfold and develop what was in him without let or hindrance. This they did: and into this land strangers from all over the world are flocking in unprecedented numbers: even already about 50 per cent. of your inhabitants are of foreign extraction.

It is your work, as that of every town in all this broad land to enter on this work, than which there could be no grander, of elevating, educating, redeeming, saving this seething throng, assimilating and Americanizing them: to raise them to the highest moral stature by your schools, your libraries, your churches, and by the contagion of the atmosphere of your own sweet, pure lives. And in so doing you may find your own richest gain. An illustration of our duties and our possibilities in this regard is found in a phenomenon of Nature whose fruits are at our very doors. Long centuries ago the hills and valleys all about us had become exhausted of their wonted powers. The life they once had was all exhausted and they needed enrichment from without. In the good providence of God vast glaciers from the distant north began to move southward: they gathered up the rocks and soil of all the countries through which they passed: they brought them all in due course of time to the fields about us: at last melting, they deposited a vast mass of new soil thoroughly mixed and ground together, which proved to be just the addition that was needed to restore vitality and richness to the land. Some of the unused debris left by these dissolving glaciers, we see in the Wizard's Glen in our eastern border. In manner like to this, from time to time the original stock of a nation loses its freshness and pristine vitality: and by processes almost as rigorous as the glacier, God sends a new supply of strength from other regions. The replenishing the worn out strength of the Roman Empire by the vast influx of the Goths with their new, fresh life is but a familiar example of what is ever

happening. Our own land, our own town has lost somewhat of the early, hardy vigor of the first settlers and begins to resemble the worn out fields. In accordance with the universal law, God is now sending to us vast hordes of new people by every white-winged messenger that crosses the Atlantic. They come here among other reasons, to supply what we lack. If we arise to our opportunities, join earnestly in the work of amalgamating, assimilating these people, receiving from them what they have to bring, and imparting to them of the fullness of our gifts, moulding all into one compact, American people, then the sun will have never shone upon a land as grand, as happy, as rich, and as prosperous as ours. But if we shrink from the task because it is hard, because, like a glacial epoch, the progress is unpleasing: if we leave these people as an uneducated, unchristianized, un-Americanized mass in our midst, then just as when (as in the Wizard's Glen) the glacier melts before its work is finished, there is deposited a huge mass of unground rock not only of no profit but preventing even the little former vitality of the ground from asserting itself: so with us, we may by being derelict, have within our borders a huge, undigested foreign element, of no profit whatever, constantly a menace to our national life, and so the last state be worse than the first.

This, then, is our task, surely not less in difficulty and in importance than was the work our fathers did.

We may cry, alas! we are not such men as they and can never do our work as they did theirs. Yes, it may be true that since their day the changing tendency has been downward, but perhaps we may find hope in the doctrine of atavism, that though variation from the ancestral type may be always going on, yet there is after a while the tendency to revert to the parent type. And so perchance in our very consciousness of degenerating variation we may see the promise of the approaching reversion to the faith and manhood of our fathers and so rise to the hope set before us.

In thus fulfilling and carrying to perfection the work they laid down, the men who went before us are even now our eager witnesses and ready sympathizers and glad co-workers.

On a day like this, and in a place like this, we feel them very near, for the air about us is laden with their presence. For though in the great heavens the largest spot on earth is but a tiny speck, yet as Webster said of the Dartmouth College of his day, so we may say of this town of Lanesborough, it is a little spot, but there are those that love it. And in that love your departed sons behold your work with tender sympathy, and to your answering love no task is hopeless, and in its strength all things are possible.

At the delivery of the address at the Old Home Week Celebration the following words were introduced in conclusion referring to the Scriptural promises of resurrection of the dead and the final Home Coming for eternal reunion at the World's end.

Ah, does not this promise come home to our hearts with peculiar depth and tenderness of meaning? For as has been said what family is there so favored that all its beloved ones are safely folded under one roof-tree? What home is there whose circle of happy faces is complete and from which, even if all are in this life, no one has gone forth to dwell in distant lands? Alas, for that migratory instinct which robs the home nest so sadly often! Alas, for the river of human life so often overflowing its banks and compelling search for fresh fields in which to move! The homes and graves of those who once prayed around the same fond mother's knees are now severed far and wide by ocean's waves or long leagues of equally separating land. At this moment there are hearts on the lonely deep that have been well nigh broken in the desperate wretch of departing from their native land. There are eyes that gaze through bitterly burning tears on the purple hills of childhood as they grow dim and cloudlike. We hear from and of our friends at a distance almost as if they had lived in another world and had no longer any part or lot in the common everyday world in which we dwell. We hear from them and of them at intervals, but we scarce expect to see them, save at rare intervals, again; and however anxious they may be to revisit the scenes of childhood, although they may have many a pang of homesickness and cast many a yearning look across the blue waters or the vast prairies, still

circumstances prevent their return. New ties, new interests, new associations spring up to chain them to their adopted home and to separate them from us forever. And how often in the solemn eventide, when memories of the past come back with thrilling power, how often on gay and festive anniversaries, when most we miss our absent and distant friends, and imagination strives in vain to picture the strange scenes amid which their lot is cast, and a longing, all the stronger in that it cannot be gratified, to see the old familiar faces and hear the voices we remember so well, takes possession of us all! Oh, in such hours as these how do we yearn with our whole souls for the place where there shall be no more sea to divide the loving and the loved and make life so much of a dreary exile. Oh thrice blessed thought that the friends who bade such reluctant farewells to each other on earth and for so much of their lives lived apart shall meet on the eternal shore to separate no more again forever. Those whom we shall never see again in this world of partings and of tears shall be restored to our bosom in that land where the home circle shall never be broken and the inhabitants shall go no more out. For next to the bliss of enjoying the vision of our God the reunion of friends will be the greatest blessing in the Heaven where there shall be no more sin, and sorrow and sighing and separation shall be no more.

APPENDIX I.

SKETCH OF GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF BALANCE ROCK, LANESBOROUGH.

BY COURTESY OF REV. A. B. WHIPPLE.

"Balance Rock," illustrated above, is a bowlder which was brought to its present location from some point east of the Hudson river by glacial action. The stone on which it rests is of a different nature from the balanced rock. It was left poised where it now is by the ice river which carried it there, melting from around it and releasing it at this spot. This was done at some time within 10,000 years. Ten thousand years from now this region will have a torrid temperature, and twenty-three thousand years from now rivers of ice, a new system of glaciers, will fill the valley.

The rock before us is nearly wedge-shaped, 25 by 15 by 10 feet, containing about 1900 solid feet. With a specific gravity of 2.7 it will weigh not far from 165 tons.

It is called a bowlder, from bowl, to roll, as it has been bowled or moved from some more or less distant place to its present location.

This bowlder and its bed rock are both limestone, but not alike, and so we infer that one was formed here and the other brought here, by some agency.

Two theories have been advocated; one the iceberg and the other the glacial theory. We take the glacial theory, which will be briefly explained:

Glaciers are vast frozen rivers, having their source, like rivers in general, among the mountains, where the accumulated snows do not melt, but by abundance and consequent pressure become compact. These masses of ice, by gravity, press toward the base of the mountains, aided by the warmer earth beneath. They do not slide down as an avalanche does, but by the slow process of thawing on the sides and bottom, move onward at

the rate of eight or ten inches per day, or about a mile in 25 years. I have seen the glaciers now moving among the Bernese Alps covering vast areas, looking, as I have seen the valley of the Hudson at sunrise from the summit of the Catskills, covered everywhere with fog, save here and there the highest hill tops.

In their movements they conform to the valleys, and like converging streams, unite into one final glacier, whose termination is far below the limit of perpetual snow and ice.

Moving slowly along the rocky sides of the mountains they collect on each side the rocks and earth detached by frost and their own pushing power, and bear them onward. On each side of every valley there is a continuous row of these fallen rocks, called moraines. When two of these ice streams meet the inner moraines; each unite and form a moraine out in the middle of the glacier, so there may be as many moraines as streams less one. In the high Alpine valley of the Grindelwald I saw a glacier 12 miles long, 4 miles broad and 700 feet thick, like a perpendicular wall, slowly pushing its way along, and yet in summer thawing faster than it moved, leaving the debris in front some distance from the glacier. In winter the thawing is less than the movement and the moraines are pushed forward. Such movements have been here in ages long past. Sometimes these glaciers reach the sea, and pushing out to a great distance, are finally broken off and become icebergs or ice mountains. There are in Greenland today such glaciers 20 miles in width.

It is not essential to the movement of a glacier that there be a down grade. The revolution of the earth is sufficient as for the waters of the Mississippi to flow south.

Dr. Hitchcock, in his Geological Survey of this State, notes that all drift is uniformly from the northwest to the southeast, and that no bowlders of any ledge are found north, east, or west of such ledge; their size and number decrease as they go south.

He notes also that the direction of the mountains has little influence on the course taken; and once more, that the present hills and valleys existed at the time or period of dispersion of

boulders. With these statements before us, let us study this locality and its surroundings.

Most of the small stones we have passed over on the road near here and all along the eastern slope of the Taghkanic range in this county, are compact sandstone, of sharp, silicious grains, with various markings. That kind of stone has been brought hither from eastern New York, where the rock is of this kind, and helps illustrate the statement of Dr. Hitchcock that, generally, boulders are not transported many miles.

Let us come directly to the rocks before which are metamorphic limestone, a kind of rock in greater abundance in Berkshire and of better qualities than in all the other sections of the commonwealth. This bed of limestone extends north to Canada, and south through eastern New York and New Jersey to Virginia, all formed at some time under the sea, and consists of the comminuted shells of marine origin. The little molusks gathered the carbonic acid of the water to form their outside bones as we form our bones of the same material.

Limestone may be known from all other minerals by its tendency to effervesce in vinegar and other acids. In its primary condition it contains fossils. By means of heat it is so changed that the fossils become invisible.

The metamorphic change may reveal itself in one, or all, of three ways: Solidifying, crystalizing and coloring, as when gray clay heated becomes red brick. Sometimes there is also a change of constitution, as when silicates and carbonates become glass. It is in this way gems are formed, topaz, sapphire, emerald and diamond. Crystallized limestone, when hard enough to receive a polish, is called marble. Its hardness depends upon the pressure at the time of metamorphic change.

For instance, limestone heated in the open air becomes quick lime and easily decomposes into powder; but under pressure the carbonic acid is retained and the mass becomes crystalline, and the greater the pressure the finer the grains. The heat causing the change was produced at the period when the earth was disturbed by uplifts, foldings and faultings, and so favorable to the escape of the earth's internal heat. The result

of the uplift is seen in the bed rock supporting the boulder. An examination of the boulder and the bed rock indicate their unlikeness.

You may note a difference in the direction of its plains, as well as of its bedding and cleavage. They are quite unlike also in hardness and color, yet both are metamorphic.

The predominant characters of Berkshire limestone are a white color and a crystalline structure. Pure carbonate of lime or slightly mixed with magnesia, occupies the western part of the county. Dolomite is carbonate of lime and magnesia, with a tendency to crumble down and form a white sand. A law of chemical combination is, that the more numerous the ingredients the more feebly they are held together. It may be so in politics.

The most noticeable limestone in this long range is called the Stockbridge limestone, though most noticeable at Lee, where it came first into notice in 1850. It has a fine texture and is capable of enduring a pressure of 26,000 pounds to the square inch, while ordinary limestone is crushed under a pressure of 12,000 or 13,000 pounds on a square inch. Hence the public buildings in Washington are largely constructed of it.

Coming back once more to this particular boulder, let me call your attention to the water worn cavities. You may think they have been worn in its present location or during the glacial transportation. Neither is the fact. They were worn or formed in the bed rock before the upheaval and its movement hither.

In the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky I have seen many ample proofs in a great variety of water-worn forms. Indeed the whole cave itself, with more than 200 miles of water-worn passages, is a magnified example of the working of water under the surface. Last week I visited the lime quarry of Mr. Farnam, some four or five miles east of this place. There I saw, seventy-five feet below the surface, just such water-worn cavities, vertical, oblique and horizontal, where a stream of good cold drinking water is now engaged in the same work of water decomposing and wearing.

Water has an affinity for carbonic acid and absorbs it wherever possible, from the atmosphere, the soil, and from carboniferous rocks. In this decomposing the limestone it takes up particles of lime and bears them away, till in some other place it may percolate through a gravel bed, and slowly evaporating, cement the gravel into a conglomerate rock, or through a bed of fine sand, and thus form sandstone, or evaporating from pendant points, form stalactites, or evaporating from the cave ceiling cause those efflorescent forms of flowers adorning the ceiling of the Rosette or Star Chamber in Mammoth Cave.

As there is carbonic acid in falling rain we may see how, in the long centuries, the surface of this boulder and its neighbors can have become smooth without attributing it to glacial action.

Referring again to the section sketches we see three or four beds of limestone, one on the other side of the Taghkanic range, described as sparry limestone, while this under the boulder is called Richmond or Stockbridge limestone. Dr. Hitchcock so names it, quoting from Dr. Dewey and his chart of Berkshire county. So also Dr. Emmons, in his survey of New York, over-stepping into Berkshire county, makes like statements and drawings. You can see by the specimens that the boulder is sparry limestone and the bed rock is not. Where then did this boulder come from? It must be from this side of the St. Lawrence river, for all limestone north of it is fossiliferous and therefore formed since the metamorphic period.

The Adirondacks are mostly of granite formation. The region east of the Hudson consists of rocks more or less metamorphosed—the sandstone passing into quartz rock—the blue stratified limestones passing into the crystalline and white marbles, and the argillaceous slates of the Hudson River group passing into silicious, talcose and micaceous slates. So we find ourselves limited in our search to locations this side of the Hudson river and south of Lake Champlain. The exact spot remains for some future explorer.

In answering the question, "How long since the transportation?" let me introduce a new element into the calculation.

Evidences abound of a Torrid Zone or climate in the Arctic regions. Since then the glacial period, and now a temperate climate. The internal heat of the earth will not, satisfactorily, account for these changes. Let us turn to the science of astronomy for help. That science has proven and illustrated what is called the Precession of the Equinoxes, showing that the axis of the earth, does not continually point to a fixed position in the northern sky we call the Pole Star. For instance the star Thuban, (a Draconis,) was the Pole star when the pyramids were built 4,000 years ago. That star is now 25 degrees away from the present pole star, Polaris, and ten thousand years hence Vega, (a Lyra,) will be the pole star. Vega is now 38 1-2 degrees north of the equator, that is within less than one-fourth of a degree of the zenith over Washington Observatory.

All this means that the north pole of the earth for the past 4,000 years and more has been inclining towards the sun, and so receiving more direct the sun's rays and so causing a warmer climate. Indeed the word climate is from a Greek word, meaning inclined. This orbit of nutation requires nearly 25,000 years to complete a revolution. Ten thousand years from now this place will have a torrid temperature, and 23,000 years from now it will be a frigid zone, with all this valley filled with another system of glaciers. Some time within the past ten thousand years this boulder was left here, and probably less than fifty times a hundred years.

APPENDIX II.

Genealogy of Lanesborough Family.

LANESBOROUGH.

Lanesborough, Earl of (John-Vansittart-Danvers Butler-Danvers) Viscount Lanesborough, and Baron of Newtown-Butler, c. Fermanagh, in the peerage of Ireland, a representative peer, comm. R. N.; Lord Lieutenant co. Cavan; b. 18 April, 1839; s. his uncle as 6th earl, 7 July, 1866; m. 21 June, 1864, Anne-Elizabeth, only child of the Rev. John-Dixon Clark, of Belford Hall, Northumberland. (See Burke's "Landed Gentry"), and has had,

- I. Charles-John-Brinsley, Lord Newtown-Butler, b. 12 Dec., 1865.
- II. Henry-Cavendish, b. 2 June, 1868.
- III. Francis-Almeric, b. 17 May, 1872.
- IV. Brian Danvers, b. 18 April, 1876.
- I. Ethel-Anne, b. 22 May, d. 8 June, 1867.
- II. Norah, b. 23 May, d. 23 July, 1873.
- III. Ethelred, b. 19, d. 20 Sept., 1874.
- IV. Winifred, b. 19 April, 1879.

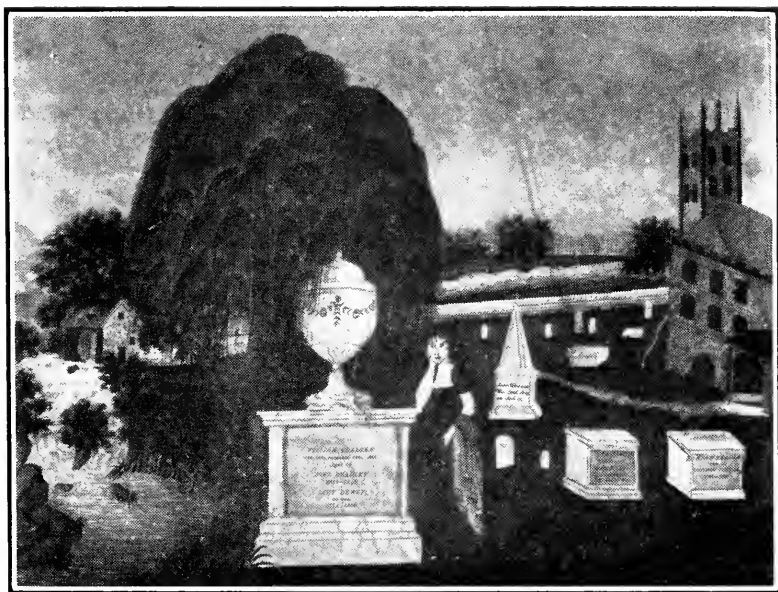
LINEAGE.

Sir Stephen Butler, Knt. (descended from John Butler, of Waresly, co. Huntingdon, living in 1376), settled in Ireland, in the reign of James I., m. Mary, dau. and co-heir of Gervas Brindsley, of Brindsley, c. Nottingham; dying in 1639, was s. by his eldest son,

James Butler, Esq., of Belturbet, whose brother

Stephen Butler, Esq., M. P. for Belturbet m. Anne dau. of the 1st Lord Santry, and was s. in 1662 by his eldest son,

Francis Butler, Esq., M. P. for Belturbet. This gentleman bore arms in the royal cause during the civil wars. He m. Jud-



First St. Luke's Church and Churchyard,
as appearing about 1820.

ith, dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Theophilus Jones, of Osbertown, co. Meath; and was s. at his decease, in 1692, by his eldest son.

Theophilus Butler, Esq., who was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, 21 Oct., 1715, as Baron of Newtown-Butler, with remainder in default of issue male to the male descendants of his father, having previously represented the co. of Caven in parliament, and being called to the privy council. His lordship m. Emilia, dau. of James Stopford, Esq., of New Hall, co. Meath; but leaving no issue at his decease, 11 March, 1723, the title devolved upon his brother.

Brindsley-Butler, Esq., as 2nd baron, gentleman-usher of the Black Rod and col. of the battle-axe guards in Ireland; who was created Viscount Lanesborough, 12 Aug., 1728. He m. Catharine, dau. and co-heir of Nelville Pooley, Esq., of the city of Dublin, barrister-at-law, and had no less than twenty-three children five only of whom, however, survived infancy, viz.,

I. Humphrey, 2nd viscount.

II. Thomas, governor of Limerick, and adjutant-general, who d. in 1753, leaving an only daughter, Mary, m. in 1754, to John St. Leger, Esq. of Grangemellau, co. Kildare.

III. Robert, M. P., captain of the battle-axe guards: who m. Mary, dau. of Robert Howard, Bishop of Elphin, and widow of John Stoyte, Esq. of Street, in Westmeath.

IV. John, joint-clerk of the pipe, M. P. for Newcastle, who left one son and three daus., viz.,

I. Humphrey, who m. Alicia, dau. of Michael White governor of Montserrat, and had issue,

Theophilus, late major 4th dgn.-gds.: d. 17 May, 1847.

Robert, M. A., in holy orders, vicar of St. John's Kilkenny; m. Miss Hamilton; and d. 14 May, 1847, leaving an only dau., Mary Elizabeth m. to Frederick Townsend, Esq.

Humphrey, comm. R. N.: m. 27 April, 1852, Eliza-Margaret, eldest dau. of William Tewart, Esq., of Glanton and Swinhoe, Northumberland. Maria-Frances, d. Nov. 15, 1874.

Sophia-Mary, m. Frederick Montgomerie, Esq., of Garboldisham, co. Norfolk, and has issue.

I. Catharine, m. to Thomas Carter, Esq., of Castle Martin, co. Kildare.

II. Harriet, m. to Henry Brooke, Esq., of Colebrooke, co. Fermanagh; who was created a Baronet in 1882; and d. in 1834.

III. Mary, who d. unm.

I. Judith, m. to B.-J. Cramer, Esq.

The viscount d. 6 March, 1735, and was s. by his eldest son

Humphrey, 2nd viscount; who m. in 1726, Mary, dau. and heir of Richard Berry, Esq., of Wardenstown, co. Westmeath, by whom he had an only son. His lordship was created Earl of Lanesborough 20 July, 1756, and was s. by his son.

Brinsley, 2nd earl, b. 4 March, 1728. This nobleman m. 22 June, 1754, Jane, only dau. of Robert (Rochfort), 1st Earl of Belvedere and had issue

I. Robert-Herbert, his successor.

II. Augustus-Richard, b. 10 July, 1776, m. 1st, in 1792, Mary, dau. and heir of Sir John Danvers, Bart., on which occasion he assumed the additional surname and arms of Danvers, and by her (who d. 10 May, 1802) had issue,

I. George-John-Danvers, 5th earl.

II. George-Augustus, b. in 1798; d. young.

Mr. Butler-Danvers m. 2ndly, 24th May, 1802, Elizabeth, dau. of Humphrey Sturt, Esq., of Critchill House, Dorset, and had by her (who d. in 1811),

I. William-Augustus, b. 1805; d. unm. in India, 9 Dec., 1838.

II. Augustus-Richard, b. in 1807; d. young.

III. Charles-Augustus-Ashley, b. in 1808; d. young.

IV. Charles Augustus, capt. H. E. I. C. S., raised, in 1818, to the precedence of an earl's younger son; b. 25 Sept., 1809; m. 21 July, 1838, Letitia-Rudyard-Ross, youngest dau. of the late Col. Freese, and dying in 1849, left by her (who m. 2ndly, 7 April, 1853, the Rev. George Napleton Trewecke, rector of Swithland, Leicestershire),

John-Vansittart-Danvers, present peer.

Charles-Henry-Danvers, (Hon.), an officer 9th foot, b. 22

Nov., 1844, m. 20 July, 1872, Alice, younger dau. of George Ward, Esq., of Redditch, Worcestershire.

Frances-Georgina-Danvers, (Hon.), m. 3 July, 1866, to Loftus, youngest son of Sir Robert Fitz Wygram, Bart.

Emily-Rosa-Danvers (Hon.), m. 13 April, 1869, to William-Vinicombe Davy, Esq.

Harriet-Eliza-Danvers, (Hon.), m. 12 July, 1876, to Francis-Mount, Barlow, Esq.

V. Henry-Cavendish, who was, in 1848, given the precedence of an earl's younger son, b. 18 April, 1811; m. 30 June, 1842, Cecilia Agnes, 2nd dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen., Sir John Taylor, of Castle Taylor, co. Galway, K. C. B.

I. Elizabeth-Sophia, m. in 1828 to Lieut.-Col. Henry Dumaresque, who d. in 1838. This lady was given, by royal license, 24 Oct., 1866, the precedence of an earl's dau. She d. 12 March, 1877.

II. Emily-Jane, raised, in 1848, to the precedence of an earl's dau. m. in 1836, Capt. George Somerville Digby, gren.-guards, who d. 16 Nov., 1864. (See Digby, B.) He d. 25 April, 1820.

I. Mary, m. Rt. Hon. George Ponosby; and d. 1826.

II. Catherine, m. to George Marley, Esq., who d. in 1829.

III. Charlotte, m. in 1806 to George Debbieg, Esq.; and d. in 1808.

IV. Caroline.

V. Sophia, m. in 1787, to Marquis Lewis Marescotti; and d. 17 Jan., 1840. His lordship d., 24 Jan., 1779 (the countess m. subsequently John King, Esq., and d. in 1828), and was s. by his eldest son,

Robert-Herbert, 3rd earl, b. 1 Aug., 1759; who m. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. David Latouche, and by her (who d. in 1818), had two sons, Brindsley the 4th peer, and David deceased. His lordship d. in 1806. His elder son

Brinsley, 4th earl, b. 22 Oct., 1783; d. unm., 15 June, 1817; and was s. by his cousin,

George-John-Danvers, 5th earl, who was b. 6 Dec., 1794, and was a representative peer of Ireland, m. 1st, 29 Aug., 1815,

Frances-Arabella, 3rd dau. of the late Col. Stephen-Francis-William Fremantle, who d. 5 Oct., 1850; and 2ndly, 24 Nov., 1851. Frederica-Emma (who d. 3 Oct., 1870), relict of Sir Richard Hunter, of Dulany House, Sussex, youngest dau. of the late Charles Bishop, Esq., procurator-general to his Majesty George III. His lordship d. s. p. 7 July, 1866, and was s. by his nephew, John-Vansittart Danvers, 6th and present Earl of Lanesborough.

Creations.—Baron, 21 Oct. 1715. Viscount, 12 Aug., 1728. Earl, 20 July, 1756. Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th gu., a chevron wavy between three mullets of six points, radiant, or, pierced, az., for Danvers; 2nd and 3rd, arg., three covered cups, in bend, between two bendlets, engrailed, sa., for Butler. Crests.—1st, a wyvern, wings elevated and tail nowed, or, the dexter paw supporting a shield, arg., thereon a ben, gu., charged with three martlets, or, for Danvers., 2nd, a demi-cockatrice couped, vert, wings elevated, arg. comb, beak, wattles and ducally gorged, or, for Butler. Supporters.—Dexter, a cockatrice, vert, wings elevated, arg. comb, beak wattles, and ducally gorged, or, sinister, a wyvern, vert. gorged with a plain collar and chained, or, Motto.—Liberte toute entiere. Seats.—Swithland Hall, Mount Sorrel, co. Leicester, Lanesborough Lodge, Belturbet, co. Cavan, Club.—Carlton.

APPENDIX III.

Sketch of Framingham from which Lanesboro's first settlers came and whose name it bore for twenty years.

The town of Framingham lies in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. The name is derived from Fremde-Heim and signifies "Stranger's Home." This town was first settled in 1633 and was the theatre of King Philipp's operations in the Indian wars. In 1692 a large number of settlers came hither from Danvers, principally composed of families involved in the celebrated witch trials. The Bridges, Nourses and Elliots were prominent among these. In 1676, there was an Indian descent upon the town which resulted in some persons being carried into captivity. In 1700 the town was incorporated as the result of a petition on the part of those wishing to attend church, without traveling as far as they had hitherto been compelled to do. The Pratt and Gleason families were prominent among those moving in at this time. The first minister was John Swift, who remained 45 years on the salary of \$300 and 35 cords of wood. Framingham people figured prominently in the earlier colonial wars in the battle of Lexington and in Arnold's journey to Quebec. The town is now best known as the seat of the first normal school for female teachers. The town was named after Framingham, England. There is located within it the castle of the Howard family. A college is also there for the middle classes, built in memory of Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria. The town is one of the oldest in England, dating back to the time of Redwald, King of the east Angles. The castle was at one time the residence of Queen Mary, and now is the property of Pembroke hall in the university of Cambridge. The Howard family are now the owners of the castle and is the family having the most distinguished ancestry in England. The name is thought to be a modification of Hereward, the Saxon.

The Howards are the Dukes of Norfolk and often appear in Shakespeare's historical plays. The most celebrated of the family was Admiral Howard, who figured extensively in the Spanish Armada. One of his ancestors, Sir John Howard, figured extensively in the war against Joan of Arc, the subsequent wars of the Roses and fell in the battle of Bosworth. Another member of the family was commander at the Flodden Field, another was the fifth wife of Henry the eighth, another was the principal instrument in the discovery of the gunpowder plot. The family is in part descended from the Mowbrays and Bigods, who came over with William the Conqueror and figured prominently in the Battle of Hastings and who are the two oldest families in the British Peerage. A more complete account of these distinguished families is given below.

APPENDIX IV.

Sketch of Howard, Mowbray and Bigod Families.

Sir Charles Howard, 2nd Baron Howard, of Effingham, so celebrated for his glorious defeat of the formidable armada. This eminent person was initiated, in the life-time of his father, in the affairs of state, having been deputed by Queen Elizabeth on a special embassy to Charles IX. of France. On his return he was elected to parliament by the county of Surrey, and was made general of horse, in which capacity he distinguished himself in suppressing the rebellion raised by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. The following year he was sent with a fleet of men-of-war to convey the Lady Anne of Austria, dau. of the Emperor Maximilian, going into Spain, over the British seas. In 1574, he was installed a knight of the Garter, and appointed lord chamberlain of the household, and in 1586, his lordship was one of the commissioners for the trial of Mary, Queen of Scotland. Having succeeded the Earl of Lincoln, as lord high admiral of England, Lord Howard of Effingham, achieved historic fame by the defeat and dispersion of the Spanish Armada in 1588. For this great service his royal mistress not only rewarded him with a pension, but ever after considered him as a person born for the especial preservation of her realm. His next achievement was the conquest of Cadiz, for which he was created, 22 October, 1596, Earl of Nottingham. Upon the accession of King James I., his lordship was continued in the post of lord admiral, and constituted for the occasion of that monarch's coronation lord high steward of England. We afterwards find the earl taking a prominent part at the nuptials of the Princess Elizabeth with the Elector Palatine, which is thus recorded by Arthur Wilson: — In February (1612) following the death of Prince Henry, the prince palatine, and that lovely princess, the Lady Elizabeth, were married on Bishop Valentine's day, in all the pomp and glory that so

much grandeur could express. Her vestments were white, the emblem of innocency; her hair dishevelled, hanging down her back at length, an ornament of virginity; a crown of pure gold upon her head, the cognizance of majesty, being all over beset with precious gems, shining like a constellation; her train supported by twelve young ladies in white garments, so adorned with jewels, that her path looked like a milky way. She was led to church by her brother, Prince Charles, and the Earl of Northampton. And while the archbishop of Canterbury was solemnizing the marriage some convulsions and lightnings of joy appeared in her countenance, that expressed more than an ordinary smile, being almost elated to a laughter, which could not clear the air of her fate, but was rather a forerunner of more sad and dire events: which shows how slippery nature is to toll us along to those things that bring danger, yea, sometimes destruction with them.

“She returned from the chapel between the Duke of Lenox and the Earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral, two married men. The city of London (that with high magnificence feasted the prince palatine and his noble retinue,) presented to the fair bride a chain of oriental pearl, by the hand of the lord mayor and aldermen, (in their scarlet and gold chain accoutrements,) of such a value as was fit for them to give, and her to receive. And the people of the kingdom in general being summoned to a contribution for the marriage of the king’s daughter, did show their affections by their bounty. And though it be the custom of our kings to pay their daughter’s portions with their subjects’ purses, yet an hundred years being almost passed since such a precedent, it might have made them unwilling (if their obedience had not been full ripe,) to recall such obsolete things, as are only in practice now by the meanest of the people.”

In 1619, the earl resigned the office of lord admiral. He was now eighty-three years of age, and desirous of repose; but not caring to lose the precedence which that dignity gave him, he obtained from the king, according to Collins, by special patent, the privilege of taking place, as his ancestor (John Lord Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham) had done in the time of Richard II.

His lordship m. 1st, Katharine Carey, dau. of Henry, Lord Hunsdon, and had issue.

BIGOD—EARLS OF NORFOLK.

By creation of King Stephen, and also of King Henry II.

LINEAGE.

The first of this great family that settled in England was Roger Bigod, who in the Conqueror's time possessed six lordships in Essex, and a hundred and seventeen in Suffolk, besides divers manors in Norfolk. This Roger adhering to the party that took up arms against William Rufus, in the 1st year of that monarch's reign, fortified the castle at Norwich, and wasted the country around. At the accession of Henry I. being a witness of the king's laws, and staunch in his interests, he obtained Framlingham in Suffolk, as a gift from the crown. We find further of him that he founded, in 1103, the abbey of Whetford, in Norfolk, and that he was buried there at his decease in four years after, leaving, by Adeliza his wife, dau. and co-heir of Hugh de Grentemesnil, high steward of England, a son and heir,

William Bigod, steward of the household to King Henry I., one of the unhappy persons who perished with the king's children and several of the nobility in the memorable shipwreck which occurred in the 20th of that monarch's reign. This feudal lord leaving no issue his great possessions devolved upon his brother,

Hugh Bigod, also steward to King Henry I., who being mainly instrumental in raising Stephen, Earl of Boloigne, to the throne, upon the decease of his royal master was rewarded by the new king with the Earldom of the East Angles, commonly called Norfolk, and by that designation we find him styled in 1140 (6th Stephen.) His lordship remained faithful in his allegiance to King Stephen through the difficulties which afterwards beset that monarch, and gallantly defended the castle of Ipswich against the Empress Maud and her son, until obliged at length to surrender for want of timely relief. In the 12th

Henry II. this powerful noble certified his knight's fees to be one hundred and twenty-five "de veteri feoffamento," and thirty-five "de novo," upon the occasion of the assessment in aid of the marriage of the king's daughter; and he appears to have acquired at this period a considerable degree of royal favour, for we find him not only re-created Earl of Norfolk, by charter, dated at Northampton, but by the same instrument obtaining a grant of the office of steward, to hold in as ample a manner as his father had done in the time of Henry I. Notwithstanding, however, these and other equally substantial marks of the king's liberality, the Earl of Norfolk sided with Robert, Earl of Leicester, in the insurrection incited by that nobleman in favor of the king's son (whom Henry himself had crowned,) in the 19th of the monarch's reign; but his treason upon this occasion cost the surrender of his strongest castles, and a fine of 1,000 marks. After which he went into the Holy Land with the Earl of Flanders, and died in 1177. His lordship had married twice; by his 1st wife, Julian, dau. of Alberic de Vere, he had a son, Roger; and by his 2nd, Gundred, he had two sons, Hugh and William. He was s. by his eldest son,

Roger Bigod, 2nd earl, who, in the 1st year of Richard I. had a charter dated at Westminster, 27 November, reconstituting him Earl of Norfolk, and steward of the household, his lordship obtaining at the same time restitution of some manors, with grants of others, and confirmation of all his wide-spreading demesnes. In the same year he was made one of the ambassadors from the English monarch to Philip of France, for obtaining aid toward the recovery of the Holy Land. Upon the return of King Richard from his captivity, the Earl of Norfolk assisted at the great council held by the king at Nottingham; and at his second coronation, his lordship was one of the four earls that carried the silken canopy over the monarch's head. In the reign of King John he was one of the barons that extorted the great Charters of Freedom from that prince, and was amongst the twenty-five lords appointed to enforce their fulfilment. His lordship m. Isabel, dau. of Hamelyn, Earl of Warrene and Surrey, and had issue,

Hugh, his successor.

William, m. Margaret dau. of Robert de Sutton, with whom he acquired considerable property.

Thomas.

Margery, m. to William de Hastings.

Adeliza, m. to Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford.

Mary, m. to Ralph Fitz-Robert, Lord of Middleham.

The earl died in 1220, and was s. by his eldest son,

Hugh Bigod, 3rd earl, who m. Maud, eldest dau. of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, and by her (who m. 2ndly, William Earl of Warrenne and Surrey,) had issue,

1. Roger, his successor.

II. Hugh, an eminent lawyer, appointed Chief Justice of England by the barons in 1257. He m. 1st, Joane, dau. of Robert Burnet, by whom he had issue,

1. Roger, successor to his uncle in the earldom.

2. John.

He m. 2ndly, Joane, dau. of Nicholas Stuteville, and widow of — Wake, but had no issue. His lordship fell under the baronial banner at the battle of Lewes.

III. Ralph m. Bertha, dau. of the Baron Furnival, and had a dau., Isabel, who m. 1st, Gilbert, son of Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, in Ireland; 2ndly, John Fitz Geoffrey.

His lordship, who was also one of the twenty-five barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta, d. and was s. by his eldest son,

Roger Bigod, 4th earl, whose guardianship Alexander, King of Scotland, obtained for 500 marks. This nobleman attained high reputation in all martial and warlike exercises. Skilful and valiant alike in the tilting and battle field, he held high rank amongst the chivalrous spirits of his day, and won many a trophy in court and camp. In the tournament held at Blithe, in Nottingham (21st Henry III., 1237,) which terminated in a conflict between the southern and northern lords, the Earl of Norfolk was pre-eminently distinguished, and in a few years afterwards he gained new laurels at the battle of Zantoigne. But the most remarkable event in his lordship's life was his personal

dispute with King Henry III., as thus stated by Dugdale:—"In the 39th Henry III., the Earl of Norfolk, making a just apology for Robert de Ros (a great baron of that age), then charged with some crime, which endangered his life, he had very harsh language given him by the king, being openly called a traitor, whereat, with a stern countenance, he told him (the king) that he lied; and that he never was, nor would be a traitor; adding, 'if you do nothing but what the law warranteth, you can do me no harm.'—"Yes,' quoth the king, 'I can thrash your corn, and sell it, and so humble you.' To which he replied, 'If you do, I will send you the heads of your thrashers.' But by the interposing of the lords then present this heat soon passed over, so that (shortly after) he was, together with the Earl of Leicester and some others, sent on an embassy to the King of France, to treat with him for restoring some rights which he withheld from the king." His lordship was subsequently appointed by the barons, after their victory at Lewes (48th Henry III.), governor of the castle of Orford, in Suffolk. To this nobleman, by reason of his mother Maud being the eldest co-heiress of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, the Marshalship of England, with the rights thereunto belonging, was assigned. His lordship m. Isabel, sister of Alexander, King of Scotland, but died issueless in 1270, when all his honours and possessions devolved upon his nephew (refer to Hugh, 2nd son of the 3rd earl),

Roger Bigod, 5th Earl of Norfolk, and 2nd earl marshal of this family. This nobleman took a distinguished part in the wars of King Edward I., having previously, however, in conjunction with the Earl of Hereford, compelled even that resolute monarch to ratify the Great Charter and Charter of the Forest. His lordship m. 1st Aliva, dau. and heiress of Philip, Lord Basset, and widow of Hugh Despencer, slain at Evesham, and 2ndly, Joane, dau. of John de Avenne, Earl of Bayonne, but had no issue by either. In the 29th of Edward I., the earl constituted that monarch his heir, and surrendered into his hands the marshal's rod, upon condition that it should be returned in the event of his having children, and that he should receive £1,000 prompt, and £1,000 a-year for life; in conse-

quence of which surrender his lordship was re-created Earl of Norfolk in 1302, with remainder to his heirs made by his 1st wife, but dying without issue, as stated above, in five years afterwards, the Earldom became (according to the surrender) EXTINCT in the Bigod family, although his lordship left a brother.

John Bigod, his heir-at-law, whose right seems to have been annihilated in this very unjust and extraordinary manner, and so completely destroyed that he did not even inherit any of the great estates of his ancestors.

Arms—Gules, a lion passant, or.

The Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk, were from an ancient period a great baronial family, and made a succession of fortunate alliances. The royal match of John, Lord Mowbray, with Elizabeth Segrave, whose mother was Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, dau. and heir of Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, son of King Edward I., may be considered the first step from baronial rank. King Richard II., constituted Thomas, son of the great alliance, Earl Marshal in 1386, and created him Duke of Norfolk in 1396, when his grandmother, Margaret, was also advanced to be Duchess of Norfolk. The duke, preparing in 1398 to fight a duel with Henry, Duke of Hereford, afterwards King Henry IV., was banished, and d. in exile next year. The family was restored and continued for four generations down to Anne, the infant dau. and heiress of John, 4th duke, whom King Edward IV. m. as a child, to his 2nd son, Richard, Duke of York, then a young boy, and he made a settlement of the title and estate upon him and his heirs. She d. immediately afterwards, in 1478, but the Duke of York continued in possession till he was murdered with his brother, King Edward V., by their uncle, Richard, 20 June, 1483. All Edward's plans for seizing the Mowbray property being thus terminated, and Richard III., wishing to secure vigorous allies, the succession to the estates was allowed to open to the Berkeleys and Howards, the heirs of the daus. of the duke, who d. in exile in 1400, eighty-three years before, and King Richard, on the 3rd day of his reign, 28 June, 1483, created William, Viscount Berkley, Earl of

Nottingham, and John, Lord Howard (who had been first raised to be a baron by his brother Edward), at once Duke of Norfolk and Marshal of England. The family was founded by

Nigil de Albini, brother of William de Albini, from whom the ancient Earls of Arundel descended. The Albinis, who were maternally of the house of Mowbray, came into England with the Conqueror, and obtained large possessions after the victory of Hastings. Nigil's grants lay in the cos. of Bucks, Bedford, Warwick, and Leicester, and comprised several extensive lordships. In the reign of Rufus, he was bow-bearer to the king; and being girt with the sword of knighthood by King Henry I. had the manor of Egmanton, with divers parks in the forest of Shirwood, of that monarch's gift; which lordship he transferred, however, to his particular friend, Robert Davil. But when King Henry had further experience of his great valour and military skill, he augmented his royal bounty, and conferred upon him the vavasories of Camille and Wyvile; which gracious mark of favour so attached Albini to the interests of his sovereign, that he espoused with the most devoted zeal the cause of Henry, against his brother, Robert Curthose, and taking a conspicuous part at the battle of Tenerchebray, he there slew the horse of Curthose, and brought the prince himself to the king; for which eminent service, Henry conferred upon him the lands of Robert, Baron of Frontebeof, namely Stutevile, in England, which Frontebeof had fortified in behalf of Curthose. After which, King Henry besieging a castle in Normandy, this gallant Sir Nigil first entered the breach, sword in hand, and delivered up the fortress to the king, which achievement was remunerated by a royal grant of the forfeited lands of his maternal uncle, Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, both in Normandy and England; as also his castles, with the castle of Bayeux and its appurtenances; so that he had no less than 120 knights' fees in Normandy, and as many in England; thus becoming one of the most powerful persons of the period in which he lived. Sir Nigil de Albini m. 1st Maud, dau. of Richard de Aquila, by permission of Pope Paschall; her husband Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, before-mentioned,

being then alive, and in prison for rebellion against William Rufus; from this lady he was, however, divorced, on account of consanguinity, and by her had no issue. He m. 2ndly, in 1118, Gundred, dau. of Gerald de Cerney, by the special advice of King Henry I., and had two sons,

Roger, his successor, who, possessing the lands of Mowbray, assumed, by command of King Henry, the surname of Mowbray. Henry, who had the lordship and barony of Canho, and was ancestor of the Albinis, the feudal lords of that place.

This great feudal baron d. at an advanced age, and was buried with his ancestor, in the abbey of Bec, in Normandy. He was s. by his elder son,

Roger de Mowbray, who, although not yet of age, was one of the chief commanders, at the memorable battle fought, anno 1138, with the Scots, near Northallerton, known in history as the battle of the Standard, and adhering to King Stephen, in his contest with the empress, he was taken prisoner with that monarch at the battle of Lincoln. In 1148, he accompanied Lewis, King of France, to the Holy Land, and there acquired great renown by vanquishing a stout and hardy Pagan in single combat. He was afterward involved in the rebellion of Prince Henry, against King Henry II., and lost some of his castles. His grants to the church were munificent in the extreme; and his piety was so fervent, that he again assumed the cross, and made a second journey to the Holy Land, where he was made prisoner, but redeemed by the Knights Templar; he d., however, soon after in the East, and was buried at Sures. Some authorities say that he returned to England, and living fifteen years longer, was buried in the abbey of Riland. He m. Alice de Gant, and was s. by his elder son,

Nigil de Mowbray, who attended amongst the barons, in the 1st Richard I., at the solemn coronation of that monarch; and in the 3rd of the same reign, assuming the cross, set out for Palestine, but d. upon his journey. He m. Mabel, dau. of the Earl of Clare, and had issue, William, Robert, Philip, 1st of Barnbougle in Scotland, and Roger, ancestor of Mowbray, of Kirklington. Nigil de Mowbray d. 1191, and was s. by his eldest son,

William de Mowbray, who in the 6th Richard I., paying £100 for his relief, had livery of his lands. The feudal lord, upon the accession of King John, was tardy in pledging his allegiance, and at length only swore fealty upon condition that the king should render every man his right. At the breaking out of the baronial war, it was no marvel then, that he should be found one of the most forward of the discontented lords, and so distinguished, that he was chosen with his brother, Roger, amongst the twenty-five celebrated barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charter. In the reign of Henry III., adhering to the same cause, he was at the battle of Lincoln, and taken prisoner there, when his lands were seized, and bestowed upon William Marshal, the younger, but he was subsequently allowed to redeem them. After which he appears to have attached himself to the king, and was with the royal army at the siege of Bitham Castle, in Lincolnshire. He m. Agnes, dau. of the Earl of Arundel, and dying in 1222, was s. by his elder son.

Nigel de Mowbray, who, in the 8th Henry III., paying £500 for his relief, had livery of his lands. He m. Maud, dau. and heiress of Roger de Camvil, but dying s. p. in 1228, was s. by his brother,

Roger de Mowbray, then in minority. This feudal lord had several military summonses to attend King Henry III. into Scotland and Wales. He m. Maud, dau. of William de Beauchamp, of Bedford, and dying in 1266, was s. by his eldest son,

Roger de Mowbray, who, in the 6th Edward II., upon making proof of his age, had livery of his lands. He was engaged in the wars of Wales and Gascony, and was summoned to parliament as a Baron, from 23 June, 1295, to 26 August, 1296. His lordship m. Rose, great grand-dau. of Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, and dying 1298, left two sons, John, his heir, and Alexander, who went to Scotland. The son and heir,

John de Mowbray, 2nd baron, summoned to parliament from 26 August, 1307, to 5 August, 1320. This nobleman during his minority, was actively engaged in the Scottish wars of King Edward I., and had livery of all his lands before he attained minority, in consideration of those services. In the 6th Edward

II., being then sheriff of Yorkshire, and governor of the city of York, he had command from the king to seize upon Henry de Percy, then a great baron in the north, in consequence of that nobleman suffering Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, to escape from Scarborough Castle, in which he had undertaken to keep him in safety. The next year Lord Mowbray was in another expedition into Scotland, and he was then constituted one of the wardens of the marches towards that kingdom. In the 11th of the same reign he was made governor of Malton and Scarborough Castles, in Yorkshire, and the following year he was once more in Scotland, invested with authority to receive into protection all who should submit to King Edward. But afterwards taking part in the insurrection of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, he was made prisoner with that nobleman and others at the battle of Boroughbridge, and immediately hanged at York, anno 1321, when his lands were seized by the crown, and Aliva, his widow, with her son, imprisoned in the Tower of London. This lady, who was dau. and co-heir of William de Braose, Lord Braose, of Gower, was compelled, in order to obtain some alleviation of her unhappy situation to confer several manors of her own inheritance upon Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winchester. In the next reign, however, she obtained from the crown a confirmation of Gowerland, in Wales, to herself and the heirs of her body by her deceased husband, with remainder to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and his heirs. Lady Mowbray m. 2ndly, Sir R. de Peshale, Knt., and d. in the 5th Edward III. Her ladyship's son,

John de Mowbray, 3rd baron, was summoned to parliament from 10 December, 1327, to 20 November, 1360. This nobleman found much favor from King Edward III., who, in consideration of the eminent services of his progenitors, accepted of his homage, and gave him livery of his lands before he came of full age. He was subsequently the constant companion in arms of his martial sovereign, attending him in his glorious campaign in France, where he assisted at the siege of Nantes, and the raising that of Aguilion. He was likewise at the celebrated battle of Durham (20th Edward III.), and at one time

was governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed. His lordship m. the Lady Joane Plantagenet, dau. of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, by whom he had issue, John, his successor. Lord Mowbray, who was styled in the charters, Lord of the Isle of Axholme, and of the honour of Gower and Brember, d. in 1361, and was s. by his son,

John de Mowbray, 4th baron, summoned to parliament from 14 August, 1362, to 20 January, 1366, as "John de Mowbray of Axholme." This nobleman in the lifetime of his father was in the wars of France; and he eventually fell, anno 1368, in a conflict with the Turks, near Constantinople, having assumed the cross, and embarked in the holy war. His lordship m. Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of John, Lord Segrave, by Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk (dau. and eventually sole heiress, of Thomas Plantagenet, of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk—see that dignity), whereby he acquired a great inheritance in lands, and the most splendid alliance in the kingdom. By this lady he had two sons, John and Thomas, and several daus., of whom one m. Roger, Lord De la Warr; and another, m. John, Lord Welles; and a 3rd Anne, was abbess of Barkyng. His lordship was s. by his elder son,

John de Mowbray, 5th baron, who was created Earl of Nottingham, upon the day of the coronation of King Richard II., anno 1377, with a special clause in the charter of creation, that all his lands and tenements whereof he was then possessed, should be held sub honore comitali, and as parcel of this earldom. His lordship d. two years afterwards, still under age, and unmarried, when the Earldom of Nottingham expired, but the Barony of Mowbray and his great possessions devolved upon his brother,

Thomas de Mowbray, as 6th baron, then seventeen years of age, who was created Earl of Nottingham, as his brother had been, by charter, dated 12 February, 1383, and three years afterwards was constituted Earl Marshal, by reason of his descent from Thomas, of Brotherton; his lordship being the first who had the title of earl attached to the office. In the 10th Richard II. his lordship participated in the naval victory achieved by

Richard, Earl of Arundel, over the French and Spaniards, and the subsequent conquest of the castle of Brest. In the 16th of the same reign he was made governor of Calais, and in four years afterwards obtained the king's charter of confirmation of the office of earl marshal of England to the heirs male of his body, and that they, by reason of the said office, should bear a golden truncheon, enamelled with black at each end, having at the upper end the king's arms, and at the lower, their own arms engraven thereon. Moreover, he stood in such favour, that the king, acknowledging his just and hereditary title to bear for his crest a golden leopard, with a white label, which of right belonged to the king's eldest son, did, by letters patent, grant to him and his heirs, authority to bear the golden leopard for his crest, with a coronet of silver about his neck instead of the label, and the same year appointed him justice of Chester and Flintshire for life. In the 18th Richard he attended the king to Ireland, but afterward siding with the parasites, who controlled that weak and unfortunate prince, he not only aided in the destruction of his father-in-law, Richard, Earl of Arundel—being one of the chief persons that guarded the unhappy nobleman to the place of execution—but he is also accused of being an accomplice in the murder of Thomas, of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, the king's uncle. Certain it is that he was at this period in high estimation with the prevailing party, and obtained a grant of all the lands of the unfortunate Lord Arundel, with those of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, which had also vested in the crown, by forfeiture. These grants bore date 28 September, 1396, and the next day he was created Duke of Norfolk (his grandmother, Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, being still alive). Prosperous, however, as this nobleman's career had hitherto been, it was doomed eventually, to a disgraceful termination. Henry, Duke of Hereford (afterwards Henry IV.), having accused his Grace of Norfolk, of speaking disrespectfully of the king, a challenge ensued, and a day was named for the combat, when the lists were accordingly set up, at Gosford Green, Coventry, and the king and court were present; but just as the combatants were about to engage, and the charge had

been sounded, Richard interfered, and by the advice of his council, prohibited the conflict, banishing the Duke of Hereford for ten years, and the Duke of Norfolk for life—who, thereupon going abroad, d. at Venice, of the pestilence, but according to Sanford, of grief, in 1400.

APPENDIX V.

Sermon of Elder Leland at Opening of Baptist Church.

The Baptist meeting house in Lanesboro was open for public worship February 10th, 1829. Rev. Leland Howard preached on the occasion; after which the following closing address was delivered by Rev. John Leland.

ADDRESS.

Mountains of gold, rivers of oil, the cattle upon a thousand hills, and all the treasures upon the earth cannot purchase a pardon of sin nor a title to the kingdom of heaven. Yet the religion of Jehovah has always cost his worshippers time and property. The excellent offering of righteous Abel consisted of the firstlings of his flock and the fat thereof. The sacrifice of Noah of the clean beasts;—the oblation of Abraham a ram, a heifer, a she goat, a turtle and a pigeon. About the time that the Almighty brought the oppressed Israelites out of bondage, he ordained the observance of the new moon, or first day of the month. This ordained statute, the God of Jacob appointed in the life time of Joseph, before the Israelites generally understood the language of Egypt. This solemn feast day, at every new moon, was ushered in by blowing a trumpet. Psalm lxxx., 3, 4, 5. Soon after this the passover was appointed, and God delivered the shoulders of Israelites from burdens and their hands from the pots. On the second month after the deliverance the rest of the holy Sabbath was enjoined, to be observed every seventh day, with a penalty of certain death.

In the religious code of laws which Israelites received from God, at Mount Sinai, provision was made for building the Tab-

ernacle, alias, Sanctuary, at considerable expense. The Gold, Silver and Brass used in this building was moved from place to place, with its utensils; carried partly in wagons, and partly on men's shoulders, until it was settled at Shiloh; and exceeded 10 tons.

In the days of King Solomon, the most superb and costly Temple was erected that was ever on earth. This building was a house of God, built by divine direction. The treasures which David had collected for the building of the temple, during his troublesome wars, exceeded 5,000 tons of Gold and 50,000 tons of Silver; besides iron, brass, timber and stone without estimation. His personal contribution was equal to \$85,000,000. After the Tribes took possession of the promised land, all of them were to meet at the place which God chose, three times in each year, and continue there seven or eight days. Time was spent—travel sustained, and great offerings made at these yearly feasts. And in addition to the daily free will and feast offerings, the tenth part of their yearly products was given to the priestly tribe of Levi. From the organization of the Jewish church until the introduction of Christianity, religion here bore a national character. Internal godliness was not necessary to qualify a member of the church. Natural birth and circumcision were the prerequisites. The ordinances imposed on that church were such as natural men could perform, consisting of what could be touched, tasted and handled; every way corresponding with their worldly Sanctuary. Hence splendor, show and majesty were proper.

That the temple of Solomon was a figure of the gospel church admits of no doubt—but the splendor of the church consists of internal and spiritual excellence, and not of external pomp and grandeur. The immense treasures that David, Solomon, and the kingdom expended in the temple faintly point to the price given to redeem the church. The incarnate God purchased the church, not with gold and silver, but with his own blood. The redemption of the soul is precious. This sanctuary and the temple worship was congenial with the first testament, but looked forward to a better covenant, established on better promises.

It had no glory in comparison of that which excelled. Having answered the purposes of the night, the day-spring from on high, at length appeared, and the unveiled truth was ushered in. By a man of rusticity—fitted out for the ministry in the wilderness (John the Baptist) the gospel was introduced. In this beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, repentance for sin, belief in Messiah, with correspondent fruits, were proclaimed by the voice of one crying in the wilderness, who also declared that the natural seed of Abraham, without repentance and faith, were serpents and vipers. John was a traveling preacher, and his success was astonishing—but he had no legal salary or support from missionary funds. He came to prepare the way of the Lord, who soon appeared. John had not known Jesus before, but by a token given, he saw him, and said to his hearers, ‘Behold the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world.’

Jesus began his ministry in the strain that John preached, saying repent and believe the gospel. The incarnation of Christ is inconceivable and of course inexplicable. That he was God over all—the true God and eternal life—the first—in whom dwelt all the fulness of the God-Head—the creator of all things bearing all the names and titles, and doing all the works of Israel’s Jehovah is certain. And that he was man having flesh, bones and blood, subject to hunger, thirst, weariness, sleep, tears and death is as certain. But the great mystery of Godliness, God manifest in the flesh, can be no more comprehended by men who believe it, than the conception of a virgin and her bearing a child can be understood by those who believe he was merely a man. As a preacher, he went about doing good—preaching the gospel of the kingdom—healing all who were diseased and granting pardon of sin to all who were penitent. His public ministry was short (but about three years) and yet in that short period, his wonderful works and marvelous words were so many, that a history of the whole would be too voluminous for the human mind. But living and working miracles was not the whole of his work. He came to lay down his life for his sheep. As a martyr, he resisted unto blood, bearing all abuse, perjury and cruelty of implacable enemies. As a med-

iator, he endured that trouble of soul—that exeruciating distress—that agony and bloody sweat—that forsaking of God that was necessary to vindicate the divine honor—magnify the law—make an end of sin, and bring in everlasting righteousness; that enemies might be reconciled to God. He died for our sins according to the scriptures. He commended his love to us, in that when men were enemies Christ died for the ungodly. That he died, the Jews believed, and rejoiced at the event; but that he arose from the dead, they were so loath to believe that they denied it; and (as a body) continue to deny it to this day. The Resurrection of Christ from the dead, is the grand pivot of the controversy between the Jews and infidels on one part, and Christians on the other part. That the body of Jesus, which was bruised and wounded with whip, nails and spear, did rise from the dead and was seen, conversed with—handled and eaten with after his resurrection, is boldly affirmed to us, by the writers of the New Testament—and as promptly denied by the Jews and Infidels.

If the testimony of the watch, that the disciples came and stole him away while they were sleeping is true (for although they could not tell what was done when they were sleeping, yet such an event might possibly take place) I ask what they did with the body? Could they, in a few minutes, watched as they were, have secreted it from the eyes of search? What became of the body? Who has ever seen it, except those who declare that it arose from the dead? The first preachers of the resurrection of Christ did not go into distant land to publish the strange event, so far from where it took place, the truth of it could not be tested: but (according to their orders) they began at Jerusalem, at the very place where the event took place, that every man might have it in his power to test every word which they said. The adversaries to the resurrection had every advantage to prove the imposture, if it was so. Now, if the preaching of the resurrection of Christ, by plain, simple, unlearned men (who had nothing to accept for their labor in this world but the axe or the cross) gaining such evidence in the minds of every class of men, that in 300 years it overturned an

Empire, claiming universal sway, who can deny the truth of it? It is true that the Mohamedan religion has gained as much ground as Christianity has—but law, sword and fire were their most powerful arguments. Quite the reverse with Christianity. Not only without the aid of law, sword or college; but in opposition to all of them; by simply appealing to the reason and judgments of men, without coercive means; requesting only a dispassionate hearing and a correspondent faith they pursued their ministerial career.*

When Jesus was on earth he chose whom he would of his disciples, 12 in number, ordained them, and gave them a limited district to preach and heal the sick in. And afterwards he appointed 70 others and sent them forth with similar orders. But after his resurrection, he enlarged their commission, saying, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." This commission seems to say, "Now the middle wall of partition between Jews and Gentiles is broken down—now the door of faith is open to the Gentiles; therefore quit your Jewish prejudices, and call no man common whom the Lord has cleansed." In accordance with this commission, they went forth and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them. Not only in the first instance did the Lord neglect the wise and prudent and send forth fishermen babes to preach his gospel, but afterward in Corinth, we find that not many wise men, noble or mighty, were called to the work; but the foolish; weak, base, despised and nothings of the world were chosen to confound the wise and mighty—that no flesh should glory in his presence. Paul seems to have been one of the few called to the work, who was a man of science, but speaks thus of himself:—"When I came to you, I came not with excellence of speech or of wisdom—my speech and my preaching was not of enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the spirit and of power we speak the wisdom of God in a mystery, which none of the Princes of this world know."

In the commission which our Lord gave to the apostles, there was no condition. He did not say, "Go and preach if the people will pay you, applaud or honor you." Nothing like it. He

told them that the labor was worthy of reward; and Paul by inspiration, enjoins it on those who are taught to communicate to the teacher—not to muzzle the mouth of the ox who treadeth out the corn—assuring them that God had ordained that those who preach the gospel should live of it, etc.

But this duty of the people is not made a condition in the commission; the preacher must not, therefore, be disobedient to the call, if hearers neglect their duty; but preach as much as he can, consistent with other duties.

After the ascension of Christ, the success of the gospel was astonishing. When Matthias was chosen an apostle, the number was 120. To these, on the day of Pentecost, 3,000 was added. Soon after this the number of them that believed was about 5,000. Still further, believers were the more added to the Lord, multitudes both of men and women; but one meeting-house, built for Christian worship, was at that time in existence. The old temple and private houses were the places where they preached daily.

David speaks of synagogues, but it is most likely his words were prophetic of a future period; for there is no historical account of any synagogue in the time of David, nor in any time before the Babylonish captivity. The Temple was the only meeting house for the Tribes. After the Jews returned from Babylon, they built synagogues to assemble in every Sabbath and read the laws of Moses. For the building of these synagogues there was no divine order given, nor any reproof for it. It was a prudential matter, in which men of themselves are to judge what is right. So with regard to houses for Christian worship, whether they are called Cathedrals, Chapels, Churches, Tabernacles, Meeting Houses, or by any other name; no orders are seen in the New Testament for the churches to build such houses, nor any prohibition. It is a matter of convenience to be managed with discretion. I know not when or where the first house of this kind was built. I have preached in 460 such houses and seen many more; which, together would make but a very small part of what are in christendom. It is said that 1,600 of them were consumed in the late destruction of Moscow. To

ascertain how many such houses are now in the world would be a Herculean task; and to know how many have been, which are demolished, impossible. Abundance of pride, pomposity and unnecessary expense is to be seen in many of those buildings, reared to worship HIM in, who was born in a stable and cradled in a manger. And if we are to judge by all the course of His life and precepts which he taught, all this bombast is unacceptable with God and unprofitable to man. To see a magnificent state-house filled with starved senators and purple princes in the midst of a multitude of subjects, clothed in tattered garments and begging for bread, is not so terrific as it is to see one of those splendid edifices shining with gold and pearls, filled with worshippers, adorned with every badge of pride and self-importance; claiming the peculiar favors of HIM, who dwelleth not in temples made with hands, but in the humble spirit and contrite heart; and seeketh such to worship him, as worship in spirit and truth.

To consecrate these houses and the burying ground attached to them, baptize the bells, and speak of the sacred desk and altar, is a hotch potch of Paganism, Judaism, and superstitious Christianity. Such foppery and foolishness is but a stench in Jehovah's nose—he will not smell in such assemblies.

Common sense dictates that meeting-houses should be built at places the most convenient—in a manner the most advantageous to the assembly with materials the most durable—at an expense within the command of the proprietors, without crowding on other benevolent duties, having nothing in or around them to foster the pride or deject the spirits of the assembly; or any way draw off their thoughts from eternal realities.

Benevolence is a human and a Christian duty—but liberality should always be governed by discretion. For a man to give all that he has to relieve one object in distress, and thereby render himself, incapable of relieving another, in most cases would be improper. Liberality at the expense of moral honesty is despicable: 'tis cheating one to favor another. To bestow that to religious uses which God appoints for human relief is reprehensible. God commanded the Jews to honor Father and Mother.

that is, to relieve and requite them; but they said (CORBIN) it is a gift. Instead of relieving father or mother they would give what they had to spare to God. This made the commands of God void by their traditions. He who gives his income to the indolent poor and neglects his debts, is a dishonest man.

The faith of Our Lord Jesus Christ, the kind of glory, forbids partiality in religious assemblies. To appoint the good places for the rich, who wear gold rings and fine apparel; and neglect the poor, who have vile raiment, is censured in Scripture; from which it seems that no respect should be shown between the prince and the servant. Each should have an equal opportunity, as each is equally responsible. Meeting-houses should be as common, in this respect, as burying grounds. That distinction which exists, and is necessary in civil and domestic concerns, subsides in religious assemblies. Each individual there should realize that he stands on common ground with all others: equally mortal—equally apostolized—equally responsible, and equally addressed with the glad tidings of peace through the blood of the lamb. A proper sense of these articles is the best Sexton to keep order in religious assemblies.

When we enter a meeting-house for religious worship, each one may ask the question, "What was this house erected for?" "To pray, preach and sing praise in. How is God to be worshipped? In spirit and in truth. Can unconverted men, as such, perform any part of religious worship acceptable to God? None at all. If worship is a spiritual exercise, why was this house built? To accommodate the saints in assembling together in one place. Ought none to assemble but the saints? If any man has ears let him hear, let him hear: force none to come—forbid none that would."

When Christian assemblies were first established, whether they assembled in dwelling houses, school-houses, or meeting-houses, the exercise of prayer, preaching, prophesying, exhorting, singing, etc., were performed in them; performed in the spirit, in a manner that all could understand and be edified. But how often they assembled—whether once a week or once a month—whether stately or occasionally; and whether these va-

rious assemblies convened on the same day, or had each of them a self-appointed day (which seems to be the most likely) is not so certain.

What condition the religious world would be in at the present time, if previous events had taken a different course, can never be ascertained. Events have revolved as they have, and produced the state of things which now exist. What becomes professors at the present day is, "to mark existing errors and avoid them—withstand the strong currents of custom, where it is wicked and vain—rally round the standard of the Holy Scriptures and list under its banners. Never adapt or reject any sentiment or rite on account of its long standing or novelty—but test all by a standard." That the Christian world has been in a gross error, from the days of Constantine until the present time, admits no doubt. From that period down, the Christian religion has been an institute of state policy, regulated by the laws of men, and supported by the sword of the Magistrate. Whether in a papal or protestant mode, the principle has done incalculable mischief and drenched the earth with blood.

In the United States, the felonious principle has been apprehended, tried, condemned and executed. Roger Williams, and Wm. Penn first attacked the villain, and Thomas Jefferson did more than any one man to bring him to the stake. Some few roots of this principle are yet in the soil of Massachusetts, interwoven in the constitution and laws of the State. But the spirit of the people triumphs over those evil roots. There are but few places in the State where the people would succumb to a legal distrait for religious uses.

Another scheme now supercedes. Application is now made to the benevolence—the honor—the piety and pity of the people to raise funds, by all visible methods, for the purpose of erecting colleges and theological seminaries, to fit out pious youth, to send as missionaries to different stations, to spread Christianity over the world. And notwithstanding the immense sums that have been realized and are in train, still the agents complain of heavy debts now existing, and other imperious calls for money to keep the machine in motion.

Among Christians, equally pious and wise, there is a differ-

ence of opinion respecting the present exertions, which are in the full tide of experiment. Some see in them the rising of the latter-day glory, when kings shall bring their gold and treasure into the church, and the Lord be kind over all the church. In this view of the subject every mendicant or solicitor, is not only well rewarded out of the money which he collects, but is considered as purchasing a good degree and great boldness in the faith. And all who will not unite with them, hand and purse, to aid this work, they consider covetous men, who have no regard for the salvation of souls.

Others are afraid that those existing funds will fill the ministerial ranks with indolent, covetous mercenaries. That lazy boys (seeing the prospect before them) will assume the guise of pharasic reserve, become beneficiaries and licenciates for their own emolument and not for the good of others. That these exertions tend to foster the pride of those who wish to be heard—attended to and treated as a class of singular characters. That there is no likeness between the apostolic missionary exertions and the present, either in spirit or method. That it is going over the ground again, which the church trod in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, which produced a national established Christianity and finally led on to the rise of the whole of Babylon. The parties are now at issue. Time will bring a true verdict.

In comparison of the present missionary struggle, a recent affair, within the memory of many who are now living, claims an account. In Windsor and Tolland, Conn., a few of the new lights were internally impressed that God had a great work for them to do at the west, and were not disobedient to the divine teaching. Daniel Marshall left his home and took his course to the head of Susquehanna, carrying his family with him. And Shubal Stearns, with a few of his church, in 1754, started for the West, selling or giving away what they had. Stearns and Marshall met in Virginia, and moved on to North Carolina. Here they fixed their station, and in 1755 they formed into a church, having 16 members, on Sandy Creek, Guilford County. They immediately began their work and God smiles on their labors. Soon their little church increased to more than 600. From this beginning the flame prevailed in every direction. In

the south part of Virginia—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky there are more than a thousand Baptist churches now existing, which arose from that beginning.

These missionaries had neither outfit nor annuity. The province of God—the prayers of the saints and benevolence of those who were taught by them carried them through. Stearns died in 1781. Marshall lived until 1784, and then fell asleep. This affair borders on the missionary proceedings of the apostles; but the modern exertions seem to be grounded on human calculation, and not on divine impression. In which outfit and annuities form a prominent part—in the domestic mission our own money circulates from hand to hand; but in the foreign mission nothing but silver and gold will answer, which drains the country of its precious metals. On this, a question arises, whether the institution of Christ to christianize the world has anything in which it tends to impoverish a nation?

That Christianity is now in a flourishing condition, in the outer court, is certain. The hosts that unite with religious societies—the many splendid houses that are built for Christian worship, and the immense sums that are raised to endow theological seminaries and send missionaries over sea and land, all substantiate the fact. Indeed, what is called religion, is now the most fashionable thing that can be named, through every grade of the community, from the venerable president of the Bible society down to the lisping child at Sunday school.

But the inner court presents nothing so flattering. There is but little likeness between the religion of the present day and that which prevailed in the prime of Christianity. Murders, robberies, fraud, drunkenness, duellings, ambition for office, thirst for money and wealth, extravagance in praise, religious deception to collect money, etc., seem to keep pace with our population; so that a man, unbiassed by any religious system, would conclude that there was a loud call for the Hindoo to send their missionaries among us to reclaim us from these errors as there is for us to send our missionaries among them, to turn them from idolatry and immolation.

The time of outward prosperity and inward depression of re-

ligion, is favorable for the introduction of customs and laws, which lead on to persecution and blood-shedding: the buildings of these begin to appear among us. Why fine a Jew for opening his store on Sunday? Why stop travelers on the same day? Why have a law of Congress to stop the mail? on the day that one part of the community think should be kept holy, and another part as honestly believe that another day is appointed by God? And a third and a larger part believe that every day is alike? In this diversity of sentiment, must Congress, or any un-inspired legislature decide the question—explain for certain the laws of God, and punish all that disobey? If one individual has his own liberty guaranteed to him, why should he wish to have his neighbor deprived of the same? When two men meet in the road, what right has one more than the other to demand the whole part? None but tyrants desire it. For one man to make his own conscience the standard for another's conduct is cruel stupidity.

Some meeting-houses are built by legal taxation—some by a generous individual—but many are erected (like the one in which we are) by the combination of many. Each contributes according to his pleasure. And as the house is built on liberal principles, so, likewise (I am instructed to state) that it is to be occupied in a free manner. No person who shall choose to attend, either constantly or transiently, will be considered an intruder in seating himself at pleasure. None will be compelled to come—none will be refused accommodation. We congratulate the proprietors of this house, in completing it without the loss of life or limb. And surely your liberal views and helping hands will meet with praise of all lovers of Jesus and lovers of freedom—here you may be accommodated for life, and when you go the way of all the earth, your descendants may enjoy it as an inheritance. We hope your liberal exertions will ascend as a memorial to him, for whose praise and glory the house was built, and He will frequently send down His holy spirit on the people who assemble at this place. Why may we not pray for a heavenly blessing to-day? It would be presumption for us to pray for the Holy Ghost, like a mighty rushing wind, to



Childhood Home of Josh Billings, now known as
Hilcrest, P. E. Newcomb, Proprietor.

descend and fill this house, as it did in the temple on the day of Pentecost; yet surely it cannot be arrogant or improper for us to pray that the spirit of the Lord might descend in its ordinary course, and not only fill the saints with joy, but turn sinners from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto the living God. For nothing appears more gloomy and preposterous than to see a temple built for the worship of God, filled with a lifeless preacher and inattentive congregation. It is therefore, ardently desired that this congregation (whether they have a stated preacher, or only occasional supplies) may be visited by Him who walks amidst the golden candle sticks, and holds the stars in his right hand. Our hearts rise with pleasing anticipation that this house may be a place of the spreading nets, and that the fish may be as the fish of the great sea, exceeding many. That while the gospel, like living waters, shall flow from this pulpit, the seats may be filled with penitent sinners, and rejoicing saints. That multitudes may here say, "Come draw near ye that fear God, and I will declare what he has done for my soul." Such exercises would richly reward the proprietors of this house for their labor—fill the saints with joy, that would extend to the angels in heaven.

Young people, can you hear of this without emotion of the heart? Is there none of you that will huzza for Jesus to-day—none that will desert from Satan and fly to the Saviour, who loved sinners and gave his blood to save them?

Sinners, can you hate that Saviour?

Can you thrust him from your arms?

Once He died for your behaviour,

Now He calls you to His charms.

APPENDIX VI.

AN OLD FASHIONED TRAINING.

Fifty years ago the military enthusiasm in Lanesborough was very great. The war closed with Great Britain in 1815, with a loss to our banners. The military organizations were kept up by law, the country feeling the importance of ever being ready to meet the troops of Johnnie Bull. In our own commonwealth all able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 were required to be entered upon the military roll and were subject to military duty. There were two companies in Lanesborough, and there was a great strife between the two, to see which should excel in drill. Their annual gathering was the first of May. The companies were required to come together once a month for training, and for practicing all the evolutions on the programme for the season. Those who failed to be present without a good excuse of sick to be certified by Dr. Burbanks were fined \$4.00. Both companies were uniformed, and at that time there were plenty of smart young men in town so that the ranks of the companies were always full.

There was a line of demarcation through the town, on one side of which was the north village, and on the other the south village, each with its military company. Capt. R. A. Gibbs, who was a bold, energetic officer, commanded the south company. Under him the company was brought up to a high state of military discipline. The up-town company was commanded by Capt. Sherman Curtis. He also was a good officer and his company well disciplined. The companies often met together (with jealous eyes) to show their expert movements, and then the excitement ran high, not only with the officers and soldiers, but with the citizens generally, who came together from different parts of the town, men, women and children, all interested

deeply, for their respective companies. The people of that day all seem to have engaged in all the public doings with great enthusiasm, which gave inspiration to the officers and soldiers and encouragement to them to do their best. The greatest excitement was when the companies chose officers. By law in those days if a commissioned officer was "jumped," as it was called by a subordinate officer, or a soldier was chosen over a standing officer, he had a right to claim a discharge from all military duty. There was much of this done.

At one time there was great excitement. The company did not want to promote the regular officer, and they could not agree on a man in regular line. They voted and elected Rev. Noah Sheldon; he was notified, and said he would take a week's time (which the law allowed him) to think of it. They came together again, Mr. Sheldon not accepting, they promoted A. A. Powell from ensign to lieutenant. It was always expected that the officer promoted would make a speech. Mr. Powell was called for and came out in front of the company and said, "Gentlemen, Officers and Fellow soldiers: I thank you for electing me your Ensign to-day." "One peg higher," cried Dan Barker from the lower end of the Company. Seeing the mistake, Mr. Powell responded, "your lieutenant to-day."

"From among the scrubby beeches you've took a sapling out, And choose me for your leader to gad with you about."

Many were the good times at the military gatherings. When the companies trained, they expected the officers would give them a good treat, and the corporals were always sent for a pail of rum and a pail of water. It was passed around and drank with much smacking of lips. Then, having a new enthusiasm, they were ready for a new show. Captain advances in front: "Soldiers, every man to his place; subordinates, look well to your platoons; form line! heads erect, eyes right, eyes left, eyes front; shoulder arms; present arms; shoulder arms; right face; music ready; form sections; forward march; quick time; form platoons; change front to rear by the counter march of platoons; quick motion: come into order in a bee line; recover your former positions; march, form sections; quick step; atten-

tion the whole: halt: a section form in line, front face, present arms, shoulder arms, rest." Such were the drill tactics. The captain commands the music to remain stationary, while the company performs some fancy pieces,—Company right face, forward! and off they go "Whipping the snake" and performing many other original and fancy evolutions which the boys loved dearly. There were many men that were honored with military commissions: Capt. N. B. Williams, Capt. Seth Farnum, Capt. Curtis Tillotson, Capt. Wm. Goodenough, Capt. H. P. Rubble, all were active military men.

The greatest military event that ever happened in Lanesborough was a brigade training in the fall of 1826, when all the military companies in the county came together. Then there were several artillery companies and several companies of cavalry. It was a beautiful day. The brigade met on a rise of ground east of the village. The fences were removed to encompass a lot of some 50 acres, every company in the county was present, well manned and officered. Great was the enthusiasm. The artillerymen were ordered to fire a round of cannon to proclaim all was ready. The officers then appeared with great pomp and took their various positions. Then commenced the programme of various evolutions, and the whole vast body moved over the field. The Major General gave the commands which were echoed by his subalterns. It was a beautiful sight as the men moved in order with bands of music, with hats plumed with red, white and blue feathers, and the arms glistening in the rays of a bright sun. For an hour they move forward in the various evolutions. They were then broken into line, with the artillery in the center, and the order along the line was given "rest." Then orders were issued to the artillery, "prepare to fire a salute." On the right of the line was discovered Gov. Levi Lincoln, with his staff, who was present to review the troops. Then came the order, "Captains of artillery, ready, fire!" And their salute made the earth tremble. The Governor and his staff proceeded to the center, turning their horses fronting the line of soldiery, and removed their caps. Orders ran along the line, "Present Arms!" while the Governor and suite, with drawn

swords passed along. Then commenced the review; "Shoulder arms, right face, form platoons, forward march," and they marched around in front of the Governor and aids with great success and with great satisfaction to the commander of the troops of Massachusetts. It was a memorable day. Many that are now living tell of it, as one of the greatest events of their childhood and youth. The number present was large from all over the country, from every hill and valley. Every horse and vehicle was brought into requisition. Men, women, boys and girls were there with their best clothes on. The ladies were numerous and luminous; it was not only a brigade training, but it also was a great show time, a great opportunity for putting on airs. The peddlers were there, even from Gotham and the cities round about. What a display of peaches, melons, new cider and pies; but the greatest show was gingerbread. This was an article every man, woman, boy and girl calculated to buy, and if they had money the first thing was to buy a card. There were two sizes of cards, a cake of six creases and of twelve, and he that could buy one of twelve was a hero. It was real fun to pass around and see the groups of boys and girls, men and women, with the card of gingerbread, feasting with great relish, and they could pay two cents a glass for sweet cider, and have a meal fit for the Gods.

This was a day of the supremest happiness to great numbers, ladies, boys and girls and men, and it made Lanesboro a place of great notoriety.

APPENDIX VII.

Extracts from Newspapers Illustrative of Lanesboro.

1820. Thomas Durant, variety store, taking place of E. & J. Hall's store. Luther R. Lasell has a jewelry store in the end of the above.

1820. Johnson Hubbell's store is advertised in the form of a proclamation that "whereas I have just returned from New York and have brought with me a large supply of good things which are calculated to heal the wounds, supply the rational wants and revive the drooping spirits of mankind, therefore, let all resort to my castle there to receive balm for all their wounds and counsel and refreshment when needed. Administered gratis. Ipecac.

Physicians, since their business like mine is that of benevolence, shall be furnished at nearly original cost."

August 1, 1803. Advertisement of Abner Bagg to sell 60,000 brick at his brick yard a mile and a half south of the meeting house.

In 1819 the Fourth of July celebration occurred in a delightful arbor. Spacious tables properly and elegantly served. The propriety and decorum of the exercises spoke well for the refinement of the young gentlemen and ladies of the town.

1825. Fourth of July was ushered in by national salutes and ringing of bells. At noon a procession under the leadership of Jabez Hall and Stoddard Hubbell proceeded to the meeting house. Prayer was offered by Noah Sheldon. The Declaration of Independence was read by Franklin Sturgis. The oration was replete with patriotism, feeling and sound views. The singing under the lead of George Rockwell was highly satisfactory. A number of hoary headed Revolutionary soldiers were on the

platform. After the exercises the procession moved to Mr. Tower's and sat down to an elegant repast, after which toasts were drunk to the accompaniment of the firing of cannon and tremendous cheering. The toasts were responded to by George N. Briggs and Messrs. Sheldon, Curtis, Henry Shaw, William H. Tyler, William C. Plunkett, Sideny Hubbell, Franklin Sturgis, Josiah Rockwell, Lyman Hall, Bushrod Buck, George Rockwell and Justus Tower.

1851 occurred a notable Fourth of July celebration in one of the groves for which Lanesboro is celebrated. The Lanesboro Glee Club sang in notes that broke on the ear as the morning song of an uncaged bird. Daniel Day read the Declaration of Independence. William Palmer was toastmaster. The address was by William T. Filley. Remarks were made by Russell Gibbs and George Rockwell, who spoke on the fact that the Yankee nation could do anything except stay away from picnics. Asel Buck, who spoke on the growing size of Pittsfield and the smallness of Lanesboro as not being significant because a small fish did not become a leviathan by swimming into deeper waters and the same body of water separating the two towns could not properly be called Lanesboro Pond at one end and Pittsfield Lake at the other.

1806. A Fourth of July procession of three hundred formed at Mr. S. Bacon's with a company of artillery and band of music. An oration was delivered by Rev. Daniel Collins, after which the people repaired to a bower. A number of toasts were read of which this is a sample: "The political priests and lawyers, may they no longer play the old game of the one hold and the other skin the people." "The navy, may it not be the piratical shark of the ocean."

On January 8, 1842, a great Jackson celebration was held by democrats, who differ from their fellow citizens in not thinking it unbecoming in a moral and religious people to rejoice at the success of our armies. At the inn of H. W. Brown supper was held. The oration was delivered by David L. Seymour at the Baptist church. After a sermon by Elder Leland at the sumptuous feast presided over by Asahel Buck several toasts were re-

sponded to of which these are samples: "The hard cider orations, like small necked bottles, the less they have in them the more noise they make in turning out." "The city of Troy, may we see more of her sons and they cause us to see more of the beauties of democracy." "The extra Session of 1841, brought up to relieve the wants of the people, it relieved the government of about three million dollars."

In 1829 a Fourth of July celebration was held at the Baptist church. A sermon was preached by the Rev. John Leland. The Declaration of Independence was read by Marshall L. Wilcox with energy and distinctness. The oration was delivered by I.W. Hall on the distinction between the partisan and patriot. A collection was taken for the Colonization Society. Then, as the rain was pouring, the people repaired to the inn of Justus Tower. Sheldon Curtiss presided at the table and toasts were responded to by Henry Meade, Russell Gibbs, Lyman Hall, Asel Buck and Justus Tower, of which this is a sample: "The tipler, when he tips down his whisky and punch may he remember he whisks money out of his pocket and punches the breath out of his body."

It is curious on the next page of the newspaper which records the above to read an account of a Fourth of July celebration in Kentucky, held in special honor of Henry Clay, at which one hundred and seventy-three gallons of whisky and fifty-five gallons of brandy were drank. This, as the editor sagely remarks, was keeping the spirits up by pouring the spirits down. In giving an account of the Lanesboro celebration the compositor was guilty of the unfortunate error of describing Gov. Briggs as the apostle of intemperance when he intended to say an apostle of temperance.

Sept. 29, 1825. Lanesboro Brick Yard turned out 16,068 bricks in one day, Alphens Jeffords preparing the clay, Benjamin Gunn loading the table and L. Shepardson moulding the bricks and Anson Smith carrying them away. And the Pittsfield Works under Morton & Francis were challenged to beat them in a test by a few of the Lanesboro boys. On a subsequent day 20,756 bricks were made for the Pontoosuc Mills then being erect-

ed. In the new issue of January 22, 1824, appears an advertisement of a new blacksmith shop conducted by Jedediah Williams and J. L. Dickinson.

On Aug. 20, 1788, occurred the worst wind storm ever known which felled all the trees on hundreds of groves. Vegetables were torn up by the roots and the roofs of houses thrown in all directions. The issue of Aug. 6, 1788, contains the advertisement of Abner Wolcott, the post rider between Pittsfield and Williamstown, who states that he will take rags in payment for the newspapers which he delivers and rags can be left at the store of his brother, Moses Wolcott, in Lanesboro. Also an advertisement stating that at the store of Miles Powell goods will be sold and exchanged for clean rags, and ashes will be received at the rate of 85 cents a bushel. Also mention is made of the store of Jonathan Woodard. In the issue of July 31, 1788, it is stated that two children in Lanesboro, aged eleven and five, went into the field and found a bottle of rum left by a hay maker and drank it and that in consequence the younger was dying and the elder would only with great difficulty recover. An advertisement of a store of A. B. Torrey occurs in this issue. Also an account of the presentation to the Rev. Gideon Bostwick of forty-three runs of spun linen yarn.

In 1789 was held a review by Maj. Gear of the state militia of the Lanesboro troops under Capt. Danforth and Capt. Torrey, during which review a boy was nearly killed by a pistol shot. An advertisement occurs in the same issue of the store of Samuel Bacon a few rods south of the meeting house, who will receive ashes, rags, beeswax and old pewter in exchange for goods.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

The first burying ground was located in Lot No. 21, bounded by the highway on the north, and Lot 36 on the east. It extended north and south ten rods and east and west four rods, for this purpose one quarter of an acre being sold by Asa Barnes for 40 shillings.

Joseph Faraham was appointed to sweep the meeting house for nine shillings a year.

The first town meeting was held July 15, 1765, Samuel Todd, Moses Hale and Francis Guiteau being chosen selectmen and assessors, Samuel Warren being chosen treasurer.

The earliest schools were in 1771, one being near the meeting house, one near Andrew Squeir's house, one between Jabez Hall's and Ambrose Hall's, one in the northeast corner of Deacon Root's lot, one in the Leek Meadows. James Loomis was next elected to sweep the meeting house, his compensation being the right to use the burying ground for grazing purposes during the next summer.

The prescribed form of certificate for those not paying the ministers rates was as follows: "To the assessors of Lanesboro: This may certify that A and B are members of our congregation and profess to believe the Anti-Pedo Baptist sentiments to be right and so far as we know are honest in their profession, and that they do frequently and usually attend the worship of God with us on the Lord's day. Signed by the Elder and three principal members.

In 1775 a committee was appointed to take all suitable measures to prevent Sabbath breaking by townspeople or travellers and desired that if necessary messages be sent to neighboring towns for assistance to prevent travelling and other disorders on said day, the committee to have power to determine suitable punishment for such offenders. It was voted at the same meeting to allow minute men sixty pounds and to purchase one hundred and fifty pounds of powder, six hundred pounds of lead, fifty guns and a thousand flint locks. A vote was taken as to whether the town should express satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the services of Rev. Mr. Collins. It was voted that forty-three were satisfied and seventeen dissatisfied.

September 24, 1776, it was voted to agree with the house of representatives about establishing a constitutional government for Massachusetts. Dr. Guiteau was appointed to inoculate for small pox and it was voted that if any one else presumed to inoculate he should forfeit fifty pounds. Jonathan Smith and

Asa Barnes were elected as the first representatives to Boston. It was voted to take into consideration the pernicious practice of divers persons who purchase rum, spirits and salt and sundry other articles and sell to the inhabitants at an extravagant price as having a manifest tendency to spoil our paper currency and bring inestimable ruin upon the country. It was also voted to prohibit any person from so doing, or from bringing any articles of European manufacture from abroad. It was voted to refuse to submit to the laws enacted by the pretended legislature until a new constitution had been formally adopted by a majority of sixty to three, and it was also voted eighty-five to nothing that all those who held the office of justice of the peace under the pretended government should resign.

In 1778 a protest was made in town meeting against new towns having the same quota of taxation as old towns, as the new ones were chiefly settled by poor people living in log houses. John Welsh was arrested at this time as an enemy to the country at the time of the battle of Bennington, and Jonathan Hinmar was licensed to keep a public house. George Sherman was directed to support his wife Phoebe Sherman in all necessaries of life until he should be legally discharged from matrimony. The delegates to the convention for forming a constitution for Massachusetts were Jonathan Smith, Asa Barnes and James Harris.

APPENDIX VIII.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in Early History of the Town.

Daniel Arnold and Watey his wife. Daniel Arnold himself b. in Smithfield, R. I., Dec. 10, 1770. Watey Taft b. in Uxbridge, Mass., July 30, 1772. They were married July 1, 1791. Children, Sarah, b. Oct. 29, 1792; Elizabeth, Sept. 10, 1794; Mary, March 4, 1797; Welcome, Aug. 8, 1799; Daniel S., March 29, 1802; William A., April 3, 1805; Amy Adelina, Nov. 9, 1807.

Mrs. Watey Arnold died Dec. 18, 1810. Mr. Arnold married Mrs. Mary Barker Sept. 11, 1811. Their children were: Hannah M., b. Aug. 17, 1812; Watey, Nov. 9, 1813; Armenia, April 2, 1815; Amy A., Nov. 15, 1816.

Children of Bethuel and Hannah Baker. Hannah, b. July 11, 1760; Jacob, June 23, 1762; Samuel, Sept. 23, 1764; Bethuel, Sept. 22, 1766; Abigail, Nov. 24, 1768; Jerusha, May 20, 1770; Susanna, June 17, 1772; Hannah, Dec. 9, 1773; Susanna H., March 31, 1775; Eseek, April 24, 1779; Abi, May 19, 1781.

Children of Bethuel, Jr., and Elizabeth Baker. Evolin H., b. March 3, 1804; Susanna, Aug. 31, 1806; William G., April 24, 1808.

Children of Eseek and Lodenia Baker. Jerome, b. April 9, 1812; Louisa, June 23, 1814; Milton S., April 26, 1816.

Children of Samuel and Anna Bacon. Samuel, Jr., b. Feb. 10, 1788; Anna, March 8, 1790; Sally, April 10, 1792; Harriot, May 22, 1794; Betsy, April 5, 1796; Ebenezer M., Jan. 1, 1799; Laura, Jan. 11, 1802; Francis, Nov. 3, 1807; Louisa, Aug. 16, 1810.

Children of Jacob and Ruth Bacon. Jerusha, b. March 2, 1768; Stephen, March 12, 1770; Joel, Jan. 25, 1772; Esther,

Dec. 6, 1774; Elixly, May 5, 178—; Lory, May 17, 1790. The two last were children of Mr. Bacon's 2d wife Lois.

Children of Nathanael and Anna Bacon. Mary, b. Nov. 3, 1757; Sarah, Feb. 26, 1760; Huldah, Oct. 9, 1761; Olive, Oct. 17, 1763; David, Nov. 23, 1766; Samuel, Feb. 5, 1769; Amy, Oct. 23, 1770.

Children of Joseph Bagg. Silas, Betty, Roxana, Abner, Clarence, James, Eunice.

Child of Silas and Abigail Bagg. Anna, b. July 24, 1791.

Child of Nicolas and Hannah Allen. Hannah, b. Sept. 29, 1791.

Children of James and Abigail Bagg. Eunice L., b. July 18, 1813; James L., Sept. 27, 1815.

Children of David and Naoma Babbitt. Semy, b. Oct. 5, 1788; William, Oct. 26, 1791; Hannah, Aug. 22, 1793; Eunice, Nov. 27, 1795; Steven, June 8, 1798; Electa, Oct. 17, 1802.

Children of Joseph, Jr., and Sibel Barnes. Joseph, Jan. 31, 1779; Aaron, March 16, 1781; David, Nov. 6, 1783; Pitkin, July 4, 1786; Naaman, Nov. 12, 1788; Hider R., Oct. 13, 1791.

Children of Aaron and Lucinda Barnes. Lucinda, b. Dec. 25, 1804; Hider, Feb. 16, 1807.

Children of Ezra and Betty Barker. Daniel, b. Aug. 9, 1789; Polly, Aug. 23, 1791.

Children of James and Rhoda Barker. Anna, b. Nov. 13, 1774; Russell, Oct. 3, 1776; Joseph, July 1, 1778; Mason, July 1, 1780; Rhoda, July 8, 1782; Barbara, Jan. 23, 1784; Ruth, Jan. 23, 1786.

Children of David and Eunice Babbitt. Marinda, b. Jan. 17, 1802; Laura M., July 7, 1808; Henry C., Nov. 20, 1810; Sally A., Jan. 9, 1813; Lucy C., March 5, 1815; Eunice J., Feb. 27, 1817. The 2d of these was born in New Marlborough, the 5th and 7th in Cheshire.

Children of Daniel E. and Sally Barker. Geo. W. b. March 22, 1813; Caroline, June 9, 1814; Sarah Ann, Jan. 9, 1816; Harriot, Dec. 18, 1817; Enoch, Oct. 17, 1820.

Children of Gorsham and Mary Beach. Jesse, b. Dec. 16, 1779; Ebenezer, Aug. 8, 1773.

Child of John and Mary Beach. Stephen T., b. June 9, 1773.

Children of Nathan and Sarah Beers. Rebecca, b. (in Stamford, Conn.) April 7, 1807; Samuel, (in Lanesboro) March 17, 1809; Sturges P., June 10, 1810; Sarah Ann, May 9, 1812; Thomas H., Dec. 28, 1813; Harriet M., March 28, 1816; Harriet M., June 11, 1817.

Children of William and Lois Bradley. Ephraim, b. Oct. 18, 1752; Uri, Oct. 1, 1755; Ashael, Jan. 3, 1758; Jude, Dec. 2, 1760; Zachariah, July 8, 1763; Lois, May 23, 1765; Joel, July 14, 1770; Anna, Sept. 14, 1775.

Children of Uri and Sally Bradley. Tyler, b. June 28, 1779; William, Oct. 31, 1785; Rufus, Feb. 18, 1788.

Children of Asabel and Huldah Bradley. Amy, b. March 30, 1783; Eli, April 10, 1787; Lyman, Nov. 23, 1789; Dan., May 8, 1792; Huldah, Aug. 27, 1796; Marie, March 5, 1800. The last was child of Mr. Bradley's 2nd wife, Mary.

Child of Joel and Lucy Bradley. Hannah, b. Nov. 19, 1791.

Children of William, Jr., and Hannah Bradley. Sarah, b. Feb. 15, 1809; Eunice, Dec. 15, 1810; William, Feb. 15, 1813; Laura Louisa, June 26, 1816.

Child of Rufus and Caroline Bradley. Chas. H. b. Jan. 8, 1815.

Children of Samuel and Polly Bond. Jonas, b. Jan. 23, 1816; T——, Sept. 3, 1811.

Child of Eli and Abi Brownson. Anna, b. Oct. 31, 1769.

Children of Eliphalet and Rhoda Bingham. Polly, b. 1795; Orea, 1797; Channy, 1799; Chara, 1800; Thomas, 1803; Porter R., 1804; Sophrona, 1806.

Children of George and Eleanor Brodie. Mary, b. Nov. 15, 1803; Hannah, July 19, 1805; Eliza, Aug. 16, 1807; James, July 12, 1809; Franklin, Feb. 23, 1812; Joseph, Jan. 15, 1815; Joseph, Oct. 7, 1816.

Children of Nathan and Catherine Brundige. Elizabeth, b. March 19, 1769; Ira, Jan. 16, 1772; Mary, May 2, 1774; Nathan, March 24, 1778; Olive, March 22, 1781.

Children of Jonathan and Hannah Brooks. Olive, b. March 18, 1773; Sheldon, Sept. 18, 1774; Calvin, March 19, 1778; Esther, Aug. 30, 1779; Chester, Dec. 1, 1784.

Children of Asahel and Abigail Buck. Sally, b. Oct. 28, 1782; David, July 27, 1785; Jonathan, Oct. 24, 1787; Erastus, Aug. 28, 1789; Louisa, Sept. 16, 1791; —, March 15, 1793; Ebenezer, Oct. 6, 1795; Asahel, Aug. 11, 1802.

Children of Silas and Adah Butler. Silas, b. Sept. 11, 1797; Silas, Aug. 14, 1798; Mariah, Nov. 17, 1799; Eloisa, April 22, 1800; Eliza, April 18, 1802; Norman, Sept. 18, 1804; Charles, Dec. 22, 1805; Adah Ann, Dec. 22, 1807; Abial P., May 22, 1810; Silesia C., Sept. 14, 1812; Henry A., Jan. 3, 1814; Jane S., Sept. 9, 1816; George S., July 24, 1819.

Child of Amos and Laura Burbank. Laura Maria, b. Aug. 7, 1807.

Children of Mark and Sally Boteome. Seth, b. Oct. 4, 1795; Chester, June 10, 1797; Samuel, March 16, 1799; James T., Sept. 2, 1801; Winslow, July 11, 1804; Elizabeth D., June 7, 1806; Jefferson W., Feb. 18, 1809; Electa, March 27, 1811; Madison, March 15, 1812; John, June 19, 1815. The 1st and 4th of these were born in Douglass, the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th at Heath, the others in Lanesboro.

Children of Amos and Sally Burlingame. Eliza, b. May 10, 1810; Leland, April 29, 1814.

Children of Sheldon and Sally Brooks. Lester, b. Nov. 5, 1802; Sophia, Nov. 6, 1804; Caroline, Sept. 19, 1808.

Children of Aaron and Sally Bagg. Harriot, b. Oct. 6, 1814; Henry, May 13, 1816.

Children of James, Jr., and Susanna Barker. Nathaniel Luther, b. June 10, 1799; Calvin H., Jan. 15, 1801; Laura G., Sept. 19, 1802; E. Alden, Sept. 23, 1804; Chloe W., Sept. 3, 1806; Maria G., May 8, 1810; Barbara Ann, Oct. 9, 1811; Oussa W., July 28, 1814; Mason Taylor, May 11, 1817; Clarissa M., 25, 1822. The 1st, 6th and 7th of these were born in Cheshire, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th in Deerfield, N. H.

Children of Peter B. and Phoebe Curtis. Mary, b. Oct. 2, 1777; Peter, Sept. 27, 1779; Electa, April 22, 1781; Eunice,

Oct. 10, 1782; Burr, May 19, 1784; Almond, April 22, 1786; Rosco, Dec. 8, 1787; David, June 21, 1789; Henry, April 1, 1791; Sally, Nov. 25, 1791; Abel Sherman, July 3, 1794; Lucy, Dec. 1, 1796; Sherman, April 13, 1799.

Children of Burr and Lucy Curtis. Mary, b. Dec. 19, 1808; Henry, Dec. 18, 1813; Harriot, Dec. 18, 1813.

Children of Almond and Lucy Curtis. Fanny M., b. Sept. 14, 1807; Hannah E., Feb. 19, 1810; Martha A., Dec. 14, 1821.

Children of David and Rachel Curtis. Sophronia, b. Feb. 21, 1811; Clarissa J., July 5, 1812; Hannah M., Feb. 14, 1814; —, Feb. 21, 1817.

Children of Azor and Margery Curtis. Uri, b. July 29, 1767; Ephraim, July 14, 1770; Silas, Oct. 9, 1722.

Children of Charles and Rhoda Cowan. Charles, b. July 28, 1808; Nathaniel, Sept. 19, 1809; Philander, Feb. 14, 1811; Henry, Aug. 23, 1812; Sally Ann, Feb. 13, 1814; Louisa, Jan. 2, 1816.

Children of Levi and Ellen Clark. Levi, b. Aug. 22, 1781; Eunice, Dec. 21, 1782; Moses, July 31, 1784; Dexter, March 20, 1786; Salome, Feb. 24, 1788; Linus, May 8, 1790; Mary L., June 4, 1792; Rhoda N., March 20, 1795; Zenas L., Sept. 14, 1797.

Children of Hezekiah and Lucy Clark. Henry, b. April 21, 1787; Henry, Jan. 25, 1789; Harriot, April 14, 1791; Charles, April 12, 1793; Lucy, April 23, 1795; Lucy, Oct. 27, 1796; John II., July 28, 1798; William, April 3, 1800; Moses, Nov. 28, 1803.

Child of Elijah and Mary Crosby. Ladimnia, b. Dec. 14, 1771.

Children of Andrew and Lydia Clark. Almond, b. Nov. 7, 1799; Parnelia, Oct. 22, 1801; John, June 17, 1803; Hannah, May 22, 1809.

Children of George and Elizabeth Covil. Mercy, b. Oct. 7, 1797; Hiram, Nov. 8, 1800; Hiram, May 22, 1803; Stephen, Feb. 12, 1805; Eliza, Nov. 18, 1806.

Children of Andrew and ——— Cornish. Ephraim B., b. Aug. 13, 1807; Jared B., June 29, 1810; Andrew H., June 25, 1812; John H., March 6, 1815; Hannah A., May 1, 1817.

Child of Lyman and Mary Casey. Anna M., b. May 4, 1816.

Child of William and Lucy Cole. William E., b. Aug 3, 1818.

Children of Edward and Martha Casey. Lois, b. April 11, 1785; Ebenezer, June 7, 1787; Anna, Oct. 17, 1790; Lyman, Feb. 7, 1793; Laura, July 20, 1795; Israel, April 11, 1798; Samuel, July 7, 1803.

Children of Sheldon C. and Hannah Curtis. Lucy Maria, b. Aug. 11, 1813; Sally Louisa, Feb. 15, 1815.

Child of Samuel and Elizabeth Dean. Rhoda, b. Feb. 2, 1771.

Children of Thomas and ——— Day. Thomas L., b. Aug. 20, 1799; Betsey, Oct. 21, 1800; David, Feb. 27, 1802; Mary, June 7, 1803; Mary S., March 12, 1805; William, March 28, 1809; Daniel, Sept. 18, 1815.

Children of Benjamin and Sally Drake. Sarah H., b. April 7, 1782; Nelson W., ———, 1790; Thomas G., June 30, 1794; Jonathan L., June 30, 1794. The last three were children of Mr. Drake's 2nd wife, Patience.

Children of Samuel and Zurwich Durwin, Samuel, b. Aug. 3, 1770; Urania, Dec. 3, 1773.

Children of Russell and ——— Durwin. Elisha, b. Oct. 22, 1784; Oliver, April 16, 1786; Russell, Dec. 30, 1787; Jeba, Jan. 21, 1790; Asa, Jan. 20, 1792; Phebe, Sept. 2, 1793; Calvin, Aug. 28, 1795; Deme, May 25, 1798; Betsy Dec. 30, 1799.

Child of Ebenezer and Anna Durwin. Anna, b. Oct. 7, 1776.

Children of Thomas and Sibyl Durant. Charles R., b. April 23, 1821; William F., April 11, 1823.

Children of Amos and Mary Dodge. Anson F., b. Nov. 9, 1801; Electa M., Oct. 18, 1804; Miletus A., Sept. 16, 1807; Solomon, July 29, 1810; Eliza M., March 10, 1812; Alphonzo S., Jan. 25, 1814; Chas. H., May 2, 1816; James R., August 29, 1818; Louisa M., Feb. 2, 1821.

The 1st three of above b. in Peru, the 4th, 5th, 6th in Windsor.

Children of Gilbert and Rebecca Evarts. Gilbert, b. March 28, 1770; Asenath, Aug. 8, 1767; Henry, Nov. 3, 1768; Reuben, April 1, 1771; Esther, Dec. 31, 1773.

Children of John and Anna Evarts. David, b. Oct. 10, 1772; Jonathan, Oct. 10, 1772.

Children of Luther and Deborah Evarts. Caroline, b. May 18, 1773; Louisa, Feb. 22, 1779.

Children of David and Elizabeth Ensign. Asa, b. Aug. 15, 1766; Eli, Aug. 15, 1766.

Child of Obed and Prudence Edson. Obed, b. Aug. 16, 1772.

Children of Leonard and Anna Evans. Simeon, b. March 4, 1806; Ebenezer, April 15, 1808; Alexander, Nov. 16, 1809; Abigail, Nov. 20, 1811; Leonard, Aug. 13, 1813; John, April 4, 1814; —, April 19, 1818.

Children of Joseph and — Foot. Sally, b. March 19, 1800; Alfred, April 29, 1802; Eunice, Sept. 26, 1804; Eliza, Oct. 26, 1805; Huldah M., Jan. 22, 1809; Jerusha C., Aug. 15, 1812; Jane A., Dec. 11, 1814.

Children of Thaddeus and Mindal Frisby. Jerusha, b. June 1, 1784; Laura, Aug., 1789; Albert Thaddeus M., Sept. 1791; Thaddeus G., July, 1793.

Children of John and Eunice Fisher. George, b. Feb. 18, 1781; Huldah, Oct. 21, 1786; Henry, Dec. 27, 1788.

Children of Joseph and Anna Farnum. Elisabeth, b. May 15, 1763; Levina, April 15, 1765; John, Oct. 27, 1767; Hannah, Dec. 30, 1770.

Children of Benjamin and Hannah Farnum. Polly, b. May 14, 1771; Lucy, June 18, 1773; Hannah, May 3, 1782; Benjamin Oct. 29, 1784.

The two last were children of a second wife.

Children of John and Electa Farnum. Lydia, b. April 11, 1794; Orrin J., March 12, 1797; Electa M., Dec. 23, 1802.

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth Farnum. Seth, b. May 4, 1803; Harry, May 28, 1805; John, May 1, 1807; Eliza Ann, Sept. 18, 1809; Hannah M., April 22, 1811; Lucy J., Feb. 18, 1814; Lavina, Jan. 24, 1816; Lydia, March 29, 1818.

Joseph Farnum himself was b. May 15, 1779 and his wife on May 1, 1780.

Children of Jonathan and Thankful Fulford. Jonathan, b. March 6, 1771; Titus, Oct. 11, 1772.

Children of Jabez and Hannah Fuller. Sally, b. Dec. 20, 1799; Julia, March 20, 1802; Jabez T., July 12, 1804; Anna, Aug. 18, 1806; Hannah, Feb. 15, 1809; Fanny E, April 21, 1812; William A., April 29, 1815; Xapolonia D., May 11, 1818.

Children of Noah and Lois Fuller. Eliza, b Feb. 6, 1809; Lucy A, June 27, 1811; Thomas R, April 6, 1813; Laura A, Aug. 27, 1816; Adah Malinda, June 3, 1819; Huldah M., March 11, 1821; Ruth, March 29, 1823; Charlotte, April 4, 1825; Charles Hiram, June 26, 1829; David P., Oct 25, 1831.

Children of Mathew and Phebe Fish. Abigail, b. March 15, 1790; Hannah, March 29, 1794; Phebe, Nov. 5, 1796; Betsy Amanda, Nov 14, 1798; Melinda March 31, 1801; Urino, March 3, 1803; Paulina, Oct. 11, 1805; Henry M., March 1, 1812.

Mathew Fish himself was b. Nov. 3, 1765 and his wife Sept. 15, 1772.

Children of Francis and Anna Guitteau. Francis, b. Nov. 13, 1765; Anne, Sept. 10, 1767; Calvin, Oct. 30, 1769; Sarah, Dec. 12, 1771.

Children of Elnathan and Huldah Gregory. Thaley, b. Nov. 17, 1776; Rebecca, Sept. 27, 1778; Ira, Oct. 31, 1780; Alfred, Sept. 21, 1782; Rachael, Nov. 4, 1784; Samuel, Aug. 8, 1787; Huldah, Feb. 14, 1791; Milton, Dec. 3, 1793; Elnathan, July 3, 1798.

Child of Nathaniel and Sarah Gott. Martha, b. March 26, 1788.

Children of Nathan and Polly Green. Harriet, b. Dec. 25, 1795; Anna, May 17, 1797; Rufus, May 12, 1799; Sally, Dec. 11, 1800; Amanda, Jan. 31, 1802; Squier John, March 5, 1804; Laura, Nov. 1, 1807.

Children of James and Olive Green. Lucy M., b. Feb. 8, 1799; Amy, May 21, 1801; Betsy M., May 20, 1803; Amy 2d, Dec. 1, 1806; Fanny, May 3, 1813.
1774.

Children of Reuben and Lucy Garlick. Emlin, b. Aug. 1770; Daniel Latham, Nov. 1772; Daniel, Jan. 1766; Mary, Feb., 1768; Reuben, Feb., 1778; Richard, Jan., 1780.

Children of Eli and Huldah Garlick. Calvin, b. Feb. 13, 1804; Milo, April 12, 1805; Russell, Feb. 28, 1807; Latham, Sept. 17, 1809; Laura, March 12, 1812; Minerva, March 12, 1815; —, March 4, 1818.

Children of John W. and Esther Greenfield. Elondo, b. Oct. 25, 1810; Angeline, Aug. 26, 1812; Margarett, Feb. 25, 1815.

Children of Samuel O. and Amanda Gregory. Harvey, b. March 29, 1809; Adelia, July 23, 1810; Rhoda Ann, Oct. 14, 1811; Amanda Malvina, Aug. 23, 1813; Catherine Jannet, Feb. 23, 1815; Clarissa, Oct. 23, 1817.

The 3rd, and 4th of above were b. at Schroon.

Children of Stephen and Anna Goodrich. Triphena, b. Aug. 16, 1803; Harriot, Dec. 15., 1815. Stephen himself was b. Apr. 5, 1788.

Children of Ezra and Triphena Hall. Reuben, b. Nov. 9, 1788; Fanny, March 4, 1791; Harriot, July 1, 1794; Ezra, Jr., Nov. 19, 1797. Ezra, Sr., was b. Dec. 5, 1766, and his wife Dec. 10, 1768.

Children of Lyman and Lydia Hall. Jabez, b. Aug. 1, 1783; John, June 7, 1785; Silas, Oct. 25, 1787; Hannah, July 28, 1789; Tirza, July 1, 1791; Lyman, Jr., June 15, 1793.

Child of Lyman, Jr., and Thirza Hall. Hannah Wilson, b. Aug. 10, 1815.

Child of Jabez and —Hall. Calvin, b. Aug. 20, 1779.

Child of Ambroze and Mehitable Hall. Ambroze, b. Aug. 29,

Child of Levi and Ruth Hurd. John P., b. June 11, 1798.

Children of Reuben and Sally Hall. Sarah F., b. Jan. 13, 1814; Reuben A. Jan. 26, 1815.

Children of Abira and Huldah Hill. Susanna, b. Oct. 2, 1753; Solomon, April 23, 1755; Rebecca, July 1, 1756; Phineas, March 22, 1758; David, June 24, 1759; Lois, Jan. 14, 1761; Calvin, Sept. 14, 1762; Charity, Dec. 6, 1765; Isaac, Dec. 5, 1767; Edward, Aug. 23, 1769.

Children of William and Hannah Harrison. Caroline, b.

Nov. 12, 1804; Rhoda J., Nov. 16, 1807; William, Dec. 4, 1809; Tirza A., Dec. 18, 1815.

Children of Thomas and Triphena Hungerford. Jeremiah, b. Feb. 25, 1807; Reuben, Nov. 15, 1809; Sally P., Aug. 11, 1811; Laban, May 19, 1813; Serene, June 4, 1815.

Children of Thaddeus and Tamar Hoppin. Nathan S., b. Oct. 21, 1814; Caroline M., Feb. 16, 1816.

Children of Samuel and Hannah Humphreyville. Adah, b. May 20, 1787; David, May 17, 1789; Sophia, Aug. 10, 1792; Sukey, May 7, 1795; Ambrose II., Dec. 23, 1796; Reuben M., April 6, 1799 (?); Lucy, Nov. 22, 1801; Samuel M., Feb. 7, 1804; 1801; Horace L., Feb. 5, 1807; Harriot, Sept. 7, 1810.

The first three of above were b. in New Haven; Horace in Stephentown, N. Y.

Children of Calvin and Lucy Hubbell. Erastus, b. Nov. 29, 1782; Laura, June 25, 1786; Calvin, Jr., Jan. 2, 1790; Stoddard, May 14, 1794; Caroline, April 8, 1796.

Children of Hikok and Anna Hubbell. Johnson, b. Oct. 19, 1785; Lucas, Oct. 3, 1787; Deodatus, Oct. 30, 1789; Anna, July 8, 1791; Samuel, Nov. 8, 1793; Jedediah, Oct. 17, 1798; Laura, Oct. 30, 1800; Elizabeth, Feb. 23, 1803.

Child of Matthew and Abiah Hubbell. Silas, b. —; d. Dec. 22, 1771.

Children of Deodats and Celia Hubbell. Ann Eliza, b. Oct. 14, 1820; Rosamond M., Oct. 8, 1822; Celia M., Aug. 7, 1824.

The first of these was b. in Hamburg, N. Y.

Children of Jedediah and Elizabeth Hubbell. Lewis, b. Jan. 14, 1749; Bettee, June 14, 1751; Bettee, May 10, 1753; David, Feb. 12, 1755; Abigail, Sept. 3, 1757; Hiekok, Oct. 6, 1760; Ar-mee, Oct. 6, 1762; Freelove, Nov. 4, 1764; Benjamin H., Feb. 1767; Mary, June 11, 1769. Jedediah himself was b. in 1720.

Children of Wolcott and Mary Hubbell. Silas, b. May 14, 1776; Wolcott, Feb. 25, 1778; Sarah, May 9, 1780; Eunice, Aug. 9, 1782; Mary, Nov. 24, 1786; Julius, March 17, 1788; Betsey, June 27, 1791; Nancy, Oct. 29, 1793; Loring, April 1, 1796; Sidney, Nov. 22, 1799.

Children of Erastus and Rachel Hubbel. Jonathan S., b.

Dec. 5, 1804; Solomon W., May 8, 1806; Caroline L., Oct. 22, 1810; Laura L., Feb. 9, 1813.

Erastus himself was b. Nov. 29, 1782 and his wife Feb. 6, 1784.

Children of David and Elizabeth Hubbell. Oliver, b. in Lanesboro Oct. 1, 1782; Hannah b. in Manchester Feb. 9, 1785; Charles b. in Charlotte May 28, 1787; Laura b. in Charlotte Jan. 12, 1791; Harriot b. in Lanesboro July 20, 1793; Julius C., April 25, 1795; Solomon, Dec. 1797.

David and Elizabeth Wilkins were married May 30, 1781.

Children of Francis and Ruth Jourdan. Ruth, b. June 24, 1771; Elizabeth, May 7, 1773; Hannah, April 17, 1775; Phileno, Feb. 22, 1777; Abi, Feb. 18, 1780; Francis, March 4, 1782; Asahel, April 20, 1784; Powel J., July 27, 1786; Alfred, Dec. 27, 1788; Alfred, July 25, 1790.

Children of Joseph and Abigail Jarvis, (Dr. Joseph himself being b. May 11, 1753, and being married Jan. 12, 1783).

Tully Church b. Oct. 2, 1783; Horace, March 8, 1785; Electa, Oct. 7, 1787; Electa, Feb. 2, 1788; Orin, Sept. 13, 1790; Alva, Dec. 22, 1791; Harriot, Sept. 23, 1793; Haller, May 30, 1794; Adolphus, April 18, 1795; Panthia, Jan. 2, 1797; Gustavius, Dec. 30, 1799; Sophia, Aug. 4, 1801; Sophronia, Aug. 4, 1801; Gustavus, April 13, 1804.

Children of David and Esther Jewett. Laura, b. March 6, 1786; Oliver, Jan. 20, 1788; Patty, Nov. 3, 1791; Olive, May 16, 1793; Sarah Ann, Dec. 19, 1801.

Children of Matthew and Sibil Johnson. Mehitable, b. March 23, 1769; Joel, Feb. 16, 1771; Esther, July 4, 1773.

Children of ——— and ——— Jones. Nathanael, b. March 10, 1779; Hannah, July 30, 1786; Milo, Sept. 11, 1810.

Children of Amos and Phebe Jones. Jeremy, b. May 14, 1795; William, Feb. 11, 1797; Amos, Jan. 28, 1799; Parker, Jan. 22, 1801; Abigail, June 3, 1805; Asa, March 1, 1805; Enos, July 16, 1807; Albert, Feb. 18, 1810; Sarah Ann, Sept. 9, 1812.

The first six of these b. in Hancock. Amos himself was b. Jan. 6, 1773, and his wife May 19, 1772.

Children of Joseph and Martha Keeler. Joseph, b. March

12, 1763; Martha, Oct. 31, 1764; Eli, Aug. 22, 1766; Maslen II., Jan. 19, 1769.

Children of Noah and —Kent. (They were married Oct. 10, 1763). Asa, b. Oct. 10, 1765; Eli, April 23, 1767; Noah, April 8, 1769; Warren, May 14, 1771; Anna, July 5, 1773; Lois, Oct. 8, 1775; Carrel, Oct. 17, 1777; Mary, Dec. 11, 1779; David, July 4, 1782; Elijah, Oct. 26, 1784; Joseph, April 24, 1787.

Children of Benjamin and Sally Kingman. Maria, b. May 23, 1803; Anna, Sept. 7, 1805; Luther, Sept. 25, 1807.

Children of Amos and Abigail Lamphier. Chester K., b. May 19, 1807; Elizabeth, June 29, 1810.

Children of William and Celinda (Brown) Linn. William Dexter B., b. Oct. 6, 1806; Mary H., Feb. 24, 1811; Chaney P., July 18, 1814; Laura M., Nov. 30, 1815; Harriet C., Sept. 26, 1819; Free love Mellisa, June 29, 1822.

Of the above, Mary died March 16, 1813; Chaney, Feb. 19, 1815; Laura, Jan. 24, 1881; Harriet, April 2, 1821.

Children of Jonathan and —Lincoln. Milton, b. Nov. 19, 1795; Levi, May 10, 1797; Lydia, Sept. 29, 1799; Alanson, March 4, 1807; Luther, Dec. 25, 1808; Lewis, July 16, 1814.

Children of James and Dorcas Loomis. Rhoda, b. Sept. 23, 1769; Zalmon, June 28, 1771.

Children of Daniel and Electa Loomis. Calvin, b. Jan. 29, 1806; Isaac, Aug. 23, 1807; Hernan, Nov. 22, 1809; Daniel A., Sept. 1, 1811; T. S., April 14, 1816.

Daniel himself was b. June 3, 1782, and his wife Jan. 30, 1787. They were married Dec. 21, 1803.

Child of Thomas and Thankful Lyon. Samuel, b. Jan. 2, 1770.

Child of Walker and Polly Lincoln. Polly, b. Feb. 20, 1799.

Children of Ezekiel and Thankful Lewis. Aluira, b. Nov. 11, 1778; Lucy, Dec. 21, 1780.

Children of Asa and Rebecca Markham. Penelope, b. Jan. 16, 1787; Asa, Sept. 14, 1788; Mira, March 20, 1790.

Children of Stephen and Druzilla Mead. Charlotte, b. Feb. 11, 1787; Seymour, Nov. 11, 1789; Henry, Feb. 23, 1793; Thirza, March 11, 1795; Darius, Jan. 27, 1798.

Stephen himself was born Nov. 28, 1766, and his wife also on Nov. 28, 1766.

Children of Treat and Esther Minor. Noble T., b. Aug. 30, 1795; Linnus K., March 7, 1797; Elizabeth, April 19, 1799; Electa, April 19, 1807; Angelina Esther, June 1, 1809; Margette Emily, April 29, 1812; Treat Theron, Oct. 9, 1814.

Of these the first was born in Cheshire, the 2d and 3d in Peru, the 4th in Stephentown, N. Y.

Children of Caleb and Hester Martin. Jonah, b. Feb. 25, 1766; Walker, Feb. 11, 1768; Caleb, Oct. 11, 1769; Olive, March 28, 1771.

Child of Ebenezer and Berthany Martin. Jarvis, b. April 18, 1786.

Children of Ismael and Sylvia More. Cynthia, b. June 16, 1796; Oliver, Aug. 17, 1798; Polly, May 16, 1800; Sophia, May 1, 1802; Dimmus, Aug. 17, 1804; Sophia, June 16, 1806; Elira, April 1, 1808. (Also by a second wife). George D., b. Aug. 11, 1819. The mother died Oct. 1, 1809.

Children of Squire and Mary Munro. Betty, b. Oct. 23, 1779; John, March 26, 1781; Squire, April 7, 1783; David, Dec. 8, 1784; Polly, Aug. 7, 1786; Hannah, April 9, 1788; Nathan, March 5, 1791.

Child of David and Abner Mason. Olive, b. Sept. 1, 1791.

Children of Frederick and Annrhis Maltby. Sophia, b. Dec. 19, 1799; Davy T., June 10, 1802; Darwin, March 16, 1804.

Children of Langhton and Lascina McIntosh. John, b. Feb. 1, 1804; Henry, April 10, 1806.

Children of Jesse and Rebecca Maynard. Abel D., b. (in Plainfield) Sept. 18, 1814; James W., b. (in Middlefield) Oct. 26, 1816; William D., b. (in Lanesboro) Aug. 31, 1818; Abigail Celia, b. (in Lanesboro) June 30, 1820; Truman Tyrrel, b. (in Lanesboro) Feb. 8, 1822; Flynn er, b. (in Lanesboro) Dec. 12, 1823.

Children of Benjamin and Lucy Morrell. Benjamin F., b. Nov. 29, 1815; Mary W., Dec. 11, 1819; Caroline, Nov. 2, 1809; Benjamin T., Dec. 7, 1821.

Children of Stephen and Lydia Newton. Sylvia Augusta, b. Oct. 23, 1815.

Children of Philo and Deborah Newton. Jason, b. May 26, 1789; Stephen, May 19, 1793. (Mrs. Newton died May 20, 1791.)

Children of Mr. Newton's second wife, Elizabeth. Philo, b. Dec. 17, 1796; Herman, March 19, 1798; Hannah, Dec. 7, 1801; Samuel, Nov. 8, 1799; Isaac, Oct. 28, 1802; Samuel, Sept. 2, 1801; Lyman, Dec. 29, 1806; Nelson, May 21, 1809; Charles, June 3, 1811; George, April 12, 1813; Henry, March 1, 1815.

Children of Jason and Abigail (Wood) Newton. Luther L., b. Aug. 22, 1812; Deborah, June, 1811; Elias A., Aug. 8, 1815; Susan, Feb. 10, 1818; Jedediah W., May 2, 1820.

(There were also four other children, Sarah C., Stephen, Jason, Henry Hobart, born after 1820.)

Child of Philo, Jr., and Louisa Newton. Milo, b. May 23, 1816.

Children of Isaac and Elizabeth Nash. Isaac, b. (in Ridgefield, Conn.) July 11, 1766; Reuben, b. in Ridgefield, Conn., March 12, 1768; Levi, b. in Lanesboro, Dec. 22, 1775.

Children of Winthrop and Ruth Noble. Joel P. b. July 27, 1800; Julia F., Feb. 17, 1802; Julius A., Jan. 23, 1801; Sophrona Ann, Jan. 11, 1806; Daniel W., Feb. 11, 1808.

Children of Charles and Rebecca Norton. Rebecca, b. Oct. 3, 1773; Gideon, Nov. 1, 1777; Timothy S., July 18, 1775; Chas., July 2, 1780; Betsy, July 31, 1782; Sally, Jan. 10, 1785; Polly, Feb. 21, 1789.

Children of Cornelius and Mary Ostrander. William, b. June 25, 1809; Henry P., Dec. 28, 1810; Sally Maria, Feb. 27, 1813; Harvey, Dec. 18, 1811. The last was born in Amsterdam, N. Y.

Children of John and Hannah Osborn. Caleb Burton, b. May 22, 1799; Alva, Feb. 18, 1821; Eliza, Oct. 5, 1802.

Children of John and Lois Powell. Lois, b. Nov. 3, 1776; Ada, April 21, 1778; John L., Jan. 1, 1780; Anna, March 30, 1782; Curtis, March 17, 1781; Isaac, Feb. 28, 1786; Eunice, June 17, 1788; Norman, Dec. 6, 1792; Asahel, Feb. 25, 1791; Ruth, May 4, 1796; Laura, Feb. 9, 1799.

Child of Ephraim and Elizabeth Powell. Emaline Eliza, b. Oct. 25, 1811. Ephraim himself was born in June, 1767, and

his wife on Sept. 21, 1780. They were married Jan. 22, 1814.

Children of Roger and Hannah Pettibone. Eleanor died Oct. 6, 1767; Elisha died Oct. 16, 1767; Hannah died Sept. 23, 1767. Susanna, born March 8, 1769; Elisha, June 19, 1771.

Children of Samuel and Rhoda Pettibone. Lucy, b. Nov. 20, 1768; Rhoda, Sept. 12, 1770; Mehitable, March 12, 1773.

Children of Philo and Lucy Pettibone. Louisa, b. Sept. 20, 1790; Jonathan, March 27, 1792; Jonathan, Feb. 17, 1793; Laura, Jan. 27, 1795; Anna, June 25, 1796; Jeremiah, Dec. 13, 1797; James II., Oct. 16, 1799; Philo P., Sept. 30, 1802; Lucy, P., Sept. 30, 1802; Lucy, June 25, 1805.

Philo himself b. March 11, 1764; Lucy Barton, his wife, b. April 16, 1769. They were married Dec. 31, 1789.

Children of Amos and Sally Pettibone. Mary, b. Jan. 3, 1787; Sally, May 24, 1789; Lucretia, April 14, 1791; John, July 12, 1793; Sally, July 15, 1795; Daniel, Oct. 3, 1797; Minerva Sept. 2, 1801.

Children of James and Sarah Peters. Mary, b. Jan. 22, 1756; Abel, June 18, 1757; Thomas, May 16, 1759; Sarah, Feb. 23, 1761; Hannah, Feb. 4, 1763; Ruth, Feb. 14, 1765; Mabel, May 17, 1768; David, March 21, 1771; Esther, Feb. 25, 1774.

Children of John and Polly Perkins. Joseph, b. Jan. 12, 1791; Andrew, April 26, 1793; John, March 27, 1795; William, Dec. 14, 1796.

Children of Joseph and Mary Perkins. Mary, b. Feb. 3, —; John, Feb. 3, 1784; Waterman, Dec. 21, 1785; Joseph, March 20, 1788; Rufus, b. Aug. 7, 1790; Susannah, Feb. 13, 1792; Fanny, March 13, 1794; Phebe, Feb. 22, 1796; Alva, March 14, 1798; Chester, Nov. 21, 1799; Maria, Aug. 13, 1801.

Children of William and Catherine Powell. William, b. March 16, 1792; Clarissa, June 8, 1795; Seymour, Aug. 8, 1795; Lucy, Aug. 2, 1797; Lemuel, June 21, 1799; Samuel A., Feb. 19, 1801; Ruth, Jan. 8, 1804; Lyman, Sept. 28, 1806; Nancy, June 13, 1808.

Children of Elijah and ——— Powell (his 2nd wife.) Anna, b. May 19, 1786; Pamela, — — 1788; Polly, Nov. 23, 1790; Alva, Dec. 8, 1792; Caroline, April 21, 1797; Alice Patty.

Child of Asa and Persillis Parks. Mary, b. Aug. 20, 1780.

Children of Abial and Rhoda Platt. Tarzy, b. March 30, 1771; Jabez Hall, July 30, 1772; Rhoda, Nov. 20, 1774; Ada, July 24, 1776; Mary, April 22, 1778; Abial, Feb. 7, 1780; Hannah, July 7, 1783.

Children of Joseph and Elsie Platt. Laura, b. Feb. 28, 1797; Betsy, Feb. 19, 1798; Erastus, Oct. 17, 1800; Melzar, July 16, 1802; Lydia, Jan. 30, 1804; Joseph, April 2, 1807; Polly, June 23, 1810; Elsie Sophia, Dec. 7, 1812.

Children of John and Amy Pratt. John, b. March 3, 1775; Amy, April 16, 1776; Benjamin, Sept. 5, 1777; Micah, Dec. 14, 1778; John, Nov. 22, 1781; Sarah, Aug. 12, 1783; Seth, March 2, 1785; Benjamin Paul, July 10, 1787.

Children of Micah and Sophia Pratt (his 2nd wife.) Lydia, Jane, b. Jan. 31, 1814; Albert Doughtan, April 8, 1817; Henry, Sept. 25, 1820; George Douglass, March 23, 1823; Albert Marsfield, Dec. 26, 1825; Jesse Clockton, Sept. 29, 1828; Harriet Sophia, Sept. 14, 1835.

He had Lydia Douglass as his 1st wife. His first marriage was Oct. 28, 1802; second marriage Jan. 6, 1812. His first wife was b. April 25, 1777, and d. Feb. 8, 1811. His second wife was b. Aug. 10, 1792.

Children of Lyman and Fanny Parks. Amanda, b. (at Russell) March 3, 1812; Julia b. (at Russell) May 31, 1813.

Children of John and Hannah Phelps. Mary Ann, b. Jan. 18, 1809; Richard F., July 16, 1810.

Children of Joel and Rachel Phelps. Rachel, b. Oct. 10, 1806, child of second wife, Anna Lucretia, b. April 19, 1811; Almira, April 1, 1813; Wait S., April 24, 1816.

Children of Elijah and Martha Phelps. Therdataus, b. June 24, 1789; Almira, Sept. 1, 1791; Elizabeth, Jan. 13, 1794; Caroline, April 5, 1796; Julianna, Feb. 26, 1798; Mondwell, June 22, 1803.

Children of Jesse and Dinah Potter. Lydia, b. Feb. 11, 1801; Tilpha, March 21, 1802; Calvin H., May 4, 1803; William, Jan. 17, 1805; Catherine, Oct. 24, 1806; Lydia, Dec. 9, 1808; Dorcas, Oct. 15, 1810; Louisa, Oct. 29, 1812; Reuben, July 17, 1814.

Children of Peleg Jr. and Laura Potter. Lydia, b. Feb. 11, 1801; Tilpha, March 21, 1802; Calvin H., May 14, 1803; William, Jan. 17, 1805; Catherine, Oct. 24, 1806; Lydia, Dec. 9, 1808; Dorcas, Oct. 15, 1810; Louisa Oct. 29, 1812; Reuben, July 17, 1814.

Children of Peleg Jr. and Laura Potter. Alexander, b. Dec. 23, 1815; Laura Ann, June 20, 1817.

Children of Miles and Clarissa Powell (2d wife.) Daniel, b. Feb. 23, 1784; Electa, Dec. 17, 1785; Miles, Jan. 10, 1788; children of Mr. Powell's 1st wife. Abigail, b. Nov. 13, 1794; Sloan, Jan. 1, 1797; David, March 20, 1799; Sally, Dec. 16, 1800; Clarissa, Oct. 5, 1803; Mary Ann, Sept. 7, 1808; Chloe, April 10, 1811; William B., Feb. 13, 1816.

Children of Norman and Jerusha Powell. Virgil P. Maro, b. Sept. 12, 1810; Penelope S., Oct. 31, 1812; Truman Walker, Nov. 4, 1814; Anna Perenna, Dec. 6, 1816; Aristides Lycymacas — John Philpot Kum — Love Charity — Charles Morris T. —.

Children of Seth and Elizabeth Pratt. Mary Ann, b. Jan. 2, 1813; Daniel Smith, Oct. 11, 1814; Edwin H., Jan. 12, 1817.

Seth himself b. March 2, 1785, his wife Elizabeth Arnold b. Sept. 10, 1794. They were married Sept. 11, 1811.

Child of Abiel Jr. and Charlotte Platt. Mary, b. Jan. 6, 1806.

Child of Jehiel and Rebecca Robbins. Edward, b. Aug. 26, 1766.

Child of Elijah and Rebecca Rockwell. Eunice, b. Sept. 1, 1774.

Children of William and Keturah Robblee. Lucy, b. Nov. 21, 1756; Keturah, March 16, 1759; Rebecca, Aug. 5, 1761; Susanna, May 11, 1763; William, Sept. 24, 1765; Hiram, Dec. 14, 1767; Mary, July 20, 1770; Andrew, July 5, 1772.

Children of Adonijah and Amy Roice. Asahel, b. May 6, 1771; Anne, Oct. 5, 1772; Lucy Ann, Sept. 24, 1775; Phebe, Jan. 14, 1778; Nijah, Sept. 28, 1779; Sarah, July 29, 1781; Parnelia, April 17, 1783; Polly, Aug. 2, 1786; Laura, Oct. 15, 1788.

Children of Azariah and Lydia Rood. Thomas D., b. Dec.

1. 1767; Desire, Aug. 16, 1769; Comfort, March 4, 1771; William, Feb. 4, 1772; Lydia, Oct. 21, 1773.

Child of John and Hannah Rockwell. Reuben, b. Jan. 2, 1773.

Children of Peter and Mehitabel Robinson. Anne, b. Oct. 9, 1780; Benjamin, Feb. 6, 1782; Mary, July 2, 1784; William, July 24, 1786; Anna, Aug. 28, 1788; Asa, April 22, 1791; Peter, Sept. 20, 1792.

Children of William and Lydia Rublee. Rolli, b. July 15, 1793; Polly, June 6, 1795; William, Sept. 30, 1797; Homer Phelps, Sept. 26, 1799; Lucy, Nov. 28, 1803; Sally, March 8, 1806.

Children of Joel and — Redway. Anna, b. Sept. 4, 1781; Matilda, April 22, 1785; Hannah, April 12, 1787; **Mahalet**, April 21, 1791; Electa, May 8, 1793; Joel, May 13, 1796.

First of these born in Stafford, Conn.

Children of Asahel and Dorcas Rust. Elijah Squier, b. April 26, 1794; Asahel, Feb. 19, 1796; Norman, —; also Clarissa an adopted child, was b. April 5, 1805.

Child of Ashael, Jr., and Mary Rust. Asahel Augustus, b. Aug. 13, 1816.

Children of Josiah and Mary Rockwell. Seymour, b. April 2, 1789; John M., June 27, 1791; Fanny, April 17, 1793; Alvah W., Oct. 20, 1794; Julia, March 11, 1797; Geo. R., May 1, 1799; William S., June 20, 1801; Mary Emily, Sept. 3, 1803; Laura, Sept. 19, 1805; Charles, May 4, 1807; Orpha, June 24, 1809; Sophronia, May 22, 1811; Jane Ann, Dec. 2, 1812; Jane Ann, 2d, July 16, 1815.

Child of Charles and Salome Raymond. Fidelia N., b. Aug. 8, 1816.

Children of Joseph and Polly Reynolds. Anna, b. in Lexington, R. I., Aug. 10, 1797; Sally, b. Aug. 20, 1800; Polly, b. in Berlin, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1802; Joseph, b. in Lanesboro, Aug. 26, 1813.

Children of Timothy and Polly Sherman. Anna, b. Oct. 29, 1783; Olive, April 29, 1785; Electa, Jan. 30, 1787; Heman, April 18, 1789; Lyman, Jan. 8, 1791; Curtis, Jan. 26, 1794;

Abel, Sept. 14, 1797; Wakeman, April 1, 1801; Uri, May 14, 1805.

Children of Job and Louis Sherman. Sally, b. March 26, 1783; Seymour, June 24, 1785; Lucinda, Sept. 25, 1787; Anna, May 10, 1790; Asahel, Sept. 14, 1792; Job, Feb. 13, 1795; Louis S., Nov. 4, 1797; Ezra, Aug. 28, 1800; Phebe, Aug. 4, 1804; Joel B., May 27, 1807; Phebe, May 27, 1811.

Child of William and Lucy Savage. Rachel, b. Dec. 29, 1806.

Child of Ebenezer and Rebecca Savage. Hannah, b. April 11, 1757.

Children of Joel and Phebe Smith. Huldah, b. June 15, 1757; Joseph, Oct. 27, 1760; Isaac, Dec. 25, 1762; Phebe, Jan. 31, 1756; Joel, July 8, 1767; Jabeos, Dec. 24, 1770; Matthew, April 3, 1773.

Children of Joseph and Patience Smith. Lydia Michel, June 30, 1796; Luther Burgess, Dec. 20, 1799.

Child of Caleb and Sarah Smith. Caleb B., b. May 18, 1779; Mrs. Sarah d. June 5, 1779.

Children of Asahel and Roxana Smith. Otis, b. March 18, 1793; Eunice, May 29, 1797; Betsy, April 3, 1799; Lorany, Dec. 20, 1800; Harriet, Feb. 7, 1803; Betsy, Dec. 8, 1804; Anna Bagg, Dec. 3, 1806; Otis Word, Sept. 19, 1808; Roxana, March 28, 1811.

Child of Otis and Abilane Smith. Maria Louisa, b. July 11, 1815.

Child of Isaac, Jr., and Clarissa Smith. Mary Tillottson, b. Oct. 30, 1816.

The above were married Nov. 28, 1815.

Children of Isaac and Mary Smith. Betsy, Feb. 18, 1787; Isaac, Jr., Dec. 5, 1809.

Children of John and Hannah Smith. Hannah, b. April 17, 1792; William, July 18, 1796; Joel S., March 11, 1798; Patty, Sept. 3, 1800; Hannah, Feb. 13, 1802; Elizabeth, July 18, 1804; Arrille, Feb. 26, 1805; Mary, Sept. 17, 1807.

The 6th and 7th were b. in New Ashford.

Children of Silas and Eunice Smith. Vivus Wood, b. Jan. 27,

1804; Thomas Allen, March 6, 1806; George Washington, Sept. 25, 1808; Ashael Loomis, Nov. 22, 1810; Silas Franklin, Dec. 22, 1812.

Children of Ichabod and Anna Sherlock. Lucy, b. May 19, 1788; Permelo, Dec. 7, 1794; Jerusha, Aug. 7, 1799; Sally, May 19, 1802; Steven, Oct. 7, 1804; Philander, July 19, 1807.

Children of Samuel and Rhoda Starr. Benjamin P., b. April 19, 1795; Samuel H., Sept. 15, 1797; Nosius C., Sept. 13, 1801; Elvia, May 16, 1803.

Children of Daniel and Sibel Short. Ruth, b. Jan. 8, 1789; Esther, Oct. 31, 1790; Sybil, Jan. 26, 1792; Speedy, Feb. 6, 1794; Daniel, May 29, 1796; Matilda, Oct. 20, 1798; Nehemiah, Feb. 25, 1801; Shubel P., March 24, 1803; George N., May 4, 1805; Smith, Oct. 9, 1807; Joseph, Aug. 15, 1809.

Children of James and Sally Simmons. Juliana, b. Sept. 2, 1793; Busill, Jan. 25, 1794; Diantha, June 22, 1800; Polly, Feb. 25, 1802. By 2d wife, Mary. James W., b. July 29, 1807; Arvilla, Sept. 4, 1809; Charlotte, Dec. 15, 1810; Zeletus, Feb. 18, 1814.

Children of Josiah and Penelope Simmons. Sarah, b. Jan. 21, 1774; Nelle, Dec. 30, 1776; Lidia, Nov. 28, 1779; Josiah, Aug. 11, 1782; Gilbert, Sept. 6, 1783; Gardner, May 6, 1787; Lucy L., Aug. 15, 1790.

Children of Isaac and ——— Stevens. Jerusha Louisa, b. Jan. 20, 1810; Eunice, Jan. 28, 1812; Alexander C., March 10, 1814.

Children of Peter and Polly Spragne. Lucy, b. May 19, 1787; Hannah, May 17, 1789; Hannah, Dec. 25 1791; Sanford, March 25, 1793; Olive, April 22, 1795; John, March 29, 1797; Mary Ann, July 4, 1799; Eleazer, March 11, 1802; Tryphenia, June 24, 1806; Ruth, July 12, 1808; Laura, Dec. 10, 1810.

Children of Richard and Electa Jarvis Searrit. Nancy Aurelia, b. July 12, 1814; Nancy Aurelia, June 30, 1815; Gustavus Adolphus, July 20, 1816.

Child of Comfort and Beulah Stevens. Jerusha, b. April 13, 1816.

Children of Amos and Polly Squier. Sally, b. Aug. 9, 1795; Harry, June 13, 1797; Almona, Dec. 11, 1798; Polly Jan. 23,

1801; Ada, March 1, 1807; Asahel Rust, March 27, 1809; Sally Frances, Dec. 22, 1811; Amos Franklin, Dec. 17, 1815; Franklin, Nov. 16, 1819.

Children of Bostwick and — Squier. Daniel Casite, b. June 9, 1796; Oriel, Aug. 5, 1798; Julia, Feb. 12, 1801; Laura, Jan. 23, 1804; Sarah Ann, Jan. 1, 1811.

Children of Ebenezer and Sally Squier. Socrates, b. Feb. 17, 1798; Emily, Aug. 11, 1800; Sally B., Sept. 1, 1802; Eliza S., April 1, 1806; Ebenezer A., Oct. 2, 1808.

Children of Amos and Polly Sunderland. Wm. B., b. Jan. 8, 1798; Laura, Aug. 3, 1800; Maria, Jan. 22, 1802; Betsy, May 22, 1806; David, May 22, 1806; Rachel, June 12, 1810; Sarah, July 3, 1815.

Children of Levi and — Seymour. Sarah Bristol, b. April 8, 1800; Harriet Fidelia, June 9, 1801; William Augustus, July 29, 1802; Nancy Maria, March 14, 1804; Mary Wright, June 24, 1806; Henry Edwin, March 16, 1808; Geroge Washington, May 12, 1810; Levi Benedict, May 22, 1813.

Child of Ebenezer and Rachel Stearns. Samuel, b. Nov. 21, 1783. Children by second wife, Anna. Rachael, b. Oct. 12, 1785; Cyrus, Jan. 21, 1788; Cynthia, Feb. 21, 1790; Beulah, April 30, 1792; Avis, Aug. 25, 1794; Abilene, Oct. 27, 1796; Ebenezer, March 3, 1799.

Children of Samuel and Betsy Stearns. Sydna Smith, b. Nov. 6, 1804; Rachel, Feb. 22, 1806; Mary, July 19, 1808; Anna, July 13, 1810; George, Sept. 29, 1812; Hiram, Nov. 21, 1814; Avis, —, 1817.

Children of Henry and Laura Shaw. Sally Ann, b. (in Albany) July 5, 1812; Robert Temple, b. in Lanesboro, Jan. 21 1814; Laura Helen, b. in Lanesboro, Feb. 11, 1816.

There were some other children born later, but not on old Record Book.

Children of Huldah Smith and others. Harry, b. Aug. 31, 1807; Darius, May 4, 1809; Harriot, Sept. 15, 1811; Minerva, July 9, 1816.

Children of Samuel and Hannah Stevens. Hannah, b. (in Middletown, Conn.) June 20, 1771; Martha, b. in Middletown,



JOSEPH BARNES SURGEON GENERAL U. S. A.

Conn., June 23, 1774; Samuel, o. in Middletown, Conn., March 31, 1776; Jerusha, b. in Lanesboro, June 5, 1778; Anna, June 6, 1780; Jemima, July 29, 1782; Ashbel, July 13, 1784; William, July 24, 1786; Comfort, May 7, 1788; Wait, July 21, 1791; Noah, Aug 16, 1793.

Children of Clark and Laura Stevens. Laura, b. June 12, 1807; Ann Sophia, Feb. 7, 1811.

Children of Noah and Charity Simmons. Joshua E., b. July 22, 1797; Noah, Jr., June 21, 1801; Mary, April 12, 1803; Reuben, Dec. 30, 1804; Henry, March 14, 1807; Roby, Feb. 17, 1807; Daniel S., May 22, 1809; Howard, June 13, 1812; Hannah Maria, Oct. 16, 1814; Laura, June 6, 1817.

Of the parents, Noah b. Aug. 23, 1774; Mrs. Charity b. Feb. 27, 1782. Of the children all were b. in Middlebury, Plymouth Co., except Howard, who was b. at Cheshire, and the last two who were b. in Lanesboro.

Child of John and Wait Tibbits. Dorcas, b. June 16, 1769.

Children of Stephen and Mary Tambling. Mary, b. March 26, 1765; Stephen A., Sept. 30, 1767; Lemuel, Aug. 18, 1770; Parnelia, Jan. 5, 1773; Emily, Dec. 25, 1774.

Children of James and Vashti (Black) Torry. Mahalia, b. Feb. 18, 1806; Mary, March 4, 1808; Tharza, March 21, 1810.

Children of Nehemiah and Tirza Talcott. Polly, b. Oct. 12, 1790; Betsy, Oct. 16, 1792; Parnelia, Nov. 21, 1794; Samuel S., Sept. 28, 1790; Parnelia, Feb. 17, 1799; Turzah, —, —, —; Nehemiah P., Sept. 11, 1802; Emeline Adah, July 15, 1806; Tirzah Ophelia, April 5, 1810; William Augustus, —, 1812.

Children of Truman and — Tyrrell. Anna, b. Dec. 13, 1782; Seymour, July 13, 1784; Truman, June 24, 1780; Gidian, Dec. 15, 1788; Amy, April 28, 1793; Louicy, March 2, 1799.

Children of Samuel and Hannah Tyrrel. Amanda, b. Feb. 27, 1799; Achsah, March —, 1801; Harriot, Sept. 7, 1803; Homer, Feb. 16, 1806; John S., Nov. 17, 1808; Lademia, March 26, 1811; Seymour L., Nov. 27, 1813; F — D., June 26, 1816; Franklin G., Feb. 3, 1820.

Samuel himself b. Jan. 13, 1770, and Harriot, his w. was b. April 4, 1777.

Children of Joseph and Mary Talmage. Aaron, b. Aug. 11, 1781; Mary, —, —, —; Moses, March 6, 1786; Lucy, Feb. 10, 1788; Mary, March 17, 1790; Sarah, April 24, 1792; Joseph, June 11, 1795; Caleb, Sept. 24, 1797; David, July 20, 1798; John, July 20, 1798.

Children of William and Sila Tyler. Hannah Cecilia, b. Mar. 31, 1810; Esther Cordelia, b. Feb. 11, 1812; Anne Celestia, b. Jan. 16, 1816; Tirzah Ann Eugenia, April 20, 1823.

Wm. H. himself was b. May 18, 1780, and Mrs. Sila was b. Oct. 25, 1787.

Child of Levi and Polly Tedman. Lucinda Mary, b. Oct. 21, 1806. Children by second wife, Rhoda. George Pearl, b. Dec. 30, 1810; Levi Williams, April 3, 1812; Rhoda Frances, July 2, 1814; Robert Jennings, May 10, 1816.

Children of Benjamin and Sally Tillottson. Joshua S. b. Jan. 9, 1796; Eunice, May 5, 1798; Curtis, Nov. 25, 1800; John R., Aug. 28, 1803; Sophia Maria, Oct. 20, 1806.

Children of Phillipp and Joanna Taylor. Emeline, b. March 25, 1817; Sophronia, Feb. 28, 1810.

Children of Sylvanus and Mary Wade. Ira, b. May 30, 1790; Marquis, July 3, 1793.

Child of Isaac and Thankful Warren. Levi, b. Sept. 22, 1796.

Children of Giedon and Mary Walker. Polly, b. Aug. 24, 1768; Sally Feb. 23, 1770; Clarissa, Sept. 1, 1771; Timothy, April 21, 1773; Truman, Jan. 11, 1775; Betsy, June 21, 1777.

Child of Samuel, Jr., and Abigail —. David L., b. Feb. 26, 1816.

Children of Peter and Annis Wheeler. Preserved, b. June 9, 1769; Reuben, Jan. 14, 1771.

Child of David and Hannah Wheeler. David, Jr., b. Nov. 10, 1770.

Children of Justus P. and Lucy Wheeler. Ralph, b. Sept. 30, 1814; Cornelia, Oct. 13, 1816.

Justus P. himself was b. Sept. 20, 1783, and his wife Nov. 7, 1795. They were married —, 1814.

Children of Gideon and Anna Wheeler. Anna, b. Nov. 30, 1782; Ruth, Nov. 15, 1784; Laura, April 24, 1791.

Children of Nathanael and Abigail Wilcox. Ruth, b. Oct. 12, 1749; Josiah, Oct. 12, 1752; Abner, April 15, 1754; Jesse, July 16, 1757; Sarah, March 6, 1766; Huldah, Feb. 6, 1772.

Children of Abner and ——— Wilcox. Hollabeth, b. Oct. 12, 1780; Anson, April 10, 1781; Elijah, March 2, 1786; David, Oct. 8, 1793; Arminot, Dec. 21, 1797.

Children of Josiah and Bethiah Wilcox. Rhoda, b. May 8, 1780; Joanna, Feb. 16, 1785; Seymour, May 17, 1793.

Josiah himself was b. Oct. 22, 1752, and his wife Oct. 25, 1758.

Children of Jedediah and Mariam Williams. Maria, b. Feb. 15, 1799; Jedediah, Nov. 3, 1801; Mariam, Jan. 22, 1803; Jane, Dec. 30, 1804; Solomon, Dec. 18, 1806.

Children of Stoddard and Martha Williams. Martha, b. June 20, 1785; Anna, Oct. 13, 1787; Stoddard, Jan. 15, 1791; Edith, Aug. 20, 1793; Stoddard S., Nov. 12, 1796; Nathaniel B., Oct. 6, 1799.

Children of Liscomb and Cynthia Wood. Laura b. Sept. 6, 1807; Harvey, Aug. 16, 1809; Maria, March 1, 1811; Nancy, April 15, 1814.

Children of Titus and Susanna Wood. Lucy, b. July 8, 1781; Lobdill, March 24, 1783; Martha, May 16, 1785; Lydia, July 8, 1787; Lemuel, July 8, 1787; Abigail, June 10, 1789; Titus, Sept. 11, 1791; Elias, Dec. 28, 1794; Leman, Jan. 26, 1796; Joshua Alva, Jan. 26, 1798; Jedediah, April 22, 1803; Cornelius H., July 12, 1805.

Children of Titus Jr. and Elizabeth Weed Wood. William, b. Jan. 9, 1814; George M., Jan. 16, 1816; Leman, Nov. 10, 1817; Mary Elizabeth, Oct. 1, 1819; Lidia Louisa, Jan. 27, 1822; also four other children born later.

Children of Timothy and Lois Whitney. Silas, b. Jan. 20, 1792; Sophia, Feb. 18, 1796; Franklin, Nov. 18, 1797; Richard, Aug. 2, 1800; Eliza, Sept. 18, 1802; Frances Adelia, Oct. 13, 1806.

Children of Jonathan and Elizabeth Weed. Shadrach, b. Oct.

12 1781; Hannah, Sept. 1, 1782; Benjamin, June 20, 1784; Mary, Sept. 20, 1788; Benjamin, April 19, 1789; Jonathan, March 20, 1791; Norman, March 6, 1793; Elizabeth, May 27, 1795; Enoch, March 20, 1797; Silas, Nov. 24, 1800; Marcus, April 19, 1804; Julius, March 4, 1806.

Jonathan himself was born Feb. 5, 1755, and his wife May 2, 1762.

Children of Solomon and Eunice Williams. Hannah, b. March 10, 1791; Betsy, Dec. 26, 1792; Solomon D., Dec. 6, 1794; Herman, Nov. 3, 1796; Henry, Jan. 27, 1798.

Child of Luther and May Washburne. Luther Ingersoll, b. July 10, 1820; Mary Catherine, June 2, 1822.

Children of Edward and Abigail Wood. L. P., b. Aug. 25, 1806; Lorenzo, Feb. 25, 1809; Alonzo William, May 11, 1811.

Child of Vircum and Anna Wildman. Lois Ann, b. Nov. 24, 1804.

EARLY LANESBOROUGH MARRIAGES.

By James Barker, Esq.

- 1781, Nov. 11. William Cody and Margaret ———
 1781, May 9. George Wales and Ina Powell.
 1781, Sept. 20. Charles Thrasher and Susanna Higgins.
 1782, April 4. Samuel Baker and Huldah Green.
 1782, April 9. Daniel Stafford and Sarah Baker.
 1782, Oct. 9. John Green and Sarah Strait.
 1782, Oct. 17. Stephen Green and Anstus Green.
 1784, Oct. 28. Theophilus Grosvenor and Bathsheba Thornton.
 1784, Nov. 7. Eben Smith and Anna Thornton.
 1785, Oct. 30. Ichabod Sherlock and Anna ———
 By Rev. Gideon Bostwick.
 1784, Feb. 6. Jacob Bacon and Lois Parker.
 1788, Aug. 17. Asa Lane and Olive Oles.
 1788, Oct. 12. Daniel Burhans and Prudence Edson.

By Rev. Daniel Collins.

- 1788, Nov. 27. Daniel Smith and Sarah Pettibone.
 1788, Nov. 28. John Sufford and Phebe Sherman.
 1788, Dec. 11. Benjamin Willis and Abigail Baker.
 1789, Feb. 2. Stephen Brown and Mehitable Russell.
 1789, March 17. Philo Dorwin and Mary Hubbell.
 1789, March 22. David Thurber and Polly Warren.
 1789, Aug. 20. Francis Gitteau and Hannah Wilson.
 1789, Sept. 17. Seeley Bennet and Mary Royce.
 1789, Nov. 8. Nathaniel B. Torrey and Sarah Hall.
 1789, Nov. 26. Augustus Tripp and Polly Walker.
 1789, Dec. 31. Philo Pettibone and Lucy Barton.
 1789, Dec. 31. Alexander Sloan and Sally Lynn.
 1790, Jan. 7. Alvin Wolcott and Lois Terrill.
 1790, Jan. 18. Wait Squier and Hannah Powell.
 1790, Feb. 18. Levi Warren and Abigail Hammond.
 1790, Feb. 27. Ezra Hoyt Jr. and Sarah Smith.
 1790, March 18. Asahel Jarvis and Abigail Griswold.
 1790, March 25. John Seymour and Mary Squier.
 1790, April 7. Lemuel Penfield and Elizabeth Farnum.

By Rev. Gideon Bostwick.

- 1790, April 11. Reuben Herox and Penelope Markam.

By James Barker, Esq.

- 1790, April 3. Benjamin Bliss and Amy Bowan of Adams.
 1790, Aug. 11. William Parker and Rhoda Fry.
 Oct. 13. Elkana Tingley and Keziah Mason.
 1790, Nov. 11. Nathan Wood and Deborah Hoar.
 1791, Jan. 30. Nathan Arnold and Irene Hathaway.
 1791, Feb. 3. Reuben Siamonds and Jemima Thrasher.
 1791, Feb. 6. Nathan Aldrich and Abigail Lapham.
 1791, Feb. 10. Darius Comstock and Phebe Smith.
 1791, Feb. 27. Jeremiah Clark and Amy Whiticor.
 1791, March 6. Andrew Edmonds and Phebe Whiticor.

By Elder Nathan Mason.

- 1788, Oct. 5. Ezra Barker and Betty Minor.
 1788, Nov. 26. Nathanael Wilcox and Abigail Hurlbut.

- 1788, Aug. 28. Seth Simmons and Bashay Cadding.
 1788, Nov. 19. Jesse Mason and Lucretia Barker.
 1788, Nov. 14. Daniel Mason and Polly Whitmarsh.
 1788, Sept. 18. Newell Barker and L. Parker.
 1788, Dec. 14. Martin Fish and Phebe Henry.
 1788, Nov. 2. Henry Barker and Lillis Mason.
 1788, Dec. 23. Andrew Whipple and Polly Perkins.
 1788, Nov. 2. Solomon McLouth and Charity Mason.
 1789, Jan. 19. Gideon Burton and Rachel Terrill.
 1789, Feb. 19. Nathan Bennett and Polly Nelson.
 1789, April 2. Nathan Pane and Polly McLouth.
 1789, Dec. 6. David Stafford and Hannah Grant.
 1789, Aug. 1. Stephen Potter and Lauranna Mason.
 1789, Oct. 27. William Brown and Mary Barker.
 1789, Dec. 25. Andrew Bennett and E. Mason.
 1790, Aug. 10. David Frankling and Elizabeth Read.
 1790, Sept. 6. Samuel Bliss and Anna Mason.
 1790, Oct. 20. Nathanael Dunton and Esther Green.
 1790, Nov. 26. Joseph Perkins and July Mason.
 1790, Dec. 23. Job Burlingham and Dacy Hix.
 1790, Dec. 23. Daniel Mason and Amy Bennett.
 1781, Jan. 4. Coomer Mason and Elizabeth Mason.
 1781, Nov. 14. Jonathan Fisk and Lillis Mason.
 1781, Dec. 11. John Pettis and Jane Fisk.
 1782, Dec. 26. Curtis Hinman and Polly Russell.
 1782, May 10. Nathanael Bliss and Susan Mason.
 1782, Oct. 19. Amos Thomas and Mary Lee.
 1783. Benjamin Allen and Mary Lee.
 1783, Nov. 29. Malach Mason and Polly Hall.
 1784, Jan. 1. Nathan Mason and Mary Wood.
 1784, June 21. Samuel Warren and Elizabeth Hill.
 1784, Aug. 3. Asahel Whipple and Lucy Wood.
 1784, Sept. 21. Paul Barker and Polly Biddle.
 1786, Jan. 8. Ebenezer Martin and Bethany Mason.
 1786, Jan. 25. Hezekiah Puree and Rhobe Tibbitts.
 1786, March 14. Rufus Carpenter and Peggy Barker.

- 1786, May 20. Clark Green and Abigail Burr.
 1788, Oct. 19. Stuckley Westcoat and Lydia Green.
 1786, July 15. Ebenezer Hopkins and Olive Shepardson.
 1787, Dec. 22. Kingsley Martin and Prudence Mason.
 1790, Oct. 10. Valentine Wheeler and widow Ann Bennett.
 1791, Aug. 8. Nathan Burlingham and Mary Hill.
 1791, Aug. 22. Silvanus Wade and Polly Chase.
 1791, Oct. 11. Moses Wolcott and Freelope Burton.
 1792, Jan. 23. Rosalind Briggs and Hannah Hinman.

By Wolcott Hubbell, Esq.

- 1794, Sept. 19. Levi Cromwell and Lydia Bow.
 1787, March 1. Waegard Watson and Rhoda Sherlock.

By Rev. Daniel Collins.

- 1791, Sept. 1. Levi Howton and Hannah Delong.
 1791, Oct. 13. David Porter and Sarah Collins.
 1791, Oct. 23. Elijah Hunter and Huldah West.
 1791, Nov. 3. John James and Hannah Rockwell.
 1791, Nov. 24. Comfort Barnes and Polly Burton.
 1791, Dec. 1. Andrew Squier, Jr., and Phebe Robinson.
 1792, Jan. 19. Philo Lamkin and Anna Holley.
 1792, Jan. 22. Asabel Royce and Sally Betsy Clark.
 1792, March 20. Benjamin Hubbell and Molly Smith.
 1792, April 19. Jeremiah Barton and Hannah Williams.
 1792, June 14. William Miller and Hannah Carroll.
 1792, Aug. 9. William Peas and Staisa Hicox.
 1792, Aug. 26. Nicolas Michael and Sarah Hulburt.
 1792, Sept. 6. Elijah Baldwin and Ruth Burgess.
 1792, Sept. 16. Nathanael Daniels and Abigail Isbel.
 1792, Oct. 25. Elisha Stevenson and Lucy Garlick.
 1792, Nov. 7. Joseph Bristol and Lydia ——.
 1792, Nov. 25. Francis Travelee and Parnelia Lyon.
 1793, Jan. 29. David Holmes Hoyt and Mercey Williams.
 1793, Feb. 6. Nathanel Roblee and Phebe Rockwell.
 1793, Feb. 11. David Garlick Saha Kirby.
 1793, Feb. 30 (?) Nathan Lincoln and Hannah Pirkins.
 1793, July 9. Bartlett Rogers and Anna Griswold.

- 1793, July 16. John Wheeler and Dolly Darwin.
 1793, Aug. 15. Asahel Rust and Dorcas Squier.
 1793, Oct. 2. Jacob Burgess and Elizabeth Weed.
 1793, Oct. 13. Samuel Garlick and Lucy Mead.
 1793, Oct. 31. Moses Eldred and Patty Witt.
 1794, Jan. 26. Gideon King and Naomie Loomis.
 1794, Jan. 30. Elijah Loomis and Sally Hall.
 1794, Feb. 23. Joshua Young and Hannah Baker.
 1794, Feb. 26. Asa Buckley and Esther Smith.
 1794, April 10. Caleb Corey and Mehitable Rockwell.
 1794, July 8. Roswell Stevens and Dolly Williams.
 1794, Nov. 13. Thomas Powell and Rhoda Chapman.
 1794, Dec. 7. Francis Baker and Hannah Horton.
 1795, Jan. 27. Moses Prindle and Clarissa Walker.
 1795, Jan. 29. Benjamin Tillotson and Sally Young.
 1795, July 2. Caleb Mead and Lois Powell.
 1795, Sept. 27. Seymour Hoyt and Anna Pettibone.
 1795, Oct. 15. Iasac Smith and Esther Morgan.
 1795, Nov. 29. Ishmael Morgan and Silva Danforth.
 1796, Feb. 11. James Green and Olive Slade.
 1796, Jan. 31. Adonijah Royce and Deborah Barker.

Marriages Solemnized by Wolcott Hubbel.

- 1801, Dec. 9. Nathaniel Harman and Hannah Dodge.
 1796, Feb. 17. Benj. Farnum to Deborah Tillotson.

Marriages Solemnized by Rev. Daniel Collins.

- 1802, Feb. 11. John Burbank and Molly Kent.
 1802, Jan. 31. Aaron Pachin and Sally Royce.
 1802, Feb. 11. Wayman Sherwodd and Anna Harman.
 1802, Feb. 12. Wm. Woolcott and Percy Grovener.
 1802, Feb. 25. Samuel Churchill and Mindwell Tillotson.
 1802, Sept. 19. Eben V. Jennings and Savina Cady.
 1802, Sept. 20. Luther Guitteau and Harry Billings.
 1802, Oct. 20. Micah Pratt and Lydia Douglass.
 1803, Feb. 17. Joseph Perkins and Mary Brown.
 1803, Feb. 25. Abial Platt, Jr., and Charlotte Mead.
 1803, Mar. 14. Silas Smith and Eunice Bagg.

- 1803, May 15. Oliver Brown and Ruth Barber.
 1803, Oct. 23. Clark Stevens and Laura Bagg.
 1803, Dec. 25. David Goodrich and Susanna Burdick.
 1804, Jan. 3. James Westworth and Susanna Merble.
 1804, Jan. 24. Lobden Wood and Lucy Goodrich.
 1804, Feb. 7. Wm. Platt and Pamela Royce.
 1804, Feb. 8. Richard Coman and Anna Tyrrel.
 1804, Feb. 12. James Douglass and Catharine Billings.

Marriages Solemnized by Wolcott Hubbel, Esq.

- 1803, Dec. 16. Joshua Lawrence and Betsy Lambert.
 1804, Feb. 18. Samuel Morgan and Sally Clark.

Marriages Solmenized by Peter B. Curtis, Esq.

- 1802, Dec. 25. Gad Harman and Lydia Blancher.
 1803, Jan. 25. James Torry and Vashti Gardner ,(Negroes).
 1803, Feb. 9. Hulbert Hand and Charlotte Bills.

Marriages Solemnized by Rev. Amos Pardee.

- 1802, Sept. 7. Wakeman Lyon and Judah Smith.
 1802, Nov. 17. Benj. Kingman and Sally Sherman.
 1802, Nov. 12. Eli Garlick and Huldah Hinman.
 1803, Mar. 16. Elisha Root and Pamela Forbes.
 1803, Aug. 24. Lauglan McIntosh and Vina Sweet.
 1803, Nov. 6. Wm. Beard and Hannah Farnum.
 1803, Dec. 21. Daniel Loomis and Eleeta Sherman.
 1804, Jan. 9. Aaron Barnes and Lucinda Sherman.
 1804, Jan. 18. Barnabas Lewis and Amy Bradley.
 1804, Feb. 5. Isaac Royce and Sally Barker.
 1804, Feb. 19. Wm. Billings and Mary Ann H. Quincy.
 1802, Nov. 25. James Zaek and Sally Deroy, Negroes.

Marriages Solemnized by Rev. Daniel Collins.

- 1805, May 23. Eben v Grovener and Patty Wright.
 1805, June 2. Benj. Robinson and Nancy Darwin.
 1805, June 18. Samuel B. Babbitt and Anna Tyler.
 1805, Sept. 16. Amasa Trowbridge and Glory Ann Billings.
 1805, Nov. 7. Peter Perry, Jr., and Hannah Redway.
 1805, Nov. 7. John Skinner and Elizabeth Tillotson.
 1805, Dec. 1. Wm. Acox and Phebe Barker.

- 1806, Jan. 30. Sears Blackmer and Sally Smith.
 1806, Jan. 30. Jedediah Tracy and Sally Hubbel.
 1806, Mar. 9. Charles Morse and Anna Buck.

Marriages Solemnized by Rev. Daniel Collins.

- 1806, Aug. 31. Asa Burbank and Laura Hubbel.
 1806, Oct. 1. Eli Platt and Fear Stamford.
 1807, June 30. Isaac Powell and Lydia Wood.
 1807, July 6. Stephen P. Hoyt and Mary Brown.
 1807, July 19. Jedediah Hubbel and Chloe Bement.
 1807, Sept. 9. Thomas Goodrich and Triphena Church.
 1807, Oct. 14. Amasa Merriam and Anner Tyrel.
 1807, Nov. 19. Appleton Whitney and Dolly Wyman.
 1807, Dec. 30. John M. Phelps and Hannah Jones.
 1808, Feb. 3. Eli Goodrich and Clarissa Campbell.
 1808, Mar. 6. Oliver Stiles and Laura Jewet.
 1808, Sept. 22. Levi Goodrich and Elizabeth Smith.
 1808, Sept. 25. Robert Fulton and Eunice Clark.
 1808, Jan. 15. Wm. H. Tyler and Lila Hall.
 1808, Mar. 6. Jacob Burgiss and Polly Tyler.
 1808, Apr. 9. Simeon Hathaway and Eunice Powell.
 1808, Dec. 10. Luther Hollis and Ruth Goodrich.

Marriages Solemnized by Rev. Amos Pardee.

- 1806, Feb. 6. Wm. Smith and Roxy Curtis.
 1806, Dec. 24. Almond Curtis and Lucy Sprague.
 1807, Feb. 12. Chas. Comstock and Deborah Mallory.
 1808, Feb. 12. Eber Carlisle and Lucy Sherlock.

By Rev. Amos Pardee, Con.

- 1808, Feb. 27. Jonathan Wood and Olive Sherman.
 1808, Feb. 27. David Babbit and Eunice Curtis.
 1808, Mar. 17. Bur Curtis and Lucy Brown.
 1808, Mar. 19. Wm. Bradley and Hannah Williams.
 1808, Sept. 24. Samuel P. Fuller and Eunice Smith.
 1809, Sept. 25. Esep Baker and Lodemia Young.
 By Rev. Daniel Collins.

- 1809, Nov. 1. Levi Tedman and Rhoda Jamison.

- 1810, Mar. 21. Chester Buck and Lucretia Pettibone.
 1810, Oct. 10. Darius Barnes and Mehitable Bagg.
 1810, Dec. 9. Benjamin Whipple and Anna Tyrrel.
 1810, Dec. 25. Joseph Crosier and Sally Babbet.
 1811, Jan. 3. Benj. Bond and Rhoda Goodrich.
 1811, Sept. 11. Seth Pratt and Elizabeth Arnold.
 1811, Dec. 5. Wait Goodrich and Patty Bond.
 1812, Jan. 6. Micah Pratt and Sophia Humphreyville.
 1812, Jan. 27. Joseph Bagg and Desire Hoyt.
 1812, Apr. 20. Reuben Hall and Sally Bacon.
 1813, Nov. 23. Aaron Bagg and Sally Pettibone.
 1813, Dec. 6. James Nettleton and Anna Baker.
 1814, Jan. 19. Nathaniel Burlingam and Abigail Baker.
 1814, April 20. Rufus Bradley and Caroline Hubbell.
 1814, Oct. 25. Valentine Perry and Electa Redway.
 1814, Oct. 27. Ira Stewart and Betsy Hubbell.
 1814, Dec. 22. Comfort Stevens and Bulah Stearns.
 1814, Dec. 22. Joshua Casey and Avis Sterns.
 1815, Jan. 15. John Billings and Ann Bagg.
 1815, June 28. William Barnes, Jr., and Sally Buck.
 1815, Sept. 3. Jonathan Chappel and Eliza Phelps.
 1815, Oct. 12. Nathaniel Gibson and Nancy Hubbell.
 1815, Nov. 2. Asahel Krift, Jr., and Mary Merrills.
 1816, Jan. 9. Robert Walker and Mary Smith.
 1816, Aug. 4. John M. Watson and Ann Bacon.
 1816, Oct. 31. Asahel Adkins Powell and Lydia Farnum.
 1816, Nov. 20. Ezra Hall, Jr., and Emily Squier.
 1816, Nov. 26. Alva Perkins and Nancy Senton.
 1817, Feb. 5. Seymour Willcox and Hannah Fish.
 1817, Feb. 13. Henry Mead and Dorcas Royce.
 Edward Casey and Polly Newton.

By Rev. Amos Pardee.

- 1812, Oct. 11. Sheldon C. Curtis and Hannah Bradley.
 1812, Nov. 15. James Bagg and Abigail Fish.
 1813, Mar. 1. Lewis Northrop and Polly Talcott.
 1813, Sept. 19. Richard Scaret and Electa Jarvis.

- 1813, Oct. 14. Seymour Sherman and Esther Beach.
 1814, ——. Benj. Farnum and Mrs. Lydia Babbit.
 1815, Jan. 31. Sanford Sprague and Sophia Sherman.
 1815, July 6. Wm. Wooly and Olive Strate.
 1816, April 22. Seymour Mead and Lucy Mason.
 1816, Oct. 16. Stodder Hubbell and Minerva Pardee.
 1816, Dec. 3. Andrew Perkins and Laura Platt.
 1817, Feb. 12. Solomon D. Williams and Freelove Brown.

Record of marriages of Lanesboro people from other sources than Town Records:

Joseph Bagg of Blandford and Eunus Loemis of Lanesboro, published Dec. 29, 1765.

David Wheeler of Lanesboro and Hannah Peas of Blandford, published September, 1767.

Rufus Westcott of Lanesboro and Molly Blanchard of Adams, published Dec. 29, 1786.

Samuel Welles of Adams and Nancy Lewis of Lanesboro, published Oct. 17, 1786.

Eli Goodrich and Clarissa Campbell of New Ashford, published Feb. 20, 1808.

Wm. Middlebrooks and Sally Sanderson, m. in Montgomery, published Sept. 21, 1817.

Silas Barker, Jr., of Lanesboro and Lucinda Fish of Cheshire, published March 8, 1807.

Edy Mason of Cheshire and Matilda Redaway, published May 15, 1806.

John Hall of Lanesboro and Laura Wolcott of Cheshire, Jan. 7, 1806.

Richard Cowan of Cheshire and Anne Tirrell, published Jan. 23, 1804.

James Green and Hope Short, April 8, 1792.

Lyman Warren and Mercey Whipple, May 29, 1792.

John Barker and Betsey Leland, Oct. 17, 1792.

John Mason and Phebe Starkwether, Nov. 19, 1792.

Isaac Williams and Sally Westcott, Dec. 22, 1792.

William Card and Elizabeth Brundage, Jan. 13, 1793.

Ezra Barker and Sally B. Witt, March 17, 1793.

Samuel Ingalls and ——— Wheeler, March 17, 1793.

Ebenezer H. Bacon of Lanesboro and Mary Fairfield of Pittsfield, Oct. 5, 1816.

D. Bates and Emma Lucy Norton, 1825.

Gersham Beach and Jane Keeler of Pittsfield, published March 28, 1771.

John M. Barnard and Emily Daniels, published April 20, 1822.

John Barnes of Lanesboro and Makola Smith of Pittsfield, published 1791.

William Martin of Lanesboro and Elizabeth B. Bolam of Pittsfield, Feb. 25, 1824.

Thaddeus Hoyt of Lanesboro and Sally Brown, Jan. 19, 1800.

Sampson Jacobs of Pittsfield and Sally Precip of Lanesboro, published Nov. 10, 1820.

Ebenezer Keiler of Pittsfield and Phebe Hulburt, published May 15, 1778.

Seth Keeler of Pittsfield and Usley Hubbell, published May 7, 1771.

Gideon Norton and Lucy Chapman of Pittsfield, Sept. 22, 1802.

Benjamin Paddleford of Pittsfield and Eunice Waterman, published Oct. 17, 1800.

Simeon Parmele and Jemima Hopkins of Pittsfield, published Oct. 22, 1774.

Eli Powell and widow Lydia Noble of Pittsfield, m. after 1798.

Calvin Bagg and Martha Wheeler, Nov. 30, 1809.

Geo. R. Rockwell and Julia Phelps, Aug. 25, 1823.

Gideon Burton and Rachel Terrell, Jan. 12, 1789.

Ezra Hoyt and Sally Smith (daughter of Hon. Jonathan Smith) married in last week of February, 1790.

Curtis Powell and Lucinda Freeman of Windsor, Jan. 19, 1806.

Josiah or Joseph Burgess and Rachel Keeler of Pittsfield, published May 3, 1771.

Henry Burhans and Lydia Churchill of Pittsfield, published Aug. 1, 1798.

Isaac Andrus and Submit Franklin of Pittsfield, published Aug. 2, 1773.

John Butler, Jr., of Pittsfield and — Churchill, published Jan. 29, 1786.

Lawrence Fosdick of New Ashford and Hannah Fish, published July 2, 1786.

Abel Kent, Jr., of New Ashford and Deadamy Horton, published May 11, 1788.

Jeremiah Martaini and Susanna Briant, published March 15, 1789.

Seth Garlick and Amy White of New Ashford, published May 5, 1818.

Nathanael Kent of New Ashford and Hannah Dorwin, published March 1, 1801.

Jonathan Clothier of New Ashford and Amy Pratt, published Jan. 27, 1805.

Samuel Gregory and Amanda Beach of New Ashford, published May 29, 1808.

Seth Balcomb and Sally Warren of New Ashford, published Oct. 18, 1812.

Abner Darwin and — Allen of Pittsfield, published July 2, 1786.

Abner Darwin and Abigail More of Pittsfield, published Oct. 28, 1787.

George Dunning of Pittsfield and Sibel Thorne m. in 1803.

Jonathan N. Chappel of Pittsfield and Eliza Phelps, published Aug. 5, 1815.

Vine Grosvenor and Laura Merrill of Pittsfield, published Oct. 6, 1805.

Samuel Harrison and Rebecca Keeler of Pittsfield, March, 1780.

James Green and Hope Short, April 18, 1792.

Lyman Warren and Mercy Whipple, May 29, 1792.

John Barker and Betsy Leland, Oct. 17, 1792.

John Mason and Phebe Starkweather, Nov. 19, 1792.

Isaac Wilkans and Sally Westcott, Dec. 22, 1792.

William Card and Elizabeth Brundage, Jan. 13, 1793.

The last six were married by Rev. John Leland.

Ezra Barker and Sally R. Witt, March 17, 1793.

John West of Pittsfield and Huldah Wilcox, published Oct. 26, 1788.

Solmon Powell and Ruth Miller of Cheshire, Dec. 3, 1793, by Rev. John Leland.

Jonathan Lincoln and Amy Northrup of Cheshire, Dec. 1, 1794, by Rev. J. Leland.

Robin Rublee and Betsy Green of Pittsfield, Jan. 1, 1817.

Jesse Spalding and Mrs. Prudence Clark, Jan. 1, 1795.

A. Squiers and Mrs. M. Churchill, 1794.

Thomas Silvey of Pittsfield and Ruth Phillipp, Oct. 1, 1786.

Daniel Warren and Mrs. D. Barton of Pittsfield, published July 7, 1804.

Luther Washburne and Mary Ingersoll of Pittsfield, Feb. 16, 1819.

Elisha Pettibone and Elizabeth Blakesley, July 21, 1794.

Joseph Bucklin of Cheshire and Alis Hall, published Dec. 1, 1796.

Levi Bliss of Cheshire and Adah Martin, published April 6, 1797.

Russell Green of Cheshire and Rhoda Hall, published March 30, 1799.

Nathan Fish of Cheshire and Phebe Dunbar, Feb. 17, 1801.

Nathan Brundige and Thankful Wilkinson of Cheshire, April 30, 1801.

Warren Botchford and Cynthia Laine of Cheshire, July 12, 1801.

William Wolcott of Cheshire and Percy Grosvenor, published Sept. 28, 1801.

Marriages solemnized by Rev. Silas Churchill of
Lebanon, N. Y.

1800, Nov. 7. Alphaeus French and Nancy Newell.

1814, May 15. Justus P. Wheeler and Nancy Culver.

1816, Oct. 5. Ebenezer M. Bason of Lanesboro and Mary Fairfield of Pittsfield.

1818, May 28. Jabez Hall and Betsy Talcott.

1818, May 28. George N. Briggs and Harriet Hall.

1818, July 23. Johnson Hubbell and Betsy Leonard.

1818, Nov. 24. Isaiah Weston of Dalton and Mary Wright of Lanesboro.

1819, August 23. Ephraim K. Barnam of U. S. Army and Caroline — of Lanesboro.

1819, Nov. 30. Calvin Bagg and Martha Wheeler.

1820, Nov. 7. Amos Lamphier and Naomi Bagg.

1823, Jan. 27. Oliver Stiles of Lisle, N. Y., and Sarian Jewett of Lanesboro.

1823, Aug. 25. George R. Rockwell and Juliana Phelps.

1823, Nov. 4. Norman Barnes and Ann Hubbell.

1824, Aug. 1. Rockwell Hungerford of Hancock and Catharine Potter of Lanesboro.

1824, Nov. 10. A. Curtis and Sally Fuller.

1824, Nov. 10. Adolphus Fuller of Peru and Anna Fuller of Lanesboro.

1825, Feb. 5. Samuel W. Dow and Lucy Pettibone.

1825, Oct. 20. Benjamin T. Gunn and Lucretia Gardner.

1826, June 6. John C. Chase of Booneville, N. Y., and Achsah Tyrrell of Lanesboro.

1826, Aug. 30. Hosea Buck of Lanesboro and Chloe Potter of Cheshire.

1826, Oct. 16. Joel Stephens of Pawlet, Vt., and Rachel Stearns Phelps of Lanesboro.

1827, June 14. Justus Tower and Emeline A. Talcott.

1828, Sept. 23. Reuben Humphrey and Adah Ann Butler.

1830, Jan. 19. Dr. Henry P. Phillipps and Celia H. Tyler.

1832, July 19. David Addison Noble of Michigan and Sarah Ann Shaw of Lanesboro.

1832, Oct. 17. John M. Rockwell of Eaton, N. Y., and Mrs. Elizabeth Choppell of Lanesboro.

1833, Feb. 17. George Parker of Lanesboro and Emily Acock of Hancock.



A. S. HUBBELL, HOMESTEAD.

1833, June 27. David Crozier of Searsburg, Vt., and Emily Derby of Lanesboro.

1834, Jan. 4. Rev. William Goodno and Sophronia Rockwell.

1834, Sept. 23. Robert T. Shaw of Lanesboro and Martha Whitney of Pittsfield.

1846, June 2. James Irving of Lanesboro and Matilda Croker of Hancock.

1849, Aug. 6. Henry S. Briggs of Pittsfield and Mary Elizabeth Talcott of Lanesboro.

The residence of both parties in the above list is always Lanesboro except when otherwise stated.

1790, Oct. 3. Abner Mason and Priscilla Gallup of Dalton.

1796, Jan. 26. Stephen Arthur and Dennis Day of Dalton.

1790, Nov. 29. Joel Bradley and Lucy Dewey.

1786, Oct. 17. Samuel Wells of Adams and Nancy Lewis.

APPENDIX IX.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

William Abben, Joseph Adams, Abraham Andrews, or An-B. Allen John Allen, William Allen, John Alvord, Thomas Alvord.

David Babbitt, Elkanah Babbitt, John Babbitt, Benjamin Bailey, Edward Bailey, Anson Bagg, Joseph Bagg, Bethuel Baker, Francis Baker, Jacob Baker, John Baker, Newell Baker, Paul Baker, Pitts Barker, Silas Barker, Asa Barnes, Christopher Barns, Hezekiah Barns, Joseph Barns, Joseph Barns, Jr., Moses Barns, Stephen Barns, William Barns, Christopher Barney, Jabez Barnum, Stephen Barnum, Thomas Barnum, Tilson Barrows, Cabel Barton, William Barton, David Baxter, Gershome Beach, Hopson Beebe, John Beers, Samuel Beers, Jeremiah Belcher, William Bennett, Edward Blair, Levi Bliss, Nathanael Bliss, Jabez Bordman, Thomas Boggs, Joseph Boomer, James Bowles, Asahel Bradley, Jude Bradley, Uriah Bradley, William Bradley, Gideon Bradley, Daniel Brandige, Nathanael Brandige, Amos Bristol, Hanniah Brooks, Jonathan Brooks, Alpheus Brown, Daniel Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Richard Brown, William Brown, John Bryant, Samuel Bryant, Asa Buck, Asahel Buck, Daniel Buck, Ebenezer Buck, Samuel Buck, Samuel Buel, Benjamin Burgess, Dennis Burgess, Jacob Burgess, Seth Burgess, Christopher Burney, Joseph Burns, James Bull or Ball, Nehemiah Bull, Solomon Burnell, James Burdett, Jonathan Carhim, Thomas Carter, Aaron Case, Levi Chapman, Lewis Chapin, Barnard Chase, Jeremiah Chase, Ezra Chilson, Josiah Churchill, Abe Clark, Daniel Clark, Ebenezer Clark, Goodyear Clark, Hezekiah Clarke, M. D., Israel Clark, James Clark, John Clark, Stephen Clark, Levi Clark, Jonathan Clark, Jonathan

Closson, Noah Closson, James Cole, Amos Cole, James Cole, Reuben Cole, Solomon Cole, John Collins, William Collins, James Cotton, Benjamin Conner, Daniel Connor, Michael Conolly, Amasa Cook, Benjamin Coy, John Cox, John Crandall, James Ccassud, Asa Curtis, Barr Curtis, Samuel Curtis, David Curtis, Jeremiah Daley, Pardon Daley, Amos Darwin, Samuel Kingsbury, Phineas Lamfear, Newcomb Lamkin, Phineas Lam low, Hugh Dobbin, Rufus Dodge, Asa Dorwin, Ephraim Dorwin Reuben Dorwin, Russell Dorwin, Ephraim Durwin. Amos Eady, John Eaton, John Eells, Waterman Eells, Stephen Ellis, Chauncey Ensign, David Ensign, Silas Ensign, Luther Evarts, Seth Evarts, Lemuel Francker, Stephen Farnham, Joseph Farnham, David Fish, Zachariah Fish, Isaac Fish, Andrew Fillmore, Daniel Foot, Oliver Franklin, Jonah Frisbie, Jonah Frisbie, Jr., Josiah Frisbie, Thaddeus Frisbie, Josiah Gifford, Alexander Gillson, or Jillson, Ashbel Goodrich, James Goodrich, Thomas Goodrich, John Gown, Levi Gown, Elijah Gray, Cabel Green, Chaffee Green, Chase Green, Clark Green, Duty Green, Hammond Green, Jabez Green, John Green, Levi Green, Noah Green, Pelgen Green, Russell Green, Silas Green, William Green, Elnathan Gregory, Ashael Gregory, Joseph Gregory, Stephen Gregory, Thomas Gregory, Lester Grosvenor, Theophilus Grosvenor, Joseph Guthrie, Calvin Hall, Gersham Hall, John Hall, Josiah Hall, Luther Hall, Lyman Hall, Timothy Hall, John Hammond, Abraham Hanbury, Andrew Harmon, Benjamin Harrington, Daniel Harrington, Joshua Harrington, Samuel Harrison, Oliver Harwood, William Hatfield, Cornelus Havens, John Haynes, Enoch Hibbard, Amos Hicks, David Hicks, Aaron Hiccock, David Hill, Andrew Hinman, Curtis Hinman, Gideon Hinman, Moses Hinman, Noah Hinman, Icabod Hitchcock, Jesse Hitchcock, Samuel Hix, Simeon Hix, John Hoffman, Daniel Hollis, Elijah Hollis, Thaddeus Holobut, John Homes, Isaac Honeywell, Rice Honeywell, Samuel Hopings (Hopkins), Isaac Horton, Squire Horton, William Horton, Ichabod Howard, Ezra Hoyt, Seth Hoyt, Thomas Hubbard, Zadock Hubbard, David Hubbell, Hickok Hubbell, Jedediah Hubbell, Matthew Hubbell, Wolcott Hubell, Abraham Hunsinger, Philo Hurd, Elijah Hurlbut, Thaddeus Hurlbut, Chas.

Hutchins, Abraham Jackson, Ashael Jackson, Jeremiah Jacobs, Bill Jarvis, Joseph Jarvis, Samuel Jecocks, David Jewett, Stephen Jewett, Timothy Jewett, George Jenks, Daniel Johnson, Daniel Jones, Ephraim Jones, Enos Jones, Daniel Jones, Joel Jones, Samuel Jones, Francis Jordan, Matthew Johnson, William Johnson, Alfred Joyce, Edward Kelley, Ebenezer Keller, Elijah Keller, Seth Keller, Thomas Kellogg, Gideon Kent, Amos King, Medad King, Noble King, Stephen King, Elkenah Kingsbury, Phineas Lamfear, Newcomb Lamkin, Phineas Lamson, William Lamson, Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Lester, Ezekial Lewis, Lemuel Littington, Silas Lincoln, Ezra Loomis, James Loomis, James Loomis, Jr., Joseph Loomis, Moses Lyman, Abel Lyon, Jabez Lyon, John Lyon, Kimberley Lyon, Richard Lyon, James Maguire, Dependence Mann, Monday Manly, Samuel Martin, Aaron Mason, Barnard Mason, Coomer Mason, David Mason, Harden Mason, Hezediah Mason, Isaiah Mason, James Mason, Jesse Mason, Levi Mason, Malachi Mason, Matthew Mason, Michael Mason, Nathan Mason, Pardon Mason, Rufus Mason, Shubael Mason, Cabel Martin, Wait Martin, Thaddeus McConnell, Thaddeus McEville, Stephen Mead, Timothy Miner, Hugh Mitchell, Benjamin Moore, Elias Moore, William Moore, John Mosher, Jared Munson, Thaddeus Munson, Isaac Nash, Ebenezer Newell, Jason Newton, Samuel Newton, Henry Nicholson, Stephen Northrop, Thomas Northrop, Charles Norton, Daniel Norton, Ebenezer Norton, Jesse Norton, Benjamin Olney, Elijah Osborn, Ashael Packard, David Paine, Joseph Paine, Elihu Parker, Ashael Parkhirst, Asa Parks, John Parrish, Samuel Payne, Cabel Pearse, Simeon Pearse, James Peirce, Nathaniel Pease, James Peirce, Jonathan Pettibone, Abel Pettibone, Amos Pettibone, Eli Pettibone, Elijah Phelps, Jacob Clothier Pierce, Daniel Pierce, Hezekiah Pierce, John Pierce, Reaben Pierce, Abiel Platt, Ezra Platt, William Popple, Asa Porter, Abiel Powell, Ashael Powell, Caleb Powell, David Powell, Ephraim Powell, Elijah Powell, Elijah Powell, Jr., John Powell, Miles Powell, Robert Powell, Thomas Powell, William Powell, David Pratt, John Pratt, Nathaniel Pratt, Joseph Prince, Elijah Proctor, Abel Prindle, Benjamin Reed, Jeremiah Reed, Joshua Reed, Timothy Reed, Jonathan Remington,

Ishmael Reynolds, Nehemiah Rice, Josiah Rice, Petatiah G. Ricason, Amos Ring, Noble Ring, James Rowe, Jonahan Royce, Josiah Royce, Nehemiah Royce, Thomas Robblee, William Robblee, Peter Robinson, Jeremiah Rockwell, John Rockwell, David Rood, Martin Salisbury, William Sampson, Nathaniel Sanger, Jehial Savage, John Seymour, Luther Shaw, Cabel Sheffield, Benjamin Sheldon, Icabod Sherlock, Daniel Sherman, George Sherman, Job Sherman, John Sherman, Timothy Sherman, Josiah Simonds, John Sims, David Skeals, John Slain, Cabel Smith, George Smith, Isaac Smith, Joel Smith, Jonathan Smith, Joseph Smith, Samuel Smith, Asa Spalding, Jesse Spalding, Philip Spalding, Gordon Spencer, Esak Sprague, Gideon Peter Sprague, Ebenezer Stearns, Isaac Stearns, Abraham Steward, Samuel Stewart, Nathaniel Stewart, Joseph Stevens, Theodore Stevens, Samuel Stevens, David Stiles, Samuel Strickland, Andrew Squires, Timothy Squires, Henry Straight, Samuel Sweetling, Benjah Terril, David Terril, John Terril, Truman Terril, Hiram Terry, Amos Thays, Joseph Thomas, Benjamin Thornton, Samuel Thornton, John Tibbitts, Benjamin Tillotson, Joshua Tillotson, Stephen Tombling, Noah Terre, Joseph Tower, Elishama Tower, Solomon Tracy, Benjamin Trivett, William Tyler, Daniel Walker, Gideon Walker, Joseph Walker, Silas Walker, Daniel Waller, Nathan Ward, Isaac Warren, Samuel Warren, Seth Warren, John Waterman, Oliver Webster, Benjamin Weed, Jacob Weed, Jacob Weed, Jr., Jonathan Weed, James Westcott, Oliver Westcott, Asa Wheeler, Ashbel Wheeler, David Wheeler, Edward Wheeler, Freeman Wheeler, Gideon Wheeler, Jonathan Wheeler, Nathan Wheeler, Seth Wheeler, Simeon Wheeler, Truman Wheeler, John White, William White, John Whitely, Peleg Whitford, Asael Whipple, Stephen Whipple, John Whiting, William Whiting, Thomas Whitney, Jesse Wilcox, Daniel Wilkins, John Willard, Josiah Wilcox, Oliver Wilcox, Nathaniel Williams, William Williams, Thomas Winthrop, Lewis Wisso, Daniel Wixon, Moses Wolcott, Samuel Wolcott, Daniel Wood, John Wood, Nathan Wood, Nathan Wood, Jr, Titus Wood, Sr., Asa Woodward, Daniel Woodward, Simeon Woodward, Eli Wright, Isaac Wright, Diah Young, John Sprague Young, John Young.

APPENDIX X.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE OLD BOROUGH DOCTORS.

Dr. William Hamilton Tyler was born in New Ashford in 1780, and was the only son of Samuel Page Tyler, the orderly sergeant of the militia who aroused the early settlers of Lanesboro, Cheshire and New Ashford in the night time and warned them to hasten to the Lexington battlefield. He worked on his father's farm until 18 years of age, taught school for a time in Lanesboro and New Ashford, studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Silas Hamilton, in Saratoga county, N. Y., and completed his studies with those pioneer Lanesboro physicians, Dr. Joseph Jarvis and Dr. Asa Burbank. After graduating at Columbia Medical college in New York he commenced practice in Lanesboro in 1815. He remained here in active life for 34 years, when he joined his son-in-law, Dr. Phillips, at North Adams, where he practiced and was called into counsel until 1856, when he was 80 years of age, and where he died at the age of 88 years and six months. He was a medical classmate of Dr. Delamater and Dr. March, two of the most distinguished physicians of their day, and was himself the most eminent in his profession. He was the intimate friend of Henry Snaw and his family physician, and also the benefactor of George N. Briggs in his early struggle for education, and a firm and valued friend always. He had an immense practice at home and in all the adjoining county towns, and in Columbia county, N. Y. In the height of his medical career he kept four horses which met him at different points, and the hours he spent at home were few and far between. Quite a number now living at Lanesboro and many native guests at home week remember his profession-

al ministrations in the olden time homes, and that as a faithful Christian he carried not only medical aid and skill to the bed-sides of the suffering and the dying, but spiritual aid as well. In the height of his medical practice he was injured by the contact of his leg with the step of his high gig, to which was attached a favorite but restive horse. He neglected to care for this wound and himself until it culminated a fever sore and necessitated amputation just below the knee. This operation was performed by the celebrated Dr. March, and one present at Old Home week was a spectator at the time. Before submitting to the surgeon's knife Dr. Tyler asked God if it was His will to spare his life as a man and physician for 15 years, and not only his life, health and mental strength was given him for this period, but for many years besides. He was the first Worshipful Master of Mystic Lodge which first met in Baker's tavern, and which was afterward removed to Pittsfield. Dr. Tyler and Doctor Burbank were the famous physicians of olden-time Lanesboro, and they moved hand in hand in every good work and were thoroughly devoted to its people and its interests. Through the instrumentality of Dr. Tyler the Baptist church was founded through a generous purse and great individual effort. Such was his zeal for this church that he served as deacon, chorister and sexton, and when failing to secure preaching would read and conduct service himself. His old English watch with which in his entire practice he noted the wrist pulsation of his patients, is still in the possession of his grandson, as are also the jewels, aprons and diplomas of his Masonic career, to which order he was deeply devoted. The old time physicians of Lanesboro as remembered are Dr. Joseph Jarvis, Dr. Asa, Burbank, Dr. Erastus Cushing, Dr. W. E. Tyler, Dr. H. E. Phillips, Dr. E. Pierce, Dr. Palmer, Dr. Griswold Stephen Jewett, Timothy Jewett, George Jenks, Daniel Johnson, Leland Barker of Adams, the former a student of Dr. Tyler, and the latter having wedded Miss Sunderlin of Lanesboro were well known there.

MAJOR CHARLES N. EMERSON.

Major Charles N. Emerson, the husband of Cornelia Shaw,

after his return from the south, was very active as a recruiting officer during the early days of the civil war in raising troops in Berkshire county. Afterwards he was in charge of the 10th Internal Revenue District and was chief of a small army of assistant internal revenue assessors in Berkshire and Hampden counties and for a time resided in the present Waterman house on Broad street, Pittsfield. He was also the publisher of a valuable International Revenue Guide. An address delivered by him before the Berkshire Agricultural society is remembered, in which he eloquently described the blight of slavery as existing in the states of Carolina, which but for that curse would have been as fertile and beautiful as the acreage of old Berkshire. He was of distinguished and courteous bearing, tall and of elegant build. John M. Taylor, at present vice-president of one of the prominent Hartford Life Insurance companies, and resident in Pittsfield during the civil war, was his son-in-law.

THE FAMOUS SPLIT ROCK.

Split Rock, a natural curiosity in Lanesboro, is also on the eastern line of the Taconic mountain hill and slopes but a few rods north of Balance Rock in the same hill side pasture. It is a great point of interest to tourists who love to go up to it and gaze upon the great battle scene between animate and inanimate nature which has silently been waged in this spot for upwards of a century. This sturdy beech tree which seems as a mere twig to have first forced its way up from the earth into a rocky crevice, appears to have been slowly prying this monster boulder apart during the years to make room for its huge trunk and to spread its great branches for the glorious sunlight above and to have come out a powerful conqueror in the contest of growth and substance against weight and inert force.

THE FIRST AND ONLY LANESBORO BANK.

The Talcott grove in which the crowning exercises of the old home week were held was originally the farm property of Henry Wheeler, the father-in-law of Hon. Henry Shaw and Judge Savage. This was purchased by William Talcott and has since

been known as the Talcott farm, consisting of many acres of meadow, woodland, upland and pasturage, lying along the western slopes of the Taconic mountains. In the first 50 years of the past century, Henry Wheeler was the owner of many town farms, and was a man of much wealth, to which he constantly added by lending money to the farmers of Central and Northern Berkshire at the legal rate of interest. In fact, he was through all these earlier years the Lanesboro bank. He was never known to press a creditor for his sum total of indebtedness, provided this interest was promptly kept up.

THE FIRST CALVINISTIC CHURCH CROSS.

The Albany Argus of February 21, 1850, quotes the Brooklyn Daily Star in announcing the most interesting historical fact that "The Baptist church in Pittsfield, to which Gov. Briggs belongs, is surmounted with a very large gilded cross—the first Calvinistic place of worship in America or in the world to be thus ornamented." It is a matter of record that the first Baptist church in Pittsfield, which was dedicated Jan. 10, 1850, was originally 60 feet wide by 82 feet long, and whose steeple was 166 feet high, at the suggestion of Gov. Briggs, who was one of its building committee, was surmounted with a large gilded cross, and that after this spire was partially overthrown by a gale in 1859, a belfry with a smaller cross was substituted for it.

VENERABLE OLD SILVER STREET.

The charming old hillside highway, dotted with ancient farm houses fronting and centering rich and sunny acres running parallel with old Lanesboro Main street, just at the foot of its sudden rise of western hills and stretching all the way from along Pontoosuc lake to the upper Hancock road, has always been known as Silver street. The application has been so appropriate to the locality that no one has ever thought of questioning the right of its applicability, while but a few old inhabitants who have hugged their secret very closely down through the past to the present, have been aware how the name came into existence. Yet the name Silver street came about when many home pastures were not so fertile in bushes and woods as now. It took its name from the result of a bet that an old silver dollar

placed in a pile of refuse would not be rescued by the nose of an old time miser having his hands tied behind him and who lived in that portion of the town. The miser won the bet for his backer, appropriated the dollar and the street was named for all time "Silver."

THE OLD TOWN STORES.

The old country store in the upper village, and close to Baker's tavern was first kept by a man named Durant, and then by the father of the Hon. Marshall Wilcox of Pittsfield. The post office was kept for many years in the tavern of Ezra Hall. The main country store in the lower village was kept by Capt. Timothy Whitney and his son Richard, who was the first register of deeds before that office was removed from the present town library building to Adams. Geo. Presby kept a country store just above the hotel, and Sloan Powell a little store in his house on the present site of the Methodist church, which was fronted with two gigantic poplar trees.

Brick making was at one time an extensive industry. The bricks for the Baptist and Congregational churches were made at a yard near the Bowerman house, which was also built of bricks from the same yard. The Pontoosuc mills of Pittsfield and the house of Esquire Shaw were built of bricks from a yard near the house of Mr. Tyler.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

By the terms of their grant the inhabitants were to build a meeting house and settle a learned orthodox minister within three years after their removal to the new town. The first resolution on this subject is recorded in the general history of the town. The Sunday services were held for several years in private houses, and the discussion of the proper place to build a meeting house and the merits of successive candidates for the ministry led to many resolutions in the frequent town meetings. August 20th, 1760, the proprietors accepted the proposition of Samuel Martin to give an acre and a half of his lot No. 8 for a meeting house and burying

ground provided that a committee to be chosen and a surveyor judge it, "most accommodable." Ensign Martin and Mr. Isaac Hill were at the same time appointed a committee to provide preaching for the future. On October 29, 1761, the proprietors resolved that "Mr. Levi Post should be our gospel minister. Voted to give him 91[£] settlement and 80[£] salary and his fire wood." Mr. Post does not appear to have remained long in the town, for on April 2d, 1762, Messrs. Samuel Warren and Peter Curtis were chosen a committee to provide a house to meet in for divine worship and Messrs. Peter Curtis, William Bradley and Nehemiah Bull, a committee to provide preaching for the future. Ensign Martin's house was used for the Sunday services, as he was allowed in this same spring to "draw six pence upon each lot from the treasury for the use of his house in time past for public worship. Soon after Mr. Woodbridge Little, who was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1741, and graduated from Yale college in 1760, settled in the town as a probationer for the ministry. He was a man of much ability and brilliant talent. He had studied theology under the learned Dr. Bellamy. On February 15th, 1762, the article in a previous warrant for town meeting "to give Mr. Woodbridge Little a call to be our Gospel minister" was reconsidered. Mr. Little removed to Pittsfield, studied law, and became one of the public spirited and honored citizens of that town. He died in 1813, leaving legacies to the Congregational church of Pittsfield and to Williams college for the support of indigent students. Mr. Daniel Collins, a classmate of Mr. Little, born in Guilford, Conn., in 1733, was his successor, and was called a probationer, October 31st 1763. His services were so acceptable that on the 12th of December he was called as the minister of the town at eighty pounds salary, to commence with "Sixty pounds yearly, on the day of settlement two years, and then rise five pounds yearly, until it amounts to eighty pounds, and thirty cords of wood yearly." The records of the Congregational church commence with this statement.

The records of the Church of Christ in Framingham or Lanesboro, from the settlement of the church in that town in the year of our Lord, 1764.

The Church of Christ was first gathered in the town of Lanesboro, on Wednesday the 2d March, 1764, by the assistance of Rev. Samuel Hopkins of Great Barrington and Stephen West. Stockbridge.

The entry evidently was made by Mr. Collins after the incorporation of the town of Lanesborough. In the town records is found a transcript of the proceedings of the council that was called to ordain Mr. Collins and as giving the form used in recording ordinations in the orthodox churches of Massachusetts it is of value.

At a council convened at New Framingham on the 17th day of April, A. D., at the desire and upon the instance of the Church of Christ in this place for the setting apart of Mr. Daniel Collins to the work of the Gospel ministry over and among that people. Present, Rev'd Messrs. Adonijah Bidwel, Samuel Hopkins, Jonathan Lee, Stephen West and Ebenezer Martin. Delegates, William Hall, Daniel Allen, Samuel Brown and Isaiah Kingsley. Mr. Samuel Hopkins was chosen moderator of the council and Mr. West scribe. The council then proceeded to such an examination of the candidates as they judged suitable, they approved of and by prayer, and the imposition of hands solemnly set apart the said Mr. Collins to ye work of the Gospel ministry in sd. place.

Test., Stephen West, Scribe.

Samuel Hopkins, Moderator.

LUTHER R. LASSELL.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in the southern part of Mr. Hall's and manufacturing all kinds of gold and silver work, such as watch chains, seals, and keys, finger and ear-rings, breast pins, neck laces and bracelets of every description will be furnished at the shortest notice. Likewise a general assortment of gilt work which he will sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere. He flatters himself he can give general satisfaction to all who may please to call and employ him.

Lanesborough, Dec. 1, 1819.

Died. At Lanesborough on the 9th inst. Col. Jonathan Smith in the 62d year of his age. He was an influential character in this county in the American Revolution—has sustained several important offices in the government—was a member of the State convention for ratifying the constitution—and has been one of the senators for this county. His early and uniform exertions in the cause of American liberty hath placed his name on the Register of Fame as one of the patriots of America.

Died. At Lanesborough on the 5th inst. Mr. Asahel Bradley in the 78th year of his age. Although the subject of this brief notice was permitted to survive the scriptural boundary of human life he had been from earliest youth the companion of infirmity and disease. For more than fifty years he endured the almost constant irritation of a severe cutaneous eruption which often assumed the worst form of Eastern leprosy. Nevertheless he bore with patience his trying allotment and we trust has found in another world that reprieve from suffering which on earth he never enjoyed.

From early life he was a member of the church of Christ and while he contributed liberally for the support of the institutions of the gospel he was supported by its promises and consolation in that hour when human aid is unavailing. On Sunday last a vast concourse of relatives and friends followed his remains to the Episcopal burying ground, where they will rest in hope until the morning of the resurrection.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Durant & Plunket is this day by mutual consent dissolved. We tender our acknowledgments to our customers for the generous support they have given us—but we must now present a respectful yet earnest invitation to all who are indebted to us by note or book account to make payment immediately.

Thomas Durant, Jr.

William C. Plunket.

Lanesborough, April 10, 1823.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Lanesboro held on Monday

evening, August 31st, Mr. Samuel Bliss was chosen president and Andrew J. Lewis secretary.

Messrs. Henry Mead and Andrew J. Lewis were appointed delegates to the state convention and the following persons signified their intention of attending as voluntary delegates. (The names are given in another column of this paper.)

The following sentiments and letters were received from Elder John Leland:

SENTIMENTS.

May hard cider prove effectual to overturn the administration in the coming elections as cold water did in the last.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts—may the thirty years past of her life serve to have wrought the will of the gentiles: May she now return to the fold of the Union and seek the good of the whole.

Van Buren and Morton are in possession of our inheritance, but Harrison and Davis have served a writ of ejectment against them; the case is now appealed to the Sovereign People for the next November Term; patriotism and ambition stand on tiptoe to hear the result; the welfare of the nation depends on a righteous decision.

The town of Lanesboro—may she hold fast what she attained through great tribulation that no man take her crown.

A LITTLE PRESENT TO THE DELEGATES FROM LANESBORO TO SPRINGFIELD.

1. If lying triumphs over truth and sophistry overpowers sound reason Harrison will rise to the presidential chair by an overwhelming majority.

2. The Democrats are well united, having a uniform view and feeling, but whether they will be strong enough to overcome the hosts that make lies their revenge and hide themselves under falsehood is yet not known.

3. Logrolling; you help me today and I'll help you tomorrow; so good friend the day of election is near, I hope to see you at the polls. I have a small account against you, but never mind

that, I hope money will be plenty next year. If you want a bushel of corn—if your good wife wants a neat dress—or if you want employment I can accommodate you and shall take pleasure in doing of it. The Democrats are very busy, but their candidate is a poor tool. I shall vote for Mr. A. B.; he is one of the best men in the world. I should not be so free to all but the Democrats will certainly ruin the nation if they are not crushed,

DIED.

At Lanesboro on the 16th ult. very suddenly Mr. Samuel Tyrrel in the 68th year of his age.

The demise of Mr. Tyrrel has deprived a family of a most devoted husband and one of the kindest of parents and the poor of a friend and benefactor. In every capacity he was an upright and exemplary man. The death of Mr. T. was attended with circumstances peculiarly aggravating to his friends. For some weeks previous he had endured by turns the most excruciating sufferings which he bore with a fortitude and calm equanimity of mind peculiarly characteristic of the man; and when his physician had pronounced him convalescent and left him with the anticipation of a speedy restoration to health and to the society of his friends, in a moment thus full of flattering hope he was suddenly taken from the scene of his activity and usefulness here to enjoy the bliss of a purer region.

“Life made his soul dependent on the dust;
 Death gave it wings to mount above the sphere;
 Death had no dread but what frail life imparted;
 Life no true joys but what kind death improved.”

On the 3rd inst. Laura, daughter of Mr. Ashael A. Powell in the 10th year of her age. The deceased was of unusual promise. Her sweet disposition and superior mental endowments made her an object of interest to all who knew her. The precious evidence of a pious heart which she left does much to alleviate the sadness of a large circle of relatives and friends.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At Lanesboro under the direction of Mr. Crawford, a member of Williams college. The next quarter will commence on the first Monday in August. The languages and all English studies will be taught.

July 27, 1836.

Departed this life at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Porter in Catskill, N. Y., on Friday, the 22d of July, Mrs. Sarah Collins, relict of the late Rev. Daniel Collins of Lanesboro at the great age of 93. A stroke of palsy terminated a life less remarkable for its duration than its usefulness, more than sixty years of which was spent in this county. Known to an extensive circle, her death will be heard by few without sorrow. Her kindness and urbanity of disposition eminently fitted her to discharge the duties of the station in life she was called to fill. Cheerful, social and intellectual, she amused while she interested and those who sought her in sorrow left her relieved of half their burden. She was a model of a clergyman's wife. A letter from Dr. Porter thus speaks of her: "She died on Friday the 22d of July at 12 minutes before 8 o'clock a. m. The death of your aunt leaves a wide vacant space in our family. She had lived with us seven years, one month and four days.

Always at home and always particularly attended by the family. We loved her much and sensibly feel our loss. Deeply she loved her friends, always pleasant and though advanced in life she had nothing of the childness of age. I never knew her manifest a disposition which was not good during the whole seven years she has been with us. She entertained all who called to see her. She had a great circle of acquaintances of young as well as old, and her society was sought by both. Indeed her whole conduct was instructive, she was a pattern of patience; not a murmur of complaint ever fell from her lips. Conscious to the last of her condition she waited in a happy and hopeful reliance for the moment her Lord should call her hence.'

The young and the old in Lanesboro were sincerely and deeply afflicted at the news of her death.

Died. At Lanesboro on the 20th inst. Grace, daughter of Hon. Henry Shaw, aged two and one-half years.

"How may we live but in doubt and fear;
How may we anchor our fond hearts here;
How should e'en Joy but a trembler be;
Beautiful dust! When we look on thee?"

Died. Aurelia, only child of Ephraim H. and Nancy A. Fisher, aged nineteen months.



ALGERNON S. HUBBELL.

“This lovely bud, so young and fair,
 Called hence by early doom,
 To see how beautiful a flower
 In Paradise could bloom.”

Died. In Gouvernier, N. Y. on the 8th inst. Melissa Heinen, daughter of Mr. Milton G. Norton, formerly of Lanesboro, aged seventeen months.

In issue of Nov. 16, 1789.

On Sunday, the 8th inst. were married in the Presbyterian church in Lanesboro, Capt. Nathaniel B. Torrey, merchant, to Miss Sally Hall, both of that town.

“When youth and beauty, wit and wealth combine
 With virtue’s aid to lead us to the shrine,
 Those nuptial raptures he alone can taste
 Whose worthy soul by pure affection graced.
 Thine, happy pair, be all hymenial joys,
 Pursue that path to bliss which never cloy,
 And may the pleasures that blest union seal
 Exceed the transports angels only feel.”

Miles Powel of Lanesboro has just received and now ready for sale a general assortment of goods among which are the following articles, viz:

West India goods, rum, brandy, wine, loaf and brown sugar, molasses, English goods, broad cloths, velvets, corduroys, plush, chintzes, shawls, silk handkerchiefs, stockings, hats, looking glasses, crockery and glass ware, hardware, locks, knives and forks, spurs, saws (plane iron), chissels, files, shears, shaving boxes, awls, tacks, table spoons, curry combs, brushes, nails, frying pans, wagon boxes, powder, shot, ginger, paper. For which I will receive in payment wheat, rye, Indian-corn, flax seed, pork, butter, cheese, tallow, bees wax, woolen, cotton and linen rags and clean dressed hog bristles—Ashes at 8 pence per bushel.

WANTED.

As an apprentice in a store. A young lad about 12 or 13 years of age who can read, write and understand arithmetic. For particulars apply to Miles Powel of Lanesboro.

The subscriber, determining to close his accounts, requests all persons indebted to him, either by book or note, to make him payment by the 25th of this inst.

Wheat, pork, rye, Indian corn will be received in payment. He hopes none of his customers will neglect complying with his request as it would be very disagreeable to call on them in a different manner.

Jonathan Woodward.

Lanesboro, Jan. 7, 1789.

Died. At Lanesboro on the 11th ult. Miss Fanny Mason, daughter of Mr. Reuben Mason, aged 37 years. For more than twenty years she had been an invalid and endured all those privations inseparable from protracted sickness. She possessed, however, a good hope through faith of a better portion hereafter which enabled her to bear without a murmur the infirmities of her condition and to meet with humble resignation the last struggle of mortality. As pain and sickness and sorrow were her portion in this world we trust that she has reached that better country where there is no sickness and where all tears are wiped away.

FEDERAL FRAUD !

It is so common to see the publications of fraud practiced by Federalists that I fear this communication will scarce be read. But if any person takes the trouble and can publish anything like a parallel to this he will much oblige a

Revolutionary Whig.

Lanesboro, May 7, 1810.

This day, pursuant to a warrant, the inhabitants of this town met to chose their representatives. The first object taken into consideration was "Shall we send two representatives or one only?" A warm debate ensued. A vote was taken on the question but the honorable 76 whigs of the district of New Ashford were all (by the disgraceful and contemptible usurpation of the Federal select-men) deprived of a voice! In vain did they plead for their natural constitutional dear bought rights! The arbitrary car of Federalism was deaf to justice! The votes exclusive of New Ashford gave a small majority for one representative.

The New Ashford patriots collected in another part of the room and gave their select-men their votes which consisted of a large majority for two so that in the whole there was a majority for two.

The select-men of this town then called on the electors to bring in their votes for one representative. Samuel H. Wheeler was chosen. The select-men were then called upon and requested to receive votes for a second representative which they not only refused to do but left their seats. The select-men of New Ashford took the seat then vacant and called for the votes. They chose Mr. Whitman by a handsome majority. They then dissolved the meeting.

Having stated the above (what I call) unlawful acts I wish to ask a candid public if they call it perjury for a man to make oath to discharge the duties of a select-man and then refuse to do it? If not what do they call it? And what is perjury? Shall I publish the names of these traitors, my near neighbors? I blush to do it. But when persons forfeit their trust and commit so great a fault the public ought to know who they are, viz: John Powell, Calvin Hubbell and Peter B. Curtis.

Perhaps these men may think me impudent for not giving them their customary titles, but I think if they have the right to deprive freeholders of voting because they wish to vote contrary to them we must give them some higher title. The Royal title of the Turkish Monarch would be in my opinion the most suitable, viz: "The Shadow of God, God on Earth, Brother to the Sun and Moon, and Disposer of all Earthly Crowns." We do not imagine them to be the disposers of crowns at present but if they are disposers of our constitutional rights they will if not checked soon be the disposers of crowns.

The writer of this hopes that the inhabitants of this town and others will be cautious in future in choosing their town officers and elect such select-men as will not be guilty of perjury for the base purpose of pleasing a party.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled on the first Wednesday of January, A. D., 1835:

Humbly shews the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Lanesboro and of the denomination of christians called Baptists that on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1797, on the petition of Gideon Wheeler and Wolcott Hubbell in behalf of said town a Resolve was passed by the General Court of that year empowering and authorizing the Rev. Daniel Collins, the then present Congregational minister of said town, with a major part of the said town, to sell and convey the ministry lands in said town and to make deed or deeds thereof to the purchaser or purchasers in fee simply and the monies arising from such sale to be put on interest on good security, and the income thereof to be appropriated and applied annually forever thereafter to the support of the public worship of God in said town under the direction of such person or persons as the inhabitants of said town should from time to time appoint for that purpose. And the said General Court ordered \$66.67 of said income to be paid to the Rev. Daniel Collins annually in addition to his then present salary during his continuance in the ministry in said town, as a compensation for his relinquishing his right to the use of said land, and to his successors forever. And two-thirds part of the remainder of said income to be paid over to the said Mr. Collins as a part of his salary, and to his successors forever, and the other third part to be paid over to the then present minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in said town as a part of his salary annually, and to his successors forever.

To which Resolve is the following proviso, viz: Provided however, that it shall be in the power of the Legislature on the application of any denomination of christians having a settled minister in said town, hereafter to make a new appropriation of said income.

And the subscribers further represent to your Hon. body that in pursuance of the authority in said Resolve the Rev. Daniel Collins and the major part of the selectmen of said town in the month of March in the year of our Lord 1797, did sell and convey and make deed to the purchasers in fee simple, the said ministry land in said town for the sum of \$4959.02, which sum

has ever since been put on interest, on good security, and applied annually until the present time for the support of the Congregational and Episcopal ministers in said town, according to the tenor and effect of said Resolve.

Your petitioners further represent that heretofore they have gone to other towns to attend public worship under the preaching of some one of their own denomination, and have hired from time to time preachers to come into said town and preach to them, until the year A. D. 1821 when they settled Mr. Augustus Beach to preach to them one-half of the time, which he continued to do for six years—holding their meetings in the Town House by consent of the town until February A. D. 1828, when the house was destroyed by fire, and then, having no convenient place to hold meetings of the Society, resolved to build a meeting-house, which was accordingly done the same year by erecting a good and convenient brick building which was completed and dedicated to the worship of God within one year thereafter, and has been supplied with preaching the major part of the time since, having had the labors of Mr. Wakeman G. Johnson one-half of the time for three years previous to the year A. D. 1834; since then he has continued to preach to them the whole time. The said Beach and Johnson being regularly ordained Baptist elders or ministers; that they have formed themselves (many years ago) into a religious Baptist Society and formed a Constitution for the due regulation of their Society with a clerk and committee who execute all the duties of such officers. Said Society constitute more than one-third part of the inhabitants of said town (and the major part of them permanent settlers) and consequently pay more than one-third part of all the taxes assessed in said town. Your petitioners further represent that on the 8th of March, A. D., 1814, on the petition of Daniel Collins and others the General Court of this Commonwealth did order that the proviso in the said order of 1797 aforementioned, which reserved the power of making a new appropriation of the income of said fund, should be repealed, thereby establishing by said last order the income of said fund in the Congregational Society and the said Episcopal

Society in said town forever. And your petitioners aver that no notice was ever served upon, nor did it ever come to their knowledge that any such petition was presented or any order made thereon until long after such order last mentioned had passed your Hon. Body, and therefore no opportunity was given us of remonstrating against the passing of the same, which want of notice we humbly conceive to be contrary to the wellknown and established usages and proceedings of your Hon. Body. Wherefore your petitioners pray that their constitutional privileges may be preserved to them as provided in the third article of the Constitution of this Commonwealth and that they, as one denomination of christians, shall be equally under the protection of law and not in subordination to any other sect or denomination—praying that the said last order may be repealed and that they may have granted to them their just and equal appropriation of the income of the fund aforesaid according to their taxable estates in said town, to be ascertained by the assessors thereof—or the one-half of the two-thirds which is now holden by the Congregational Society, which would, as we most sincerely believe, be complying with the true meaning and intent of the original character and such was the opinion of the Legislature at the time when they reserved the right to make a new appropriation of said income. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

BUSHROD BUCK and others.

Lanesboro, Jan. 1, 1835.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate March 5, 1835.

On the petition aforesaid ordered that the petitioners cause a copy of their petition with this order thereon to be published in the Pittsfield Sun, a newspaper published in Pittsfield in the County of Berkshire, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the second Wednesday of the next General Court; and that they also cause an attested copy thereof to be served on the Town Clerk of said Lanesboro and on the Clerk of the First Parish and on the Clerk of the

Protestant Episcopal Church in said Lanesboro, thirty days at least before the second Wednesday of the next General Court that all persons interested may then appear and show cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.

Charles Calhoun, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, March 5, 1835.

Read and concurred.

L. H. Cushing, Clerk

A true copy, attest, Charles Calhoun, Clerk of the Senate.

CALVIN HUBBELL, JUN.

Attorney at Law.

Would inform the public that he keeps his office in one of the apartments of the dwelling-house of his father, at which place he solicits those to call who are desirous to patronize him in the concerns of his profession.

Lanesboro, Jan. 17, 1815.

A Hatter's Stand for sale, or to be let.

Situated fifteen rods east of the south Meeting-house in Lanesboro formerly occupied by William Warner, consisting of about one acre of land, a dwelling-house, a hatter's shop, and a good well. The stand is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. If not disposed of soon will be rented. For particulars inquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

Lanesboro, April 17, 1815.

Joel Phelps.

JOHNSON HUBBELL.

“Fama super aethera notus.”

Informs the public that he has again replenished his Old Castle with an extensive and superb assortment of fresh imported Dry Goods and Groceries and now offers for sale on terms highly conducive to the interest of those who may purchase and from a consideration of the variety, beauty, quality and prices of his goods he offers them in great confidence of procuring a liberal patronage from his friends and the public in general. Never-

theless he requests all not to take for granted his opinion alone but to call, at least, and satisfy themselves by ocular demonstration.

Among which are the following, viz: Calicoes, Cambricks, Lenoes, plain and figured Dimity, Cambrick do., Muslins, white and black, Elegant Cotton Shawls, Nankins, Bombazettes, plain and figured, Parasols, Umbrellas, Factory Gingham and Shirting, Crockery and Hardware, Broad Cloths, Paper Hangings, etc., etc. W. I. Rum, Gin, Cider Brandy, Wine, Lump Brown Sugar, Box Raisins, Fresh Tobacco, Spanish Segars, Macaboy and Scotch Snuff, Window Glass, 6x8, 7x9—Hyson Skin tea first quality Coffee, Pepper and Spice, Cloves, Cinnamon, etc., etc.

The above articles he wishes to sell for ready pay if possible. Nevertheless he will credit those who possess substantial means of payment until October. Payment in full will be expected about that time. He returns his thanks to his customers for past favors and begs a continuance of the same.

Lanesboro, June 20, 1815.

WILLIAMSTOWN MARBLE FACTORY.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has commenced the Stone-Cutting Business in Williamstown, east of the College and near the Factory, where can be had all kinds of work in his line on short notice and as cheap as can be had at any shop in the County. He likewise keeps a general assortment of Grave Stones on hand and those that are wanting will please call and look for themselves.

He also has the right of vending the much approved Patent Stoves in nine towns in the north part of this County, which are recommended to the public for their great utility in saving fuel as a complete remedy for smoky chimnies.

Benjamin Weed.

October 12, 1814.

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the business of his shop in Lanesboro as usual in all its branches.

EXTRACTS FROM TOWN RECORDS.

Copy of the answer made by Mr. Dan'l Collins to the proprietors of New Framingham with regard to settling with them in the work of the ministry. March the 12th, A. D., 1764.

To the proprietors of the township of New Framingham:—

Gentlemen in consequence of the call which you have given me to settle with you in the important work of the gospel ministry, I have taken into serious consideration, viewing of it as the most important of all transactions and accordingly have applied for advice of the ministers of this county as also others of my acquaintance elsewhere. Their advice to me has been that I should accept of your call. Therefore in compliance with your invitation and their advice, after seeking for direction to the wise Disposer of all events, I have concluded to accept your call and settle with you in the work of the gospel ministry, and as to proprietors' proposals made to me for encouragement to settle—am satisfied—therewith. But for the satisfaction of the people in the town I am willing in two articles to admit of some alteration. The salary I am willing to accept one-half in good merchantable provisions—am further willing the salary should rise but three pounds a year from sixty till it arrives to eighty pounds.

Daniel Collins.

DECEMBER. 26th, 1768.

Voted to accept of the proposal made by those of the profession of the Church of England which is as follows—namely:—Whereas the proprietors of the Town of Lanesboro have voted to erect a meeting house fifty-eight feet long, forty feet wide and twenty-five feet high for the worship of God. We, the subscribers, being professors of the Church of England do heartily consent and agree to be taxed as proprietors until the sum of three hundred pounds be expended towards building and finishing said meeting-house provided upon the paying said sum, we said Churchmen and our families may be excused from paying any more taxes for the building and finishing said house and we be taxed as the rest of the proprietors are from time to time until

said sum is paid, and also we said subscribers do promise that we will not act as proprietors relative to the place where the meeting house shall stand.

Lanesboro, Dec. 8th, 1768.

A list of the names that are not present:—

Azar Curtis,
Asahel Beach,
Abel Sherman,
James Russell,
Nath'l Austin,
Giles Barns,
Seth Worrin,
Theofelus Allin,
Noah Murry,
Jonathan Fulford,
Nath'l Bacon,

Jacob Bacon,
Samuel Dean,
Peter Curtis,
Abraham Bristol,
William Bradley,
Joel Sherman,
John Powel,
Asa Barns,
Benjamin Farnam,
Elisha Baker,
Ezekiel Lewis.

There is a dispute concerning Seth Warrin and Noah Murry as to their being churchmen. If they will not make full profession thereof in some public meeting, their entering their names in the list is to be null and void.

The last clause in the 2nd article not acted upon. Thirdly voted that the Committee be allowed to erect the meeting-house on Mr. Collins' lot on the east side of the way—the most convenient place near the southwest corner, upon consideration the town will grant to Mr. Collins the land that has been laid out as Common for the use of the town being part of the overplus of No. eight in the first division.

Samuel Jackson,
Jonathan Barrott,
Moses Learnord,
Benj. Nurse, Jr.,
Edward Wright,
Jonathan Jackson,
Joseph Maynard,
Francis Moquot,
Calob Bridges,
Thomas Buckminson,
Amos Gail,
Amos Waight,
John Swift,
Joseph Buckminson,
Ezekiel Waight,
John Nurse, Jr.,
Jonathan Maynard,
Benoui Hemonway,
John Bruce,
John White,

Benjamin Bridges,
Thomas Ball,
Jacob Ball,
Gideon Bridges,
Oliver Daetts,
Sam'l Deadman,
Josiah Drury,
Sam'l Stone, Jr.,
Caleb Drury,
Abraham Rice,
Abraham Bolknap,
Joseph Nichols,
John Waight,
David Langor,
Aaron Nurse,
Hozakiah Rice,
Ezekiel Rice,
Ebenezer Singletary,
John Emms,
Abraham Norse,

David Pratt,
Ebenezer Horrington,
Thomas Horrington,
Moses Pike,
Daniel How,
Amos Gaits, Jr.,
John Swift, Jr.,
Bozaliel Wright,
Jonathan Morse,
Henry Emms,
Nath'l Wilson,
Joseph Angir,
Bozaliel Rice,
Sam'l Putnam,
Jeremiah Pike,
Sam'l Moore,
Jonathan Rugg.

John Clayce,
James Clayce, Jr.,
Robert Emms,
Isaac Clark, Jr.,
Ebenezer Winchosoler,
Jacob Townsend,
Aaron Pike,
Joseph Emms,
Thomas Stone,
Phonolias Rice,
Mathias Bent,
Richard Rice,
Uriah Drury,
Uriah Stone,
Jeremiah Bolknep,
Peter Gallot,
Matthias Clark.

APPENDIX XI.

LANESBORO IN THE WAR OF THE REBELION.

At the town meeting held for the consideration of war matters, held Dec. 10, 1861, the selectmen of Lanesboro were authorized to expend money at their discretion for the relief of soldiers' families. In August of the next year the town authorized a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years, or nine months.

In April, 1864, the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer for three years, and this arrangement was continued until the close of the war.

The expenditures in Lanesboro on the war account amounted to \$12,947.91. In addition to this a considerable amount was raised by private means. The total amount of \$3,856.45 was expended for aid to volunteers' families, and afterward repaid by the state.

The soldiers' list of Lanesboro is as follows:

5th Infantry, 100 days—Private George B. Powell.

49th Infantry, nine months—George E. Howard, quartermaster sergeant; Henry S. Burbank, George E. Howard, sergeants; Elizur Bliss, Hiram Burlingham, Isaac Nourse, Samuel H. Rossister, David Winchell, George M. Wood, Oliver L. Wood, corporals; privates, William Ashburn, James Beckley, Henry Bille, Wildman Boice, John Callahan, George Dowley, Albert S. Farnum, Alfred Farnum, Garrett Fitzgerald, Charles R. Fuller, Myron Goodell, Thomas Green, Henry G. Griffen, Conratt Heins, Daniel Lemay, John Lyman, William Mc Daniel, Anson S. Middlebrook, John Stevens.

1st Heavy Artillery, three years—Private, Henry Nelson.

3rd Heavy Artillery, three years—Privates, Charles B. Aldrich, Peter Carroll, Martin Lannin.

1st Cavalry, three years—Daniel R. Hines, farrier; privates, William Buskin, Calvin Carpenter, Andrew J. Gabler, Wilmot J. Joslyn, John Lyman, Edward McCrussel Munson, Edward Williams.

2nd Cavalry, three years—Privates, John H. Adams, John W. Gibbs, Judson A. Herman, Thomas Monroe.

3rd Cavalry, three years—Private, Charles H. Grant.

5th Cavalry, three years—Sylvester Moores, corporal.

1st Battalion, Frontier Cavalry, one year—Frank V. Parker, corporal; Robert R. Tulin, bugler.

2nd Infantry, three years—Privates, George W. Ackley, Peter Bradley, John Cavanaugh, Wellington H. Turner, Charles Wilson.

10th Infantry, three years—Private, Henry Noble.

19th Infantry, three years—Private, Ervin Smith.

20th Infantry, three years—Edwin B. Mead, corporal; privates Charles Brown, John Cleary, Edward Laro, Manton A. Wood.

21st Infantry, three years—Private, Edward A. Hinckley.

23rd Infantry, three years—Private, John B. Norton.

26th Infantry, three years—Private, George F. Bayard.

27th Infantry, three years—Private, Martin Gaitley.

31st Infantry, three years—Privates, John Cummings, David McDaniels, Edward Pettit, Ralph Wolfran.

34th Infantry, three years—Privates, James F. Brodie, Henry G. Aines, Faltine Lafe, Charles E. Mason, Robert Morton, Joshua Phillips, Hugh Stuart.

37th Infantry, three years—Privates, Samuel P. Beers, Henry Bretcher, William T. Carpenter, John Cummings, Edward Law.

57th Infantry, three years—Myron Goodell, sergeant, privates Patrick Heveron, William McDaniels.

61st Infantry, three years—Private, John Ragan.

Regular Army—Henry Bricken, Robert Fleming.

APPENDIX XII.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE NORTH CEMETERY.

- William D. Bradley, died Aug. 3, 1870, age 28.
Asahel T. Bradley, born Sept. 18, 1832, died Nov. 14, 1896.
William D. Bradley, died Aug. 3, 1870, age 28.
Betsy J. Bradley (wife of Asahel) died Aug. 15, 1875, age 40.
Jotham Beech, died Oct. 12, 1879, age 76.
Joseph Belcher, died Jan 7, 1894, age 77.
Harriet L. Belcher, his 1st wife, died July 26, 1860, age 42 years, 3 months.
Diadama Belcher his 2nd wife, died May 28, 1878, age 58.
Charlotte Fuller Belcher (wife of Pardon) died Jan. 30, 1888, age 62 years, 10 months.
Huldah M. Farrington, daughter of above and wife of Fernando, died April 27, 1871, age 20 years, 10 months.
Laura A., daughter of Pardon Belcher, wife of Albert Farnam, born March 15, 1844, died Jan. 9, 1893.
William Van Buren Harrison, born Jan. 14, 1832, died April 16, 1882.
G. Lyman Philippps, died Nov. 5, 1885, age 60.
Charles Harris, born 1820, died 1889.
Arilla, his wife, born 1831, died 1893.
S. Bruce Humphreyville, born March 11, 1836, died March 22, 1896.
Joshua Prime born Oct. 20, 1817, died Dec. 18, 1896.
Joanna C., his wife, born Oct. 24, 1818, died Aug. 18, 1895.
Edith M. Knight, daughter of F. H., died June 17, 1885, age 4 years, 10 months.
Daniel Lehman, born 1811, died 1888.
Christina, his wife, born 1814, died 1899.

Asahel Sherman, born Sept. 14, 1792, died Jan. 16, 1879.

Mary Harrison Sherman, his wife, born Feb. 16, 1798, died Sept. 26, 1878.

Job W., their son, born July 6, 1839, died Nov. 16, 1847.

Ezra H., their son, died Sept. 18 1884.

Joel B. Sherman, born May 27, 1807, died Dec. 16, 1894.

Tizah O., his wife, born April 5, 1810, died Dec. 18, 1879.

Franklin Sturgis, died Oct. 12, 1865, aged 63.

William Bradley Sturgis, his son, died Aug. 12, 1870, age 39.

Mary B. Zink, born 1850, died 1899.

Willard W. Bradley, son of William, died February 19, 1850, age 3 mos.

Mary A. Bradley, daughter of Asahel T., died August 14, 1875, age 17 years, 4 months.

Harry Belcher, son of Austin N., born December 30, 1892, died Feb. 17, 1894.

Fredwine E. Harrison, died May 9, 1883, age 16 years, 2 months, 23 days.

Carley Humphreyville, Feb. 21, 1884—May 30, 1885.

Fannie C. Harris, 1871—1904.

Mitchell Harris, 1869—1886.

Lucy A., wife of James D. Middlebrook, Oct. 2, 1845—Aug. 22, 1896.

Elsie M. Wood Kirwan, wife of John P., Sept. 7, 1870—April 2, 1903.

George Ezra Sherman, son of Ezra H., Aug. 30, 1866—Oct. 7, 1868.

Susie M. Smith, died April 13, 1897, age 20.

Johnnie Smith, son of Wm. H. and Lillie, died March 8, 1891, age 7 years, 8 months.

Ruth N. Turney, 1874—1899.

Elna R. Turney, 1898—1898.

William Smith, 1832—1888. Isabella Monroe Smith his wife, 1837—1899. Both natives of Scotland.

Laura, daughter of R. H. and C. J. Williams, 1899—1900.

Daniel M. Wood, Aug. 11, 1831—Nov. 24, 1903.

Gladys V. Zink, daughter of Henry E., Oct. 15, 1893—Nov. 6, 1897.

Henry E. Zink, 1869-1900. Lucy Zink, daughter of William, died July 11, 1885, age 14 months.

INSCRIPTIONS IN LOWER CEMETERY.

- William M. Avery, died July 29, 1831, age 62.
 Samuel D. Angell, died Oct. 29, 1868, age 51.
 Samuel Angell, died June 25, 1863, age 84 years, 6 months.
 Lucinda, his wife, died May 15, 1877, age 90 years, 4 months.
 Smith E. Angell, their son, died Dec. 11, 1849, age 38.
 Angeline Angell, their daughter, died March, 1851, age 38.
 Mary E. Angell, their daughter, died March 23, 1857, age 34.
 Widow Anna Bacon, died May 3, 1808, age 77.
 Jacob S. Baker, died Sept. 30, 1810, in his 27th year.
 Elijah Baker, died April 1, 1838, age 36.
 Henry Buckans, died Dec. 31, 1802, age 73.
 Abraham C. Brown, son of Abraham and Rosanna Brown, died Feb. 15, 1830, age 13 months.
 Anna Judson Brown, son of above, died Jan 31, 1832, age 11 months.
 Ruth, wife of Deacon Jacob Burgess, died Mar. 25, 1793, in her 74th year.
 Clarissa Briggs, died March 19, 1872, age 82.
 Evolyn, son of Bethuel Baker, died July 10, 1808, age 3 years, 4 months.
 Ebenezer Buck, died July 16, 1831, in his 82d year.
 Rev. Edward J. Brace, died Sept. 22, 1845, age 31.
 Joseph Bagg, died May 28, 1836, aged 98.
 Calvin Bagg, died Sept. 29, 1834, age 41.
 Eunice Bagg, wife of Joseph, died Oct. 20, 1810, age 71.
 Aaron Bagg, died March 1, 1806, in his 56th year.
 Martha Wheeler Bagg, wife of Calvin, died Oct. 12, 1841, age 41.
 Sally P. Bagg, 2d wife of Aaron, died, March 11, 1841 in her 46th year.
 Deacon Levi Bradford, died July 3, 1856, age 65.
 Amanda, wife of Levi Bradford, died Aug. 11, 1842, age 43.
 Aaron Bagg, died Feb. 25, 1870, age 80.

Fanny R. Bagg, wife of Aaron, died July 9, 1873, age 80.
 Eugenia M. Bagg, daughter of Aaron, died Aug. 8, 1846, age 21.

Joseph Barnes, died March 24, 1819, age 67.

Naaman Barnes, died March 31, 1837, age 49.

Ann, wife of Naaman Barnes, died Oct. 10, 1853, age 62.

David Barnes, died Jan 20, 1850, age 61.

James Bagg, died Sept. 1, 1846, age 66.

Abigail F., his wife, died Jan. 17, 1868, age 72.

Charles Burlingham, died Aug. 28, 1858, age 66.

Triphana, his wife, died Aug. 24, 1875, age 80.

Almira Brown, died April 30, 1886, age 61.

Peter Beebe, died May —, 1795, age 74 years, 6 months.

Adah Bliss, died June 9, 1826, age 78.

Daniel Billings, died Feb. 3, 1801, age 52.

Aza Burbank, M. D., died at Williamstown, Aug. 4, 1829, age 56.

Mrs. Laura Burbank, wife of Aza, died Nov. 1, 1811, age 25.

Peter Belcher, died March 21, 1862, age 49.

Eliza, wife of J. L. Briggs, died June 29, 1843, age 32.

Francis Baker, died July 24, 1808, in his 63d year.

Elizabeth, his wife, died Nov. 22, 1791, in her 38th year.

Mary Bradley, daughter of Lent and Anna, died Dec. 4, 1814, in her 34th year.

Mary, wife of Samuel Bond, died Oct. 17, 1813, in her 33d year.

Gideon Bentley, died Jan. 25, 1813, age 32.

Samuel W. Cone, grandson of Jabez Fuller, died Nov. 28, 1852, age 28.

Mrs. Julia Cone, wife of Thomas Cone, Jr., died Sept. 18, 1825, in her 24th year.

Marilla Clark, wife of Samuel and daughter of Gideon and Prudence Bentley, born Aug. 30, 1805, died March 24, 1825.

Ann Maria, daughter of Lyman and Mary Casey, died Nov. 27, 1816, age 6 months.

Ruth Collins, born Aug. 6, 1788, died Aug. 6, 1854.

Mazia Church, died July 19, 1794, age 8 months.

Daniel Collins, died Aug. 26, 1822, in his 85th year.

Anna Collins, daughter of Daniel, died July 12, 1803, in her 22d year.

Daniel Collins, son of Daniel, died Sept. 17, 1777, age 2.

Anne Collins, daughter of Daniel, died Nov. 2, 1777, age 4.

An infant child of Daniel, died Aug. 21, 1778.

Levi Clark, born Aug. 27, 1755, died Sept. 1, 1835.

Ellen Clark, wife of Levi, born May 8, 1752 died March 29, 1834.

Henry Culver, died June 16, 1814, in his 49th year.

William H. Chapman, (Co. B., 37th Massachusetts Infantry), died March 22, 1872, age 56.

Sarah, wife of William Chapman, died Feb. 24, 1846, aged 26 years, 4 months.

Rhoda Camp, died July 6, 1841, age 72.

Levi Chase, died April 15, 1847, age 42 years, 8 months.

Amos Durwin, died Oct. 18, 1798, in his 41st year.

Mary Durwin, wife of Ephraim, died June 4, 1807, age 81.

Mary S. Day, died Dec. 24, 1851, aged 46.

Betsy Day, died Feb. 17, 1858, age 85 years, 10 months.

Thomas Day, died June 20, 1827, in his 59th year.

Samuel W. Dow, died Sept 6, 1866, in his 67th year.

Lucy Dow, wife of Samuel, died Nov. 13, 1846, age 42.

Bertha Ingalls Dow, wife of Samuel, born July 16, 1805, died Oct. 26, 1891.

Samuel Dowin, died April 13, 1789, age 66.

Frances Eugenia, wife of Charles N. Emerson and daughter of Hon. Henry Shaw, died April 22, 1851, age 27.

Mrs. Betsy Eddy, formerly widow of D. Powell, died June 1, 1827, age 58.

Adah L. Powell, wife of Andrew Eaton, died Feb. 4, 1897, age 77 years, 9 months.

Edward B. Emerson, died Dec. 23, 1862, age 40 years 1 month

John Farnum, born May 1, 1807, died Jan. 28, 1880.

Hannah Farnum, died Dec. 20, 1881, age 70.

Joseph Farnum died June 2, 1879, age 91 years, 1 month.

Lizzie Garlick Farnam, his wife, died Jan. 20, 1867, age 68.
years, 8 months, 19 days.

Matthew Fish, died April 17, 1834, age 68.

Huldah M. Fuller, died July 11, 1893, age 72 years, 4 months.

Elmina, wife of Charles H. Fuller, died May 7, 1881, aged 49.

Reuben W. Field, born Aug. 14, 1820, died Oct. 20, 1895.

Harriet L. Parker Field, his wife, born April 10, 1828, died
Feb. 28, 1870.

Oran F. Farnam, died June 8, 1890, aged 70 years, 7 months.

John Farnam, died July 18, 1856, age 89.

Electa Farnam, his wife, died Aug. 6., 1860, age 94.

Mrs. Phoebe Fish, died April 26, 1839, age 66.

Jabez Fuller, b. Jan. 27, 1773, died July 31, 1855.

Hannah Tuttle Fuller, born 1780, died Sept. 6, 1846.

Hannah M., daughter of Jabez Fuller, died March 9, 1826,
age 17.

Lois, wife of Noah Fuller, died Oct. 26, 1846, age 55.

Noah Fuller, died Oct. 8, 1866, in his 80th year.

Zadock Fuller died Sept. 17, 1818, in his 74th year.

Alice, wife of Zadock Fuller, died Oct. 26, 1830, in her 84th
year.

William A. Fuller, born April 29, 1815, died June 5, 1897.

Adelia Weed Fuller, wife of William, 1820—1845.

Rose Ellen, daughter of William Fuller, 1841—1848.

Benjamin Freeman, died Dec. 19, 1811, in his 26th year.

Charity, daughter of Jared Freeman, died July 28, 1810, in
her 22nd year.

Mary C., daughter of Titus Grant, died June 19, 1848, age
28.

Peter Goodell, Jr., died Jan 8, 1866, age 50 years, 8 months,
8 days.

Titus Grant, died March 29, 1862, age 75.

Laura, his wife, died Nov. 23, 1855, age 56.

Caleb Grosvenor died Sept 3, 1807, in his 57th year.

Luey M., daughter of Vine and Laura Grosvenor, died May 16,
1810, in her 4th year.

Georgele, son of Vine Grosvenor, died April 14, 1813, aged 3 months.

Richard A. Gustin, son of John, of Augusta N. J., a student in the Berkshire Medical Institute, died June 3, 1825, age 21 years, 6 months.

A. A. Gilbert, died July, 1886, age 70.

Julia A. Briggs Gilbert, his 1st wife died March 29, 1852, age 33.

Mary Bliss Gilbert, his second wife, died Nov., 1886, age 62.

Russell A. Gibbs, died Oct. 21, 1856, age 59.

Clarissa, his 1st wife, died Feb. 1, 1849, age 45.

Maribah, his 2d wife, died Dec. 29, 1854, age 35.

Lucius A., son of Lyman and Thirza Hall, died Jan. 9, 1841, in her 17th year.

General Lyman Hall, died July 25, 1859, age 67.

Mrs. Thirza Hall, his wife and daughter of Stephen Mead, died April 5, 1827, age 32.

Ezra Hall, born in New Fairfield, Conn., Dec. 5, 1761, died Jan. 10, 1825.

Hannah, wife of Capt. Jabez Hall, died June 8, 1807, age 81.

Hiannah, daughter of Capt. Lyman and Lydia Hall, died May 25, 1807, age 18.

Lyman Hall, died April 26, 1844, age 87.

Lydia, his wife, died Nov. 1, 1821, in her 68th year.

John Hall, died Nov. 11, 1827, in his 42d year.

Ezra, son of E. and T. Hall, died March 2, 1843, age 47.

Jonathan S. Hoyt, died Aug. 23, 1807, in his 46th year.

Desire, wife of Jonathan Hoyt, died Oct. 7, 1836, age 76.

Reuben W. Humphreyville, died Oct. 30, 1866, age 67. "I was blind, but now I see."

Louisa, his wife, died March 26, 1815, age 62 years, 5 months.

Dolly, daughter of David and Mercy Hoyt, died Oct. 8, 1800, age 2 years, 3 months, 5 days.

Mrs. Melitable Hall, wife of Ambrose Hall, died in Albany, Sept. 17, 1807, in her 57th year.

Ambrose Hall, died Aug. 24, 1800, in his 66th year.

William S. Hall, died June 22, 1793, in his 5th year.

John S. Hall, died Aug. 28, 1790, age 8 months.

Mary Hubbell, died May 30, 1860, age 73.

Wolcott Hubbell, died Sept. 26, 1840, age 85.

Mary Hubbell, wife of Wolcott, died April 19, 1841, age 84.

Zalmon Hulbert, son of Zalmon and Anna, died Nov. 24, 1775
in his 12th year.

Mrs. Abiah Hawley, died Dec. 18, 1797, in her 75th year.

Capt. Matthew Hubbell, died March 20, 1772, in his 50th year.

Eunice Hubbell, daughter of Matthew, died June, 1775, in her
16th year.

Rebeckah, wife of Matthew Hubbell, died Aug. 20, 1783, in
her 25th year.

Silas, son of Matthew Hubbell, died Dec. 22, 1771, in his 19th
year.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hoppin, wife of Samuel, died Nov. 14, 1789,
in her 32d year.

Adah Humphreyville, daughter of Samuel and Hannah, died
Aug. 6, 1838, age 51.

Samuel Humphreyville, died May 11, 1818, age 57.

Hannah Humphreyville, wife of Samuel, died Feb. 10, 1854,
age 84.

Calvin Hubbell, Jr., born 1790, died 1861.

Caroline E. Hubbell, wife of Calvin, Jr., born at Whitehall,
N. Y., June 27, 1799, died at Cleveland, Nov. 1, 1868.

Charles G. Hubbell, son of Calvin, died July 21, 1830, age 1
year, 4 months.

Lucy Williams Hubbell, daughter of Calvin, died Feb. 6, 1830,
age 2y., 6 m., 7 d.

Caroline Theresa Hubbell, daughter of Calvin, died April 5,
1825, age 4.

Colonel Calvin Hubbell, Sr., died Nov. 27, 1827, age 63.

Lucy Williams Hubbell, wife of Calvin, born 1761, died 1848.

Hickok Hubbell, died March 21, 1826, age 65.

Anna T. Hubbell, wife of Hickok, died at Lyons, N. Y., Aug.
4, 1828, age 66.

Laura W., wife of Samuel Hubbell, died March 2, 1837, age
32.

Eliza C. Hubbell, died Jan. 27, 1826, age 22.

Jedediah Hubbell, born 1720, died Aug. 14, 1819.

Chloe, wife of Jedediah Hubbell and daughter of Wm. Ber-
nent of Salisbury, Conn., died Sept. 1, 1824, age 72.

Eunice Hubbell, wife of Jedediah, died April 21, 1807, age
75.

Jedediah Hubbell, born Oct. 17, 1798, died July 16, 1887.

Laura Hubbell, born Oct. 30, 1800, died March 23, 1899.

Widow Jerusha A. Hildreth, died March 15, 1817, in her 55th
year.

Stephen Hickok, died May 12, 1790, age 88.

Rebecca, wife of Nat Hickox, died Nov. 11, 1787, in her 34th
year.

Thorne Hungerford, died Jan. 9, 1810, in his 63rd year.

Hannah Hungerford, died Oct. 10, 1815, in her 31st year.

Betsy, wife of Wakeman Johnson, died March 15, 1834, age
39 years, 10 months.

Esther Jewett, died Sept. 15, 1839, aged 74.

David Jewett, died Oct. 24, 1842, aged 84.

Oliver Jewett, died Feb. 3, 1873, age 86.

Rachel, wife of Oliver Jewett, died Oct. 7, 1879, aged 89.

Hannah, wife of Asathel Jordon, died Sept. 2, 1841, age 54.

Sarah Jennings, wife of Joseph, died Nov. 1, 1810, in his 51st
year.

Eldad King, died Jan. 6, 1793, age 75.

Samuel P. Loyd.

Marilla.

Sarah.

Harriet, daughter of Jeremiah and Mehetable Lockwood, died
Jan. 9, 1801, age 13 months, 9 days.

John, son of George and Eleanor Karr, died March 13, 1856,
age 2 months.

Urima G. Loomis, formerly wife of Charles P. Munson, died
April 19, 1885, age 67.

Mrs. Casandra, wife of Eben Luther, died March 24, 1825, age
58.

Mrs. Marcy Lincoln, died Oct. 27, 1788 in her 66th year.

Mrs. Polly Lincoln, died July 8, 1788, age 26.

Amos Lamphier, died Oct. 8, 1857, age 81.

Naomi Lamphier, wife of Amos, died April 4, 1873, age 88 years, 8 months.

Charles B. Lamphier, died Jan. 5, 1851, age 23.

James Locnis, Sr., died Sept. 7, 1778 in his 64th year.

James Loomis, Jr., died June 19, 1779 in his 37th year.

Napolcon B. Lowell, died Oct. 28, 1862, age 42.

Lucretia, his wife, died Feb. 9, 1874, age 58.

Sabrina, wife of Joseph Loomis, died Oct., 1787, age 33.

Ensign John Lyon, died Oct. 23, 1799 in his 78th year.

Elizabeth, his wife, died May 28, 1793, age 64 years, 1 month, 11 days.

Chauncey P. Linn, son of William and Celinda, died Feb. 19, 1815, age 7 months.

Charles P. Munson, died Aug. 12, 1870, age 51.

Elizabeth Mead, died Feb. 17, 1877, age 83.

Rev. J. K. Metcalf, died Jan. 16, 1876, age 52.

Treat Miner died May 7, 1822, age 51.

Henry Mead, died Aug. 7, 1860, age 67.

Betsy Kent Mead, wife of Henry, died Nov. 7, 1853, age 57.

Samuel Miner, died May 3, 1879, age 71.

John Matthews of Southbury, Conn., died June 23, 1823, age 73.

Stephen Mead, died April 22, 1794, age 52.

Stephen Mead, born Nov. 28, 1776, died Jan. 17, 1862.

Druzilla, his wife, born Nov. 28, 1766, died March 12, 1846.

Doreas, wife of Henry Mead, died Feb. 15, 1821 in her 24th year.

Cephas Marsh, born April 12, 1793, died Aug. 12, 1872.

Martha H., his wife, born Sept. 20, 1800, died July 8, 1873.

William M. Marck, 1810-1882.

E. M. Mack, his wife, 1810-1894.

Rhodas, wife of Luman Miller, died May 27, 1868, age 55.

David Milter, died Jan. 8, 1855 in his 71st year.

Gideon Norton, died March 4, 1826, age 48.

Charles Norton, died March 19, 1818 in his 76th year.

Sarah, his wife, died Sept. 16, 1831 in her 83d year.

Timothy Norton of Jerico, died in Lanesboro Nov. 26, 1811, in his 37th year.

Betsy, daughter of Charles and Sally Norton, died May 28, 1803 in her 21st year.

Daniel C. son of Gideon and Lucy Norton, died Feb. 24, 1816 by having his body crushed beneath a shed loaded with wood, age 12 years, 5 months.

Triphana Newell, formerly widow of Ezra Hall, Born Dec. 10, 1769, died Sept. 27, 1854.

Capt. Ebenezer Newell died May 2, 1808, age 61.

Harvey Owen, died Oct. 20, 1875, age 82 years, 2 months, 25 days.

Mary M. McCulloch Owen, died Jan. 16, 1882, age 80 years, 9 months 21 days.

Caroline, daughter of Jeffrey Asube Oakley, died Aug. 7, 1808, age 1 year, 5 months.

Benjamin Paul Pratt, born July 10, 1787, died Dec. 10, 1873.

Sally B. his wife born June 12, 1789, died March 14, 1842.

Polly Perkins, wife of Joseph, died June 21, 1802 in her 41st year.

Joseph Presbrey died June 1, 1814 in his 79th year.

Martha Presbrey, wife of Joseph, died Dec. 31, 1841 in her 69th year.

Abigail M. Presbey, wife of Geo. H., died Oct. 11, 1842, in her 28th year.

Eliza Antoinette Peabody, daughter of Calvin Hubbell, Jr., and wife of Rev. Charles Peabody, born in Lanesboro Dec. 31, 1822, died in New York May 28, 1851.

Harriet E. Pike, wife of Elijah, born Sept. 10, 1810, died Nov. 5, 1888.

Sarah Peters, wife of James, died Jan. 15, 1795, age 60.

Miles Powell, died June 7, 1835, age 80.

Clarissa Powell, wife of Miles, ded Feb. 18, 1838, age 62.

Col. Miles Powell, died Sept. 17, 1791, in his 62d year.

Jemima Powell, wife of Col. Miles, died Oct. 17, 1801, in her 70th year.

Capt. David Powell, died Dec. 18, 1814, age 51.

Betsy Eddy Powell, wife of David, died June 21, 1827.

Major Sloan Powell, born Jan. 1, 1797, died March 25, 1875.

Lucinda, wife of Curtis Powell, died July 4, 1810, age 24.

Laura Almira, daughter of Ashabel A. and Lydia Powell, died March 3, 1838, age 9 years, 9 months.

Norman, son of Lieut. John and Lois Powell, died Feb. 22, 1791, age 9.

Colonel John Powell, died June 7, 1826, age 76. "An honest man in the noblest work of God.

Lois Powell, his wife, died June 15, 1838 in her 85th year.

John Pratt, son of John, died June 28, 1781 in his 7th year.

Benjamin Pratt, son of John, died Oct. 9, 1786 in his 9th year.

Lydia Pratt, wife of Micah Pratt and daughter of George and Elizabeth Douglas, died Feb. 8, 1811 in her 34th year.

Reuben, son of Micah and Sophia Pratt, died March 15, 1819, age 3 months.

Albert D., son of Micah Pratt, died May 12, 1819, age 2.

Mary Ann, daughter of Seth and Elizabeth Pratt, died Aug. 27, 1816 in her 4th year.

Micah Pratt, died Jan. 6, 1862, age 83 years, 22 days.

Sophia, his wife died Sept. 23, 1867, age 75 years, 1 month, 13 days.

Pamelia, wife of William Platt and daughter of Adonijah Royce, died Jan. 23, 1813, in her 30th year.

Roger Pettibone, died Feb. 7, 1797 in his 70th year.

Susanna Pettibone, his wife, died Oct. 7, 1796 in her 66th year.

David Powell, died Dec. — 1814 in his 51st year.

Ashael A. Powell, died Nov. 12, 1867, age 75 years, 8 months, 18 days.

John F. Powell, died Aug. 24, 1874, age 40 years, 1 month, 16 days.

Lydia Farnam Powell, wife of Asahel A. died Aug. 10, 1870, age 76 years, 4 months.

Mrs. Rachel Phelps, wife of Joel, died Feb. 26, 1807 in her 22d year.

Eli Powell, died Oct. 6, 1830, age 57.

Eli W. Powell, died June 17, 1830, age 17.

Leah, wife of Douglas S. Powell, died June 29, 1855, age 23.

William B., son of Miles and Clarissa Powell, died at Manalapan, N. J., June 18, 1865, age 49 years, 4 months, 5 days.

Mary Ann Powell, daughter of Miles died May 11, 1836, age 77 years, 8 months.

Isaac Powell, drowned June 19, 1785 in his 21st year.

Charles Rockwell, died Dec. 21, 1891, age 86.

Laura M., wife of Charles R. Rockwell, died Jan. 11, 1879, age 68.

Josiah Rockwell, died Feb. 27, 1850, age 84 years, 6 months.

Hannah W., wife of John Rockwell, died May 8, 1778, age 46.

Amos Royce, died Oct. 19, 1881, age 78.

Laura Rockwell Royce, wife of Amos, died Jan. 12, 1881, age 75.

William Rubblee, died May 10, 1840, age 43.

William Rubblee, died Feb. 18, 1808 in his 43d year.

Lydia, wife of William Rubblee, died Jan. 4, 1843, age 68.

Polly, daughter of William and Lydia Rubblee, died June 12, 1807, age 12.

Miss Polly Rubblee, died May 15, 1795 in her 25th year.

Norman, her son, died March 21, 1792, age 6 months, 10 days.

William Rubblee, died March 26, 1792, age 60.

Rozette Roberts, wife of H. W. Roberts, daughter of Enoch Weed, died at Cleveland, Aug. 6, 1856, age 29.

Capt. Asahel Rust, died Aug. 15, 1816, age 44.

Amey Royce, first wife of Capt. Adonijah, died Oct. 21, 1794, in her 51st year.

Mrs. Deborah Royce, second wife of Capt. Adonijah, died Dec. 28, 1838, age 83 years, 6 months.

Capt. Adonijah Royce, died June 28, 1807 in his 68th year.

Dorothy, wife of Rozell Stevens, died June 2, 1797 in her 20th year.

William, son of R. and Dorothy Stevens, died———, age 20.

Capt. Asahel Smith, died May 6, 1811, in his 42d year.

Augustus Belden Somers, born Dec. 21, 1828, died May, 12 1899

Harry E. Seymour died June 4, 1864, age 56 years, 2 months.

Silas Smith, died Oct. 17, 1825, age 47 years, 18 days.

Leonaray Smith, died Oct. 27, 1820, age 20, and Otto W. Smith, died May 9, 1826 in his 18th year, children of Capt. Asahel and Roxanny Smith; also Betty,, daughter of same died June 24, 1803 in her 5th year

Rebecca, wife of Lieut Jared Smith, died April 19, 1788, age 44.

Roswell Simmons, age 51.

Darius Stevens, died May 25, 1877, age 62 years, 8 months.

Andre Scott of Whateley, died June 7, 1828 in his 32d year.

Colonel Jonathan Smith, died Sept. 9, 1802 in his 69th year.

Esther, his wife, died June 12, 1797 in her 53d year.

Mrs. Polly R., wife of William Sunderlin and daughter of Amos and Polly Squiers, died June 2, 1851, age 30.

Sarah wife of Ebenezer Squiers, born 1767, died Nov. 10, 1834, in her 67th year.

Ebenezer Squiers, born July 22, 1769, died June 9, 1857.

Sarah, wife of Ebenezer Squiers, born 1767, died Nov. 10, 1834.

Deacon Daniel C. Squiers, died March 13, 1841, age 45.

Bostwick Squiers, died Aug. 24, 1840, age 72,

Deacon Ebenezer Squiers, died May 28, 1797 in his 67th year.

Andrew Squiers, died Jan. 2, 1824 in his 93d year.

Huldah Squiers, first wife of Lieut. Andrew, died Dec. 15, 1783, in her 54th year.

Mary, his second wife, died Sept. 5, 1815, age 76.

Sarah Squiers, their daughter, died July 12, 1793 in her 19th year.

Ebenezer Augustus, died Nov. 11, 1816, age 8.

Amos, died June 14, 1818, age 2.

Sally F. died March 19, 1812, age 3 months.

Sally, died Sept. 20, 1803, age 8.

Eliza W. Squiers, wife of Socrates, died March 8, 1826 in her 24th year.

Rachel Stearns, daughter of Samuel and Betsy, died Jan. 30, 1817, age 11.

Mrs. Rachel, wife of Lieut. Ebenezer Stearns, died Dec. —, 1783, age 34.

Ann, wife of Ebenezer Stearns, died Jan. 31, 1831 in her 78th year.

Mrs. Avis Spencer, died Oct. 28, 1802, in her 54th year.

Inscription on Scott Monument.

William Scott, 1635—1718.

Joseph Scott, 1682—1762.

Joseph Scott, 1722—1796.

Joseph Scott, 1754—1798.

Benjamin F. Scott, May 29, 1829—August 6, 1847.

Austin L., June 7, 1825—May 19, 1868.

Porter D., August 22, 1822—May 4, 1871.

Marshall Shepardson, died May 13, 1867, age 45.

Sarah Cornelia, his wife, born June 16, 1822, died May 14, 1895.

Lewis Shepardson, died Oct. 17, 1858, age 77.

Lois Shepradson, his wife, died Nov. 21, 1861, age 84.

Laura Sunderland, died May 2, 1852, age 52.

Polly, wife of James Sunderland, died Dec. 11, 1846, age 72.

William, her son, died June 25, 1835, age 37.

Capt. James Sunderland, died April 2, 1831, age 57.

Rachel, his daughter, died March 17, 1815, age 4.

Harnette E. Scott, wife of Porter Scott and daughter of Asa and Susan Brown, born 1826, died Aug. 11, 1885.

Learned Scott, son of Joseph and Mary Blood Scott of Whateley, born April 6 1794, died April 11, 1873.

Fanny Dickerson Scott, wife of Leonard and daughter Elihu and Susan Dickerson of Amherst, born Jan. 31, 1801, died Dec. 25, 1841.

Lilian, daughter of Jeremiah Swan, died Sept. 12, 1867, age 67.

Laura Wheeler Shaw, wife of Henry, died Sept. 2, 1883 in her 93rd year.

Henry Shaw.

Grace Shaw.

Dudley Clifford Shaw, age 51.

Ruth W. Savage, wife of John and daughter of Gideon Wheeler, died April 16, 1837, age 52.

Henry W. Shaw, born April 21, 1818, died Oct. 14, 1885. On front of grave is inscription Josh Billings.

Alpha Bradford Shaw, wife of Henry W., born Oct. 30, 1821, died Nov. 12, 1901.

Mary Tedmor, wife of Levi, died April 21, 1808, aged 28.

Abigail, wife of Capt. Nathanael B. Torrey, died Jan 22, 1789 in her 32d year.

John R. Tillottson, died July 29, 1861 in his 59th year.

Curtis Tillottson, died May 26, 1856, age 55.

Justus Tower, born July 23, 1804, died Nov. 20, 1880.

Emaline Talcott Tower, his wife, born July 15, 1806, died Nov. 5, 1891.

Truman Tyrrell, died Aug. 27, 1829, age 72.

Serviah Tyrrell, his wife, died Jan. 27, 1820, age 57 years, 3 months, 14 days.

Hiram, son of Truman, Jr., and Aurelia Tyrrell, died Dec. 31, 1818, age 5 years, 3 months, 15 days.

Seymour, son of Truman Tyrrell, Sr., died Sept 9, 1814, age 30 years, 1 month, 27 days.

Richard Whitney, died March 23, 1869, age 68 years, 7 months, 21 days.

Laura Sherman Whitney, wife of Charles B., died July 16, 1865, age 36.

Clarissa Tower Whitney, wife of Richard, died Sept. 8, 1887, age 85 years, 6 months, 6 days.

Lieut. Stoddard Williams, died May 1, 1832, age 79.

Martha Brattle Williams, his wife, died Dec. 8, 1831, age 78.

Martha, daughter of Lieut. Stoddard Williams, died Sept. 11, 1799 in her 15th year.

Anna, another daughter, died Aug. 6, 1804, in her 17th year.

Edith, another daughter, died Aug. 29, 1827, age 31.

Marion Williams, first wife of Capt. Nathanael Williams and daughter of Dr. Alanson Porter, died Nov. 1, 1833, age 25.

Delia, second wife of N. Williams and sister of above, died April 16, 1847, age 35.

Hannah, daughter of Nathanael and Dorothy Williams, died March 16, 1769 in her 18th year.

Capt. Nathanael Williams, Sr., died Feb. 16, 1801, age 77.

Dorothy, his wife, died April 12 1800 age 74.

Solomon Williams, died Sept. 8, 1799, in his 40th year.

Eunice Foot, his wife, and second wife of Uri Bradley, died Jan. 27, 1858.

Catherine C. Washburne, wife of Luther, died June 18, 1817, age 43.

Enoch Weed, died July 4, 1872, age 75.

Sila, his wife, died May 3, 1851, age 50.

Justus E., their son, died March 28, 1851 age 17.

Martha H., daughter of Seymour Wilcox, died Feb. 24, 1863, age 29.

Josiah S., son of Seymour Wilcox, died Sept. 15, 1876, age 58.

Clarence E. son of Dr. Avery and E. S. Williams, died April 2, 1849, age 2 months.

Silas Whitney, son of Timothy and Lois Whitney, died April 16, 1817 in his 25th year.

Franklin Whitney, son of Timothy, died Nov. 1, 1803, age 6.

Seymour Wilcox, died Sept. 6, 1865, age 73.

Hannah F. Wilcox, his wife, died May 10, 1853, age 59.

Mary Walker, died May 2, 1851, age 91.

Sally P., wife of Benjamin Whipple and former wife of David Miller, died Feb. 2, 1865, age 72.

Laura G. Washburne, wife of Henry L., died Aug. 15, 1874, age 55 years, 11 months.

Mrs. Rachel Welles, wife of John, died June 13, 1802 in her 99th year.

Gideon Wheeler, born in 1745, died Dec. 5, 1822.

Annie, 1st wife of Gideon Wheeler, died July 3, 1793.

Anna, 2d wife of Gideon Wheeler, born March 1, 1746, died Oct. 21, 1842.

Capt. Nathanael Williams, died Feb. 14, 1875, age 75.

Mary Anna Warner, daughter of William and Susanna Lewis, died Dec. 30, 1847, age 21.

Lois, daughter of Alpheus and Lewis Williams, died Oct. 15, 1828, age 3 years.

Chloe Werden, wife of Alden, died July 14, 1848, age 60.

Henry, son of N. B. and Delia Williams, died Dec. 30, 1862, age 21.

Mabel S., wife of John S. Youngs, died Sept. 16, 1798 in her 52d year; also two children, both named Mary who died in 3d and 9th years.

INSCRIPTIONS IN TALCOTT CEMETERY.

Samuel Beers, son of Nathan, died in Newtown, Conn., Oct. 30, 1828, aged 19.

Charles Henry Beers, son of Nathan, died at Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1882, aged 62.

Thomas Hawley Beers, son of Nathan, died at Shreveport, La., Dec. 1859, aged 46.

Sarah Ann Beers, daughter of Nathan, born May 9, 1812, died June 15, 1893

George Brodie, born in Shields, Northumberland County, England. —. Died March 30, 1857, aged 82 years, 10 months.

Eleanor Patterson, his wife, born in Clarlo, Scotland, died June 23, 1852, aged 77 years, 8 months.

Mary Brodie, died Sept. 19, 1891, aged 87.

William Babbitt, died May 28, 1860, aged 68.

Hannah, his wife, died Sept. 1, 1847, aged 64.

Rnth, wife of Jacob Barns, died Oct. 25, 1783, aged 36 years.

Clarissa, wife of George F. Brown, died March 11, 1871, aged 80 years.

Eli Bradley, died May 15, 1866, aged 79 years, 1 month, 5 days.

Huldah, his wife, died Dec. 7, 1871, aged 81 years, 10 months, 13 days.

Huldah Maria, their daughter, died Jan. 20, 1831, aged 4.

Mary Ann, their daughter, died July 26, 1831, aged 19 months.

(Children of Silas and Ada Butler.)

Silas, died Feb. 5, 1797, aged 4 weeks.

Elvisa, died Dec. 27, 1800, aged 2 months.

Henry A., died Feb. 20, 1817, aged 3 years.

Silas Butler, died Oct. 18, 1862, in 91st year.

Ada, his wife, died Jan. 16, 1855, in 79th year.

Lyman Bradley, died July 5, 1824, aged 34 years, 8 months.

Louise Bradley, wife of William Bradley, died Aug. 7, 1821, in her 89th year.

Zechariah Bradley, died Dec. 16, 1816, aged 53.

Uri Bradley, died Nov. 25, 1843, aged 88.

Isaac, son of George P. and Clarissa Brown, died Sept. 13, 1846, aged 18.

Sarah, wife of Dexter Brown, died Dec. 2, 1846, aged 88.

Dexter Brown, died Sept. 18, 1830, in his 77th year.

George Babbitt, died Dec. 16, 1835, in his 13th year.

David Babbitt, died Sept. 8, 1816 in his 56th year.

Lynden Butler, died Jan. 14, 1853, aged 24.

Mary J. Baker; daughter of James B. Winchell, died June 27, 1882, aged 34.

Esther Caroline, daughter of Benjamin and Esther Brown, died Oct. 13, 1824, aged 11.

Joseph Brodie, son of George and Elenora Brodie, died May 11, 1815, aged 3 months, 27 days.

Samuel Church, son of Job and Esther Brown, died Sept. 8, 1796, aged 3 months.

Mary, 2nd wife of Asahel Bradley, died Jan. 8, 1832, aged 75.

Moses Barnes, died Oct. 9, 1815, aged 84, and his second wife, Widow Jehannah Church, Sept. 4, 1805, aged 64.

Asahel Bradley, died Aug. 15, 1836, aged 79.

Mrs. Huldah, wife of Asahel Bradley, died in Newton, Ct., Sept. 18, 1797, in 37th year, interred in Lanesboro, Feb. 5, 1798.

George P. Brown, died Aug. 24, 1863, aged 76.

William H. Butler, died Sept. 27, 1847, aged 15.

Silas Butler, Jr., born Aug. 14, 1798, died Jan. 13, 1842.

Pamelia, his wife, born February 17, 1799, died Sept. 3, 1880.

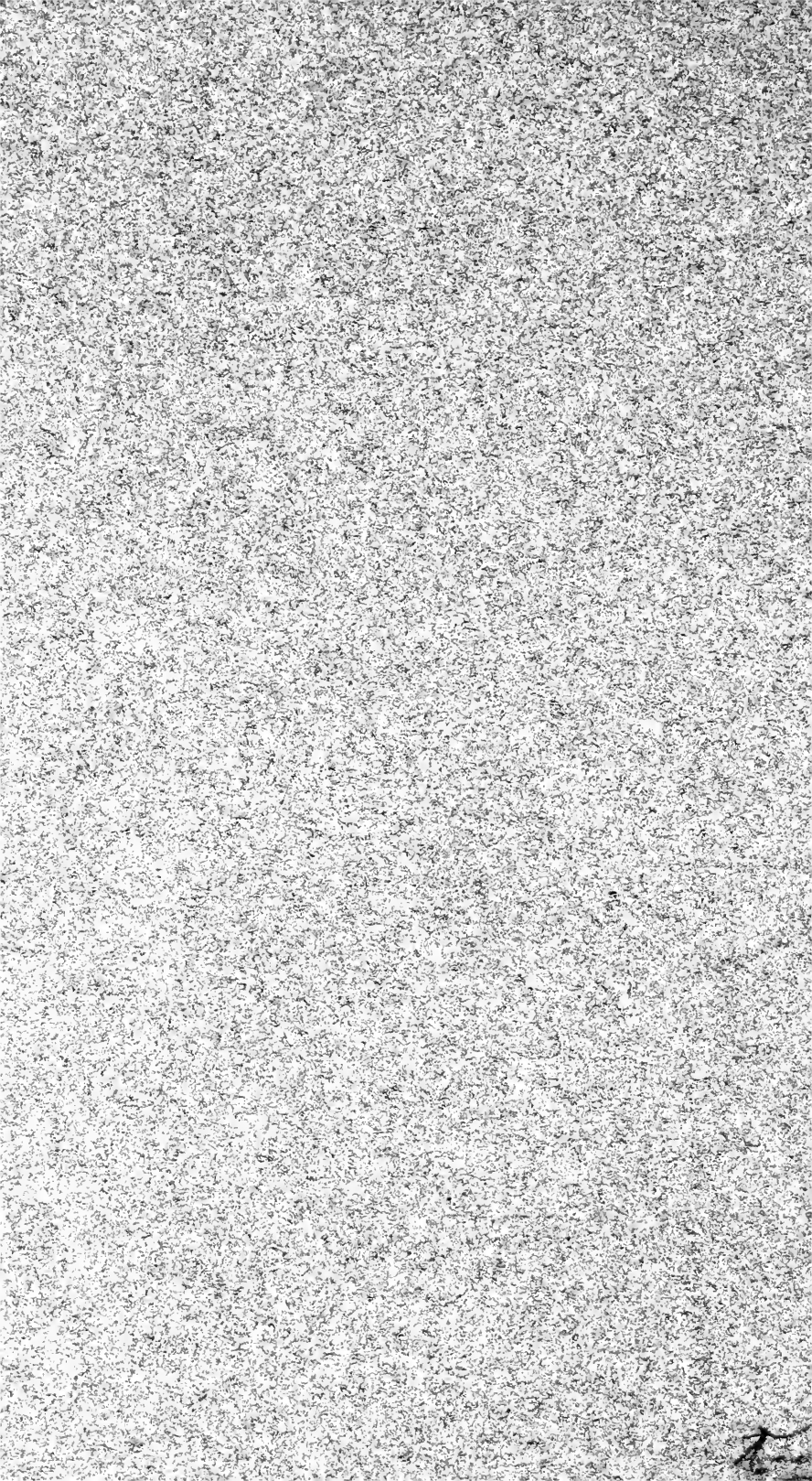
Tod Bradley, born July 14, 1770, died Nov. 24, 1843.

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HISTORY
OF THE TOWN OF
LANESBOROUGH,
MASSACHUSETTS

PART I



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