

JCGS

Hartford, CT  
Proprietor's Records  
Deeds & Vital Records  
(Incomplete, need to finish)

COLLECTIONS

OF THE

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VOLUME XIV



HARTFORD  
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## INTRODUCTION.

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The English settlement of Hartford, Conn., was made by settlers from "the New Towne," now Cambridge, Mass. As early as 1633 the region was visited by a few adventurers and traders from the Bay. In 1635 a settlement was begun at "Newtowne," the name being changed to Hartford two years later. The great exodus hither was in the spring of 1636, when the settlement was firmly established by the coming of the Rev. Thomas Hooker and his party. About that time the lands were purchased by the settlers from the Indians. A confirmatory deed given in 1670, the original deed having been lost, states that it was given to "Mr. Samuel Stone and Mr. William Goodwin, in the behalfe of the present proprietors and owners of the lands belonging to the township of Hartford."

The proportional ownership of these lands, as stated at a meeting of the Proprietors in February 1671/2, was "according to the rate for diuifion of lands agreed upon & entered In the Town book dated 3<sup>d</sup> Janu<sup>r</sup> 1639" [i.e. 1639/40], "according to which proportion they payd for the purchafs of the Sayd lands." The proportions of these Proprietors varied from one hundred sixty acres for John Haynes down to six for William Pratt and others. In addition to these were a number of settlers who were "Granted lotts to haue onely at The Townes Courtesie," sometimes spoken of as proprietors by courtesy, whose proportions were from six to three acres each.

The township was divided into two parts by the "riveret" which flowed eastward and emptied into the Connecticut river. In consequence each "side" seems to have been, in the early

days, more or less distinct from the other, and to have maintained to some extent a separate organization for the first few years after the settlement began. Separate meetings of the two "sides" were held. There was a "north side book," in which matters pertaining to that "side" were entered; and, by inference, a similar south side book. Divisions or grants of lands were made separately by the inhabitants of either "side" up to January 7, 1639/40, when such action for the future was forbidden by vote of the town. It seems more than probable that some record of these divisions was entered in the respective "side" books at the time of making the grants. Neither of the two "side" record books are now known to be in existence.

Upon coming into the New England wilderness the English settlers were obliged to devise and establish for themselves a new system of land records, from the fact that they were the first and original owners to parcel out the land from the great undivided tract of which it formed a part.

Each person who received individual parcels of land when a division or allotment was made wished to assure himself of his title to ownership. This could not be done by the passing of a deed, as would have been the case in his native England, for, as he had not received or purchased the parcels allotted to him in a division from any individual, there was no person from whom he could receive a deed. In consequence came the law that individual owners should make public record of the land owned by them, a proceeding practically unknown in the ownership and transfer of lands in England at that time.

The General Court of Connecticut, at its session in October, 1639, passed the following in regard to the recording of land:

"The Townes of Hartford, Windsore and Wethersfield, or any other of the Townes within this jurisdiction, shall each of them haue power to dispose of their own lands vndisposed of, and all other comodities arysing out of their owne

lymitts bounded out by the Court, the libertyes of the great River excepted,

"The Townes aforesayd shall each of them p'vide a Ledger Booke, with an Index or alphabett vnto the same: Also shall choose one who shall be a Towne Clerke or Register, who shall before the Generall Court in Aprill next, record every man's house and land already graunted and measured out to him, with the bounds & quantity of the same, and whosoever shall neglect 3 monthes after notice given to bring into the sayd Towne Clerke or Register a note of his house and land, with the bounds and quantity of the same, by the nearest estimacon, shall forfeit 10s. and soe 10s. a month for every month he shall soe neglect. The like to be done for all land hereafter graunted and measured to any;<sup>1</sup> and all bargaines or mortgages of land whatsoever shall be accounted of noe value vntill they be recorded, for w<sup>ch</sup> entry the Register shall receaue 6d. for every parcell, delivering every owner a cobby of the same vnder his hand, whereof 4d. shall be for himselfe and 2d. for the Secretary of the Court. And the sayd Register shall every Generall Court, in Aprill and September, deliver into the same a transcript fayrely written of all such graunts, bargaines or ingagements recorded by him in the Towne Booke, and the Secretary of the Court shall record it in a booke fayrely written p'vided for that purpose, and shall preserve the cobby brought in vnder the hand of the Towne Clerke. Also the sayd Towne Clerke shall haue for every serch of a parcell 1d. and for every cobby of a parcell 1jd; and a cobby of the same vnder the hands of the sayd Register or Towne Clerke and two of the men chosen to governe the Towne, shall be a sufficient evidence to all that haue the same".<sup>2</sup>

Similar provisions are found in the Code of 1650, with slightly different wording, with the substitution of "September" for "April," and with the insertion where reference is made to "ye printed books" of the following:

"And if any such Graunter, being required by the Grauntee, his Heires or Assignes, to make an Acknowledgm<sup>t</sup> of any Graunt, Sale, Bargaine or Morgage by him made, shall refuse so to doe, it shall bee in the power of any Magis-

<sup>1</sup>[In margin:] "Here insert so much ye printed booke fol : 24 : from A : to B : ." What book is here referred to is not now known.

<sup>2</sup>Colonial Records of Connecticut, I, 37, 38.

trate to send for the partye so refusing and committ him to prison without Bayle or Mainepriise, vntil hee shall acknowledge the same: And the Grauntee is to Enter his Caution with the Recorder, and this shall saue his interest in the meane time.<sup>3</sup>"

It is of interest to note the gradual changes in the method of recording a transfer of land as they appear in this volume. At first there was the simple entry of a parcel of land when it was brought in for record; and if later it was sold, a memorandum to that effect made on the margin of the page where the land had been recorded was the only public record of the transfer. But later came a paragraph entry stating, perhaps over the hands of an Assistant, a Townsman and the Register, that a certain parcel of land had been sold by one person to another and that a deed of sale had been given. And still later came the custom, continued to the present time, of entering the deed in full on the record book.

The volume herewith printed consists of, or rather should consist of, 292 folios which now measure  $11\frac{3}{8}$  inches in height by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width. Long usage has worn a small fraction of an inch from the exposed edges of these folios. At the time the volume was treated by the Emery Patent Silk or Tissue Process and rebound a few years since, the first five and the last original folios were missing and their place is supplied by a copy in the handwriting of the late Nathaniel Goodwin; probably made about 1839. Since the work of preparing the copy for the printer was begun these six missing folios have been found laid away with other valuable papers in an inner recess of the safe in the town clerk's office.

Beginning at the front of the volume, the pages containing records of land have been somewhat irregularly numbered as follows: 1-289, 300-411, 452-465, 465-504, 506-547, 547-557, 557-567, 567, 566-588, 588-593. The pagination of the first part of the volume is in the handwriting of John Steele; pages 511 to 542 in that of William Andrewes, and the remainder of the land records in that of

John Allyn. Reversing the volume, the vital records beginning at the other end of the book cover pages 1-33, which have been numbered in a modern hand. Then comes the record of strays filling the next two unnumbered pages (34, 35) and extending onto the two succeeding pages (36, 37), which are identical with pages 592, 593. The vital records and other records at that end of the volume were entered by the respective town clerks, from John Steele down to a time later than the entries of land records in the volume. As each entry contains a date, it has not seemed that any advantage would accrue by noting in the printed book in whose handwriting the different entries of vital records appeared.

The records of lands in the volume are entered in seven different handwritings, including those of the first five registers or town clerks in Hartford, whose terms of service are included within the period of time covered by the volume. These registers, with the dates when each was chosen or elected to the office, are as follows:

John Steele, chosen November 16, 1639.

William Andrewes, chosen January 12, 1651/2.

John Allyn, chosen April 11, 1659.

Richard Lord, chosen December 23, 1696.

Hezekiah Willis, chosen December 25, 1705.

Although John Steele was the official register of lands from 1639 to 1652, less than half of the entries made during those years are in his distinctive and rather cramped handwriting. All of the parcels of land recorded to Benjamin Munn, and the first part or earliest of those recorded to thirteen other owners, all entered on the early pages of the book, are written with blue ink in one distinctive handwriting, and are without question the earliest entries made in the volume. The name of this first recorder is unknown.

The second actual recorder, like the first, made his entries in the volume during the period in which John Steele was the official register or town clerk. All or the first part of the entries of every man's land (except the few made by

the first recorder) which have the heading dated February 1639, as well as two which (probably by a slip of the recorder's pen) are dated February 1640, are in the handwriting of this second recorder. His identity, like that of the first recorder, is unknown. He wrote with ease, and evidently enjoyed seeing his work elaborated occasionally with an ornamental flourish. About the middle of the volume the style of his handwriting changes. Less care and fewer flourishes mark his later writing.

Few of the records made in the volume by John Steele himself bear a date. The great majority of his entries are of later parcels of land, to persons who had already had some of their lands recorded in the handwriting of a previous recorder. In a few instances when making these additional entries Steele has inserted a date: twice in the year 1650 and six times in 1651. Where Steele began the entries of a man's land, using some variation of the accustomed formula "Land in Hartford upon Connecticut river belonging to," etc., he sometimes inserted a date. These dates indicate that the entries were made by him in the following years: one in 1640, two in 1644, one in 1645, three in 1646, two in 1648, two in 1649, six in 1650, and six in 1651. From this it seems probable that the entries made under Steele's direction by the first two unknown recorders comprised all the land immediately brought in for record under the order of the General Court of October 1639, all of which are entered under the date of February 1639 [1639/40]; while the entries actually made by Steele himself are of those parcels brought in for record at a later date, either through neglect to at once obey the Court's order, or by reason of their being received at some later distribution no record of which exists.

In order that the reader of the printed volume may know approximately the time when the record of each man's land was entered in the original record book, footnotes have been added, telling in whose handwriting each paragraph of the original entries appear. This partially makes up for the omis-

sion of the date of nearly every entry of record by the various registers beginning with Steele. After the unknown first and second recorders, Andrewes alone was particular as to dating the time of most of his entries of record.

There is no title page or official designation for the volume now under consideration. When it was rebound a few years since it was lettered "Town Lands Births Marriages & Deaths Town of Hartford 1639-1764." The binding then removed, which may have been put on about 1840, was lettered "Original Distribution of the Town of Hartford among the Settlers, 1639."

The vital records in this volume were first printed in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vols. 12, 13. Some inaccuracies, both of errors and omissions, appear in that printing which have been corrected in this volume. In a few instances words, letters, or figures now missing in the original entry of a vital record have been supplied in brackets from the Register. And in a few instances words or letters now missing from the original entries of record of lands have been supplied, also in brackets, from a copy in the town clerk's office made about 1890.

The earliest volume of Colony Land Records in the Secretary's office in which, according to order of the General Court, are entered the earliest distributions of the lands in Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield, is separated into several sections. Each town's lands constitute a section, each section having a separate pagination and index. The Hartford section is divided into two parts, each separately paged and indexed; and the two parts are made up of the owners of land on the two sides of the little river or riveret. The first part, although not expressly so stated, comprises the lands owned by residents on the north side of the little river; and the second part, as is stated in the general heading for that part, comprises the lands owned by residents on the south side of the little river. This volume is mostly in the handwriting of Thomas Welles.

The second volume, although paged continuously throughout, is really separated into several parts by the insertion of indices. The first part, consisting of ninety pages, contains only records of lands in Hartford; the second part contains records of lands in Windsor and Fairfield, among which a few records of Hartford lands are interspersed. The greater part of this volume is in the handwriting of William Andrewes.

In order to show at a glance something of the order in which the Hartford lands were recorded on the Secretary's books, the indices of the Hartford landholders as found in the "Colonial Land Records," volumes 1 and 2, are here given.

Secretary's Record Book, vol. 1, part 1.

Seuerall psells of land in Hartford vppon the Riuer of Conecticott belonging to the Inhabitants thereof as followeth.

Mathew Allen	29, 30	Seth Grant	39
Nath Barden	17	Thomas & Rebecca	67
Thomas Barnes	50	Greenhill	58
Peter Bassaker	64	Thomas Gridley	12
John Bidwell	o, 7	Stephen Hart	1
John Brunson	47	John Haynes	52
Thomas Burchard	44	William Heyton	30
Benjamin Burr	31	Ralph Keeler	56
William Butler	43	Nathaniel Kellogg	49, 50
Dorothy Chester	62	William Kelsey	16
Richard Church	28	William Lewis	31, 32
John Clark	38	Richard Lord	3
Nicholas Clark	23	Thomas Lord, Sr.	26
William Cornwell	54	Thomas Lord, Jr.	61
John Crow	15	John Marsh (of John	35
Robert Day	5	Stone)	26
Nicholas Desborough	55	Mathew Marvin	45
Edward Elmor	41	John Maynard	46
Nathaniel Ely	20, 21	John Morris	60
Zachariah Field	48	Benjamin Munn	58
Daniel Garrard	55	Thomas Olcott	60
John Ginnings	64, 28	James Olmsted	33
Richard Goodman	40, 27	Nicholas or Richard	63, 11
Ozias Goodwin	45	Olmsted	
William Goodwin	14	William Pantry	

William Parker	8	Thomas Stanly	37
William Phillips	17	Timothy Stanly	36
Thomas Porter	46	Thomas Steynton	24
John Pratt	9	Edward Stebbing	o, 6
William Pratt	20	George Steele	67
John Purkas	51	John Steele	34, 65
John Rescoe	67	Samuel Stone	59
Nathaniel Richards	4	John Talcott	2, 3
Widow Richards	67	Thomas Thomson	67
Thomas Root	53	Thomas Upson	31
Nathaniel Ruscoe	67	Robert Wade	56
William Rusco	18	William Wadsworth	25
Thomas Scott	22	John Warner	7
Richard Seymour	33	Richard Webb	10
John Skinner	57	William Westwood	19
Richard Skinner	57	Thomas Woodford	20
Thomas Spencer	13	Stephen Wood	
William Spencer	42		

Secretary's Record Book, vol. 1, part 2.

Seauerall pfells of land lying in Hartford vppon the Riuer of Conectecot belonging to the Inhabytants thereof vppon the South side of the riverrett.

Jeremiah Adams	20	Thomas & Rebecca	37
Frances Andrews	18	Greenhill by Jeremy Adams	
William Andrews	17	Thomas Gridley	2
John Arnold	28	John Hailes, Sr.	49
Andrew Bacon	11	William Hills	24
John Barnard	14	William Holton	40
Robert Bartlett	30	Thomas Hooker	7
John Basy	22	Edward Hopkins	1
Thomas Bliss, Sr.	43	John Hopkins	21
Thomas Bliss, Jr.	43	George Hubbard	41
William Blumfield	42	William Hyde	16
James Bridgman	44	Richard Lyman	23
Thomas Bull	32	John Moody	13
Thomas Bunce	41	Joseph Mygatt	27
Richard Butler	36	John Olmsted	29
James Cole	33	Richard Olmsted	38
James Ensign	26	Thomas Osmer	9
Joseph Esson	34	Paul Peck	30
William Gibbons	25, 26	John Perce	44
George Graves	19	Stephen Post	31

Richard Risley	40	Richard Watts	45
Thomas Selden	29	William Watts	45
Arthur Smith	35	John Webster	4
Giles Smith	39	Thomas Welles	5
George Steele	47	William Westley	45
George Stocking	47	John White	12
James Wackla	46	William Whiting	6
Samuel Wakeman	46	John Wilcocks	39
Nathaniel Waird	8	Gregory Woolterton	15
Andrew Warner	10	George Wylls	3
John Watts	2	George Wylls deeds	47-49

## Secretary's Record Book, vol. 2, part 1.

Jeremy Adams	73	Richard Goodman	125, 174
William Adams	60	Ozias Goodwin	50
William Ayers	43	Goodwin & Crow	74, 75, 76
Andrew Bacon	17	Thomas Grave	18
Bartholomew Barnard	36, 37	Thomas Gridley	19
Francis Barnard	57	Jasper Gunn	80, 81
John Baysey	71	(Harbor)	
Mathew Beckwith	60	Benjamin Hurberd	48, 49
Nathaniel Berden	65	John Haynes	59
John Bidwell	58	William Holton	41
Thomas Bird	69	Mr. Hooker	5
Widow Bliss	56	John Hopkins	64
Thomas Bull	10, 11	William Hulberd	18
Thomas Bunce	77, 78	William Kelsey	32, 71
Thomas Burnam	72	Samuel Kitcherell	52
Benjamin Burr	65	William Lewis	26
Thomas Catlin	15, 16	John Lord	44
Richard Church	66	Richard Lord	15
John Crow	76	John Marsh	83, 84
Philip Davis	15, 25	Thomas Mason	38, 39
Nicholas Desborough	55	John Maynard	12
Joseph Eason	70	John Morris	39, 40
William Edwards	14	Joseph Mygatt	61
James Ensign	52, 53	Thomas Olcott	23
Richard Fellows	45, 46	James Olmsted	86
Zachariah Field	33, 34, 35	Nehemiah Olmsted	68, 69
Thomas Ford	13	Richard Olmsted	85
William Gibbons	66, 67	William Partridge	15
Jonathan Gilbert	15	Paul Peck	7, 8
Nicholas Ginning	72	William Phillips	27, 28

John Pratt	54	George Steel	23, 24
Widow Richards	47	Mr. Stone	1
Nathaniel Richards	55	Mr. John Talcott	29, 30
Richard Rislee	52	William Wadsworth	20, 21
John Ruscoe	15	James Wakeley	43
William Ruscoe	70	John Watson	68
Andrew Sanford	62	Richard Watts	56
Robert Sanford	60	Thomas Watts	9
Thomas Selden	14	John Web	85
Sampson Shore	85	William Westwood	4
Thomas Standish	87	John White	82
Thomas Stanley	78, 79, 80	John Wilcock, Sr.	56
Thomas Stanton	44	John Wilcock, Jr.	86
✓ Edward Stebbin	2	William Williams	42

## Secretary's Record Book, vol. 2, part 2.

John Allen	169, 170	William Kelsey	171
Edward Andrews	177	Gabriel Lynch	172
Robert Bartlett	176	John Pantry	168, 179
Thomas Birchwood	129	William Pantry	179
William Bloomfield	168	William Partridge	174
John Buen	129	Daniel Pratt	178
Richard Butler	167	Nathaniel Rusco	179
✓ Thomas Cadwell	123	Robert Sanford	175
John Cullett		Daniel Sillivane	168, 172
	164, 165, 166, 167	Thomas Stedman	173
Richard Ely &		Sampson Shore	129
Elizabeth Cullick	167	Thomas Spencer	169
Richard Goodman	125, 174	James Steele	177
Isaac Graves	127	Gregory Wolterton	178
Wid. Jane Hopkins	171	Thomas Woodford	176

The old style of reckoning of time, making the year begin on March 25, is used in this record. Consequently all dates from January 1 to March 24, inclusive, are reckoned as of the previous year. Thus the date of February 1639 under which many of the entries are made would be February 1640, according to our present method of reckoning time. The double dating, in which the year of both the old and present methods of reckoning is given, occurs frequently.

The Society is enabled to issue this volume through the courtesy of its Vice-President, James Junius Goodwin of Hart-

## INTRODUCTION

ford, who generously offered to defray the expense of its publication.

The editor wishes to express his appreciation of courtesies shown him during the progress of this work by Town Clerk Henry A. Smith and his assistants.

ALBERT C. BATES,  
*Chairman of the Publication Committee and  
Editor of this volume.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }  
COUNTY OF HARTFORD, } ss. HARTFORD, Oct. 1, 1912.

I, Henry F. Smith, Town Clerk of Hartford, hereby certify that the following, beginning with page 3 and ending with page 569, and beginning again with page 575 and ending with page 632, is a true and correct copy of all the records contained in the earliest volume of the land records, of Hartford, commonly called the Book of Distributions, except that the running title, paging, explanatory marks and foot-notes have been added in the printed volume.

*Henry F. Smith,*  
*Town Clerk*





on the west & on m<sup>r</sup> Allens Land on the South & on Nickolas Clarckes land on the north.

Septm<sup>r</sup> 1650

One p<sup>fe</sup>ll on which a mefewag or Tenimentt Now standeth with other outt houfes yerdes or Orcherdes there in being Contayñ by Estimā two acres be it more or Les all which Land & houfes he boughtt of John Steell abutting on the hyway ledging from the Bredg to the meeting houfe on the west & on a Chace way Ledging to the meeting houfe on the East & on m<sup>r</sup> Stones & on m<sup>r</sup> Goodwings Land on the fouth & on Land belonging to m<sup>r</sup> Clement Chapling on the North.

[83] One p<sup>fe</sup>ll of medow Lying in the North medow which he Boughtt of John Steell Contaiñ by Estimā two acres two Roodes & tene Parches & two Roodes of Swamp Abutting on the Riuer falling oughtt of the North medow in to the Grett Riuer on the west & on the Grett Riuer on the East & on Nickolas Olmstedes Land on the South & on Land belonging to the Sayd John tayllcott on the North.

One parfell of medow & fwamp Lying in the North medow contā by estimā Twenty & three acres be it more or Less & allfo the fenc that ded be long to John Steell Lying a Ginfte a parfell of his Land lying in the Neck of Land which p<sup>fe</sup>ll of medow Swamp & fenc he Boughtt of John Steell Abutting on the Neck of Land on the west on the Grett Riuer on the East & on Land belonging to Seth Grants Children on the South & on william wadworthes Land on the North

One p<sup>fe</sup>ll on which a m<sup>r</sup>fuage or tenyment Now Standeth with other outt houfes yerdes or Gardins Thare in being which he Bought of Nathaniell yele Contaiñ by estimā Two acres be it more or Les Abutting on the Hyway Ledging from the Pound Hill in to the North medow on the west & on william Westwodes Land on the East & on a Chaes way on the South & on Land belonging to Robberd days Children on the North.

One p<sup>fe</sup>ll which he bought of Nathaniell yele & was Sun Tyme Stephen Hartes Oild houfe Lott Contaiñ by Estimā fower acres be it more or Les Abutting on the Hyway Led-

ding from the Littell Riuer in to the North medow on the East & on william kellfes Land & on Land belonging To Roberd Days Children on the west & on william westwodes Land on the South & on Mathew meruens Land on the North.

One p<sup>fe</sup>ll Lying in the North medow which he boughtt of Nathaniell yele Contayñ Six acres one Roode & Thirty parches of medow & Swamp viz fower acres & fower parches of medow & Two acres one Roode & Thirty & Six parches of Swamp Abutting on the Grett Riuer on the East & on the Neck of Land on the west & on Thomas Stantens Land on the South & on Richard Lordes Land on the North be it more or Les.

One p<sup>fe</sup>ll Lying in the North medow which he bought of Nath Ele' Contaiñ by Estimā three Roodes be it more or Les with a way to it Thorow John Pantrees Land by the Riuers Side So as he do not damnyfy him by it in his Corne Abutting on the Littell Riuer on the South & on the west & on John Pantrees Land on the east & on Rich Butellers Land on the North.

[84] One p<sup>fe</sup>ll Called the Brickhill which he bought of Nath yele Contaiñ by estimā 8 eaight acres partt whereof Lyeth in the west filld Abutting on Richard Lords Land on The South & on Thomas wodfordes Land on the South & on Thomas fordes Land & on a hyway on the North & on a hy way Lying in the west filld on the East & on Nickoles Difborows Land on the west it is estemed eaight acres be it more or Less.

One parfell of wod Land which he bought of Nathaniell yele Contaiñ by estimā Thirty & Two acres Two Roodes & Thirty parches be it more or Les Abutting on the Litill Riuer on the west & on a hyway on the East & on Timothy Standles land on The South & on John Pantrees Land on the North.

One p<sup>fe</sup>ll<sup>1</sup> Lying on the East Side of the Grett Riuer which he bought of Roberd Porter, & John Standle & John Lomes & was Thomas Scottes land Contaiñ by Estimā fower acres

<sup>1</sup> First written "Stephen Hartt."

<sup>2</sup> The Secretary's record here inserts "of Meadow."

One parcell of Swampe lying on the East side of the great river containe by Estimacoñ foure acre (more or lesse) abutting vpon the great river on the west & on the vpland on the East & on the land belonginge to John Brunfun on the south & on the land belonginge to Richard Olmstead on the North.

One parcell lying in the souldjers feild containe by Estimacoñ one rood more or lesse abutting vpon Willm̄ Cornewells land on the west & the little river on the East & on Sam̄: Hales land on the South & the land now or late belonginge to Thom̄: Munson on the North.

One pfill lying in the westfilld with one meseuag or tenement Standing thare on wch he bought of Nathaniell kelodg Contaiñ by Eftmā two acres & two Roodes be it more or les Abutting on a hyway lying in that filld on [169] On the west & on Land belonginge to the Sayd william philipes on the East

One pfill of Swamp lying on the East Side of the greatt Riuer wch he bought of John Brounfon Contā: by Eftimā Eaight acres be it more or less Abutting on the greatt Riuer on the west & on land Now Common on the East & on land Sum tyme belonginge to william heaten on the South & on the Sayd william philipes his land on the North.

One pfill lying in the Coupasteuer Contaiñ by Eftimā eleuen acres two Roodes be it more or les pt: whare of he bought of Thomas Porter Abutting on the Riuer on the west & on a hyway on the East & on Raph keelers land on the South & & on land Now Common on the North This Jos Eaf[tons ?]

One pfill lying in the west filld wch he bought of Thomas porter Contaiñ by Eftimā<sup>1</sup> one acre & two Roodes be it more or less Abutting on a hyway leadding from the Towne in to the Commones on the North & Thomas Standleas land on the west & on Renolld maruens land on the South.

One pfill of Swamp lying on the east Side of the greatt Riuer wch he bought of Thomas Porter Contaiñ by Eftimāt three acres be it more or les Abutting on the greatt Riuer on

<sup>1</sup>The seven preceding words do not appear on the Secretary's record.

<sup>2</sup>The record of this parcel in the Secretary's office ends with this word.

the weaft & on land Now Common on the East & on Rich Olmftedes land on the South & on Renolld maruens land on the North.

One pfill lying in the Eand of the North medow Contaiñ by Eftm Two acres be it more or less Abutting on winfor boundes on the North & on m<sup>r</sup> Chesters land on the South & on Rich: Churches land on the East & on Thomas Scottes land on the west<sup>1</sup>

One pfill lying on the East Side of the greatt Riuer & continueth To the east eand of hartford boundes: which he bought of Thomas Porter & is all his diuidident thare Contaiñ by Eftimā Sixteene acres be it more or less.

[170] Febr: Anno: Dom: 1639

Severall parcells of land in Hertford vpon the river of Cannecticott belonginge to Daniell Garrad & to his heires forever<sup>2</sup>

viz: One parcell for a houfe lott containe by Estimacoñ two roods (more or lesse) abuttinge vpon the high way leadinge from the Centinell hill to the Cowpasture on the South & the necke of land on the North & Robert Wades land on the East & Nich: Difbros land on the west

One parcell lyinge in the pine feild containe by Estimacoñ foure acres (more or lesse) abuttinge upon the Cow pasture on the North & on the highway leadinge from the fwampe to the middle oxpasture on the South & on Samuell Hales land on the East & Thom: Roots land on the west.

One parcell of fwampe on the East side of the great containe by Estimacoñ foure acres (more or lesse) abuttinge upon the great river on the west & on the land now common on the East & Benjamin Muns land on the South & Thom: Roots land on the North.

[171] Land belonginge to John Morrice & his heirs & asignes foreuer which doe Stand recorded to him in this Booke fo 176. 177. & 179 fo:

<sup>1</sup>This is probably the two acres given him by the town Aug. 17, 1640. See *Hartford Town Votes*, page 35.

<sup>2</sup>This record is in the handwriting of the second recorder. All of the parcels are entered on the Secretary's record vol. 1, part 1, page 55.

to goe with carts or horses on the South Side of the afoarsd lott.

[283] Febr: Anno dom 1639

Severall parcells of Land in Hertford vpon the River of Conecticott belonging to Giles Smith & to his heires forever.<sup>1</sup>

viz: One parcell on which dwelling house now standeth Contayning by Estimacon two roods (more or lesse w<sup>th</sup> he bought of M<sup>r</sup> Willis & was parcell of his house Lott & abutteth on the high way leading from John Moodyes toward Wetherfeild on the west & on the high way leading from Georg Steels to the south meadow on the North & on M<sup>r</sup> Wilyis his Land on the south & East.

One parcell of vpland Contayning by Estima[ ] six acres (more or Lesse) Abutting on the high way leading from Georg Steels to the Great swa[mpe] on the East & on the land now Common Called Rocky hill on the west & on Rich: Rifelyes land on the North & on Willm<sup>r</sup> Hides land on the south

One parcell of swampe lyeinge on the East side of the great River Contayneing by Estimation three acres (more or lesse) Abutting on the great Riv[er] on the west & on Thomas Allcotts land on the East & on Robert Bartletts Land on the North & on Thomas Gridlyes land on the south

One parcell of land lying nere hockanun Contayning By Estmā three acres be it more or les Abutting on the great Riuer on the west & on the hyway leading Toword wetherfilld on East & on william Wefleaes land on the North & on william Blomfildes land on the South.

[284] Land In Hartford In Conecticut belonging to Andrew Benton & to his heires foreuer.

One parcell of land on which his dwelling house now Standeth which he Bought of Capt<sup>n</sup> John Tallcott & John Allyn (agents Impowered by the Generall Court of Conecticut May the 14: 1668) containeing By estimation Three roods

<sup>1</sup>The first three parcels are in the handwriting of the second recorder, the fourth in that of John Steele. The first two parcels are entered on the Secretary's record vol. 1, part 2, page 39.

be it more or les abutting on a high way leading to wethersfeild on the East & on a high way leading to Farmington on the North & towards the west, & on Thomas Hofmor his land South.

more one parcell of upland which he bought of the Sayd John Tallcott John Allyn &c containeing by estimation Twenty Acres be it more or les & abutts on a High way west & on m<sup>r</sup> Willys & m<sup>r</sup> whitings land East & on m<sup>r</sup> Richards land North, & on Samuel Moody his land South

These parcells of land were formerly Nath. Greensmiths & now Sold to Andrew Benton & recorded to him March 11<sup>th</sup> 1674:

more one parcell of upland which was giuen him by George Stocking to be to him & his heirs that he hath by the Sayd Stockings daughter Containing by estimation eight acres be it more or les & now by exchang with Samuel Moody the Sayd land doth abutt on on a High way on the east & on the North & on Sam<sup>l</sup> Moody on the west & on land formerly Tho: Seldens now Nath Coles on the South recorded Decemb<sup>r</sup>. 12: 1680.

[285] Febr: Anno dom: 1639.

Severall parcells of land in Hertford vpon the River of Conecticott belonging to Thomas Selden & to his heires forever.<sup>1</sup>

viz One parcell of vpland Contayneing by Estimation two roods (more or lesse) Abutting on the high way leading from Georg steels to Thomas Richardses on the North & on the high way leading to John Barnards land on the west & on Willm<sup>r</sup> Holtons land on the East & on Paul Pecks land on the south.

One parcell of vpland lyeing in the fourty acres Contayning by Estimation two acres more or lesse Abutting on the high way leading from the Towne over Rocky hill toward the little River on the North & on the high way leading from the

<sup>1</sup>The first four parcels are in the handwriting of the second recorder, the last two in that of John Steele. The first four are entered on the Secretary's record vol. 1, part 2, page 29; the last two vol. 2, part 1, page 14.

One parfill lying in the Coupastuer Contain by Eftimā twenty acres be it more or less Abutting on the hyway leadding to winzor on the East & on the littell oxe pastuer on the west & on M<sup>r</sup> Allens land the South & on Richard lordes land on the North.

one parfill lying in the littell oxe pastuer wich he bought of Thomas Stantten Contain by Eftimā two acres be it more or les Abutting on the Coupastuer on the East & on a hyway on the west & on Nathaniell yelas land on the South & on John Maynerds land on the North

[462] One parfill lying in the venters filld Contain by Eftimā five acres be it more or les Abutting on Nathaniell yelas & ginings land on the East & on the hyway on the west & on Richard Lordes land on the South & on John Tayllcottes land on the North.

One parfill lying in the old oxpastuer Contain by eftmā twenty acres be it more or les Abutting on the littell Riuer on the west & on a hyway on the East & on Thomas Scottes land on the South & on John Skiners land on the North.

One parfill lying on the West Side of the littell Riuer Contain by Eftimā fifteen acres & two Roodes be it more or les wich lyeth in a Greater parcell wich Abutteth on the littell Riuer on the East & on land Now Common on west South & North.

One Parfill of meadow & Swamp lying in the North meadow Conting by Eftimā Six acres & thirty Parches Abutting on Reh Lordes land on the on the South & on will Parkers land on the North<sup>1</sup> wich is morgaged with the Apurtinances to John Steell for the paying of twenty one Poundes & twellue shillings vp on the fortenth of Aparell in the yeare one thousand Six hundredth forty & one.

land & on Rich. Goodmans land, and on the pynefyeld on the south, and the little Oxpasture on the west, and the land now common on the North, and the Neck of land on the East

<sup>1</sup> One pfill lying in the venters flyeld conteyning by estimation five acres more or les, abutting vpon will Waddsworths land on the south, and on the pynefyeld on the West, and on John Taylenats land on the North, and the way leading to will, waddsworths swamps on the East

<sup>2</sup> The Secretary's record here inserts "the great Riuer east and the Necke of land west."

One Parfill on which a tenymē Standeth Contayn by Eftimā thirty Acres Abutting on the hyway Leadding to Thomas Stantens to the meting house on Allcockes Land on the East & on the North land are morgaged to John Steell by peetter benig bound for his apeerene at the Nextt plic for this Jurisdic

[463] Seuerall pfillles of Land in Harttford Coneckticott Riuer Belonging to Thomas Portor & to his heirs for euer.

viz One pfill lying in the Coupastuer Contain by Eftimā twenty acres be it more or les Abutting on the littell Riuer on the west & on a hyway on the East & on will Phillepses land on the North.

One pfill lying in the West filld Contayn by Eftimā one acre & two Roodes be it more or less Abutting on the land belonging to Renold meruen on the North & on the hyway leadding in to the Contre toward y<sup>e</sup> West.

One pfill of Swamp lying on the East Side of the Greatt Riuer Contain by Eftimā three acres be it more or less Abutting on the Greatt Riuer on the west & on Common land on the East & Rich Ollmstedes land on the South & on Renold meruens land on the North.

One pfill lying on the East side of the Greatt River Continowing to y<sup>e</sup> Eand of Hettford bounes Containing by Eftimā Sixtene acres be it more or les

[464] March ii. 1646

Land in Harttford vpon Coneckticott Riuer belonging to John Wattfun & to his hiers for euer.

viz: One parfill of Swamp wich he bought of Thomas Judd Contain by Eftimā three acres be it more or less Abutting

<sup>1</sup> These three words have been crossed out in the original record.

<sup>2</sup> This record is in the handwriting of John Steele. All of the parcels are entered on the Secretary's record vol. 1, part 1, page 46.

<sup>3</sup> The first five parcels are in the handwriting of John Steele with marginal note in that of John Allyn, the sixth in that of John Allyn, the seventh in that of Richard Lord. The second to fifth parcels are entered on the Secretary's record vol. 2, part 1, page 68.

Court May 13 1686 to dispoſe of the Same for the ſatisfyeing Richard Smiths Credito<sup>n</sup>) containyng by Eſtimation one rood be it more or leſs with a meſſuage or Tenement Standing thereon together with a meſſuag or Tenement Standing there on abutting on the High way weſt Joſeph whittings land Sowth & the Sayd m<sup>r</sup> Whittings own land on the eaſt & on Richard burnhams land on the North as appears by his deed dated feb: 14: 1686 acknowledged before John Allyn Aſiſt: recorded March 23<sup>d</sup> 168<sup>z</sup>

[504] Land in Hartford vpon the Riuer of Conecticut belonging to m<sup>r</sup> John Whitting & his Heires foreuer, April: 28: 68: recorded.

one parcell of land w<sup>th</sup> a Meſſuage or Teñement Standing thereon together w<sup>th</sup> a Barne & all other out Houſes yardeſ & gardenſ therein being Containyng By eſtimation Two Acres more or leſs) abutting on a High way North & Sowth on Andrew Bacon & W<sup>m</sup> Warren there land on the weſt & on land that formerly belonged to W<sup>m</sup> Loueridge now in the poſſeſſion & improuement of the Towne of Hartford on the Eaſt.

more one parcell lyeing in the Sowth Meadow Containyng By eſtimation Eight Acres more or leſs. abutting on a High way lyeing North & Sowth in that Meadow on the Weſt on John White his land on the Eaſt & on land Some times belonging to Edward Hopkins Eſq<sup>r</sup>, now in the poſſeſſion of George Graue on the North, & on Thomas Catlins land on the Sowth.

more one parcell of land lyeing in the oxpaſture Containyng by eſtimation Twenty Acres more or leſs. abutting on the Highway leading to wethersfeild on the Eaſt, & on land Sometimes belonging to John Moody now in poſeſſion of Andrew Benton on the weſt, & on land Sometimes belonging to Edward Hopkins Eſq<sup>r</sup> now in poſeſſion of Henry Grihmes on the Sowth, & on the land of m<sup>r</sup> Thomas wells on The North.

more one parcell of paſture land Containyng by eſtimation Six Acres more or leſſe abutting on the highway Eaſt, & on Samuell Moody Tho: Bunce Thomas Catlin & George Graue there land on the North, & on Thomas Gridley & George Stocking there land weſt, & on Joſeph Naſh his land

on the Sowth. Theſe Forementioned percells of land w<sup>th</sup> their appurtenances, together with Nathaniel Wardes priuiledg in Hartford Mill Deacon Edward Stebbing Gregory Wolterton Thomas Bunce & Richard Lord Joynt purchaſers of the premifes from Nath: Warde, the 13<sup>th</sup> of January 1667, reſigned up their right to M<sup>r</sup> John whitting in the premifes as By a deed of Sale or reſignation of the Same date may appeare witneſſed By John Allyn James Richards Thomas Bull & James Steele.

more one parcell which was his proportion in the weſt diuiſion containyng by eſtimation Ninety acres be it more or leſs & is Thirty rod wide & abuts on farmington Bounds on the weſt & on Hartford Commons on the Eaſt and on m<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Goodwins land on the North & on m<sup>r</sup> Hookers land on the Sowth & is a Mile & halfe in length. recorded March 24: 168<sup>z</sup>

more one parcell which he had in exchange w<sup>th</sup> Thomas Hofmore (for the laſt recorded parcell in the weſt diuiſion) lyeing in the weſt diuiſion containyng by eſtimation Ninety acres & is Thirty rod wide & a mile & halfe long abuting on farmington Bownds on the weſt & on Hartford Commons on the eaſt on John pantrys land Sow<sup>th</sup> and on Thom: Cadwels land North as appears by his deed dated 25. February 1679 then acknowledged before James Richards Aſiſt: & recorded march 24 168<sup>z</sup>

Theſe fix parcellſ of land firſt aboue written m<sup>r</sup> John whitting Stood Seized of them in his own right November Sixty eight & ever Since w<sup>th</sup>out any Claime being made to them as ever we heard of onely the 4<sup>th</sup> parcell he lately Sold to m<sup>r</sup> watſon & the fiſt parcell he exchanged for the Sixt & that they may remayn firm to the Sd m<sup>r</sup> whitting his heires & aſſignes for euer we haue Subſcribed to this record this 14<sup>th</sup> of April 1684

John Allyn Recorder<sup>r</sup>  
John Talcott Aſſ<sup>s</sup>:  
Nicho Olmſtead  
Townes man

<sup>r</sup>These three names are autographs.

field esteemed fixe acres & twenty eight perches (bee it more or lefs) abutting on Thomas Standlies land on the North, & on the high way leading to the Brick kell on the South. And one parcell lying in the neck of land esteemed five acres twenty four perches (bee it more or lefs) abutting on Richard Webbs land on the South and on William Westwoods land on the North. [534] All the w<sup>th</sup> parcells of land, and half the building & buildings & half the houfelott, the sayd Thomas Scott bequeathed to his sayd wife & to his Sonn Thomas Scott, during the time of the naturall life of both of them, & after their deceafe unto his daughters Mary Scott, Sarah Scott & Elizabeth Scott to them & their Heirs for e<sup>th</sup>. Now know yea, That these p<sup>s</sup>ents Witnefs That the day of the date heerof the sayd Mary Porter & Sarah Standlie & Elizabeth Lomes w<sup>th</sup> the consent of e<sup>th</sup> of their Husbands viz. Robert Porter John Standly and John Lomes, all now or late of Herrington In confideracion of the sum of forty fyve pounds in hand by us received, and a bill of debt gyven to our use bearing date the day of the date of these p<sup>s</sup>ents, have gyven graunted bargained & sold, & by these p<sup>s</sup>ents doe graunt bargain & sell all and singular these pcells of land, dwelling house & other buildings on the p<sup>m</sup>ises, before expressed, & were gyven to us by our ffathers will, & is in red<sup>n</sup>ion after the deceafe of our Mother now Ann fford & after the deceafe of o<sup>r</sup> sayd brother Thomas Scott unto Thomas Cadwell of Hartford upon Connecticut Ry<sup>th</sup> w<sup>th</sup> all the appurtenances & priviledges thereunto belonging with all the fruit trees, timber, wood, or under wood, standing or beeing on the p<sup>m</sup>ises, To have & to hold from the day of y<sup>o</sup> date heerof fore<sup>th</sup> without any lawfull eviction, eiection or molestacion from the sayd Robert Porter or Mary his wife or from John Standly or Sarah his wife, or from John Loomis or Elizabeth his wife, or from any other pson or psons, from by or under them or any of them, Warranting him the sayd Thomas Cadwell, both for himself & his Heirs, Execucuto<sup>r</sup> Administrato<sup>r</sup> & Afsignes to save him harmles from all form<sup>r</sup> sales morgages, debts suits or incumbrances, arising from the p<sup>m</sup>ises by any act of ours, or any of us from the

Sol. And 8  
Sanford.

tyme of the deceafe of our sayd Mother & Brother for e<sup>th</sup>, afsuring him that wee have lawfull right & power to bargain & sell the p<sup>m</sup>ises, & them thereby to deli<sup>th</sup> into the true possession of the sayd Thomas Cadwell & his Heirs Execucuto<sup>r</sup>, Administrato<sup>r</sup> & Afsignes for e<sup>th</sup>r.

It is also agreed upon by the pties above sayd that if the sayd Thomas Scott shall survive his Mother Ann fford, & that the sayd Thomas Scott shall be left by the O<sup>u</sup>dfcers of the will to be paid for & mayntained by his brothers & sistfers either all or by any of them, & that the sayd Thomas Cadwell shall pay eight pounds by the year during the term of his naturall life for e<sup>th</sup>y year or [535] part of a year, then wee doe bynde our selves to free the land and houses from any charges or claymes for the maintenance of the sayd Thomas Scott, during the term of his naturall life. this word Ann was interlyned, before the signing heerof In witnes whereof wee have heerunto set our hands

John Loomys. The mark O of Elizabeth Loomys.

Robert Porter. The mark M of Mary Porter.

John Standly. Signum S. Sarah Porter.<sup>1</sup>

in the p<sup>s</sup>ence of

Edward Stebbin }

& John Steel. }

One parcell of land (w<sup>th</sup> hee had of John Pantree w<sup>th</sup> his ffather Willm Pantree in his life time bought of M<sup>rs</sup> Dorothy <sup>March: 30.</sup> <sup>1657</sup> Chester not recorded before this day) lying in the North meadow abutting the great Ry<sup>th</sup> East & the land of Richard Church, Willm Phillips, Thomas Graves, Nathaniel Ruskoe & Daniel Pratt North, & the neck of land West. & Nathaniel Ruskoe & Barthol: Bernard their land South.

One parcell of land in the long meadow which hee bought of Seth Grants heires & contains by estimation Three acres Three roodes & Twenty Seven parches be it more or lefs & abutteth on the great Riuer east & the neck of land on the west & on John Dayes land Sowth & on m<sup>r</sup> John Tallcotts land on the North.

<sup>1</sup>The Secretary's record says "signu S Sarah Standly."

the land of Richard Lyman containyng by estimation twoe acres (more or less) abutting the Oxepasture West & the land of Nathaniel Ward East, & the land w<sup>ch</sup> was late the land of his ffather John Moody North & the land of Joseph Migat South.

One parcell of land which was granted his father by The Town & part he bought of Georg Stocking. viz Twenty one acres of the Town & Three acres of Georg Stocking, & now by exchange w<sup>th</sup> Andrew Benton this 24 acres of land abutts on the high way on Rocky hill west & upon Steven Hopkins in part & on a high way in part on the North & on Andrew Benton his land on the east, & on land formerly Thomas Seldins now Nathaniel Coles on the Sowth: To these grant Test: Phillip Davis & Thomas Bunce.

recorded Decemb<sup>r</sup>. 12: 1680.

This May Certifye all whome it doth or may Concern that by the desire & at the request of John Moody of the Town of Hartford on the 7<sup>th</sup>. day of aprill Anno Dom: 1701 I Caleb Stanly Surveighor of Lands for the County of Hartford in Connecticut Collony in New England did Measure & Lay out for the S<sup>d</sup> John Moody One Certain Lott of Land, Scittuate on the East side Connecticut River, in the township of Hartford aforesaid, and on the South side of Hoccanū River, Containing One hundred & Twenty acres being in Length three miles, & in breadth Twenty Rods, which Sayd Lott is bounded with Land then in part newly Cleared, fenced plowed & Claimed by Solloman Andrews on the north with wilderneys undivided Land on the East, with another Lott of Land which (the Same day) I measured & layed out for Ensigne John Pitkin on the South and with Land belonging to the Said Solloman Andrewes on the west The w<sup>ch</sup> Said Lott of Land the Said John Moody Claimeth to Have & hold as Defending unto him from his Grandfather John Moody formerly of Said Hartford Dec<sup>d</sup>.

Attest Caleb Stanly Surveyor.

Entered from the original Dec. 3. 1701

Land in Hartford w<sup>th</sup>in the Jurisdiction of Conecticut in New England belonging to James fforbas & to his Heirs<sup>June: 7. 1658</sup> for eu<sup>l</sup>.

One parcell of Meadow lying on the East side of the great Ryū w<sup>ch</sup> hee bought of John Crow containyng three acres (more or less) abutting a pcell of land belonging to the sayd John Crow North the great Ryū West & Hockanum Ryūdets mouth & pt of the Riūdet South.

One parcell of Vpland on the East side of the great Riū w<sup>ch</sup> hee bought of John Crow containyng by estimation twenty acres (more or less) abutting the land of Edward Andrewes South, & the great Ryū west. & the great lotts East & upon land of the sayd John Crow & crooked Harbour North.

November 23<sup>th</sup> 1660 John Crow & Jeams Forbs did mutually agre y<sup>o</sup> Sd Jeams Forbs did relinquish his right in y<sup>o</sup> Two parcels aboue & Jn<sup>o</sup> Crowe accepted of them again & took them into his possefsion again.

John Allyn register.

more one parcel of mead: which he bought of John Crowe lying on y<sup>o</sup> east Side of y<sup>o</sup> great riuer Containing by estimation about Nine or tenn acres & abuts on y<sup>o</sup> great riuer west<sup>1<sup>st</sup> Decem: 60:</sup> on John pan[trys] land North & Sow<sup>th</sup> & Comon land east:

John Allyn regist[er]

[543] Land In Hartford upon the Riuer of Connecticut Belonging to Cristopher Crow & his heirs for ever.<sup>2</sup>

One parcell on which y<sup>o</sup> Sayd Cristo: Crow: his now dwelling howse, or houfes Standeth, which he Bought of William Haires of Hartford Containyng By estimation one<sup>1659:</sup> Acre & Two Roods be it (more or less) abutting on the high way leading to Winfore Sow<sup>th</sup> on Nicholas disbro his land west on W<sup>m</sup> Kelsy his land North on Benjamin Burre Rob: Sanford & W<sup>m</sup> Kelsy ther lands east.<sup>Apr: 19<sup>th</sup>:</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The first two parcels with marginal date are in the handwriting of William Andrewes, the remainder of the record in that of John Allyn.

<sup>2</sup>This record is in the handwriting of John Allyn, as are nearly all the records of land which follow it. A few in the handwriting of Richard Lord will be noted as they occur.

Rich: Billing	00 06 06	00 09 10	00 07 07	01 03 11
Phil: Daues	00 08 07	00 12 05	00 16 09	01 17 09
Jn <sup>o</sup> : Coal Carp	00 14 10	00 19 02	00 17 08	02 11 08
Tho: Graue	00 07 08	00 10 02		00 17 10
Tho: Whaples	00 05 06	00 07 08	00 07 07	01 00 09
Nath: Grensmith	00 04 06	00 10 09	00 13 01	01 08 04
Tho: Standish	00 03 00	00 03 11	00 04 04	00 11 03
Steph: Daues	00 03 02	00 07 02	00 07 11	00 18 03
Jam: Northam	00 12 06	00 18 03	00 18 04	02 09 01
Edw: Andrews	00 05 06	00 07 10	00 06 06	00 19 10
Wid: Richards	00 01 02			00 01 02
Jn <sup>o</sup> : Richards	00 05 06	00 10 00	00 10 02	01 05 08
W <sup>m</sup> : Hill	01 01 00	01 11 09	02 04 03	04 17 00
Jn <sup>o</sup> : Butler	00 02 09	00 04 10	00 04 06	00 12 01
Symon Smith	00 02 09	00 04 11	00 05 03	00 12 11
Jos: Smith	00 02 09	00 04 11	00 05 06	00 13 02
Jn <sup>o</sup> : Bayley	00 02 09	00 04 11	00 05 06	00 13 02
Edwa: Grauis	00 02 09	00 09 10	00 09 02	01 01 09
Jn <sup>o</sup> Coal farm <sup>r</sup>	00 0	03 14 05	03 16 05	07 10 10
Jeam: Bird		00 09 06		00 09 06
W <sup>m</sup> Blumfeld	00	00 19 04	00 14 09	01 14 01
Andr: Warner Jun <sup>r</sup>		00 09 00	00 08 10	00 17 10
Sam: Richard		00 03 09	00 04 00	00 07 09
Gab: Linch		00 03 09	00 05 03	00 09 00
Wid: watfon		00 10 09	00 10 02	01 00 11
Wid Watts			00 09 06	00 09 06
Pater: Hogan			00 04 00	00 04 00
Japhet Indian			00 01 00	00 01 00
W <sup>m</sup> morton			00 04 00	00 04 00
John merils			00 04 00	00 04 00

[549] The Rate Gaunted in 1655: was a rate of one Hundred & forty two pownds Seuen Shillings and a penny & was made the 18<sup>th</sup> of February: 55: By M<sup>r</sup> Sam: Willys m<sup>r</sup> Sam ffitch & m<sup>r</sup> Rich: Lord

The Rate Gaunted in 1656: was a rate of two Hundred & Seuen pownds fifteen Shillings & fue pence & was made the 18<sup>th</sup> of Feburary 56: by W<sup>m</sup>: Westwood: Nath: Warde Georg Graue & John Allyn.

The Rate gaunted in 1657: was a rate of two Hundred & one Pownds Sixteen Shillings & Ten pence, & was made

the 23<sup>th</sup> of January: 1657: by William Westwood John Allyn & Georg Graue

The Names of Such Inhabitants as haue right In vndiuided Lands.

	m <sup>r</sup> John: Haines	Thomas Lord Sen <sup>r</sup>
	m <sup>r</sup> George willis	John Skinner
	m <sup>r</sup> Edward Hopkins	John Marsh
	m <sup>r</sup> Thomas: Wells	Richard Lord
5	m <sup>r</sup> John: Webster	Richard Webb
	m <sup>r</sup> Thomas: Hooker	John Maynard
	m <sup>r</sup> Samuel: Stone	W <sup>m</sup> Kellfey
	m <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> : Goodwine	Jeramy Addams
	m <sup>r</sup> W <sup>m</sup> : Whittinge	Robert Daye
10	m <sup>r</sup> Mathew: Allyn	Thomas Seymore <sup>1</sup>
	John: Tallcott	Thomas Spencer
	James: Olmstead	Nathaniel Richards
	William: Westwood	Richard: Lyman
	William: Pantrey	Joseph: Mygatt
15	<u>Andrew: Warner</u>	W <sup>m</sup> : Blumfeild
	<u>John: Steele</u>	Richard Butler
	Nathaniel Warde	Georg: Graue
	<u>John White</u>	Arthur Smith
	William Wadfworth	W <sup>m</sup> : Hill
20	Thomas Hofmore	Thomas Olcok
	<u>Thomas Scott</u>	James Coale
	W <sup>m</sup> : Lewes	John Arnold
	W <sup>m</sup> : Spencer	Thomas Bull
	W <sup>m</sup> : Andrewes	Georg Stocking
25	Steuen: Heart	<u>W<sup>m</sup> Heyden</u>
	John: Crow	Nicholas: Clarke
	John: Moodey	Thomas: Stanton
	Thomas: Standley	Thomas: Hales
	<u>Timothy: Standley</u>	Zachary: Feild
30	<u>Edward: Stebbing</u>	Thomas: Roote
	Andrew: Bacon	William Parker
	John: Bernard	Seth: Grant

<sup>1</sup> This name has been crossed out in the original record.



1661: One parcel of Swamp on y<sup>e</sup> east Side of y<sup>e</sup> Great Riuer which he bought of Nath: GreenSmith Containing by estimation fower Acres (be it more or less) & abutts on y<sup>e</sup> Great Riuer west Comon land east & on Jarrad Spencer his land North & on John Maynards land Sowth:

March 24  
1662 More one parcel of land which he bought of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph ffitch Containing by estimation one Acre be it more or less) w<sup>th</sup> a house Barne & ortyard Standing thereon, which Sd parcel of land abutts. on y<sup>e</sup> high way leading to winfor on y<sup>e</sup> Sowth on Rob: Sanford his land west & North & on John Churches house lott which was his Father Richard Churches house lott on y<sup>e</sup> East:

March 4<sup>th</sup>.  
1662: More one parcel of land which he Bought of John Church It Being Swamp lyeing on y<sup>e</sup> East Side of y<sup>e</sup> great riuer Containeing by estimation fower acres (be it more or less) & abutts on y<sup>e</sup> great riuer west, & on Common land East & on John Maynards land North & on Dan<sup>n</sup>: Garrad his land Sowth:

This may certify that as well by our knowledg as the oath of Nicholas Clarke & Nath Goodwin it doth appear that m<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Pitkin of Hartford in the colony of Conecticut hath in his own right Stood 'Seized of These fower parcels of land aboue entered upon record to him from the year 1662. To this p<sup>r</sup>sent time w<sup>th</sup> out any Interuption or claym made to the Sayd land by any other (as euer we have heard) & that the Sayd land may from hence forth & for euer Continue to the Sayd m<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> pitkin his heirs & afsignes firme according to lawe we haue hereunto this record Subscribed, April 24: 1673:

John Talcott Af<sup>t</sup>.  
John Allyn register, of Hartford  
Bartholemew Barnard Selectman  
of hartfurd<sup>t</sup>

more one parcel of land which he bought of Barthlemew Barnard lyeing in the long lotts on the east Side the great riuer Contayneing one Hundred & Twenty Six Acres abutting on the Swamp lotts on the west on the wilderneys on the

<sup>t</sup> These three names are autographs.

east on Steven posts land on the north & on W<sup>m</sup> Haydens land on the Sowth. recorded Aprill 1673.

more one parcell of Swamp lyeing on the east Side of the great Riuer which he Bought of Barth: Barnard containing by estimation foure acres be it more or less abutting on the great Riuer west & on the Sayd pitkins own land North & Sowth & east on the wildernes as appeared by his deed dated January 30 1667: witnessed by W<sup>m</sup> wadsworth & w<sup>m</sup> williams recorded January 5<sup>t</sup>. 1680:

more one parcell of upland which he bought of John Loomys John Standly & Robert porter it being Tho Scotts diuision of upland on the east Side of the great Riuer in the long lotts & Containes by estimation one hundred & Twenty Six acres be it more or less, & lyeth undiuided with land [567] of Deacon Edward Stebbings in those Sayd lotts & abutts on the Swamp lotts west & on the wilderneys east as appears by there deed dated 29 of Aprill 1680 witnessed by John Allyn & Joseph Emerfon & acknowledged before John Allyn Afsist April 29. 1680:

more one parcell of land which he bought of John willfon lyeing on the east Side of the great Riuer Containing by estimation fifty one acres be it more or less, & abutteth westward of the Swamp lotts on the Commons on the east. & is to be diuided from other lands with which it was taken up in alotments which diuision is to giue the North & Sowth Bownds of it. as appears by a deed dated Septemb<sup>r</sup> 3. 1678 & witnessed by Caleb Standly & John Marsh, & acknowledged the 5<sup>t</sup> of January 1680: before John Allyn Afsist. recorded Jan<sup>r</sup>. 5: 1680

more one parcell of upland which he bought of Thomas Heal lyeing on the east Side of the riuer Containing by estemation Thirty acres be it more or less & abutts & is abutted on the Swamp lotts on the west the common east on Sam<sup>n</sup> Hale North & John Hallaway Sowth as appears by deed Dated May 18. 1677 witnessed by Wm Meafure Abram Ambler acknowledged the Sam day before John Chester Commifision<sup>r</sup>. recorded January 5<sup>t</sup> 1680.

[1] Mary Smith daughter of Arter Smith was borne february the one thousand Six hundred forty & lower

John pratt Sunn of william pratt was borne february the twenty & three one thousand Six hundred forty & four

Abigail kelfea, daughter of william kelfea was borne Apell the Ninetenth one thousand Six hundred forty & [5]

daniell Steel Sunn of John Steel was borne apell the twen[ty] Nyn[e] in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord one thousand Six hundred forty & fi[ue] <sup>(De)feased Nov<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1646</sup>

maria Lawes daughter of william Lawes Juno<sup>r</sup> was borne Sixth of may one thousand Six hundred forty & five.

Elizabeth wadsworth daughter of william wadsworth was borne May. y<sup>e</sup> Seuententh one thousand Six hundred forty & five.

Sara Gibbines daughter of william Gibbines was [born] Auguft the Seuentene one thousand Six hundred forty & [5]

Lowes Standla daughter of Timothy Standla was [born] Auguft twenty & three one thousand Six hundred forty & [5]

Elifabeth Bayfa daughter of John Bayfa was baptifed Aug[ust] the twenty & three one thousand Six hundred forty & five

John Blomfilld Sun of william blomfilld was baptifed Auguft the twenty & three one thousand Six hundred forty & fiu[e]

mary Bunc daughter of Thomas Bunc was borne Septm Seuentene one thousand Six hundred forty & five

Joseph whightting Sun of m<sup>r</sup> william whightting was borne about October the feckond one thousand Six hundred forty and five.

Samiwell Patreck Sunn of william patreck was [borne] October the fiftenth one thousand Six hundreth forty & [fue]

Jacob whight Sun of John whight was Borne Ocober the eyghteth One Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fue.

Samewell Andrewes Sun of william Andrewes was Borne Ocober twenty<sup>th</sup> One Thoufand Six hundreth forty & fue

Samiwell Addoms Sun of Jerrymy Addoms was Babtifed November the twenty & three one thouf[and] Six hundreth forty & fue

[2] Elifabeth Allcock daughtter of Thomas Aalcock was Babtifed decm; the Seuenth one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & three.

Izack Bronfun Sun of John Bronfun was babtifed decm the feuenth one Thoufaind Six hundre[th] forty & fue.

Daniell hubberd Sunn of George hubberd was babtife[d] the Seuenth of defem one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fue.

John Peck Sunn of Pall Peck was Borne Decm the twenty & two one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fue.

Thomas Bur Sunn of Beniamin Bur was borne the twenty & Sixth of Jeneuary one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fue.

Hanna kicharell daughter of Samiwell kicherell was born the forth of Junary one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fue.

Elizabeth Samford Daughter of Robbard Samford was Borne february the Nynetenth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fue.

Debory Bartlett Daughter of Roberd Bartlett was babtifed march the Eyghteth one thoufand Six hundreth forty & fue

mabell Haynes Daughte of m<sup>r</sup> John Haynes Esq<sup>r</sup> was borne march the Nintenth one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & fue.

John Roott Sunn of Thomas Rotte was Borne the tenth of June one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six:

Thom Sillden Sun of Thomas Silldin was Babtifed August y<sup>e</sup> thirtieth one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & fue.

John whittmore Sun of Thomas whitmore was Babtifed Septem the Sixth one thoufand forty & Six.

Eli[zabeth] keerbe Daughter of John keerbe [was born] the Eaighteth of September [one thousand] Six hundreth forty & Six

[3] John Androwes Sunn of frances Androwes was babtifed Sepm. the twenty & Seuen on thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

Joseph Stone Sunn of m<sup>r</sup> Samwell Stone was babtifed October the Eaigteneth one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & Six

Samiwell Newten Sunn of m<sup>r</sup> Roger Nuten was babtifed October y<sup>e</sup> twentieth one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

Samiwill wadffworth Sun of william wadsworth was babt[ ] Octobr the twentieth one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & Six

Samwell wri flea Sun of Richard wri flea was Babtifed Nowenber the first one thoufand Six hundreth forty & Six

Samiwell Hotten Sun of william Hotten was babtifed Nowem<sup>r</sup> the first one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

John felowes Sunn of Rchard felowes was Babtifed Nowem<sup>r</sup> the first one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

Thomas merrells Sunn of Thomas meeriels was babtifed Now<sup>r</sup> the first one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

Mary Olmsted Daughter of Nickolas Olmsted was borne Nowembr the twentieth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

Mary Steell Daughter of John Steell Jun<sup>r</sup> was Borne [Nov<sup>r</sup>] the Twentieth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

Mary Cattelling was babtifed Nowem<sup>r</sup> the twenty & Ninth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

Philip Lawes Sun of will Laues Jun<sup>r</sup> was babtifed defem<sup>r</sup> the thertenth one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

Pheabe Difborow Daughter of Nickolas Dif[borow] was babtifed defem<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

Beeretris Tomfun Daughter of Thomas Tomfun was bap[tised] Jeneuary the Seuntenth one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & [six]

Joseph marsh Sunn of John marsh was bap[tised] Jene[uary] the twenty & forth one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & S[ix]

Daniell Garrad Sunn of Daniell Garrad was [baptised] Jeneuary the twenty & forth one thoufaind S[ix hundred] forty & Six

[4] Ruth Judg Daughter of Thomas Judg & Sara Coll Daughter of John Coll Both of fermingtun ware Bap[tised] on feabeuary y<sup>e</sup> Senenth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

Sara Crow daughter of John Crow was borne f march the first in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

Joseph Stanten Sunn of Thomas Stanten was Bap[tised] march the twenty one in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six.

Samiwell Ellmer Sun of Edward Ellmer was Bap[tised] march the Twenty & one in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & Six.

Sara hulberd Daughter of william Hullberd was born y<sup>e</sup> tenth of July one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Seuen

Samewell Bloumfilld Sun of william Blomfilld was borne July the twelfth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & feuen.

Samewell Gridla Sun of Thomas Gridla was born y<sup>e</sup> twenty & fifth of Noue<sup>r</sup> 1647

Abriham Brunfon was baptised Noum the Twenty & eaight one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & feuen

Stuen kelfa Sunn of william kelfa was Bap[tised] Nouem the Seuenth one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Seuen

Sara Whitmore Daughter of John Whitmore was borne Defem the Sixtenth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Seuen.

John Standla Sunn of John Standla was Borne Now the third or forth one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & Seuen.

Thomas Androues Sunn of ffrances Androues was Bap[tised] Jeneuary the Second one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & Seuen

Ledeia Stone Daughter of m<sup>r</sup> Samiwell Stone [was] Borne Jeneuary the twenty & two one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & Seuen

[5] Samiwell Maruen Sun of Mathew Maruen was Bap[tised] feb: the Sixth one Toufand Six hundreth forty & Seuen.

Izack Standla Sunn of Tmothy Standla was borne march tenth one Thoufand six hundreth forty & Seuen.

Samiwell Rufco Sun of will Rufco was born march the twelfth one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & Seuen.

Rebecka Ollmfted was borne march the twell one thoufand Six hundreth forty Seuen wich is y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Nickolas Ollmfted.

Ezeckell Samford Sunn of Robbard Samford was borne march the thirteenth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Seuen

John Gillbertt Sun of John Gillbartt was Borne Jeneuary the Sixtenth one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & Seuen

Elizabeth Spenser Daughter of Thomas Spencer was was Bap[tised] march the Twenty & Six one thousand Six hundreth forty & Eaightt.

Mary Sellden Daughter of Thomas Sillden was Bap[tised] march the twenty & six one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & eaight

Samiwell Laues Sun of will: Laues was Borne Auguft the Eaighteth one Thoufand Six hundredth forty & Eaightt.

Richard Rifla Sunn of Richard Rifla was Bap[tised] Auguft The Twenty & one one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Eaight

Sara willcock Daughter of John willcock Juno<sup>r</sup> was Borne October the third one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Eaightt.

Sara Barnard Dughter of Bartellmaw Barnard was Borne Defenber the third one Thoufand Six hundreth forty & Eayght.

Lydia was Born October 3<sup>d</sup>. 1724.  
Hannah was Born March 29<sup>th</sup> 1729

## G

Nath: Goodwin (Son of Nath Goodwin and his wife Lois)  
was born feb: 20 1691

Thomas was born may 3<sup>d</sup> 1692

Lois was born Sep<sup>t</sup>. 10<sup>th</sup>: 1694

Vnis<sup>1</sup> was born march 17: 1697

Timothy (the Son of Nath Goodwin and his Wife Sarah)  
was born Jan<sup>ry</sup>. 14 1700

Thanfull was born Aprill 29. 1703.

Daniell Goodwine was born Jan<sup>ry</sup>. 15<sup>th</sup>: 170[ ]

Sam<sup>l</sup> Grofs Son of Jonah G[ross] and Sufsannah his wife  
wa[s] born Jan<sup>ry</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>: 1719: 20

Sufsannah Grofs was [born] June 20<sup>th</sup> 1722

[14]

## B

Hannah Benton daughter of Caleb Benton was born July  
27<sup>th</sup> 1720

Caleb Benton was born Jan<sup>ry</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1721: 22

## B

Mehetabell Bufhnell daughter of W<sup>m</sup> & Mehetabell Born  
ffeb: 28<sup>th</sup>: 172<sup>4</sup>

Sarah Bufhnell was born Jan<sup>ry</sup>: 31<sup>st</sup>: 172<sup>4</sup>

Mary Bufhnell was born Octob<sup>r</sup>. 27<sup>th</sup>. 1730

Elizabeth Bufhnell was born ffeb<sup>ry</sup>: 24<sup>th</sup> 173<sup>4</sup>

Nath<sup>l</sup>. Bracy Son of Stephen Bracy was born Octob<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>  
1711. Sarrah Bracy was born July 4<sup>th</sup> 1713

Samuel Bracy was born Septem<sup>ber</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1716

Abigail Bracy was born June 19<sup>th</sup> 1718

Benjamin Bracy was born ffeb<sup>ry</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1719

Ruth Bracy was born September 19<sup>th</sup> 1722

## O

Irenee Olmstead daughter of Stephen Olmstead and Sarah  
his Wife was born April 18<sup>th</sup> 1724

<sup>1</sup>A note, "probably Eunice," has been added by Nathaniel Goodwin.

Richard Lord was Married to Ruth Wyllys December 31<sup>st</sup>:  
1724.

Eliz<sup>a</sup> Lord daughter of s<sup>d</sup> Richard and Ruth was born  
October 9<sup>th</sup>: 1725.

Abigail Hopkins daughter of Thomas & Mary Hopkins  
was born march 11<sup>th</sup>. 1718

Sarah was born Octo<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1719

Stephen was born May 8<sup>th</sup> 1722

Thomas was born August 29<sup>th</sup> 1725

Mofes was born Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>: 1726/7

Aaron was born July 14<sup>th</sup> 1729

## K

John Kellogg was married to Sarah Olmstead Jan<sup>ry</sup> the  
third 1718-19

Sarah Kellogg daughter of John Kellogg and Sarah his  
wife was born October 30<sup>th</sup> 1719

M<sup>r</sup> Elifha Lord was marred to M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Haynes May  
4<sup>th</sup> 1723.

John Haynes Lord Son of S<sup>d</sup> Elifha and Mary was born  
Jan<sup>ry</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 172<sup>4</sup>

Sufannah & Abigail Twins Daughters of William Bufhnell  
& his wife Mehetabel was born May 12<sup>th</sup> 1735

R<sup>d</sup> Lord Died nov: 5<sup>th</sup>: 1685 being 49 years of age

Mary Lord (alias) Hooker Died may 17<sup>th</sup>: Sabeth Day  
being 58 years & 2 months old 1702.

M<sup>r</sup> Richard Lord<sup>1</sup> dyed January 29<sup>th</sup>: 1711: 12. being 42  
Years of Age.

M<sup>r</sup> Elifha Lord dyed April 16<sup>th</sup> 1725

[15]

## L

Richard Lord ye Son of Rich<sup>d</sup> and mary Lord was born  
feb: 1<sup>st</sup>: 1669

abigail Lord the Daught<sup>r</sup> of Rich<sup>d</sup> and abigail Lord was  
borne ye 15<sup>th</sup>. of march 1694 Dyed may 22 94

Richard Lord was born ye 16<sup>th</sup>: day of August 1695

<sup>1</sup>Second column.

<sup>2</sup>A note, "Son of Richard Lord, on the top of the next page," has been added  
in a modern handwriting.

his hand to be payd to John Tayllecott o' his affines vp on demand in marchanttabell & good Beauer att 8<sup>d</sup> p<sup>l</sup> p me Jo steell<sup>1</sup>

**W**

Mary Webster daughter of Stephen Webfter and Mary his wife was born Decemb<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1720

Joseph Whaples Son of Thomas Whaples and Elizabeth his Wife was born Jan<sup>ry</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 172 $\frac{1}{2}$

**E**

John Enfign and Jacob Enfign Sons of John & Elizabeth Enfign were born ffeb<sup>ry</sup> [2 ]<sup>th</sup> 172 $\frac{1}{2}$

Loifs and Lydia Enfign was born Auguft 9<sup>th</sup> 1727

**O**

Joseph Church Son of James Church and Abigail Church his Wife was born Aprill 21<sup>st</sup>: 1724

\*Abigail Church was born ffeb<sup>ry</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup>: 172 $\frac{1}{2}$

Jeruffha Church was born Jan<sup>ry</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1729: 30

\*Married Hon W<sup>m</sup> Pitkin<sup>2</sup>

**E**

Jonathan Enfign Son of Jonathan Enfign and Pheebe his wife was born December 2<sup>d</sup>: 1722.

James Enfign was born September 27<sup>th</sup> 1724

**R**

Jemima Richards was born Sep<sup>r</sup>. 13<sup>th</sup>: 1734

Elizabeth the daughter of Jonah Richards and Mary his Wife was born July 7<sup>th</sup> 1727

Hezekiah was Born March 15<sup>th</sup> 1731/2

Sarah Reeve daughter of Rob<sup>t</sup> Reeve and Sarah his wife was born Decemb<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1720

Ann Reeve was born March 28<sup>th</sup>: 172 $\frac{1}{2}$

**S<sup>r</sup>**

Abram Sedgwick Son of Eben<sup>r</sup> and Prudence Sedgwick was born Aprill 27<sup>th</sup> 1721

<sup>1</sup>This entry is written the full width of the page.

<sup>2</sup>This entry is in a comparatively modern handwriting.

<sup>3</sup>Second column.

Abigail Sedgwick was born Decemb<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1722

Prudence Sedgwick was born Sep<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1724

Mary Sedgwick was born Aprill 29<sup>th</sup> 1726

Thankfull Sedgwick was born Aprill 7<sup>th</sup> 1728

Eliz<sup>a</sup> Sedgwick was born June 17<sup>th</sup> 1731

Eben<sup>r</sup> Sedgwick was born March 4<sup>th</sup> 1734/5

**P**

James Porter Son of James Porter and Mabell his Wife was born July 1<sup>st</sup>: 1721

Sarah Pratt daughter of Elifha Pratt and Sarah his wife was born Aprill 10<sup>th</sup> 1729

Mary Pratt was born March 11<sup>th</sup> 1730: 31

**S**

Sam<sup>l</sup>. Sedgwick Son of Jofeph Sedgwick was born 11<sup>th</sup>. of April 1725

**W**

Elizabeth White daughter of Nathan<sup>l</sup>: White and Sarah his Wife was born Aug: 28<sup>th</sup>. 1726

Martha White was born Aprill 24<sup>th</sup> 1729

Sarah White was born July 4<sup>th</sup> 1731

Anne White was born December 30<sup>th</sup> 1733

Abigail White was born January 29<sup>th</sup> 1735/6

[21]

1644

The Record of the marrages in harttford—

William Wadsworth was married To Elizeabeth Stone on the Second of July one thoufand Six hundreth forty & fower.

frainces barnard was maryed to hanna meruell on Auguft the fifteeneth one thoufand Six hundreth forty & fower

Thomas Gridla was maryed vnto Mary Simmor vp on Septm the twenty Nine one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fower

Thomas forde was maryed to Ann Scott wido on th[e] Seventh of Now: one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fow[ ]

Roberd porter was maryed vnto mary Scott vp on the Seau[ ] of Now: one thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fower.

Beniamin harbor was maryed to Cristian Nethercoott in August about the twenty & two one thousand Six hundreth forty & fower

william Smeth was marryed to Eliz<sup>1</sup> in august one thousand Six hundreth forty & fower

william patredg was marryed to mary Smith on the [ ]<sup>2</sup> of defember one thousand Six hundreth forty & fower

Thomas portter was maryed to Sarai hartt on the twenty of Nowember one thousand Six hundreth forty & fower

Thomas wattess & was married to Elizabeth Steel the first of may one thousand Six hundreth forty & fue.

Thomas demen was maryed to mary Shaff on July the twen[ty] & fower one thousand Six hundreth forty & fue

Thomas Spencer was marryed To Sary Bardding Septm the eluenth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fue

John Standla was maryed vnto Sary Scott the fif[te]th of defember one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fue

[22] Izack more was maryed vnto Ruth Standla the fifth of defem: one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fue.

Captt: harding was maryed vnto m<sup>r</sup> Eafter willyess October the Senntenth one thousand Six hundreth forty & fue.

m<sup>r</sup>. John Penchin was maryed vnto m<sup>r</sup>: Ame willyes Nouemb<sup>r</sup> the Sixth one thousand Six hundreth forty & fue

Nathaniell Refco was maryed To Johaina Corlet on Now the elennth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fue.

Thomas whitmore was maryed to Sara halles the elenenth of defem one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fue.

John Steel was maryed To marry warner on the Twenty & two of Jeneu<sup>r</sup> one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fue.

Jonathan Gillbertt was maryed vnto Mara whight on Jueuary The Twenty Ninth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & fue.

<sup>1</sup>This word has been added in a later handwriting. The bride is said to have been Elizabeth Stanley and the day of marriage the sixteenth.

<sup>2</sup>The word is spelled out but is uncertain. It may be "twelfth." In the New England Register it is printed "[24th?]"

Thomas TomSunn was maryed vnto Anne welles Apell the forteenth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

John Willcock was married vnto Sara wadsworth the Seuptene of Septem one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

Nickolas Pammor was maryed vnto Jone Purkes Octobr the twenty Nyne one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six.

was maryed To hanny Stebbing October the twenty Nyne one thousand Six hundreth forty & Six

Joseph Parfons was maryed to mary Bles the Six & twenty of Nowem<sup>r</sup> one thousand Six hundreth forty & Six

Hinery Coll was maryed to Sary Rufco the tenth of defem one thousand Six hundreth forty & Six

[23] Mofes ventres was maryed to Grace Jenneuary The fortenth one Thousand Six hundreth forty & Six

Thomas vpfunn was maryed to Ellfibeth fuller Jeuneuary the twenty & three one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Six

John Gillberd was maryed to Amy Lord may the Sixth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Seuen

Heew Welles was marryed to mary Rufco August the Ninetenth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Seuen.

william Williams was maryed to Janne westvpor Nouen the twenty & fue one Thousand Six hundreth forty & feuen.

Nathaniell Broune was maryed vnto Ellner Wates Defem the twenty & three one Thousand Six hundreth forty & Seuen.

Jofua Ginings was maryed to Mary Williams Defem the twenty & three one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & Seuen

Water Gayler was maryed to mary Stebbing aprell twenty & Nynth one Thoufaind Six hundreth forty & eight.

Hinery Hayword was maryed to Sara Stone Septm the twenty & eaight one Thousand Six hundre[th] forty & eaight.

william Goodredg was maryed to Sara maruen Octobe<sup>r</sup> the forth one Thousand Six hundreth forty & Eaightt.

Richard Bofhnall was mared to mary meruen October the eleuenth one Thousand Six hundreth forty & eaightt.

Sam<sup>n</sup>. Gilbert was Married to Mary Rogers Daugh[ter] of Sam<sup>n</sup>. Rogers of New London. oct: 2: 1684

Jonathan Bull was Married to Sarrah Whitting march 19<sup>th</sup>. 1684<sup>†</sup>

Dan<sup>n</sup> Clark Son of Tho: Clark was Married to mary Burr June 1693

John Day was Married to Grace Spencer 21 of Jan<sup>r</sup>: 1696

Caleb Stanly was Married to Hannah Spencer Daughter of Sam<sup>n</sup> Spencer of Hartford: may 13: 1686 his wife Died Decemb<sup>r</sup>: 5<sup>th</sup> 1702

John Bakor was married to Rachell Merry Dec 1702

[26'] O

Cristover Crow of Hartford was maryed to mary Burr daughter of Benj: Burr of Hartford the 15<sup>th</sup> of Janvary 1656

Edward Cadwell Was Married to Deborah Bunce Daughter of John Bunce Dec: 20<sup>th</sup> 1704

B

John Butlar was married To Mary Marshfield March 14<sup>th</sup>: 1704

John Bracy was Married To Mary Webster, daughter of Jonath Webster of Hartford february: 22<sup>d</sup>: 1704

Josiah Clark was married to Elizabeth Taylor daughter of Thomas Taylor March 11<sup>th</sup>: 1703.

Jonath: Arnold was married to Hannah Robinfon October the 5<sup>th</sup> 1709

John Watson Jun<sup>r</sup>: was married To Sarah Steel the daughter of James Steel Feb<sup>r</sup>: 19<sup>th</sup>: 1704

John Peck was Married to Mehetabell Reve Nov [?] <sup>th</sup> 1707

Jonath Butlar was married to Mary Easton Sep<sup>t</sup>. 18<sup>th</sup>. 1707.

<sup>†</sup>The records on pages 26 to 33, inclusive, are written almost entirely in double columns. On pages 26 and 33 some of the entries extend across the page. In printing them, the first column, including those entries extending across the page, and then the second column has been printed.

Henry Bracy was married to Ann Collyer Jan<sup>r</sup>. 30<sup>th</sup>: 1706.  
Joseph Bunce was married To Ann Sanford April 1708.

O

Sam<sup>n</sup> Church was married to Eliz<sup>a</sup> Clark august 17<sup>th</sup>: 1710.

Joshua Carter was married To Mary Skinner May 21: 1691.

Joseph Benton was married to Sarah Waters feeb: 10: 1697

Tho: Cadwell was married To Hanna Butlar Sep<sup>t</sup>. 23<sup>d</sup>: 1687

D

Edward Dod was Married To Lydia fflowers August 2<sup>d</sup> 1705

B

W<sup>m</sup> Blancherd was Married to Sarah Cowles Octo 5<sup>th</sup> 1718

Jacob Benton was Married to Abigail Carter July 6<sup>th</sup> 1724.

B

Thomas Bunce was married To Eliz<sup>a</sup>. Easton June 2<sup>d</sup>: 1709.

Tho: Bidwell was married To Prudence Scott March 28<sup>th</sup>. 1710.

Baysey Baker was married to Hanna Willet April 1<sup>st</sup>: 1697.

Jonath Bidwell was married to Martha Butler Decemb<sup>r</sup> the 25<sup>th</sup> 1711.

Thomas Bull was married to Thankfull Butler June 29<sup>th</sup>: 1720

D'

Jacob Demmon was Married to Eliz<sup>a</sup>. Edwards ye 14 of march 1695

<sup>†</sup>Second column.



## A

John Andrews was married to Hanna Gillet April 23<sup>d</sup>:  
1702.

Steph: Andrews was married To Sarah Gillet March 29<sup>th</sup>:  
1705

Jonath Afhly was married To Eliz<sup>a</sup>. Olocot May 20<sup>th</sup>.  
1703

Joseph Afhly was married Mary Mix Decem: 28<sup>th</sup>: 1709.

John Arnold was married to Hanna Meakins Jan<sup>r</sup>. 12<sup>th</sup>.  
1709/10

## F

Edward ffoster was married To ann Hill Novem: 15<sup>th</sup>.  
1710.

## E

David Enfign was Married 2d time to Sarah Moody.  
Aprill 29<sup>th</sup> 1726.

James Enfigne was married to Lydia Baker March 20<sup>th</sup>.  
1689/90

She dyed Sept 16<sup>th</sup>. 1701

John Enfign was married to Elizabeth Dickingson May  
13<sup>th</sup> 1709<sup>1</sup>

## O

Joseph Collyer was married To Sarah fforbs April 15<sup>th</sup>  
1695

John Collyer was married To Eliz<sup>a</sup> Humphreys July 4<sup>th</sup>.  
1705.

W<sup>m</sup> Cadwell was married to Ruth Marsh October 31<sup>st</sup>.  
1711.

William Cadwell was married to Ruth Marsh Octo: 31<sup>st</sup>:  
1711<sup>2</sup>

John Cole was married to Elizabeth Goodwin Septemb<sup>r</sup>  
12<sup>th</sup> 1713

<sup>1</sup> The last two figures are uncertain.

<sup>2</sup> This entry has been crossed out in the original record.

Mathew Cadwell was Married Auguft 31<sup>st</sup>: 1722 to Efther  
Burnham.<sup>1</sup>

[27]

## G

Benjamin Graham was Married to Sarrah Webster Nov:  
20<sup>th</sup>. 1698.

Jonah Grofs was married To Rebecca Wadsworth Aug<sup>st</sup>:  
11<sup>th</sup>: 1708:

Richard Gilman was married To Eliz<sup>a</sup>. Burnam, March  
4<sup>th</sup>. 1702.

Sam<sup>l</sup>. Goodwin was married To Mary Steel March 18:  
170<sup>8</sup><sub>8</sub>

John Grofs was married to Mary Wadsworth Novem:  
17<sup>th</sup>. 1709.

## H

Isaac Hopkins Son of Eben<sup>a</sup>. Hopkins was born Novemb<sup>r</sup>.  
25<sup>th</sup>. 1708.

Joseph was borne June 23<sup>d</sup>. 1710.

Thomas Hosmer was married To Ann Prentifs Decemb<sup>r</sup>.  
24<sup>th</sup>. 1700.

Samuel Howard was married to Alice Hooker Septemb<sup>r</sup>.  
20<sup>th</sup>: 1720

## J

Nathan<sup>l</sup>: Jones was married to Rebekah Pantry Aprill  
30<sup>th</sup>: 1713

Thomas Judd was married to hepziabah Williams Jan<sup>r</sup>  
16<sup>th</sup> Anno Do<sup>m</sup>i: 171<sup>7</sup><sub>8</sub>.

## K

W<sup>m</sup> Kelsey was married To Rebecca Mefsender Jan<sup>r</sup>. 5<sup>th</sup>.  
1709/10.

Steph. Kelsy dyed Novemb: 30<sup>th</sup>. 1710.

Sam<sup>l</sup>. Kellog was married to Hannah Benton May 11<sup>th</sup>.  
1711.

<sup>1</sup> A note, probably in the handwriting of Nathaniel Goodwin, following this entry reads, "1721 on the Church Book The Church Book being right as to the year."

Daniel Kellogg was Married to Deborah Moor November 27<sup>th</sup> 1729.

Freeman Grofs was Married to Sufannah Deming January 7<sup>th</sup> 1731/2

Thomas Horsmer was Married to Sufannah Steel July 18<sup>th</sup> 1734

John Gurney was Married to Sarah Hubbard October 2<sup>d</sup> 1728

W<sup>1</sup>

Jonathan Wadsworth was married to Hepzibeth Marfh Novem: 29<sup>th</sup>: 1711.

John Webfter was married to Abiel Steel Decemb<sup>r</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>: 1712.

James Williams Jun<sup>r</sup> was married to Sarah Judd the 29<sup>th</sup> of December Anno Do<sup>m</sup>. 1715.

Stephen Webfter was Married to Mary Burnhum June 6<sup>th</sup> Anno Do<sup>m</sup>: 1717.

Jacob Webster was Married to Elizabeth Nickols Feb<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>: 171<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

Dan<sup>l</sup>: Webster was married to Mieriam Kellogg Nov: 11<sup>th</sup>: 1719

Ichabod Wadsworth was married to Sarah Smith Decemb<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>: anno Do<sup>m</sup> 1720

Joseph Webfter was Married to Hannah Baker May 11<sup>th</sup> 1726

Sam<sup>l</sup> Weston was Married to Anna Thornton May 23 1728

Cyprian Webster was Married To Elizabeth Seymour Sep<sup>t</sup>: 25<sup>th</sup> 1729

Henry Nickolson was Married To Hannah Spencer June 8<sup>th</sup> 1729<sup>7</sup>

Nathaniel White was married to Sarah Hinsdall July 29<sup>th</sup> 1725

Caleb Watson was Married to Hannah Porter on the 5<sup>th</sup> Day of July 1733

<sup>1</sup> Second column.

<sup>2</sup> First written 1730.

Daniel Bull was Married to Hannah Wadsworth October 26<sup>th</sup> 1733

Dofitheus Humprifs was married to Anne Grifwould May 23<sup>d</sup> 1734

James Bidwell was Married to Ruth Stanly December 3<sup>d</sup> 1713

## [30]

## B

Jacob Benton was married to Elizabeth Hinsdall April 4<sup>th</sup> 1728

Jacob Bidwell of Hartford was married to Sarah Belding the Daughter of M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Tim<sup>o</sup> Belding of Hartford December 31<sup>st</sup>. 1764

## P

Thomas Pellitt Junior and Martha his wife was Married March 18<sup>th</sup> 1730

Phillifs the daughter of Thomas Pellitt and Martha his wife was born March 8<sup>th</sup> 1731

Patience was born October 8<sup>th</sup> 1736

Sarah Gurney Daughter of John Gurney & Sarah his wife was born July 13<sup>th</sup> 1729

Elizabeth was born 27<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1730/1

John was born Jan<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1732/3

Lydia was born December 6<sup>th</sup> 1734

Bazaleel was born Novem<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1737

K<sup>1</sup>

Charles Kelsey was Married To Hannah Larkham of Enfield May 8<sup>th</sup> 1729

## W

Ezekiel Webster was Married to Rebeca Gaines January 21<sup>st</sup> 1731/2

Rebeca Daughter of Ezekiel and Rebeca his wife was born august 18<sup>th</sup> 1733

Ruth born June 13<sup>th</sup> 1736

<sup>1</sup> Second column.

W: on y<sup>o</sup> near Shoulder &c apprized Jan<sup>r</sup>: 22<sup>d</sup>: at five Shillings in pay by Edward Allin and George Hubbard.

A Stray horfe in y<sup>o</sup> Custody of Tho: Kilborn of a dirty black Colour two white Specks on y<sup>o</sup> right thigh and a white Speck on y<sup>o</sup> nose branded thus R on the left Shoulder and thus on the near buttock P: apprized June 15<sup>th</sup>: 1705 at 30 Shillings Cash by Joseph Easton & Tho: Spencer

A Stray Steer about one year old & vantage in the Custody of Tho: Whaples of a brown Colour marked with 2 half penny<sup>s</sup> on y<sup>o</sup> upper Side of the off ear and a half penny on y<sup>o</sup> upper Side of the near ear and a halfpenny on y<sup>o</sup> under Side apprized Decemb<sup>r</sup>: 18<sup>th</sup>: 1705 at Twenty Shillings in Contrey pay by John Andrews Sen<sup>r</sup>. and Jonath Bigelo Jun<sup>r</sup>.

A Stray Dark brown mare in the Custody of Abell Merrills with X on the Shoulder and a Sorrill mare Colt with a Star in the fore head apprized about y<sup>o</sup> middle of Jan<sup>r</sup>. 1705 at 35 Shillings cash. by Sam<sup>l</sup>. Kellogg and Thomas Bunce.

A Stray Colt in y<sup>o</sup> Custody of Timothy Olcott about 2 years old of a bay Colour branded with 4 on the Shoulder apprized Jan<sup>r</sup>. 25<sup>th</sup>: 1705/6 att 1: 10: 0 in pay by Thomas Spencer and W<sup>m</sup>: Buckland.

A Stray Steer about a Year and vantage old of a Yellowish Red, with a white Spot on the Rump, a half Crop and Slit on both Ears In the Custody of Serg<sup>t</sup>. Nath Goodwin; apprized Decemb<sup>r</sup>: 28<sup>th</sup>: 1705: by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Aaron Cook and Sam<sup>l</sup>. Spencer att Thirty Shillings pay.

A stray Red Steer Judged near four Years old marked with 2 halpennys on the underside of the offe Ear In the Custody of Cap<sup>t</sup> Cyprian nickols haveing been Cried according to Law and apprized by m<sup>r</sup>. Ichabod Wells & m<sup>r</sup> Tho: Hosmer Decemb<sup>r</sup>. 24<sup>th</sup>: 1706 at Three pounds and Ten Shillings In pay.

A Stray black Steer In the Custody of Thomas whaples 3 years old Comeing with a white face, a Crop on y<sup>o</sup> offe Ear and a hole in the Same Ear Cryed by Tho: Ensigne Constable according to Law; apprized by John Andrews Sen<sup>r</sup> and Jonath: Bigelo Jun<sup>r</sup>. Jan<sup>r</sup>: 1<sup>st</sup>: 1706/7: at fifty Shillings in pay.

A Stray black heifer In the Custody of John Catlin: Two Years old Comeing with white under her belly; 2 Slits on the offe Ear: cryed by Tho: Ensigne Constab<sup>l</sup>. according to Law: apprized by John Bunce Sen<sup>r</sup>. and Thomas Bunce Jun<sup>r</sup>. Decemb<sup>r</sup>. 23<sup>d</sup>: 1706 at Thirty three Shillings in pay.

A Stray brown heifer In the Custody of Dea: Joseph Easton Three Years old the next Spring, with a Crop on the offe Ear; branded on the horn I D, Cryed according to Law; apprized by James Steel, and Tho: Richards Decemb<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>: 1706: at fifty Shillings in pay.

Jan<sup>r</sup>. 14<sup>th</sup>: 1707: A Stray Sanded boar in y<sup>o</sup> Custody of W<sup>m</sup> Burnham prized by Sam<sup>l</sup> Benton Sen<sup>r</sup>. & James Henderfon at 11<sup>s</sup> pay marked halp peñy the under Side Each ear; & half peñy on y<sup>o</sup> upper Side y<sup>o</sup> near Ear.

A Stray black Steer 2 yeard come spring in the Custody of Stephen Kelsy mark<sup>t</sup>. a Small Crop on both ears Some white under the belly Some white on y<sup>o</sup> Tail, prized by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Cook and Ozias Goodwya<sup>1</sup> 26<sup>s</sup> Cash Nov. 25<sup>th</sup> 1700

[35] M<sup>r</sup> John Blackleach Jun<sup>r</sup>: hath entered Fower Horfes which he hath Transported into y<sup>o</sup> Mafsachufets Colony about the first of July one thousand Six hundred Sixty & one

one Roan horfs w<sup>th</sup> he Bought of Thom: Hollybutt of wetherfeild

one Black horfs w<sup>th</sup> he Bought of Henry Buck of wethersfeild

one Bay guelding w<sup>th</sup> he Bought of John Harrifon of wethersfeild

one Gray Guelding w<sup>th</sup> he Bought of Mathias Treet of wethersfeild

one Dunn horfs of about Ten years of age w<sup>th</sup> formerly was m<sup>r</sup> Willyses

one Gray horfs of about fower years of age w<sup>th</sup> formerly was Math: Grifwold

M<sup>rs</sup> Dorathy Tallcott hath In her hands a Brown Bay Mare about Three years old w<sup>th</sup> a Slitt on y<sup>o</sup> off ear & a smale

Transported:  
Augt: 26:

March 24<sup>th</sup> 07

<sup>1</sup>This word is very doubtful.

SAR Lib.

Ashbel Porter  
Griswold

3-18-89

CONNECTICUT MILITARY RECORD,

1775-1848.



# RECORD OF SERVICE OF CONNECTICUT MEN

IN THE

I.—WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

II.—WAR OF 1812.

III.—MEXICAN WAR.



COMPILED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL

Brig.-Gen. STEPHEN R. SMITH,  
Adjutant-General, 1885-1886,

Brig.-Gen. LUCIUS A. BARBOUR,  
Adjutant-General, 1889.

Brig.-Gen. FREDERICK E. CAMP,  
Adjutant-General, 1887-1888,

Col. GEORGE M. WHITE,  
Asst. Adjutant-General from 1885.

REV  
203

HARTFORD:

1889.

THE  
RECORD OF CONNECTICUT MEN  
IN THE  
MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE  
DURING THE  
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION  
1775-1783.

---

EDITED BY  
HENRY P. JOHNSTON, A. M.  
UNDER AUTHORITY OF  
The Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

REV 203

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HARTFORD:  
1889.

## THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

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THE following rosters of troops, arranged chronologically under the headings A, B, C, and D, include the quotas contributed by Connecticut to what was known as the Continental Army of the Revolution.

The term "Continental Army" first appears upon the printed records of the Continental Congress in the summary of the proceedings for June 14, 1775, where the form of enlistment to be subscribed by companies of riflemen is given. It was to be an enlistment into "the American Continental Army." On the same day a Committee of five was appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of this prospective army, which were reported and adopted on the 30th. On June 15th, it was resolved "That a General be appointed to command all the Continental forces, raised or to be raised, for the defence of American Liberty," and Washington was unanimously elected.

At the opening of the War, or for the year 1775, no Continental force was in the first instance organized as such by Congress. As the New England Colonies were mustering their own troops around Boston and Ticonderoga after the Lexington alarm, Congress adopted them as Continental. Troops joining them from New York and elsewhere were generally recruited on the Continental basis. For the succeeding years of the war, Congress took the initiative and raised troops for the common army under its own regulations respecting pay, subsistence, and term of service. The force, as will appear, was organized and re-organized several times and for various terms.

These Continentals were the "regulars" of the Revolution. They formed the main army in the field and were the chief dependence of the Colonial cause. In arranging rosters of that war, accordingly, the Continental army occupies the central and most prominent place. All other troops raised during the war, whether State or militia, were to act as reinforcements of this army or to relieve it by serving in alarms at different points. They are so classified after the Continentals. See "Arrangement of the Rolls" in the Introduction.

## A.—REGIMENTS FOR 1775.

**O**RGANIZATION.—The voluntary mustering in the Alarm of April 19th was followed immediately by the first authorized call for troops. On the 20th, upon the receipt of the Lexington news, Gov. Trumbull summoned the General Assembly to a special session at Hartford to convene the following Wednesday, April 26th. Publishing the call on his own views of the emergency he also received urgent appeals from the Massachusetts authorities for aid and support. Under date of April 20th the Committee of Safety at Cambridge wrote to him as follows: "As the troops have now commenced hostilities, we think it our duty to exert our utmost strength to save our country from absolute slavery. We pray your Honours would afford us all the assistance in your power, and shall be glad that our brethren who come to our aid may be supplied with military stores and provisions, as we have none of either more than is absolutely necessary for ourselves." Again on April 26th they wrote: "The distressed situation in which we are, and the danger to which the liberties of all America, and especially the New England Colonies are exposed, will be the best apology for the importunate application to you for immediate assistance. We pray as you regard the safety of your country, that as large a number of troops as you can spare may immediately march forward."

The Assembly met on the date indicated and held a ten days' session, adjourning Saturday noon, May 6th. While preparing for resistance it refrained from aggressive declarations. It recognized the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord as "Sundry acts of hostility and violence committed in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, by which many lives have been lost," and through a committee of two of its members, as bearers of a letter from the Governor, requested General Gage at Boston to explain his military preparations and late incursion. Its attitude is represented in these expressions in the Governor's letter: "The people of this Colony, you may rely upon it, abhor the idea of taking up arms against the troops of their sovereign, and dread nothing so much as the horrors of a civil war. But, Sir, at the same time we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that as they apprehend themselves justified by the principle of self-defence, they are most firmly resolved to defend their rights and privileges to the last extremity; nor will they be restrained from giving aid to their brethren if any unjustifiable attack is made upon them."

The leading measure of the session was *An Act for assembling, equipping, etc., a Number of the Inhabitants of this Colony for the Special Defence and Safety thereof*. It provided that one fourth part of the Colony militia should be forthwith enlisted, accoutred, and assembled, to be led and conducted as the General Assembly should order. This apportionment represented about six thousand men, who were to be distributed in six regiments of ten companies each, with a full complement of field, staff, and line officers. The entire body was to be commanded by one major-general and two brigadier-generals, each of whom was also to take command of a regiment as colonel. Arms, equipments, pay, billeting, and bounty money were provided, and "beating orders" delivered to the officers to recruit their companies by voluntary enlistment. The term of service was not to exceed seven months.

At the third special session of the Assembly, convened July 1, 1775, two more regiments, somewhat smaller, were ordered, making eight in all, consisting of about seven thousand four hundred men. This included the entire number of troops called out by authority of the Colony, for service which took them beyond its limits, in the year 1775. The officers were all appointed by the Assembly.

*As Continental Troops.*—Accepting war as inevitable the Continental Congress at Philadelphia proceeded, as stated on page 34, to organize a Continental Army. The troops which had hurriedly gathered



around Boston, including regiments from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and two of the Connecticut regiments referred to above, were already in the field as good material for the nucleus of such an army. Washington arrived in camp at Cambridge on July 3d, and the Colony troops having accepted his leadership and the regulations of Congress, the entire force was placed upon a Continental establishment. This new relation was officially announced by Washington in General Orders dated "Head Quarters, Cambridge, July 4, 1775," as follows:

"The Continental Congress having now taken all the Troops of the several Colonies, which have been raised, or which may be hereafter raised, for the support and defence of the Liberties of America into their Pay and Service; They are now the Troops of the United Provinces of North America; and it is to be hoped that all Distinctions of Colonies will be laid aside: so that one and the same spirit may animate the whole, and the only Contest be, who shall render on this great and trying occasion, the most essential Service to the great and common cause in which we are all engaged.

*Service.*—Of the eight Connecticut regiments organized as stated, five were ordered at different times during the summer to the Boston camps under Washington and three to the Northern Department under Schuyler. The five were those of Generals Spencer and Putnam and Colonels Parsons, Charles Webb, and Huntington. With them also were four companies of the regiments under Schuyler, indicated in the rolls. These troops were engaged with the army in general in throwing up works around Boston and maintaining the siege of the place. Some dissatisfaction occurred among the men and many returned home just before the expiration of their term of service. Their excuses were those of men who had enlisted provisionally and as yet had not learned the true meaning of military discipline. Desertion they disclaimed. The trouble proved to be temporary, as the regiments, upon the enlistment of troops for the next year, were recruited to the average strength.

The three regiments for the Northern Department were those of General Wooster and Colonels Hinman and Waterbury, with one company of Colonel Parsons' regiment. They took part in the operations under Schuyler and Montgomery, looking to the secure possession of Lakes George and Champlain and the invasion of Canada. Much sickness prevailed among the men. The records show that these regiments at first declined to be mustered as Continental, the men preferring to remain during their term, which expired December 10, on the Colony establishment; but the matter coming before the Legislature at its October session, it resolved that all the Connecticut troops "then employed against the ministerial troops in Canada, shall be subject to the rules, orders, regulations, and discipline of the Congress of the twelve United Colonies during the time of their enlistment." They thus became what they had been considered in the field — Continental regiments.

*Bunker Hill and Quebec.*—In a note appended to General Putnam's, or the Third Regiment, some statements appear respecting the Connecticut detachment at Bunker Hill, and at the close of the record for 1775 (following Huntington's regiment) the record of Connecticut men in the Quebec Expedition is given.

The list of Staff officers and rosters of the regiments for 1775, compiled from the records, State Library, *Rev. War, Vols. II and III*, and other original sources, are as follows:



MEN'S NAMES AND RANK.	Time Enlisted.	When Discharged, &c.	MEN'S NAMES AND RANK.	Time Enlisted.	When Discharged, &c.	MEN'S NAMES AND RANK.	Time Enlisted.	When Discharged, &c.
Elijah Porter, .....	May 22	Dec. 20	Sam <sup>l</sup> Mears, .....	May 23	Dec. 20	John Warren, .....	May 23	Dec. 10
<i>Fifers.</i>			David Gibbs, .....	" 19	" 20	Elijah Bissell, .....	" 23	" 10
Elisha Arnold, .....	" 22	" 10	Thomas Heney, .....	" 23	" 20	Warham Foster, .....	" 20	" 20
James Benjamin, .....	" 22	" 10	Sam <sup>l</sup> Evens, .....	" 23	" 20	Abner Slade, .....	" 21	" 20
Jon <sup>s</sup> Roberts, Jun <sup>r</sup> , .....	" 19	" 20	Elaphalet Abby, .....	" 20	" 20	John Dwire, .....	" 22	" 10
<i>Privates.</i>			Stephen Fox, .....	" 20	" 10	Lemuel Ludington, .....	" 22	" 20
Sam <sup>l</sup> Halman, .....	" 22	" 20	Timothy Risley, .....	" 20	" 10	Jon <sup>s</sup> Daman, .....	" 24	Nov. 30
Benj <sup>s</sup> Olmsted, .....	" 22	" 20	Amos Raymond, .....	" 20	Oct. 30	Roswell Blodgett, .....	" 25	Dec. 20
John Fowler, .....	" 22	" 20	Stephen Risley, .....	" 20	Dec. 10	Jesse Fitch, .....	" 25	" 20
John Spencer, .....	" 22	" 20	W <sup>m</sup> Chandler, .....	" 20	" 10	Nehemiah Day, .....	" 20	" 20
George Smith, .....	" 22	" 10	Epaphras Gilman, .....	" 23	" 20	Christopher Allen, .....	" 22	" 20
Joseph Roberts, .....	" 22	" 20	Epaphras Smith, .....	" 25	" 10	Beriah Burnson, .....	" 23	" 20
James Kilborn, .....	" 22	" 20	David Deming, .....	" 22	{ Serj <sup>t</sup> from	Jeremiah Chapman, .....	" 23	" 20
John Roberts, .....	" 22	" 20	Hex <sup>s</sup> Munsell, .....	" 21	{ Oct. 1	Reuben Steel, .....	" 23	" 20
Nathan Barney, .....	" 22	" 10	Elisha Pendel, .....	" 23	{ Dec. 20	Leonard Rogers, .....	" 23	" 20
Moses Butler, .....	" 22	Jan. 13			{ " 20	John Penney, .....	" 23	" 20
Sam <sup>l</sup> Diming, Jun <sup>r</sup> , .....	" 22	Dec. 10			{ Corp <sup>s</sup> from	Joseph Dursey, .....	" 22	July 20
James Delibar, .....	" 22	" 20	Benj <sup>s</sup> Symons, .....	" 23	{ Oct. 1	John Taylor, .....	" 22	Dec. 20
Theodore Treat, .....	" 22	" 20	Elisha Bissell, .....	" 23	{ Dec. 20	Daniel Jones, .....	" 23	" 10
Benoni Evens, .....	" 22	" 20	Henry Evans, .....	" 23	" 10	Oliver Diggins, .....	" 19	" 20
Silas Huntington, .....	" 22	" 10	W <sup>m</sup> Richardson, .....	" 23	" 20	Asa Leach, .....	" 21	" 20
W <sup>m</sup> Francis, .....	" 22	" 20	Russel Bissell, .....	" 23	" 20	Stephen Gibbs, .....	" 19	" 10
Abraham Clark, .....	" 22	" 10	Ruben Kenny, .....	" 23	" 20	Jon <sup>s</sup> Cotton, .....	" 19	" 20
Eleazer Webster, .....	" 22	" 10	John Flint, .....	" 23	" 10	Ebenez <sup>r</sup> Foot, .....	" 19	" 20
Thos. Hurlbut, .....	" 19	" 20	Amasa Thatcher, .....	" 23	" 20	Jona. Munsell, .....	" 21	" 20
Jeduthan Abby, .....	" 19	" 20	Sam <sup>l</sup> Bryant, .....	" 23	" 20	John Stiles, .....	" 21	" 10
George Clark, .....	" 20	" 20	James Wallis, .....	" 23	" 20	Silvanus Filley, .....	" 19	" 20
Nath <sup>l</sup> Pratt, .....	" 20	" 20	Jedeh <sup>s</sup> Darting, .....	" 23	" 20	W <sup>m</sup> Culver, .....	" 19	" 20
Israel Strong, .....	" 19	" 20	Theodore Keney, .....	" 23	" 20	Ebenez <sup>r</sup> Rockwell, .....	" 19	" 20
Saml. Watson, .....	" 21	" 20	Ebenezer Bryant, Ju., .....	" 23	" 20	Jon <sup>s</sup> Eley, .....	" 19	" 20

## 3d COMPANY.

Samuel Elmore, .....	Captain, .....	Sharon, .....	Also Major. See above.
Amos Chappel, .....	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut, .....	Sharon, .....	Com. May 1; disc. [Dec., '75].
Oliver Parmely, .....	2 <sup>d</sup> Lieut, .....	—, .....	Com. May 1; disc. [Dec., '75].
Moses Shepard, .....	Ensign, .....	—, .....	Com. May 1; disc. [Dec., '75].

[The following men are returned discharged.]

<i>Privates.</i>				Sylvanus Ferry, .....	Disc. in North. Dept., .....	Nov. 24, '75
Jeremiah Finch, .....	Disc. in North. Dept., .....	Sept. 23, '75		Robert Williamson, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Lovel Barker, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Peter Webb, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Reuben Cartwright, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Peres Anesworth, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
James Russell, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		John Tickner, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Asel Wilber, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		William Steed, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
<i>Serjeant.</i>				Jesse Calkins, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
John Shephard, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Joshua Culver, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
<i>Privates.</i>				Noah Kelsey, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
David Manning, .....	" " " " " " " "	" 21, "		Asa Royce, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Jonathan Dan, .....	" " " " " " " "	Oct. 2, "		David Ashley, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
<i>Serjeant.</i>				Noah Chapman, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Ruben Calkins, .....	" " " " " " " "	" 4, "		Elisha Calkins, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
<i>Privates.</i>				Josiah Churchel, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Ebenezer Church, .....	" " " " " " " "	" 11, "		Amos Clark, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Jehiel Jackson, .....	" " " " " " " "	Nov. 3, "		Thomas Heath, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Benjamin Ball, .....	" " " " " " " "	" 19, "		William Wattles, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Jude Bills, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		William Spalding, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Jonathan Twist, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Amos Tyler, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
John Roberts, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Elias Chapman, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Zenos Goodrich, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Jonathan Tieston, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
John Holliston, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Jonathan Comstock, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
John Brown, .....	" " " " " " " "	" 20, "		David Ditson, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Joseph Bradley, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Solomon Goodrich, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Isaac Chamberlain, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Thomas Wedge, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
William Goodrich, Corp <sup>s</sup>	" " " " " " " "	" 24, "		Jonas Knap, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Eber Everit, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Asa Cole, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
Isaac Fisher, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Aaron Sweatland, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
John White, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Filo Bradley, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
<i>Serjeants.</i>				Lebens Roberts, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "
				Silvanus Gibbs, .....	" " " " " " " "	" " " "

## 4th COMPANY.

Nathaniel Buell,.....	Captain,...	Salisbury,.....	Com. May 1; disc. [Dec., '75].
Timothy Holcomb,...	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.,...	Salisbury,.....	Com. May 1; disc. [Dec., '75].
Luther Stoddard,....	2 <sup>d</sup> Lieut.,...	Canaan,.....	Com. May 1; disc. [Dec., '75]; re-ent. service in '76.
Nathan Dawsey,.....	Ensign,...	.....	

## 5th COMPANY.

Shubael Griswold,....	Captain,...	Torrington,....	Did not serve.
Benjamin Mills,.....	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.,...	New Hartford,.	
Anron Austin, Jr.,....	2 <sup>d</sup> Lieut.,...	New Hartford,.	
Caleb Lyman,.....	Ensign,...	Torrington,....	
Daniel Grant,.....	Ensign,...	.....	

## 6th COMPANY.

Josiah Starr,.....	Captain,...	New Milford,...	Com. May 1; disc. [Dec., '75]; re-ent. service in '76.
Asaph Hall,.....	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.,...	Goshen,.....	
Paul Yates,.....	2 <sup>d</sup> Lieut.,...	.....	
Asahel Hodge,.....	Ensign,....	Harwington,...	Com. May 1; disc. [Dec. 17, '75].

## 7th COMPANY.

Eleazer Curtiss, Jr.,.	Captain,...	Kent,.....	Com. May 1, '75; disc. [Dec., '75].
John Ransom,.....	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.,...	.....	Did not serve.
Jeirah Swift,.....	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.,...	.....	In service in '76.
Morgan Noble,.....	2 <sup>d</sup> Lieut.,...	New Milford,...	
John Rockwell,...	Ensign,....	.....	

## 8th COMPANY.

John Sedgwick,.....	Captain,...	Cornwall,.....	Com. May 1; disc. [Dec., '75]. Re-ent. service.
Warham Gibbs,.....	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.,...	Winchester,...	
James Thomson,.....	2 <sup>d</sup> Lieut.,...	.....	
Mathew Patterson,...	Ensign,....	Cornwall,.....	

## 9th COMPANY.

John Watson, Jr.,....	Captain,...	Canaan,.....	Com. May 1; wounded; before St. John, Oct. '75.
Theodore Woodbridge,	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.,...	Hartland,.....	Com. May 1; disc. [Dec., '75]; re-ent. service in '76.
Titus Watson,.....	2 <sup>d</sup> Lieut.,...	Norfolk,.....	Re-ent. service.
Jehiel Hull,.....	Ensign,....	.....	

[The following is a list of men of this Company discharged at different dates.]

<i>Serjeant.</i>				Manis Griswold,.....	Disc. in North. Dept.....	Nov. 20, '75
Jese Toby,.....	Disc. in North. Dept.....	Sept. 28, '75		Salathiel Dunbar,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
<i>Privates.</i>				Roger Orvis,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Amos Phelps,.....	" " " " " " " "	Aug. 23, "		Jasper Murry,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Elias Lee,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Benjamin Murry,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Ozias Bingham,.....	" " " " " " " "	Sept. " " " " " " " "		Josiah Hotchkiss,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Woodwin Sperry,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Daniel Bbl,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Roswell Fellows,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Titus Allen,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Zebulon Stevens,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Jehiel Hull,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Thomas Totten,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Amaziah Plumb,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Samuel Hotchkiss,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Jonathan Welder,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Peruda Stevens,.....	" " " " " " " "	Oct. 2, "		Daniel Pettibone,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Nathaniel Allin,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Jonathan Parker,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Phineas Saunders,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Childs Taylor,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Hezekiah Rowland,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Joseph Plumb,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Nethan Newel,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		William Finch,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Obed Crosby,.....	" " " " " " " "	Nov. 3, "		<i>Serjeant.</i>		
Ezekiel Beech,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Israel Jones,.....	" " " " " " " "	26, "
Josiah Mecker,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		<i>Privates.</i>		
Samuel Clark,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		John Trowbridge,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Daniel Bills,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Thomas Sill,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Titus Allen,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Joseph Jones,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Jonathan Wilder,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Phineas Perkins,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Andrus Lester,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Ephraim Fox,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Jacob How,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Ashbel Beech,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Jedediah Smith,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		Amos Armbar,.....	" " " " " " " "	28, "
Ichabod Brownall,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "				
William Fellows,.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "				

10th COMPANY.

[This Company served at the Siege of Boston.]

Hezekiah Parsons, Captain, May 1, disc. Dec. 18, '75; re-ent. service in '76.		Enfield, May 1, disc. Dec. 18, '75; re-ent. service in '76.		Hezekiah Holdridge, Lieutenant, May 1, disc. Dec. 18, '75; re-ent. service in '76.		Hebron, May 1, disc. Dec. 18, '75; re-ent. service in '76.		Hebron, May 1, disc. Dec. 18, '75; re-ent. service in '76.		Com. May 1, disc. Nov. 29, '75; re-ent. service in '76.	
John Holmes, Lieutenant, May 1, disc. Dec. 18, '75; re-ent. service in '76.		Ensign, May 1, disc. Dec. 18, '75; re-ent. service in '76.		Edward Payne, May 1, disc. Dec. 18, '75; re-ent. service in '76.		Ensign, May 1, disc. Dec. 18, '75; re-ent. service in '76.					
NAMES AND RANK.	Time Estimated.	When Discharged, &c.	NAMES AND RANK.	Time Estimated.	When Discharged, &c.	NAMES AND RANK.	Time Estimated.	When Discharged, &c.	NAMES AND RANK.	Time Estimated.	When Discharged, &c.
<b>Sergeants.</b>											
John Simmons, May 11	Dec. 19	Abijah King, May 11	Dec. 19	Aaron Fargo, May 18	Dec. 10	Alexander Thomson, May 17	Dec. 19	Phineas Blaggett, May 18	Dec. 19	Reuben McCua, May 16	Dec. 19
Reuben Phelps, May 11	Dec. 19	Edward Collins, May 11	Dec. 19	Andrew Cannada, May 11	Dec. 19	James Pease, May 11	Dec. 19	Benjamin Pease, May 11	Dec. 19	Stephen Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Jabin Strong, May 11	Dec. 19	Joseph Hills, May 11	Dec. 19	George Evans, May 11	Dec. 19	James Gallow, May 11	Dec. 19	George Evans, May 11	Dec. 19	James Baxter, May 11	Dec. 19
Elijah Lee, May 11	Dec. 19	Cummings Pease, May 11	Dec. 19	James Gallow, May 11	Dec. 19	James Dewey, May 11	Dec. 19	James Dewey, May 11	Dec. 19	Daniel Robinson, May 11	Dec. 19
Oliver Hall, May 11	Dec. 19	Jonah King, May 11	Dec. 19	Benja. Chamberlain, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Timothy Phelps, May 11	Dec. 19
<b>Corporals.</b>											
Francis Baxter, May 11	Dec. 19	Eliphalet Hubbard, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Thomas Marble, May 11	Dec. 19	John Phelps, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Asher Merrill, May 11	Dec. 19	Rufus Bush, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Elias Bullen, May 11	Dec. 19	Jonathan Hale, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
<b>Drummer.</b>											
Edward Wood, May 11	Nov. 25	Daniel Ware, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
<b>Fifers.</b>											
Samuel Skinner, May 15	Dec. 19	James Hall, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Ebenezer Gilbert, May 15	Dec. 19	Ebenezer Terry, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
<b>Privates.</b>											
William Crane, May 15	Nov. 30	Othaniel Allen, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Joseph Griswold, May 15	Nov. 27	Job Hubbard, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Elijah Adams, May 15	Nov. 27	Obadiah Green, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Ebenezer Perkins, May 15	Nov. 27	John Carr, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
John Pierce, May 15	Nov. 27	William Chaffee, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Charles Kent, May 15	Nov. 27	David Shaw, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Stephen Burroughs, May 15	Nov. 27	Hachaliah Foster, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Ezekiel Osborn, May 15	Nov. 27	Ebenezer Hale, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Solomon Pease, May 15	Nov. 27	Daniel Green, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Aashel Bliss, May 15	Nov. 27	Seth Gibbs, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Aaron Talcott, May 15	Nov. 27	Francis Belknap, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
John Coombs, May 15	Nov. 27	Isaac Mason, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
James Kring, May 15	Nov. 27	Stephen Bartlett, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
Ezekiel Pease, May 15	Nov. 27	David Wilson, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
		Jeremiah Lord, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
		Benjamin Herington, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
		David Clark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
		Jonathan Alyn, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
		Nicholas Charles, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
		Jonathan Sexton, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19
		Dyre Loomis, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19	Abner Stark, May 11	Dec. 19

[The following soldiers are returned as discharged from Col. Hinman's Regiment whose Companies are "not noted".]

Name	Disc. in North.	Dept.	Sept.	1, '75
David Norton	Disc. in North.	Dept.	Sept.	1, '75
David Simons	"	"	"	"
Asael Sumners	"	"	"	"
Beriah Mitchell	"	"	"	"
Graham Hurd	"	"	"	"
William Clark	"	"	"	"
Lewis Beers	"	"	"	"
Abial Limstater	"	"	"	"
Daniel Mitchell	"	"	"	"
Timothy Minor	"	"	"	"
Jehiel Bradley	"	"	"	"
Anthony Stoddard	"	"	"	"
Reuben Hotchkiss	"	"	"	"
William Norton	"	"	"	"
John Hurd	"	"	"	"
Job Marchant	"	"	"	"
David Mitchell	"	"	"	"
Andrew Hill	"	"	"	"
Reuben Hecock	"	"	"	"
Colossal Root	"	"	"	"
Joseph Galpin	"	"	"	"
Nehemiah Higley	"	"	"	"
William Jordan	"	"	"	"
Samuel Smith	"	"	"	"
Solomon Hill	"	"	"	"
Joseph Martin	"	"	"	"
Reuben Curtiss	"	"	"	"
Nathaniel Bristol	"	"	"	"
George Barrister	"	"	"	"
Ambrase Sperry	"	"	"	"
Theodoras Beardsley	"	"	"	"
Annis Richards	"	"	"	"
Isaac Martin	"	"	"	"
Chapman Jackson	Disc. in North.	Dept.	Sept.	2, '75
Elijah Walker	"	"	"	"
Daniel Judd	"	"	"	"
David Pierce	"	"	"	"
Charles Wright, Jr.	"	"	"	"
John Carter	"	"	"	"
Joseph Whipple	"	"	"	"
David Wright	"	"	"	"
Ambrase Beach	"	"	"	"
Artizer Sedgwick	"	"	"	"
Samuel Kellogg	"	"	"	"
Axham Wolf (1)	"	"	"	"
Ebenezer Shepleard	"	"	"	"
Stephen Arnold	"	"	"	"
Nathaniel Hubbard	"	"	"	"
Joseph Sedgwick	"	"	"	"
Sherman Patterson	"	"	"	"
William Starngel (2)	"	"	"	"
William Pease	"	"	"	"
Nash Murry	"	"	"	"
Samuel Murry	"	"	"	"
Friend Beemson	"	"	"	"
Abraham Wilkeson	"	"	"	"
John Hershman	"	"	"	"
P. E. Koney	"	"	"	"
Levi Hall	"	"	"	"
David Humsted	"	"	"	"
Ebenezer My	"	"	"	"
Nathaniel Avery	"	"	"	"
Thomas Galesbey	"	"	"	"
John Barlow	"	"	"	"
Lucius Munn	"	"	"	"
Archibald Wheeler	"	"	"	"
Nathaniel Field	"	"	"	"

Elijah Grant, .....  
 Elisha Hobart, .....  
 Abraham Lines, .....  
 Joseph Waters, .....  
 John Darby, .....  
 Abel Butler, .....  
 Jeremiah Smith, .....  
 Prudence Wright, .....  
 Levi Keeney, .....  
 John Darby, .....  
 Samuel Allen, .....  
 Abraham Beers, .....  
 Ghebers Wentworth, .....  
 Clemens Mansfield, .....  
 Samuel Green, .....  
 Joshua Gibson, .....  
 Eleazer Knapp, .....  
 Charles Phelps, .....  
 Ebenezer Rogers, .....  
 Caleb Aspinwall, .....  
 Ichabod Tuttle, .....  
 Wm. Henry Carpenter, .....  
 Samuel Walker, .....  
 Simeon Taylor, .....  
 Joseph Savage, .....  
 Benjamin Hixon, .....  
 Phineas Clark, .....  
 Job, .....  
 Isaac Way, .....  
 Anani Brown, .....  
 Simeon Walker, .....  
 Daniel Mitchell, .....  
 Oliver Olds, .....  
 William V, .....  
 James V, .....  
 Adonijah, .....  
 Giles, .....  
 St. John, .....  
 Stewart, .....  
 St. John, .....  
 Church, .....  
 Ebenezer Bee, .....  
 Trial Towner, .....  
 Wm Shipman, .....  
 Sherman Pat, .....  
 Tans Hall, .....  
 Wm Childers, .....  
 Tim. Knapp, .....  
 Jos. Andrews, .....  
 Jacob Willm, .....  
 Jas. Davis, .....  
 Geo. Blair, .....  
 Jos. Whipple, .....  
 Abdiel Flow, .....  
 R. Judd, .....  
 John Simon, .....  
 Oliver Ross, .....  
 Herman Kim, .....  
 Asa Brown, .....  
 Josiah Kim, .....  
 Ephraim Al, .....  
 Josiah Hall, .....  
 Dar. Barre, .....  
 Wm Beach, .....  
 Micael Bea, .....  
 Amos Beach, .....

CONTINENTAL REGIMENTS—1775.

When Discharged, &c.	When Discharged, &c.	When Discharged, &c.	When Discharged, &c.	When Discharged, &c.	When Discharged, &c.
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## COLONEL MOSELEY'S REGIMENT.

[Two militia regiments were ordered to the Hudson soon after the battle of Monmouth (June 28, '78) and were stationed at different points, such as Fort Clinton, West Point, &c. They were commanded by Cols. Moseley and Enos. Rolls in part as follows:]

### CAPTAIN MIX'S COMPANY.

[Muster roll of his "Company in the Detachment of Connecticut Militia in the Service of the United States of America, commanded by Col<sup>o</sup> Increase Moseley for 2 months."]

Captain:.....Caleb Mix, .....Appointed June 8th.

MEN'S NAMES.	Arrived in Camp.	MEN'S NAMES.	Arrived in Camp.	MEN'S NAMES.	Arrived in Camp.
<i>Serjants.</i>					
Jehiel Bryan.....	July 17	Elihu Cook.....	July 17	Benager Smith.....	July 17
Benjamin Jillet.....	17	David Downs.....	17	John Stow.....	17
Danil Sacket.....	22	Ezra Dood,(?).....	17	Joseph Somers.....	17
<i>Privates.</i>		Danil Dorman.....	17	Daniel Wooding.....	17
Jacob Barns.....	July 17	Beman Hale.....	17	Rozel Woodward.....	17
David Baull.....	17	Thomas Homerston.....	17	Gideon Bryant.....	17
Eber Bears.....	17	Ephreham Lambart.....	12	John Bard.....	17
Jered Baldwin.....	17	Narthan Nettleton.....	17	Judah Benjamin.....	17
Joy Bishop.....	17	Jeames Peeck.....	17	Daniel Wells.....	17
		Jereme Parker.....	17	Joseph Thomas.....	17
		Enock Smith.....	17		

### CAPTAIN MARTIN'S COMPANY.

Captain:.....Robert Martin,.....Arrived in camp July 8th, '78.

Lieutenant:.....Ashbel Porter,.....Arrived in camp July 10th, '78.

Ensign:.....Lent Hotchkiss,.....Arrived in camp July 15th, '78.

MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.
Aaron Duddenton, Sergt.	Ithial Fancher, Private.	Isaac Royce, Private.
Dan Williams,	Ozias Foster, "	Riverus Russell, "
Stephen Gale, Corporal.	Titus Hitchcock, "	Asher Squire, "
Isaiah Hall, "	Daniel Harison, "	Thomas Wilmot, "
John Howard, Fife,	Ebenezer Hale, "	Israel Williams, "
Joseph Atwater, Private.	Walter Judd, "	Zenas Mix, "
Asael Berey, "	Caleb Johnson, "	Anthony Smith, Des. Aug. 8.
Joseph Bardman, "	John Jones, "	
Saml. Basset, "	Ambrus London, "	

CAPTAIN STODDARD'S COMPANY.

Captain:.....James Stoddard,.....Appt. June 11, '78.

Lieutenant:.....Rubin Hart,.....Appt. June 11, '78.

Ensign:.....William Ford,.....Appt. June 11, '78.

Time when arrived.	Rank.	MEN'S NAMES.	Time when arrived.	Rank.	MEN'S NAMES.
July 8, 1778	Sergeant	Jared Benham, Sergt.-Major	July 20, 1778	Private	Thomas Gilbert
8,	"	Elijah Hart	8,	"	Hoseah Hart
12,	"	William Mitchell	12,	"	Chancey Hills
12,	Corporals	Jesse Tobey, Qt. Master Serg. on command	8,	"	Elijah Thompson
9,	"	David Norton	12,	"	Jabez Harrison
8,	"	Mathew Hart	8,	"	Daniel Johnson
12,	"	Joel Culver	20,	"	Jobe Judd
8,	Fife	Asahel Gridley	20,	"	Richard Hilbow
8,	Private	Charles Bartholomew on command Fort Constitution	8,	"	Ephraim Munson
20,	"	Carcalion Bough	8,	"	Isaac Norton
20,	"	Joseph Butler	8,	"	William Neal
20,	"	Robert Booth	8,	"	Daniel Neal
8,	"	Josiah Curtis	8,	"	Daniel Spencer sick 5 miles out camp
12,	"	Benjamin Churchil	8,	"	Theodore Tuttel
20,	"	Samuel Covert	8,	"	Joseph Tharp
8,	"	Chancy Deming	8,	"	Asahel Tiletson
8,	"	Stephen Deming	8,	"	Jesse Wilcox
12,	"	Joshua Finney	8,	"	Joseph Woodford
20,	"	Isaac Gillet	22,	"	Gedar Woodruffe
8,	"	James Gleason	8,	"	Thomas Yabe
					Ephraim Doolittle

CAPTAIN BURR'S COMPANY.

Captain:.....Adonijah Burr,.....appt. June 26th.

Lieutenant:.....Peletiah Mills,.....appt. June 26th.

Ensign:.....Joseph Humphry,.....appt. June 26th.

MEN'S NAMES.	Arrived in Camp.	MEN'S NAMES.	Arrived in Camp.	MEN'S NAMES.	Arrived in Camp.
<i>Serjants.</i>		Saml. Broker,.....	July 13	John Hoskins, Jun',.....	July 20
Ebenezer Newel,.....	July 13	Thomas Bushnell,.....	15	Jesse Hamson,.....	20
Seth Hays,.....	13	Ely Barber,.....	12	Andrew Miner,.....	12
Jesse Hyat,.....	13	Submit Bartholomew,.....	12	Ephraim Merrels, Ju',.....	12
Chpr. Johnson,.....	20	Medad Beach,.....	12	Joel Marshal,.....	13
<i>Corporels.</i>		Job Barber,.....	20	Sebe Moses,.....	13
Alex' Phelps,.....	13	Giles Case,.....	13	Gurden Mack,.....	13
Jonathan Bills,.....	13	Thom' Coolege,.....	13	David Mill,.....	13
W <sup>e</sup> Simon,.....	12	Thom' Carter,.....	20	George Mills,.....	13
Ruben Barth'w,.....	20	Thomas Fix,.....	13	Isaac Penfield,.....	18
<i>Drummer.</i>		Peletiah Daniels,.....	13	Standley Parmely,.....	20
William Little,.....	12	Gad Ely,.....	20	Thom' Spencer,.....	12
<i>Fifer.</i>		Asher Frank,.....	13	William Stone,.....	20
Asa Hyller,.....	13	W <sup>e</sup> Fancher,.....	18	George Treat,.....	13
<i>Privates.</i>		Levi Gozard,.....	13	Medad Taylor,.....	12
Shubel Adams,.....	13	Ezekiel Holcomb,.....	13	Moses Wilcox,.....	12
Hezekiah Ackley,.....	13	David Hoskins, Ju',.....	13	James Yale,.....	20
		Peter Holcomb,.....	13	John Austin,.....	30
		Abram Humphry,.....	13	Nathan Blackman,.....	Aug. 1
		John Hoskins,.....	20	Samuel Phelps,.....	July 13
		Elisha Hays,.....	20		



## CAPTAIN ENSIGN'S COMPANY.

Captain:.....John Ensign, .....Arrived in camp July 7th.

Lieutenant:.....Isaac Pratt, .....Arrived in camp July 25th.

MEN'S NAMES.	Arrived in Camp.	MEN'S NAMES.	Arrived in Camp.	MEN'S NAMES.	Arrived in Camp.
<i>Serjeants.</i>					
Harmon White, .....	July 7	Zebudee Bukley, .....	July 25	Joshua Luce, .....	July 7
Riel Bingham, .....	7	Aron Curtis, .....	7	Jere <sup>a</sup> Leland, .....	25
<i>Corporal.</i>					
John Pudney (Des. Aug. 5).....	7	Jacob Cory, .....	7	Charles Millard, .....	7
<i>Drum.</i>					
W <sup>e</sup> Sarles, .....	7	Uriah Cross, .....	7	Bebe Pangburn, .....	7
<i>Fife.</i>					
Russell Hunt, .....	7	Amos Crocker, .....	7	Job Picket, .....	12
<i>Privates.</i>					
Phinias Adams, .....	7	Joel Dean, .....	7	William Rose, .....	7
		John Dobson, .....	7	Joseph Scovil, .....	7
		Joel Elmer, .....	7	William Wellar, .....	7
		David Fulford, .....	7	Edward Whitcomb, .....	7
		Whitfield Frisby, .....	7	Dyer Woodworth, .....	7
		Solomon Goodrich, .....	7	Samuel Gaylord, .....	12
		Jere <sup>a</sup> Horsford, .....	7	Jonathan Jackson, des. Aug. 5..	7
		Joseph Jones, .....	7	Timothy Barden, des. Aug. 5...	12
		Amos Kellogg, .....	7	George Allen, des. Aug. 15...	25

## COLONEL ENOS' REGIMENT.

ON THE HUDSON, 1778.

Colonel:.....Roger Enos, .....In command of battalion raised from the 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>,  
and 6<sup>th</sup> Brigades of Militia.

Lieut.-Colonel:....Seth Smith, .....Appt. for said Regt.

Major:.....Eleazer Curtis, Jr., .....Appt. for said Regt.

## CAPTAIN ROBINSON'S COMPANY.

[Muster Roll of his "Company in the Regiment of Connecticut State Troops in the service of the United States of America, commanded by Col<sup>l</sup> Roger Enos, engaged for 3 months."]

Captain:.....Elijah Robinson, .....Arrived in camp, June 29th, 1778.

Lieutenant:.....Nathaniel West, .....Arrived in camp, July 3rd, 1778.

Ensign:.....Stephen Jones, .....Arrived in camp, June 29th, 1778.

MILITIA UNDER GENL. SPENCER AT RHODE ISLAND, 1776-77 & 78.

Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.	Name.
Maj.....	— Brown.	Capt.....	— Kinne.	Capt.....	N. Pomroy.
Maj.....	— Bissell.	Genl.....	— Douglass.	.....	Jon <sup>a</sup> Hopkins.
Capt.....	Moses Stevens.	.....	John Bunce.	Doct <sup>r</sup> .....	— Downer.
Col.....	Wm. Danielson.	Capt.....	Ja <sup>a</sup> Clark.	.....	Harris S. Catling.
Col.....	John Douglass.	Col.....	John Ely.	.....	Sam' Nichols.
Capt.....	John Perkins.	.....	Caleb Hotchkiss.	Doct <sup>r</sup> .....	A. Campbell.
Maj.....	— Ripley.	Capt.....	R. Grant.	.....	Charles Butler.
.....	Gershon Hale.	.....	Dan' Dewey.	Col.....	Edw <sup>d</sup> Russell.
Capt.....	<del>Moseley.</del>	Lt.....	Dan' Dee.	.....	Jo <sup>a</sup> Warner.
Capt.....	— Leffingwell.	.....	Stephen Elmer.	Gen <sup>l</sup> .....	— Wadsworth.
Maj.....	— Ripley.	.....	John Raymond.	.....	John Gaines.
.....	David Ladd.	Doct <sup>r</sup> .....	P. Cheney.	.....	M. Stevens.
Capt.....	— Backus.	.....	S. Pendleton.	Capt.....	T. Percival.
.....	Penuel Cheney.	.....	Josh <sup>a</sup> Elderkin.	Capt.....	R. Pitkin.
.....	David Pease.	.....	David Ames.	Maj.....	E. Mott.
Gen <sup>l</sup> .....	— Huntington.	.....	Jonah Fox.	Capt.....	D. Miller.
Col.....	— McClellan.	.....	Chas. Williams.	.....	

COL. ELY'S STATE REGIMENT, JUNE, 1777.

John Ely, Col<sup>o</sup>.

James Arnold, Lt.-Col.

Elias Buell, Maj<sup>r</sup>.

*Captains.*

James Dana, Mansfield, .....  
 John Keyes, Ashford, .....  
 Elijah Robinson, Stafford, .....  
 Ebenezer Moseley, Windham, .....  
 Nathan Palmer, Stonington, .....  
 Josiah Baldwin, Killingworth, .....  
 James Smith, Haddam, .....  
 Augustus Collins, Guilford, .....

Josiah Cleveland, Canterbury, .....  
 John Shipman, Saybrook, .....  
 Solomon Story, Preston, .....  
 Edward Payn, Bolton, .....  
 Eliphulet Chamberlin, Colchester .....

Joseph Chapman, Norwich, .....  
 Samuel Smith, East Windsor, .....  
 Ephraim Taylor, Hebron, .....

*2d Lieuts.*

Joseph Hale, Coventry, .....  
 Lemuel Asa Grosvenor, Pomphret, .....  
 Noah Dickinson, Somers, .....  
 Joshua Bottom, Plainfield, .....  
 Richard Chapman, N. London, .....  
 Daniel Leffingwell, .....

*Ensigns.*

Jabez Clark, Lebanon, .....  
 Benjamin Converse, Killingly, .....  
 Samuel Atkins, Chatham, .....  
 John Wiley, Voluntown, .....  
 John Griswold, Lyme, .....  
 Clement Minor, Stonington, .....  
 Joshua Gates, Jr., E. Haddam, .....  
 David Scranton, Durham, .....

*1st Lieuts.*

Ebenezer West, Lebanon, .....  
 Asa Lyon, Woodstock, .....  
 Nathaniel West, Tolland, .....

COL. ENOS' STATE REGIMENT, JUNE, 1777.

Col<sup>o</sup>. Roger Enos.

Seth Smith, Lieut.-Col<sup>o</sup>.

John Davenport, Jr., Major.

*Captains.*

Edward Rogers, Cornwall, .....  
 Abel Pettibone, Simsbury, .....  
 Abraham Bradley, Litchfield, .....  
 Reuben Bostwick, N. Milford, .....  
 Nathaniel Bunnell, Wallingford, .....  
 Jesse Bell, Stamford, .....  
 Peter Curtiss, Farmington, .....  
 Stephen Thorp, Fairfield, .....

John Prudden, Milford, .....  
 Noah Judson, Woodbury, .....  
 Aner Bradley, New Haven, .....  
 Caleb Church, Danbury, .....  
 Solomon Booth, Hartford, .....  
 Jonathan Booth, Stratford, .....

Bills Trobridge, N. Fairfield, .....  
 Nathaniel Churchill, Farmington, .....  
 Ezra Benedict, Norwalk, .....

*2d Lieuts.*

Jabez Pritchard, Derby, .....  
 Abner Granger, Suffield, .....  
 Ebenezer Miller, Torrington, .....  
 Stephen Dodge, Kent, .....  
 Amaziah Baldwin, Branford, .....

*Ensigns.*

David Rusco, Sharon, .....  
 Benjamin Holcomb, Simsbury, .....  
 Israel Williams, Hartland, .....  
 Ezekiel Lewis, Woodbury, .....  
 John Francis, Wethersfield, .....  
 Job Smith, Jr., Ridgefield, .....  
 Levi Gaylord, Waterbury, .....  
 Martin Warner, .....

*1st Lieuts.*

Roger Moor, Salisbury, .....  
 Thomas Stevens, Glassenbury, .....

[Capt. James Peck's Co. In Col<sup>r</sup> Roger Enos' Battalion. Sept. 17, 1777.]

Capt. James Peck.

*Lieuts.*

Aner Bradley,  
Ambrose Baldwin.

*Serjts.*

Lent Hotchkiss,  
Freman Judd,  
Asa Todd,  
Joseph Bunnel.

*Corpls.*

Nathan Chittenden,  
Job Sperry,  
Medad Tainter,  
Jacob Rice,

Drum. Sam'l Benham,  
Fifer Enos Benham,  
Chauncey Guarnsey,  
Adnah Beach,  
Titus Brockel,

Moses Bartholomew,  
Wheeler Beecher,  
David Ball,  
James Culver,  
Benjamin Culver,  
Giles Cook,  
John Eagleston,  
Luman Frisbee,  
David Fulford,  
Jonathan Franses,  
Jeremiah Hull,  
Medad Hotchkiss,  
Rufus Hitchcock,  
Benjamin Hall,  
Samuel Hotchkiss,  
Laban Hall,  
Abijah Ives,  
John Judd,  
Amos Johnson,  
George Jones,  
Toot Mattoon,  
Daniel Mallory,

George Merriman,  
Ezekiel Niles,  
Samuel Parsons,  
Stephen Parker,  
Samuel Perkins,  
Thomas Payne,  
James Peck,  
Archabald Royce,  
Jonathan Robards,  
Seth Robards,  
Gideon Robards,  
Eliakim Sperry,  
James Sperry,  
Elam Smith,  
David Toles,  
Asa Thompson,  
Eihu Thompson,  
Daniel Woodin,  
Samuel Royce,  
James Beecher,  
Elisha Gilbert,  
John Gilbert,

Ephraim Parish,  
John Fields,  
Philemon Frisbee,  
Ambrose London,  
William Prout,  
Clear Lewis,  
Joseph Thompson,  
Ezra Lines,  
Giles London,  
Elisha Foot,  
Reuben Page,  
Ebenezer Frisbee,  
John Potter,  
Samuel Rogers,  
Jehiel Todd,  
Gamaliel Baldwin,  
Zebul Norton,  
Isaac Munson,  
Enos Whitney,  
Asher Sheldon,  
Samuel Elwell,  
Jesse Fen.

[Horsneck June the 12<sup>th</sup> 1779. A Pay Abstract for Capt. David Leavenworth Company in Col. Mosley's Regiment of Militia in the State of Connecticut for guarding horsneck under the command of Left Col. Canfield.]

David Leavenworth, Capt.,  
Asa Henmon, Lieut.,  
David Camp, Insin,  
Serg. Ebenezer Lacey,  
Serg. Isack Jonson,  
Serg. Thomas Cimbly (?),  
Serg. Elijah Hecok,  
Corpril. Henry Wakley,  
Corl. William Orsborn,  
Corl. Elijah Henmon,  
Corl. Dannel Plat,  
Fifer Samuel Leavit,  
Beniamin Bell,  
Sirenos Stoddord,

Enis Boldin,  
Asasel Boldin,  
Joseph Micks,  
David Minor,  
Phineas Cole,  
Thomas Stodard,  
Abel Jutson,  
Samuel Martin,  
Weight Henmon,  
Adoniram Sikeels, (?),  
Solomon Martin,  
Simeon Marvel,  
Curtis Stodard,  
Airs Tottel,

David Youngs,  
Abijah Mitchel,  
Nathan Fish,  
John Gurdin,  
Jacob Thomas,  
John Holburd,  
Nathan Bacor,  
Jeams Nicols,  
Abel Bronson,  
Amos Coe,  
Jonas Henmon,  
Elius Bates,  
Beniamin Hecok,  
Daniel Chitteonton,

Thomas Mac Dannel,  
Frederick Bunnel,  
Ebenezar Lacey,  
Johnson Hecok,  
Dannel Malry,  
Josua Jutson,  
Jesse Megs,  
Jeams Frisbe,  
Simon Mot,  
Mathew Rennels,  
Israel Chapman.

### COLONEL WELLS' REGIMENT.

[Two state regiments composed of detachments of militia were raised in the spring of '80, for service along the western coast. Col. Wells commanded one and Col. Beebe the other. On Dec. 9, '80, Col. Wells, at Horsneck, was attacked by the enemy and taken prisoner together with 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, and 20 or more privates. Rolls not on file.]

Lieut-Col. Com<sup>d</sup>ant:.....Levi Wells,.....Colchester,.....Taken pris. as above. Prisoner previously at battle of L. I. '76. See p. 107.

Major:.....Nathan Peters,.....

Surgeon:.....Dr. Timothy Rose,.....Coventry,.....Taken sick at Horsneck; return'd home and died Nov. 4, '80.

Captain:.....Samuel Granger.  
Lieutenant:.....John Francis.  
Ensign:.....Dan Hibbard.

Captain:.....Edward Payne.  
Lieutenant:.....David Deming.  
Ensign:.....Russell Bissell.

Captain:.....Israel Converse.  
Lieutenant:.....Jonathan Nichols, Jr.  
Ensign:.....Simon Fobs.

Captain:.....Jabez Fitch.  
Lieutenant:.....Josiah Winter.  
Ensign:.....Elijah Boardman.

Captain:.....Lee Lay.  
Lieutenant:.....Sanford Billings.  
Ensign:.....William Brainard.

Captain:.....John Morgan.  
Lieutenant:.....David Spencer.  
Ensign:.....Solomon Tisdale.

Captain:.....Nathan Wales 3d.  
Lieutenant:.....William Talcott,  
Ensign:.....Daniel Foster.

Captain:.....Joshua Bottom.  
Lieutenant:.....Daniel Knowlton.  
Ensign:.....Hezekiah Bugbee.

## CAPTAIN PAINE'S COMPANY.

Captain,.....Amos Paine.  
 Lieut.,.....Thomas Baker.  
 Ens<sup>e</sup>,.....William Lyon.

MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.
Benjamin Friszell, Gardner Bartholomew, William Howlett, Jacob Masercraft, Jr., William Skinner, John Bartholomew, Calvin Gay, Jedediah Bugbee, Elijah Bugbee,	Danforth Bowen, Griffeth Bowen, Nehemiah Bugbee, Richard Bolls, Thomas Horsmer Cady, Sam <sup>l</sup> McClellan, Jr., Seth Demming, Ephraim Eaton, Ezra Franklin,	William Fairfield, John Harris, Edward Johnson, George Lyon, Bills Manning, Leonard Mason, Joseph Mason, Thomas Ormsbee,	Asa Perrin, Jacob Perrin, John Pain, David Sprague, Sylvester Smith, Darius Truesdell, Michael Whitney, Richard Bloss.

"A RETURN OF THE NAMES AND PLACES OF ABODE OF THE MEN DETACHED IN THE 15TH REGIMENT OF MILITIA TO SERVE IN BATTALION COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL. MEAD UNTIL THE FIRST OF NEXT MARCH," FROM JULY 29, 1779.

- Capt. Bray's Company.—Sam<sup>l</sup> Munson, Benj<sup>s</sup> Duten, Jn<sup>r</sup>, Jason Bell (Farmington, Southington Parish).
- Capt. Cole's Company.—Ichabod C. Frisbey (Farmington, Kensington Parish); Zibe Cowles (Farmington, Kensington Parish); Roger Mygate (Farmington, Worthinton Parish).
- Capt. J. Lankton's Company.—Hez<sup>b</sup> Andrus, Jr. (Farmington, New Britain Parish); 'Elijah Frances, Jr. (Farmington, New Britain Parish); Joseph Wright (Farmington, New Britain Parish).
- Capt. Beecher's Company.—Moses Pond (Farmington, Farmingbury Parish); Sam<sup>l</sup> Alcock (Waterbury, Farmingbury Parish); Tho<sup>s</sup> Welton, 3d (Waterbury, Farmingbury Parish).
- Capt. D. Lankton's Company.—Zealous Atkins (Farmington, Southington Parish).
- Capt. Sloper's Company.—Wickliff Cowles (Farmington, Southington Parish); Noah Pardee (Farmington, Southington Parish); Solo<sup>s</sup> Newell (Farmington, Southington Parish).
- Capt. Hotchkiss' Company.—Jacob Andrus (Farmington, New Britain Parish).
- Capt. Lusk's Company.—Chauncey Curtis (Farmington).
- Capt. R. Gridley's Company.—Benj<sup>s</sup> Canada (Farmington).
- Capt. H. Gridley's Company.—Tim<sup>s</sup> Jerome, 3d (Farmington, New Cambridge Parish).
- Capt. Tim Clark's Company.—Nath<sup>l</sup> Cook (Farmington, Southington Parish).
- Capt. Upson's Company.—Amos Terret (Waterbury, Farmingbury Parish).
- Capt. Allen's Company.—~~Asahel Cowles~~ (Farmington, Kensington Parish); Amos Gridley (Farmington, Kensington Parish).
- Capt. Woodford's Company.—Sam<sup>l</sup> Bishop (Farmington, Northington Parish); Sam<sup>l</sup> Gleason (Farmington, Northington Parish); James Hand, (Farmington, Northington Parish).
- Capt. Stoddard's Company.—Benj<sup>s</sup> Heart (Farmington, New Cambridge).
- Capt. Barnes' Company.—Agur Gaylord (Farmington, New Cambridge).
- Capt. Curtis's Company.—Elisha Horsington (Farmington); Houkim Woodruff (Farmington).
- Capt. Yale's Company.—Isaiah Lanfier (Farmington, West Britain Parish); Isaac Beldwin (Farmington, West Britain Parish).
- Capt. Bacon's Company.—Joshua Lewis (Farmington, West Britain Parish).
- Capt. Porter's Company.—Joseph Burns (Farmington); Isaiah Heart (Farmington).
- Capt. Woodruff's Company.—Elizar Tubbs (Farmington) inlisted; Phinehas Lewis (Farmington).

NOTICE TO MARCH.—“In Consequence of Orders Rec<sup>d</sup> from Bridg<sup>e</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Wolcott this Day, you are ordered forthwith to Draught by Rotation, one half of the able Bodied affective men in your Company under fifty years of age, & you are to See they are Completely Furnished with Arms, Amunition, Blankets, & Knapsacks & march to Peekskill to be holden in Service Six weeks after they arrive there unless Sooner Discharged. You will Order the Men you Draft to Muster Thirsday Next at Nine O'clock in the Morning at the Meeting house in the First Society in Farmington, to March under your Command.

FARMINGTON, Sept. 17, 1777.  
To Capt. REZIN GRIDLEY.

NOADIAH HOOKER, Lt.-Col.”

[NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN THE 5TH CO. 2D REGT. OF MILITIA, CALEB MIX, CAPT.]

MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.
John Pease, Serjt., Amos Hotchkiss, Eli Hotchkiss, Clerk, Antipas Woodward, John Gilbert, Roger Alling, Aha <sup>d</sup> Reed, Timothy Wise, Tim <sup>s</sup> Townsend, John Danielson, Medad Mix, Richard Barret,	John Morris, Lewis Potter, Thaddeus Alling, Stephen Alling, Hiran Leecher, Asa Potter, Ebenezer Alling, John Purdy, Guy Dodd, Jon <sup>s</sup> Manchester, Bishop Dodd, Benjamin Lines,	Abner Tuttle, Samuel Painter, Joseph Thomas, Roswel Woodward, Corp <sup>l</sup> Jared Beardsley, John Woodward, Hira Anderson, William Eyares, Phillow Alling, Silas Marsh, John Dimmer,	Amos Gilbert, Elijah Thompson, William Broughton, John Lines, Ezra Lines, Samuel Mix, Jr., Eldad Mix, William Bontecou, Thomas Troubridge, William Peck, James Champion.

[INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF WINDSOR AND BELONGING TO THE EIGHTH CO. OR TRAIN BAND IN 1<sup>st</sup> REGT. OF MILITIA.]

MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.
David Barber, Capt., Silvanus Griswold, Lieut., Joab Griswold, Ens., Nath <sup>l</sup> Griswold, Serjt., Moses Griswold, Martin Pinney, Noah Griswold, Calvin Willson, Elihu Marshall, Jesse Phelps, George Griswold, Eldad B. Moore,	Jedediah Blanehar, Michael Brown, Luke Diggins, Thomas Niles, Phineas Griswold, Moses Niles, James Enos, Abiel Griswold, Moses Barnard, Philander Moore, John Phelps,	Abel Wright, Joseph Barnard, Daniel Clark, Samuel Barnard, Eli Phelps, Joel Wilson, Oliver Phelps, Timothy Cook, Alex <sup>s</sup> Phelps, Juda Pinney, Sam <sup>l</sup> Rouse,	Simeon Moore, Job Phelps, John Palmer, William Phelps, Daniel Phelps, Lot Phelps, Edward Phelps, Moses Clark, James Willson, Abijah Enos, John Giles, Drum.

[THE FOLLOWING PERSONS OF SIMSBURY BELONGING TO THE 3D MILITARY COMP<sup>y</sup> IN 18TH REGT. UNDER COMM<sup>d</sup> OF CAPT. JOB CASE.]

MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.	MEN'S NAMES.
Benj <sup>m</sup> Farnham, Joseph Humphrey, John Poisson, Jacob Pettibone, Phineas Noble, Daniel Barber,	Andrew Robe, Roswell Noble, David Pettibone, Simon Baker, Edward Knap, Abel Case,	Israel Wells, Oliver Case, Jared Barber, John Flecher, Elijah Noble, Moses Grimes,	Francies Bacon, Jonathan Case, Samuel Stebbins, Samuel Adams, Daniel Burlison.

SAR. Lt. L.

Ashbel Parker on sick roll 1775, p 20.

Lt. A. Parker in Milt's Regiments, p 212

Could be Ashbel or Azro Parker, p. 209

Other Parkers, Griswolds Col. Mesely

CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

928 DE YOUNG BLDG,  
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.

3-18-19

# COLLECTIONS

OF THE

## Connecticut Historical Society.

VOLUME VIII.

REV  
201.1



HARTFORD:  
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

1901.

ROLLS AND LISTS  
OF  
CONNECTICUT MEN  
IN THE  
REVOLUTION.

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1775-1783.

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HARTFORD:  
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.  
1901.

## INTRODUCTION.

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The State of Connecticut issued in 1889 through the Adjutant-General's office the splendid volume edited by Prof. Henry P. Johnston, entitled "Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution." Later investigations have brought to light new rolls and additional information not contained in that volume. It is these new rolls which are here printed to serve as a supplement to the volume issued by the State.

This volume of Rolls and Lists is published under the provisions of a recent special Act of the General Assembly making an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars to the Connecticut Historical Society; one of the purposes specifically named in this act being "to publish its rolls of soldiers in the revolutionary and colonial wars, not heretofore printed." Another provision is that the Society "shall deposit in the State Library three hundred copies of each catalogue, report, or other work published" under this act, to be disposed of by the State Librarian. This is the third publication issued under the provisions of this act, and the first important work so issued.

The late Judge Sherman W. Adams, while chairman of the Society's publication committee, undertook the task of preparing the manuscript copy for this volume for the printer. He placed the Society's unpublished rolls in his office-safe where they would be conveniently at hand for the work, examined and compared them with those already in print, and began the labor of copying. But poor health soon caused him to lay aside the work for many months, only to take it up a second time and be again forced by illness to drop it, this time permanently, and he sadly returned the manuscript to the Society's vault.

Meanwhile work was progressing, with considerable delays and occasional cessations, upon two other volumes of Collections, the



fifth and seventh, which the Society already had in press; and between the issuing of these two another, the sixth volume, was published, the gift of our first Vice-President.

While the last of these three volumes was yet in press another effort was made to prepare the volume of Revolutionary War Rolls for the printer, the Corresponding Secretary and the Librarian of the Society undertaking the work as a special volunteer committee. But the task was greater than either had, perhaps, anticipated, and after a spasmodic effort and the preparation of about one hundred pages of copy the work again came to a standstill.

At the annual meeting last May the Standing Committee of the Society took the matter in hand and instructed the publication committee to take up and carry to completion the publication of the Revolutionary Rolls belonging to the Society, and such others remaining unpublished as could be found. From that time to the present the work has been constantly in progress, the labor falling naturally upon the chairman of the publication committee. He has been fortunate in having the assistance of Edmund C. Thomas of Trinity College, Hartford, in making the copy, and of Miss Alice M. Gay, also of Hartford, in writing the cards for the index. All of the proofs, however, have been read by him, and with a half-dozen exceptions the proof of every roll or list has been read with the original manuscript. The index cards also were all compared by him with the printed sheets before they were printed.

The fact of this volume being in the nature of a supplement to one already in print made its preparation more difficult in some ways than it would otherwise have been; for it became necessary to examine each manuscript roll in order to determine whether it had been printed in the volume already issued by the State, or whether it should be copied for the Society's volume. A further complication was the frequent finding of rolls the names on which appeared to have been already printed though in a different arrangement. Often a part or all of the names appearing on a manuscript company roll would be found scattered through an alphabetically arranged regimental roll in the printed Record of Connecticut Men in the Revolution. In many such cases it was only after the most careful comparison that a decision as to printing the manuscript could be reached.

Every roll and list here printed is either entirely new, or contains sufficient that is new in the way of new names, additional

service, or names of the towns from which the men came to justify its printing. In a work of this character it is difficult to avoid duplicating some of the matter already printed, but it is believed that there is very little of such duplication. It has been thought better to print, with a few exceptions, the whole of each roll or list, even at the risk of occasional duplication, than to attempt to extract and print new names from lists already partially in print. In a few cases a roll has been reprinted entire from another source than the State's publication, to show variations in spelling. The name of a town from which a man came has in many instances proved an important means of identification, and special attention has been paid to giving the towns wherever they appear on the rolls.

The arrangement of the material in this volume follows closely the arrangement adopted in the Record of the Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, and a reference to that work accompanies many of the rolls here printed, showing where the roll would have appeared had it been printed in that volume. In many instances it is difficult to decide whether an organization served as State Troops or as Militia, and later investigation may change the present arrangement of many companies in this respect. It seems probable that some companies now credited to the Militia will prove to have served as State Troops.

This work does not profess to be more than a list of men who served as soldiers, with an account of their service and such further records as will aid in identifying them. Consequently much has been omitted in the printing of these rolls which has appeared irrelevant to the object in view. It has seemed outside the scope of the work to give the amount with which a soldier was charged for his gun, cartouch-box, or blanket, the number of months and days in service when dates of both his enlistment and discharge are given, the total amount disbursed by a captain for the wages and expenses of the men in his company, and numerous similar items. As the location of the manuscript of each roll is given, the curious can find such items as occur by reference to the originals.

In indexing all names have been spelled exactly as they appear in the text, with the following exceptions. Where an abbreviation appeared and there was no reasonable doubt as to the name for which the abbreviation stood, the name has been given in full in the

index. The names of a few prominent officers have been indexed under one uniform and recognized spelling rather than to follow the various misspellings found in the text. All place names have been properly spelled in the index regardless of their spelling in the text.

The rolls here printed from the Society's archives have been presented to the Society at various times by sundry persons; many of them are from the collection of Trumbull papers received in 1845 from the executor of the estate of William T. Williams, a grandson of the elder Governor Trumbull. The Revolutionary War manuscripts in the State Library which have been examined for this work comprise thirty-seven folio volumes consisting of every description of document relating to the subject mounted upon or between the leaves of the volumes; also documents mounted in one large folio volume which were presented in 1877 by Charles Hebard of Lebanon, great-grandson of Hon. William Williams; also a package of documents purchased in 1893 from Samuel A. Drake of Boston. The manuscripts in the Comptroller's office include several small unbound or paper-covered books of accounts; the thick folio volume of Haskell's Receipts; and a large, square, thin volume referred to as "Copy in Comptroller's Office." This last mentioned volume was evidently made in recent years and consists of copies of rolls, probably made from original manuscripts. Originals of some of these are found in the State Library, many are already in print in the Record of Connecticut Men in the Revolution, though probably taken from another source, while the others are new material and the location of the originals from which they were copied is unknown. The volume of Haskell's Receipts is of much interest. It consists of records of accounts preferred by the State of Connecticut against the United States for payments made by the State for the wages and expenses of State Troops and Militia, each of which is certified as correct by "E. Haskell Com<sup>r</sup> Eastern States."

A complete roster of Col. David Waterbury Jr.'s regiment of Connecticut volunteers, 1776, was published in 1897. As the original rolls are in private hands and the pamphlet was issued under the United States copyright law, the material is not included in this volume.

Sufficient material is at hand to form another volume of the size of the present one. This material consists not of rolls but of

returns forwarded from the different towns to the Colony and State authorities, giving the names of soldiers serving from each town, and of lists of soldiers prepared by their commanding officers, giving the town from which each soldier came. The Society hopes to publish this material soon and would welcome the knowledge of any other unpublished rolls or lists which might add to the interest of the volumes.

ALBERT C. BATES,  
*Chairman of the Publication Committee,*  
*and Editor of this Volume.*

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, DECEMBER 26, 1901.

## SICK BILLS.

[See Record of Connecticut Men in the Revolution, pages 57-59.]

[Names of soldiers extracted from a volume of "Sick Bills", 1775, being itemized accounts of the expenses of individual soldiers during sickness.]

Name of soldier	His Company	His Regiment	Remarks
William Whiting	Capt. Sedgwick	Hinman	{ Of Hartford Died
Silvanus Snow		Putnam	
Benajah Geer		"	
Capt. Abraham Tyler		Huntington	{ In Rhode Is land Of Coventry
Daniel Brown	Capt. Putnam	Putnam	
Benjamin Babcock		"	
Benjamin Hoskins	Capt. W <sup>m</sup> Gaylor Hubble	Charles Webb	
William Raymond	Capt. Doolittle		
Chauncey Smith		Wooster	
Thomas Pierpont		"	
Ebenezer Hall		"	
Serj. Cochran	Capt. Mott's guard		
Jude Bill	Maj. Elmore		
Daniel Bill	Capt. Watson		
Samuel Hough	Capt. Cook	Wooster	
John Pearce	"	"	
Phineas Lyman	"	"	
Gideon Bill	"	"	
Jarius Harrison	Capt. Douglas		
Jacob Page	"		
Eli Moulton	"		
Samuel Orsborn	Capt. Cook		
Amos Austin	"		
Ichabod Merriam	"		
Reuben Rowleson	Col. Ward		
Abraham Bunnell	Capt. Douglas		
Titus Butler	"		
Clement Tuttle	"		
Ezra Prindle	Capt. Peck		
Samuel Donaldson	"		
Nathaniel Taylor	Maj. Dimon		
David Annibal	"		
Levi Mallery	"		
Lyman Jennings	"		
David Sturgis			
Chauncey Dowens			
Isaac Squires			
Nehemiah Thorp			
Nath <sup>l</sup> Whitehead			
John Knapp			
David Dickson	Maj. Elmor		
John Comstock	"		
Asa Cole	"		

Name of soldier	His Company	His Regiment	Remarks
Billy Hatch	Capt. Watson		
Thaddeus Betts	Col. Waterbury		
Timothy Scott	"		
Henry Scofield	"		
Aaron Peck	"		
Joseph Beebe	Capt. Peck		
Reuben Beebe	"		
Thomas Wedge	Maj. Elmore		
Elias Chapman	"		
Joseph Jones	Capt. Watson		
John Trowbridge	"		
Joseph Thomson	"		
Nathaniel Marvin	"		
Jason Perkins	"		
Jared Benham	Capt. Cook		
Amos Austin	"		
James Olcott	Capt. William G. Hubble	Webb	{ Went on to Cam- bridge in Sept. 1775.
"	"	"	
John Camp	"	"	{ Went on to Cam- bridge in Oct. 1775.
"	"	"	
Eli Tuttle	"	"	
Thomas Merchant	Capt. Caleb Trowbridge	Wooster	Of Waterbury
Benj. Freeman	Capt. Mott	Parsons	
Zebulon Butten	"	"	
Roger Billings	"	"	
Peter Quecheats	"	"	
Jabez Avery	"	"	
Isaac Teacomwaus	"	"	
Jonathan Cartwright	Maj. Thomson	Wooster	Died { Returned from St Johns
Aaron Camp	Capt. James Arnold	"	
John Higbee	Capt. Meigs	Spencer	
Nathaniel Miller	"	"	
Dan <sup>l</sup> Churchill	"	"	
Samuel Markham	"	"	
William Lucas	"	"	
Wickham Brooks	"	"	
Amos Roberts	"	"	
Frederick Winthrop	"	"	
Benj. Pearce	Maj. Meigs	"	{ Dislocated shoulder
David Mallery	Capt. Douglas	Wooster	
Joseph Hotchkiss	Capt. Caleb Trowbridge	"	
Charles Parmerle	Capt. James Arnold	"	
David Hyllyard	Maj. Prentis	Parsons	{ Wounded with a bayonet
— Tyler	Col. Street Hall	Webb	
Jonah Hall	Capt. Porter	"	From Stillwater
David Pease	Maj. Clark	Huntington	
John Willson	Col. Store	Putnam	
Benajah Geer		"	{ Wounded at the Battle of Bunker's Hill Of the army at Cambridge. In his last sickness
Capt. Joseph Elliot		"	

Name of soldier	His Company	His Regiment	Remarks
Oliver Bradley	Capt. James Arnold	Wooster	
Stephen Brooks	Lieut-Col. Street-Hall	Webb	
Josiah Smith	"	"	
Ebenezer Thomson		Wooster	
Cyperan Merrell	Capt. Griswold	Hinman	Dislocated Knee
Noadiah Emmons	Capt. John Willes	Spencer	
Timothy Tiffany	Capt. John Watson	Hinman	
Ashbel Beach	"	"	
Gibbon Wentworth	"	"	Of Canaan
Elias Lee	"	"	
Amos Phelps	"	"	
Reuben Rowlison	"	"	
Hiland Hall	"	"	At Fort Edward
Samuel Borden	"	"	
Nathaniel Clark	"	"	
Billy Hatch	"	"	
Samuel Hotchkiss	"	"	
Ens. Jehiel Hull	"	"	
Nathan Newell	"	"	
Samuel Fellows	"	"	
Asa Andruss	"	"	
Benjamin Austin	Capt. Isaac Cook	Wooster	
Jared Benham	"	"	
Salmon Stanley	"	"	At Fort George
Serj. Joseph Shaylor	"	"	
Lieut. Morgan Noble	"	Hinman	
Reuben Clark	Capt. Hanchet	Spencer	
Ichabod Fitch Jr.	Capt. James Clarke	Putnam	
Nathan Linkhorn	Capt. Ripley	"	
Jabez Frisbee	"	Hinman	{ Discharged Aug. 75
Ashbel Porter	Capt. Starr	"	"
Dan' Cook	"	"	"
Nathaniel Catlin	Capt. James Arnold	Wooster	
Dr. Francis Percival	"	Spencer	
Corpl. Abner Cole	Capt. Scott	"	
Samuel Savage	Capt. Arnold	Wooster	
Amaziah Barber	Capt. Pettibone	Spencer	Lame
Abiel Willson	Capt. Humphries	"	Wounded
Othniel Gillet Jr.	Capt. Pettibone	"	
Lieut. James Thomson	Capt. Sedgwick	Hinman	
Hezekiah Clark	"	"	
Jeremiah Hurlburt	"	"	
Serg. Abner Willson	Capt. Starr	"	Of Torrington
Benjamin Barber	"	"	"
Simeon Barber	"	"	Of Harwinton
Oliver Phelps	"	"	"
Fnos Scott	"	"	"
Adj. Jonas Prentice	"	Wooster	
Thomas Catlin	Capt. Samuel Willmot	"	Not sick
Benjamin Smith	"	"	
Joshua Morse Jr.	Parsons	Parsons	
Eli Tuttle	Capt. Wm Gaylord Hubble	Webb	
David White	Capt. Nathaniel Buell	Hinman	
Judah Lewis	Capt. Nathaniel Tuttle	Webb	Of Woodbury
Daniel Brown	Capt. Putnam	Putnam	
Joshua Leach	Capt. Shubael Griswold	Hinman	
Caleb Leach	"	"	

Name of soldier	His Company	His Regiment	Remarks
James Benham	Capt. Shubael Griswold	Hinman	
Job Marshall	"	"	
Serg. Charles Wright	Capt. John Sedgwick	"	
David Wright	"	"	
Tryal Tanner	"	"	
Lemuel Gillet	"	"	
Ezekiel Perry	"	"	
Ebenezer Shepard	"	"	
Kirtland Griffing	Capt. Nathaniel Buell	"	
Nathaniel Douglass	"	"	
Caleb Chatfield	"	"	
Samuel Kelcey	"	"	Of Salisbury
Eber Everts	"	"	
Aaron Mills	"	"	
Daniel Burton	"	"	
Samuel Williams	"	"	Of Canaan
Josiah Whitney	"	"	"
John McLean	"	"	
Joseph Plumley	"	"	
Henry Hull	"	"	
Reuben Smith	"	"	
James Russ	"	"	
Jonathan Russ	"	"	
Gideon Dunning	Capt. Joseph Smith	Waterbury	
Levi Bostwick	"	"	
James Fairechild	"	"	
Charles McDaniel	"	"	
Serg. Timothy Munson	"	"	Of New Milford
William Hamlin	"	"	Died
Serg. Jonas Brush	Capt. Nehemiah Beardsley	"	
Joseph Bearse	"	"	
Job Scribner	"	"	
Titus Brockett	Capt. Isaac Cook	Wooster	
Daniel Gates	Capt. Doolittle	Waterbury	
Caleb Hurlburt	Capt. Griswold	Hinman	
Eber Beach	"	"	
Obed Grosbey	"	"	
Amariah Clumb	Capt. Watson	"	
Dick Gudeahn	Col. Ward	"	
David Moretrup	Capt. Willmot	"	
Benj. Gaylord	Capt. Griswold	"	
Elihu Thomson	Capt. Cook	"	
Thomas Marsh	Col. Wooster	"	
Lieut. Jesse Cook	Capt. Hubble	Webb	
Abraham Catlin	Maj. Welch	Wooster	
Samuel Wesson	"	"	
George Jones	"	"	
Amos Gilbert	"	"	
Moses Steel	Capt. Sedgwick	Hinman	Of Hartford
William Whiting	"	"	
Martin Woodruff	Capt. Hanchet	Spencer	
Lieut. Timothy Holcomb	Capt. Buell	Hinman	{ Died at Shaftsbury
Jacob Sayer	"	Parsons	
Jonathan Reynolds	Lieut-Col. Hobby	Waterbury	Wounded
Sam' Whitman	Capt. Noadiah Hooker	Spencer	
Sam' Coe	"	"	
Jonathan Reynolds	Maj. Hobby	Waterbury	Wounded

Staff Names	Rank	Town they belong too
Thomas Skinner	Surgeon	Colchester
Jedediah Eansworth	Mate	Canterbury
Samuel Hait	Q <sup>r</sup> Master Serj <sup>t</sup>	Stanford

N: B: The Light Infantry are not Included in this Return

Isaac Sherman Lieu<sup>t</sup> Col Com<sup>d</sup>  
[State Library, Hebard Papers.]

### CAPT. MONSON'S COMPANY.

Return of Cap<sup>t</sup> Monsons Comp<sup>y</sup> L<sup>t</sup> Inf<sup>y</sup> Who are during the War  
8<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>.

Cap<sup>t</sup> T. Monsons Return of Officers & Men during the War as pr Division Orders of Decemb<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 79.

Names	Town	Names	Town
Theop <sup>s</sup> Monson Cap <sup>t</sup>	New Haven	Isiah Moss	Wallingford
Aaron Benjamin L <sup>t</sup>	Stratford	Linus Moss	Waterbury
Salmon Hubbel "	Wilton	Alex <sup>r</sup> Mills	Woodbury
Ebenez <sup>r</sup> Shelly Serj <sup>t</sup>	Stratford	Jesse Mathews	Waterbury
John Fulford "	Waterbury	John McTowe	Stratford
John Fletcher Corp <sup>s</sup>	Danbury	Nath <sup>l</sup> Pardee	Norwalk
Moses Churchel Drum <sup>r</sup>	Woodbury	David Parsons	Wilton
Alex <sup>r</sup> Fairchild Fifer	Stratford	Justice Reynolds	Woodbury
Will <sup>m</sup> Burnes Priv <sup>t</sup>	Coventry	Stephen Thompson	Waterbury
Will <sup>m</sup> Bundy	Woodbury	Henman Wooster	Woodbury
George Fields	"	Asa Thaires	Waterbury
Sam <sup>l</sup> Jackson	"	Daniel M <sup>r</sup> Rowe	Stratford
Uriah Keeler	Wilton	Peter Fairchild	New Town
Eli King	Suffield	Sam <sup>l</sup> Fairwether	"
Thomas Lewis	Stanford		

2<sup>d</sup> River Decemb<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1779

T. Monson Cap<sup>t</sup>

[State Library, Hebard Papers.]

### SHORT TERM LEVIES, 1779.

Return of the Eight M<sup>r</sup> Men in the 8<sup>th</sup> Conn<sup>t</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> Conn<sup>d</sup> by Isaac Sherman Co<sup>l</sup> for the year 1779

Names		Commencement <sup>s</sup> of Service	Expiration of Service
Edw <sup>d</sup> Ensworth	Groton	Aug <sup>t</sup> 11	July 15
Tim <sup>s</sup> Anderson	Windham	" 24	" "
Johnson Cleveland	"	" 16	" "
Jo <sup>s</sup> Gray	Lebanon	" 16	" "
Rufus Gibbs	Windham	" 24	" "
Jesse Long	Coventry	" 16	" "
Jon <sup>th</sup> Stawson	"	" 11	" "
Augustus Stawston	E Windsor	" 24	" "
Elisha Tucker	Coventry	" 16	" "
Jesse Whitman	Killingly	" 16	" "
Chas Warner	"	" 16	" "
Nath <sup>s</sup> Blackman	Winchester	Sept 24	" "
Christ <sup>s</sup> Swan	Colchester	" 10	" "
Adonij <sup>h</sup> Crane	Windsor	Nov 1	" "
Hez <sup>h</sup> Lewis	Killingly	Aug <sup>t</sup> 16	" "
Sam <sup>l</sup> Norton	Farmington	July 29	" "

Names		Commencement <sup>s</sup> of Service	Expiration of Service
Jn <sup>s</sup> Paine	Windham	Aug <sup>t</sup> 16	died Oct <sup>r</sup>
Isiah Plank	Killingly	" 16	July 15
Jo <sup>s</sup> Woodford	Kensington	July 29	" "
Asa Torrey	Lebanon	Aug <sup>t</sup> 16	" "
Jn <sup>s</sup> Sweet	Millington	" 16	" "
Uriah Finney	Lebanon	" 16	" "
Ja <sup>s</sup> Ball	Coventry	" 16	" "
Geo. Bissell	"	" 16	" "
Ja <sup>s</sup> Field	Saybrook	" 12	" "
Eben <sup>r</sup> Merritt	Fairfield	Oct 1	" "
Lem <sup>l</sup> White	Coventry	" 1	" "
Israel Wood	Stamford	Sep <sup>t</sup> 19	Oct 14
Eric M <sup>r</sup> Pharon	"	" 19	July 15
Jn <sup>s</sup> Larkin	"	" 19	" "
Jo <sup>s</sup> Boyd	Killingly	Aug <sup>t</sup> 16	" "
Selah Cook	Waterbury	" 22	" "
Asa Davidson	Ashford	" 16	" "
Amos Green	Killingly	" 16	" "
Henry Green	"	Sep <sup>t</sup> 5	" "
Jn <sup>s</sup> Lovejoy	Plainfield	" 5	" "
Sam <sup>l</sup> Mobbs	"	Aug <sup>t</sup> 21	" "
Ben <sup>t</sup> Sweet	Killingly	" 16	" "
Sam <sup>l</sup> Wait	Plainfield	" "	" "
Hez <sup>h</sup> Bonnet	Farmington	Nov 1	" "
Tho <sup>s</sup> Love	Killingly	Aug <sup>t</sup> 16	" "
Jn <sup>s</sup> Crammer	Woodbury	Sep <sup>t</sup> 1	" "
Lyman Mott	"	Aug <sup>t</sup> 16	" "
David Walker	"	Sep <sup>t</sup> 1	" "
Gulielmas Hodg	"	" 1	" "
Deliverance Eastman	"	Nov 1	" "
Chauncy Adkins	Farmington	Aug <sup>t</sup> 16	" "
Jn <sup>s</sup> Barns	"	" 4	" "
Sam <sup>l</sup> Ingraham	Farmington	July 27	" "
Joel Lane	Voluntown	Aug <sup>t</sup> 7	" "
Sam <sup>l</sup> Manson	"	July 27	" "
Rayner Page	"	Aug <sup>t</sup> 2	" "
Amaziah Raymond	Pomphet	Aug <sup>t</sup> 16	" "
Elias Harp or Tharp	Farmington	" 16	" "
Reuben Hill	Woodbury	Oct 10	" "
Ira Mandwill	"	Sep <sup>t</sup> 22	" "
Benj <sup>r</sup> Porter	"	" 22	" "
Roswill Burnham	Windham	Aug <sup>t</sup> 16	" "
Sam <sup>l</sup> Barns	Farmington	" 17	" "
Ezekiel Curtis	"	" 17	" "
Selah Deming	"	" 17	" "
Israel Pitts	Windham	Aug <sup>t</sup> 15	" "
Beriah Foote	Harrington	July 2	" "
Rob <sup>t</sup> Huntington	Ashf <sup>d</sup>	Aug <sup>t</sup> 16	" "
Ja <sup>s</sup> Harden	"	" 16	" "
Eben <sup>r</sup> Littlefield	Windham	" 16	" "
Elijah Lilley	"	" 16	" "
Jerem <sup>h</sup> Neal	Farmington	July 17	" "
Moses Parsons	"	Aug <sup>t</sup> 13	" "
Ja <sup>s</sup> Powers	"	July 30	" "
Jn <sup>s</sup> Tossell	Woodbury	Sep <sup>t</sup> 10	" "
Ichabod Talmage	Farmg <sup>s</sup>	July 17	" "

[Copy in Comptroller's Office.]

## NINTH REGIMENT—COL. WEBB.

## SHORT TERM LEVIES, 1779.

[See Record of Connecticut Men in the Revolution, page 215.]

Abstract of Pay for the Six Months Recruits in the 9<sup>th</sup> Connec<sup>t</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> from the Commencement to the Expiration of their Service. [With rolls for 1779.]

Names	Towns	Commencement of Service	Expiration of Service
<b>Colonels Comp<sup>y</sup></b>			
Joseph Atwood	Wethersfield	18 July	4 Dec
Joseph Andrus	"	7 Aug	"
James Antony	"	18 July	"
Levy Bulkley	"	"	"
John Deming	"	"	14
David Deming	"	"	4
Abel Edgerton	Norwich	23	14
Hezekiah Hartshorn	"	"	"
Nebemiah H [		] Aug	"
Robert Francis	Wethersfield	18	9
Abraham Guthrie	Fairfield	26	4
Samuel Kent	Suffield	28 July	"
Asa Lewis	Woodbury	23	16
Ezekiel Main	Reading	26 Aug	"
Huit Olvord	Hebron	23 July	4
Joseph Root	Woodbury	"	"
Francis Weaver	Middletown	7	14
<b>3<sup>d</sup> Company</b>			
Elisha Allyn	Windsor	20 Sep	4 Dec.
Bartholemew Arthur	Groton	24 Aug	"
Stephen Burnham	Hartford	13	17
Charles Clark	Wethersfield	18	4
Samuel Castle	Chatham	28 July	"
Rufus Gillet	Suffield	"	13
William Grey	Chatham	1 Oct.	14
Nathaniel Hale	Wethersfield	18 Aug	"
Isaac Johnston	Chatham	23 July	"
Daniel Lee	"	"	1 Oct.
Daniel Lyman	Lebanon	"	12 Dec.
Gideon Phillips	Litchfield	24 Aug	9
Samuel Robbins	Wethersfield	18	20 Sep.
Tom Tommas	Lebanon	23 July	12 Dec.
Nathaniel Tibbles	Washington	24 Aug.	4
Josiah Tryon	Wethersfield	18	"
Jedediah Woodworth	Lebanon	23 July	2
John Porter	"	"	14
Richard Robbins	Wethersfield	"	13
Jonah Stricklin	Middletown	16 Aug.	9
Daniel Taylor	Hartford	23 July	16
David Stillman	Wethersfield	1 Oct.	9
Bigelow Waters	Hebron	23 July	14
David Ward	Durham	16 Aug	9

Names	Towns	Commencement of Service	Expiration of Service
<b>Majors Comp<sup>y</sup></b>			
Elijah Bemus	Hebron	23 July	13 Dec.
John Carrier	"	"	14
Benjamin Denilo	Suffield	"	4
Nathan Eluzzad [?]	Durham [?]	[	]
John Hurlburt	Wethersfield	17 July	4
Eliphelet Hill	"	16 Aug.	14
Russell Hill	Glastenbury	"	"
Daniel Holmes	Wethersfield	23 July	9
George King	New Haven	18 Aug.	14
Hazin Landon	Litchfield	26	16
Henry Moriner	Middletown	18 July	14
James Shaw	Saybrook	18 Aug	9
Dudley Tracey	Norwich	25 July	14
James Tiley	Say Brook.	18 Aug.	"
David Wetherty	Wethersfield	18 July	4
John Welch	Chatham	28	14
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Company</b>			
James Brown	Coventry	23 July	16 Dec.
Nathaniel Baldwin	Wethersfield	"	14
John Bailey	Haddam	28	12
Joseph Briggs	Suffield	"	4
Joseph Brooks	Danbury	18 Aug.	14
Silas Crane	Durham	16	16
Joseph Flower	Wethersfield	18	9
Simeon Goodrich	"	"	"
Theodore Harrison	"	15 July	"
Barnabus Hall	Wallingford	16 Aug.	16
Adney Gillet	Hartford	"	4
Jacob Miller	Durham	"	9
Josiah Prior	Middletown	17 July	"
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Comp<sup>y</sup></b>			
David Baxter	Glastenbury	23 July	14 Dec.
John Bliss	Lebanon	"	4
Asa Blush	Colchester	"	17
Elisha Card	Vollentown	"	14
Stephen Commens	Coventry	25	9
James Downer	Lebanon	23	4
John Follen	Glastenbury	"	"
Philer Goodrich	Wethersfield	"	14
Daniel Lane	Moodus	17	"
Justin Lumbard	Suffield	28	14
James Pratt	Wethersfield	9 Aug.	4
John Smith	Suffield	8 July	14
Elisha Smith	Middletown	18	4
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Company</b>			
Abel Baldwin	Waterbury	16 Aug.	14 Dec.
Amos Cook	Chatham	17 July	4
Joseph Churchill	"	18 Aug.	16
Uriah Finney	Lebanon	23 July	9
Edward Fenn	Wallingford	16 Aug.	16
Elnathan Gary	Lebanon	28 July	9
Asahel Hall	Wallingford	16 Aug.	4
Jesse Lyman	Lebanon	23 July	9
John Gipson	Wethersfield	18 Aug.	14
Aron Overton	Norwich	23 July	20
Zenus Pieno	Lebanon	"	4

Names	Towns	Commencement of Service	Expiration of Service
Nathaniel Robarts	Chatham	17	14
John Rice	Wallingford	18 Aug.	"
Amasa Stocking	Chatham	17 July	4
Abel Spicer	Lebanon	23	14
Ephraim Spalding	Ashford	16 Aug.	9
Silas Tracey	Washington	23	4
James Wilson	Middletown	17 July	"
Aaron West	Chatham	"	"
Samuel Woolcut	Wallingford	16 Aug.	16
David Welch	Plainfield	"	17
Jonathan Whipple	"	23 Aug.	14
L <sup>a</sup> Colonels Comp <sup>y</sup>			
Samuel Ames	Waterbury	23 July	14 Dec.
Daniel Avery	Cornwall	"	"
Joseph Austin	Middletown	17	9
John Codner	"	"	4
John Downes	Groton	30 Aug.	14
Jonath <sup>n</sup> Hutchinson	Coventry	23 July	9
Samuel Jones	Hebron	"	4
John Kirtland	Suffield	28	14
Allen Lane	Middletown	17	"
Joseph Lewis	Stratford	28	"
Jesse Morgan	Chatham	1 Sep	"
Isaac Owen	Hebron	23 July	4
5 <sup>th</sup> Company			
Sylvanus Avery	Lime	26 Aug.	14 Dec.
William Almy	Volentown	23 July	14
Ebenezar Clark	Lebanon	"	9
Phinehas Dean	Chatham	26 Aug.	4
Jacob Fenton	Lebanon	17 July	9
Squire Goff	Colchester	23	14
Japhet Hanmon	"	28	20 Nov
Sam <sup>l</sup> Kingsbury	Plainfield	16 Aug.	16 Dec.
Isaac Lacey	Fairfield	17 July	9
George Little	Killingley	16 Aug.	14
Thomas Marvell	Coventry	23 July	"
Amos Ranney	Chatham	17	4
Jonah Thomas	Lebanon	23 Aug.	"
Daniel Stoddard	Litchfield	26	14
Isaac Utter	New Milford	18	4
Stephen Williams	Fairfield	"	"
Ambrous Woodward	Lebanon	17 July	14
Fredrick Woodward	"	9	"
2 <sup>nd</sup> Comp <sup>y</sup>			
Jonathan Francis	Wallingford	15 Aug.	14 Dec.
Fredrick Fuller	Wethersfield	18	4
Jason Gay	Fairfield	"	14
Clark Hide	Stratford	15	19
Charles Johnson	Wallingford	18	20 Nov.
Benjamin Porter	Hartford	20	4 Dec.
Elias Purple	E Haddam	4 Oct	"
Elisha Perkins	Cheshire	18 July	9
Paul Griffin	Killingley	15 Aug.	14
Peregrine Garner	Norwich	31	4
Jonathan West	Lebanon	23 July	4 Oct

I do hereby certify that the above Pay abstract is just & true according to the best of my Knowledge. Jn<sup>r</sup> P. Wylls

Maj<sup>r</sup> Comd<sup>t</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> Connec<sup>t</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>  
[State Library, Revolution 16.]

## COL. HAZEN'S REGIMENT.

## DESERTERS, 1779.

[See Record of Connecticut Men in the Revolution, page 269.]

A Return of sundry Deserters from Col. Moses Hazen's Regiment inlisted in the State of Connecticut, and returned to the Board of War, as a Part of that State's Quota, and not included in the Return delivered by Capt. Munson to the Assembly of that State.

Names &c	Town	Names &c	Town
John Cornelius	Priv. New Haven	Anron Tuttle	Priv. Ridgfield
Edward Gilbertson	" "	Michael Welch	" New Milford
Christopher Gale	" Canaan	William Baker	" Salisbury
Benjamin Hindman	" Woodbury	James Daurough	Stamford
John M <sup>c</sup> Coy	" New Haven		

Moses Hazen Col.

[State Library, Revolution 16.]

## VARIOUS COMPANIES.

## SERVICE WITH CONTINENTAL ARMY.

The United States Dr To the State of Connecticut, for the Service &c of Militia, ordered to join the Continental Army in 1779, Viz:—

Bills & Acct <sup>s</sup>	Remarks
Cap <sup>t</sup> Uriel Holmes	Col. B. Hutchins Reg <sup>t</sup>
Cap <sup>t</sup> Peter Curtis	15 <sup>th</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>
Cap <sup>t</sup> Aaron Keley	Maj <sup>r</sup> N. Smiths
Cap <sup>t</sup> J. Forward	Col. B. Hutchins
Cap <sup>t</sup> Noble Hine	Col. S. Canfields
Cap <sup>t</sup> Divan Berrys	Maj <sup>r</sup> N. Smiths
Cap <sup>t</sup> I. Lewis	"
Col. B. Hutchins	"
Cap <sup>t</sup> Joseph Dart	Col. A. Tylers Reg <sup>t</sup>
Cap <sup>t</sup> D. Olmstead	Col. S. Canfields
Cap <sup>t</sup> E. Hinman	"
Gen <sup>l</sup> A. Ward	"
Cap <sup>t</sup> J. Wright	Col. Gallops
Cap <sup>t</sup> J. Johnson	"
Cap <sup>t</sup> J. Wyllys	"
Cap <sup>t</sup> Amos Woodward	Col. Gordons.
Cap <sup>t</sup> Caleb Handee	"
Cap <sup>t</sup> John Swan	Col. Gallups
Cap <sup>t</sup> O. Spicer	"
Col. N. Gallup	"
Cap <sup>t</sup> A. Waterman	Col. O. Johnsons
Cap <sup>t</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Frissel	Col. J. Gordons
Cap <sup>t</sup> A. Loomis	Col. H. Wyllys
Col. H. Wyllys	"
Cap <sup>t</sup> E. Botsford	Col. S. Canfield
Cap <sup>t</sup> R. Abbe	Col. H. Wyllys
Cap <sup>t</sup> J. Converse	Col S. Chapmans.
Cap <sup>t</sup> Charles Smith	Maj <sup>r</sup> J. Davenport

[Comptroller's Office, Haskell's Receipts.]

## SERVICE WITH COUNT D'ESTAING.

The United States Dr To the State of Connecticut, for the service &c of Militia ordered to Co-operate with Count De Estang in 1779—Viz.—

Bills & Accounts	Remarks
Col. James Gordon	
Cap <sup>t</sup> J. Gray	Col. S. Canfields
Col. S. Canfield	"
Cap <sup>t</sup> J. Burton	"
Cap <sup>t</sup> J. Gillet	Col. R. Newbury
Cap <sup>t</sup> E. Moseley	Col. J. Gordons

Bills & Accounts	Remarks
Cap <sup>t</sup> D. Hitchcock	Col. Tylers
Cap <sup>t</sup> Moses Gilbert	"
Cap <sup>t</sup> N. Waterman	Col. Gallup
Cap <sup>t</sup> B. Buell	Col. J. Mason
Cap <sup>t</sup> J. Green	"
Cap <sup>t</sup> B. Buell	"
Cap <sup>t</sup> C. Wells	Col. H. Wyllys

[Comptroller's Office, Haskell's Receipts.]

## MILITIA SERVICE.

The United States Dr To the State of Connecticut for the service of State Troops & Militia [between the 1<sup>st</sup> April & 1 Nov<sup>r</sup>] raised for the defence of the State & allowed by Act of Congress December 28<sup>th</sup> 1779 computed according to the Continental establishment of Pay [and rations as per resolution of Congress of 2 & 6 June 1778].

(The statements in brackets were added in pencil in a different hand. It is not stated for how long any of these companies served. A few of them also served before or after the period April 1,— Nov<sup>r</sup> 1, 1779.)

Officers Pay Rolls	
Cap <sup>t</sup> Lee Lay	[Guard Lyme]
Cap <sup>t</sup> John Williams	" Fort Griswold]
Cap <sup>t</sup> William Howard	coast guard Newbury Regt 1777]
Cap <sup>t</sup> Isaac Howe	[Meads Reg <sup>t</sup> ]
Cap <sup>t</sup> Odle Close	[Guard Horseneck May 1779]
Cap <sup>t</sup> Charles Smith	[Comp <sup>y</sup> Horseneck]
Cap <sup>t</sup> Reuben Bostwick	[Horseneck Alarm]
L <sup>t</sup> Col <sup>l</sup> Samuel Canfield	" "
Cap <sup>t</sup> D. Leavenworth	[Coast guard]
Col <sup>l</sup> Roger Newberry	[field & staff N. London]
Cap <sup>t</sup> George Terrill	[Coast guard Horseneck]
Cap <sup>t</sup> Edward Payne	[Company at New London]
Cap <sup>t</sup> John Porter	[Coast guard Horseneck]
Cap <sup>t</sup> Samuel Bronson	" " ]
Col <sup>l</sup> Noadiah Hooker	" " field & staff]
Cap <sup>t</sup> Divan Berry	" " ]
Cap <sup>t</sup> Judah Woodruff	" " ]
Cap <sup>t</sup> Lemuel Bates	" " ]
Cap <sup>t</sup> Giles Miller	" " ]
Cap <sup>t</sup> N. Chapman	[Company Horseneck —]
Cap <sup>t</sup> Charles Norton	[Company N. Haven alarm]
	[Fairfield alarm]
Cap <sup>t</sup> J. Robinson	" N. Haven "
	" Fairfield "
Cap <sup>t</sup> Samuel Camp	" New Haven "
	" Fairfield "
Ensign Joseph Smith	[Coast guards]
Col <sup>l</sup> Hezekiah Wyllys	[Coast guards]
Cap <sup>t</sup> Josiah Phelps	Cap <sup>t</sup> Roger Riley
Cap <sup>t</sup> Amos Barnes	Cap <sup>t</sup> John Hugh
Cap <sup>t</sup> Timothy Clark	Cap <sup>t</sup> Dan Collins
Cap <sup>t</sup> Solomon Sage	Col <sup>l</sup> Andrew Adams
Cap <sup>t</sup> Nathan Gilbert	Serj <sup>t</sup> James Payson
Cap <sup>t</sup> Jared Shepperd	Cap <sup>t</sup> James Stoddard
Cap <sup>t</sup> Samuel Hart	Cap <sup>t</sup> David Phelps



## Officers Pay Rolls

Cap<sup>t</sup> Elizur Hale  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elizur Hubbard  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> David Hitchcock  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Nath<sup>l</sup> Bunnell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Miles Hull  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Robert Martin  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> David Hitchcock  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ephraim Cook  
 L<sup>t</sup> Nathan Hurd  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Nathan Hine  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Amos Wetmore  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Wetmore  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Kellogg  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Blague  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jacob Witmore  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> George Hubbard  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jabez Brooks  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Othniel Williams  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> George Phillips  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Stewart  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Clark  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Othniel Williams  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Giddings  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elizur Hubbard  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Augustus Collins  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Oliver Stanley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Caleb Hall  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Abraham Stanley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Miles Johnson  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Shepard  
 L<sup>t</sup> Daniel Holt  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Abraham Stanley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Carew  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Samuel Abbot  
 Maj<sup>r</sup> Asa Bray  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Simeon Sheldon  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Hezekiah Gridley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Job Case  
 L<sup>t</sup> Thomas Phelps  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Comfort Sage  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Enos Hawley  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Comfort Sage  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Osborn  
 L<sup>t</sup> Stephen Goodrich  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Howel Woodbridge  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Nehem<sup>l</sup> Laurence  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> James Burton  
 Col<sup>l</sup> N. Beardsley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Richard Smith  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elijah Botsford  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> A. Botsford  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jabez Botsford  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> James Clark  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Isaac Hine  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Richard Barnum  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> William Giddings  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Wildman  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Richard Shute

## Officers Pay Rolls

Cap<sup>t</sup> William G. Hubbell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Stephen Pardee  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Knowles Sears  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Peter Penfield  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Hickock  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Smith  
 L<sup>t</sup> James Seeley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> David Olmsted  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Timothy Judson  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jonah Foster  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> William Willson  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ephraim Barnum  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Bottom  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Abel Burritt  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elijah Hazen  
 L<sup>t</sup> Abner Mosley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jesse Curtiss  
 L<sup>t</sup> Abner Moseley  
 Ensign Enoch Scribner  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Nath<sup>l</sup> Gilbert  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jonathan Farrand  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jesse Curtiss  
 Ens<sup>g</sup> Sol<sup>l</sup> Martin  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Stephen Seymour  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elijah Backus  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Nehemiah Tinker  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> David Hinman  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Giddings  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Uriel Holmes  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Williams  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elijah Avery  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Williams  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Dixon  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Brainard  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Dart  
 Col<sup>l</sup> John Penfield  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jonathan Case  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elias Bliss  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> N. Bunnell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Amos Wetmore  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Lemuel Roberts  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elisha Chapman  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Eliphalet Curtiss  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Reuben Sikes  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Felt  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Israel Converse  
 Maj<sup>r</sup> Abiel Pease  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Stephen Roberts  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jedediah Amedown  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ezra Kinney  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> James Morgan  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Bordman  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jonathan Bush  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Gilbert Dudley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> William Giddings  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Abraham Fuller  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Abner Mallery  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> James Averill

## Officers Pay Rolls

Cap<sup>t</sup> N. Barber  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Lazarus Ruggles  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Stone  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Abel Botsford  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jotham Curtiss  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Nath<sup>l</sup> Barnes  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> William Cogswell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ebenezer Couch  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jotham Curtiss  
 L<sup>t</sup> Barth<sup>l</sup> Pond  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Noble Hine  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Isham  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Reuben Bostwick  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Samuel Canfield  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Adam Hurlbut  
 Serj<sup>t</sup> Ebenezer Thomas  
 L<sup>t</sup> Reuben Blakesley  
 Ens<sup>g</sup> James Porter  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Waugh  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jared Dudley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Nath<sup>l</sup> Hall  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Benj<sup>r</sup> Richards  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Woodruff  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Phineas Castle  
 L<sup>t</sup> Thomas Dutton  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Fenn  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Garusey  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Noah Phelps  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Arch. M<sup>c</sup>Neal  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elisha Edgerton  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Isaac Johnson  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Josiah King  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Aaron Horsford  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Reuben Stone  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Miles Beach  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Rockwell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Reuben Rose  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> David Barber  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Amasa Mills  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Jonathan Dimon  
 Lieut<sup>t</sup> Aaron Porter  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> L. Hotchkiss  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Asa Yale  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Bacon  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Josiah Terrill  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Charles Wright  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Abijah Hall  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jonathan Kilborne  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elias Graves  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Lewis  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Kezin Gridley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elisha Scott  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Peter Curtiss  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Abel Brace  
 Maj<sup>r</sup> Elihu Kent  
 L<sup>t</sup> Nathan Noble  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Nehemiah Brainard  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Hubbard

## Officers Pay Rolls

Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Brooks  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Smith  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> James Lusk  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Hezekiah Wells  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Chester Wells  
 L<sup>t</sup> James Arnold  
 Col<sup>l</sup> William Worthington  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Amos Barnes  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> B. Stoddard  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Asaph Hall  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Zeb Taylor  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> M. Smith  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> A. Burr  
 Ensign Wright  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jabez Wright  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Matthew Cole  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Zeb Taylor  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Seth Peirce  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Asaph Hall  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Mills  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ebenezer Fletcher  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Adonijah Burr  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ambrose Sloper  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Roger Moore  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jonathan Cady  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Nehemiah Waterman  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> J. Raynsford  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Wheat  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jonathan Cady  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Benj<sup>r</sup> Mills  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> N. Waterman  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Upson  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Cone  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Z. Hungerford  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> N. Jewit  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Israel Spencer  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> William Cone  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Phelps  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jacob Hinsdale  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> David Wood  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Odle Close  
 L<sup>t</sup> James Austin  
 L<sup>t</sup> Nathaniel Mead  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Odle Close  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Caleb Mead  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Allyn  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Deshon  
 Gen<sup>l</sup> Selah Heart  
 L<sup>t</sup> Thomas Powers  
 Serj<sup>t</sup> John Colt  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Amos Barnes  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Amos Beecher  
 L<sup>t</sup> Ezra Dibble  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Josiah Fowler  
 L<sup>t</sup> John Thrall  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Benoni Smith  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Wells  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Peck

Officers Pay Rolls  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Timothy Clark  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Matthew Cole  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ambrose Sloper  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Langton  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Forward  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Bidwell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Williams  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elijah Hinman  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ziba Hunt  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Asa Bray  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Perkins  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Abraham Stanley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Caleb Hall  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Oliver Stanley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Dan Collins  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Hays  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Lyon  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Matthew Smith  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Peter Mills  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis Mills  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis Mallett  
 L<sup>t</sup> Noah Porter  
 L<sup>t</sup> Asa Cooley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jesse Curtiss  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Oliver Smith  
 Ens<sup>e</sup> Joseph Babcock  
 L<sup>t</sup> John Williams  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Lankton  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Josiah Baldwin  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> William Stanton  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Breed  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Josiah Baldwin  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Job Wright  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Isaac Bronson  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Hezekiah Sabin  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> J. Bronson  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Seth Smith  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jed Chapman  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Simeon Lay  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Isaac Bronson  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Richards  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Aaron Kelcey  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Bez<sup>r</sup> Bristol  
 Maj. Gen<sup>l</sup> O. Wolcott  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Pennoyer  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Willey  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Gad Stanley  
 Col<sup>l</sup> E. Storrs  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Dan Bouton  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> C. Raymond  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> N. Gilbert  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Reuben Seofield  
 L<sup>t</sup> Eliphalet Seeley  
 L<sup>t</sup> Joel Hays  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Gad Stanley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Allen Cooper  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Caleb Mix  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Timothy Starkey

Officers Pay Rolls  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Shepard  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Timothy Munger  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Stephen Palmer  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jesse Goodyear  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Baldwin  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Bryan Stoddard  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jesse Billings  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Nathaniel Harriss  
 Col<sup>l</sup> E. Worthington  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jabez Perkins  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> N. Hall  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Breed  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Clark  
 L<sup>t</sup> Ichabod Palmer  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Christopher Leffingwell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> David Hough  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Chrs. Leffingwell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> David Landon  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Benajah Leffingwell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ichabod Miller  
 Maj<sup>r</sup> N. Brown  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Shubael Griswold  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Epa<sup>s</sup> Sheldon  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Epa<sup>s</sup> Loomis  
 Lieut. Miller  
 B. General And<sup>r</sup> Ward  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Amos Smith  
 Maj<sup>r</sup> John Belding  
 L<sup>t</sup> Timothy Lockwood  
 L<sup>t</sup> Nathan Stoson  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jesse Bell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ebenezer Ferris  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Richard Deshon  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jeremiah Halsey  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ebenezer Witters  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jonathan Warring  
 L<sup>t</sup> Justus Buck  
 Ensign Allen Smith  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> James Barker  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> James Lindsley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Edward Shipman  
 L<sup>t</sup> Hoadley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Isaac Howe  
 Col<sup>l</sup> William Worthington  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Hills  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Loveland  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Horsey  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Seth Pierce  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jabez Wright  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Abraham Foot  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Holbrook  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Amos Barnes  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Peck  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Charles Smith  
 Col<sup>l</sup> John Mead  
 L<sup>t</sup> Elijah Bruster  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joshua Dunlap  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Stephen Lyon

Officers Pay Rolls  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Dyer Throop  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Simeon Edgerton  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Whitmore  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Amaziah Rust  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Marshfield Parsons  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> C. Allen  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Osborne  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Noah Kellogg  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jesse Ford  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> M. Gilbert  
 Col<sup>l</sup> William Worthington  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Isham  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Bethuel Treat  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ruluff Dutcher  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jared Cone  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> William Howard  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Sanford  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ebenezer Smith  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Augur Curtiss  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Jonathan Wells  
 Maj<sup>r</sup> Thomas Bull  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Silas Dunham  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Platt  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Silas Dunham  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Wood  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Israel Seymour  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Joseph Woodford  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Giddings  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Samuel Mott  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Leffingwell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ebenezer Barnard  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Eliphalet Bulkley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Brooks  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Gates  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Bidwell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Ladwick Hotchkiss  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elisha Toby  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Shubael Griswold  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Isaac Hall  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Riggs  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Bradford Steel  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Chatfield  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> David Phelps  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> David Beecher  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Peter Perkins  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Amos Hallam  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Amos Main  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Nathan Gallup  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Summer  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Joseph Abbott  
 Lieut. Hughes  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Stephen Smith  
 L<sup>t</sup> William Lay  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Issachar Bates  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jeremiah Bradley  
 Serj<sup>t</sup> Giddeon Brockway  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Edward Russell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Benoni Smith

Officers Pay Rolls  
 L<sup>t</sup> Lawrence Clinton  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Noah Ives  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elijah Hazen  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Jones  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Othniel Williams  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Elnathan Nichols  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Enoch Woodruff  
 Corp<sup>s</sup> Elisha Edgerton  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jonathan Dayton  
 Col<sup>l</sup> Jonathan Dimon  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> James Borton  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Robert Wells  
 Maj<sup>r</sup> Ichabod Norton  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Warham Gibbs  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Wells  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Phineas Sherman  
 Ensign Eben<sup>r</sup> Morehouse  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Stiles Judson  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Uffott  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Charles Churchill  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Richard Shute  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Nathaniel Copley  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Abel Burritt  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Dan Collins  
 Gen<sup>l</sup> Erastus Wolcott  
 Corp<sup>s</sup> Nathan Goodspeed  
 Corp<sup>s</sup> Silvanus Cone  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Richard Walt  
 Lebbens Beckwith  
 L<sup>t</sup> Silvanus Smith  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Odel Close  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Samuel Wells  
 Maj<sup>r</sup> John Davenport  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Benj<sup>s</sup> Peck  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Noah Fowler  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Wheeler  
 L<sup>t</sup> Ichabod Brown  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> William Whitney  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> A. M<sup>c</sup>Neal  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Peter Johnson  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Mix  
 Serj<sup>t</sup> John Percival  
 Lieut. John Crane  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Josiah Fowler  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Nathaniel Bunnell  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Miles Hull  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Lewis Mallett  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Jehial Bryan  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Benajah Holcomb  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> N. Hutchins  
 Serj<sup>t</sup> James Davidson  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Aaron Hosford  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Hubbard Burrus  
 Corp<sup>s</sup> S Hartshorne  
 Samuel Wright  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Oliver Spicer  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> John Waterhouse  
 John Munroe

## Officers Pay Rolls

Peter Grant  
Ephraim Kelley  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Elisha Graham  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Clark  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Eliphalet Lockwood  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Jabez Gregory  
L<sup>t</sup> Isaac Foot  
L<sup>t</sup> Arnold Hazelton  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Jesse Starkweather  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Jesse Bell  
L<sup>t</sup> John Bean  
L<sup>t</sup> Justus Buck  
L<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>el</sup> Jonath<sup>n</sup> Baldwin  
Cap<sup>t</sup> J. Bronson  
Col<sup>el</sup> I. Baldwin  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Moses Seymour  
Cap<sup>t</sup> John Shipman  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Lemuel Lamb  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Amos Jones  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Bouton  
Serj<sup>t</sup> Henry Wood  
L<sup>t</sup> Jacob Bunnell  
L<sup>t</sup> Joseph Bennett  
Serj<sup>t</sup> William Hall  
Cap<sup>t</sup> C. S<sup>t</sup> John  
Cap<sup>t</sup> David Hitchcock  
Allen Lane  
Ebenezer Coe  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Ezra Kinnee  
Col<sup>el</sup> Increase Moseley  
L<sup>t</sup> Peter Hepburne  
Col<sup>el</sup> Thomas Belden  
Cap<sup>t</sup> John Green  
Serj<sup>t</sup> Wolcott Hawley  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Oliver Stanley  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Nehemiah Tinker  
Serj<sup>t</sup> Solomon Stoddard  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Stone  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Eli Butler  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Godfrey  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Dean  
Cap<sup>t</sup> David Phelps  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Elijah Seymour  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Smith & Kimberley  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Seth Demming  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Tyler  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Phineas Bradley  
E. Ledyard  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Jesse Raymond  
L<sup>t</sup> Gamaliel Taylor  
Cap<sup>t</sup> O. Marvin  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Eliakim Smith  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Absalom Williams  
Daniel Abbott  
Isaac Tucker  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Green  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Eben. Lathrop

## Officers Pay Rolls

Cap<sup>t</sup> Moses Stevens  
Cap<sup>t</sup> S. Marshall  
L<sup>t</sup> Isaac Abell  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Jared Cone  
Cap<sup>t</sup> E. Thorp  
Cap<sup>t</sup> R. Richards  
L<sup>t</sup> A. Porter  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Solomon Morehouse  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Knowles Sears  
Cap<sup>t</sup> E. Lathrop  
Cap<sup>t</sup> George Peck  
Cap<sup>t</sup> William Giddings  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Elijah Palmer  
Ensign Simeon Hiscox  
Col<sup>el</sup> Samuel Whiting  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Reuben Scofield  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Uriah Raymond  
Col<sup>el</sup> Levi Wells  
Cap<sup>t</sup> I. Stanton  
Cap<sup>t</sup> James Smith  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Peter Perit  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Benj<sup>s</sup> Summers  
Cap<sup>t</sup> John Allen  
Cap<sup>t</sup> John Pettibone  
Cap<sup>t</sup> S. Keeler  
Cap<sup>t</sup> John Yeates  
Col<sup>el</sup> Matthew Mead  
Lemuel Nichols  
Corp<sup>s</sup> Charles Buckley  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Enos Hawley  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Adam Shapley  
Cap<sup>t</sup> William Latham  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Tilden  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Briant Stoddard  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Everts  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Enos Hawley  
Maj<sup>r</sup> William Ledyard  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Andrew Hyllyer  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Josiah Bradley  
Col<sup>el</sup> Phineas Porter  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Nathan Hine  
Noah Wells  
L<sup>t</sup> Achors Sheffields  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Absalom Williams  
Billious Kirtland  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Richards  
L<sup>t</sup> Eben. Whitney  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Benj<sup>s</sup> Hiccock  
Maj<sup>r</sup> Ezra Starr  
Anthony Annable  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Jabez Beebe  
Cap<sup>t</sup> John Hempstead  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Abell Hall  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Caleb S<sup>t</sup> John  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Allen  
Lieut<sup>t</sup> John Curtis

[Comptroller's Office, Haskell's Receipts.]

## MILITIA REGIMENTS, 1780.

## SIX MONTHS REGIMENT.

[Although noted as recruits for the Continental Army the men named in this and the two following lists appear to have been raised to serve as Militia rather than in the "Line" or State regiments. See the doings of the Council of Safety May 30, 1780.]

Account of Bounties paid to recruits raised for 6 mo. to join the Continental Army in the year 1780, by Col<sup>el</sup> Increase Moseley. Viz<sup>t</sup>

Elisha Noble	Noah Smith Jr.
Daniel Ouer	Agur Hinman
Asahel Ives	S. Tracy
Amos Booth	G. Phillips
Hezekiah Whitney	Reuben Hill
Luman Brownson	Elizur Wheeler
Johnson Wheeler	Enos Hinman
Joseph Ferry	John Royce
Amos Davis	Matthew Reynolds
Benj <sup>s</sup> Buckingham	Caleb Scott
Nathaniel Beecher	Ezekiel Beeman
Nathaniel Geer	Joel Hinman

[State Library, Revolution 17.]

Account of Bounties paid to recruits raised for 6 mo. to join the Continental Army in the year 1780 by Colonel Jonathan Dimon. Viz<sup>t</sup>

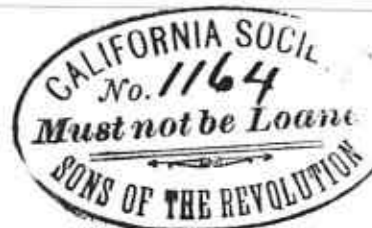
Lemuel Chatfield	William Sissen
Roman Negro	J. Wheeler
W. Hurd	Richard Bangs
Samuel French	N. Hinman
Joseph Mitchel	J. Dimon Jr
Peter Roes	E. Sherwood
J. Colver	E. Seyley
Jack Gregory	Aby Batter
Josiah Burroughs	S. Downs
James Hurlburt	Benj. Bennet
Alen (?) Smith	Justus Whitlock
W <sup>m</sup> (?) Ward	Joseph Battson
Joseph Lewis	

[State Library, Revolution 17.]

SAR Lib.

Several Forbes, none identifiable

3-18-29



COLLECTIONS

OF THE

Connecticut Historical Society

VOLUME VII

*REV  
25/2/29*



HARTFORD  
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY  
1899

ORDERLY BOOK AND JOURNALS

KEPT BY

CONNECTICUT MEN

WHILE TAKING PART IN THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

---

1775-1778

12

[Title Page]

ORDERLY BOOK

*for*

*CAPT WILLIAM COITS*

COMPANY

Camp't at Cambridge, April 23<sup>d</sup>

AD 1775

## [ The Orders ]

General orders Aprail 23<sup>d</sup> 1775

That Each Adjutant Serj<sup>t</sup> Maj<sup>r</sup> and Each Ser<sup>t</sup> be Immediately provided With orderly Books in order Regularly to Enter the orders of the army.

that the Adjutant general obtain as Soon as possible a Complete Return of the army in order to Form an Eaquiul Duty Rool [? Roll ?]

General orders Aprail 24<sup>th</sup> 1775

that the quarter Master of Each Regiment Be Dericted to see that proper kittels be provided from Som of the Inhabatants for the Ufe of the provential troops untill the province Stores Can be Deliverd out and that the Commanding Officers of Each Company See that they be Returned in proper seson

Field Officer of the Day Colo<sup>n</sup> Henshaw

Field Officer of the picquit to Night Col<sup>n</sup> porter Maj<sup>r</sup> Sawyer the picquit to Contain seven Captans 14 Subaltans 28 Serj<sup>ts</sup> 300 Rank and File

Field Officer for the Main guard Colo<sup>n</sup> Bridges Maj<sup>r</sup> Curtan the Main guard to Confist of Six Capts 12 Subaltans 24 Serj<sup>ts</sup> 300 Rank and File and that the officers be prepared this morning and Releave the prefant guard and that Vaults in some Covenant plate for Each Regiment

General orders Apriel 25<sup>th</sup> 1775

Field Officers of the Day Colo<sup>n</sup> Fry Maj<sup>r</sup> Raymond

The picquit to Confist of Seven Capt 14 Subaltans 28 Serj<sup>ts</sup> 320 Rank and File

Field Officers Colo<sup>n</sup> green Maj<sup>r</sup> Miller 6 Capt<sup>s</sup> 12 Subaltans 24 Serj<sup>ts</sup> 330 Rank and File be provided this morning at Nine oclock to Releve the prefant guard

Field officer of the picquit Night Maj<sup>r</sup> Butrick  
 Field officer of the Main guard to Mor<sup>w</sup> Morning  
 Lev<sup>t</sup> Colo<sup>n</sup> Bracket  
 Adjutant of the Day to Morrow Febdiget [Febiger]  
 Draught of Cap<sup>t</sup> Coit Company 1 Serj<sup>t</sup> 1 Corporal &  
 9 Privits

General orders June 11<sup>th</sup> 1775

Parole Glyn Counterfign Wilkes  
 Field Officer of the Day to Mor<sup>w</sup> Colo<sup>n</sup> Mansfield  
 Field Officer of the Picquit to Night Maj<sup>r</sup> putnam  
 Field Officer of the Main guard to Mor<sup>w</sup> Morning  
 Lev<sup>t</sup> Colo<sup>n</sup> Clark  
 Field officer of the Fitigue to Morrow Maj<sup>r</sup> poor  
 Adjutant of the Day to Morrow Putnam  
 Draught of Cap<sup>t</sup> Coits Company  
 one Serj<sup>t</sup> and 5 men for the picquit guard to Night  
 ten Men for the Main guard to Morrow Morning

General orders June 12<sup>th</sup> 1775

Parole York Counterfign Kittery  
 Field Officer of the Day to Morrow Colo<sup>n</sup> Wood-  
 bridg  
 Field officer of the picquit to night Maj<sup>r</sup> Wood  
 Field officer of the Main guard to Morrow Lev<sup>t</sup> Colo<sup>n</sup>  
 park  
 Adjutant of the Day to Morrow Montague  
 Draught of Capt Coits Company  
 one Serj<sup>t</sup> 1 Corporal sixteen privits for the picquit  
 guard to Night

General orders June 13<sup>th</sup> 1775

Parole Whoburn Counterfign Concord  
 Field officer of the Day to Morrow Colo<sup>n</sup> prescott  
 Field officer of the picquit to Night Maj<sup>r</sup> Stacy  
 Field officer of the Main guard Colo<sup>n</sup> Roberfon  
 adjutant of the Day Hardy

Head quarters Cambridge 13<sup>th</sup> June 1775

General orders that a genarl Court Marshall be held  
 this day at the School house at Nine Oclock to try such  
 perfons as shall be Brought Before them Colo<sup>n</sup> Fry Pref-  
 adant Capts Coit Bancroft Frances Newall Leafon Butler  
 Leve<sup>t</sup> folter Hyde webb Kyes gognoug [Gagnong?] *Colonel?*  
 Porter Members Joseph Trumble Judge advocate all  
 Evedan[ce] to atend  
 Draught of Cap<sup>t</sup> Coits Company  
 1 Subal<sup>t</sup> 1 Corporal & 8 privits for picquit gard 1 Serj<sup>t</sup>  
 —8 men for Fitigue

General Orders 14<sup>th</sup> June 1775

Parole Wilks Counterfign Berwik  
 Field Officer of the Day to Morrow Colo<sup>n</sup> Gardiner  
 Field officer of the Picquit Night Maj<sup>r</sup> Jackfon  
 Field officer of the Main Guard Mo<sup>t</sup> Lev<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>n</sup> Stern  
 Adjutant of the Day to Morrow Hunt

Regmentel orders

that the officers of Every Company Belonging to Con-  
 necticut now Stationed in Cambridge Excepting Cap<sup>t</sup>  
 kotton in Cafe of an alarm Shall Repair on the grand  
 parade where Lift. Waterman is Now Incampt and there  
 waite for Further orders the officers of Each Company



112

110

December the 2 day. I was upon main guard.

December the 10 day. I was upon main guard.

December the 11 day. I sot out for home about 2 o'clock, and I got to Mands and the next night we got to Lev. Edmon.

JOURNAL

of

*SIMEON LYMAN OF SHARON*

Aug. 10 to Dec. 28, 1775

August 11<sup>th</sup>. We staid at Litchfield till about 4 o'clock, there we had a sermon preached to us by Mr. Bellowmy which I think I never heard outdone by anybody in my life for liberty. He preached from Matthew 12<sup>th</sup>. Then we marched to Philops about 8 miles into Torrington, there we kept guard all night.

August 12<sup>th</sup>. The next morning we came to the tavern about 6 mile, there we went to breakfa[st]. Then we went to Farmingtound about 12 miles, there we staid all night at Landlord Porter's.

Sunday morning, 13<sup>th</sup>. We marched [?] to Hartford about 12 miles to [torn] Colwell, there we heard [a] sermon in the afternoon. Then we went into the boat about 4 o'clock and we went to Rockyhill about 6 mile, there we staid that night.

14<sup>th</sup>. The next morning we went to Middletown, there we had a breakfast, then we went to Had Lime and staid that night.

15<sup>th</sup>. The next morning we set off and we sailed down to the lower end of Lime, then we went to shore and set off afoot and marched down to New Lonnen at the upper end of the town.

16. And the next morning we marched into the town about 5 miles, then we was stationed there.

17. [In] the forenoon we walked [round] the town, and in the afternoon we was called to arms and was marched up to the meeting house, and there was about 200 weight of tea brought and put in the middle of the road, and there was tar barrels and shavings and wood put on and then fire was put to it and consumed. There was about 400 soldiers under arms marched round 4 square, and there was a vast number of people and spectators around, some on housen and some on

the walk of the meeting house, with a French horn and drums and fifes. They marched around the fire, and there [were] two that was with the tea that was blacked that came with the tea that was a running round on their heads, and so they continued till it was consumed, and then they gin a whoraw and came home.

August 18<sup>th</sup>. In the forenoon I went to work to pay for my washing, and in the afternoon we marched about 2 mile and exercised a while, and then we marched into the town.

19. We washed our clothes in the forenoon, and in the afternoon we marched out and exercised a while and came in, then there was 12 of us that was called out to guard the town.

20. Sunday morning we got ready for to go to meeting, and the officers came and said that we must not go to meeting without breeches, and it was so hot that I could not bear to wear them, and I did not go meeting in the forenoon. I went to see a crazy man and there was a man that he knew him, and he got mad, and I think I never saw such a sight in my life. He was chained and he would spring at us and hallo at us. There was one stout man that said that he never saw a man that he was afraid of before. In the afternoon I went to meeting.

21. In the morning we marched out about 3 quarters of a mile, then we fixed our guns, and in the afternoon we marched out about a mile and exercised, and just before night we discovered a ship, and they sailed around the lighthouse, and about 12 o'clock there came a post that they were agoing to land, and there was no small stir among the people, and we had not drawed our powder, and our orders was that all that had powder and

ball should fix out, and the companies got together about 186, and our captain was head, and the insign was with him, and ~~Sergeant Porter~~ and a corporal and 4 soldiers, that was all that could fix out, and they marched about sunrise 22, and about 8 o'clock they came in. The ship went off about daylight. In the afternoon we went off a sailing.

[Detached entry later on:— And they raised a 170 men and they marched to Rope Ferey, and when they got there the man of war had gone off, and then the army came back to New London. This was the 22 day of August.]

23. The next day there was about 20 of us went aboard a sloop and went to Fisher's Island about 12 m.

24. We walked about and we went aboard of the old Spanish ship that was cast away. It was 8 rod long and four decks, and there was rooms as fine as any in the housen all papered off.

25. In the morning we marched out before breakfast and we heard three great guns off on the Sound, and at night we heard 3 more, and we heard that they was chasing a brig.

26. In the morning we marched out and exercised, and the rest part of the day we was a drawing our powder and ball.

Sunday, 27. In the forenoon I staid at home, and in the afternoon I went to church, and about noon there came a sloop in the harbor that was loaded with 12 swivels and 500 French guns, all loaded with 25 hundred of powder and ball.

28. We marched out in the morning and exercised, and in the afternoon we marched out again and exercised again.

JOURNAL  
OF THE  
CAMPAIGN AT NEW YORK  
1776-7

[ BY BENJAMIN TRUMBULL ]

Tuesday September 10<sup>th</sup>. 20 Boat Loads of Regulars landed this morning on an Island above Hell Gate near White Stone. Some Canonading and Bombarding this Day at Hell Gate but not so smart as it was yesterday. The Island mentioned above is Montresors off against Harlem Church, much on this Side of White Stone.

Wednesday September 11<sup>th</sup>. The ministerial Troops continue the Canonade and Bombardment of the Fort at Hell Gate; but are not able to silence or much Damage it. The Numbers this Day on the Island near Harlem much increase and it appeared as though the Design of the Enemy was to make good a Landing on Harlem Plain. Our People take possession of the Heights, and make some Works for Defence. Colonel Chesters Brigade is ordered to Harlem.

Thursday Sep<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>. The Canonade and Bombardment at Hell Gate is very heavy from Morning till near mid Day. 'Tis expected that the Regu[lars] will attempt a Landing this Day at Harlem, the Brigades near at Hand are ordered to be in readiness to march immediately, in case there should be an Attack.

The Firing at Hell Gates abates in the afternoon, three or four of the Canon in the Fort were damaged or Dismounted by the Enemy.

Friday 13<sup>th</sup>. Towards Night Four Frigates came up, by Town in the East River, and Anchored off against New Town Bay. There was much Firing from our Forts and Batteries upon them, but they passed the Town without firing at it at all. This Night we Expected an Attack, and the Generals, Officers and Soldiers lay in the entrenchments under arms all Night.

\* Sic; slip of pen — Montresor's.

However the Enemy, did not attack us, or Show any disposition to do it immediately.

Saturday Sep<sup>r</sup>, 14, 1776. The forenoon was calm and Quiet, but Saturday towards Night there was a Smart Canonade from a Number of Ships which Sailed up the East River, from our Batteries on them, and from their Batteries on Long Island and on Governour's Island on our Forts in the Town. The Ships which moved up the East River, four or Five in Number, came to Anchor where the other Ships had lain off against New Town Creek. The Shipping below the Town moved up towards it and Several heavy Ships came up in about a Strait Line with the Town. All things wore the Aspect of a furious attack Soon. The Enemy by this Time had landed many Troops on Montresors Island just by the Plains at Harlem, and had almost Silenced our Fort at Hell Gate, and crowded down towards the Water in considerable Bodies.

At the Same Time our Sick, Tents, Canon Baggage &c were removing with the utmost Expedition out of the Town, and many of the Troops were ordered up to and over Kings Bridge, and others up to Harlem, all the Field Pieces and most of the valuable Canon were removed, but about Five Brigades remained in and about the Town some on one Side and the other of the River. Those on the East River lay all Night in the Entrenchments.

A Little after Day Light on Sunday Morning Sep<sup>r</sup>, 15 Two Ships of the Line and three Frigates drew up near the Shore within Musket Shot of the Lines and entrenchments and came to Anchor there in a proper Situation to fire most furiously upon our Lines. In this Situation they lay entirely quiet till about 10 o'Clock.

During this Time boats were passing from the Island to the Ships and men put on Board, and about 100 Boats full of men came out of New Town Creek and made towards the Shore. When Things were thus prepared, The Ships about 10 o'Clock after Firing a Signal Gun began from the mouths of near an 100 Canon a most furious Canonade on the Lines, which Soon levelled them almost with the Ground in some Places, and buried our men who were in the Lines almost Sand and Sods of Earth and made such a dust and Smoke that there was no possibility of firing on the Enemy to any advantage, and then not without the utmost Hazzard, while the Canon poured in Such a tremendous Fire on the Lines the Ships from their round Tops kept up a Smart Fire with Swivels loaded with Grape Shot which they were able to fire almost into the entrenchments they were so near. The boats all this Time kept out of the reach of the Musquetry and finally turning off to the Left a little north of the Lines in the Smoke of the Ships made good their Landing without receiving any annoyance from our Troops. They soon marched up to the main Road and formed across it and on the hills above our Troops in order to cut off their Retreat. The Continental Troops now Left the Lines & there being no General orders given how to form them that they might Support Each each other in a General Attack, or any Disposition made for it, they attempted an escape round the Enemy in the best manner they could, and generally made their Escape.

Colonels Selden, Hart, and Tompson were taken with Major Porter, and Brigadier Major Wyllys and an 150, or 200 men, were either Killed or taken. Some Canon, Tents, Flower and a great Deal of Baggage fell into the

Enemies Hands. This on the whole was an unfortunate Day to the American States. The loss was owing principally to a Want of Wagons & Horses to remove the Guns and Baggage and to the Situation of the Troops Left behind, and the neglect in the officers, in not forming some proper plan of Defence.

The Army was principally called off to the Northward and had been in a State of Retreat from the City for some Days all the Field Pieces had been removed out of the Town and most of the Artillery Companies. And though few Canon had been left in the Forts to keep up the Farce of Defence and Opposition, yet there was not one that could annoy the Shipping or be brought on to the Assistance of the Infantry. They could see nor expect any Assistance from the Troops above as y<sup>r</sup> were all retreating. Officers and men had Expected that their Retreat would be cut off unless they could fight their Way through them w<sup>o</sup> y<sup>r</sup> thout very dangerous and precarious. In such a Situation it was not reasonable to expect that they would make any vigorous Stand. The men were blamed for retreating and even flying in these Circumstances, but I image the Fault was principally in the General Officers in not disposing of things so as to give the men a rational prospect of Defence and a Safe retreat should they engage the Enemy. And it is probable many Lives were saved, and much to the Army prevented in their coming off as y<sup>r</sup> did tho' it was not honourable. It is admirable that so few men are lost.

Monday Sep<sup>r</sup> 16. A large body of the Enemy advanced towards our Lines, Supposed to be three or four Thousand, and a little before Twelve o'Clock a very Smart and Heavy Fire Commenced between them

SAR Lib.

CT/ Ashbel Porter

Ass & White Griswold  
Deacon Jacob Bentley

3-18-89



# HISTORY

OF

# LITCHFIELD COUNTY,

CONNECTICUT,

WITH

## ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF ITS

## PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

CT  
42

PHILADELPHIA:

J. W. LEWIS & CO.,

1881.

PRESS OF J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

" Voted, That Ebenezer Hopkins Isaac Bull and Abijah Catling Shall be a Committee to order the prudentials of the Schools in hiring a School master and School mistresses and disposing the money that was Voted for School according to the true intent for what it was Granted.

" Dec. 3, 1751.—Voted, That there Shall be one hundred pounds in money of the old tenor Raised in this Town for Schooling of Children in order to teach them to writ and Read the one half of s<sup>d</sup> money to be Raised on the Ratatable Estate of the inhabitants and the other half to be—Raised upon the poles of Such Children as Shall be Sent [to] School the above money to be divided upon the List on Each Side of the town and Improved as the Committee that Shall Be Chosen Shall order the same in one Shool or more and to apoint the places to keep the Schools and git school masters for y<sup>r</sup> sume.

" Voted, That Ebenezer Hopkins and Abijah Catling and Lt Aaron Cook and Ierne Merriman and David Hayden and decon Daniel Phelps Shall be a Comm[itee] to apoint the Places for the Schools and dispose of the School money for the Use for which it is voted for.

" Dec. 20, 1752.—Voted, That we will have a School in this town for the year Insuing to wit one month on the East Side of the town and one month at the School house in this town & one month on the West Side the Town.

" Voted, That their Shall be £50—00s: 00d in money of the old tenor Levied on the one half of it Levied on the Ratatable Estate in this Town and the other half of the s<sup>d</sup> money to be Levied on the poles of Such an Go to School in order to maintain a school among us.

" Voted, That Cyprian Webster & Samuel Phelps & De<sup>s</sup> Jacob Benson Shall be a Committee to apoint places for Said School and to hire a School master for said School.

" Sept. 18, 1753.—Voted, That their Shall be Seventy Pounds money Levied on the poles & Ratatable Estates of the Inhabitants of this Town to Defray the Charges of the meeting house and of the Schooling that we have had Done already in this Town this year & pay for a Cloth to Cover the Bed that is already provided in this town."

To the above extracts from the Town Book I. should be added as follows, from the records of "the West Proprietors of Harwinton:"

" March 20, 1753.—Voted, That the proprietors will dispose of the undevided Land the interest of S<sup>d</sup> money to Support a School in the west propriety of Harwinton."<sup>6</sup>

The last entry made in the records of the "Proprietors of East Harwinton" is under date of March 6, 1759, in these words: "ajurned to the first munday of march next."

The last entry made in the Records of the "Proprietors of West Harwinton" is under date of April 14, 1757 [1769?], in these words: " Voted, That this meeting be ajurned to the first munday of march, 1770."

The records of the proprietors, kept first at Hartford and Windsor respectively, at which places the first meetings of said persons were held, were kept, and said meetings were held in Harwinton after the organization of the town.—Manning.

#### THE REVOLUTION.

A number of persons from Harwinton, large as compared with the population of the town, were soldiers in what New Englanders term "the old French war," 1755-63. Some of these, as ascertained in 1837, were Charles Goodwin, Capt. Jacob Hinsdale, Timothy Homaston, Benoni Hough, Samuel Weston. Timothy Homaston, who had been under command of Gen. Amherst at the taking of Quebec, 1759, died, at a very advanced age, in 1829.

In the time of the great struggle which eventuated in securing our national independence, there were, as is known, individuals in nearly all parts of the country who took a view of that struggle differing from that of the mass of their fellow-citizens. There

<sup>6</sup>In the records of the "Proprietors of East Harwinton," the latest mention noticed of "undevided lands" is under date of 1746, at which time "deck [deacon] thomas richards" was allowed to "make his pitch" of them.

is remembered but one such as having belonged to Harwinton:

" John Marsh, 3d, of Litchfield, applied [to the Governor and Council of Safety, 11 Feb., 1777] for liberty to take Mark Prindle, of Harwinton (a tory [then] at Mansfield), and have him before the Court at Litchfield, in discharge of his bail bond, given for said Prindle in another case; which was granted by the Governor and Council with their order to return said Prindle, after his trial, to Amariah Williams in said Mansfield."<sup>7</sup>

In 1781, Harwinton was subjected to a penalty of fifteen pounds for a deficiency of one man in the number of men required for the war.‡

Incidents of a different character, as well as men more fitly representing the town at that period, were as given below.

While the people here were on a Sabbath morning, April 27, 1777, preparing to leave their homes for attendance on public worship, an express arrived through Litchfield from Danbury, announcing that Governor Tryon with his troops, the "Cow-Boys," as they were contemptuously termed by the Americans, had come from New York to the latter place. Mr. (afterwards Deacon) Webster, after receiving from the messenger the written message which was brought, gave it to Abraham Goodwin for conveyance to New Hartford. He ran with it, "post-haste," one mile to Lieut. Jonathan Goodwin, whom he found strapping to his horse a side-saddle. The lieutenant, a man who generally required ample time for deliberation on even small matters, and who otherwise was becomingly slow in his movements, now, catching by a glance the purport of the document, exchanged his saddle in a trice, and, urging his wonder-struck animal into no inferior rate of speed, let something other than his "moderation be known." Harwinton soldiers, with others from this vicinity, immediately sped to Danbury, reaching that place, distant some forty-four miles, early on Monday morning, though not until after the British detachment had effected the object of their coming by the destruction of the breadstuffs and other military stores there deposited. Mr. Abraham Goodwin gave to the writer this account in 1837, saying at that time that his age was eighty-three years. He then resided in Harwinton:

" In 1778, Levi Mosson, of Harwinton,‡ a sergeant in Capt. [William] Douglas' company, Col. [David] Wooster's regiment [made declaration to the Legislature of this colony that he], was taken prisoner on the Isle of Montreal, carried to Quebec, and thence, with [Amos?] Green, a soldier, and Col. Ethan Allen, to Falmouth, in England [and that he], returned from Falmouth to Halifax [N. S.], about June 29th, 1776."<sup>8</sup>

In the town records, for the years of the Revolutionary contest, various details show the interest felt, and the efforts made by this town regarding that endeavor. Many soldiers here died by camp sickness and otherwise, though it has not been found that any from Harwinton were killed while fighting in the Continental army. In 1837 were living in Harwinton, and then receiving, as Revolutionary soldiers,

† Hinman's "War of the Revolution,"

‡ State archives.

§ Hinman's "War of the Revolution" gives him as of Wallingford.  
| State archives.



UT.

h as having belonged to

lied [to the Governor and Council  
take Mark Prindle, of Harwin-  
ive him before the Court at Litch-  
iven for said Prindle in another  
rator and Council with their order  
to Amariah Williams in said Man-

subjected to a penalty of  
ency of one man in the  
the war.‡

character, as well as men  
town at that period, were

re on a Sabbath morning,  
o leave their homes for at-  
an express arrived through  
nouncing that Governor  
"Cow-Boys," as they were  
the Americans, had come  
er place. Mr. (afterwards  
iving from the messenger  
was brought, gave it to  
oyance to New Hartford.

ste," one mile to Lieut.  
he found strapping to his  
utenant, a man who gen-  
for deliberation on even  
wise was becomingly slow  
hing by a glance the pur-  
anged his saddle in a trice,  
ck animal into no inferior  
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tion soldiers, with others  
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7 were living in Harwin-  
as Revolutionary soldiers,

State archives.  
gives him as of Wallingford.

pensions from the national government, Simeon Bar-  
ber, Lyman Clark, Darius Foot, Silas Gridley, George  
Jones, Benoni Johnson, John Winchell (Nathan  
Barnes, of the Harwinton Church, resided at New  
Hartford).

LIST OF SOLDIERS.

Benjamin Barber, Simeon Barber, Timothy Barber, Isalah Butler, Jr.,  
Solomon Butler, Abraham Catlin, Eli Catlin, Phineas Catlin, Daniel  
Cook, Jonathan Cook, Jabez Frisbie, Asa Griswold, White Griswold,  
Joseph C. Hemley, Allyn Haydon, George Jones, Christopher Jenson,  
Samuel Jenson, Samuel Lambert, Hezekiah Leach, George Loomis,  
Elijah Loomis, James Olcut, Jr., Hezekiah Phelps, Oliver Phelps,  
Samuel Phelps, Jr., Asahel Porter, Jesse Pottor, Enos Scott, Zimri  
Skinner, Samuel Wesson, Samuel Wesson, Jr., Abner Wilson.

The following is a list of "married men on service in  
the Continental army from Harwinton," who, March  
8, 1779, had received supplies from the town:

Roswell Catlin, Ozem Cook, Caleb Elmore, Thomas Greene, Seth Grid-  
ley, Joseph Halsted, Joseph C. Hanley, Elisha Hinatale, Samuel  
Hinatale, Lieut. Asahel Hodge, Elijah Scott, Ethel (Ethel?) Scott,  
Timothy Stehman, James Wilcox, and Benj. Catlin, quartermaster.

The latter seems to have enlisted at some place other  
than Harwinton, and was probably a son of Benjamin,  
Jr., and grandson of Benjamin, Sr., of Harwinton.—  
*Manning.*

CHAPTER XXXVI.

HARWINTON (Continued).

The Congregational Church—The Episcopal Church—Incorporation—  
First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Representatives from 1757 to  
1832—Military.

ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, AND MILITARY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE following history of the Congregational Church  
is taken chiefly from Manning's "History of Harwin-  
ton," and is given *in extenso*, as the history of the  
church for a long time was really the history of the  
town. The first memorial asking to be embodied in  
church estate was presented Oct. 4, 1737, as follows:

"The inhabitants of Harwinton, presenting by their  
agents, Daniel Messenger, Zechariah Seymour, and  
Anthony Hoskins, a memorial to the General Court,  
in which they ask from that body what they had  
unsuccessfully sought from it May 13, 1736, 'au-  
thority to embody in church order' and 'to be incor-  
porated as a town,' assign as reasons for their request  
that 'the place being daily increasing, it will be ne-  
cessary for us not only to have a settled minister,' but  
'also to build us a house' for divine worship.

"Dec. 20, 1737, at the first town-meeting, it was  
\* Voted, That the Enhabitants of the town of Harwinton have very  
unanimously Agreed to Build A Meeting House for Divine Worship:—  
\* Voted, We agree thus that the Meeting House Shall be set in the Center  
Line Between the Proprietors of Hartford and Windsor Condition that  
Windsor Proprietors give their Proportion of land Agreed for the Ju-  
ragement of our Minister and Pay half the Cost of building the  
Meeting House and half the 100: Pound Agreed to give the Minister  
To Labour:—

"Subsequent proceedings were had, as at the sev-  
eral dates below may appear:

"May 2, 1738.—Voted and unanimously agreed to Apply our Selves to  
the Generall Assembly now in there Present Sessions to A fix A Place  
for the Meeting Hous for the tow town of harwinton to Stand in for  
divine worship:—

"Voted, That M<sup>r</sup> daniel Messenger and m<sup>r</sup> Jereal Merriman Shall be  
A Cometees to make Application to Jenerall assembly att there Present  
Sessions to fix de termine and asertain the Place where A house to  
Meet in for the Publick worShiP of god Shall be Erected and Built  
within the Bounds of Harwinton.

"May, 1738.—Daniel Messenger and Israel Merri-  
man, acting as a committee of the town of Harwinton,  
present to the Legislature a request that that body will  
appoint a committee to designate a place for the site  
of a meeting-house in Harwinton. The request was  
granted.

"Oct. 6, 1738.—The committee appointed by the  
Legislature report that they have located the meeting-  
house 'where the Litchfield [and Farmington] road  
crosses the line of east and west proprietors.' Peti-  
tions of various persons are sent to the Legislature, ex-  
pressing objections to the location selected, and dis-  
satisfaction with those who had chosen it. The  
Legislature sustained the action of their committee.  
Harwinton takes other measures:

"Nov. 1, 1738.—Voted, To Chuse a Cometees of unJoterrasted Par-  
sons to affix or State aplace or Places where the Inhabitants of harwin-  
ton Shall Meet it on the Sabbath day until there is A Meeting hous Built  
And Maad fit for the Inhabitants to Meet in on Said day to worship God  
in.

"Voted, That M<sup>r</sup> John Burd: george Maych [Marsh?] and Edward  
Ph[e]lps:—Be the Men to fix or State the Place or Places above Nameed  
—where we Shall Meet in on the Sabbath day to worship god in:—

"It is now noted that M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Messenger and M<sup>r</sup> daniel Phelps Be  
A Cometees to lay the Surcomstances of our cases before these Men and  
to bring there return or answer to the Inhabitants of the town of har-  
winton.

"Dec. 12, 1738.—Voted, That Joseph Richards and John Wilson Be  
tything men.

"Of such officers, not previously chosen in Harwin-  
ton, the need in present circumstances was very ap-  
parent.

"May 4, 1739.—Voted, That M<sup>r</sup> daniel Messenger And Samuel Phelps  
bea cometees to A Plic our Selves to the general Court that the Place  
for A meeting House that was Picht on by the general Courts Cometees  
may be Confirmed or a New Cometees be A Poyntted to A fixe A  
Place for te said town of Harwinton for their meetinghouse to Stand in  
or on.

"May 10, 1739.—Daniel Messenger and Samuel  
Phelps, agents in behalf of the town of Harwinton,  
make application to the Legislature for confirmation  
of the location, etc. The location, as selected per  
committee of the Legislature, is confirmed.

"Sept. 21, 1739.—Voted, That the Length of the meeting Hous for the  
Enhabitants of Harwinton Shall be fifty foot in length and forty foot  
wid and the height to be twenty four foot between Joyns.

"Voted, That M<sup>r</sup> Jeral Merremman Benjamin Catling and Jacob Boston  
Be A Cometees to order and Cary on or lot out the Building of the Said  
Meeting Hous:—

"Voted, That A Rate Shall Be Mad of twelve Pence uPon the Pound  
In the List be granted & Mad to Caryon the Building of the said Meet-  
ing Hous.

"Voted, That Jonathan Catling and Isaac Bull be Collectors to Jather  
the above granted rat for the Carying on the Building of Said Meeting  
Hous.

"Sept. 27, 1739.—The Legislature are apprised that

SAR Lib.

Ashbel Parker

3-18-29

# Honor Roll

OF

## Litchfield County Revolutionary Soldiers

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JOSEPHINE ELLIS RICHARDS, *Editor-in-Chief*

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PUBLISHED BY  
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
LITCHFIELD, CONN.  
1912

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COLLECTIONS

OF THE

Connecticut Historical Society



VOLUME XII

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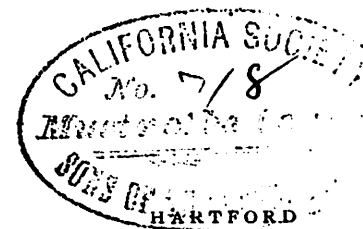
HARTFORD  
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY  
1909

LISTS AND RETURNS  
OF  
CONNECTICUT MEN  
IN THE  
REVOLUTION.

---

1775-1783.

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CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1909

13-12

## INTRODUCTION.

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This Society published in 1901, as the eighth of its series of Collections, a volume of "Rolls and Lists of Connecticut Men in the Revolution, 1775-1783." As explained in its introduction, the material in that volume supplemented what had already been published in 1889 in the officially issued "Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, 1775-1783."

The material herewith issued as the twelfth volume of Collections, with the title Lists and Returns of Connecticut Men in the Revolution, 1775-1783, is intended to supplement what has already been published in the two volumes mentioned above.

The major part of this volume, as its title might indicate, is composed of officially written lists and returns of soldiers who were serving in the Continental regiments of the "Connecticut Line." There are also some rolls of companies in service which had not previously been printed, particularly in 1782 and 1783. Comparatively few new names of soldiers or additional records of service are printed in this volume. Its chief value will be found to consist in the addition in the case of a great majority of the soldiers, of the name of the town from which the soldier came. This will supply much sought for information, and in many cases will doubtless serve to identify the soldier.

Many of the statements made in the introduction to the volume of Rolls and Lists apply equally well to this volume. A part of the copy was made by Mr. Thomas, and all of the cards for the index were written by Miss Gay. All comparison of index cards and reading of proof of both text and index has been done by the editor. Much the same method has been used in indexing as in the former volume. All surnames have been indexed exactly as

they appear in the text; but in the case of Christian names, where both a correct and an incorrect spelling of the same name appeared, both are indexed under the correct spelling.

The sources from which the material in this volume has been printed are, with the addition of volume 39 of the Revolutionary War series in the State Library, practically the same as those used in the previous volume of "Rolls and Lists" and enumerated in the introduction to that volume.

A word of explanation seems advisable regarding the rolls of Col. Samuel B. Webb's regiment for 1782 and 1783, which are found in volume 39 of the Revolutionary War series, and are here printed on pages 303-344. These rolls were formerly in the Comptroller's office and have but recently been transferred to the State Library, where they have been arranged and bound. They are not original rolls of the period which they represent, but are comparatively modern copies, perhaps made about 1843. The source from which they were copied is not now known. The majority of them are written in a free running hand which leaves not a few of the letters in the names poorly formed and doubtful, while many of the names are closely written, owing to the copyist's anxiety to crowd them into the limited space on a certain uniform size of paper. Apparently the copyist was sometimes careless in his writing and set down letters which could not by any possibility be construed as forming a name. Monthly muster rolls of the staff and of the different companies in this regiment for some or all of the months of February, March, May, June, July, September, October 1782, December 1782-January 1783, and February 1783, are preserved in these copies. In this volume only the earliest roll in each year of each of these companies has been printed. The later monthly rolls have been compared with this, and differences, except occasional unimportant variations of spelling, are noted on the printed page. Thus it appears that the name of the same person is found on one roll as Chester Upham and on another as Christopher Upham (page 307), or on one roll as Amos Gustin and on another as Amos Griffin (page 310). Whether or not these differences appeared on the original rolls is a matter for conjecture. In numerous instances a name after having appeared on several successive monthly rolls is dropped from

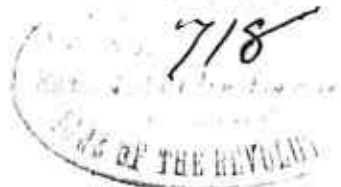
succeeding rolls without any mention being made of the man's discharge, desertion, or transfer to another company (such as John Gimson, page 311). Such disappearances are noted on the printed page, as well as the occasional appearance of names on later which are not found on earlier rolls (such as David Clark, page 312). By printing the earliest roll and thus noting the differences found on later rolls the wearisome repetition which would have occurred in printing practically the same roll a half dozen times has been avoided.

Much of this volume is made up of official lists which had themselves been copied and compiled from other lists, made up probably by the town's authorities in the absence of the persons named in the lists. In making such a compilation the opportunity for error is great, and not a few of the names as they appear in the lists and are here printed are evident errors. In some instances the true name is very evident, although badly misspelled; but in others not even by the trial of a phonic pronunciation can the real name be guessed.

In printing these documents it has been impossible to avoid some duplication of names and services, but it has been thought better to allow occasional duplication than to run any risk of omission.

ALBERT C. BATES,

*Chairman of the Publication Committee,  
and Editor of this Volume.*



## CONTINENTAL REGIMENTS, 1775.

### RETURNS OF MEN IN SERVICE.

[See Record of Connecticut Men in the Revolution, pages 55-94.]

[Each of these Returns, sent in to the State authorities from the different towns, is signed by the Selectmen of the town from which it is sent and gives the names of persons resident in that town who had been employed in the Continental service in 1775, and who under a law passed in December of that year were exempted from the payment of certain taxes to the State. Some of the Returns give the number only and not the names of those who had been in service.]

[State Library, Revolution 6, 1-151.]

#### BOLTON

Richard Skinner  
Zenas Skinner  
Ebenezer Wright  
Benj<sup>r</sup> Griswold  
Joseph Carver  
Simeon Griswold  
William Richardson

Ruben Searls  
Edward Paine  
Jeremiah Chapman  
Zadock How  
Roswel Paime  
Jedediah Lenord  
Asa Lenord

#### BRANFORD

Benjamin Bartholomew  
Mason Hobart  
Levi Baldwin  
Caleb Frisbie  
Ralph Hoadly  
Gideon Bartholomew  
Titus Frisbie  
Zaccheus Maltbie  
John Palmer Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Barnebas Palmer  
Timothy Barker  
Benjamin Butler  
Aaron Baldwin  
Ephraim Rogers

Artemas Johnson  
Jacob Rogers  
Walter Butler  
Stephen Wade  
John Negus  
Alling Smith  
Ephraim Chidsey  
Roswell Chidsey  
Andrew Burr  
Samuel Whedon  
John Mallery  
Reuben Johnson  
Samuel Hoadly, Jun<sup>r</sup>  
William Baldwin



Abraham Brooks Ju'  
David Brainerd  
Joseph Dickerson  
Jonathan Clark  
Joseph Lungrel Rowley  
Joel Hubbard  
Jacob Baily & Son  
Reuben Bates

Samuel Cone  
Samuel Marsh  
Sylvanus Clark  
Seth Arnold  
Thomas Brainerd  
Reuben Brainerd  
Jabez Baily

[It is not actually stated that these men from Haddam were in service in 1775, but it is to be presumed that they were from the fact of their taxes being abated and the list being placed with lists of persons from other towns who did serve.]

## HARTLAND

Euriah Church  
Charles Phelps  
Elisha Giddings  
Joshua Giddings  
Asa Andrews  
Abel Moses  
Phineas Parkins  
Jason Parkins  
Samuel Phelps  
Daniel Bill  
Daniel Benjamin  
Daniel Bushuel  
Titus Alling  
Nathaniel Alling

Jonathan Wilder  
Timothy Tiffany  
Thomas Sill  
Ezekel Beach  
Ashbell Beech  
Obed Crosby  
Ephraim Fox  
James Hungerford  
Josiah Meeker  
Preeda Stephens  
Childs Taylor  
Timothy Couch  
William Williams

## HARWINTON

Abnur Willson  
Jesse Potter or Jesse Potter  
Oliver Phelps  
Hezekiah Phelps  
Daniel Cook  
Asahel Potter or Portier  
Solomon Buller or Butler  
Hezekiah Leach  
Abraham Catlin  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Wesson or Weston  
James Olcut Jr  
or James Olcut  
Benja<sup>m</sup> Barbur  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Lambert  
Jabez Frisbey  
Elijah Loomiss  
Enos Scoot or Enes Scot  
Alyn Haydon  
Eli Catlin

Isaiah Butler J'  
Christopher Jonson  
Timothy Barbur  
Simian Barbur  
or Simon Barbor  
Zimry Skinner  
White Griswold  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Phelps J'  
George Loomiss  
Joseph C Hawley or Holley  
George Jones  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Wesson Jr  
or Sam<sup>l</sup> Weston Jur  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Jonson  
Jonathan Cook  
Asa Griswold  
Lavinas Holt  
Amus Gilbert

## MIDDLETOWN

Ebenezer Blake  
Paul Bunn  
W<sup>m</sup> Butler  
Othniel Clark

Barachiah Fairbanks  
Joseph Farnsworth  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Hamlin  
Samuel Johnson

Charles Knowles  
\*Col<sup>l</sup> Return J. Meigs  
W<sup>m</sup> Mitchell  
Tim<sup>l</sup> Starr Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Elijah Tuells  
\*Samuel Tuells  
Joseph Willis Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Charles Whiting  
Ely Butler  
James Dewey  
James Johnson  
Simeon Savage  
Stephen Sage  
Elnathan Thrasher  
Aaron White Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Peet. Galpen  
Selah Hubbard  
Ithuriel Hulburd  
Timothy Hubbard  
Elijah Loveland  
Abijah Peck Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Jesse Peck  
Elisha Peck  
Roger Riley  
Elisha Savage  
Dan<sup>l</sup> Willcocks  
Daniel Cornwell  
Elisha Cornwell  
Frederick Winthrop  
Christo<sup>r</sup> Whitebread  
Josiah Atkins  
Nehem<sup>l</sup> Barns  
Freelove Blake  
Edward Crowell  
Solomon Crowell

Edmund Fairechild  
Wid<sup>r</sup> Babbits Son  
Benj<sup>m</sup> Babbit  
Ebenezer Field  
David Hull  
James Johnson 2<sup>d</sup>  
Elihu Lyman  
John Roberts Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Amos Wetmore  
Henry Bonfoy  
Ashbell Cornell  
Butler Gilbert  
Joseph Harris  
Joseph Lang  
Joseph Lang  
Comfort Marks  
Dan<sup>l</sup> Sizer  
Abraham Sage  
Ichabod Swaddle  
Sol<sup>l</sup> Hubbard  
Dean Hubbard  
Jn<sup>l</sup> Hubbard  
Caleb Johnson Jr.  
Lemuel Lee  
George Seaton  
Joseph Driggs Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Jesse Gilbert  
Hez<sup>l</sup> Goff Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Hez<sup>l</sup> Hubbard Jun<sup>r</sup>  
W<sup>m</sup> Lucas  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Miller  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Murkham  
Edward Powers  
Charles Plum  
Simeon Roberts  
Joseph Starrs Son

## NEW FAIRFIELD

Samuel Nichols  
Phineas Bardsly  
Bille Trowbridge  
Talmage Hall  
John Lacy  
Jonas Brath (?)  
Daniel Trowbridge  
Stephen Gregory  
Joseph Barss  
Elish Hibbard  
John Hendrick  
John Mourhouse  
John Mitchel  
Neil Clerk  
Abel Cosier (?)  
John Hulbard  
Ezra Hubbel

Elijah Crane  
Joseph Osburn  
Timothy Taylor  
Abel Sherwood  
David Wakman  
Moses Knap  
Amos Bebee  
Joseph Dubury (?)  
William Phelps  
Amos Hubbel  
John Osborn  
Barzilla Brown  
Benjamin Bennet Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Joel Botchford  
Abraham Nichols  
William Towner  
Benjamin Giddings

\*His tax was abated for the service of two persons.

Names of those enlisted for three years or during the war	Regiments into which they are enlisted	Inhabitants of what Town or Transient person	Town accounted for	Company accounted for
Lee Woodward	Col Durkee	Canterbury	Canterbury	Cap' Hibbard
Prince Lilley	"	"	"	"
7 <sup>th</sup> Comp <sup>y</sup> Alarm list				
John Cleveland	Col Durkee	Canterbury	Canterbury	Cap' Fuller
W <sup>m</sup> Shaw	Col Meigs	"	"	"
Sam <sup>l</sup> Coburn	Col Durkee	"	"	"
James Paine Fitch	"	Pomfret	Pomfret	"
Jerial Dody	"	"	Canterbury	"
Israel Dodge	"	Canterbury	"	"
10 <sup>th</sup> Comp <sup>y</sup> of Militia				
Sam <sup>l</sup> Cleveland	Col Wyllys	Pomfret	Pomfret	Cap' I Tylar
Nath <sup>l</sup> Edwards	Col Durkee	Canterbury	Canterbury	"
James Litchfield	"	"	"	"
James Duggan	"	Trans' person	"	"
John Jeffords Indian	"	"	"	"
Can[ ]	May 13 <sup>th</sup> 1779		Obadiah Johnson Col.	
[ ] Comp <sup>y</sup> Alarm list				
Daniel Donwon	Col Huntington	Transient person	Plainfield	Cap' Branch
Jona <sup>h</sup> Chapman	Col Sherburn	Groton	Plainfield	"
Frederick Waldo	Col Durkee	Transient person	"	"
Amos Clain	Col Sherburn	"	"	"
John Jack	Col Wyllys	Plainfield	"	"
W <sup>m</sup> Meach	Col Huntington	"	"	"
Ned Negro	Col Sherburn	Tran' person	"	"
John McLarlene	Col Durkee	"	"	"
4 <sup>th</sup> Comp <sup>y</sup> Do				
Benj <sup>a</sup> Johnson	Col Durkee	Plainfield	Plainfield	Cap' Waterman
Stephen Bennet	"	"	"	"
Josiah Negro	"	"	"	"
Cuggo Rogers	"	N. London	"	"
Jesse Williams	Col Sherburn	Groton	"	"
Andrew Spalding	Col Durkee	Plainfield	"	"
Abel Franklin	"	Trans' person	"	"

Sam<sup>l</sup> Dexter Negro  
 Peter Marsh  
 1<sup>st</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup> Militia  
 Asa Jones  
 [ ] Satterlee  
 [ ] Sabins  
 Jacob Heerd  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Stafford  
 James Dick  
 Boaz Tylar  
 Issac Heerd  
 W<sup>m</sup> Renson  
 Joshua Cinnamon  
 John Baker  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Holt  
 Amos Chapman  
 Sipeo Negro  
 4<sup>th</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup> Militia  
 W<sup>m</sup> Waterman  
 Amos Bennet  
 Reuben Briant  
 Joshua Stoddard  
 W<sup>m</sup> Knight  
 Sip Watson  
 Cuy Shepard  
 Mark Loswell  
 Heze<sup>h</sup> Kingsley  
 John Clark  
 Phineas Mulet  
 Jon<sup>h</sup> Whipp[ ]  
 Lot Chase  
 Abel Franklin  
 Peter Marsh

"	"	Plainfield	"	"
"	"	Trans' person	"	"
Col Durkee	"	Plainfield	Plainfield	Cap' Bottom
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
Col Wyllys	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Trans' person	"	"
"	"	Trans' person	"	"
Col Sherburn	"	Groton	"	"
"	"	Preston	"	"
"	"	Groton	"	"
Col Prentice	"	Trans' person	"	"
Col Durkee	"	Plainfield	Plainfield	Capt Dunlap
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
Col Huntington	"	"	"	"
"	"	Trans' person	"	"
"	"	Plainfield	"	"
"	"	Voluntown	"	"
Major Porter	"	Norwich	Voluntown	"
Col Durkee	"	Trans' person	Plainfield	"
"	"	Plainfield	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Trans' person	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"

Plainfield Return Canterbury 18<sup>th</sup> May 1779 Obadiah Johnson Col.

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Col. Increase Masely  
Capt. Joshua Porter

3-18-89

**HISTORICAL COLLECTION,**

FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, FILES, &c.,

OF THE

**PART SUSTAINED BY CONNECTICUT,**

DURING THE

**WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.**

REV.  
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WITH AN

**APPENDIX,**

CONTAINING IMPORTANT LETTERS, DEPOSITIONS, &c.,

WRITTEN DURING THE WAR.

COMPILED BY  
**ROYAL R. HINMAN,**  
SECRETARY OF STATE.

HARTFORD:

PRINTED BY E. GLEASON.

1842.

at the time of a cruise afterwards,) his share of the prize money, and his wages, while he was disabled to serve, by reason of his wound; which was ordered to be allowed by the Governor and Council.

Little progress was made in filling the continental battalions ordered raised in the State, though it was deemed of vast importance that the troops should be immediately raised, and that no exertions should be spared in doing it, as from all appearances it was at least probable that should the United States freely exert themselves at that time, and a few months longer the war might be brought to a close, and peace restored to the country. The States had gained many advantages over the enemy, which ought to encourage the people of the States to exert themselves in defence of their just rights, and in filling said battalions for that purpose. It was therefore voted to ascertain the quota of each town to fill said battalions; and it was ordered, that the civil authority, selectmen, and military officers, and all friends to the liberties of mankind, should be requested and exhorted to exert themselves to their utmost, and that immediately, as they regarded the welfare and salvation of their country, in encouraging and procuring the quotas of their respective towns to engage in said service, and encourage such enlistments; and lest some might be embarrassed in leaving their families unprovided for in their absence, it was earnestly recommended to the towns to engage and promise such soldiers as would enter said service, that their families should be supplied with all necessaries at the price fixed by law; and that each town should appoint a committee to see them provided for, on such soldiers lodging or remitting money for that purpose, without any additional expense to said soldiers. Such committees were accordingly ordered, with directions to adhere strictly to the law regulating prices, and to exert themselves to have their quotas of the continental army immediately completed, as the personal security, liberty, and happiness of every individual was deeply concerned, and freedom or bondage secured and entailed to all posterity by the issue of the struggle. And every person in their several capacities were called to a vigorous exertion for the defence and security of their country. It was most earnestly recommended to all her virtuous sons, without delay, to offer themselves for the service of God and their country, in the righteous cause, and to prevent the disagreeable necessity of the frequent rotation of the men from the militia, whereby the husbandry and manufacturers were so much injured. And the Governor was desired to issue his orders, of the import aforesaid.

A letter was written Capt. Coit, to come directly to Lebanon, and bring in his account for settlement.

The committee of prisoners, at Windham, were ordered to collect

and send, in some safe way, all the prisoners at Windham, (that were taken by Commodore Hopkins,) who desired to be exchanged, and deliver them to the care of Mr. N. Shaw, Jr., at New London, to be exchanged; first taking care that any officers among them pay or draw their bills for their expenses and charge of support, and keep an account of the expense of the whole.

IN SESSION, March 19.

Letters were received from Gen. Silliman, respecting the alarming situation of their affairs, &c., by attacks of the enemy, &c.

The blankets that had been ordered by the General Assembly, to be provided by the towns for the use of the public, were ordered by the Governor and Council, to be delivered for the use of the continental soldiers of the towns, to the commanding officers of said troops, in this State; and all the fire arms, blankets, &c., belonging to the towns or the public, within said towns, that had been delivered to the soldiers on short marches or tours of duty, to collect and repair, and when repaired, delivered to such commanding officers or colonels, as had the charge of troops in this State.

Gen. Silliman was desired to purchase for the State, 30 tons of flax, which he had notified the Governor and Council he could procure.

IN SESSION, March 20.

A requisition from Gen. Washington, dated March 6, 1777, pressing and earnestly calling for one more exertion of the public spirit of Connecticut, by another supply of 2,000 troops of the militia, to be immediately marched to Peekskill, in the State of New York, and there to wait further orders; to continue in service six weeks after their arrival at Peekskill. The requisition was grounded on reasons of very great, interesting, and irresistible weight and importance, such as would justify themselves to every friend of his country, of all ranks; though the particular reasons and design could not, with propriety, be disclosed at that time. The Governor and Council, took said requisition into secret and serious consideration, and judged the same to be of too great and interesting a nature to either be delayed or neglected. The strange and unhappy delay of filling our quota of the continental army, and the expiration of the term of four battalions, rendered this measure indispensably necessary. Though the Board were not unmindful of the difficulties which might be occasioned by calling away so many men, at that busy season of the year; yet they considered the unspeakable importance of the cause; that the burden lay equally on all the States; that the contest in all probability would be short, if the people

would be true to themselves; that the war would have been closed even before that time, if our exertions had been equal to the strength which God had given the country for defence; that the blessings contended for were what the Almighty had bestowed upon us, with full confidence he would continue our faithful endeavors; that the future generations would be established in the best and highest civil and religious liberty, or bound by the most galling yoke of wretched slavery, according to our conduct and exertions for liberty for a very short time longer; and that in the highest probability had the army been once filled, the country would have had no further occasion to have called for the militia, but could have made an effectual stand against all the efforts of the enemy, with a fair prospect of a speedy termination of the war. Under these circumstances, it was most reasonably expected, that no friend of his country would grudge so short an exertion as was required by Gen. Washington:—Therefore the commanding officers of ten regiments were commanded, forthwith, to cause to be detached out of their regiments, in proportion, from the several companies and rolls to the number of 2,000 men in the whole, unless said number should turn out and voluntarily enlist for said service, which they were earnestly solicited to do, and supply themselves, as far as possible, with arms, &c., and such as should be deficient in arms, &c., to be supplied by the authority and selectmen of said towns, either by impressing or otherwise; and men were called upon to turn out their guns, &c. freely for this sudden and important service, and that justice should be done them for it in every respect. The men were ordered to be formed into companies, by the field officers of the regiments to which they belonged, and march to Peekskill, without delay, under the command of such militia officers as should be selected by said field officers; with 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 1 ensign for each company; formed into three regiments of equal numbers, and of the most convenient companies, and under field officers selected by the Governor and Council; conditioned that those who had not had the small pox, should not be exposed to it by going farther than Peekskill, (where it did not prevail,) &c.

Letters of instruction to the field officers of the ten regiments for drafting 2,000 men, to march to Peekskill, agreeable to the earnest request of Gen. Washington, were sent them.

Gen. Wadsworth was appointed to command said ten regiments as brigadier general.

The 1st reg't.	Col. Wyllys,	2 companies of 96 men each,	192 men.
6th do.	" Belden,	1½ do.	" " 144 "
10th do.	" M. Cook,	3 do.	" " 288 "
13th do.	" Mosely,	2½ do.	" " 240 "
14th do.	" Burrall,	1½ do.	" " 144 "
15th do.	" Hooker,	2 do.	" " 192 "
16th do.	" P. Cook,	2 do.	" " 192 "
17th do.	" O. Wolcott,	2 do.	" " 192 "
18th do.	" Humphrey,	2 do.	" " 192 "
23d do.	" Sage,	1½ do.	" " 144 "
—			
10 regiments,		20 companies,	1,920 men
Four commissioned officers to each company,			80
			2,000 men

The 1st regiment	2 companies,	} Thomas Belden, colonel. Seth Smith, lieutenant colonel. Nathaniel Brown, major.
6th do.	1½ do.	
18th do.	2 do.	
23d do.	1½ do.	
—		7 companies.

The 13th regiment	2½ companies,	Increase Mosely, colonel.
14th do.	1½ do.	Joshua Porter, lieutenant colonel.
16th do.	2 do.	Jethro Hatch, major.
—		6 companies.

The 10th regiment	3 companies,	} Noadiah Hooker, colonel. Epaphras Sheldon, lieutenant colonel. Gad Stanly, major.
15th do.	2 do.	
17th do.	2 do.	
—		7 companies.

The above are the detachments regimented.

A letter from a large number of men in Farmington, concerning the Tories there, was received.

An order was given to N. Miner, Esq., to purchase or seize 10,000 pounds of cheese, in Stonington, for the State. Capt. Nathan Palmer, of Stonington, was directed to purchase 20,000 weight of cheese to supply the State troops, at the price fixed by law; provided he should be unable to purchase the same, and found in the hands of any person,

more than was sufficient for their family's use, he was authorized to seize and take the same for the purpose aforesaid, and pay them the price fixed by law, and make report of his doings.

IN SESSION, March 21.

Commissions were filled for officers of alarm list, for Col's. Danielson's, Chapman's, and Lattimer's regiments.

Despatched orders to the selectmen of all the towns, to encourage the raising of the army, &c.

Mr. Erkeleus who had been sent for, came in and consulted with the Governor and Council about addressing Mr. DeCapelle, &c.

IN SESSION, March 22.

A letter was sent by Mr. Bennet, to Gen. Washington, informing him that his request as to the 2,000 militia had been complied with; and that the troops had been assured that they should not be sent into Jersey, if there should be any danger of taking the small pox, &c.

Phineas Carey, Solomon Lord, Eleazer Welsh, Ely Spafford, Samuel Stoddard, Hezekiah Abbe, Arad Simons, of Windham, and Thomas Holbrook, of Lebanon, were released from the ship Oliver Cromwell; their wages were to cease at the time of their leaving the ship on furlough.

John Winthrop, Esq., of New London, asked permission of the Governor and Council for his workmen and tenants on Fisher's Island, to be permitted to pass from town to town on the main, to procure necessaries, &c. The Governor and Council authorized the selectmen of New London to permit said tenants, &c., to pass and repass to and from said island to the main, for necessaries, to visit their families, as they should think proper under such cautions, limitations, &c.; to prevent any intelligence being given to the enemy, a written pass was to be given said tenants.

IN SESSION, March 25.

Letters were sent to Col. Davenport in answer to his, concerning Tories, and troops for defence, he was referred to Gen. Silliman; and referred to Capt. Isaac Miles concerning armed vessels to cruise in the sound; to Capt. Squire to supply said armed vessels with provisions, and to Gen. Silliman as to fixing said armed vessels, and supplying troops for Stamford.

An order was given Doolittle & Co. to deliver the selectmen of Stamford, 600 pounds of powder, and to the overseers of the furnace, to deliver them thirty 6 pound shot, thirty 3 pound, and thirty 2 pound round shot, for Stamford; and to Fairfield, one 6 pound and one 3

pound cannon; and to Lieut. Hawley, of Stratford, one 6 pound and one 3 pound cannon, for the defence of Stratford harbor, with round shot for each cannon.

Gen. Wadsworth declined marching with the 2,000 troops to Peckskill; and orders were sent to Gen. E. Wolcott, to march in his stead.

David Webb, of Stamford, a commissary, was directed to purchase what shoes, stockings, felt hats, and homemade cloth, linen and woolen, rum, cheese, and spirits he could, in Fairfield county, and send his account to the Governor.

Joseph Hait, Jr. and Benjamin Hoit, confined in Fairfield gaol as Tories, were ordered to be released, by letter to Sheriff Burr, on payment of cost.

The pay table were directed to adjust the accounts of bounty, wages, billeting, mileage, and rations of Col. Ely's regiment, and Capt. Sanford Kingsbury's company, of Col. Enos' regiment, (then) lately in service at Providence, in Rhode Island, and draw on the Treasurer for the balances.

IN SESSION, March 26.

Roger Fanning, who had the care of the row galley Shark, in the Hudson river, from the 29th of October, 1776, to the 18th of December, as master; and as keeper, from the 18th of December, 1776, to the 15th February, 1777, was allowed £22:11:1, for rations, &c.

Jonathan Fitch, commissary, was directed to purchase all the shoes, stockings, felt hats homemade cloth, linen or woolen, rum, cheese, and spirits he could, in the county of New Haven, and send his account of all such purchases to the Governor, &c.

John Tilton, of the Vineyard, was permitted to purchase 1,000 pounds of flax, and 200 pounds of flour, and carry it out of the State, as he had brought for Col. Fitch 300 pair of stockings.

Nathaniel Wales, Esq., was allowed £118, for paying teams from Windham to transport nine cannon to Canaan, on their way to Albany, for Col. Stewart.

Capt. Nathan Palmer seized 11,618 pounds of cheese, per order of the Governor and Council, the property of Church & Hakes, at 6d. per pound, with 1½ per cent. commissions, being £294:16:6, cheese sent to Norwich; also for services about the fort at Stonington, £15:7:6.

IN SESSION, April 2.

An order for 400 pounds of powder, on Elderkin & Wales, for Saybrook, was delivered to Charles Pomeroy.

Letters from Mr. Hosmer and Col. Sage, enquiring whether the

miners and Long Island refugees were subject to drafts. The Governor and Council decided in the negative.

Col. Mosely moved to be excused from going to Peekskill—was not excused.

Absalom Russell was appointed surgeon in Col. C. Webb's regiment; Peter Robertson was appointed 2d lieutenant in Capt. Hinkley's company, in Col. C. Webb's regiment.

Col. Waters, engineer at New London, gave a full account of the state of affairs at New London.

#### IN SESSION, April 3.

Maj. John Ripley, commander of the Connecticut militia, (then) lately at Providence, and was appointed to take the charge of the five companies more lately sent there, as major.

Liberty was given to Thomas Allen, to return from Windham to New London.

Hezekiah Tracy, Jr., was appointed 2d lieutenant in Col. Huntington's regiment, in place of Joshua Tracy, deceased, of small pox.

Albigence Waldo was appointed surgeon in Col. J. Huntington's regiment.

Thomas Gray was appointed surgeon's mate in Col. Durkee's regiment.

Thirty-six shillings was allowed Col. Huntington for a *curious* gun lock, which the Governor gave to an Indian warrior, of Onieda.

Allowed Col. Elderkin \$23 for a finished gun, presented by the Governor to the warrior Indians, by Mr. Kirtland.

John Shipman, Esq., represented the conduct of Mr. Hayden suspicious. Capt's. Huntington, Backus, and Jabez Perkins, of Norwich, were appointed to adjust the accounts of Hayden & Williams for services, &c., in building the Oliver Cromwell.

John Shipman was appointed lieutenant and commandant of the fort at Saybrook, in place of Lee Lay, resigned.

The Council approved of the Governor's sending £1,000 of the continental dollars, to Gen. Spencer.

£800 continental money was ordered to be paid to Andrew Huntington, by David Trumbull, to purchase clothing for the army.

John Murray, Jr., was permitted to purchase a horse and some sugars in this State, for £200, and transport it to Long Island, for a quantity of linen, checks, and flax, he brought from said island.

Josiah Waters, Jr., as engineer, was allowed £180:13:2 at New London.

James Whelpley was appointed quarter master of Col. Bradley's regiment.

An order was given on Dr. Elderkin, for 100 pair of shoes and 100 pair of stockings, for Col. Durkee's regiment.

Ten Eyke was appointed adjutant of Col. C. Webb's regiment.

#### IN SESSION, April 4.

Nathaniel Chipman was appointed 2d lieutenant, in Capt. David Parson's company, in place of Timothy White. Charles Stewart, ensign, in Capt. Mills' company. David Barber, ensign, in Capt. Manning's company, in Col. Webb's regiment.

Capt. Jabez Perkins, of Norwich, was directed to receive 300 bushels of salt, (property of the State,) at Norwich Landing, to sell to the inhabitants of this State, not exceeding a half bushel to any family, and in such less proportion as he judged reasonable, at the lawful price, and make his report of sales to the Governor. And on the arrival of any other salt, at said Norwich, (the property of the State,) he was directed to receive it into his store, and dispose of it as the Governor and Council should direct.

Joshua Elderkin was ordered to deliver N. Durkee, Jr., quarter master of Swift's regiment, 223 pair of shoes, and as many pairs of stockings; the same of felt hats, and 223 pair of breeches, for the use of said regiment.

Col. Fitch was directed to deliver to James Whelpley, quarter master of Col. Bradley's regiment, 171 felt hats, 171 pairs of men's shoes, and 171 pairs of stockings for said regiment. Also, James Gray was directed to deliver said Whelpley 124 pairs of breeches, for said regiment, and 12 shirts for the officers of said battalion.

Dr. Joseph Perkins was allowed £5, for amputating instruments, delivered on board the brig Defence.

£1:4:9 was allowed for medicine supplied Capt. Lyon's company, when sick at Norwich.

Elderkin & Wales were directed to apply to the Hon. James Bowdoin and Council of Massachusetts, to borrow one ton of sulphur, for their powder mill at Windham.

Ten sets of the horse harness, at New Haven, were ordered to be brought to New London, and delivered to N. Shaw, Jr.

Capt. Elijah Backus was ordered to make another cannon, like the one he had made for the public.

Congress ordered raised in the United States, three regiments of artillery men, for continental service, to consist of 2,200 men, which made the proportion of this State 170 men, over and above the battal-

drained by the Connecticut river as far south as Middletown, but here this river turns to the southeast into one of the narrow valleys in the east section of the upland, the turn being due to the fact that the river acquired its present course when the land was at a lower level and before the lowland on the soft rocks was excavated. The principal rivers in the west section of the upland are the Housatonic and its affluent, the Naugatuck; in the east section is the Thames, which is really an outlet for three other rivers (the Yantic, the Shetucket and the Quinebaug). In the central and north regions of the state the course of the rivers is rapid, because of a relatively recent tilting of the surface. The Connecticut river is navigable as far as Hartford, and the Thames as far as Norwich. The Housatonic river, which in its picturesque course traverses the whole breadth of the state, has a short stretch of tidewater navigation. The lakes which are found in all parts of the state and the rapids and waterfalls along the rivers are largely due to disturbances of the drainage lines by the ice invasion of the glacial period. To the glacial action are due also the extensive removal of the original soil from the uplands and the accumulation of morainic hills in many localities. The seacoast, about 100 mi. in length, has a number of bays, making several good harbours which have been created by a depression of small valleys.

The climate of Connecticut, though temperate, is subject to sudden changes; yet the extremes of cold and heat are less than in the other New England states. The mean annual temperature is 49° F., the average temperature of winter being 27° and that of summer 72°. Since the general direction of the winter winds is from the northwest, the extreme of cold (-10° or -15°) is felt in the northwestern part of the state. The prevailing summer winds, which are from the southwest, temper the heat of summer in the coast region, but extreme heat (100°) is found in the central part of the state. The annual rainfall varies from 45 to 50 in.

**History.**—The first settlement by Europeans in Connecticut was made on the site of the present Hartford in 1633 by a party of Dutch from New Netherland. In the same year a trading post was established on the Connecticut river, near Windsor, by members of the Plymouth colony, and John Oldham (1600-36) of Massachusetts explored the valley and made a good report of its resources. Encouraged by Oldham's account of the country, the inhabitants of three Massachusetts towns, Dorchester, Watertown and Newtown (now Cambridge), left the colony for the Connecticut valley. The emigrants from Watertown founded Wethersfield in the winter of 1634-35; those from Dorchester settled at Windsor in the summer of 1635; and in the autumn of the same year people from Newtown settled at Hartford. These early colonists had come to Massachusetts in the Puritan migration of 1630; their removal to Connecticut, in which they were led principally by Thomas Hooker (q.v.), Roger Ludlow (c. 1590-1665) and John Haynes (d. 1654), was caused by their discontent with the autocratic character of the government in Massachusetts; but the instrument of government which they adopted in 1639, known as the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, reveals no radical departure from the institutions of Massachusetts. Their most original feature was the omission of a religious test for citizenship, though a precedent for this is to be found in the Plymouth colony; on the other hand, the union of church and state was presumed in the preamble, and in 1659 a property qualification (the possession of an estate of £30) for suffrage was imposed by the general court.

In the meantime another migration to the Connecticut country had begun in 1638, when a party of Puritans who had arrived in Massachusetts the preceding year sailed from Boston for the Connecticut coast, and there founded New Haven. The leaders in this movement were John Davenport (1597-1670) and Theophilus Eaton, and their followers were drawn from the English middle class. Soon after their arrival these colonists drew up a "Plantation covenant" which made the Scriptures the supreme guide in civil as well as religious affairs; but no copy of this is now extant.

The religious test for citizenship was continued (except in the case of six citizens of Milford), and in 1644 the general court decided that the "judicial laws of God as they were declared by

Moses" should constitute a rule for all courts "till they be branched out into particulars hereafter." The theocratic character of the government thus established is clearly revealed in the series of strict enactments and decisions which constituted the famous "Blue laws." Of the laws (45 in number) given by Samuel Peters in his *General History of Connecticut*, more than one-half really existed in New Haven, and more than four-fifths existed in some form in the New England colonies. Among those of New Haven are the prohibition of trial by jury; the infliction of the death penalty for adultery, and of the same penalty for conspiracy against the jurisdiction; the requirement of strict observance of the Sabbath; and heavy fines for "concealing or entertaining Quaker or other blasphemous heretics."

A third Puritan settlement was established in 1635 at the mouth of the Connecticut river, under the auspices of an English company, whose leading members were William Fiennes, Lord Saye and Sele (1582-1662), and Robert Greville, Lord Brooke (1608-43). In their honour the colony was named Saybrook. In 1636 George Fenwick (d. 1657), a member of the company, arrived, and his immigration from England soon afterward greatly declined because of the Puritan revolution, he sold the Saybrook colony to Connecticut in 1644. This early experiment in colonization at Saybrook and the sale by Fenwick are important because of their relation to a fictitious land title. The Saye and Sele company secured in 1631 from Robert Rich, earl of Warwick (1587-1658), a quitclaim to his interest in the territory lying between the Narragansett river and the Pacific ocean. The nature of Warwick's right to the land is not stated in any extant document, and no title of his to it was ever shown. But the Connecticut authorities in their effort to establish a legal claim to the country and to thwart the efforts of the Hamilton family to assert its claims to the territory between the Connecticut river and the Narragansett bay—claims derived from a grant of the Plymouth company to James, marquis of Hamilton (1606-49) in 1635—elaborated the theory that the Plymouth company had made a grant to Warwick, and that consequently his quitclaim conferred jurisdiction upon the Saye and Sele company; but even in this event Fenwick had no right to make his sale, for which he never secured confirmation.

The next step in the formation of modern Connecticut was the union of the New Haven colony with the older colony. This was accomplished by the royal charter of 1662, which defined the boundaries of Connecticut as extending from Massachusetts south to the seas and from Narragansett bay west to the South sea (Pacific ocean). This charter had been secured without the knowledge or consent of the New Haven colonists, and they naturally protested against the union with Connecticut. But because of the threatened absorption of a part of the Connecticut territory by the Colony of New York, granted to the duke of York in 1664, and the news that a commission had been appointed in England to settle intercolonial disputes, they finally assented to the union in 1665. Hartford then became the capital of the united colonies, but shared that honour with New Haven from 1701 until 1875. The charter was liberal in its provisions. It created a corporation under the name of the governor and company of the English Colony of Connecticut in New England in America, sanctioned the system of government already existing, provided that all acts of the general court should be valid upon being issued under the seal of the Colony, and made no reservation of royal or parliamentary control over legislation or the administration of justice. Consequently there developed in Connecticut an independent, self-reliant colonial government which looked to its chartered privileges as the supreme source of authority.

The relations of Connecticut with the neighbouring Colonies were notable for numerous and continuous quarrels in the 17th century. Soon after the first settlements were made a dispute arose with Massachusetts regarding the boundary between the two Colonies; after the brief war with the Pequot Indians in 1637 a similar quarrel followed regarding Connecticut's right to the Pequot lands; and in the New England confederation (established in 1643) friction between Massachusetts and Connecticut continued. Difficulty with Rhode Island was caused by the con-

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friction between the Colony's charter and the Connecticut charter regarding the western boundary of Rhode Island; and the encroachment of outlying Connecticut settlements on Dutch territory, and the attempt to extend the boundaries of New York to the Connecticut river, gave rise to other disputes. These questions of boundary were a source of continuous discord, the last of them not being settled until 1881. The attempts of governors Joseph Dudley (1647-1720), of Massachusetts, and Thomas Dongan (1634-1715), of New York, to unite Connecticut with their Colonies also caused difficulty. The relations of Connecticut and New Haven with the mother country were similar to those of the other New England colonies. The period of most serious friction was that during the administration of the New England colonies by Sir Edmund Andros (*q.v.*), who in pursuance of the later Stuart policy both in England and in its American colonies visited Hartford on Oct. 31, 1687, to execute *quo warranto* proceedings against the charter of 1662. It is said that in the course of a discussion at night over the surrender of the charter the candles were extinguished, and the document itself (which had been brought to the meeting) was removed from the table where it had been placed. According to tradition it was hidden in a large oak tree, afterward known as the "Charter Oak." But though Andros thus failed to secure the charter, he dissolved the existing government. After the Revolution of 1689, however, government under the charter was resumed, and the crown lawyers decided that the charter had not been invalidated by the *quo warranto* proceedings.

Religious affairs formed one of the most important problems in the life of the Colony. The established ecclesiastical system was the Congregational. The code of 1650 (Connecticut) taxed all persons for its support, provided for the collection of church taxes by civil distraint if necessary and forbade the formation of new churches without the consent of the general court. The new Halfway covenant of 1657, which extended church membership so as to include all baptized persons, was sanctioned by the general court in 1664. Throughout most of the 18th century there was constant friction between the establishment and the non-conforming churches; but in 1791 the right of free incorporation was granted to all sects.

In the Revolutionary War Connecticut took a prominent part. At the time of the controversy over the Stamp act the general court instructed the Colony's agent in London to insist on "the exclusive right of the colonists to tax themselves, and on the privilege of trial by jury," as rights that could not be surrendered. The patriot sentiment was so strong that loyalists from other colonies were sent to Connecticut, where it was believed they would have no influence; the copper mines in East Granby were converted into a military prison; but among the nonconforming sects, on the other hand, there was considerable sympathy for the British cause. Preparations for war were made in 1774; on April 28, 1775, the expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point was resolved upon by some of the leading members of the Connecticut assembly; and although they had acted in their private capacity, funds were obtained from the colonial treasury to raise the force which on May 8 was put under the command of Ethan Allen. Connecticut volunteers were among the first to go to Boston after the battle of Lexington, and more than one-half of George Washington's army at New York in 1776 was composed of Connecticut soldiers. Yet with the exception of isolated British movements against Stonington in 1775, Danbury in 1777, New Haven in 1779 and New London in 1781, no battles were fought in Connecticut territory.

In 1776 the government of Connecticut was reorganized as a state, the charter of 1662 being adopted by the general court as "the Civil Constitution of this State, under the sole authority of the people thereof, independent of any king or prince whatever." In the formation of the general government the policy of the state was national. It acquiesced in the loss of western lands through a decision (1782) of a court appointed by the confederation (*see WYOMING VALLEY*); favoured the levy of taxes on imports by federal authority; relinquished (1786) its claims to all remaining western lands, except the Western Reserve (*see*

OHIO); and in the constitutional convention of 1787 the present system of national representation in congress was proposed by the Connecticut delegates as a compromise between the plans presented by Virginia and those presented by New Jersey.

For many years the Federalist party controlled the affairs of the state. The opposition to the growth of American nationality which characterized the later years of that party found expression in a resolution of the general assembly that a bill for incorporating state troops in the federal army would be "utterly subversive of the rights and liberties of the people of the State, and the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the same," and in the prominent part taken by Connecticut in the Hartford convention (*see HARTFORD*) and in the advocacy of the extensive amendments proposed by it. But the development of manufactures, the discontent of nonconforming religious sects with the establishment, and the confusion of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government in the constitution opened the way for a political revolution. All the discontented elements united with the Democratic party in 1817 and defeated the Federalists in the state election; in 1818 the existing constitution was adopted. From 1830 until 1855 there was close rivalry between the Democratic and Whig parties for control of the state administration.

In the Civil War Connecticut was one of the most ardent supporters of the Union cause. When Pres. Abraham Lincoln issued his first call, for 75,000 volunteers, there was not a single militia company in the state ready for service. Gov. William A. Buckingham (1804-75), one of the ablest and most zealous of the "war governors," and afterward, from 1869 until his death, a member of the United States senate, issued a call for volunteers in April 1861; and soon 54 companies, more than five times the state's quota, were organized. Corporations, individuals and towns made liberal contributions of money. The general assembly made an appropriation of \$2,000,000, and the state furnished approximately 48,000 men to the army. Equally important was the moral support given to the Federal government by the people.

After the war the Republicans were more frequently successful at the polls than the Democrats. Representation in the lower house of the general assembly, by the constitution of 1818, was based on the townships, each township having two representatives, except townships created after 1818, which had only one each. This method constituted a serious evil when, in the transition from agriculture to manufacturing as the leading industry, the population became concentrated to a considerable degree in a few large cities and the relative importance of the various townships was greatly changed. The township of Marlborough, with a population in 1900 of 322, then had one representative, while the city of Hartford, with a population of 79,850, had only two; and the township of Union, with 428 inhabitants, and the city of New Haven, with 108,027, each had two representatives. The apportionment of representation in the state senate had become almost as objectionable. By a constitutional amendment of 1828 it had been provided that senators should be chosen by districts, and that in the apportionment regard should be had to population, no county or township to be divided and no part of one county to be joined to the whole or part of another county, and each county to have at least two senators; but by 1900 any relation that the districts might once have had to population had disappeared. The system of representation had sometimes put in power a political party representing a minority of the voters: in 1878, 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890 the Democratic candidates for state executive offices received a plurality vote; but, as a majority was not obtained, these elections were referred to the general assembly, and the Republican party, in control of the lower house, secured the election of its candidates. In 1901 constitutional amendments were adopted making a plurality vote sufficient for election, increasing the number of senatorial districts and stipulating that "in forming them regard shall be had" to population.

The question of calling a constitutional convention, for which the constitution had made no provision, was submitted to the people in 1901 and was carried. But the act providing for the convention had stipulated that the delegates thereto should be chosen on the basis of township representation instead of popula-

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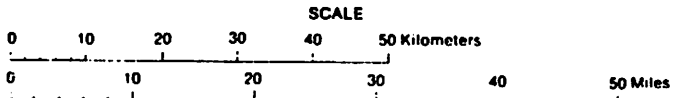
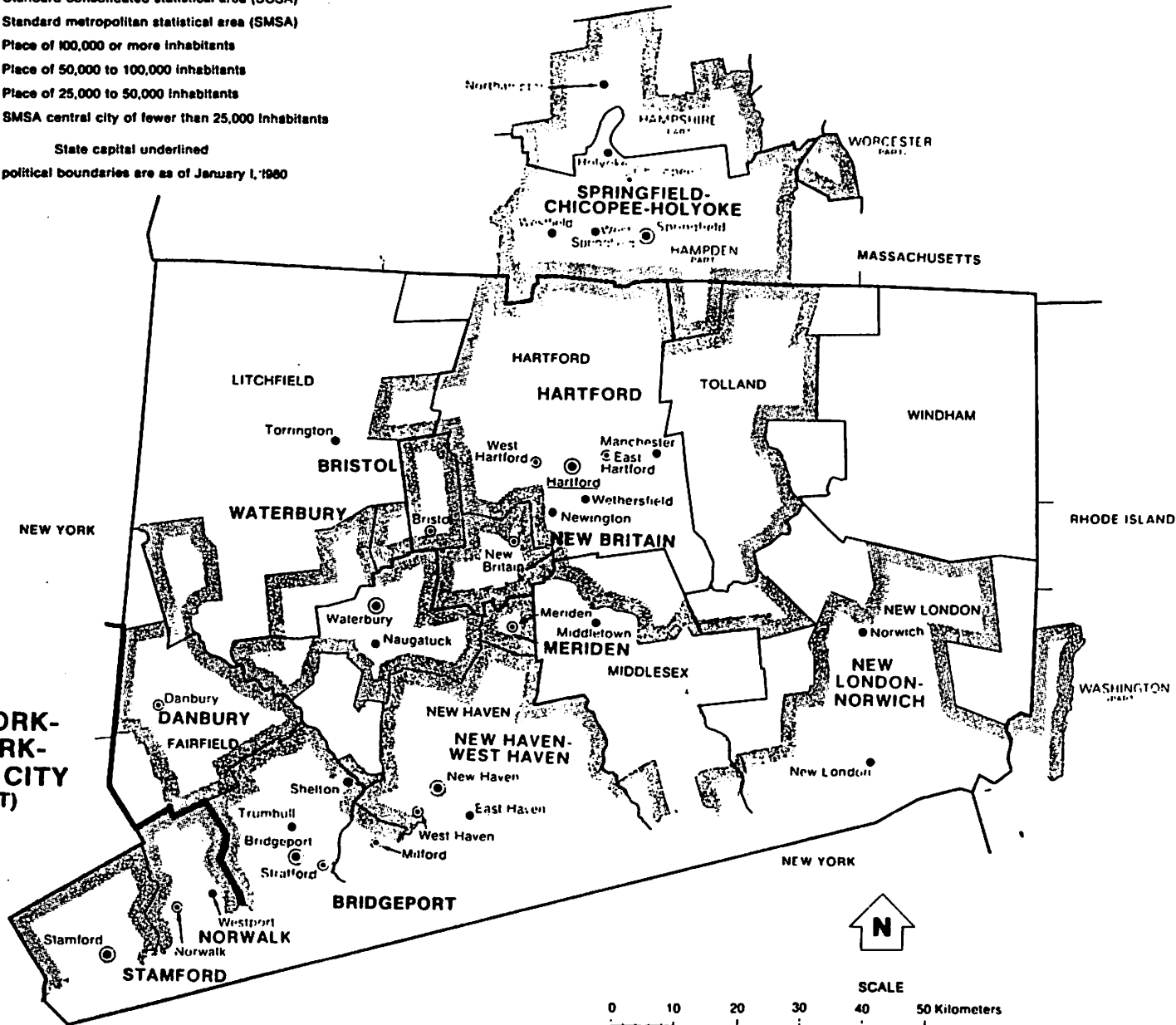
LEGEND

- Standard consolidated statistical area (SCSA)
- ▨ Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)
- ⊙ Place of 100,000 or more inhabitants
- ⊖ Place of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
- Place of 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants
- SMSA central city of fewer than 25,000 inhabitants

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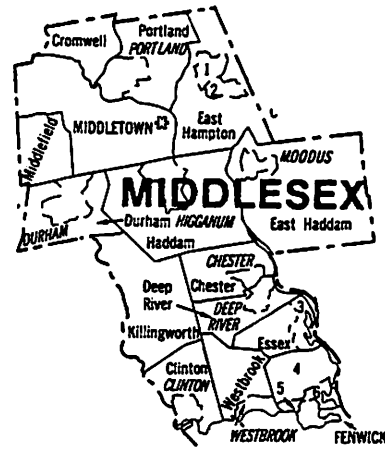
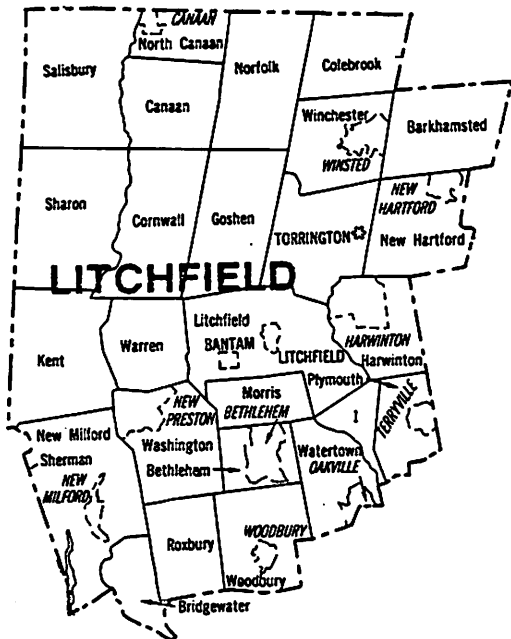
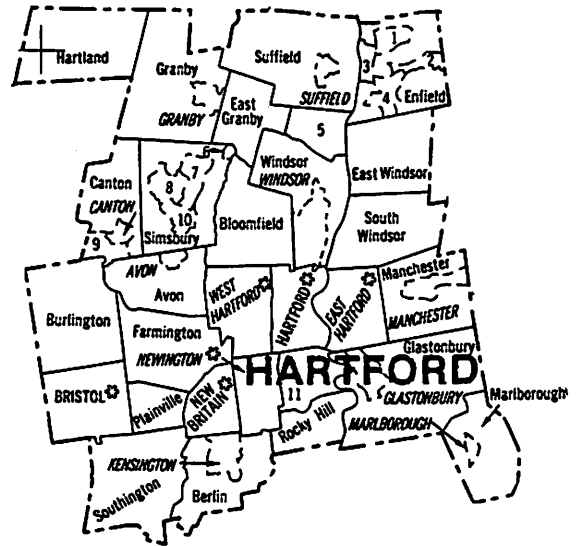
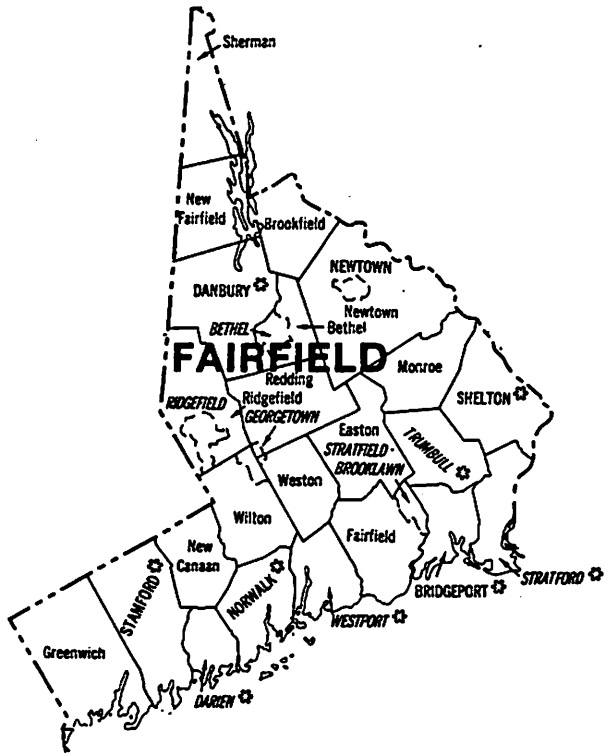
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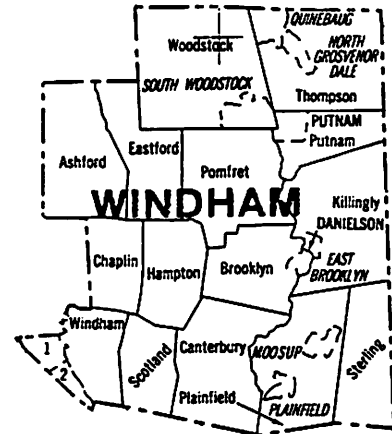
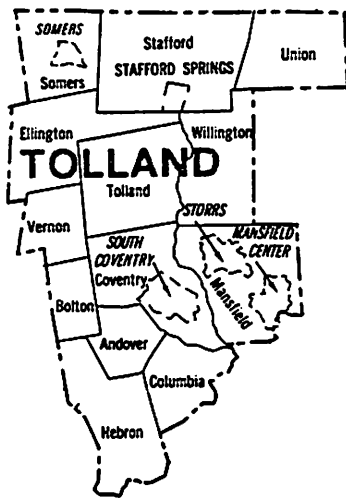


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THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
HARWINTON,

CONNECTICUT.

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By R. MANNING CHIPMAN.

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## PREFACE.

TO THE  
NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,

*This History,*

PREPARED BY ONE OF THEIR EARLIEST-CHOSEN

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS, IN, WITH EXPRESSIONS OF THE AUTHOR'S

CONTINUED DESIRE FOR THEIR PROSPERITY.

Respectfully Inscribed.

A century of its municipal existence was completed by Harwinton, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven. The facts, regarding it, which as viewed from just the close of that period seemed to be the more worthy of notice, were presented then in pulpit discourses delivered by the pastor of the (Congregational) Church in the Town. When of late there began to be desired that a History of the Town should be prepared, those discourses, remembered as probably containing outlines or substance for such a narrative, were brought into review. After there had been subtracted from them such portions mainly as, suggested by the subject, were more germane to a Sabbath-day's ministrations than to a purpose not thus restricted, there was left the basis of the following work. The first movement towards publication had respect to that residuum, without addition of matter and without alteration of form. Enlargement and changes became desirable when recurrence to 'the old fountains' of information had brought forth new supplies; while investigation made in quarters not before resorted to discovered more. The recast, which fused the older and the newer materials together, partially admitted the shape before chosen; by the retention, in a few paragraphs transferred, of the style distinctive in personal address.

In the direct narrative as well as in the Appendix will be found fuller details than the discourses gave of the things which, as "old" in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, were then "ready to vanish away." These additions comprise also a sufficient account of the things "which came newly up;" and so bring the narrative down to the current time. In the added matter are included all the notices furnished to the writer, of the Episcopal Church which has been established or re-established in Harwinton, since the date of his residence there.

When a locality not of Connecticut is named in the succeeding pages, the State to which it pertains is usually specified. The cases excepted are those whose publicity or some other circumstance made that specification needless.

6

If preparing the memorial of 'merely a Town' requires no profound investigation, it does exact careful inquiry. 'The old Town Records,' such as they too often were made, have, along with their 'general character' which is obvious, their 'particular characters' which, though to be found on 'the surface'—if any where, they disclose only to thorough 'explorers.' 'The spirit' of them always is dark, in proportion as 'the letter' of them is light. The darkness that is not in them makes them obscure. "To set forth in order a declaration of those things" which often "without order" are repositied in them, goes quite as slowly as surely, embarrassed thus. On this introductory trouble others press; so that "the beginning of sorrows" from such an 'excess of light' is soon recognized to be in effect a promise, quite as 'reliable' as is 'the paper' that makes it, of a 'to be continued' to the more than 'twice-told tale' of 'the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.' Whoever tries the task is likely to find a way of being mentally 'exercised.' As is said in the preface to the History of Waterbury, Connecticut: "Those who have been engaged in a similar undertaking need not be told the labor it has cost; and those who have not would not comprehend me, though I should attempt to tell them." Yet the perplexity brings after it pleasure which, not pecuniarily, however, is a reward. Even runs thus, when well deciphered, well repay the toil. To one who makes for himself companions of the 'characters,' neglected and humble now and withal very pale, that once in their assumed sufficiency could hardly tolerate society, since with themselves alone was primitively 'engrossed' all the area of the 'Town library,' there is certainly this assurance given, that not only extended and complex treatises, but 'short and simple annals' also, will in their own way remunerate the attention he bestows on them, for in those, too, he learns MAN.

The writer's obligations to Hon. Abijah Catlin, of Harwinton, for the list of Soldiers and of Representatives by him furnished, and to Gaylord Wells, M. D., of West Hartford, for facts by him communicated, are gratefully acknowledged.

Having reference throughout to household use, this book aims to shed a kind influence on every Harwinton home.

GUILFORD, December, 1858.

Delay in sending the work to press has furnished an opportunity to take from The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor a few dates, not previously obtained, respecting a part of the Windsor first settlers in Harwinton; as well as to bring down a few other personal items to the time hereto subsignated.

WOLCOTTVILLE, May, 1860.

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dents correctly, their character and themselves may rightly be portrayed.

Some persons will not admit that just a Town, especially a smaller Town, can possess any significance worth commemorating. Yet to deny this would betray sheer superficialness. One might as well deny that there exists any significance in what even distinguishes a nation; for what distinction pertains to at least this nation more notably than that which belongs to New England? and what distinction more remarkable has New England than her origin, at Plymouth, Salem, Wethersfield, New Haven, from Towns? From the beginning planted in Towns and with them, they ever have been to her as they ever will be her seed, her stem, her branches with fair flowers and crowning fruit.\* Few Towns indeed are prominently figured on charts outlining the boundaries of a continent or of an empire, just as few springs and rivulets or none are denoted on maps exhibiting the course and chief tributaries of the Mississippi; but, apart from those unmarked confluents which first gave and still continue to give their liquid quotas to the vast flood of that mighty stream, where would the Mississippi be? The American cities now largest were a while since villages merely; and from what were less than hamlets rose the old world's London and Rome. Regarding places as correlated with their occupants, the names which grace the annals of America's most historic period, names in their illustrious nationality second to none, a Trumbull, an Adams, a Washington, attach to Lebanon and Quincy villages, with Vernon a villa-farm. The public is nowhere when individuals all are gone. The integral parts of families are the integrating parts of nations. A history divorced from biography is a nullity. Gibbon's itself, were there withdrawn from it the personages it presents, would for another reason deserve the title which it bears: *The Decline and Fall*. Every nation, in respect of that which imparts to it true dignity, is in its greatest things what it is in its least things. Bodies politic as really as bodies natural have members, and the one sort not less than the other live and thrive, in the only way an organism can, by "the effectual working in the measure of

\*See, in Appendix, Note A.

## HISTORY OF HARWINTON.

### CHAPTER I.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

An instinct of nature prompts in every man a reverent regard for his parentage. A command from the Author of nature, "Honor thy father and thy mother," shows that to heed that prompting is our duty. This duty we may best perform when we most fully appreciate the character and the condition of our parents, by obtaining an accurate knowledge of their times; and this knowledge we the more largely obtain while, as we keep in view that portion of the past which is compassed by our personal recollections, we also bring into view that incomparably greater portion of it which is assured to us by written records alone. Not from the Hebrews only was sought such an intelligent compliance with natural prompting, such an enlarged obedience to Divine command, when, after their legislator had bid that people: "Remember the days of old," he with equal authority bade them: "Consider the years of many generations." The spirit of such precepts cogently applies to ourselves. From our position near where were blended our Town's first and second centuries, Affection is seen now looking forward with alternate hope and fear towards those who will be here in time coming, and now looking backward with grateful veneration to those who were here in times gone; and Reason with Religion is heard approving and sanctioning the design of rendering a meet tribute to our predecessors' memory. As their era and their circumstances are recalled; in sketching their inci-

every part;" and always is "the whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth." The aggregate common-weal will be the better understood and the more prized by him who best understands and most prizes the several contributive portions. Our Towns as well the small as the great, each in its own measure, are all directly constituent of our State; and so the honor of the State is consulted for and her welfare throughout is promoted, by whatever adorns the present or illustrates the past of her smallest incorporated divisions. In this faith are we to estimate Harwinton—which one may liken to "Bethlehem-Ephrath," in the respect of being "little among the thousands of Judah, yet" "not the least among the princes of Juda."\*

### CHAPTER II.

#### YOUR FATHERS.†

##### THEIR WAY PREPARED FOR THEM.

At this outset of the sketch proposed, God's Providence is recognized as having assigned other times to other men, and, meanwhile, determined our epoch, established our bounds of habitation, and in every way supervised kindly all these our humbler affairs. It is interesting to notice the broad sweep which that Providence takes in its course; how, in even apparent intermissions of its work, it is never the more working vigorously; and to trace out those steps by which, when it even was seemingly at halt, it still was in grandeur marching on. Such interest will

\*See, in Appendix, Note B.

†Not made by age naught, but enhanced by age into a more precious gem, is that scripture which "came the word of the Lord unto Zechariah;" each phrase of it, as if prearranged with such intent, expressing themes which the proposed narration requires: its natural inquiry—"Your fathers, where are they?" its plaintive elegy—"And the prophets, do they live forever?" its energetic outgiving—"But my words, and my statutes which I commanded my servants the prophets, did they not take hold of your fathers?"—On that passage, Zecc. 1: 5, 6, were based the Centennial Discourse herein (, in the Preface,) referred to.



be quickened by the perception we shall gain, that certain things which, viewed aside from that Agency, were quite aloof from ourselves, have in fact had, by that Agency employing them, a near connection with our immediate concerns.

#### REMOTER EVENTS PREPARATIVE.

The earliest historians of the eastern continent had no knowledge of this western one. It long was untenanted by man. Peoples renowned through centuries are there, while not even wild men are here. Another cycle of ages come and gone, and then men indeed are here of whom those, dwelling in the old seats of these, retain no memory. Through all this procession and recession of years, the races which we denominate civilized were held back from our hemisphere. Practically, it was to them then as if it had not been made, or as if, like a thing marred in the making, it had been rejected by its Maker. At length, certain Iceland wanderers at sea come hitherward and—wonderful to them—behold what we now style a Massachusetts coast; they do not however remain and—wonderful to us—their discovery, after they have returned to their drear homes, is fated to go for ages into oblivion. That discovery was in A. D. 1000-1, and towards the end of half another millenium Columbus, starting for Cathay\* but reaching Guanahani,† makes, by a blunder which has sublimity in it, a re-discovery. Once more are European feet on Transatlantic soil. Spaniards are the first European colonizers of North America. Its south part is their location. Cabot, emulating Columbus' career,

\*That 'wonderful' land in the East, or India, of which he was in quest, and about which Marco Polo had excited many others' imaginations, was China—the Cathay of which old writers speak. "Before the invasion of Zingis, China was divided into two empires or dynasties of the North and South." "In Marco Polo, and the Oriental geographers, the names of Cathay and Mangi distinguish the northern and southern empires, which, from A. D. 1234 to 1279, wore those of the great Khan, and of the Chinese."—Gibbon, Chap. LXIV.

As *Khatái* is a Persian, so *Khatái* appears to be a Russian, name of China. "*Khatái Gorod*, or Chinese City," sc. CATHAY COURT, is the only part of Moscow, in Russia, which escaped destruction in the memorable conflagration of that city, in 1812.

†Called, by Columbus, San Salvador (St. Saviour); called now, on maps, Cat Island.

for it to them a price which, small next to nothing as that price may to others have seemed, was all which the sellers required for it and which they accounted an equivalent value.\* This correct general statement of the matter is qualified, or rather is verified, by a single important exception; for, if the land of the Pequods within her boundaries was obtained in war, the title to even that part of her domain was acquired by at least as good a right as a military conquest ever gave. So far forth this Colony had done as well, then, as her sister Colonies had done. The equality extended farther. Upon Connecticut, as upon Massachusetts, there had been laid a necessity of making the hazardous experiment, to unite two original Colonial establishments into one; and here, as well as there, the great difficulty and danger had been surmounted and the delicate adjustment effected with so little trouble as may well excite surprise. This Colony, not less happily than that, had struck out a free constitution and set up a decided though mild administration of laws which approved themselves in the main wise and good.† The former, indeed, in attacking and subduing the red men, who prowled around her young townships and in the midst of them, had nearly as much excelled the latter as the number and hostility of these savages was here proportionably greater than there. In a word, through all the obstructions, privations, hardships, toils, incident to founding new States on wild nature made worse by wilder men, our Colony, as fully as any one of the sisterhood, had not only taken a fair start, but made, on the whole, steady advances, upon the road conducting to a permanent solid prosperity. Just now, as to all the nascent States of New England, a cloud rolls up over the sky, their prosperous career is as ignobly as undeservedly interrupted, and that, for which they now for half a century have made efforts so strenuous and sacrifices at so high a cost, is brought into imminent peril. Explanation of this reverse behooves to be given.

The guiding spirits who led forth and gave prominent character to these Colonies had ever been surpassed by few men in such qualities as have sterling worth; yet did neither their ob-

\*See, in Appendix, Note C.

†See, in Appendix, Note D.

and, soon after him, arriving more northerly at the American continent, accomplishes again a re-discovery. Fifty years pass. English colonists have come. They, also, are southward. They are for trade. They are transient. A generation from their date is completed; and now other colonists from England are on their way hither. Persecution has driven them out. These, mainly, are for religion. These, too, have chosen a locality where shine warmer suns; but the perverseness of their pilot—as some then thought it was; the favor of their God—as we now know it to have been; brought them to found and to maintain their settlement "at New Plimouth in New England."

#### NEARER EVENTS PREPARATORY.

Fourteen years after the Pilgrims from England had founded Plymouth, eight years after the Planters from England had founded Salem, and thus Massachusetts on the seaboard had begun, English emigrants, who had been tarrying in that Colony for a time, have founded Wethersfield, to which the next year are added Hartford and Windsor; and so Connecticut by the riverside begins. One series of fifty years following is signalized by the new Colony finishing the settlement of its eastern extremity; a second by its beginning the settlement of this western one. The termination of a hundred years to our State synchronize with the commencement of a hundred years to our Town; but through a longer period than the first century of the Town the influence has been felt of certain events which occurred in the middle part of the State's first century. This speciality in Connecticut's relation to Harwinton will sufficiently appear from a brief outline of the condition of our State, during the most turbulent time in her history.

Connecticut, like the other States of New England, but unlike most States known, had her origin in an ascertained method and known time. She did not, on her entrance into being, find herself possessing a territory which became hers no man could tell how. She did not inherit her soil. She did not steal it. Though it had been nominally given to her by authorities in England, yet she also came actually into possession of it in the unsurreptitious way of open purchase from inhabitants whom she regarded as its proprietors by a previous occupancy. She gave

ject nor their success in obtaining it receive an unqualified approbation from the many persons whom they had left in their fatherland. 'It was true, rather, that 'the people raged and their rulers took counsel together against' them. Especially that sort of men in England who had forced upon their countrymen, better than themselves, the necessity of planting these Colonies, in effect had wickedly harried them into expatriation, looked upon the prosperity of the Colonies with unfriendliness, and upon that of the colonists with envy. Among the colonists, too, as—since they were human—was to have been expected, there were some "false brethren unawares brought in who came in privily to spy out our liberty," and who were anon disclosed in their true aspect of traitors and enemies. Mingled in among the good, like "Satan" among "the sons of God," some bad persons came at the beginning; as, for instance, John Billington in the May-Flower's first company, who, getting "in due time" hanged for murder 'received upon himself that recompense of his error which was meet'. Others survived and perpetuated their kind, who too much merited a punishment which they escaped. Around this early nucleus there of course, as the colonists in general increased, gathered yet other "sons of Belial."\* Those who, as by the working in them of some abnormal instinct, were precociously inclined to evil; those who, for any reason or for no reason, came to be displeased with their betters, disliking the character, position, principles, objects, or methods and measures of these; whoever was arraigned before the authorities and, for his misdemeanors, either was punished, or felt that he deserved it and feared that he might be; men soured by disappointment attending their overweening expectations; men irritated by the circumvention and defeat of their schemes of villany; men of desperate fortune and grovelling ambition; all these, acting here as their clan always acts elsewhere, naturally endeavored, what they earnestly desired, to do to the rest an injury. As a Latin writer long ago said: "The wrong-doer hates him whom he has injured;"† and Hebrew ones, more anciently: "The wicked bend their bow, they make ready

\*See, in Appendix, Note E.

†*Proprium humani ingenii est, odisse quem laeserit.*—TACITUS.

their arrow upon the string, that they may privily shoot at the upright in heart;" "these are the men that devise mischief." A corypheus of these turbulent agitators was, notoriously, one Edward Randolph\* who, on malign errands ever in motion, crossing the Atlantic one cannot well say how many times, now fitting to and fro in the Colonies, now rambling up and down in their fatherland, ubiquitously exerting himself for mischief with an energy worthy of some noblest cause, effected, at last, the evil purpose which throughout he had kept steadily before him, to wit, subverting the freedom of New England. Moved by the calumnies and misrepresentations brought to his court mainly by Randolph, the bigot monarch, James II., who indeed was predisposed towards the measure, appoints, in 1687, Sir Edmund Andross to be President and Captain-general over New England, its several Colonies consolidated into one royal Province, to whose government New York and New Jersey also are soon after required to bow. This minion, issuing to Connecticut the same order which he sends to her sister Colonies, enjoins her to put her privileges into his hands and lay her franchises at his feet. Of course such a mandate was not welcomed by the Colonies, nor by any was it readily obeyed. Each, so far as expedients were at hand or daring found, resisted it. To the people of Connecticut this revulsion of prospects and reversion of hopes came not wholly unawares, but rather from a blow which had been anticipated; and, in the proceedings to which a foresight of evil impending led their rulers, there was in particular one act done,—at the time it, no doubt, was accounted wise,—which, fifty years afterwards, had results not expected convulsing the whole Colony for a season, and, following those, remoter influences that, in two subdivisions of its territory combined into one to make Harwinton, are, as before said, working still.

The act thus specified, passed by the Colonial Legislature, 26 Jan., 1686, was in the words following: "This Court grants to the plantations of Hartford and Windsor those lands on the north of Woodbury and Mattatuck, and on the west of Farmington and Simsbury, to the Massachusetts line north; to run west to Housatonic, or Stratford river; provided it be not, or part of it, formerly granted to any particular person to make a plantation, or village."\* The 'Mattatuck' therein intended is Waterbury,† then including Plymouth.‡ Farmington, as therein referred to, embraced Bristol and Burlington; Simsbury then included Canton and Granby; Suffield then belonged to Massachusetts. That this measure was 'huddled through', or passed, as Dr. Trumbull says of it, "in a hasty manner," is sufficiently manifest from its terms. In design more a resolve for the by, than an act for permanency, it was meant to serve merely as a legislative expedient, resorted to under pressure of an emergency, with the view of preventing these "Western lands" of the Colony being wrested from it and sequestered to the English Crown, that is, in part at least, to himself, by Sir Edmund's magisterial or personal rapacity.§ It simply designed "that," as Trumbull's language is, "these towns should hold the lands, thus granted, for the Governor and Company, until those times of danger and trouble should be past, but not as their property. They had never purchased, nor given the least valuable consideration for them, and had no deeds or patents of them." The Colony, therefore, after the ill-boding but brief control of Andross had ended, regarded these lands as being still in the Colony's possession, just as they were before the Colonial Legislature had taken said action respecting them. From such a view of the matter, however, the Towns,

\*Colony Records.  
 †Waterbury received its present name on its incorporation, in May, 1686. The name 'Mattatuck' is now applied to the little village, partly in Harwinton and partly in Litchfield, where, on the west side of the Naugatuck River, three miles south of Wolcottville, is the 'Litchfield Station' of the Naugatuck Railroad.  
 ‡The eastern towns on Long Island were, at that period, in Connecticut's jurisdiction. 'Mattituck' parish includes the present town of Riverhead, L. I., and 'Mattatuck' is in the town of Southold, L. I.,—as see Primo's, or see Thompson's History of Long Island.  
 §A writer says, with less courtesy than truth, of Sir Edmund: "This Andross was a modern Nero, and [he] employed all his powers to despoil the Colonies and to enrich himself."—Rev. Grant Powers, Centennial Address at Goshen, Ct., 1839. Others speak of him with much the same degree of respect.

Hartford and Windsor, very naturally dissented. They clung to the resolve of the Legislature as tenaciously, as they would have done, had that Body in good faith designed it to be a conveyance transferring the fee to them and giving to them the sole and indefeasible ownership. It certainly was such a conveyance, if its words have meaning. The term 'grants' had then for them, as it has now to others, a peculiar charm. They were thus, and perhaps otherwise, also, inclined to make the most of it. They did make of it all which they could, and held the Legislature to its resolve as to a bond. When the lands, a generation after, by coming into request became valuable, then, carrying out their claim into action,—Trumbull says, "in contravention of the most express laws of the Colony,—they proceeded to locate and vend the lands." This proceeding of the Hartford and Windsor claimants brought them, in 1722, as it could not fail of doing, into a direct conflict with the Colonial authorities. Violent infractions were made of the public peace. Some of the trespassers, those claimants or certain agents they had employed, are arrested, tried, convicted, and, in execution of judgment, "committed to the common prison in Hartford." Their upholders oppose the Government by force of arms. The sheriff is specially "authorized to call out the whole militia of the county to his assistance," and "the officers and privates" are required, under a special "penalty," to aid him. Such, however, was the popular feeling then, even in 'steady' Connecticut, that, "notwithstanding this precautionary act of the Assembly, there was a riot at Hartford, the common goal was broken open, and the delinquents were set at liberty, even while the Assembly were in session." Our older State historian, in noticing this matter, added: "These were indeed evil times. Men, with an uncommon obstinacy, resisted the laws, and trampled on the authority of the Legislature." "This controversy had already occasioned a general ferment and great animosities among the people, and there was danger that it might be attended with still more serious consequences. The Hartford and Windsor claimants found it to be a difficult business to contend with the Governor and Company." One sees not why this last sentence, with neither a qualifying nor a connective

particle, is made thus immediately to follow the next preceding one; for, in keeping with what has been previously cited, the fact in the sequel appeared, that "the Governor and Company" as clearly "found it to be a difficult business to contend with" "the Hartford and Windsor claimants," backed up by the purchasers under them, who in their turn were supplemented by agents and attorneys and various other partisans. With those claimants by such helps sustained, treats a duly appointed Committee of the 'Assembly'; seeking in vain, by such conciliatory "propositions as [it seemed to the 'Assembly'] should be made to them," "that the difficulties subsisting might be quieted." Their persistence in continuing to claim that 'grants,' voluntarily made by the 'Assembly' to themselves or to their predecessors in law, ought to be made good, the Committee are unable to overcome. "An affair of great labor and difficulty" these found it, not so much, probably, to examine the claims," as "to obtain such concessions and propositions as they judged reasonable, or as the Assembly would accept." How could the 'Assembly' expect work of this sort to be easy, while that resolution of the 'Assembly' making the 'grants' which gave rise to and supported 'the claims' stood unrepealed, pledging the faith of the Colony, that the gift it purported to bestow should be given? "After laboring in the business nearly two years, [said Committee] made their report," the tenor of which may be gathered from what preceded and succeeded the making it. For the claimants, persistence obtained a compromise. To the demurrers, wisdom acquired in the contest suggested, that there lay some value before unlearned in the trite maxim, 'Better lose half than the whole;' and so, acting in literal conformity to that doctrine, "the Legislature, wishing to preserve the peace of the Colony, and to settle the lands in controversy as expeditiously as might be, on the report of their Committee, Resolved [26 May, 1726], That the lands in controversy should be divided between the Colony and the towns of Hartford and Windsor; that the Colony should have the western, and Hartford and Windsor the eastern division;" and "the Governor and Company, 22 May, 1726, gave a patent of one half of said lands to them." The territory of Litchfield, the laying out and sale of

which had begun the trouble, was excepted from this partition.\* The share, therefore, which the Towns of Hartford and Windsor received of the territory in dispute was so much of what now is Litchfield county as lies east of Litchfield, Goshen, and Norfolk, together with Hartland which now is, as originally all said territory was, in Hartford county.† Of this share one moiety was given to Hartford, the other to Windsor; occasioning, 11 Feb., 1731-2, a second partition. Three townships in the eastern and north part of the share having been made from Hartford's lot, and three townships in the western and north part of the share from Windsor's lot, a remainder of the share was left, all of it, excepting Kent (Warren included) situated west of Litchfield, being situated north and east of Litchfield and northwest of Farmington. Dividing this remainder, of what was owned jointly by Hartford and Windsor, adequate in size for a seventh township, there was made an eastern portion, assigned to Hartford, and a western one, assigned to Windsor; that is, a half township belonging to Hartford, and a half township belonging to Windsor; Hartford's again the eastern, Windsor's again the western portion. Two other partitions are made, one, 7 April, 1732, at Windsor, whereby the Windsor people distribute their three townships and their half township‡ among themselves; and one, 5 April, 1732, (meetings continued by adjournment till) 27 September 1732, at Hartford, whereby the Hartford people distribute their three townships and their half township‡ among themselves. The several companies to which the different parcels of land, made out of Windsor people's moiety, had been allotted, were respectively incorporated, 11 May, 1732; and it was then enacted also, that their half township, "containing 9,560 acres, should be forever called Harwinton." (Better to bestow titles on unfinished places, than on unfurnished men.) The several companies to which had been allotted the several parcels of land, made out of Hartford people's moiety, received incorporation respectively,—May, 1733; and it also was then

\*See, in Appendix, (towards the end of) Note C.

†See, in Appendix, Notes F, and L.

‡See, in Appendix, Note G.

town; and that the name *Har-win-ton*, given in the two fold way and at the two times above specified, carries in it a designed reference\* to that previous double proprietorship here, and so imports *HARTFORD-TOWN-WINDSOR-TOWN*."

Such, set forth briefly, are some of the preparations variously made for our Town. Along with these, and partly by means of them, were selected and combined certain elements of the moral atmosphere in which we here breathe and live.

Compared historically with the other Towns comprised in our county, this holds a satisfactory position. The tract of land, specified in the before-mentioned resolve of the Colonial Legislature, and repeated divisions of which were by subsequent acts of that Body appointed and ratified, is about half of that which the county, Litchfield, contains. After said tract had by those partitions been laid off into townships of due size; "as the purchasers were none but the inhabitants of Connecticut, it was many years before they could all be sold and settled."† The first of them settled was Harwinton.—In the county are only four Towns in which settlement was earlier made, namely, Woodbury, settled in 1673, then in Fairfield county; New Mil-

\*Names, constructed in a similar manner, were applied to other places in Western Connecticut. *Farming-bury*, the denomination of what, become since the Town of Wolcott, was once a 'Society' made in part from (the original territory of) Farmington, and in part from Northbury (then a 'Society' in Waterbury, now the Town of Plymouth); was equivalent to *FARMINGTON* (-parish)-*WATERBURY* (-parish). *Win-sted*, designating now a thriving Village, was thus denominated to remind one, that it was a district partly of Winchester and partly of Barkhamstead; as if to say *WINCHESTER* (-place)-*BARKHAMSTEAD* (-place). *Win-ton-bury*, formerly a 'Society,' latterly the Town of Bloomfield, received that appellation to denote its territory as lying respectively in Windsor and Simsbury Towns; so intimating *WINDSOR-TOWN* (-parish)-*SIMSBURY-TOWN* (-parish). *Torrington*, a 'Society,' designates its origin from the Towns of Torrington and New-Hartford; *Had-Lyme*, a 'Society,' designates its origin from the Towns of (East) Haddam and LYME.

The name given to another locality, *Hart-land*, cannot be justly held primarily responsible for awakening, as in poetic minds it by its form and by its sound does awaken, thoughts of scenes fair, quiet, sylvan, the haunt where *harts* resort; because, implying no more than does the term set upon a fellow town, *New-Hartford*, its sole intent is to suggest, in the short commercial way, a 'reference' to *HARTFORD-LAND*.

†Trumbull, II. 104.

enacted that their half township, "containing, by estimation,\* 8,590 acres," "should forever hereafter, in conjunction with the other part, be called Harwinton."—Thus terminated the only intestino altercation which has ever disturbed, by popular resort to physical violence, Connecticut's habitual serenity. Yet this contest, as well as other incidents, involved a decidedly Connecticut character, since it exhibited as working at home, though in confessedly an exceptional manner, that ingenuity for which her people have abroad been proverbial. In that measure which her citizens, elevated to office, had devised for preventing a transfer of her territory to others, her citizens, not raised to authority, found the means of procuring a transfer of that territory to themselves. What royal messengers, relying on power which they well knew by experience how to wield, could not have made her give up, her own plebeian republicans, who as yet were but learning their strength, induced her in willingness to bestow. The rebellion, waged as vigorously as its occasion was singular, ended singularly—in this amicable work of dividing, apportioning, and naming lands. The reception of these distributed lands was probably as pleasant to the receivers, as the effort, needful to understand so many division and subdivisions, may have proved tedious to us. From this recital, which the writer has tried to make explicit, of transactions necessarily complicate both in themselves and in the accounts‡ of them, this much at least is clear; that the two half townships, apparent in the unit of Harwinton territory, did not arise casually, as contingencies of many dividings; that they were not brought together after such dividings, as odds and ends which had before been unconnected; that they occurred from the circumstance that certain joint owners of a tract of land separated it for size's sake into an uneven number of portions; that the western, or first designated half of one certain portion, was the moiety of *Windsor-town*; that the eastern, or second designated half of the same portion, was the moiety of *Hartford-*

\*By a survey made, 1733, the whole township was 18,150 acres. Colony Records.

‡See, as regards all the townships into which "the Western lands" within the present limits of Connecticut were made, Trumbull's History of Connecticut, II. 96—114.

ford, settled in 1707, then in New Haven county; Litchfield, settled in 1720; Salisbury, settled, a part of it, then regarded as in New York, in 1720, by Dutch emigrants from that Province (, but settled, the most part, then regarded as in New Haven county, in 1739, by New England ones). Harwinton was settled in 1730. Its eastern half, or "East Harwinton," was the earlier occupied, although its western half, or "West Harwinton," had been the earlier appropriated. That the eastern was earlier settled resulted from several circumstances. Harwinton's territory bordered east as well as south on that of Towns a considerable time established; there ran through it a 'cleared road' which already had been used several years; and, what in those days was not a small matter, the "East Harwinton Proprietors" were nearer than were the "West Harwinton" ones to their Propriety. The other Towns in the county were settled later, those above-named excepted, than this.—There are, in the county, but three Towns which earlier received incorporation, namely, Woodbury, incorporated in 1674, then in the county of Fairfield; New Milford, incorporated in 1713, then in the county of New Haven; Litchfield, incorporated in 1721. Harwinton thus, Litchfield excepted, the oldest within the "Western lands" was incorporated in October, 1737.\* The other Towns in the county, those above-named excepted, were later in this respect. Most of the Towns, now in Litchfield county, were for some years in Hartford county.†

#### DATES OF SOME OF THE IMMIGRANTS GIVEN.

—The pioneer settler in this township was Daniel Messenger. He fixed his abode here in January 1730.‡ In him we recognize the founder of the Town. As such, let him be held in memory. Whether we think of him as now keeping more closely to his tarrying-place, which must at the first have been so lonely, though "near the road between Litchfield and Farmington;" or, as now 'crossing "the line" between the Hartford and Windsor Proprieties;" be, for both "East Harwinton"

\*See, in Appendix, Note H.

†See, in Appendix, Note I.

‡See, in Appendix, Note J.

and "West Harwinton" respectively, and so for us all was 'the pathfinder.' Viewed in relation with merely such effects, consequent on his coming to Harwinton, as here, while he lived, he saw accomplished; much more, viewed in relation with those results, thence originating, which here, since his death, have been unfolded; he appears, even aside from any of his own purposes in the matter, to have executed a mission from God for the good of all other persons who should dwell here; so that without intent to utter it punningly—far less, profanely—one might say that, to each of such persons, Providence in effect affirmed of him (what was said of one "greater than he"): "This is he of whom it is written, Behold I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee." As to our 'pathfinder,' literally "before" him, respecting time and otherwise, was that "way" prepared which has incidentally been twice mentioned. In the latter mention of it were quoted the words of a record which, one other excepted, is the oldest that Harwinton possesses.\* This road which our annals present thus early was, previously to Capt. Messenger's taking his residence in the township, part of the route traversed and incidentally 'made' by such persons as, at Farmington, Hartford, and other places, had been interested in facilitating access and accessions to the plantation by them set forward at Bantam,† now

\*9 Jan., 1731-2. "Ebenezer Hopkins, of Waterbury," buys land of (his uncle) "Samuel Sedgwick, of Hartford." 10 Jan., 1732-3. Ebenezer Hopkins, of "the Western lands near the road between Litchfield and Farmington," sells land to "my father Daniel Messenger, living at the same place."—"East Harwinton" Records. (22 Feb., 1732-3. "Anthony Hopkins, Jr., of Windsor," etc., is the earliest date noticed in the "West Harwinton" Records.)

†The inquiry may be allowed: How came *Bantam* to designate Litchfield? J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., who has bestowed much attention on the primitive local names in Connecticut, thinks that some person who anciently lived in Litchfield bore that appellation. Books give *Bantam* as the American Indians' name of that place. In books *Bantam* also appears as, apparently, the Asiatic Indians' name of a chief commercial town in Java, E. I. Dutchmen preceded the English alike in Connecticut and in Java. Swinton, in his *Rambles Among Words*, represents *bantam* (as the fowl so called,) as being of Malay (see *Bantam*, Java?) origin. All this may be casual coincidence. In *Sketches and Chronicles of Litchfield, Connecticut*, 1859, a work of the late Payne Kuyon Kilbourne, Esq., a correspondent is quoted as affirming, "that the Java [Town] Bantam was in exist-

gracefully up the western ascent from the valley of Lead-mine Brook, and thus was in full view of persons assembled at the Church standing then,\* it presented a pageant which, sixty years afterwards, aged citizens vividly remembered. It is pleasant to add, respecting this most ancient of the human works which as 'modern antiquities' Harwinton is able to show, that the road is to-day 'in a good state of preservation,' and still, more travelled over than any other here, is the principal one.†

It is not probable, that our pioneer resident lived, for any considerable interval, wholly alone; but it does not appear, with any definiteness, how soon other persons made here their homes. Dr. Trumbull, giving of our first settlers only the surnames, says,‡ "The five first were Messenger, Hopkins, Webster, Phelps, and Wilson. These were on the lands before the division and sale of them, in 1732." The division which he refers to is the partition, made between the Towns of Hartford and Windsor, of their moiety of the "Western lands;" and the sale which he refers to is rather, as he had previously called it, "provisions for the sale" of said lands. In saying "before" 1732, he seems to have meant the year next preceding that. The first name that Dr. Trumbull gives, Messenger, might in addition to our pioneer himself include, as found here at the date assigned, two of his sons, Nehemiah and Samuel. Our records show, of these sons, that the latter belonged here, in January, 1733-4; and the former, in October, 1735, certainly; in January, 1738-4, probably. It may, from the circumstances of their father's age and position, and of their own age, both being then in their majority, be well inferred, that these both were here as soon as their father was; although a Nehemiah Messenger,—more than possibly this same person, going thither after tarrying here, and at Cornwall, and at Sheffield, Ms., for only a

\*Our 'Center' was, at that day, scarcely a hamlet. See, in Appendix, Note K.  
†Well-made and well-kept roads are more than aids to municipal improvement. They exhibit and they promote a proper self-respect in all who even pass over them, much more in all who maintain them. They are proofs and 'prime conductors' of civilization. As such, every town should regard them. Patriot citizens, "in whose heart are THE WAYS," have reasonably a love for them, "and favor the dust thereof."  
‡II. 105.

Litchfield. Chiefly by this did the people of Hartford and the other easterly towns gain entrance into a territory which, forming at present a large part of the largest county in Connecticut, and supplied now with agricultural products, manufactures, villages, and well-instructed inhabitants, was, at that period, a wilderness known as "the Western lands."\* The said road, by Capt. Messenger and other "East Harwinton Proprietors" put into fit condition, Dec. 1732, continued to be a main thoroughfare, until long after the establishment of stage-coach accommodations; so that, by means of the travellers who used it, Harwinton had, at that day and for years afterward, a more extensive publicity than it has now. It was over this road that,—with his suite including Major General the Marquis de La Fayette, General Knox, and several other American officers of distinction,—passed our nation's 'Pathfinder,' General Washington.† After his party had taken here refreshments, in presenting which the choicest of our young maidens honored themselves as well as their fathers' and their Town's welcome guests,‡ the cavalcade went onward; and when, in its progress, it moved

onward and had a king eighteen years before the landing of the Pilgrims," "was occupied by the Dutch in the sixteenth century, and was a place of much consequence;" and that "in the Portuguese writings of Jono do Barros [João de Barros], (Lisbon, 1777,) the place is called "Blatam or Bantam." The Portuguese have no *w* in their language, and the nearest equivalent, *z*, is employed somewhat interchangeably with *b*. The form *Blatam*, as thus given, suggests that the Dutch name of either locality may have been, what befits so well the Connecticut one, *Windham*, i. e. WIND-HAM, wind-home (a broody town). *Windham*, the designation of an English place, whence have come the Windhams of Connecticut, Vermont, etc., is, however, an abbreviation for *Wimund-ham* (Wimund's home).

\*See, on the next preceding page, Note (\*).

†General Washington was, on the occasion referred to, returning to his Headquarters, then at West Point, N. Y., from the Conference which, 21 Sept., 1780, himself and suite had held, at Hartford, with the Count de Rochambeau, Admiral Ternay, and other distinguished French commanders, whose forces were then co-operating with the American army.—See Hollister's History of Connecticut, II., 381.

‡The repast was taken, aged people, my informants in 1837, said, in the house then occupied by a Mr. Bronson, in which, 1860, is the office of Hon. Abijah Cullin. That building, however, was the first tavern-house kept in Harwinton. Whether it was so used, at the time of Washington's passing through Harwinton, does not appear. One of the fair servants of the entertainment given was Candace, daughter of George Cullin, afterwards the wife of Lewis Cullin, Esq.

short time,—was, somewhat after 1750, among the early immigrants of Egremont, Ms.,\* the settlement of which township some one commenced about the same date that Capt. Messenger began to settle ours, 1730. The second name that Dr. Trumbull gives, Hopkins, may also include more than one person, since Ebenezer Hopkins who, calling Capt. Messenger "my father," was either his step-son or, which is the more likely, his son-in-law, was a resident here in Jan., 1732-3; and Hezekiah Hopkins who, found resident here two or three years later, took a deed of land here, in April, 1732,—the month indicating that he took the deed with a cultivator's intent of putting the land into immediate occupancy, that he might live on it and live by working on it, rather than with a speculator's thought, "I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it." The third name that Dr. Trumbull gives, Webster, is scarcely more definite, in respect of the persons intended, for though Cyprian Webster had a deed, conveying to him land here, in November, 1733, yet Moses Webster appears, by our documents, as residing here nearly as soon as said Cyprian Webster does. The fourth name that Dr. Trumbull gives, Phelps, similarly ambiguous in this regard, may apply nearly as well to two persons; for, so far as our records disclose, Daniel Phelps and Samuel Phelps were both resident here in 1736. Of the five names that Dr. Trumbull gives, there appears, as having neither a double nor triple applicability to persons, but one, Wilson; yet John Wilson, in the records that we have, comes to view not earlier than in 1737. Conceding, however, that Dr. Trumbull was, in this case, accurately informed,—as he surely might have been, gathering materials for his history at the time in which one, at least, of the five, John Wilson, was yet surviving,—the sum of the matter is this. Daniel Messenger raked apart from the rest since, beyond doubt, he was established in the township in 1730, there may be taken as the primary inhabitants of Harwinton, Ebenezer Hopkins, Samuel Messenger, Daniel Phelps, Samuel Phelps, Cyprian Webster, John Wilson. These, and Nehemiah Messenger possi-

\*History of Western Massachusetts. See herein, at Appendix, Note L.

bly, were on their 'claims' here, settlers, in 1731 and most probably in the previous year.\*

In a Memorial,† bearing date 13 May, 1736, presented to the General Court by Nathan Davis, Daniel Messenger, and George Wyllys, as a Committee of "the inhabitants of Harwinton" asking, through this their Committee, permission to levy an additional tax, in order to pay arrearages due to a gentleman who had preached to them, and asking, also, "authority to embody in Church estate, and to be incorporated as a town;" it is stated that, at that time, the township 'contained one hundred souls, of whom twenty-one were heads (masters) of families.' No action, as respecting Church embodiment and Town incorporation, having been taken by the General Court, on that Memorial; another Memorial,‡ dated 4 October, 1737, signed by Anthony Hoskins, Daniel Messenger and Zechariah Seymour, as Agents for "the inhabitants of Harwinton," in which said inhabitants, through their said Agents, renew their requests and gain their objects; states that "the place, being daily increasing," then numbered one hundred and sixty-one souls, of whom 'twenty-four were heads (masters) of families.' There are not sufficient data for designating these male heads of families, with absolute certainty as to each of them; but as nearly as the materials obtained seem to authorize a specification, the twenty-four such persons were:

Samuel Barber, Jacob Benson (Sen., Dea.), Daniel Bissel (Jr.), Daniel Brown (Esq.), Thomas Bull, Nathan Davis (Jr., Lt.), Daniel Gillet (2d), Nathaniel Hatch, Amos Hinsdale, Jacob Hinsdale (Sen., Capt.), Ebenezer Hopkins (Jr., Sen.), Hezekiah Hopkins, Jonathan Hopkins (Sen., Ena.), Anthony Hoskins (Jr.), Noah Loomis (Sen.), Israel Merriman, Daniel Messenger (Capt.), Nehemiah Messenger, Samuel Messenger, Samuel Moody, Daniel Phelps (2d, Dea.), Samuel Phelps (Jr., Sen., Lt.), Cyprian Webster (Sen., Esq.), Samuel Winchell.

\*See, in Appendix, Note M.

†State Archives, "Ecclesiastical" Papers.

‡Sandisfield, Ma., "was not permanently settled until 1750. Thomas Brown was the first settler, and, very soon after him, Daniel Brown and others went in from Fairfield, Conn. Daniel Brown was formerly from some town near Boston. [See herein, in Appendix, Notes L. and M.] He owned a very considerable part of the town-ship, and was, for a number of years, the principal business man, holding the important offices, and having almost the entire control of the town."—*History of Western Massachusetts: History of the County of Berkshire, Massachusetts.*

Job Alford, (Edmund Austin,) Samuel Barber, Rev. Andrew Bartholomew, Dea. Jacob Benson, Sen., Daniel Bissel, Jr., Hezekiah Bissel, Lt. Jonathan Brace, Esq., Daniel Brown, Esq., Isaac Bull, Thomas Bull, Jonathan Butler, Jr., Maj. Abijah Catlin, Sen., Esq., Sergt. Benjamin Catlin, Sen., Jonathan Catlin, Sen., James Cole, John Colt, Lt. Nathan Davis, Jr., Daniel Gillet, 2d, Nathaniel Hatch, Joseph Hayden, William Hayden, Josiah Higley, Amos Hinsdale, Capt. Jacob Hinsdale, Sen., Ebenezer Hopkins, Jr., Sen., Hezekiah Hopkins, Ena. Jonathan Hopkins, Sen., Stephen Hopkins, Anthony Hoskins, Jr., Parmenor King, Joseph Lawrence, Noah Loomis, Sen., Israel Merriman, Joseph Merriman, Capt. Daniel Messenger, Nehemiah Messenger, Samuel Messenger, (Capt. Peletiah Mills, Sen., Esq.,) Samuel Moody, Dea. Daniel Phelps, 2d, Lt. Samuel Phelps, Jr., Sen., Joseph Richards, (William Robinson,) Zechariah Seymour, Jr., John Stoughton, Ebenezer Tyler, Cyprian Webster, Sen., Esq., Moses Webster, Capt. Dea. John Wilson, Jr., Samuel Winchell, Capt. Hon. George Wyllys.

Among the women who were here in the first decennary, sharing alike the joys and the griefs of their husbands, and so increasing the one and diminishing the other, were Sarah (Catlin) Bartholomew, Mary (Messenger) Brace, Elizabeth (Davis) Butler, Jemimah Hopkins, Lydia Messenger (our patriarch's maternally 'first mate' or 'second mate', whose place death soon occasioned another to fill), Mabel Messenger, and Ruth Phelps. With other women who early were here, "these all, having obtained a good report," are thus duly commemorated. The whole number of persons belonging, in 1740, to Harwinton, was probably some two hundred and twenty-five, or two hundred and thirty.\*

#### WHENCE THEY CAME.

There will elsewhere herein be found stated in what other localities the men whose names have just been mentioned, had lived before their immigration into Harwinton.† It may be inspecting that summary be seen that, while a certain part of the immigrants came from other places, the larger proportion came from the two Towns to whose citizens, respectively, the two half-townships had been appropriated. Some of the Proprietors indeed disposed of their lands here to persons not relatives; but, generally, the Hartford people came themselves or their sons to

\*See, in Appendix, Note B.

†See, in Appendix, Note M.

In the latter Memorial a statement is made that, at the time when it was dated, there had been fourteen children born within the territory, a circumstance which, as various others do, indicates that many of the families then here were youthful ones; but more noticeable is the fact, seen by comparing together what both Memorials say, as to the whole population here, that, in the interval between the dates of these Memorials, seventeen months wherein only three families were added, the sum total of persons, instead of increasing at the same rate, or becoming, at most, one hundred and fifteen, had increased more than four times as rapidly, and so become one hundred and sixty-one. This fact, accounted for by the supposition that wives of the settlers and young children, not previously here, had at this later period come in, shows that the preparations made for their comfort were now finished; and is thus significant of houses built, barns set up, harvests gathered, stores for the winter laid in, and progress made on every hand.

As we find it to be with individuals in the formative stage of their life, so we find it to be with Towns in theirs. Other conditions being the same, such as are in a healthy state grow rapidly. In less than three years from the incorporation of Harwinton, it was, as to the number of its men, increased somewhat more than two-fold; and, probably, its matrons, its wives, and mothers and daughters, with its sons still in their youth, had become numerous in a similar ratio. Thus, in about ten years after its territory had received its first resident, not an Indian, that is, inclusively from 1730 to 1740 (in the earlier part of which last-mentioned year, the first Church building within the territory was 'raised'), there were here some fifty adult males, nearly all of them voters. Assuming, what in regard to a few of the individuals is indeed doubtful, that the new settlement had not, as yet, become to them a place too old, so that on this account they had not left it for a newer one; their names, with prefixes and suffixes attached to such as then or afterward bore that sort of blazonry,\* were:

\*See, in Appendix, Note N.

their Propriety, "East Harwinton;"\* and the Windsor people came themselves or their sons to their Propriety, "West Harwinton."\* This was a natural procedure for landholders who were not 'speculators' but 'operators.' In the same manner Farmington, formerly including what now are two or three other Towns, was settled from Hartford; Waterbury, then including what now are several other Towns, was settled from Farmington; and Simsbury, then similarly inclusive, was settled from Windsor. A result from the two-fold proprietorship of this territory was that its eastern moiety became by occupancy, what it by ownership had been, the *Hartford-Town* portion; and its western moiety became by occupancy, what it by ownership had been, the *Windsor-Town* portion; of the entirety or combined *Hartford-Town-Windsor-Town*. From the two-fold occupancy of this territory, along with the circumstance that the mother towns had been long enough settled to allow variant habits to gain strength, a result was that, though the geographical line between the half-townships was removed, a social line as real was formed which not so readily admitted removal.†

The original population of the Town having, for the most part, the two-fold proximate derivation abovesaid, has, of course, a two-fold remote derivation. It may here be noted where one who would seek for them will find, to the like extent nearly, the English-born ancestors of your American ones. Go through Windsor (at first named Dorchester), in Connecticut, and through Dorchester, in Massachusetts, over to Dorchester in Dorsetshire, and to Exeter, in Devonshire, England—there is the one greater portion; then go through Hartford (at first named Newton), in

\*These are the appellations employed in the Proprietors' Books. In one instance is found "Windsor Side." Customary parlance has, from the first, said 'the East Side' and 'the West Side' of Harwinton.

†That effects outlive their causes, is especially true of moral ones. On that point might be found profitable more reflection than tourists ordinarily receive. Sometimes, things smaller than those above noted have, unfavorably, a posthumous bearing.

The evil that men do, lives after them;

The good is oft interred with their bones.

Some undesign'd influences of the dead' remind me thus of marks left on the ligger, for a week or two, from the bite of a dying ool.

Connecticut, and through Cambridge (also at first named Newton), in Massachusetts, over to "Brantree" and Chelmsford, in Essex County, England—there is the other greater portion of your distant ancestry, English men on English soil. Such men, leaving the Towns which they in England had loved, sought to create even better American Towns. Be it ours to show that these, so far as this one is properly a specimen, have proved to be, at least, equally good.

#### THEIR BEGINNINGS.

Special circumstances lead to special advantages, or in some way they affect and effect special results. Yet some things pertain similarly to all men; and, to that extent, the lot which our fathers with their parents had in former abodes, our fathers with their children would have in this. Beginning to live; making arrangements the more comfortably to live; working; building; contests,\* with victory or defeat; sooner or later, dying; are everywhere.

The earliest marriages registered in Harwinton are those of William Robinson with Elizabeth Lawrence and Edmund Austin with Susannah Lawrence:

William: Roboson was Married to Elisabeth Lawrence on the 6: day of January anno dom 1736:—

Edmon Austin was Married to Susanna Lawrence on the 6: day of January Anno dom 1736:—

The earliest birth registered is that of Ruth Phelps:

Ruth Phelps of Harwinton the Daughter of Let Samuel Phelps & Ruth Phelps his wife was Born the Sixth Day of February Anno Domini 1733

The earliest death registered is that of Dorcas Bissel:

Darcis Bissell of Harwinton the Daughter of Jabez Bissell and Dorcis Bissell his wife Died 29 day of April year 1742

The first dwelling-house here which merited such a name, was erected by Daniel Messenger, in 1731.† An anomaly then, it gave more than "shadow of good things to come" when the 'log cabins' should have fulfilled their destiny.

\*See, in Appendix, Note O.

†See, in Appendix, Note P.

he traversed a domain which till so lately was his fathers' and his own, through the openings of the primitive forest,—whose tall trees with their rich and dense foliage shed a pensive sweet gloom all around, and amid whose solitude, the silence of it breaking, the woodman's axe seldom rung,—his feathered arrow whizzed sure to its mark; and, perhaps, even thus far up that river which is our township's western boundary, his frail canoe, light and swift as a bird, sped strait, like his arrow, to its destination. So, as we deem, was it then. We are not sorry that it was so, then. But we are glad that here are, now, preferable things. Since the white men succeeded to the red, all for the better has been the resulting transformation. What the territory with its incidents was, Fancy is pleased with. What the territory with its circumstances is, Reason approves. Civilization has been introduced. Comfort with wealth has supervened. Where were only those wild growths of nature which, however in some sense luxuriant, are comparatively as a "desolate wilderness," Culture exhibits her gobler harvests. Those who today have, on these hill-sides and in these vallies, a home in the midst of fruitful fields, possess what gives ever the highest worth to home, arts, manners, education, science, together with a rational liberty so much the more to be prized, as it, first, is recognized in Constitutions duly ordered and clearly expressed, and, then, secured to us through our intelligent obedience to salutary laws that, in good measure, are both enacted and administered upon that basis-principle, of all right civil and ecclesiastical polity, which is in the New-Testament announced\*: GOVERN-

\*He is the minister of God to THEM FOR GOOD; said, Rom. 13: 4, of "the power" or "ruler," that is, any man who, being at the post of command over other men, uses the place for its "ordained" purposes, fulfilling, not violating his trust. This principle has two applications. As to persons under authority, hereon rests the charge given, Rom. 13: 1, "be subject," i. e., obey the ruler, and hereon rests the necessity stated, Rom. 13: 5, "ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but for conscience' sake," i. e., yield not a slave's unwilling external obedience, out of fear of being punished by the human delegate of magistracy, but a freeman's voluntary and so internal obedience, out of regard to the divine Appointer of magistracy. Hence is authorized an inference,—When the "subject" knows that not his good, but perhaps or certainly the contrary, is the "ruler's" design, then to the "subject" ceases, its foundation being gone, the force of said charge and necessity. From that inference follows another,—The "subject" in the case last put, is at liberty to

The first Town Meeting was held, 20 Dec., 1737.\*

Such are the events of a community organized. They mark it, as commencing to gain firmer establishment and, with homeness, regularity. They attest a mingled experience, of joy and of sorrow, the designed consequence of that succession of incidents which, under Providence, comes to every community. The succession, wisely superintended still, has continued, little varying through six score years; all the while marriages, births, life, work, gladness, grief, health, sickness, death—yet, for the most part, death after accomplishing something. That which our predecessors here accomplished is sufficiently evident in what we ourselves here are, what for good we here may be, what we here look upon and possess and enjoy.

#### THE CHANGE HERE WHICH THEY MADE.

Since "your fathers" first came hither, this region has indeed changed. Perceptible alteration has occurred within less than the quarter of a second centenary which has past since was commemorated here 'One Hundred Years Ago.† The prominent features of the territory, it is true, have remained unvaried, holding their sameness, thus far, indelibly. Still unaltered are, especially, these parallel hills, extending through the township from the north to the south, with sides eastwardly and westwardly rounded, which together,—lying thus along, all one triad,—so much exhibit their general outlines as to suggest, to a mind that is only moderately fanciful, ideas of a huge Titanic melon of some more than Titanic king. Here continue, also, as now being what of yore they were, the outspread valley, the flowing, shimmering brook, the overarching sky. But otherwise, how greatly the scene is transformed. Over this landscape, in the earlier days of men whom some of the eldest among you knew, roved at his will the Indian, in his, at best, poor tawdry attire; or, to relieve for a while his migratory life, he here set up, occasionally, his cheerless, uncouth wigwam.‡ As, seeking prey,§

\*See, in Appendix, Note Q.

†See, in Appendix, Note R.

‡See, in Appendix, Note S.

§See, in Appendix, Note T.

MENTS ARE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GOVERNED. How would the persons who, some hundred and thirty years since, began, as well "in fear and in much trembling" as with hope, the work of creating in a district then desert such homes as ours, have rejoiced and given thanks, might they but have seen, when finished, the work which they commenced. Those persons were "your fathers". That work is done. Such transformation made in this territory is, to a greater degree than most of us have learned, the result, under God, of their designing minds and laboring hands. Our occasion and our opportunity for rejoicing have come from their success. More yours than theirs is the advantage of so much 'accomplished bliss'. "Other men labored, and ye are entered into their labors." Did we, though living in Africa or in Greenland, instead of in America, possess such municipal advantages, such civil immunities, such encouragements to industrial pursuits, such educational facilities, as we here do to-day richly possess; did we there have these unconnected, were the thing possible, with those means of moral improvement which are imparted by that religion, divinely revealed, to practise which man's conscience is in this land free, as it never has been in other lands; even there would such patrimonial possessions be to us incomparably "a goodly heritage."

#### THEIR PURSUITS.

The first comers hither were all agriculturists.\* That occu-

take any suitable time and needful measures to displace such hopelessly dordict "ruler," that a faithful one may succeed him. An inference from all the above truths is,—In only such desperate cases should this 'right of revolution' be exercised. As to persons in authority, one corollary from the principle is,—Incorrigible rulers stay in place by sufferance. A second is,—To that "Power" whose 'servants' a people's 'masters' are, those 'servants' are accountable. From this arises a third,—With that "One greater than they," these lesser "powers that be" must have a reckoning. By that is suggested yet one other,—These "powers" should be ready to meet that reckoning from which they cannot escape.

\*See, in Appendix (Note Q), their vote, passed at the first Town Meeting, inviting a "smith" to renew his residence with them. Such was, naturally, a very frequent act in the settlement of early New England Towns. Even in Towns begun upon the coast it was sometimes necessary; e. g. at Guilford, "planted" in 1639, "there was not one blacksmith among them; it was with great cost [that] the town obtained one to live among them."

pation is one which, though it usually is physically laborious and always needs for insuring success as much mental work as it ever receives, is never injurious to any person. So far is it from being harmful, that man's Creator in a practically emphatic manner declared it good. "The LORD God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it, and to keep it." Gardening is the earliest and the highest style of agriculture. "Your fathers" followed in Harwinton that calling which thus the divine Father assigned to the first human father. There remains regarding one of ancient Israel's kings a record that "he loved husbandry." It does his memory honor. Not merely by unthinking choice of it, not mainly from necessity of doing something, or from the need all men have of "the fruits of the field," are so large a proportion of men everywhere farmers. All experience, Adam's itself, that from his day till Uziah's, and that from Uziah's time to ours, has exhibited the advantages which attend this employment. These advantages do not come to view from the fact, ultimate and primary too, that agriculture lies at the basis of other avocations, and is 'the foundation\*' of the wealth of nations; they appear, at once, in the farmer's normal relative position. To one who is contented with living a quiet life whose variations themselves are ordinarily uniform; who wishes for not an hour to be available towards dissipation, but craves leisure to discipline his mental faculties and invigorate them, while recruiting his bodily energies through rest from out-of-doors labor; to one who loves his home, and prefers therefore an employment that will allow him to remain there; to one who is prepared to be thankful for having the means of a steady and sure income, but who does not seek such a place as is likely to yield him a large fortune, yet is equally liable to make him suddenly penniless; to such a one, the farmer's occupation offers nearly everything that is reasonably desirable. These preferable circumstances attending a farmer's position, every farmer who has natural abilities not falling below the average, with good habits and right principles of action, may ordinarily secure. At least, if with those qualities he have industry and health, he,

\*The 'funds', too, as the French use their (identical) term, *fonds*.

occupying this territory and did their part towards drawing forth its capabilities; it concerns the heirs of the fathers to show an equal wisdom in carrying onward their sort of work. Let there be by the present occupants of this soil such improvements made as increased experience has suggested, such culture bestowed as with better implements is now cheaper than was the former cultivation with poorer ones; thus bringing up its productiveness more nearly toward what the soil is worthy of and will appreciate and repay; then, amid the healthfulness\* enjoyed here, with the outlay of labor diminished, and relatively larger returns for it obtained; how enviable would each farmer's condition become. How much smaller a proportion of persons born here would then be either necessitated or inclined to wander over regions far from the scenes of their youth; and,—the once dear attachments of home broken off, the still needed influences of the home bible and the home sanctuary gone,—to 'stop' (not settle) there in uncertain quest of gain. †The number of dwellers in the township, instead of being as now less than it was fifty years since, would be greater. No person would say in discontent, "What is the cause why the former times were better than these?" All would recognize the present times as the better ones. Then would be known as fact, the stanza now regarded as fancy:

Happy the man whose wish and care  
A few paternal acres bound;  
Content to breathe his native air  
On his own ground.

For, exhibiting a proper self-reliance along with a right trust in God; an open-handed, true-hearted farmer, well-informed, reflective; having more fully than most men have a sound mind in a sound body; living amid his early companions, among his kindred, in his own house, on the spot selected by him out of his own fields which furnish, with other supplies for himself and for his household, "food enough and to spare;" not hampered with such debts as fester upon and break down other men; not undergoing conflicts with sharp temptation, or else coming out

\*See, in Appendix, Note V.

†See, in Appendix, Note W.

in the usual course of things, will never lack the grounds of a good hope of being able to preserve these advantageous circumstances. Of what other employment open to all men can more be said? rather, of what other such can with fairness so much be said?

#### THEIR PLACE ADAPTED TO THEIR PURSUITS.

Such 'locations' as "your fathers" here gained were well fitted for their design. Capt. Messenger, first in age and in position among them, might have reminded them, as Moses, first in age and in position among the Hebrews, had reminded that people: "The LORD thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills." If there are not here *broad* low-lying prairies, such as on the Connecticut river invited the emigrants from Massachusetts who founded Hartford, nor such as on the Tuxis attracted the emigrants from Hartford who founded Farmington, nor even 'boggy meadows'\* such as below us, on our own Naugatic, drew emigrants from Farmington to establish Waterbury; so neither are there here such dreary sandy plains, nor such hard-bound sterile† places, nor such rough rocky heights, as certain other localities contain. If the territory here is not "a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass [copper]," ‡ as, respectively, is that of Salisbury in our own county, and of Bristol or Burlington in Hartford county adjoining this; still is it, as regarding theirs their chieftain told the Jews, "a land which the LORD thy God careth for." Our soil, however some speak of it disparagingly, may be regarded as by no means inferior in quality to that of the most part of New England, which part a gentleman, accurately acquainted with both countries and in other respects competent to judge of the matter, pronounced to be, naturally, quite as productive as the soil per average of England.‡ Yet, by means of art applied to it, how productive we know England to be, "as a watered garden" which she is. While, therefore, the fathers were wise in

\*History of Waterbury.

†See, in Appendix, Note U.

‡See in Dwight's Travels, L. 214, 215.

of them the victor; aloof from vicious dispositions; apart from social destroyers of social peace, from cabals, entanglements, tyrannies; aiming to "work righteousness" towards himself, his fellow men, his God; in readiness to meet the demands of justice, of charity, of religion; gratifying, so far as any one may, his desires; satisfying, if any one can, his wants; how much, while such things are his, does he fall short of possessing all that he needs?\*

Although a few of the later inhabitants of Harwinton have, to some extent, engaged in manufactures, † and although others, especially of late, have, to a greater extent, engaged in trade; ‡ yet the prevalent occupation of our citizens has always been agriculture. For the sake of this dominant interest, and as confirmatory of suggestions above given, are added some remarks of one who, on such subjects, speaks with an authority to which the present writer has no claim. Having mentioned, as the general fault of farming in New England, "an imperfect, slight, and feeble tillage of too much land," he adds: "It might, in a measure, be remedied. If much greater attention were paid to the cultivation of various species of grass, and to the rearing of stock, far less labor would be requisite to tillage; while at the same time the farmer's revenue would be increased, and a smaller portion of his ploughing lands, being put into a much higher state of cultivation, would yield him a much greater quantity of grain. Where he now obtains 200 bushels of grain from 20 acres, he might then obtain the same quantity from 5 acres."—Now, if "the liberal soul shall be made fat," so should be, a liberal soil. At least, however much a soil gives or may have given, who, if meanwhile there was liberally supplied to it that which nature provides for its fattening, ever found it growing lean?

#### THEIR SCHOOL PROVISIONS.

In regard to the education of youth, there was active, among our early inhabitants, a spirit not unlike that of the first colonizers of New England. Our fathers, as was previously mentioned, were the posterity of those emigrants from England by

\*Agricultural have, like other pursuits, their comparative evils. But, though he says it who is neither a farmer nor a farmer's son, the balance of advantage inclines manifestly on the farmer's side. The degree of relative economical independence usually attainable by persons of that occupation, ought to make envy in their minds impossible. When they 'dance attendance on the great,' so called, their degradation is alike more pitiable and more condemnable than is that of such 'flunkies' and 'snobs' as never saw a plough.

†See, in Appendix, Note X.

‡See, in Appendix, Note W.

whom, after they had lived for a short time in certain of the oldest towns of Massachusetts, the oldest towns in Connecticut were founded.\* The founders of these towns in said States were well-instructed, intelligent men, and so, in both instances, "their settlement in the wilderness was not a lodgment of nomadic tribes, a mere resting-place of roaming savages. It was the beginning of a permanent community, the fixed residence of cultivated men. Not only was English literature read, but English, good English, was spoken and written, before the axe had made way to let in the sun upon the habitations and fields of the settlers".†

In Massachusetts, begun in 1620, the General Court, so early as 1642, enacted a law declaring:

For as much as the good education of children is of singular behoof and benefit to any commonwealth; [it is ordered,] that the selectmen of every town, in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors to see, first, that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as not to endeavor to teach, by themselves or others, their children and apprentices, so much learning, as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue, and knowledge of the capital laws. [Also,] that all masters of families do once a week (at the least) catechise their children and servants in the grounds and principles of religion.

In May, 1647, was passed a general law requiring of every township within the jurisdiction, consisting of fifty householders: ...to appoint, forthwith, a teacher of all such children who should re-

\*Referring to these "first planters of Connecticut" so as to set their American shoes in contrast with their "illustrious characters," Dr. Trumbull says: They "twice made settlements... on bare creation."

Address delivered at the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1842, by Daniel Webster. To the statement above quoted Mr. Webster added: "And whosoever may be said to the contrary, a correct use of the English language is, at this day, more general throughout the United States than it is throughout England herself."

A corruption of the language in Western Connecticut, New Haven not excepted, seems of late to be extending; viz., a misuse adverbially of the word 'good,' as in the following phrases: 'It sets good,' 'It fits good,' 'It cuts good [tastes well],' 'He runs good,' 'writes good,' 'pays good,' 'sings good,' etc. In fact, the adverbs 'well' and 'ill' are nearly supplanted by 'good' and 'bad,' as misapplied in the ordinary conversation of not few persons who, in other respects, converse correctly.

of Hartford and Windsor. In the same spirit, also, the General Court, desiring to extend aid to humbler institutions, reserved in each of said townships, when offering these for sale, one of the twenty-five lots into which each of said townships was subdivided, to be applied to the support of schools that should be in each of these established; and it also, by an act passed in 1733, directed that the proceeds arising from the sale of all those townships should be distributed to the several Towns then existing in the Colony, to be by those applied in supporting schools:

Viz, those schools that ought to be kept in those towns that are now settled, and that did make and compute lists of their polls, and ratable estate in the year last past, and such towns shall receive said money, every town according to the proportion of said list, and each parish to receive in proportion according to their own list given in as aforesaid the last year; all which money shall be let out, and the interest thereof improved for the support of the respective schools aforesaid forever and to no other use.\*

While the rights reserved for supporting schools were, in some of the new Towns within the then "Western lands," made quite serviceable to that end; the chief benefit accruing from the Legislature appropriating the proceeds of sale of other rights in those Towns, to the support of schools in the older Towns, seems to have been, that it suggested or prepared the way for that Body, at a later period, to originate,—from the funds procured to the State by her cession, to the United States, of what were more truly "Western" lands,—that liberal "School Fund" by which, since 1796, the Common Schools of Connecticut have been, almost exclusively of other means, maintained.

What our fathers, in whose township there had been no right reserved for supporting schools, and for whose children no funds from any source had been appropriated by the Colony, were in the penury of their early condition enabled and inclined to accomplish for that end; the following extracts from their records will show.

20 Jan, 1741-2. Voted: that wee will: have schooling sum part of the year

Voted that there be three pence upon the pound Leved upon the Grand List in order to Maintain a School in the town

\*Quoted in the History of Waterbury, Connecticut, by Henry Bronson, M. D.

sort to him, to write and read, [said teacher] to be paid either by the parents or masters of such children or by the town. And farther, that every town consisting of one hundred families or householders should set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university [to wit, Harvard College, established in 1636].

Citing that statute, John Quincy Adams once said:\* "And listen to the beautiful,—may I not say, sublime,—preamble to this law, declaring the motive and purpose of its enactment:"

It being one chief project of Satan to keep man from the knowledge of the Scripture, as in former times keeping them in unknown tongues, so in these latter times by persuading from the use of tongues, that so at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded and corrupted with false glosses of deceivers; to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our fore-fathers, in Church and Commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors. It is therefore ordered by this Court and authority thereof, etc.

In Connecticut, begun in 1634, the General Court, exhibiting the same zeal, passed, as early as 1650, laws the same in effect and assigning the same motives as above assigned; in fact copying, for this matter, the laws of her mother State nearly verbatim.† As there was, however, no College at that time in Connecticut, we find a proviso‡ which declares:

The proposition concerning the maintenance of Scholars at [Harvard College in] Cambridge, made by the Commissioners, is confirmed. And it is ordered, that two men shall be appointed in every Town, within this Jurisdiction, who shall demand what every family will give, and the same to be gathered and brought into some room, in March, and this to continue yearly as it shall be considered by the Commissioners.

In the spirit which led to the above-quoted declarations and enactments, the General Court of this Colony, after Yale College had been established, made to it various grants of land, and especially a grant in each (unless Salisbury be excepted) of the new townships into which was divided the moiety of "the Western lands" received by the Colony as its portion, on the termination of the controversy it had, respecting them, with the Towns

\*In A Discourse on Education, delivered at Braintree, [Ms.] Thursday, Oct. 24, 1829.

†See in Trumbull's Colonial Records, I. 520, 521, 554, 555.

‡Hon. Samuel Church's Centennial Address at Salisbury, 20 Sept., 1841.

Voted that Jacob Denton and Jonathan Hopkins and Nathan Davis Be a Comitty in order to provide a Sufficient School master and mistress for the year ensuing in the town

Voted that the School for the Instructing the youth to Right And Read for two months this year Be att the Dwelling House of Jarael Merrimon.

Voted that the Rest of the Mony Be Left to the Discretion of the Comitty to Lay out upon School Dames—

9 June, 1741. Voted that any parson or parsons Joyning to gether to Build a School house in the town of Harwinton shall have Liberty to Build a Schoolhouse Sumwhere Neer the Meeting Houe upon there one cost.

Voted that Jarael Merrimon and Daniel Bartholomew Be a Comitty to Determin the place where the School House Shall Stand

13 Jan., 1745-6. it was Voted that there Shold be a School house built in Sum Convenient place near the meeting house in Said Town

17 Feb., 1745-6. it is now Voted that y<sup>r</sup> above Said School house Shold butt Sumwhere neare y<sup>r</sup> SouthEast corner of y<sup>r</sup> R: M: Andrew Bartholomew y<sup>r</sup> Lyth Wust of y<sup>r</sup> meeting house\* or near there as y<sup>r</sup> Comittis discrecion Shall Lad them

Voted that y<sup>r</sup> above mentioned School house Shall be Eighteen feet in length & Sixteen feet in Width one Story high

Voted that De: Jacob Denton & Daniel Bartholomew & Jonathan Butler Shall be a Comitty to order & See to y<sup>r</sup> building & finishing of y<sup>r</sup> above Said Schoolhouse

it was Voted that all y<sup>r</sup> boards & Timber & Stone that was Left in finishing of y<sup>r</sup> Louer part of y<sup>r</sup> meeting house Shall be made Use of So fare as it will Go for the benefit of the above Said School house in any Use as sd Comitty Shall See fit about sd house

15 Dec., 1747. this meeting [begun at the Meeting-House,] is aorned to the School house in y<sup>r</sup> above Said town

this meeting being opened at said School house they prosceded us— Voted that Amariah Ashman Shall be a town Inhabitant in this Town.

Voted that there Shall be a Rate Leved on poles and Ratable Estates in this town of Seventy pounds monny of the old tenor to Defray the Charge of Building the Schoolhouse in this town in this year

Voted that there Shall Be Twenty pounds in monny of the old tenor Leved on poles and Ratable Estates in this town in order to maintaining of a Schoole a mongst in this town in the year Insuing

Voted that De: Jacob Denton & daniel Bartholomew & Samuel Phelps Shall be a Comittus to Receive and pay out the above Said monny for Schooing as there Discrecion Shall Lead them for the Best advantage for Educating yuth amonst us in this town for the year Insuing.

13 Dec., 1748. Voted that there Shall be Eighty pounds in monny of the old tenor Leved on poles and Ratable Estates in this town in order to Cary [un] Schooing in this town the one half of it is to be improued to hire a School-master as fare as it Shall Go in this town for the year

\*The premises indicated are those now owned by Mr. Lewis Catlin, Jr.



inuing and the other half is to be improved to hire School dunes in this town for y<sup>r</sup> year Inuing

Voted that d<sup>r</sup> Jacob Benton and Samuel Phelps and Daniel Bartholomew and Daniel Phelps and Capt Daniel Messenger Shall be a Committee to order and a point a School master and School mistresses in this town in the year inuing and to Receive in and pay out the above Sum of money for the use aforesaid according to there Discretion for the Larning of the youth a mongst us to w[r]ight and Reade

3 Dec., 1750. Voted that there be Sixty pounds levied for the hiring a School master to teach Children to Read & write Cypher the one half to be Raised by the town and the other half to be by the parents or masters of the Children that they Send to Said School

Voted that there Shall be Forty pounds Rayed for the hiring of two women to teach Children to Read the Schools to be kept the one East Side of the town at Such Place as the Committee that Shall be Chosen Shall a point; to be Raised one half by the town the other half by the parents and masters of the Children that they send according to the number they send

Voted that Ebenezer Hopkins Isaac Bull and Abijah Catling Shall be a Committee to order the prudentials of the of the Schools in hiring a School master and School mistresses and disposing the money that was Voted for School according to the true intent for what it was Granted

3 Dec., 1751. Voted that there Shall be one hundred pounds in money of the old tenor Raised in this Town for Schooling of Children in order to teach them to writ and Read the one half of s<sup>t</sup> money to be Raised on the Ratabel Estate of the inhabitants and the other half to be—Raised upon the poles of Such Children as Shall be Sent [to] School the above money to be divided upon the List on Each Side of the town and Improved as the Committee that Shall Be Chosen Shall order the same in one Shool or more and to apoint the places to keep the Schools and git school masters for y<sup>r</sup> same

Voted that Ebenezer Hopkins and Abijah Catling and Lt Aaron Cook and Irael Merriam and David Hayden and decon Daniel Phelps Shall be a Comm[itee] to apoint the Places for the Schools and dispose of the School money for the Use for which it is voted for

20 Dec., 1752. Voted that we will have a School in this town for the year Inuing to wit one month on the East Side of the town and one month at the School house in this town & one month on the West Side the Town

Voted that their Shall be  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  in money of the old tenor Levied on the one half of it Levied on the Ratabel Estate in this Town and the other half of the s<sup>t</sup> money to be Levied on the poles of Such as Go to School in order to maintain a school among us

Voted that Cyprian Webster & Samuel Phelps & De<sup>r</sup> Jacob Benton Shall be a Committee to apoint places for Said School and to hire a School master for said School

18 Sept., 1753. Voted that their Shall be Seventy Pounds money Levied on the poles & Ratabel Estates of the Inhabitants of this Town to Defray the Charges of the meeting house and of the Schooling that

we have had Done already in this Town this year & pay for a Cloth to Cover the Ded that is already provided in this town

To the above extracts from the Town Book I., should be added, as follows, from the Records of "the west proprietors of Harwinton:"

20 March, 1753. voted that the proprietors will dispose of the undivided Land the interest of S<sup>t</sup> money to Support a School in the west propriety of Harwinton\*

These arrangements,—at first one school, in the Center of the Town; afterwards, either two schools, the one on the East-erly, the other on the Westerly part of the Town, or three schools, one in each of those localities,—were found adequate until 1766, when, the population of the township being between 800 and 1000 persons, there were made for School purposes ten Districts. To a good degree the Schools answered their design. The funds, needful to meet the expense of sustaining them, were provided freely. So much as, in 1760, £80, and, in 1751, £100, devoted here to educational purposes, though one should recollect that there was then the evil of a depreciated currency, may, in view of the small number of the householders then, the new condition of the settlement, and the fact that the first house of worship was scarcely finished then, be pronounced a liberality, regarding education, which can be remembered with quite as much of admiration for our fathers, as of complacency toward ourselves.†

\*In the Records of the "Proprietors of East Harwinton," the latest mention noticed of "undivided lands" is under date of 1746, at which time "deok [Deac.] Thomas richards" was allowed to "make his pitch" of them.

The last entry made in the Records of the "Proprietors of East Harwinton" is, under date of 4 March, 1760, in these words:  
adjured to the first munday of march next

The last entry made in the Records of the "Proprietors of West Harwinton" is, under date of 14 April, 1751 [1769?], in these words:

Voted that this meeting be adjured to the first munday of march 1750

The Records of these Proprietors, kept first at Hartford and Windsor respectively, at which places the first meetings of said persons were held, were kept, and said meetings were held, in Harwinton, after the organization of the Town.

†See, in Appendix, Note V.

#### THEIR CHURCH BUILDING.

If, as the fact was, the fathers here did well, in regard to educational interests, so, in respect to another vital interest of the community, they approved themselves equally commendable. Not least, among the social wants which earliest drew their attention, was the necessity of possessing among themselves a structure in which, they with their children assembling, the social element should have scope afforded to it for application and development and training, as to the highest of human concerns—an edifice appropriated to the public worship of their own great Father, God. For the many years before the building by them made for that purpose was employed, not even a Schoolhouse was ready to serve that end; for, as may be seen by comparing the dates pertaining to notices which soon will be given, the first Schoolhouse was not erected until long after their 'Meeting-house' was reared. The Church-building, indeed, contributed towards that erection; the surplus materials of the larger edifice having been applied in the construction of the smaller one. Before their edifice for public worship was sufficiently near completion to allow their meeting in it, they worshipped together in the dwelling-house of one of their number. As they there attended upon the Christian ordinances, we may believe that they there obtained the Christian consolations, while on the family of that house was meantime descending such blessings as came to Obed-Edom's, when in his dwelling had sojourned "the ark of God." Still, this arrangement could last but temporarily. A building designed expressly for public social worship was their great need. Therefore such an one was, if it were possible, to be reared.

If an enterprise of this nature should at this time be undertaken here, it would require thought, care, prudence, wisdom, patience, forbearance, union of feeling, with various other sorts of good moral qualities kept in exercise, as well as requisite pecuniary means. A work involving so many interests and preferences which never are easily kept in harmony, is indeed, at all times and among every people, found to be one of a delicacy equal to its magnitude. Our fathers, in prosecuting such a work,

had to contend with peculiar embarrassments. Besides the gratifying various tastes, and the conciliating and reconciling conflicting interests, in men as they usually are situated, they had to consult not only how to accommodate best the conveniences, but how to remove best the prejudices of persons so recently brought together as not yet to have become assimilated to each other, and with whom the ties which association promotes were yet to be, if they could be, established. The circumstance that they all were, for the present, so busied in providing for the supply of their physical wants by subduing, and as it were training to their use, lands almost wholly unimproved to the plough, and this other that, apart from mere ownership of such lands, their wealth yet remained to be created; environed the work with difficulties more than ordinarily trying. We, in our condition which their accomplishment of the undertaking has benefited, can only by an effort appreciate the troubles that, in accomplishing it, they overcame. The following notices however may, in part, show the difficulties which attended what they achieved.

4 Oct., 1737. The inhabitants of Harwinton presenting, by their Agents, Daniel Messenger, Zechariah Seymour, and Anthony Hoskins, a Memorial to the General Court, in which they ask from that Body what they had unsuccessfully sought from it, 13 May, 1736, "authority to embody in church order" and "to be incorporated" as a town, "assign as reasons for their request that, "the place being daily increasing, it will be necessary for us not only to have a settled minister," but "also to build us a house" for divine worship.†

20 Dec., 1737, at the first Town Meeting it was

Voted that the Enhabitants of the town of Harwinton have very unanimously A grieved to Build A Meeting House for Divine Worship:—

Voted we agree thus that the Meeting House Shall be set in the Center Line Between the Proprietors of Hartford and Windsor Conditiond that Windsor Proprietors give their Proportion of land Agreed for the Incouragement of our Minister and Pay half the Choost building the

\*Persons inhabiting unincorporated territory, were limited as to political rights. They were protected by the laws, but they had no voice in enacting any law.

†State Archives, "Ecclesiastical" Papers.

Meeting House and half the 100: Pound Agreed to give the Minister In Labour:—\*

Subsequent proceedings were had; as at the several dates below may appear.

2 May, 1738. Voted and unanimously agreed to Aplye our Selues to the General Assembly now in there Present Sessions to A fix A Place for the Meeting Hous for the tow town of harwinton to Stand in for diuine worshiP:—

Voted that M<sup>r</sup> daniel Messenger and m<sup>r</sup> Jsræl Merriman Shall be A Commete to make A Plication to Jenerall assemBly at there Present Sessions to fix de termine<sup>d</sup> and asertain the Place where A house to Meet in for the Publick worShiP of god Shall be Erected and Built within the Bounds of Harwinton:—\*

May, 1738. Daniel Messenger and Israel Merriman, acting as a Committee of the Town of Harwinton, present to the Legislature a request, that that Body will appoint a Committee to designate a place for the site of a Meeting-house in Harwinton. The request was granted.†

6 Oct., 1738. The Committee appointed by the Legislature report, that they have located the Meeting-house "where the Litchfield [and Farmington road] crosses the line of east and West proprietors." Petitions of various persons are sent to the Legislature, expressing objections to the location selected, and dissatisfaction with those who had chosen it. The Legislature sustained the action of their Committee.‡ Harwinton takes other measures.

1 Nov., 1738. § Voted to Chuse a Commete of unInterrantled Parsons to affix or State aplace or Places where the inhabitants of harwinton Shall Meet in on the Sabbath day untill there is A Meeting hous Built And Maad fit for the inhabitants to Meet in on Said day to worship God in

Voted that M<sup>r</sup> John Burd: george May<sup>r</sup>ch [Marsh ?] and Edward Ph[e]lps:—Be the Men to fix or State the Place or Places above Named—where we Shall Meet in on the Sabbath day to worship god in:—

\*Harwinton Records, Book I.

†Classical, unwittingly? 'De termine,' good Latin not ill apposed—if two words; good English well applied—if one word.

‡State Archives, "Ecclesiastical" Papers.

§So in the original. The 's' is an error. The 's' was set over, to correct, it.

Voted that the Meeting House as to the former with he ma<sup>d</sup> five foot narrower than the former tot was—\*

7 May, 1740. More difficulties are developed; as Pelatiah Mills, Daniel Bissel, Hezekiah Bissel, Josiah Higley, Ebenezer Tyler, Samuel Barber, Thomas Bull, Samuel Haydon, Daniel Phelps, Job Alford, Daniel Gillet, John Stoughton, and Noah Loomis, petition the Legislature that "they may be discharged from paying any tax on land lying within two and one quarter miles from the south end of the town."† The Meeting-house was by them, it seems, regarded as likely to be erected too far north for their convenience.‡

13 May, 1740. Other dissatisfaction is manifested; as Benjamin Catling, Israel Merriman, Jacob Benton, Jonathan Hopkins, Jonathan Catling, Jonathan Brace, Ebenezer Hopkins, John Coalt, Samuel Phelps, Hezekiah Hopkins, Stephen Hopkins, Joseph Richards, Joseph Merriman, Samuel Catling, Nathan Davis, James Cole, Abijah Catling, Jonathan Butler, Zechariah Seymour, Jr., Nehemiah Messenger, Amos Hinsdell, Samuel Moody, certify to the Legislature, that "they had not been invited to a friendly conference in regard to locating the Meeting-

will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God of that which doth cost me nothing." The whole enterprise of this Church building showed our fathers exhibiting the same commendable spirit. Too many serve God with what costs them very little; some indeed, if they serve him at all, with hardly even that.

Mr. Merriman's house is said to have stood where stands the one, built by Rev. Dr. Purce, at present owned and occupied by Mrs. Orson Barber—At Wallingford, Ct., "till April, 1689, the first settlers assembled for religious worship in a private house, Lieut. Nathanael Merriman's." "Nathanael Merriman [died] February 13, 1694, *Æt.* 50." A CENTURY DISCOURSE DELIVERED AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE FREEMEN OF THE TOWN OF WALLINGFORD, APRIL 9, 1770, BY JAMES DANA, *MD.* NEW HAVEN: PRINTED BY T. AND S. GREEN.

\*Harwinton Records, Book I. †State Archives, "Ecclesiastical" Papers.

‡Whatever disadvantage, as to distance, was occasioned to some of the fathers by the location adopted for their Church edifice, that location seems to have procured additions to the number of worshippers in their Town. It appears from the State Archives as above referred to, that, in 1727, certain Torrington people were Harwinton church-goers; and that, in 1771, John Ward, Joseph Bacon, Joseph Bacon, Jr., Daniel Bacon, Asa Yale, Asa Yale, Jr., Titus Dunsell and Ruth Davis were for religious purposes transferred from Farmington (that part now Burlington) to Harwinton. For a long period certain families residing in the nearer part of New-Hartford have worshipped here.

It is now voted that M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Messenger and M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Phelps Be A Commete to lay the Surcomstances of our cases before these Men and to bring there return or answer to the inhabitants of the town of harwinton\*

12 Dec., 1738. Voted that Joseph Richards and John Wilson Be tything men\*

Of such officers, not previously chosen in Harwinton, the need in present circumstances was very apparent.

4 May, 1739. Voted that M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Messenger And Samuel Phelps be a commete to A Plic our Selues to the general Court and the Place for A meeting House that was Picht on by the general Courts Commete may be Confirmed or A New Commete be A Poynted to A fixe A Place for te said town of Harwinton for their meetinghouse to Stand in or on\*

10 May, 1739. Daniel Messenger and Samuel Phelps, Agents in behalf of the Town of Harwinton, make application to the Legislature for confirmation of the location, etc. The location, as selected per Committee of the Legislature, is confirmed.†

21 Sept., 1739. voted that the Length of the meeting Hous for the Enhabitants of Harwinton Shall be fifty foot in length and forty foot wid and the height to be twenty four foot between Joyns

Voted that M<sup>r</sup> Jsræl Merreman Benjamin Catling and Jacob Benton Be A Commete to order and Cary on or let out the Building of the Said Meeting Hous—

Voted that A Rate Shall Be Mad of twelcue Pence uPon the Pound In the List be granted & Mad to Caryon the Building of the said Meeting Hous

Voted that Jonathan Catling and Isaac Bull be Collectors to Jather the above granted rat for the Carying on the Building of Said Meeting Hous\*

27 Sept., 1739. The Legislature are apprised that Harwinton have a Committee chosen to direct and 'contract' for building a Meeting-house.†

8 Oct., 1739. A rate of land is referred to,‡ probably in aid of the Building.

14 Dec., 1739. Joseph Merreman and Moses Webster be tything men

Voted to give M<sup>r</sup> Jsræl merremon three Pounds for the use of his Hous one year to met in on the Sabbath day.—‡

\*Harwinton Records, Book I.

†State Archives, "Ecclesiastical" Papers.

‡They thus, of their privilege, said to him, as David, of land and oxen for an altar, "said unto Arahmah, Nay; but I will surely buy it of thee for a price: neither

house, nor had they heard of it till after the meeting,\* for that purpose, had been held.\*

3 July, 1740. Voted that arate of Eight teen Pence uPon the Pound in the list Be Made on the Ratable Estate that is in the town of Harwinton Now Set down in the list and it Shall be Put to the use of Carring on the necessary Charges of finishing the Meef[ing] Hous

Voted that the glase for the meeting Hous Shall be of that size that is Colled Seven Eecha and Nine

Voted that M<sup>r</sup> daniel Messenger Shall have one Pound eleven Shillings and SixPence out of the town treasoror for run y<sup>e</sup> was found for the raising<sup>d</sup> of the Meting Hous†

22 Dec., 1740. voted this town will not meet at the house of m<sup>r</sup> Jsræl merremans onthe Sabbath day under the Present Circumances voted that this town will meet on the Sabbath day three months next ensuing at M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Catlings haus and after that tomeet on Saboth day three months at the hous of m<sup>r</sup> Jsræl bulls or m<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Phelps‡

20 Jan., 1741-2. Up to this date the Town Meetings had been attended "at the hous of Jacob Benton," or "at the Hous of Mr Jsræl Merremans;" one at the latter-named place so lately as 15 Dec., 1741; but now one is recorded as held "att the meetinghous on the 20 day of January year 1741." There such meetings, at least, were held thenceforward. Public worship, though under circumstances of inconvenience, was probably commenced there about this time.

23 July, 1744. Voted that wee will have But one Roo of pews Round the meeting Hewse—

Voted that the Joinners works of the Said Meeting House Shall Sease untill the annual Meeting in Desember next insuing this meeting

18 Dec., 1744. Voted that y<sup>e</sup> present Commete Shall have Lyber<sup>ty</sup> to agree with y<sup>e</sup> Joyners in this Town if they Can agree with them in order to finish y<sup>e</sup> meeting house So high as to Lay y<sup>e</sup> Galary floors

13 May, 1745. Voted that we will Seat the Meeting Hous§

20 May, 1745. Voted that M<sup>r</sup> Jacob Hinsdell and M<sup>r</sup> Joseph hayden and Cyprian Webster Shall be a Comitty in order to Seat the meeting house in the above sd Town

17 Sept., 1745. Thirty pounds in money [before voted] in order to fit a Stock of powder Shall now be payd out to the Joyners to defray the Charges of finishing said meeting house [Other specified sums are, by vote, appropriated to the same purpose.]

\*State Archives, "Ecclesiastical" Papers.

†See, in Appendix, Note Z.

‡Harwinton Records, Book I.

§This vote indicates that a constant occupancy of the edifice, regulated according to the common method of those times, was at hand. See, in Appendix, Note AA.

Voted that [the Building Committee] Should Dignify the Seats in Said meeting house & give Instruction to the ff Comitty that was Chosen to Sate the Meeting house in Righting\*

25 Sept, 1745. Report is made, that "the inside work and the gallery are finished."†

17 Dec, 1745. Voted that what the Seeters that was Chosen to Seet the meetinghouse there Seeting of it Should be of no valu [N. P. the dignifying of the Seats and the Instructions that the Comitty that was Chosen gave to the Seeters in order to Seet the meeting house Shall be of no Value or Signification

y\* Town Excepted what M<sup>r</sup> Jacob Hinsdell Did in Seeting the meeting House in sd Town

17 Feb, 1745-6. It was Voted that all y\* boards & Timber & Stone that was Left in finishing of y\* Loer part of y\* meeting house Shall be made Use of So fare as it will Go for the benefit of the above Said School house in any Use as sd Comitty [at the present Meeting of the Town appointed, for building a School-house,] Shall See fit about sd [School] house

Voted that Ebenezer Hopkins & Jacob Betteen & Samuel Wesson & John Wesson & Ann Hoskins & Amos Catling & Timothy Stanly & Nehemiah Hopkins & William Cook Shall Sit in y\* pew under y\* Stares at the west end of the meeting house & that Sarah Merimon & Sarah Phelps & Ann Hinsdell & Mary Hopkins & Abigail Stanly & Mary Kellogg & Elisabeth Webster & Ruth Phelps & Martha Davis & Hannah Phelps Shall Sitt in y\* pew under the Stares at y\* East End of the meeting house‡

3 Dec, 1750. Voted that there shall be  $\frac{2}{3}$  money old tenor Leved on pules and Ratable Estates in this town in order to pay the Charges that Shall arise in Giving the Glass that is wanting for the meeting house & y\* Steps for y\* meeting house door and to pay other Charges that Shall arise in this town in year insuing

It was Voted that the Select men of this town for the time Being Shall be a Comitee to Regegnate the Seeting of the meeting house in this Town for y\* year insuing

3 Dec, 1751. Voted that the Sum of Forty Pounds in money of the old tenor be raised on the polls and Ratable Estates of the Inhabitants of this town in order to Repare the meeting House in this town at the Discretion of the Select men of this town

20 Dec, 1752. Voted that we will take up all the Long Seats in the meeting House Excepting the two fore Seats one on the Right Side the Grate alley and the other on the Left side

Voted that there shall be 50—00—00 pounds in money old tenor

\*Harwinton Records, B. I.

†State Archives, "Ecclesiastical" Papers.

‡The males sat on the right side of the house; the females, on the left side of it. The same custom, in that day, obtained in other places. By certain denominations of Christians, mostly outside of New England, that method is not yet abandoned.

lost sight of, but with steady praiseworthy persistence had kept ever in view.

Circumstances like our fathers', as they have just been brought to our attention, show to us what a work it was, in the middle of the last century, to establish a new Town.\* In New England thus laborious was a beginning, and only through effort "so as by fire" were effected municipal and religious organizations. The difficulties at that time encountered at the East were really greater than, with the wealth and other increased facilities of our day, await the establishment of new Towns at the West. But from effort comes again ability; Pallas from Jupiter's head. In fact, from toil and groans with faith and prayer have sprung those excelling qualities in New England which have made her sons and even her soil generous. The man who thinks of him as being niggard, has yet to know the genuine New Englander. If he was himself born there, either his birth was misplaced, or he is reculant to his ancestry. Let him manifest whether he comes up or can be drawn up to their measure of doing and giving for worthy ends. How often are his benefactions an equation, in the percentage, of theirs; out of each hundred owned, now five and now seven or eight dollars given annually in promoting a community's welfare? In that ratio our predecessors here gave, levying upon their estates a tax ungrudgingly paid, one year of twelve, another of eighteen pence to the pound. This they did, that by their community a "sanctuary" in which to "come before the Lord" might be obtained, and for their minister and his due maintenance be secured. Not great was 'all their living,' but its outgo provided an income more than restoring the "two mites." Thus by painstaking which benevolence renders pleasant, and self-denial which piety makes easy, was their work, as should be every good work, commenced, persevered in, consummated, approved. "For who hath despised the day of small things?" Only a degenerate son of better men than he who, by doing thus, proves himself unworthy of such sires. Instead of looking back superciliously upon our fathers, we rather should gratefully recognize "the grace of God" in them; mani-

\*As it was to build Rome: *Tanta molis erit Numquam condere gentem.*

Leved on the Ratable Estate in this Town to defray the Charg of Building of the Pews in the Body of the meeting house

Voted that De<sup>s</sup> Jacob Betteen & Abijah Catling & Cyrrian Webster Shall be a Comitee to Look after and See that the Pews be made in the body of the meeting house and to draw the said 50—00. 00 pounds in money and dispose of it to the workmen that doe the work

Voted that De<sup>s</sup> Jacob Betteen & Cyrrian Webster & Abijah Catling & Lt Nathan Davis & Lt Samuel Phelps & Capt Jacob Hinsdell Shall be Seeters of the meetinghouse after the pews are made\* in the Loer part of the Meeting House in this town in the year insuing†

The building which thus our fathers erected, and which the delays that inevitably occurred made old, even while it was young, stood somewhat south of that which the Congregational Church now occupies. A centenary continuance it had. When one looked upon it in 1840, though it had then been dismantled and, put to municipal use some thirty years, had come into a most forlorn state of dilapidation; he could see in it ye traces of its original design. Duly conformed to the mode of Churchly architecture adopted by many rural Towns in the fathers' time, their edifice, by its length and its breadth a square not much oblong,—having, in connection with no tower, no portico, no vestibule, a front door and two side doors, opening inward,—exhibited interiorly, at a remarkable elevation from its ground-floor, a balustraded gallery extended along all its sides, except that whereto the lofty pulpit, fronting one of three parallel aisles and with a conspicuous sounding-board surmounted, firmly adhered; and in either angle, farthest from the pulpit, the entrance to a partially enclosed flight of stairs by which access to the gallery was given.‡ That building our fathers venerated as a "holy place of the tabernacles of the Most High." Not small was the joy which they felt when they beheld it, at last, finished. Saying, as with a like reference David said, "Of thine own have we given thee," they now had, in comfort and with profit, just to use it for that principal purpose which, during their struggles, perplexities, toils, they at no time had

\*See, in Appendix, Note BB.

†Harwinton Records, B. I.

‡A structure, like theirs, stood in Torrington, where it was used as the place for public worship, till about 1841; others of similar construction may, perhaps, in some few New England Towns, be still visible.

festes, as said an apostle of "the churches of Macedonia," so "that in a great trial of affliction, the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality."\*

### CHAPTER III.

#### THE PROPHETS.

The primary acknowledgment of thankfulness, for the religious as well as the other blessings possessed by our fathers and by ourselves, is due to God. Yet it having pleased him, "both theirs and ours," that a large part of our share of such favors should be brought to us by our fathers' hand; we properly honor him as well as them when, for the agency which thus they had in the transmission, we render, as true sons of our fathers, a secondary grateful ascription to these. Their agency in effecting this, having been considerably directed towards our welfare, makes evident their kindly intention; so that our possession of the favors by them transmitted, is the result of a design which, as well on their part and in their lesser measure, as on God's part and in God's greater measure, has been successfully accomplished. If it was indeed their energy which conquered the mighty forests here, and made here fields to smile and gardens to rejoice; so, to the same extent, it was their wisdom which set up those institutions best characterizing and most distinguishing our lot; and, to the same extent, it was their piety which laid the foundation of that regard for the enjoined observances of divine worship through which come our noblest, highest hopes, with our richest, fullest consolations. They gained and cherished and nurtured piety, as we must, by personal endeavors; but they found aid to such endeavors,—aid in acquiring, enlarging, expressing, applying piety,—as we do, from the appointed ordinances of Christianity, with her ministers and their ministrations.

The time when the Congregational Church in Harwinton was

\*See, in Appendix, Note CC.

formed is not stated in any records found in Harwinton; nor have patient researches in other places, deemed likely to contain accounts of that event, done more than tantalize inquiry. Yet there is no reason to suppose that a custom nearly universal as to new Towns in New England, during the earlier part of the last century, was departed from in Harwinton; if it was followed here, the Church was organized on the same day in which its first pastor was ordained. That day is indicated (on pp. 57-60,) to have been 4 Oct., 1738. As the formation was hardly possible on a day either later or earlier than that, the date sought becomes thus sufficiently manifest.

The Harwinton Church thus was prior in time to all the other Churches in the county; except the Litchfield, organized in 1722; the New Milford, organized in 1716 (at that time, in New Haven Co.); the Woodbury, First, organized in 1670 (at that time in Fairfield Co.); and to all those in the Consociation, Litchfield South, save those above excepted, and the Southbury, organized in 1732-3 (at that time in Fairfield Co.; at this, in New Haven Co.; though its locality as well as its ecclesiastical relation was, from 1786 to 1818, in Litchfield County).

#### THE FIRST PREACHER.

The earliest account discovered of social religious worship being attended publicly in Harwinton, is contained in a document, preserved in the State Archives\* at Hartford, and herein before referred to as bearing date, 13 May, 1736; a 'Memorial of George Wyllys, Daniel Messenger, Nathan Davis, and the rest of the inhabitants of Harwinton.' After 'referring to a tax, granted' by the General Court, in May, 1735, 'of one penny on a pound for the support of preaching, etc.', it relates, that "The Memorialists have thereupon hired y<sup>e</sup> very worthy M<sup>r</sup> Timothy Woodbridge, Jun<sup>r</sup>, who hath for a considerable time preached to us, to the universal content, satisfaction, and approbation of us his hearers." It farther relates, that 'they had agreed to pay him £104, per annum, that is, 30 s a week and his board: [that] they were then in

\*"Ecclesiastical" Papers.

Voted we agree that the Meeting House shall be set in the Senior Line Between the Proprietors of Hartford and Windsor Conditioned that Windsor Proprietors give their Proportion of land Agreed for the Incouragement of our Minister and Pay half the Choost building the Meeting House and half the 100 Pound Agreed to give the Minister Jn Labour:—

At this period the Proprietors of "East Harwinton" held their meetings within their Propriety here; but, as the next cited vote shows, the Proprietors of "West Harwinton" were, for the most part, non-residents on their Propriety still. Their meetings, also, were afterwards held here.

7 Feb., 1737-8. In Windsor upon the Seventh Day of Feb<sup>r</sup>: 1737-8 Voted that M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Bissell Jun<sup>r</sup> Mr Nathan Davis & Roger Newbery or any two of them be a Com<sup>tee</sup> to Dispose of to y<sup>e</sup> first ordained minister Jn Harwinton Sixty Acres of Land Lying y<sup>e</sup> North End of y<sup>e</sup> Middle Tear of Home Lots & about twenty five acres of undivided Land Lying at y<sup>e</sup> West End of the fifty acres already Granted to y<sup>e</sup> first ordained minister upon such terms as They Shall agree and Execute a Deed thereof to Him

21 Feb., 1737-8. Whereas there is no time limited or mentioned how Long such Minister Shall Continue in the Ministry to be Entitled to the sd grants &c

it is therefore Voted and Agreed by the propra that the sd One hundred acres of Land Shall be Granted and the same is hereby Granted unto the first minister of the Gospel that shall be settled and ordained to the ministry amongst us and to his heirs and assigns forever

Provided Such Minister Shall Continue in the Ministry And Principles [principles] in which he shall be ordained for the full space of five years next After his ordination without any condition or limitation

21 Ap., 1738. At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Harwinton legly warned to be at the house of Jacob Benson A Priel the 21 1738

Voted that M<sup>r</sup> Antony Hoskins be Moderator for this Meeting Voted And unanimously a Gred to give M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Bartholomew A Call to Setel in the work of the ministry a Mongst us—

Voted that M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Messenger Israel Merriman Jacob Benton Daniel Brown Cypryan Webster Nathan Davis & M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Phelps Shall be A Committee to treat with M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Bartholomew in order to settlement in the work of the Ministry A mongst us and to Lay the Propositions y<sup>e</sup> Already have been Proposed before him and to bring his Answer if any heard to the next meeting for a further Confirmation

\*Harwinton Records, Book I.

†West Harwinton Records.

‡East Harwinton Records.

arreams to M<sup>r</sup> Woodbridge for the preceding year; and [that they therefore] ask authority to lay another tax.' Of the last named person, as connected with Harwinton, our State records have no other notice and our Town records have none.\*

#### THE FIRST PASTOR.

In the State Archives† is a Memorial, herein before referred to as dated 4 Oct., 1737, addressed to the General Court by its signers, Daniel Messenger, Zechariah Seymour, and Anthony Hoskins, in behalf of themselves and of the other inhabitants of Harwinton. 'Asking authority to embody in church estate, to be incorporated as a Town, and to lay a tax for support of a minister,' the memorialists relate, that "it will be necessary for us" "to have a settled minister (in regard to which we have applied to a Gentleman who is well approved of by the Ministers &c. in the Gov<sup>t</sup>, and especially by us to preach for us some considerable time, to great satisfaction, and have as far as was consistent with our duty capitulated with him about a settle<sup>mt</sup>) and also," etc.

From this Memorial, as compared with the earlier one, it is plain that a second person as preacher is intended. The votes below-quoted refer to him.

1 Nov., 1737. At a meeting of the Proprietors of east Harwinton held at the house of Mr Daniel Messenger by a Jurment

Voted that the Proprietors Give to the first man that is ordained in the work of the ministry amongst us one Hundred aCres of Land and that he may Choose it where it Shall best Sute Him in our undivided Land in the manner & form as our Lotts were Laid out in provided he Shall Continue in the work of the ministry and in Principles to which he is ordained

Voted that M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Brown and M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Messenger be a Committee to go to Windsor Proprietors meeting & to in form them what we have done at our Proprietors meeting and to make return of what they owe to our next meeting

20 Dec., 1737. The inhabitants of Harwinton in their first Town Meeting assembled, to their vote expressing their unanimous agreement "to Build A Meeting House for Divine Worship," add an explanatory and restrictive one:

\*See, in Appendix, Note DD.

†"Ecclesiastical" Papers.

‡East Harwinton Records.

And it is farther noted that the said Committee or any tow of them Shall make their Application to the next Association for there advice in order to the Settlement of a minister amongst us—

9 May, 1738. The Committee, appointed by the vote last quoted, made report to the Town, at a Meeting "Held by adjournment at the house of Mr Israel Merriman may the 9; 1738," "that M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Bartholomew will Except of our Propositions."

28 Aug., 1738. Att A. Meeting &c at the House of Mr Jereel Merriman August the 28; 1738:—

Voted that M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Catlin Daniel Messenger and Daniel Phelps Be a Committee to Send to the Neighbouring Ministers forthere Assistance Jn Ordaining of the re<sup>v</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Bartholomew and also to make what Prouson is Necessary for the Ordination\*

In the Town Records, Book I., Mr Bartholomew's acknowledgments of salary received show that his official year began and ended on 4 October. His first acknowledgment is of, as he expressed it, "the Money Part on the account of My Ministry at & until October the fourth one thousand Seven Hundred & thirty Nine." The other 'Part' thus implied was labor on his land which, as several votes of the Town show, was stipulated to be given him annually by the male members of his flock.

2 Ap., 1739. At a meeting of the Proprietors of the East Part of Harwinton Holden by Adjournment at the house of M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Messenger Jn Harwinton on the 1st Monday of April Anno Domini 1739. Voted y<sup>e</sup> Capt<sup>m</sup> George Wyllys, Mr Benjamin Catlin, & M<sup>r</sup> Dan<sup>l</sup> Messenger Be a Committee Jn the Behalf of the Proprietors of the East Part of Harwinton To Give a Good & Lawfull Deed to the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Bartholomew & to His Heirs & Assigns for Ever of the Homelott that Was Laid Out for the First Ordained Minister that Should Settle in the Work of the Ministry Jn Harwinton

6 Dec., 1744. Whereas the Proprietors of East harwinton at their Several Meetings [voted] to give one hundred Acres of land to the first Ordained Minister in s<sup>t</sup> town upon Condition of his Continuing Regularly in the Ministry as at the Beginning with respect to Principles for the term of five years after his ordination & Chose A Committee to lay out s<sup>t</sup> Land according to his Choice as may be seen in y<sup>e</sup> notes in the Proprietors Book at their Particular Meetings Dated September 21: 1731 [?]; and February 21: 1737; march 22: 1738—which term of time was Completed in october y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1743 Pursuant therefore to s<sup>t</sup> Votes we the Subscribers Cap<sup>t</sup> Daniel Messenger Ensign Jonathan

\*Harwinton Records, B. I.

Hopkins deacon—~~James Bentley~~ & m' Cyrian webster Being of the Number of the Com<sup>tee</sup>—appointed to lay out Said Land [etc.—Said Committee find that said quantity of land belongs to] the Rev<sup>d</sup> M' Andrew Bartholomew who was the first Ordaind minister [and they proceeded] 18<sup>th</sup> of february Ad 1745-6 [to survey and lay out said quantity] and also 12 acres 1-2 [addition] we have allowed for Roughness of land\*

Town Records and Proprietors' Records, in the extracts above given, impart the date of the first pastor's induction, 4 Oct., 1738. Compared with other Churches in Litchfield county, the Congregational Church in Harwinton has a priority the same, as to its settling its first pastor, with that before specified (, p. 56), as to its formation. Precedence or subsequence of this kind helps no one greatly, harms no one much, is related distantly to one's responsibility; but there is something through which, as duly regarded or not, persons within this Church and persons outside of all Churches are sure to find chief benefit or direct injury; it is a matter which takes and keeps a direct hold of the conscience, presenting there the sort of precedence that all men are to seek for as vitally momentous to them; for to all men is the favor granted, on all is the obligation imposed, of rising daily to some higher position on that scale which exhibits the need of, as well as measures and announces, moral worth.

Mr. Bartholomew's pastorate in Harwinton was by years longer than any which succeeded it there. It left scanty historic materials. There is in the Church's possession no account of the Church's condition and proceedings in his time. The Town Records have supplied most that is known of him. As these furnish no ground for a different conclusion, the inference seems to be warranted that, until his ministry drew toward its end, the course of things relative to him and the Church and the Town, moved on with a general uniformity and smoothness. Probably, no peculiar sorrows saddened his mind and no extra-laborious exertions prematurely broke the springs of his energy. But these at length give way. His relation as pastor ceases. A year or two subsequently, all his relationships on earth terminate.

26 Nov., 1772. Voted to Give M' David Ely a call to preach three or four Sabbaths on probation

\*East Harwinton Records.

college and his ordination. Of two anecdotes related respecting him, the one\* imports that he was, in personal appearance, not prepossessing; the other,—referring to his having without opportunity for premeditation preached a sermon, on an occasion when other ministers present had declined to preach, on the ground that they were then without preparations for such a service,—implies, perhaps, that he had a ready mind. He seldom preached otherwise than extempore. In the discussions that, during the middle part of the last century, were prevalent in New England, in respect of what is with more familiarity than exactness called 'the half-way covenant system,' Mr. Bartholomew was known to be decidedly and practically averse to the views ably presented in this vicinity by the Rev. Dr. Bellamy. Against Dr. Bellamy's positions on that subject, Mr. Bartholomew published a pamphlet in 1760. What can be recollected of this production is that it exhibits a considerable degree of mental acuteness, without acerbity of temper; and that it indicates the author to have been more inured to thinking than exercised in literary composition. He was the author of another published treatise, the title of which is: *Some Remarks upon the claims and doings of the Cousociation* [etc.]. It was one of the multitude of 'Narratives,' with dissertations, called forth by the circumstances attending the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Dana, at Wallingford, in 1758. If from perusal of the first mentioned pamphlet, and from conversations respecting Mr. Bartholomew, had with the aged here who remembered him, were received correct impressions as to his theology, the tone of it was by no means too rigid. His character may be indicated by saying: While he "saw that wisdom excelleth folly," and said of prudence, "My soul followeth hard after thee," yet he loved also

\*He is said, on his return from a journey, made in the early part of his connection with Harwinton, to have related the incident, and the compliment referred to, with an appropriate satisfaction:

While one day, in a place at some distance from Harwinton, riding on horseback, he was the style then, a lady, journeying by the like mode of conveyance, having overtaken him, and entered freely into conversation with him, and found, though she knew not whom she was talking with, that he belonged to Harwinton, immediately rejoined, "Well, the Harwinton minister, they say, is an extraordinary man."

1 Dec., 1772. The Committee Report that M' David Ely Would Not tarry to preach on the above [not mentioned] proposals. Voted to send for M' David Ely\* to come and preach With us—Voted that Stephen Butler Should apply To M' Ely

23 Feb., 1773. Voted that Committee Should Apply to M' Robert Hubbard Further Voted that If s' Committee Could Not Obtain Mr Hubbard that they should Apply to some one Else...to Supply the pulpit—

25 May, 1773. Voted to Give M' Robert Hubbard\* a call to come And Settle In the work of the Ministry

Voted to Discharge the Rev<sup>d</sup> M' Andrew Barthol<sup>m</sup> From Giving in a List During his life—Provided S' Rev<sup>d</sup> M' Bartholomew Discharges The Town from paying him his Salary†

1 June, 1773. The proposal, made in the last vote above quoted, was accepted by Mr. Bartholomew; as appears by the agreement which in full is recorded.†

7 Sept., 1773. Voted the Committee Shall apply To M' David Perry to preach with them The Winter Coming†

21 Sept., 1773. The action, specified in the vote last quoted, was renewed.

11 Oct., 1773. Voted the Society Committee Shall apply to M' David Perry to Settle In the work of the Ministry In the Town of harwinton

10 Jan., 1774. Voted to Discharge The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Andrew Barthol<sup>m</sup> From paying any taxes or Rates whatsoever During Life on Conditions He Continues in Harwinton†

2 Feb., 1774. A vote was passed providing that Mrs Bartholomew, if she should survive her husband, should in like manner be exempted.†

"...Dismissed from his relations to the Society, by an ecclesiastical council convened for that purpose, Jan. 26th, 1774,"† the remnant of the first pastor's life was here spent where, 6 March, 1776, he died.†

Mr Bartholomew was born, at Wallingford, in 1714. He graduated at Yale College in 1731. No account appears of the theological studies he may have pursued, neither any of the place or occupation he may have been in, between his leaving

\*See, in Appendix, Note DD.

†Ecclesiastical Society Records, Book I.

‡See, in Appendix, Note EE.

what he regarded as truth; and, aiming to be right in all things, on points of Christian doctrine which are vital he was deemed to be sound.

Previously to the last year or two of Mr. Bartholomew's ministry, the temporal business connected with the support of religious institutions here was, though not in the best sense, a 'public concern.' At first it was attended to by the inhabitants casually gathered or 'met in convention.' After the incorporation of the Town it was transacted, with the municipal concerns generally, by 'the voters in Town Meeting assembled;' and so the record of it, if made anywhere, was made in 'the Town Book.' Such a custom, as viewed now, is unseemly. "The things that are God's" mixed up with "the things that are Cesar's," we look on as a jumble. Incongruous, almost in every respect undesirable, still such was the usage which formerly was general in New England. In Harwinton after the Ecclesiastical Society\* had been formed some ten or twelve years and meantime had, for aught that appears to the contrary, done its proper work reasonably well, the old method seemed to many persons to be the better one. These had so long been habituated to it, that they would have it, if possible, again. A Town Meeting to act on the matter was called, when it appeared that the earnestness of their efforts was greater than their success.†

#### THE SECOND PASTOR.

There was appointed, 2 Feb., 1774, a "Committee to Call in an Ordaining Counsel to Settle M' David Perry In the work of the Ministry In this Town on the 15th Day of Instant February 1774."‡ On that day the Council met and he was ordained.§ The call he had received to become a pastor here, was given to him more than three months before Mr. Bartholomew's dismissal. His ordination occurred in less than three weeks after Mr.

\*The name has been changed.—*Harwinton First Society Book of Records Nov<sup>r</sup> 26th, 1772*, is inscribed in its First Book.

†Harwinton Records, Book III.

‡Ecclesiastical Society Records, Book I.

§Church Records, Book I.

Bartholomew's dismissal. A like call made within a year previously to two other gentlemen, both had declined to accept. Why these declined is not apparent. That Mr. Perry was unwilling to be a colleague with Mr. Bartholomew seems manifest. The unwillingness was not without its reason. "Can two walk together, except they be agreed?" The 'half-way covenant' practice was here. It was known to be at variance with that which the earliest Churches of New England had followed.\* Let persons not scandalous in their lives but profess, in a way ready to hand, a speculative or historical assent to Christianity; then solely on the ground of that profession, the rite of baptism should be administered to their children. Mr. Bartholomew had strenuously defended this practice. "And it shall be, as with the people, so with the priest." The result was, there pertained to the Church individuals not a few that might have been termed 'lobby members,' persons attached about it rather than admitted into it, excrescences adhering to it, not ingredients, not "comely parts." Among these, unless their peculiar 'profession' should be excepted, a form submitted to avowedly "for the sake of advantage," there was not, generally, found even so much as 'pretension to piety.' Such was the condition of things which the new pastor had to meet. The cause of it he discerned, and sought at the outset to remove. If, when Mr. Perry was inducted into office, there was between him and his people, an 'implied understanding' that he would not forbid to be brought to baptism children whose parents sustained towards the Church relations of the equivocal sort that has been described; so there was an 'express agreement' to the effect that he might by his preaching and in other persuasory methods show to such parents, and to whom else he would, that those relations were wrong.† 'The articles of stipulation,' designed to be "an end of all strife," proved to be only a 'plan of union;' for the sequel showed that the people's attachment to their preferences was not less strong than the pastor's persuasory power, and that his views were capable of modification in a way that tended little to unite him and them

\*See, in Appendix, Note FF.

†Ecclésiastical Society Records, Book I.

After the termination of his labors in this Church, the Rev. Mr. Perry was settled, the second pastor there, in Richmond, Ms., 25 Aug., 1784. From that relation, in which he was both happy and successful, he was dismissed, 1 Jan., 1816. He died there, 7 June, 1816, "at the age of seventy-one years."

Mr. Perry was born at Stratford (, Huntington), in 1745, and graduated at Yale College in 1772. Where or with whom he pursued the study of theology, does not appear. In manners pleasant, his mien, the aged (in 1837) said, was prepossessing. His person was portly. Those who knew him here, represent him as having been familiar in the style of his preaching, but earnest and pungent, and strenuous in insisting on those cardinal scriptural truths which are more or less accurately embodied in what has for some centuries past been denominated Calvinism. He seems, like Paul, to have said, in reference to every thing righteously permissible, "I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some;" and, equally like Paul, to have said, in reference to any thing not righteously permissible, "We gave place by subjection, no, not for an hour; that the truth of the gospel might continue with you." Though, for a season, the proper warmth of kind affections towards him was diminished, and the improper warmth of unkind affections towards him was increased; though the prescriptions of courtesy and the requisitions of Christianity were alike disregarded when, in respect to him, bitter words instead of sweet ones were spoken, and the promised means of living were withheld; yet it at last appeared, that he had secured from many of the people their permanent esteem, so that, on his removal to the sphere of an easier work that invited him, he took from them "a letter of Recommendation to other Churches."\* This, certainly, did not, at one time, appear a thing likely to be done. And yet, why

tation of such items would be likely to have, for readers in general, a sufficient preponderance of good. The fact that means for exhibiting such details are furnishable will, with thoughtful minds, serve to hold in check those tendencies from which come wrong contests and wrong methods of carrying on right contests. Indeed all men should at all times remember that there is appointed for them, in a future life, an impartial investigation which "shall try every man's work, of what sort it is."

\*Church Records, Book I.; under date of 27 April, 1784.

in 'bands of harmony.' When the time came that, acting conscientiously, he could no longer apply the baptismal ordinance to the infant offspring of non-communicants, he told them so. By what he said, he stood. Then was trouble both to him and to them. 'The covenant-owners' considered him to have become a 'covenant-breaker.' The matter was by them stated and acted upon thus:

28 Sept., 1778. . . . there is a difficulty Arose in the Society by Reason of the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> David Perry Refusing to Baptise Children of those parents who were in Covenant when <sup>d</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Perry Ordained in the work of the Ministry

Voted it is the Minds of the Society that the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr David Perry is holden by a Covenant he has made with his People to Baptise the Children of those person who was in Covenant when the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Perry was Ordained and Look upon it the Duty of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Perry to do the Same\*

Then "the fire burned;" for in the records of the Church, as well as in those above cited from, is shown that there were here very inflammable and combustible things. Details need not be given. The gist of the matter is that error and truth were in conflict, and by such persons as, mistaking the former for the latter, did battle for error as if it had been truth, 'the irrepressible conflict' was made the more severe. Councils and Consociations, References, Associations, trials, examinations, censures, excommunications, were, in a long series, the order or disorder of the day. The general state of things was a sad one, though, throughout the whole of this great moral storm, a certain preparation was making—not only for the return of bright hours, but—for the coming of even better seasons than had as yet been experienced here. These, as a thing of course, the pastor was not to tarry to behold. The first considerable lull in the strife may have appeared at his dismissal which occurred, in concurrence with advice of other churches, 23 Dec., 1783.†

\*Ecclésiastical Society Records, Book I.

†Proceeding pastoral changes here in subsequent times, there have been conflicts of interest and of feeling from which a 'large amount of heat' was evolved, and in which measures were employed such as, on review, could not be pronounced right. Of those controversies, as well as of that in Mr. Perry's day, the particulars would have been furnished, had there been a reasonable prospect afforded that the present

should one wonder that it was done? It had become to his hearers beyond questioning, that his leading motto was, "I seek not yours, but you;" that when he called out to them as a "son of thunder," it was to awaken only salutary terror; and that when he did "rebuke with all authority," the severest lacerations of mind which he made showed that "faithful are the wounds of a friend." As we look back to Mr. Perry's ministry in Harwinton, through the light that its consequences after unfolding for more than two generations throw back upon it, we see that, notwithstanding the turbulence that attended it, the, for those days, premature close to which it came, and even the division that followed it, his ministry here was, in its main character and abiding results, eminently a successful one; since by him, under God's supervision, was laid a foundation for that peculiar degree of prosperity "in spiritual things" which has, in later times, been experienced here. Such a benignant issue may ever be expected to pastoral labors respecting which, while they perform them, other ministers, like the apostle with his fellow-workers, can say truly, "Commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God."\*

Before Mr. Perry's pastorate in Harwinton had closed, there sprang up in the Town a 'Separate' Congregational Society or Church. Exclusive of children, and a very few other persons, it may be; that Church and that Society were, probably, the same individuals viewed as in different relations. A little later, the preachings, or at least the meetings, of Baptists were attended here. What is known of these operations, is the following:

Harwinton Octob<sup>r</sup> AD 1783

I John Brooker profess myself to be A Strict Congregational—  
John Brooker†

\*Long after the remarks above presented were written, their writer first saw the notice following:

"The religious character of Mr. Perry was such as to furnish a bright example to every gospel minister. He was eminent for his expressions and daily exhibitions of piety, and eminently devoted and faithful as a minister of Christ."—History of the County of Berkshire, Massachusetts.

†He was born at Saybrook, about 1750. "John Brooker, son of John & Sarah Brooker, was born y<sup>e</sup> 21st of July, Anno Domini, 1718."—Records of Saybrook Ct., in N. E. His. Gen. Reg.

These may Certify that the above Signer hath attended the Strict Congregation\* Meeting the Year past—

Rec<sup>d</sup> the above for Record Octob<sup>r</sup> 1783  
James Bacon Elder  
Test Nath<sup>l</sup> Bull, then Society Clerk

Harwinton April 23<sup>d</sup> 1785  
Jacob Catling for Various Reasons him moving thereto hath Conformed himself to the Society Called Separates\* in this town & made Declaration that he is of that persuasion

Dan<sup>l</sup> Catlin Jun<sup>r</sup> Clerk  
Harwinton September 5<sup>th</sup> 1785—  
This may Certify that Timothy Catlin has Constantly attended on the Separates\* Baptist Meeting in Harwinton & Communicated of his Substance to the Support of those that preach the Gospel for near two years Last past

Certified by Sam<sup>l</sup> Moacham } Members  
Dan<sup>l</sup> Sherman } of s<sup>d</sup> Meeting  
The above is a true Copy of the original  
Test Dan<sup>l</sup> Catlin Clerk†

The blending of the two denominational names, in the last quoted Certificate, is an indication that, in this place as in several other places some, who at first became Separatists, afterwards became Baptists. These may have coalesced with the Baptists who once were at Burlington, or with those whose organization longer remained in New Hartford. Most or all of those seceders who stopped short of the second variation, are believed to have returned to their original connection.

As nearly related to the pastorate of Mr. Perry in Harwinton, there is to be noticed another movement in which a larger number of persons engaged. That 'sore,' in our body ecclesiastical which Mr. Perry had found, and which by his clerical 'surgery,' necessary and kind though severe, had indeed been very thoroughly 'probed,' was not of the sort that are said to 'heal by the first intention.' Hurts in such bodies often exhibit, before the remedy prevails, such phenomena as, in bodies human, are presented by 'gunshot wounds.' While he remained here, there was 'much swelling inwardly' with palpable 'throbs.' After he withdrew hence, there was 'external discharge' with 'fracture' extensively visible. His next successor in the pastoral office

\*See, in Appendix, Note GG.

†Ecclesiastical Society Records, Book I.

6 Dec., 1784. A committee of the Society were directed to "apply to Mr. Alexander to Supply the Pulpit the ensuing Winter."\* It is probable, that he had been doing that service during the preceding summer and autumn, and that he continued doing it through the greater part of the subsequent year. One cannot, except by that supposition, account either for the third pastor's statement,† that Mr. Alexander preached here "a few years afterwards," i. e. after the second pastor's exit hence, or for the impression which others have had, that Mr. Alexander preached here "nearly three years." The true account may be, that his ministerial labors in Harwinton extended through a large portion of the year 1784, through either the whole or the largest part of the year 1785, and into the beginning, perhaps, of the year 1786. The Rev. Caleb Alexander, after being at New Marlborough, Ma., its second pastor sixteen months precisely, a not long pastorate now, short to a prodigy then, had been dismissed thence in consequence of much the same thing as occasioned the dismissal of Harwinton's second pastor,—leading the Church, as before his induction there he did, to abandon their 'half-way covenant' practices.‡ Having left New Marlborough in June, 1782, and having been installed at Mendon, Ma., in March, 1786, he may have ministered here as has above been indicated. Whatever was the time of his stay in Harwinton, his ministrations here were such as were then needed, such as his character and his previous experience had fitted him to give, and such in their influence as God deigned to bless; the appropriate "work of an evangelist." The third pastor in Harwinton, writing in 1790, says of him: "It appears, that by the Assistance of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Caleb Alexander§ the Church became more harmonious and united by the different parties making a degree of mutual Concessions to each other—especially [was concession made] on the side of the Excommunicated. And a writing was formed—upon the subscribing of which all the excommunicated who were not then present might again be admitted

\*Ecclesiastical Society Records, Book I.

†Church Records, Book II.

‡History of Western Massachusetts.

§See, in Appendix, Note D.D.

here when he, thirty years after the occurrence, referred to this same thing, spoke of it as "a formidable schism." "More than one fourth of the inhabitants,"\* then in Harwinton, left their connection with its original religious Society. In that number were males, part or all of whom had been members of the Congregational Church, forty-six persons who, by Certificates, were set forth as being, 26 May, 1784,† Episcopalians. For their worship according to the method of that denomination, there was, sometime afterward, erected an edifice which stood a few rods due south of the Congregational one. As prominent individuals in that Society have been mentioned Alexander Alford, Luman Bishop, Lt. Levi Munson, Mark Prindle, Capt. Ezekiel Scoville. There ministered to that Society, ministering at the same time to other Societies in the vicinity, Rev. Ashbel Baldwin, Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, D.D. (, afterwards bishop of the 'eastern diocese' formerly existing), Rev. Frederick Holcomb, D.D., Rev. [James?] Nichols, Rev. Roger Searle. Dr. Holcomb ceased to officiate in Harwinton, for the first time, in 1820. About the same period, the Church building which that Society had used was subjected to demolition, and a portion of the materials were employed in the construction of a small house of worship, occupied by Baptists and Methodists which, in 1838, underwent a reconstruction at Bakerville (, New Hartford). Since worship after the Episcopal method was commenced in the structure erected (above the Town Hall) in 1840, the ministers here of that denomination have been, successively, Rev. Messrs. Frederick Holcomb, D.D., Henry Zell, William H. Frisbie, II. V. Gardner, Timothy Wilcoxson, Orrin Holcomb, James Morton. The latter gentleman, though resident still in Harwinton, has for the last few years preached in Plymouth (East Church), and the Episcopal church edifice here has been closed.

#### THE THIRD PASTOR.

Between the removal of the second Congregationalist pastor and the induction of his next official successor here, several years intervened.

\*Religious Intelligencer, 11 April, 1818.

†Ecclesiastical Society Records, Book I.

to a good standing in the Church—of which but few refused to avail themselves. Henceforward the Church became so united as to apply to several Candidates\* to preach with them, with a view to their Settlement over them."†

5 March, 1787. The following votes passed. To make Proposals of Settlement to M<sup>r</sup> Lemuel Tyler‡ etc. etc.§ [Whether the Church concurred in this action of the Society, is not manifest. The vote cited implies that Mr. Tyler had preached here for a considerable time. The period was, probably, nearly or quite a year.]

25 Feb., 1788. Voted That this meeting is Willing to Settle Mr Rowland.§ [It does not appear that the Church took any action concurring with this expression. During nearly one year preceding, Mr. Rowland, probably, preached here.]

23 April, 1788. Voted This Society Proceed to make proposals of Settlement to Mr. Rowland.§ † [It does not appear that, with this more decisive expression, any action by the Church was in concurrence.]

9 April, 1789. Voted to Give M<sup>r</sup> Aaron C. Collins‡ an Invitation To Settle With us in the Ministry in this place, etc.§ [The Church by theirs, not effectually, it seems, concurred with this vote of the Society. By this vote, as connected with other circumstances known respecting Mr. Collins, it appears that he, too, had officiated in Harwinton for several months preceding.]

12 Aug., 1789. Voted the Committee apply to Mr White‡ to supply the pulpit.§ [One finds not, by record, whether Mr. White did supply the pulpit. If he did, it was for only a few Sabbaths. The aged who were here in 1837, of him said nothing.]

In the six or seven years thus barely touched upon, there must have been, to a thoughtful and good man resident here, many hours, if not days and months besides, in which his heart felt sad. However brightly above him shone the sun, or around him waved the green growing grass and the yellow ripened

\*Since, along with those usages which gave occasion for the employment of the word 'candidate,' with reference to parochial concerns, the word itself, as to such a reference, is, in New England, so rapidly passing away that it must soon be obsolete entirely, in parish vocabularies; there properly might in this connexion be furnished a Note explaining the word for the benefit, possibly, of future parish historians and 'painful antiquarians' generally. There is, however, entertained (venturously, perhaps) the hope that, for some few years to come, inquisitive people may, on this, enlighten themselves sufficiently by carefully consulting the memory of such aged persons as can be relied upon for recollecting with precision.

†Church Records, Book II.

‡See, in Appendix, Note DD.

§Ecclesiastical Society Records, Book I.

grain, yet, as to the moral state of Harwinton, there were scenes, indeed dark and drear, on either hand. In respect to matters directly affecting man's highest concerns, all around him, and haply within himself, too, he saw great cause for grief. Especially, if such a man was then at the head of a household the children of which already were, or soon would be, in the most formative period of their life, he could not refrain from asking even with anguish, when and in what would end the existing lamentable things. Yet to come after the dark of that night, there was predestined a day that at length gave signs of its dawn; and to banish the drear of that winter, there drew nearer every minute the longed-for spring. The moral revolution that for a ten years' space wrought and progressed by battles, in the six years' time thereto succeeding laid even its skirmishing by, and through peaceful methods perfected and established the victory it had gained. Sixteen years are not ill spent, when in such a period are well removed the evils that, by nearly forty years indulgence and defence, have, as reputedly good things, been made strong. By Mr. Alexander chiefly, indeed, but in some degree by the others who after him ministered here for a season, were labors done the effect of which, as of the pioneering work of our Savior's harbinger, had been "to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the disobedient to the wisdom of the just; to make ready a people prepared for the Lord." Than a preparation for him, none is better for a pastor whom he sends. Not here only had there been preparation. That which the people had been fitly prepared for, had been fitly prepared for them.

28 Dec., 1789. Voted Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Joshua Williams [an] invitation To Settle With us in the Ministry in this Place.\*

Mr. Williams, whose preaching began with approbation from "the Hartford South Association"† received the same month (Oct., 1782, †) in which a pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Southampton, L. I., died,‡ was in that place ordained and in-

\*Ecclesiastical Society Records, Book I.

†MS. Autobiographical Sketch of Mr. Williams.

‡Journal Book of the Proceedings of the first Church of CHRIST, Southampton, January 1<sup>st</sup> 1785. This Journal, now in possession of Mrs. Orianda Catlin, of Har-

ment,—“Article of” Practice, we may term it, adapted as well as adopted to make due ‘works’ attend ‘Faith,’—is a rather significant suggestion, both of what ‘the pastor elect’ had elsewhere, and of what the flock ‘elect’ had here, seen of the ‘Separates’ of that day. Those people were disorderly. ‘Their ministers were generally of the order of Jeroboam,’ it was affirmed. Erratic as comets, rushing within the orbits, disturbing the “stars”; it could not always be easily said, that, when at the farthest aphelion to which they wandered, they owned the attraction of the great moral Sun.\*

Having accepted the call which this Church and Society had unanimously given to him, Mr. Williams, “by the Consociation of Litchfield County, was installed over them, March 3d, 1790.”† His pastorate was, for the most part, the equable motion of a stream with no cataract's plunge and roar. The events most noticeable in it are those which betokened a peculiar success in his work. These excepted, it had no incident of more consequence than the erection of another Church edifice.

In the early part of Mr. Williams' ministry here, several of the founders of the Town, among them Dea. John Wilson and other original members of the Church, were still surviving. These, so long as their life was continued, had a natural satisfaction in seeing, and a spiritual pleasure in using, the temple that, like themselves, had belonged to former days. Their age, making them forgetful of other things, kept them mindful of how they once were here without any temple, and of the painful protracted endeavors by which they, with the rest of “your fathers,” completed the first. In no other one could they become so at home. There was to be no other for them. The undertaking to build a second one was by this Society not attempted, it seems to have been not projected, until the last living of the first dwellers in Harwinton had passed away. Then the ancient one was in such a decayed condition as not to afford sufficient protection against either ruin or snow, either the heat or the cold. Its holding capacity was not large enough. Its attractive capability was too small. As to the worshippers, it did not meet their demand

\*See, in Appendix, Note GG.

†Church Records, Book II.

stalled by the Suffolk Presbytery, as pastor the fourth or fifth there in succession, 26 May, 1785.\* During the first year of his pastorate in that Church, forty-two persons were added to its number.\* He also performed an evangelist's work successfully, while pastor at Southampton, and so, as he expressed it, he “was made an instrument of good by circular preaching on the Island.”† At his own request, his pastoral relation in Southampton was surrendered by the Suffolk Presbytery, 21§ April, 1789.‡ He was qualified, by the experience he had gained, for the work greater and more successful, as it proved, which here awaited his installation. “Previous to this, it was thought proper that the Church should renew their Profession and their public Covenant with each other.”¶ Such “Profession and Covenant,”—in substance identical with the (“Articles of Faith,” the) “Confession of Faith,” and the “Covenant,” since used here,—“was agreed upon, at a Church Meeting, on the 15th of February, 1790, and signed by the” members of the Church; “and [the same], on the Day of the Fast preceding the installation, was publicly read and solemnly agreed to,—each Member present standing up.”¶ There was, at the same time and in the same manner, “publicly read and solemnly agreed to,” an engagement which seemed to be as scriptural as, explicitly set forth, it may be found unusual, viz., “We also solemnly promise, that we will not encourage among us any Speaker or Preacher of Whatever Denomination, by asking him to preach or going to hear him; unless he have the Countenance of our Watchman, or [we shall] have consulted and obtained Liberty from those whom we shall appoint as helps and Officers in the Church.”¶ This engage-

winton, a daughter of Mr. Williams, contains in his chirography, “The Confession of Faith and Covenant unanimously voted by this [the Southampton] Church,” on the eve of his settlement there; and embraces business accounts of his, the record of which was kept simultaneously with that of the “Proceedings.”—See, in Appendix, Note HH.

\*Journal Book, etc., as in note next above.

†Itinerant. †MS. Autobiographical Sketch of Mr. Williams.

‡Prime's History of Long Island.

¶Church Records, Book II.

for convenience, it did not satisfy their taste; while, as to the Object of their worship, it did not correspond to what, in their view, the proprieties of his service by a congregation required. The primitive structure had well answered the primitive design.\* It must, as being superannuated, be superseded. The Committee, with whom the Society, in 1807, entrusted the work of superintending the erection of a new structure, were Messrs. David Candee, Isaac Catlin, Daniel Holt, John Hungerford, Jonathan Rossier, Sen., Daniel S. Wilson, Dea. Abner Barber, Dr. Timothy Clark, with James Brace, Lewis Catlin, Sen., and Benjamin Griswold, Esqs. What was begun under favoring auspices, was happily prosecuted and successfully finished.

The existing temple, beautiful and commodious and hallowed by religious anticipations then, by religious remembrances now, was in 1808, near the end of that year, thankfully and with services appropriate to the occasion, set apart to the high end it was designed to advance—the honoring of God, through those assembled within it seeking to render due homage with obedience to him. It cost about \$3,000 (eight thousand dollars).† As such things are usually estimated, this outlay in a rural Town should be considered for that time, and might be for this, as generous in amount. At least, a mind not illiberal would regard it as such. To some persons so great a sum, by such a Town to such a purpose applied, would appear to be a needless and wasteful expense. But how can any thing be needless, which helps best what all men need most? and how is any thing wasteful which is helpful thus? Wherever men having bodies would offer social worship publicly, there accommodations suitable for their rendering it in that manner are required. The importance of such accommodations is in proportion to the necessity for them. The benefits which experience shows to result from them,

\*When the new building had been completed, the old one, its gallery and pulpit and pews taken out, was removed to near the South Burial-place where, as previously said, it did service as a Town House and otherwise, until 1840. On its final dismemberment, there were, however, found remaining in it some parts serviceable for entering into the construction of other buildings. A house having in its frame what suggests so much would, to some persons, have special value.

†Ecclesiastical Society Records, Book II, etc.



are ever more than any expense they occasion. Omit reference to such influences as, from a temple which saints in it make a sanctuary, flow into the individual heart, ever prompting anew the utterance, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O LORD of Hosts;" it still is true, that our choicest civil immunities, the most valued of human institutions, derive thence, as from a citadel, their firmest support. Omit, with those personal spiritual ones, these municipal and civil advantages, also; it still is true, that a sanctuary—the Church building, set up for, and put to, and held to its proper use—always gives to any community more than it takes from that community. Even in a commercial use of the phrase, 'it is good property.' It is such, not only indirectly, by making other property 'safe' through its effect in begetting and upholding honesty; but directly, too, by its very existence operating to add to what is called 'real' estate more value than it subtracts from it. That this fact led to the reservation of two 'Town rights' for the support of the ministry in each of the townships made by the Legislature of Connecticut from their moiety of "the Western lands," or led other American Legislatures to do the like, is not said. This fact shrewd builders of villages well know, and they act on the principle it suggests to them. An immediate effect of erecting the present Congregational Church edifice demonstrated it. As soon as this was finished, farms in Harwinton, so it was told, were marketably worth one dollar per acre more than they were by the previous appraisal; yet the cost of its erection, had all the acres in town been taxed to provide the means for defraying it, would have been forty-four cents, plus a microscopic fraction, per acre. Facts like this retained in memory, funds for meeting the current expenses of an 'Ecclesiastical Society,' and for repairing or beautifying a Church building, would be readily furnished; even at times when simply for duty's sake they might but reluctantly be given.

Mr. Williams officiated in this newer structure more than two-thirds as long a time as he had officiated in the older one. For the period of an entire generation, "he was happy in the affec-

\*Sancta [sciz] -area.

erating in his daily thoughts and feelings of action. It was taught him, as he supposed, the last year of his connection with College, not by men, but by the Spirit of God." "Mr. Williams was an instructive example of the good which may be done by the more private offices of the Christian ministry. His sermons were less interesting than they might have been, if he had given them more time and thought. He may have erred in this. Still, his ministry was unspeakably more useful than has been that of many, whose sermons, painfully wrought out by prolonged labors of the closet, have called forth the applauses of delighted auditors, while the people of their charge have been left, in respect to pastoral care, as sheep having no shepherd. Often in every part of his parish, free and open-hearted in his addresses to persons of every age and class, affectionate, skilful, and often exceedingly pungent and powerful in his instructions, reproofs, and persuasions;" "he was directly instrumental in the awakening and conversion of many, and very successful in carrying forward the members of his church in the unity of the faith and in habits of constant piety and usefulness."\* As a Christian, he had been "much in prayer," and "an example of the believers." As a minister of Christ, both in Southampton and in Harwinton "he had been wise to win souls." Though not distinguished either as a scholar or [as] an orator, he was more than

\*Early in enlisting himself and his people in the missionary cause, he once remarked (to his grandson, Hon. Abijah Catlin), "that he with the neighboring ministers was the first in the world, so far as he knew, to set up and establish the Monthly Concert of Prayer that now prevails all over Christendom." A similar relation of their beginning that movement, as not aware that their fellow-Christians both in this country and elsewhere had equally begun it, various other persons have made. A like movement, from a like common impulse, originated in Scotland in 1747, in England in about 1752. Such a movement, renewed in England not far from 1790, was again renewed there in 1816-20 and special efforts made to extend it through our land. In the Harwinton Church Records, Book II, is this entry: "February 27<sup>th</sup> 1815. Convened on the Subject of a monthly prayer Meeting."

When Mr. Williams had become aged, he was 'not backward' as to reform. His Autobiography has this passage: "Jan<sup>y</sup> 1829, I renounced Free-Masonry, feeling believing that I had done wrong in uniting with it, tho' at the time I was deceitfully persuaded to it as a matter of duty. I must, I ought to confess, that I have found it an unchristian and deceptive institution. The same year also, I put my name to the Temperance list."

tions and confidence of a large people prospering under his ministry. It was in his heart to die, as he had lived, with them; but," in 1817, being then "at the age of fifty-six, [and] worn down by the labors of a revival [of religion], he was attacked by a disease which confined him seventy-seven days to his house, and for several weeks raged so violently that each successive day was expected to be his last,"\*—occasioning, as one result, so much continued impairment of his constitutional vigor, as "rendered it proper that [he] should seek a dismissal or a colleague."\* He, therefore, "petitioned for a release," and "a dismissal took place, Jan<sup>y</sup> 9, 1822."\* He removed, in 1823, to Bethlem; and, in 1831, to Middletown (Upper Houses, now Cromwell). An invitation which he received, to become again a pastor, considerations regarding his health induced him to decline.\* In the place last specified he deceased, 8 Feb., 1836. The event, soon afterwards, was appropriately noticed in a sermon delivered to this congregation by his second successor in the pastorate here.

Mr. Williams was born at Wetherfield (, Rocky Hill), 3 Feb., 1761. He graduated at Yale College, in 1780.† His autobiography is silent, as to theological studies. Of a stature not above the medium, he was in neither body nor mind massive, but in both agile. Confessedly a man not perfect in piety, his religion was sincere and, like his temperament, ardent. Ingenuous, his failings had one trait which relatively is almost a virtue, that they were neither from himself nor from other men concealed. If through sensitive feeling or otherwise he had wronged any one, with characteristic quickness he both saw and, at once, by due methods made due amends for the wrong. "His faith was Calvinistic; but it was not a mere form of doctrine for curious disquisition or subtle disputation. It was a living principle op-

\*Autobiography of the Rev. Joshua Williams, in MS.

†Obituary Notice, in the Connecticut Observer, 5 March, 1836; prepared by Rev. Noah Porter, Sen., D.D., of Farmington.

‡At College his studies were much interrupted by the events of that stormy period. Not overrating his 'literary acquisitions,' he reasonably expressed humble views respecting them.

either, "for he was a good man and full of faith and of the Holy Ghost; and much people was added unto the Lord."\* 'Accounts,' respecting those years of his ministry here in which such additions were most numerous made, are the only printed† productions known of his pen.

#### THE FOURTH PASTOR.

The Church Records since Mr. Williams' time, are ample. Many persons have in memory his successors in office here. Those successors are, in other places, still actively engaged in affairs. Of their work in Harwinton, therefore, brief notices will suffice.

Rev. George Edmond Pierce, D.D., was "invited to preach to this church and people as a candidate for the Gospel ministry," in Feb., 1822. He was invited to become their pastor, in May, 1822. He was ordained to that office by the Litchfield South Consociation, 10 July, 1822. He was dismissed from it by the same body, "at their Annual Meeting, at Watertown, [10] July, 1834."

Dr. Pierce, born in Southbury (, South Britain parish), 9 Sept., 1794, was graduated at Yale College, in 1816, and at Andover Theological Seminary, in 1821. He was Proceptor of the Academy at Fairfield, Ct., in 1817 and 1818. He entered upon the duties of the Presidency of Western Reserve College, then but recently established at Hudson, O., 5 July, 1834. He remained in that position, until "the burdens of office, the failure

\*The quotations in the above paragraph are mainly from the Obituary Notice, a quite extended one, before adverted to.

†An account of a Revival of Religion in Harwinton, Conn., in the year 1799; published in the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, June, 1801. An Account of a Revival of Religion in Harwinton, Conn., in the years 1805 and 1806; published in the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, April, 1807. An account of a Revival of Religion in Harwinton, Conn., in the year 1816; published in the Religious Intelligencer, April 11th, 1818.—The narratives published in the Connecticut Evangelical Magazine form with others, and with a Preface written by Benoit Tyler, D.D., New England Revivals, a work issued in 1846 by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society.

‡See, in Appendix, Note H.H.

of health, and the correct advice of the Medical Profession induced [him] to resign." His letter of resignation, dated 31 May, 1855, took effect at the next following Commencement, 12 July. After his resignation, President Pierce supplied the pulpit in Hudson, O., for nearly a year. Still residing in that place, he preaches occasionally, though he is mainly engaged in other employments. Of his printed productions the principal ones are: *The Importance of Religious Knowledge*, a sermon published in *The American Evangelist*, Boston, November, 1827; *The Tears of Jesus*, a sermon (whose title would have been *The Compassion of Christ*, had its author's preference as to a name for it been adhered to), published in *The American National Preacher*, New York, April, 1833; *A Report on the Study of the Bible and Christian Authors, instead of Heathen Classics*, published, by request of the Trustees of Western Reserve College, in *The Ohio Observer*, Hudson, O., 9 Oct., 1834; *The Streams of the River of Life*, a Sermon preached at the Dedication of the Chapel of Western Reserve College, August 23, 1836, published at New York, 1836; *A Plea for Stability and Permanence in Institutions of Learning*, delivered before the Trustees, Officers and Students of the Cleveland Medical College, February 26, 1845, published, by request, at Cleveland, O., 1845; *An Address in Commemoration of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of the town of Hudson, O.*, delivered 18 June, 1850, repeated 18 June, 1853, and, with the other Proceedings of the Fifty-Sixth Anniversary of the Settlement of Hudson [O.], published at Hudson, O., 1856; *The Heavenly Throne*, a Baccalaureate Sermon, delivered in the Chapel of Western Reserve College, July 9, 1854, published at Hudson, O., 1854. From Dr. Pierce appeared in the *Ohio Observer*, 10 July, 1840, and on, articles in defence and advocacy of the American Education Society and of its principles; in the *New England Puritan*, 1846, 1847, articles "giving some historical, statistical and religious account of the Western Reserve;" and in the *Independent*, 23 November, 1854, and on, communications, "over the signature of Prudential Committee and with their [viz., such Committee's, as connected with the institution named,] examination and ap-

proved, giving in part the history of the Western Reserve College, and also the principles on which a College is to be conducted." It is understood that their author designs to publish those communications in a more permanent form.

#### THE FIFTH PASTOR.

The Congregational Society, 13 Oct., 1834, invited Mr. William James Breed,\* who had for some time preached here, "to return and preach as a Candidate for Settlement." He did not so return. Following him a Rev. Mr. Church\* supplied the pulpit a few Sabbaths.

Mr. R. Manning Chipman, whose first sermon here was preached 14 Dec., 1834, was invited to become pastor of the Congregational Church, 26 Jan., 1835. He was ordained and installed in that relation, 4 March, 1835, by the South Cousociation of Litchfield County. He was dismissed from it, by the same Body, 13 March, 1839.

Richard Manning Chipman, Jr., a native of Salem, Ms., where still his father Richard Manning Chipman, Sen., resides, was graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1832. He pursued professional studies in the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, N. J., and in the Theological Department of the University of the City of New York, a Department suspended from operation since the establishment, in that locality, of the Union Theological Seminary. In 1833, 1834, he was Corresponding Secretary of the American Peace Society and Editor of their Periodical, the *Calumet*, their office being at that time in New York. He received approbation to preach from the Litchfield South Association convened at Washington, 20 Oct., 1834. He declined an invitation, given to him 27 June, 1839, to become Professor of Theology in the Oneida Institute, at Whitesboro', N. Y., and a call, given to him 7 July, 1839, to be pastor of the Second Congregational Church in (Old Well, now) South Norwalk, Ct. He was installed pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Church in Athol, Ms., 15 Aug., 1839; from which relation he was dis-

\*See, in Appendix, Note DD.

missed, 23 Dec., 1851. He was installed pastor of the Third Congregational Church in the borough of Guilford, Ct., 14 Jan., 1852. His release from that position was obtained, 19 May, 1858. Accepting an invitation, "to discharge the duties of a pastor" to the First Congregational Church and Society in Wolcottville, (Torrington), Ct., he has discharged there such duties since 15 May, 1859; though, in accordance with his preference expressed, the formality of an installation has been waived. Of his writings, other than anonymous contributions in journals, have been published: *A Discourse on the Nature and Means of Ecclesiastical Prosperity*, delivered at the Dedication of the House of Worship in Terrysville, Ct., August 8th, 1838,—Hartford, 1839; *A Discourse on Free Discussion*, delivered in Harwinton, Ct., February 17th, 1839,—Hartford, 1839; *A Discourse on the Maintenance of Moral Purity*, delivered, 13 September 1840, in the course of his ordinary pastoral instructions to the Evangelical Church and Society in Athol, Ms.,—(in *The Friend of Virtue*), Boston, 1841; *Memoir of Eli Thorp*,—(by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society,) Boston, 1842.

During the fifth pastorate of this Church there were, as respects matters pertaining to public worship, some changes for the better introduced. The Society, 29 Oct., 1837:

Voted to Slip [put 'slips' into] the meeting house.

That work, done in the winter following, occasioned a second beneficial innovation,—as expressed 19 March, 1838:

Resolved By this meeting that this Ecclesiastical Society will on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Monday of April next proceed to lease the slips in the meeting house for one year from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April [etc.]

Thus passed away, with the old pews,\* the ancient custom of 'dignifying' them and 'seating the Meeting-house;† and, at the same time, was commenced a different method of raising the means by which the cost of sustaining religious services is provided.

Within the same period, as also previously, there lived here a few individuals of the Methodist Episcopal Church. No

\*See, in Appendix, Note BB.  
†See, in Appendix, Note AA.

well in the future, as it has been in the past, may it, touched softly by the hand of time, remain yet many years, undefaced, cherished, loved, "the house of God" and "the gate of heaven."

As before referred to, in 1840 the Town erected a Hall above which the Episcopal Society constructed an edifice for worship. The renewed ministrations in Harwinton of Rev. Frederick Holcomb, D.D., of Watertown, were contributive to the prosecution of that design.

#### THE SEVENTH PASTOR.

Rev. Warren G. Jones was installed pastor of the Congregational Church, 3 Oct., 1850; from which relation he was dismissed, 7 June, 1853.

Mr. Jones, born at (Millington,) East Haddam, graduated at Union College, 1831. Having studied a year and a half at the Theological Seminary in Princeton, N. J., he finished his professional preparation under the care of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, Pa., and by that body, a licentiate of which he became 6 June, 1833, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Drawers (Presbyterian) Church, in St. George's Hundred, New Castle Co., Del., 20 Nov., 1833. After three years, his pastorate there was terminated by dismissal. He was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in South Glastenbury, Ct., 26 July, 1837, and dismissed thence, 27 Aug., 1850. He commenced, 1 May, 1853, the enterprise which resulted in the formation of the Market Street (Congregational) Church in Hartford. His labors in that relation were relinquished, 1 April, 1858. He resides in Hartford still; officiating, since 1859, in the Second Congregational Church in Manchester. Writings of Mr. Jones published, otherwise than in journals, are: *Piety Honored after Death*, a sermon preached on occasion of the death of Pardon Brown, Esq., a Deacon in the Congregational Church in South Glastenbury; *A Correct Account of the Discussion held in the Meeting House of the Congregational Church in South Glastenbury, Jan. 30 and 31, 1850, between the Pastor of that Church and Elder Joseph Turner, on the Immortality of the Soul*; *Assured Hope*, a sermon occasioned by the death of Truman Kellogg [Esq.], at Harwinton.

ents, are there any descendants who at the present time are residents here; and to these descendants, comprised mainly in two households, pertain other surnames.

#### DEACONS.

The persons whose names follow, the first date adjoined to each denoting the year of election, were in succession chosen to and have sustained the relation of deacon in the Congregational Church: ~~Jacob Benton, Sen., 1738~~; Daniel Phelps, 24, 1738; Capt. John Wilson, Jr.,\* 1760, died 12 Dec., 1799; Daniel Catlin, Sen., 1779; died 25 Aug., 1795; Maj. Cyprian Webster, Jr., 1793, died 14 April, 1809; Daniel Catlin, Jr., Esq., 1795, died 8 July, 1804; Col. Abner Barber, 1802, died 30 Nov., 1815; Noadiah Hart, 1802, removed from Town; Benjamin Griswold, Esq., 1804, died 14 July, 1827; Enos Frisbie, Sen., 1809, died 4 April, 1829; Benjamin Catlin, 1814, died 11 July, 1835; Richard Bristol, 1820, removed from Town, 1838; Minor Smith, 1829, died 10 Aug., 1832; Norman Wilson, 1832, died 27 Aug., 1841; Jonathan Balch, 1835; Samuel Wilson, Sen., 1841; Wyllys Clark, 1841; Hart Barker, 1847.

May 24th, 1838. [The Church] met according to adjournment; and, taking into consideration the matter of choosing a deacon,

*Voted*, that we will choose a deacon, to continue in office the term of ten years.

The present deacons having expressed a wish to have their term of office [placed] on the same footing as [that of] the deacons to be chosen; the brethren concurred in such an arrangement, having previously expressed by uplifted hands their unanimous desire to have the existing deacons retain their offices until that extent of time may have come.†

The "extent" was subsequently reduced to five years. Of course the figures suffixed to the names of Messrs. Balch, (ex-deacon as on his own application dismissed,) Wilson, Clark, Barker, (present incumbents,) specify the times when those were first chosen. The other gentlemen are deceased. Such were their works, such was their characters, such influence from them

\*His father held the same office in Windsor Church. Died in Harwinton Records, Book I.

†Church Records, Book III.

#### THE EIGHTH PASTOR.

Rev. Jacob Gerritt Miller was installed pastor of the Congregational Church, 13 July, 1854. He was dismissed from that relation, 11 May, 1857.

Mr. Miller, a native of Sandlake, N. Y., graduated at Williams College, 1848, and at the Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y., 1851. He was ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of Troy, N. Y., at Whitehall in that State, 13 Dec., 1852. After his dismissal from Harwinton, he ministered to the Presbyterian congregation at Green Island (near Troy), N. Y. He was installed, colleague pastor of the Congregational Church in Branford, Ct., 20 Oct., 1859.

#### THE NINTH PASTOR.

Rev. John Alexander McKinstry was installed pastor of the Congregational Church here, 1 Oct., 1857.

Mr. McKinstry, born at Chicopee (, then a part of Springfield), Ms., a graduate of Amherst College, 1838, and of the Theological Institute, East Windsor, Ct., 1841, had been ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Torrington (parish, Torrington) 5 Oct., 1842, and dismissed thence, 28 Sept., 1857.

"And the prophets,....?" Of the nine persons, successively pastors of the Congregational Church in Harwinton during the one hundred and twenty-two years of its existence, all, except him who now sustains to it that relation, have been separated from it by dismissal. All of those dismissed hence, the first excepted, have subsequently to that event performed the stated work of ministers, most of them as once or oftener pastors, to other congregations. Of this number, elsewhere as in Harwinton successful in their ministrations to a degree requiring of them gratitude to God, all, the two eldest excepted, are still living and working. Of the three deceased ones, the first was freed from his pastorate, before he died in Harwinton; the second, from his with another people, before he died in their Town; the third, after his pastoral relation here ceased, did not form such a connection again. Just the incumbent omitted, of only the two first among the nine, though all of them have been par-

is still perceptible, as to make the apostolic words their appropriate memorial: "They that have used the office of a deacon well."

#### CHAPTER IV.

#### DIVINE WORDS AND STATUTES TAKE HOLD.

The earliest dwellers in Harwinton did not come hither in vain. The Town and the Church which, Providence favoring them, they established, still bear and always will bear an impress which they gave. In the effects of the work which they wrought are monuments, all around those who now dwell here, of their enterprise and their energy, of their wisdom and zeal and love. Influences which emanated from them come on you every day. You should be as ready to imitate their character, in whatever excellence it had, as you are to reverse their memory. So much, in respect to them, remains; but themselves "your fathers, where are they?" That one of the first comers hither who lived the longest, not many now alive saw. He that died the last of their number was buried about the time when the present century began. Indeed, the years now are not few since, from the soil which they broke to the plough, their children, too, have all passed away.\* Of the fair and fruitful fields which they once tilled, the beauty is seen by the eyes, and the harvest is reaped by the hands, of the children of their children's children. Useful as sad are the thoughts, "Your fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?" In their fruitfulness, as in a mirror, is seen our own. Yet, surely, it is not less useful to hear that voice which invites us to connect such humbling reflections on man's weakness, with consoling remembrances of God's strength: "All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of the field, but the word of the Lord endureth forever; and this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you."

\*See, in Appendix, Note II.

To communities, as to individuals, the interests most important are those which relate to religion. For the reason that these interests are as unobtrusive as they are urgent in their demands, it is not always that either themselves, or the events which most signally illustrate them, appear prominently in a community's history. In Harwinton, during two-thirds of the time it has existed, no other events have been so conspicuous and impressive.

It is not improbable that the influence, which led the Church at its origin to adopt and through forty years thereafter to maintain 'the half-way covenant' practice, came from that leading portion of our first settlers who emigrated from the Town where, in 1657, views favorable to that practice were held, and where, in 1696, that practice was strongly established. It seems certain that the character which the Church, and through the Church the Town, has borne in more recent times, may be attributable, so far as such agencies can be traced, to the circumstance that the other principal part of our earliest immigrants were emigrants from the Town where, in 1734, began in this Colony a memorable revival of religion which afterwards overspread New England. That manifestation of "power from on high," since referred to as 'the great awakening,' "commenced in the First Parish in Windsor [ , Ct. ], about the same time as at Northampton [ , Ms. ]. It was remarkable at East Windsor."\* As it extended and wrought out its effects, it arrested the progress of many evils. It set up barriers against that corruption of principles and deterioration of morals which had for more than half of a century been like a violent tide rolling in. It showed that the lamentations of patriots over this degeneracy, and the prayers of good men that it might be stayed, had not in vain ascended to Heaven. So many Windsor people came hither, with the influences of that "power" fresh in their minds that if they did not give body and shape, they at least imparted a manifest coloring, to all that has here become history. To them, under God, do we ascribe the facts, that a religious spirit has been so preva-

\*The Great Awakening. A History, &c. By Joseph Tracy.

lent in Harwinton, and that this spirit, especially at some seasons, has been made remarkable by so decisive manifestations.

There being found no records of the Church kept while Mr. Bartholomew was its pastor, we are without evidence, either that the tone of its piety was increased, or that the number of its members was enlarged, on special occasions in his ministry. Such augmentations there may have been. It might seem from the absence of direct testimony to that effect, that such did not happen; but an argument from the same premise would prove as conclusively, that in his ministry the Church had no deacons. Only indirect evidence, the title applied in the Town's Records to their names, is furnished that such officers existed here in his time.

Visible tokens of the divine approbation accompanied Mr. Perry's ministrations. Since the cessation of that great religious movement whose origin was coeval with Harwinton's; similar seasons had been so few that, till the year when he began his pastorate, "we cannot find more than fifteen places in New England in which there was a special work of grace."\* There were admitted to this Church in that year, in April, 15 members; in May, 15; in June, 9; in July, 43; in October, 1; in November, 2; in the remaining time of his ministry, 38.† Two thirds of the accessions to church membership, while he was pastor here, resulted from religious revivals.

As has in a previous connexion been mentioned, in the sombre years, 'dark ages' in miniature they were, that came after Mr. Perry had gone, the way became gradually prepared for those times of brightness to follow which never, since their return, have wholly withdrawn. In the first year of the pastorate of Mr. Williams, there was evident an improved state of things. The number of members of the Church increased, in that period, from 131 to 153.‡ Fifteen of the persons then admitted Mr. Williams regarded as the "converts," made during "a small re-

\*Christian Spectator, June, 1833.

†Church Records, Book I.

‡Church Records, Book II.

revival of religion."\* In 1799, such a season more extensive was experienced. It commenced in February on a week-day, at a meeting in which "a lecture had been previously appointed. The congregation was very large, and the effects of the Word were very visible. In the evening another sermon was preached and some exhortations given. The effects were still more visible. It is believed that, on this and the two succeeding days, more than a hundred persons received deep impressions of their miserable state; and many of them were feelingly convicted of their total depravity of heart...Many were brought to see that a selfish religion, such as theirs was, was unsafe; and that they must have a principle, higher than the fear of hell or desire of happiness, to prompt them in the path of life...Several were brought under sorrowful and distressing conviction at midnight, on their beds—and many in such circumstances that it could not be accounted for on any principle, but the sovereign power and mercy of God." "From the 14th to the 20th of April, there were eighteen instances of hopeful conversion;" from the beginning to the close of the season under review, "about one hundred and forty," principally of persons who were from twenty-five to forty-five years of age. Mr. Williams, in his "account"‡ from which these statements are taken, said: "Some of the most unlikely to human appearance have been the subjects of this work. The high and the low, the weak and the strong, the rich and the poor, the moralist and the scoffer, the professor and the profligate, the profane and the inconsiderate...have been wrought upon...Surely it is all done by the blessing of the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, according to the good pleasure of his will, to the praise of the glory of his grace." The number of admissions to the Church thus occasioned was, in 1799, one hundred. Mr. Williams described another season of this kind.† Beginning "about the middle of September, 1805," "its progress was very rapid, attended with marks of divine sovereignty." It continued, "without very sensible abatement, for nearly six months; in which time numbers were hopefully converted, and

\*His Autobiography.

†See herein, at p. 79, Note (f).

such visible tokens of divine grace...were exhibited, as gave occasion for the warmest thanksgiving." "The wicked heart seemed to be overawed by the majesty and the sovereignty of the work; and to appear as an opposer was to appear to be led, not by rational views of things, but by the spirit which actuated the Jews in their opposition to the work of God, when Paul and Barnabas were preaching successfully at Antioch...Like the former, this awakening has extended into almost every part of the society, but the converts [in this] are not so numerous. The number now is seventy-five." "Though a few were of middle age, yet generally they were between the age of thirteen and twenty-five...In the former awakening it was observed, that the subjects of it being principally heads of families cast a delightful aspect on the rising generation; and now with pleasure we record that many of the late converts are the children of those who then introduced family instruction and prayer." The accessions to the Church, in 1806, were sixty-two. Another season of peculiar attention here to religion was more remarkable, both in the evidence of divine power which it exhibited, and in its enduring great results. God's work in the heart, as Mr. Williams represented it,\* was, at this time, effected with such rapidity that human instrumentality seemed almost entirely excluded. The reading of the Scriptures was in a wonderful degree effective. "The sword of the Spirit appeared as if drawn from its sheath, and, in the hands of a more than human agent, glistening with a surprising brightness." The stoutest spirits were laid low. Those who at this time seemed to have become indeed 'renewed in the temper of their minds,' were not mere children, who might be deemed to have been effected by sympathy or excited by impassioned appeals, but, for the most part, adult persons, varying from twenty to seventy years in age. It was disclosed, however, in regard to some of the youngest of that company, that they were those for whom mothers had spent many a midnight hour in beseeching that spiritual blessings might be given them, and over whom now those same mothers, their prayers answered in fulfilment of the promises, were rejoicing that the relatives so dear to them had, in the highest

\*See herein, at page 79, Note (f).

sense, become indeed "children of God." The number of persons added to the Church, in 1816, was one hundred and three.\* Its members, 5 Jan., 1817, eleven having on that day been received, were three hundred and forty-one; 2 May, 1819, three hundred and twenty-six.\*

The second year of the pastorate of Dr. Pierce "was distinguished as a season of special grace. In the latter part of February, 1824, there appeared a deep and solemn impression on the minds of the people, manifestly the effect of divine influence. The work, at its commencement, was powerful and rapid. In the space of about three weeks seventy, a large proportion of them men and heads of families, expressed hopes of having obtained an interest in Christ. The work afterwards was more gradual and regular in its progress. It lasted till September or October when it gradually declined."† "During the second or third week of the revival, thirty expressed similar hopes." "Among the means blessed in promoting it, were religious visiting and conversation on the part of the members of the church. The scene was active, rather than passive; yet there was great reliance on divine influence." "While it continued, the impression was very general, 'It is the work of God;' and there was little or no opposition to it."‡ "As the result of this revival, on the first Sabbath in September, a day of great interest and solemnity, one hundred and twenty-six, most of them people in mature life and many of them advanced in age, were added to the Church; the first Sabbath in November, twenty more were added, and four afterwards; making a total of one hundred and fifty [additions]. The principal part of the adult population, who were in the habit of attending on the means of grace, were now members of the Church, and the Church, embracing four hundred members, enjoyed a season of unexampled prosperity."†

\*Church Records, Book II. In that, on a cover, Mr. Williams has written: "By my records it appears that, during my pastoral connection, 3 years, 11 months at Southampton, and 22 years at Harwinton, the number of those admitted to communion with hopeful evidence of true piety is 486." See, herein, at page 73.

†MS. of Dr. Pierce.

‡Church Records, Book III.

its membership, stated that their new hopes and new life began in the period embraced by his pastorate here.

By him were baptized in Harwinton six individuals of adult age, and forty-four children.\*

While Mr. Bentley was pastor of the same Church, "a work of divine grace made its appearance in the winter of 1840, characterized by deep and thorough convictions. The number added to the Church [was] forty. Again, [there was] a powerful work of grace, reaching almost all classes, [attended with] pungent convictions and in many instances speedy conversions, in the winter of 1842-3."† The number of persons, by profession admitted to the Church, in 1843, was fifty-three.\* There occurred another religious "revival in the winter of 1846 and 7, more limited."‡ In 1847 were, by profession, admitted to the Church eighteen persons.\*

In 1851, under Mr. Jones' pastorate, there were received to the Congregational Church ninety-six persons,\* ninety-four at one time.‡ Mr. Jones states: "These were not, however, near all who hopefully embraced Christ under my ministry among that people [viz., in Harwinton]. There were some forty persons, the most of whom were young, who, I felt, needed trial and training, before they took upon them the obligations of the Church. There were persons from Plymouth Congregation, some from Northfield, Wolcottville and Burlington, who came to our meetings and were, it was hoped, savingly benefitted."†

In respect to most of the seasons thus briefly sketched, in which religious truth was here accompanied with manifestations of unwonted power, may be said what the third Congregational pastor, writing in 1807, affirmed in respect to two of them: "The effect of those revivals was conspicuous, especially in the harmony and peace which pervaded the [Congregational] society, and in an uncommon degree of brotherly affection cementing the members of the Church." Regarding all of the scenes that, since he thus spoke, himself and pastors succeeding him here

\*Church Records, Book III.

†MS. of Mr. Bentley.

‡MS. of Mr. Jones.

"No general revival was experienced from 1624 to 1831. After seven years of captivity, God appeared to redeem his people, to sound the trump of jubilee and bid the slaves of sin and Satan become the freemen of the Lord." "This revival, like the former, commenced not far from the first of March, and from the first [it] was very powerful among the youth in different parts of the town. A large number of hopeful conversions took place, during the first few weeks of its progress." "In November, when the work had in a great measure declined, it was deemed expedient to hold a protracted meeting, in the [then] usual form, of five days continuance. The exercises of this meeting, upon which large congregations attended, appeared to be accompanied with great power from on high, and, during the meeting and the few succeeding weeks, more than fifty [persons] of different ages supposed they had reason to believe, they had "passed from death unto life." There were additions, [made] to the Church at five successive seasons of Communion, in all amounting to one hundred and fifty [persons]. In a new year's sermon, [preached] the first Sabbath in January, 1832, which [time] was about the close of this revival, it was stated that there were four hundred and forty members in the Church, which is probably the largest number that were ever in the Church at one time."\*

By the fourth pastor of the Congregational Church baptism was "administered to forty-one persons at the time of their admission to the Church, also to about two hundred infant children of church members."\* Records of the baptisms administered here by his predecessors in the pastoral office do not appear, except those for the years 1816-1821 inclusive.

Under the ministrations of the fifth pastor of said Church, there was through the year 1835 an obvious increase of the spirit of prayer; and in the winter and spring ensuing many persons, most of them in the flower of life, were the subjects of unusual religious impressions. In 1836, thirty-six persons united themselves to the Church; at other times, during his ministry, twenty-three.† Some twenty-five persons, who afterwards entered

\*MS. of Dr. Pierce.

†Church Records, Book III.

have with the same Church been delighted to behold, with how much energy might be repeated and with how much feeling might be heard another expression which, at the time specified, he in view of similar ones made: "I hope it will not appear arrogant to say, surely the members of this Church, together with their pastor and the society, ought humbly and affectionately to acknowledge, that they have very abundant reason for the liveliest exercise of gratitude and praise; and forever to bless the LORD of hosts for such wonderful and repeated tokens of his mercy; and continually to sing, Alleluia."\*

\*Account, &c., 1807. See herein, at page 79, Note (f).

## APPENDIX.

## NOTE A, PAGE 10.

*Importance of a New England Town.*

"To commemorate the birth-day and perpetuate the annals of a retired New England town, may seem to some a trifling affair. But there is nothing dearer, to a man of sensibility, than his home. . . Here is the only true source of patriotism; and the man who loves not to indulge in recollections of the home of his youth, is constituted of such materials as traitors are made of.

But a New England town, when philosophically considered, is of more importance than at first may be supposed. It is not a mere corporation, but is a little commonwealth of itself. Our towns are pure democracies. Here alone [as politically regarded,] the people deliberate, decide, and act, without the intervention of a second power; and their most important interests are here consulted and regulated by themselves. The chief objects of taxation are entrusted to the towns. The great and absorbing interests of learning and religion are within their jurisdiction, in their capacities of school and ecclesiastical societies.

In town meetings, these primary assemblies of the people, our youth and young men are instructed in the first elements of political science; not by study alone, but by actual observation and participation. Here have been the nurseries of our statesmen, and here, too, the quiet duties and submission of the citizen are first learned. I am persuaded, that without these rudimental institutions of civil liberty, New England could never have furnished her bright example in the struggle [of our nation] for independence; nor could we have so successfully carried out the dangerous experiment of a people governed by themselves.—*Hon. Samuel Church's Centennial Address at Salisbury, (Ch.)* 20 Oct., 1841.

As more than sustaining those views of the late Chief Justice Church, himself an Episcopalian, may be cited from *The Congregationalist*, Boston, May 18, 1860, thus:

"THE CHURCHES' QUARREL ESPOUSED."—This ancient volume by John Wise, first [re-] issued in 1772, is soon to be published by the Congregational Board of Publication. Rev. Joseph S. Clark, D. D., in his "Historical Sketch of the Congregational Churches of Mass.," speaks as follows of the work:

Some of the most glittering sentences in the immortal Declaration of American Independence are almost literal quotations from this essay of John Wise. And it is a significant fact, that in 1772, only four years before that declaration was made, a large edition of both these tracts was published by subscription in one duodecimo volume. The suspicion which this fact alone suggests, that it was used as a political text-book in the great struggle for freedom then opening in earnest, is fully confirmed by the list of subscribers' names printed at the end, with the number of copies annexed. Distinguished laymen in all parts of New England, who were soon to be heralded to the world as heroes in that struggle, are on that list

## NOTE C, PAGE 14, 20.

*Purchase of Land from Indians.*

No man who is intelligent will deny, and no one who is humane but will regret, that our national government has, not always indeed, yet in many instances, pursued a policy, in respect to lands owned by 'native tribes,' akin to that which Ahab adopted in respect to Naboth's vineyard. It must also be acknowledged, that too many persons are inclined to feel and to act toward the American Indians, as the ancient Israelites did towards the people of Canaan. Until a divine right, explicitly set forth in a divine command to that effect, can be produced, the work of fraudulently disinherit these Indians, and of extirpating them either with or without removal from their possessions, ought to be abandoned. So much of that work has been already done, as may well awaken fear in the mind of any individual who remembers, that the just God will never forget the weak who are wronged and oppressed.

Still, the talk which is sometimes heard from New Englanders, as involving accusations that like wrongs were committed against Indians here by the earliest English settlers in New England, is worse than an affectation of that sentimentality for which it seems intended to pass. Coming from such persons who either know, or have certainly had sufficient opportunity to know, what were the facts in this case, such talk is as odious, without being as excusable, as is mere blattering ignorance. It falls little short of being a gratuitous slander thrown by degenerate men on their own parentage, the courage to do which they could not muster up—were that parentage still alive. Apart from the wrong of this matter, it is mortifying to be obliged to hear the prattle of persons, "neither understanding what they say, nor knowing whereof they affirm."

Facts, relative to the purchase of the territory of New England from its Indian possessors, may be found in a large part of our New England Histories. The earliest records of our oldest New England Towns are of deeds, duly given, conveying the land within the bounds of such Towns, for due considerations received by the Indians formerly owning it. One of the eminent lawyers of Massachusetts, who had been most conversant with contested land claims, has stated that he was never engaged in such a case, in which the title was not ultimately traced up to an 'Indian deed.' In instances where, as at Salem, Ms., the Indians had nearly or quite left a territory before the English colonists came to it; Indians who afterwards appeared, claiming the territory, received satisfaction. Those who wish to examine this matter, should consult the archives of the oldest New England States and Towns, with the statements of the earliest New England historians. How fairly bought and how fully paid for by the English settlers was the land of these eastern States, is not a thing hard to be learned.

As to this locality, these things appear. Sequasson,\* who was Sachem

\*So, DeForest. Goodwin, in his *Descendants of Thomas Olcott*, Appendix, writes the name *Sunckquasson*.

for six, twelve, twenty-four, thirty-six, and two of them for a hundred copies each! Should the time ever come for the people of this republic to renew that struggle, or the Congregational churches to re-assert their ancient rights, another edition of this rare old book would be called for.

The primary New England Towns originated as adjuncts and out-growths of the distinctive New England, viz., Congregational Churches. In both institutions, the methods of organization and administration are radically the same. As, therefore, the Congregational Church system is, what the best-informed 'dissenters' from it admit, a revival of that which obtained among the primitive Christians, the typical form of which was the synagogue; New Englanders, with such of their countrymen as have the like immunities, are under indebtedness to an ancient "peculiar people" who have for ages been greatly despised. Americans can be just to all men; and it is the part of magnanimity to acknowledge that, in the respects and to the degree above indicated, our freedom as well as "salvation is of the Jews."

Some fifteen years ago the writer of this Note saw a prize Essay on the benefits attending on and resulting from the Town Organization. It was published near 1840. Abridged, it would be a valuable 'Tract for the Times.' Perhaps a patriot American could not easily render to his country a greater service than to place some appropriate treatise on that subject in the hands of the young men, especially of the young voters, in our land.

'The origin of society' so learnedly or, rather, so dogmatically-ignorantly written and talked about, lies too near home for a philosopher to see, viz., in the natural aggregation of families. The history of Europe to some extent, the history of the United States more clearly, shows that the best political confederation results from the organic and organic aggregation of Towns.

## NOTE B, PAGE 11.

*Population of Harwinton.*

The number of inhabitants in Harwinton was in

1736,.....	100,*	1800,.....	1481,
1737,.....	161,†	1810,.....	1718,
1756,.....	250,‡	1820,.....	1500,
1774,.....	1015,‡	1830,.....	1516,
1782,.....	1215,§	1840,.....	1201,
1790,.....	1367,	1850,.....	1175.¶

\*See, herein above, page 28.

†Since 1740, there had been little immigration. Some persons had even thus early left Harwinton, to found other Towns; and some, as see (, on page 110, Note O), were absent in the Colonial military service.

‡Colored persons, 2.

§Colored persons, 5.

¶The population, in 1756, of Litchfield County was 11,937; of Connecticut, 129,994; in 1744, of Litchfield County, 27,298; of Connecticut, 197,886; in 1840, of Litchfield County, 40,418; of Connecticut, 309,978; in 1860, of Litchfield County, 45,253; of Connecticut, 370,792.

of what now is Hartford, sold to the English settlers there not only that place but, with that, "the whole region westward, including the territories of the Tunxis as far as the country of the Mohawks." The deed of this sale seems to have been lost, but the fact of this sale is acknowledged in a renewal deed given in 1670, by which the Indians, successors of Sequasson, confirm his conveyance of Suckiage, alias Hartford, to the English settlers. The Hartford people, who, in 1640, four years after that sale, settled Farmington, then Tunxis, re-purchased that part of the territory. These same people, in 1650, made another agreement, concerning land, with the Tunxis Indians, agents for whom were "Pethus the sachem or gentleman" of Tunxis, and Alamo, another of those Indians' principal men; Sequasson's authority being at that time of no consequence, as he was in exile. In 1657, some of the Farmington settlers procured of the same Tunxis tribe coparcenary rights and title to Matiatuc. In 1714 (, or 1718), the heirs of those grantees received from the successors of those grantors a confirmatory deed, conveying the absolute rights and title to those grantees. Within that tract, as by the known locality of "y' hill" appears, is included Litchfield, partly; Harwinton, wholly. If the Pootatuck Indians had ever any claim or ownership in this territory, they had parted with such; since, as is stated,\* "the names of their chiefs are appended to deeds of sale [of lands] extending from Pequonnuck in Bridgeport, on the south, to Goshen and Torrington, on the north." It appears from this recital, that whatever rights the Indians had to this part of Connecticut soil they conveyed away by many repeated sales. Their rights to it, it should also be said, seem to have been only such as attach to a mere hunting ground. The Pootatucks a small tribe at Woodbury excepted, no Indians lived permanently in any part of what is now Litchfield county, until towards the middle part of the seventeenth century. Then, or at about that period, various clans had emigrated into its northwestern portion. Previously to that time, Indians were here as occasional sojourners, not as stated residents.

The Indian conveyance of the territory comprising part of Waterbury (, Plymouth), with this township and in part that of Litchfield, will be found in Farmington Records. This territory, as has before (, pp. 16-21.) been mentioned, had been, formally at least, given, in 1686, to the Towns of Hartford and Windsor. The interest which the Farmington people had by that conveyance acquired, or the claim which they had founded upon that conveyance, they gave up to those Towns, and they received from the Colony therefor one sixth part of the township of Litchfield.† One deed "copied from the Farmington record," Dr. Bronson, in his History of Waterbury, gives as follows (, together with facsimiles of the marks of the grantors, which are here omitted):

This Witnesseth that Woe'Kenaquamp and Querrimus and Mataueage have sold to William Lewis and Samuel Stools of Farmington A pcell or A tract of Land

\*History of Woodbury.

†History of Litchfield, and History of Waterbury.

called Matatacoko that is to say the hill from whence John Standley and John Andrews brought the black lead and all the Land within eight myles: of that hill: on every side: to dig: and carry away what they will and To build on y<sup>e</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> Use of them that Labor there: and not otherwise To improve: y<sup>e</sup> Land In witness whereof woe: have hereunto set our: hands: and those: Indians above mentioned must free the purchasers from all Claymes: by any other Indjans:

Witness John Steel  
February: y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1657

WILLIAM LEWIS  
SAMUEL STEELE

The marks { } of Kapaquam:  
The mark { } of Querimus  
The mark of ( ) Mataneco

After copying the above-quoted instrument into his History of the Town of Litchfield, Connecticut, George C. Woodruff, Esq., says: "Precisely where the hill referred to in this deed was situated, I have been unable to discover, but from the subsequent claims of the grantees, from tradition, and from the deed itself, it would seem that it was in the southern part of Harwinton, and embraced that Town and also some portion of Plymouth (then [called] Matatuck or Waterbury) and Litchfield. This purchase was made by the grantees in behalf of themselves and [of] a company composed of certain other inhabitants of Farmington." Dr. Bronson says: "It doubtless proved valueless for the purposes for which it was obtained, as we hear nothing further concerning the black lead."

The later deed, conveying to Farmington people the whole Indian title to the "tract," bears date, Dr. Bronson affirms, "the 11th day of August, 1718." The essential part of it, as given by Mr. Woodruff, is as follows:

...Also y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Pethuzo, and Toxeronuck with y<sup>e</sup> Rest of the Indians subscribing do hereby for our selves and our heirs execut<sup>o</sup> covenant promise, grant and agree, to and with y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John Stanly Steel and Lewis in manner and form as follows, that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Kopaquam, Querimus and Mataneco at y<sup>e</sup> time of y<sup>e</sup> enrolling of y<sup>e</sup> coveyance above expressed, they were y<sup>e</sup> true and lawfull owners of y<sup>e</sup> Land contained in y<sup>e</sup> Premises and stood seized of the whole tract of land contained in y<sup>e</sup> book of Records in y<sup>e</sup> premises: after y<sup>e</sup> meethod that other Indians used to do, in their own right; yet for a further satisfaction of y<sup>e</sup> heirs of Capt. Lewis, Steel, and Stanly we have given this Instrument to Left Stanly and William Lewis, son of Capt Lewis, and Ebenezer Steele to be A further confirmation to them and y<sup>e</sup> ancient Purchasers forever. Now this Indenture witnesseth for a further confirmation to them y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Stanly, Lewis and Steel, that we y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Pethuzo and Toxeronuck with y<sup>e</sup> rest of us y<sup>e</sup> subscribers do grant Release and Quit any claims to y<sup>e</sup> above s<sup>d</sup> Tract or Parcel of Land and do hereby assigne, enforce, Ratify and Confirm unto the above s<sup>d</sup> Will<sup>o</sup> Lewis Sarjt Ebenezer Steel and Left John Stanly theyer ancient Purchasers and theyer heirs forever, all y<sup>e</sup> forementioned premises that is to say the hill from whence John Stanly and John Andrus brought y<sup>e</sup> blacklead and all y<sup>e</sup> Land within eight mile of y<sup>e</sup> hill on ourry side, with all y<sup>e</sup> timber trees, woods brooks rivers, mines, minerals thereupon, and hereby surrender and Quit our claims to y<sup>e</sup> same for them to have and to hold Possess and enjoy and their heirs forever, and do hereby warrant maintain, and defend y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Purchasers theyer heirs and assigns in y<sup>e</sup> Quiet and Peaceable Possession, and enjoyment thereof as above described, against our selves our heirs execut<sup>o</sup> admint<sup>o</sup> and assigns and all and every other p<sup>r</sup> son or p<sup>r</sup> sons lawfully claiming Right Title Jutrest therein from by, or under us.

\*It was traditionally transmuted into black lead; as see (, hereinafter,) Note U.

not by birth to Connecticut belonging, might with some confidence present his own views regarding the general character of said laws. He might, in preference to intimating any judgment of his own touching the matter, cite, respecting it, the deliberately formed and publicly expressed sentiments of speakers and writers, as well out of Connecticut as in it, who are in every respect and to the fullest extent competent to pronounce in this regard. But there is a way more decisive of the question, than the delivering or the quoting of opinions. Let one who wishes to know what the laws of Connecticut have been in former times, just find what her people have been. Let him read, as to their character the whole State through, Hollister's History of Connecticut, and, as to their character in Litchfield County, Bushnell's 'Sermon' delivered at the Litchfield Jubilee in 1851. Indeed, for learning this, he need not wait till he has read any thing. A candid man can satisfactorily determine what the former generations were, by seeing what the present generation is. Are a people such as in general those now in Connecticut are, the descendants of men who, as a body, were such as making or submitting to the asserted 'Blue Laws' would show them to have been? As a general fact, a whole people are never better than their laws are; often, they are worse. If the present people of Connecticut are what they are admitted to be, the laws which their fathers had, and their fathers themselves in helping by means of their laws to make these people what they are, deserve high commendation.

NOTE E, PAGE 15.

Early Evil-Doers of New England.

"No colony ever emigrated into a wilderness without soon drawing into their neighborhood, if not into their number, those whose congenial habitation is on the borders between a civilized and a savage community. Our fathers were by no means exempt from this universal bane of new settlements." "Even of the one hundred and one who first arrived in Cape Cod Harbor, there were evidently several, besides children, who made no pretensions to personal guillness...several in the capacity of servants. Two of these soon engaged in fighting a duel, and were sentenced by the whole company "to have their hands and feet tied together, and so remain twenty-four hours without meat or drink." [The Planters of Massachusetts and those of Connecticut and of New Haven, equally with the Pilgrims of Plymouth, have, as thus inevitably connected with what are in these days expressively termed 'border ruffians,' received an immoderate apportionment of obloquy.] "When they banished such pests from their domain, they were complained of as intolerant, and if they suffered them to remain, they were represented as conniving at their iniquities. Very often do their descendants, at this day, represent them as guilty of the very acts of the hangers-on, against whom they contended with all their might, and then with the same breath condemn them as bitter persecutors for expelling such gross offenders as they were able to banish from their community. These culprits, like others in all ages and countries, went off complaining loudly

In witness whereof we y<sup>e</sup> said Pethuzo Toxeronuck Awowaa, with y<sup>e</sup> Rest here to this Indenture Put our hands, and seals, this eleventh of August in y<sup>e</sup> year of y<sup>e</sup> Lord one thousand and seven hundred and fourteen: 1714

Signed sealed and delivered in y<sup>e</sup> presence of us, John Thomson, Hcz. Hooker } Pethuzo: his mark  
} Toxeronuck: his

farmington September y<sup>e</sup> eleventh day, Anno q<sup>o</sup> Do<sup>o</sup> . 1714, Pethuzo, and Toxeronuck, farmington Indians, and subscribers to this above written Instrument came p<sup>r</sup> sonally before me and acknowledged y<sup>e</sup> same to be theyer own willing and free act and deed,  
JOHN HOOKER, Justice.

Witnesses to Taphow and his squa signing sealing and delivering } Young Taphow his mark.  
} Young Tapho w Squa  
Tho's Lee, Hcz. Hooker  
Witnesses to Awowaa signing sealing & delivering. } Pelasas grandchild her mark.  
} Awowaa his mark  
Timothy Potter, Josiah Hart.

farmington Octob<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 12th, Anno Domini: 1714: Taphow y<sup>e</sup> younger and his squa; also Wowowis all farmington Indjans came p<sup>r</sup> sonally before me, and acknowledged this above written Instrument—which they have signed and sealed to be theyer own willing free act and deed.

JOHN HOOKER, Justice

NOTE D, PAGE 14.

Connecticut Laws.

The so called 'Blue Laws' of Connecticut form the staple topic, and that a very stale one, of her revilers. If she had actually been in the shameful or shameless condition which such persons, too often her own sons, represent her to have come into by making and enforcing those asserted 'laws,' did it not become these persons rather to throw a mantle over her, than, by talking with pleasure about her being in such a plight, to 'foam out their own shame?' These so called 'laws,' however, were not so much enacted by a Connecticut Legislature as invented by a renegade maligner of the position and measures which, eighty years ago, Connecticut chose to take regarding the revolutionary war, to all which his instincts and objects made him averse. Any one who desires to see what is revealed by an examination of Dr. Samuel Peters, and of his accusations of Connecticut, as respects those asserted 'laws,' will find his work thoroughly dissected and its author morally gibbeted in James Luce Kingsley, LL.D.'s Historical Address, delivered at the Bicentennial Anniversary of the settlement of New Haven.

Connecticut has never claimed perfection. Her legislators have not been faultless. Her laws bear, what their authors did, the marks of some human imperfections. Let as much be made of this fact as truth will justify and as circumstances may render needful, but not more than that. Having read carefully the ancient laws of Connecticut, the writer,

of infringement of their liberties; [and] now, with unaccountable gusto, multitudes swallow their complaints, and are far more sure that they judge right than are those best acquainted with the whole history of their case."—C. [Joseph S. Clark, D.D.], in *The Congregationalist*, Boston, September 10, 1858.

NOTE F, PAGE 20.

Did Hartford and Windsor contest the title of the Colony to land, now in Litchfield County, west of the Housatonic river?

It has been supposed that the Towns of Hartford and Windsor, in their controversy with the Colony of Connecticut, respecting "the Western lands," laid claim to a tract more extended than the one specified in the act of the Colonial Legislature. Rev. Grant Powers, in his Centennial Address at Goshen, says: "Their [the said Towns'] claim was extensive, comprehending Kent, Litchfield, Harwinton, New Hartford, Torrington, Goshen, Cornwall, Salisbury, Canaan, Norfolk, Winchester, Colebrook, Barkhamsted, and Hartland." Dr. Bronson, in his History of Waterbury, (followed by Mr. Kilbourn, in his Sketches and Chronicles of Litchfield,) implies the like opinion by saying: "In settling the claims of the Hartford and Windsor proprietors to the lands in Litchfield County, the Colony obtained the quiet possession of seven townships in the western part of the County—Norfolk, Goshen, Canaan, Cornwall, Kent, Salisbury and Sharon." It will be noticed that Mr. Powers' enumeration omits Sharon, and that Dr. Bronson's includes, with Kent which lies partly on each side of the Housatonic, Salisbury and Sharon which lie wholly on the west side of it. This discrepancy may not argue an error; but the assertion of the one writer so agrees with the implication of the other writer, as seems to denote that the view held by both of them had, in each, the same occasion. What this was may, perhaps, be conjectured. Dr. Trumbull, in his History of Connecticut, gives his account of the controversy which Hartford and Windsor had with the colony about "the Western lands," in so close a connection with his account of the arrangements which, after the controversy was ended, were made by the Legislature for the sale and settlement of those lands, and he, throughout this latter account, so speaks of "the fourteen townships," "the fourteen new townships," and of "Kent another of the new townships;" as very naturally to make the impression that those Towns had altercation with the Colony for lands west, as well as east, of the Housatonic. A person, not one of the above named, is known to have derived from those premises that conclusion. Dr. Trumbull, however, does not affirm that as many of those new townships were made out of that share of the disputed territory which the Colony at last secured, as were made out of that which it ceded to Hartford and Windsor. Of that share which the Colony secured of the disputed territory, less than five townships were\* made, viz., Canaan, Corn-

\*Litchfield township had been made, several years previously.

wall, Goshea, Norfolk, and part of Kent. That there were in market, at the time referred to, seven townships owned by proprietors in Hartford and Windsor, and, at the same time, seven townships of which the Colony was proprietor, was simply a coincidence. There would have been more than seven or less than seven, then for sale by the Colony, had that part of "the Western lands" situated between the Housatonic and the boundary of New York been somewhat larger or somewhat smaller than it was. The Colony, as a basis for ending the dispute about those lands, was to share them equally with the Towns that had claimed them. Any person by a little calculation will find that, when Salisbury and Sharon with that part of Kent which is on the western side of the Housatonic are omitted, the Colony retained of the disputed territory a district about as large as that which it yielded to the claimant Towns.

## NOTE G, PAGE 20.

*Original Proprietors of Harwinton.*

I. The proprietors or grantees of the western half township, by them called 'West Harwinton,' were:

Samuel Alyn, John Bancraft, John Barber, Joseph Barnard, Daniel Bissell, Ebenezer Bissell, Thomas Beckland, Simon Chapman, Benjamin Colt, John Cook, Sen., Thomas Cook's heirs, Samuel Dendish, Nathaniel Drake, Benjamin Eginton, Isaac Eginton, Caleb Elmer, John Keworth's heirs, Daniel Garret's heirs, John Gaylord, Daniel Gillet, John Grant, Joseph "Grayham," Daniel Griswold, Jun., Edward Griswold, Matthew Griswold, Peletiah Griswold, Samuel Hayden, Joseph Holcomb, Timothy Hooford, Ebenezer Loomis' heirs, Hezekiah Loomis, Mary Loomis, Nathaniel Loomis, Sen., Noah Loomis, Peletiah Mills, Amos More, John More, Jr., Roger Newberry, Nathaniel Owen, Daniel Phelps, Samuel Phelps, Sen., William Phelps' heirs, Josiah Rockwell, Joseph Skinner's heirs, Noah Sparks, Daniel Stoughton, John Strongton, Return Strong's heirs, Henry Styles, Sen., John Styles, Sen., Thomas Styles, Nathaniel Watson, Samuel West, Daniel White's heirs.

II. The proprietors or grantees of the eastern half township, by them called 'East Harwinton,' were:

John Andrews, Sen., Jonathan Arnold's heirs, Samuel Benton, John "Bracy," Moses Bull, James Bunce, John Bunce, Jun., Joseph Bunce, Jonathan Butler, Thomas Butler's heirs, Joshua Carter, Benjamin Catlin, Samuel Catlin, Timothy Easton, Benjamin "Grayham's" heirs, Jonah Gross, Barinbus Hinsdel's heirs, Joseph Holton, Ebenezer Hopkins' heirs, Ebenezer Hopkins, Jonathan Hopkins, Thomas King, Jonathan Mason, Daniel Messenger, Joseph Mygall's heirs, Thomas Ormstead, Thomas Richards, Thomas Richards, Jun., Samuel Sedgwick, Zechariah Seymour, Joseph Skinner, Thomas Spinoer, William Warren, Abram Webster, Samuel Webster, William Webster's heirs, John White, Jun., John Williams, Mary Williams, Hezekiah Wylye, Esq.

## NOTE H, PAGE 23.

*Act of the Legislature incorporating Harwinton: passed at the session which began 13 October, 1751.*

Upon the Memorial of Daniel Messenger, Zechariah Seymour and Anthony Hopkins in behalf of themselves and the rest of the Inhabitants of the Plantation called Harwinton shewing to this Assembly sundry Grievances and Difficulties suffered by them for want of Town Privileges and praying the same may be now

## NOTE J, PAGE 23.

*The Pioneer Settler.*

"The first man that settled in Harwinton was Daniel Messenger from Hartford, in the month of January, 1750. My father, Jonathan Brace, who married [Mary] the aforesaid Messenger's fourth daughter, settled in Harwinton, April, A.D. 1753, aged [at that time,] 23 years."—MS. of James Brace, Esq., in possession of his son-in-law, Dea. Jonathan Balch, of Harwinton.

## NOTE K, PAGE 26.

*'Modern Improvements.'*

Nearly all the houses in the village of Harwinton were erected, since the present century began. In 1837, there were resident in that village only two families who had been there twenty-five years.

Certain other changes were made more recently than most persons now might suppose. The introduction of pleasure carriages bears here, as elsewhere, a quite modern date. The mode of conveyance, for riders, was at first mainly on horseback, the horse being trained to carry two persons and, occasionally, more than two. Sometimes vehicles drawn by oxen would be employed, especially in the winter, and when it was desirable to convey families. Light four-wheeled carriages, each drawn by one horse, were not known here, till about 1818, and these were then more like what is called 'a one-horse lumber-waggon' than what are now styled buggies. Some years before the date last mentioned, waggons drawn by two horses began to be used for conveyance of persons. Among the first individuals who owned here such carriages, were Messrs. — Hayden, Joel Gillet, Samuel Phelps, David Candee, who, coming with their families to Church in these carriages, occasioned, by the noise which was made, 'some excitement' to their neighbors who had not the means of being in that way as noisy.

The early manners and customs of Connecticut, are noticed at length in Hollister's History of Connecticut, V. I., Chap. XX.

## NOTE L, PAGE 27.

*The Messenger Family.*

On account of the prominence of Capt. Daniel Messenger in the early history of Harwinton, and as illustrating the migratory habits of New Englanders, the following notices are given.

Edward Messenger was a grantee of New London, Ct., 6 Nov., 1651. He, soon after, removed to Windsor, Ct.—Hist. of New Lond.

Henry Messenger was a first settler of Jamaica, L. I., 1656. He was from Connecticut.—Thompson's Hist. of L. I.

Nathaniel Messenger, of Hartford, was one of the grantees of Pantam (Litchfield?) April, 1712.—(History of Litch.)

Nathaniel Messenger, from Hartford, began the settlement, 1742, of 'the South-west or Winter parish' in Farmington, incorporated a 'Society' and called New Cambridge in 1744, now the Town of Bristol.—Porter's Conen. Address at Farmington.

granted unto them by this Assembly, and also praying the Lands within the Bounds of said Plantation may be Taxed, and that they may have Liberty to Joinbody in Church Estate, Resolved by this Assembly that said Plantation be a Town Incorporate Known by the name of Harwinton and Vested with Town Privileges as Other Towns in this Colony Established by Law are, and that a Tax of two pence pr Acre shall be Assessed & Levied upon all the Lands within the Bounds of said Town Annually for the Space of four years, next after the Session of the Genl<sup>l</sup> Assembly in May next in Lieu of any former Grant or Tax, and that the Collectors for the Time being in said Town shall annually Collect said Tax, who are hereby Authorized and Impowred to Collect the same as Other Collectors of town Rates by Law are & having Collected the same, said Collectors are to deliver the same to such Committee or Committees from Time to Time as said Town shall make Choice of for that purpose, and to be by them Applied and Improwed, for the Support of the Gospel Ministry and Building a Meeting House in said Town, and it is further Resolved that said Inhabitants have Liberty to Joinbody themselves into Church Estates and Secular Minister of the Gospel in said Town with the Advice and Consent of the Neighbouring Churches, and it is further by this Assembly Resolved that the Letter A shall be the Brand for Homes in the Town of Harwinton—

## NOTE I, PAGE 23, 30.

*Formation of Litchfield County.*

A petition, praying "that the towns of Litchfield, Woodbury, New Milford, Kent, Sharon, Salisbury, Canaan, Cornwall, Goshea, Harwinton, Torrington, Norfolk, New Hartford, Barkhamstead, Hartland, Winchester, and Colebrook, be made a County," was presented to the Legislature, 29 Aug., 1751. Said petition has on it, of Harwinton citizens, the names following:

Daniel Phelps, Abijah Catling, Joseph Harriman, Jobo Alford, Karel [Kaskiel] Kevik, Benjamin Catling, Jun., Daniel Catling, Ebenezer Hopkins, Jun., W<sup>m</sup> Hayden, Nathan Davis, David Willocks, Ju., John Harbour, Jacob [Benton] Jonathan Hopkins, Amos Bull, Isaac Bull, Noah Loomis, Juner, Sam<sup>l</sup> Stone Butler, Ciprian Webster, Aaron Cook, Iarel Mariman, Anthony Hopkins, Ebenezer Hopkins, Jacob Hinsdel, Sam<sup>l</sup> Phelps, Timothy Stanley, Jun., John Wilson, Sam<sup>l</sup> Barber, Thomas Bull, Daniel Bartholomew, Jacob Pock, Noah Loomis, Samuel Bull, Joel Catlin.

A remonstrance against the formation of such proposed new County was presented to the Legislature, 17 Sept., 1751. On said remonstrance are, of Harwinton citizens, the names following:

Benj. Catling, Ebenezer Heydon, Daniel Messenger, Jonathan Hopkins, Nath<sup>l</sup> Moody, Jacob [Benton], Abraham Catlin, Aaron Cook, Junior, Johnathan Catling, Samuel Cook, Jonathan Snow, David Heydon, Joseph Hayden, Timothy Stanley, Ebenezer Tyler, Joseph Curcio, Abiel Skinner, Abiel Tyler, Sam<sup>l</sup> Messenger, William Esworth, Hesz. Hopkins, Daniel Gillet, James Griswold, Zechariah Seymour, John Gault, Beuben Barbur, Esq. [Kaskiel] Kevik, David Willocks, Elise Willocks, John Still [Steele?], Sam<sup>l</sup> Weasoe, Nehemiah Hopkins, Amos Catling.

'The following desire that their names may be erased from the preceding petition,' in a request presented to the Legislature, 23 Sept., 1751; viz:

Sam<sup>l</sup> Stone Butler, Amos Bull, Timothy Stanley, Jun., Jonathan Hopkins, Jun., Ebenezer Hopkins, Jun. [Jacob Benton], Jun., Jacob Hinsdel, John Barber, Thomas Bull, Samuel Bull.

Nehemiah, son of Capt. Daniel Messenger, was of Cornwall, Ct., 1743; of Shelburne, Ma., 1748; and, as heretofore mentioned, of Egremont, Ma., 1750.—Harwinton Rec. Hist. of Berkshire Co., Ma.

Endrick's Messenger was a settler of Hecket, Ma., 1755.—Hist. of Berk. Co., Ma. Endrick's Messenger, born (a twin brother to Andrew Messenger) at Harwinton, a son of Samuel and Mabel Messenger, 11 March, 1741-2, was among the first immigrants of West Stockbridge, Ma. He went thither from Farmington, Ct.—Hist. of Berk. Co., Ma.

Isaac Messenger removed from Simsbury (now Granby) to West Simsbury (now Canton), about 1743-4. He died in 1801, aged 82.—Hist. of Canton, Ct.

This surname did not long remain in Harwinton. The children of Dea. Jonathan Balch (, as see heretofore Note J.), of Horace Bissell, residents of Harwinton, and those of Gaylord Wells, M. D., resident in West Hartford, are descendants of the pioneer settler, Capt. Daniel Messenger.

## NOTE M, PAGE 28, 30.

*Tabular arrangement of Early Settlers in Harwinton.*

To ascertain in what places had previously resided those persons who became the earliest inhabitants of English descent in any New England Town, is, in many respects, a matter of wondrous interest than the gratification of even a laudable curiosity. With those places, as below designated of such inhabitants of Harwinton, it seemed desirable to connect certain other specifications. As the basis of such specifications, facts have been earnestly sought. History cannot much value tradition; for tradition, too often, becomes—what the derivation of the word intimates—improbable. When radically true, it lacks precision. It tends to enlarge things, when it does not distort them. Like ill-report and snowballs rolled, 'it grows as it runs.' Its accounts as to other matters are, on examination, found as 'unreliable' as are in genealogy its accounts, which American investigators are told, of 'There were three brothers of our surname who came over from England to this country.' Indeed, only believe what such as do not have records of their ancestry declare, and, a tyro in genealogical researches, you shall see the acts of 'three brothers' increase, by repetition of inquiry, as rapidly as did, by repetition of the story, the 'three erows' which an uncertain invalid's stomach disgorged. Still, facts are not always recorded. Records made are not always preserved. Existing ones are not always known, or, when known, cannot be visited; sometimes transcripts of them are not procurable. It has happened, thus, that some items which were desired, as respects the earliest settlers in Harwinton, were not obtainable. It became a necessity then, either not to allude to them, or to present, respecting them, what in view of various known circumstances seem to be in a high degree probabilities. The latter alternative was adopted for the reason that, while 'blind conjectures' can hardly do better than mislead, 'intelligent conjecture,' if one takes it for that and that only, may put him in the way of reaching truth. Some matters of vicinimity, rarely denoted as no more than such, will therefore be noticed among the facts, and the authorities assigned with the facts, presented in the following table:



TABULAR ARRANGEMENT OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF HARTWINTON; A. D. 1730 TO 1740 INCLUSIVE.

Table with columns: Name, When first settled, Date of birth, Date of marriage, and Where settled. Lists names like Job Alfred, Samuel Barber, Andrew Bartholomew, etc.

NOTE N., PAGE 29.

Titles among the early New Englanders.

The founders of New England brought with them to America those principles which in due time found enunciation in the statement that "all men are born free and equal;" but they also brought with them, of course, the feelings which, at the time of their leaving England, were prevalent there.

As for gentlemen, they were made good-cheap in England; for whosoever studied the laws of the realm, who studied in the universities, who professed liberal sciences, and so forth, who can live idly and without manual labor, and will bear the part, charge and maintenance of a gentleman, he shall be called Master [Mr.], for that is the title which men give to Esquires and other gentlemen.

In Massachusetts, among the early planters, "the title of Mr., or Master, was applied to captains and sometimes to masters of vessels; to military captains; to schoolmasters, doctors, magistrates, and clergymen; to persons who had received a second degree at college, and who had been made freemen. The wives and daughters of Masters were called Mrs. To be deprived of the Mr. was considered a grievous loss of caste.

Dr. Cotton Mather, referring to a visit, made in 1682 by Gov. Winthrop, to Plymouth, Ma., relates: "There were at this time in Plymouth two ministers, leavened so far with the humors of the rigid separation, that they insisted vehemently up-

\*Smith's Commonwealth of England. Cited in Annals of Salem [Ms].
†Annals of Salem [Ms].
‡History of Norwich [Ct].

Table with columns: Name, When first settled, Date of birth, Date of marriage, and Where settled. Lists names like Ebenezer Hopkins, Jonathan Hopkins, Stephen Hopkins, etc.

on the unlawfulness of calling any unregenerate man by the name of "good-man such an one," until, by their indiscreet urging of this whim, the plan began to be disipated. The wiser people being troubled at these trifles, they took the opportunity of Governor Winthrop's being there, to have the thing publicly proposed in the congregation; who in answer thereto, distinguished between a theological and a moral goodness; adding, that when Juris were first used in England, it was usual for the orator, after the names of persons fit for that service were called over, to bid them all, "Attend good men and true;" whence it grew to be a civil custom in the English nation, for neighbours living by one another, to call one another "good man such an one;" and it was very new to make a stir about a civil custom, so innocently introduced. And that speech of Mr. Winthrop's put a lasting stop to the little, idle, whimsical conceits, then beginning to grow obnoxious."

When the appellation Mr. had in New England become somewhat common, as it had become about the time of the settlement of Hartwinton, there was dissatisfaction felt by some. Thus, Rev. Thomas Ruggles of Guilford, in this State, giving, about a century ago, a review of its early times, said: "The first planters who came to the town were of two ranks, viz., such who in England are called gentlemen and commonality. None were poor men, and few or no servants. The gentlemen were all men of wealth, and they bear the appellation of Mr., as Mr. Dearborn, etc., while according to the plain customs of those times the commonality were named only Goodman or Neighbor, such or such an one. How greatly are times now changed! Every man almost is called Mr., every woman Miss [Mrs.], Madam or Lady. Popularity destroys all civil distinction."

This extension to the many of appellations, once limited to the few, has gone on elsewhere. Columbus and his heirs were by special letters from the king of Spain, in 1492, "authorized to prefix the title of Don [Lord, Mr.] to their names; a distinction accorded, in those days, only to persons of rank and estate, though it has since lost all value from being universally used in Spain."

In this State, and in New England at large, one species of honorary appellations retained an especial significance long after the other varieties had lost their prestige, viz., military prefixes to names. Indeed, these titles have hardly yet, in some districts, lost their peculiar charms. Formerly, "they were preferred to civil or ecclesiastical honors. A corporal was on the road to distinction. His office was occasionally, but not usually, attached to his name. A sergeant had attained distinction, and his title was never omitted. An ensign or a lieutenant was lifted quite above the heads of his fellows. A captain was necessarily a man of great influence, whose opinion was taken in all the weighty concerns of a town. Few aspired to the exalted rank of a major. It was the reward of the most distinguished services." In New England had no higher military office than captain, for many years. 'Lt., 'Ens., and

\*Magna, I, R. II, Chap. IV.
†Mass. Hist. Coll., cited in Barber's Hist. Coll. of Connecticut.
‡Hiring's Life of Columbus.
§Itinerary of Watbury.

even 'Corp,' were nearly as suggestive as 'my Lord Coke's' noted '&c.' was.

## NOTE O., PAGE 32.

## Contexts.

Until that day, which with good reason is expected, shall have come, when men in general will be better than they are now; diversities in views and feelings and opposition in action must, in every community, be expected. For the reason intimated on previous pages (, 65-6 in Note), a consideration of the later contents of a moral nature mainly, as pertaining to Harwinton, has been remitted to future times. A notice, as respects our citizens, of contests having, in the main, different occasions and a different character, is appropriate here.

## BOUNDARY QUESTIONS.

This Town did not escape the controversies, regarding 'metes and bounds,' which, with other troubles, all new Towns, in common with "High and Mighty States General," seem fated to share. On this point the following items appear.

27 August, 1723. Voted the Proprietors, at their own Cost, Shall Defend the Clerk from all Cost & Damage that Shall Ensur from His Neglect. In not Recording a Survey Signed by Judd A Bird Dated September 14<sup>th</sup> 1723 of 75 acres of Land Lying between Farmington and Litchfield, 12 acres of which lyeth East of the Land since Hills & is Claimed by the Heirs of Deacon Standly; A that Mr Sam<sup>l</sup> Alyn Esq. Joseph Barnard & Mr Pelatiah Mills be a Com<sup>tee</sup> to Defend y<sup>e</sup> Clerk as aforesaid.\*

1 Nov., 1737. Voted, that Mr Zachariah Seymour & Mr Samuel Moody be agents for the Proprietors to Search the records a bout Farmington bounds and to make returns to the next meeting†

8 May, 1739. A petition was presented to the Legislature by "Zachariah Seymour, of Hartford, Daniel Messenger and Benjamin Catlin, of Harwinton," asking a Commission "for a survey and legal establishment of the west line of Farmington."‡—See more of this in the Town Records, Book L.

## CHANGE, AS TO SINGING, IN PUBLIC WORSHIP.

About eighty years since, the introduction of a greater variety of tunes, and especially of singing by choirs in Sabbath-day services, was an innovation which much disturbed the equanimity of many persons. The following record shows one thing, respecting that matter, which was done in Harwinton.

4 June, 1776. Then Voted that the Last Singing on Each Sabbath may be performed without the Psalm being read here by him until the Next Annual Society Meeting.

\*West Harwinton Records.  
†East Harwinton Records.  
‡State Archives.

John Marsh, 26, of Litchfield, applied (to the Governor and Council of Sayey, 14 Feb., 1777) for liberty to take Mark Prindle, of Harwinton, (a tory [sic] at Mansfield) and him here before the Court at Litchfield, in discharge of his bail bond, given for said Prindle in another case; which was granted by the Governor and Council, with their order to return said Prindle, after his trial, to Amariah Williams in said Mansfield.\*

In 1781, Harwinton was subjected to a penalty of £15 for a deficiency of one man in the number of men required for the war.†

Incidents of a different character, as well as men more fitly representing the Town at that period, were as given below.

While the people here were on a Sabbath morning, 27 April, 1777, preparing to leave their homes for attendance on public worship, an express arrived through Litchfield from Danbury, announcing that Gov. Tryon with his troops, the 'cow-boys' as they were contemptuously termed by the Americans, had come from New York to the latter place. Mr. (afterwards Doc.) Webster, after receiving from the messenger the written message which was brought, gave it to Abraham Goodwin, for conveyance to New Hartford. He ran with it, 'post-haste, one mile to Lt. Jonathan Goodwin, whom he found strapping to his horse a side-saddle. The Lt., a man who generally required ample time for deliberation on even small matters and who otherwise was becomingly slow in his movements, now catching by a glance the purport of the document, exchanged his saddle in a trice and, urging his wonder-struck animal into no inferior rate of speed, let something other than his "moderation be known." Harwinton soldiers, with others from this vicinity, immediately sped to Danbury, reaching that place, distant some forty-four miles, early on Monday morning; though not until after the British detachment had effected the object of their coming, by the destruction of the bread-stuffs and other military stores there deposited. Mr. Abraham Goodwin gave to the writer this account in 1837; saying, at that time, that his age was 83 years. He then resided in Harwinton.

In 1778, Levi Monson, of Harwinton, a sergeant in Capt. [William] Douglass' company, Col. [David] Wooster's regiment, made declaration to the Legislature of this Colony, that he was taken prisoner on the Isle of Montreal, carried to Quebec, and thence with [Amos?] Green, a soldier, and Col. Ethan Allen, to Falmouth in England, [and that he] returned from Falmouth to Halifax [N. S.], about June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1776‡

In the Town Records, for the years of the revolutionary contest, various details show the interest felt and the efforts made by this Town, regarding that endeavor. Many soldiers hence died by rancid sickness and otherwise, though it has not been found that any from Harwinton were killed while fighting in the 'continental' army. In 1837 were living in Harwinton, and then receiving, as revolutionary soldiers, pensions from the national government, Simeon Barber, Lyman Clark, Darius

\*Hinman's War of the Revolution.  
†State Archives.  
‡Hinman's War of the Revolution gives him as of Wallingford.  
§State Archives.

Voted the following Tunes are Only to be sung in the Congregation Until the Next Annual Society Meeting—viz Canterbury Near St Martins New York Plymouth Newbury Standish Falmouth Parradon [Parsons?] Wantage Putney Richmansworth Southbury Angela Hymn 100 New Little Marlbury Ayiesbury Dalton 117<sup>th</sup> St Hellins Landaff New 50<sup>th</sup> \*

So far as appears, Harwinton had less of contention, as to this matter, than did most other New England towns. At Simsbury, soon after a vote had been taken, April, 1773, "to sing on the Lord's day according to the rules taught in the Singing Schools in [that] and the neighboring Societies," "a teacher of music was employed. After practicing some time, he appeared with his scholars in church on a Sunday, and the minister having announced the psalm, the choir, under the instructor's lead, started off with a tune much more lively than the congregation had been accustomed to hear. Upon which, one of the Deacons, Brewster Higley, took his hat and left the house,—exclaiming, as he passed down the aisle,—"popery! popery!" † In Athol, Ms., Mrs. Susannah Haven, aggrieved about the same period, Feb., 1775, made of her grievance a "Public Declaration to the Church," in which she said:

... the Church and Congregation hath altered their manner of Singing; it hath been and is much to my Dissatisfaction and grief, as I am not able to see how the Continuing the Bass between the Lines of the Tenor, is consistent with Singing with the Spirit and Understanding also, as it appears to me that the Understanding must be useless in that unnecessary part of the Sound; but Considering this as so Essential part of our holy Religion, and y<sup>e</sup> I am sensible y<sup>e</sup> I cant be any thing more than hath been done to reform what I Esteem Wrong in the manner of Singing, I Esteem it my Duty in this public manner to Let you know what those things are y<sup>e</sup> are grievous to me, and y<sup>e</sup> I wholly disapprove of in your Singing.‡

Such 'straws' show how 'the whistling wind' at that time 'blew'—from various quarters.

## WAR.

As to the 'bloody strife' in which our country has been involved, the following notices are given.

A number of persons from Harwinton, large as compared with the population of the Town, were soldiers in what New Englanders term 'the old French war,' 1753-63. Some of these, as ascertained in 1837, were Charles Goodwin, Capt. Jacob Hinsdale, Timothy Hamaston, Benoni Hough, Samuel Weston, Timothy Hamaston, who had been under command of Gen. Amherst at the taking of Quebec, 1759, died, at a very advanced age, in 1829.

In the time of the great struggle which 'eventuated' in securing our national independence, there were, as is known, individuals in nearly all parts of the country who took a view of that struggle differing from that of the mass of their fellow-citizens. There is remembered but one such as having belonged to Harwinton.

\*Ecclesiastical Society Records, Book I.  
†Phelps' History of Simsbury.  
‡Tarko's Centennial Discourse at Athol, Ms.

Frost, Silas Gridler, George James, Benoni Johnson, John Winchell, (Nathan Barnes, of the Harwinton Church, resided at New Hartford.)

## Soldiers from Harwinton, in 1775.

Benjamin Barber,	Samuel Jonson,
Simeon Barber,	Samuel Lambert,
Timothy Barber,	Herskiah Leach,
Isaiah Butler, Jr.,	George Loomis,
Solomon Butler,	Elijah Loomis,
Abraham Catlin,	James Overt, Jr.,
Eli Catlin [Lieut. ?],	Herskiah Phelps,
(Pelatiah Catlin ?),	Oliveer Phelps,
Daniel Cook,	Samuel Phelps, Jr.,
Jonathan Cook,	<del>Asahel Porter,</del>
Jesse Frisbie,	Jesse Potter,
Asa Griswold,	Eneas Scott,
White Griswold,	Zimri Skinner,
Joseph C. Hawley,	Samuel Weston,
Alym Haydon,	Samuel Weston, Jr.,
George Jones,	Abrer Wilson.
Christopher Jonson,	

Heralded Men on Service in the Continental Army, from Harwinton, 1775, 8 March, 1779, had received supplies from the Town.

Dorwell Catlin,	Elisha Hinsdale,
Oliver Cook,	Samuel Hinsdale,
Calah Elmore,	Lot Asahel Hoige,
Thomas Greene,	Elijah Scott,
Seth Gridler,	Ethel [Ethel ?] Scott,
Joseph Halseel,	Timothy Sedman,
Joseph C. Hawley,	James Wilcox.

"Who goeth a warfare, at his own charges?" So rare a thing it is, that the name soldier originally indicated one who served another for pay, a stipendiary. But how much lacked the above-named, with other soldiers in like manner sold on other places their own towns, of serving at their own cost? In so far as they did this, in the war of the American Revolution, were not they in that as meritorious as, for thus doing in the same contest, was the honored volunteer from France, La Fayette?

'Benj. Catlin, Quart' is given in the list of 'Prisoners' of "CAPT. HANCOCK'S COMPANY," as "of the American troops at Quebec on the 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1775."—A JOURNAL of a March from Cambridge [Ms.] on an Expedition against Quebec, in COL. BENEDICT ARNOLD'S Detachment, Sept. 13, 1775 [and on]; kept by JOSEPH WARE of Needham, Ms.; pub. in N. E. Ha. Gen. Reg., April, 1852. This Benjamin Catlin seems to have been from Ct.; and to have existed at some place other than Harwinton. He was, probably, son of Benjamin, Jr., and grandson of Benjamin, Son., of Harwinton.

NOTE P, PAGE 32.

Ancient Houses.

The house, which Capt. Messenger built, stood near the site of that now belonging to the widow Irene Phelps. The house which Dea. John Wilson built stood, in its last years a venerable ruin, near the one now owned by Mr. Sheldon A. Barber. Among the oldest houses now in Harwinton are those in which live Messrs. Loren Barber, Allen Birge, Ellis Burwell, Ephraim S. Cleveland, Wakeman G. Cook, Enos Frisler, James Mather, Sheldon Pond, Addison Webster. To ancient dwellings attach many associations which are indeed "pleasant and mournful," but which are useful too. A Town whose homes are all new lacks one of the elements which connect the present with preceding generations. So far, the inhabitants of a place thus unhistorical will probably, as discovered from them, be forgetful of ancestral ties.

The old stone house in Gullford, Ct., dates from the founding of that Town in 1639. In Salem, Ma., founded in 1626, there stands in good state and modern form a wooden mansion which, brought to that city in 1628 from a settlement then broken up at Cape Ann, had been constructed and occupied by Roger Conant there in 1624.

NOTE Q, PAGE 33.

Harwinton Organization.

As it may interest some persons to see how the "fathers of the Town" transacted its business, the proceedings at the first Town Meeting, as copied from the record of the same, are given.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Harwinton Legally Warned to be at the house of Jacob Benton on December—the 29, 1737—

Ordered that M<sup>r</sup>. Daniel Messenger be Moderator for this Meeting—  
Ordered that Jacob Benton be town Clerk for the town of Harwinton for the year ensuing—

Ordered that M<sup>r</sup>. Israel Merriman M<sup>r</sup>. Cyprina Webster and M<sup>r</sup>. Daniel Brown be towns men or select men for this town—

Ordered that these hopkins be Constables for s<sup>t</sup>. town for the year ensuing—  
Ordered that Samuel Phelps and Nathaniel Hatch be Grandjurors for this town for the year ensuing—

Ordered that Ebenezer Hopkins and Antony Hopkins be Surveyors of High ways for this Town—

Ordered that Jonathan Brace and Thomas Bell be fence viewers for this town for the year ensuing—

Ordered that Samuel Barber and John Wilson be fence viewers for this town for the year ensuing—

Ordered that Jacob Benton, Daniel Phelps and Samuel Messenger be Listers for this town of Harwinton for the year ensuing—

Ordered that Leral Merriman be brander of horses and of hore Kind\* for the town of Harwinton for the year ensuing—

\*There were, at that time, few enclosures. Horses ran at large. Hence branding was necessary that stray animals might be reclaimed and identified. The new settlements had each its own mark prescribed by the General Court. See, in Note H., page 105.

SELECTMEN.

- 1737. Israel Merriman, Cyprina Webster, Daniel Brown.
- 1738. Benjamin Catling, Daniel Messenger, Daniel Phelps.
- 1739. Daniel Phelps, Daniel Messenger.
- 1740. Jacob Hinsdale, Nathan Davis, Daniel Messenger.
- 1741. Jacob Hinsdale, Daniel Phelps, Anthony Hopkins.
- 1742. Jacob Benton, Jonathan Brace, Samuel Phelps.
- 1743. Dea. Jacob Benton, John Wilson, Jonathan Brace.
- 1744. Dea. Jacob Benton, Israel Merriman, Daniel Phelps.
- 1745. Lt. Aaron Cook, Jacob Hinsdale, William Haydon.
- 1746. Capt. Daniel Messenger, Samuel Phelps, Israel Merriman.
- 1747. Jonathan Hopkins, Samuel Barber, Dea. Jacob Benton.
- 1748. Sarge. Jacob Hinsdale, Dea. Jacob Benton, Sarge. Samuel Phelps.
- 1749. Dea. Jacob Benton, Lt. Samuel Phelps, Capt. Jacob Hinsdale.
- 1750. Jonathan Brace, John Wilson, Abijah Catling.
- 1751. Ebenezer Hopkins, Daniel Bartholomew, Asabel Skinner.
- 1752. Lt. Aaron Cook, John Wilson, Ena. Jonathan Hopkins.
- 1753. Capt. Jacob Hinsdale, Jonathan Catling, Thomas Bull.
- 1754. Dea. Jacob Benton, David Haydon, Jonathan Brace.
- 1755. Lt. Nathan Davis, Lt. Jonathan Brace, Dea. Jacob Benton.
- 1756. Abijah Catling, Jr., Jonathan Butler, Samuel Barber.
- 1757. Capt. Jacob Hinsdale, Stephen Rossiter, Jonathan Catling.
- 1758. Jacob Benton, John Wilson, Jonathan Brace.
- 1759. Capt. Jacob Hinsdale, Capt. Abijah Catling, Daniel Phelps.
- 1760. William Haydon, Josiah Butler, Joel Catling.
- 1761. Jonathan Brace, John Wilson, Abijah Catling.
- 1762. Cyprina Webster, Daniel Catling, Daniel Bartholomew.
- 1763. Asabel Skinner, Capt. John Wilson, Lt. Jonathan Brace.
- 1764. Asabel Skinner, John Wilson, Jonathan Brace.
- 1765. Asabel Skinner, Capt. John Wilson, Lt. Jonathan Brace.
- 1766. Samuel Cook, Jonathan Catling, Capt. Abijah Catling.
- 1767. Jonathan Catling, Samuel Cook, Abijah Catling.
- 1768. Josiah Butler, Joseph Cook, Jesse Woodruff.
- 1769. Josiah Butler, Joseph Cook, Jesse Woodruff.
- 1770. Capt. John Wilson, Asabel Skinner, William Haydon, Joel Catling, Josiah Phelps.
- 1771. John Wilson, Asabel Skinner, William Haydon, Joel Catling, Josiah Phelps.
- 1772. John Wilson, Asabel Skinner, William Haydon, Joel Catling, Josiah Phelps.
- 1773. Dea. John Wilson, William Haydon, Josiah Phelps, Joel Catling, Mark Prindle.
- 1774. Asabel Skinner, Joseph Cook, Reuben Barber, Jacob Catling, Eli Wilson.
- 1775. Asabel Skinner, Joseph Cook, Reuben Barber, Eli Wilson, Cyprina Webster.
- 1776. Uriah Hopkins, Joel Catling, Samuel Cook, Elijah Haydon, Jacob Hinsdale.
- 1777. Joel Catling, Samuel Cook, Joseph Cook, George Catling, Reuben Barber.
- 1778. Joseph Cook, Asabel Skinner, Reuben Barber, Josiah Phelps, Ezra Hinsdale.
- 1779. Asabel Skinner, Reuben Barber, Joseph Cook, Ezra Hinsdale, William Abernethy.
- 1780. Asabel Skinner, Reuben Barber, Joseph Cook, William Abernethy, Jacob Catling, Ezra Hinsdale, Eli Wilson.
- 1781. Reuben Barber, Joseph Cook, Mark Prindle, Josiah Phelps, Eli Wilson.
- 1782. Thomas Skinner, Mark Prindle, Eli Wilson, Abijah Catling, Joseph Haydon.
- 1783. Mark Prindle, Joseph Cook, Eli Wilson, Samuel Baldwin, Reuben Barber.
- 1784. Mark Prindle, Reuben Barber, Joseph Cook, Joseph Haydon, Samuel Baldwin.

Ordered that Jacob Benton be town treasurer for this town and that he Be A Commotee to receive and Dispose of the land tax money that the general Court ordered: and as there act and law directs—

Ordered that the Select Men Make the tax Rate for the ensuing year—

Ordered that Swine may have their liberty to Run at Large—

Ordered that this town joins with Litchfield to build A Bridge over Watery [Naugatuck] River Provided they will be at two thirds of the Cost—And we at but one third of the Cost of said Bridge—

Ordered that Antony Hopkins and Ebenezer Hopkins be A Commotee to treat with them about the Building of said Bridge—

Ordered that the Inhabitants of the town of Harwinton have very unanimously Agreed to Build A Meeting House for Divine Worship—

Ordered that the Place for A Pound for the town of Harwinton be near to M<sup>r</sup>. Israel Merriman A-Bout the Sea-terline Betweene the Proprietors of Hartford And Windsor—

Ordered that the Place for the Sine Post Shall be att the Senter-Line Betweene the Proprietors of Hartford And Windsor Att the Custerly Road—

Ordered we agree thus that the Meeting House Shall be set in the Senter Line Betweene the Proprietors of Hartford and Windsor Conditioned that Windsor Proprietors give their Proportion of land Agreed for the Incouragement of our Minister and Pay half the Choost building the Meeting House and half the 100 Pound Agreed to give the Minister In Labour—

Ordered that if M<sup>r</sup>. Joseph Lawrence [returns to] live A Mong us and works Att the Smiths trade he shall be freed from Paying of All towns and ministers rates and working att Highway for the S-Pace of five years next ensuing—

Test: Jacob Benton, Clerk:—

Names of officers chosen in Harwinton, from 1737 to 1860, are, with other matters of organization, as follows:

List of Officers.

EAST HARWINTON PROPRIETORS' CLERK.		WEST HARWINTON PROPRIETORS' CLERK.	
1732-35.	George Wyllys.	1733-41.	Roger Newbury.
1736 & on.	Jacob Benton.	1743 & on.	Anthony Hopkins, Jr.

TOWN CLERKS.			
1737-41.	Jacob Benton.	1803-29.	Elijah Gaylord.
1741-56.	Cyprina Webster.	1829-34.	Joel G. Candee.
1756-66.	Abijah Catling.	1834.	Dennis Perkins.
1766-67.	Cyprina Webster, Jr.	1834.	Gaylord Wells.
1767-73.	Daniel Catling.	1834-37.	William C. Abernethy.
1773-84.	Nathaniel Bull.	1837-54.	Andrew Abernethy.
1784-87.	Asabel Hodge.	1854.	G. B. Miller.
1787-1803.	Daniel Catling, Jr.	1854-60.	Lewis Catling, Jr.

- 1785. Ena. Reuben Barber, Lt. Joseph Cook, Lt. Eli Wilson, Ena. Mark Prindle, Sarge. Jacob Catling.
- 1786. Abijah Catling, Reuben Barber, Joseph Cook, Mark Prindle, Eli Wilson.
- 1787. Eli Wilson, Reuben Barber, Elijah Haydon, Joseph Cook, Abner Wilson.
- 1788. Reuben Barber, Joseph Cook, Eli Wilson, Abner Wilson, Abijah Catling.
- 1789. William Merriman, Benjamin Griswold, Joseph Cook, Charles Prindle, Isaac Cowles.
- 1790. Joseph Cook, Josiah Phelps, Abner Wilson, Elijah Haydon, Eli Wilson.
- 1791. Josiah Phelps, Elijah Haydon, Benjamin Griswold.
- 1792. Josiah Phelps, Elijah Haydon.
- 1793. Joseph Cook, Eli Wilson, Benjamin Griswold, James Brace, Josiah Phelps.
- 1794. Joseph Cook, Josiah Phelps, Eli Wilson, James Brace, Benjamin Griswold.
- 1795. Josiah Phelps, Benjamin Griswold, Eli Wilson, James Brace, Abner Wilson.
- 1796. Josiah Phelps, Eli Wilson, James Brace, Benjamin Griswold, Stephen Graves.
- 1797. Daniel Wilson, James Bartholomew.
- 1798. Josiah Phelps, David Candee, Benjamin Griswold.
- 1799. Benjamin Griswold, Lewis Catling, Eli Wilson.
- 1800. Benjamin Griswold, Lewis Catling, Amariah Kellogg, Jr.
- 1801. Benjamin Griswold, Lewis Catling, Amariah Kellogg, Jr.
- 1802. Benjamin Griswold, Lewis Catling, Amariah Kellogg, Jr.
- 1803. David Candee, Amariah Kellogg, Lewis Catling.
- 1804. Benjamin Griswold, Lewis Catling, David Candee.
- 1805. Lewis Catling, Benjamin Griswold, Doct. Timothy Clark.
- 1806. David Candee, Benjamin Griswold, Doct. Timothy Clark.
- 1807. Doct. Timothy Clark, Daniel Holt, Jonathan Rossiter.
- 1808. Doct. Timothy Clark, Daniel Holt, David Candee.
- 1809. Doct. Timothy Clark, Major Cyprina Webster, Daniel Holt.
- 1810. David Candee, Jonathan Rossiter, John Huntington.
- 1811. Doct. Timothy Clark, Israel Smith, John Bull.
- 1812. John Bull, Israel Smith, William C. Abernethy.
- 1813. John Bull, Joel Bradley, William C. Abernethy.
- 1814. William C. Abernethy, Daniel Holt, David Candee.
- 1815. William C. Abernethy, Daniel Holt, Roswell Alford.
- 1816. Israel Smith, Eli Wilson, James A. Perkins.
- 1817. William C. Abernethy, Daniel Holt, Eli Wilson.
- 1818. Uriah Hopkins, Roswell Alford, James A. Perkins.
- 1819. Uriah Hopkins, Stephen A. Clark, William C. Abernethy.
- 1820. Uriah Hopkins, William C. Abernethy, Israel Smith.
- 1821. John S. Preston, William C. Abernethy, Noah Weston.
- 1822. William C. Abernethy, Uriah Hopkins, John S. Preston.
- 1823. Uriah Hopkins, William C. Abernethy, John S. Preston.
- 1824. Marvin Griswold, Uriah Hopkins, Roswell Alford.
- 1825. Roswell Alford, Thomas Perkins, Jeremiah Holt.
- 1826. Roswell Alford, Uriah Hopkins, Abijah Webster.
- 1827. Stephen Wilson, Thomas Perkins, Phineas W. Noble.
- 1828. Elijah Gaylord, David Wilson, Jeremiah Holt.
- 1829. David Wilson, Jonathan Rossiter, Asabel Hooker.
- 1830. David Wilson, Asabel Hooker, Asabel N. Barber.
- 1831. David Wilson, Asabel Hooker, Asabel N. Barber.
- 1832. Abijah Webster, Augustus S. Johnson, Levi B. Dunster.
- 1833. Abijah Webster, Julius Alford, Moses Beach.
- 1834. Lyman Perkins, John Bull, Jr., Allen Birge.
- 1835. John Bull, Jr., Allen Birge, Joel Gridley.
- 1836. Joel Gridley, Jonathan Rossiter, Bradley Catling.
- 1837. Joel Gridley, Bradley Catling, Jonathan Balch.
- 1838. Bradley Catling, David Wilson, Moses Beach.
- 1839. David Wilson, Moses Beach, Chauncy Potter.
- 1840. Moses Beach, Asabel N. Barber.
- 1841. Chauncy Potter, Gardner Preston, Solomon Barker.

- 1842. Solomon Barker, Orrin Barber, Horatio L. Whitmore.
- 1843. Solomon Barker, Orrin Barber, Horatio L. Whitmore.
- 1844. Solomon Barker, Orrin Barber, Horatio L. Whitmore.
- 1845. Moses Beach, Adin Phelps.
- 1846. Sheldon Osborn, William S. Goodsell.
- 1847. Sheldon Osborn, Horatio L. Whitmore.
- 1848. Abijah Webster, Orson Barber.
- 1849. Orson Barber, Addison Webster.
- 1850. William S. Goodsell, Anson Candee, Jr.
- 1851. Roswell Cook, John S. Preston.
- 1852. James Ailing, Thomas C. Davis.
- 1853. James Ailing, Samuel S. Catlin.
- 1854. Samuel S. Catlin, Joseph Fenn.
- 1855. Addison Webster, Charles H. Barber.
- 1856. Augustus Allford, Charles Wilcox.
- 1857. Charles Wilcox, Roswell Cook.
- 1858. Sheldon G. Catlin, Lyman Perkins.
- 1859. Julius Catlin, Charles H. Barber.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1757. Capt. Abijah Catlin,<br>Capt. Jacob Hinsdale.           | 1776. John Wilson,<br>Josiah Phelps.         |
| 1758. <del>Don. Jacob Burdick.</del><br>Capt. Jacob Hinsdale. | 1777. Josiah Phelps,<br>Cyprian Webster.     |
| 1759. Capt. Abijah Catlin,<br>Daniel Catlin.                  | 1778. John Wilson,<br>Daniel Catlin.         |
| 1760. Capt. Abijah Catlin,<br>Daniel Catlin.                  | 1779. Joseph Cook,<br>Daniel Catlin.         |
| 1761. Capt. Jacob Hinsdale,<br>Capt. Abijah Catlin.           | 1780. Josiah Phelps,<br>Joseph Cook.         |
| 1762. Capt. Abijah Catlin,<br>Daniel Catlin.                  | 1781. Josiah Phelps,<br>Capt. George Catlin. |
| 1764. Abijah Catlin,<br>Daniel Catlin.                        | 1782. George Catlin,<br>Josiah Phelps.       |
| 1765. Capt. Daniel Catlin,<br>Joel Catlin.                    | 1783. Josiah Phelps,<br>George Catlin.       |
| 1766. Abijah Catlin,<br>George Catlin.                        | 1784. George Catlin,<br>Josiah Phelps.       |
| 1767. George Catlin,<br>Abijah Catlin.                        | 1785. Mark Frieble,<br>Joseph Cook.          |
| 1768. Abijah Catlin,<br>Daniel Catlin.                        | 1786. Mark Frieble,<br>Joseph Cook.          |
| 1769. Capt. Abijah Catlin,<br>John Wilson.                    | 1787. Abner Wilson,<br>Josiah Phelps.        |
| 1770. Maj. Abijah Catlin,<br>Daniel Catlin.                   | 1788. Joseph Cook,<br>Eli Wilson.            |
| Oct. 1770. Maj. Abijah Catlin,<br>Josiah Phelps.              | 1789. Mark Frieble,<br>Josiah Phelps.        |
| 1771. Maj. Abijah Catlin,<br>Josiah Phelps.                   | 1790. Josiah Phelps,<br>Col. Abner Wilson.   |
| 1772. Joseph Phelps,<br>Abijah Catlin.                        | 1791. Josiah Phelps,<br>Abner Wilson.        |
| 1773. Josiah Phelps,<br>Capt. John Wilson.                    | 1792. Josiah Phelps,<br>Daniel Catlin.       |
| 1774. Josiah Phelps,<br>Mark Frieble.                         | 1793. Josiah Phelps,<br>Daniel Catlin.       |
| 1775. Capt. John Wilson,<br>Josiah Phelps.                    |  |

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|---|--|
| 1852. Lewis Catlin, Jr.,<br>Samuel S. Catlin.   | 1857. Horace Wilson,<br>Addison Webster.       |
| 1853. James Ailing,<br>William Knox.            | 1858. Wolcott Hinsdale,<br>William Wilson.     |
| 1854. Charles Wilcox,<br>Hart Barber.           | 1859. Julius Catlin,<br>Charles Hubert Barber. |
| 1855. Augustus S. Johnson,<br>Alphonsus Candee. | 1860. Charles M. Wilson,<br>George Gridley.    |
| 1856. Lewis Catlin, Sen.,<br>Thomas L. Candee.  |  |

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1830-60. Augustus S. Johnson.

CHIEF JUDGE OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY COURT.

1844-45. Abijah Catlin.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

1828-40. Andrew Abernethy. 1841-45. Abijah Catlin.  
1850-60. Sheldon Osborn.

COMMISSIONER OF THE SCHOOLS FUND.

1851-52. Abijah Catlin.

COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

1847-50. Abijah Catlin.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

1831-33. George S. Catlin.

SECRETARY OF THE STATE.

1733. George Wythe,®

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

1858-60. Julius Catlin.†

To the Convention, held at Hartford, January, 1788, by which was ratified the Constitution of the United States, were:

*Delegates from Harwinton.*

Abner Wilson. Mark Frieble.

To the Convention, held at Hartford, August, 1818, by which was formed the Constitution of Connecticut, were:

*Delegates from Harwinton.*

James Brass. Uriah Hopkins.

\*Resident subsequently at Hartford, he held the office until 1796.  
†Originally of Harwinton, but in very early life of Litchfield, and since of Hartford.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1754. Josiah Phelps,<br>Daniel Catlin, Jr.      | 1822. Uriah Hopkins,<br>Marvin Griswold.        |
| 1755. Josiah Phelps,<br>Abner Wilson.           | 1824. Uriah Hopkins,<br>Marvin Griswold.        |
| 1756. Josiah Phelps,<br>Daniel Catlin.          | 1825. Uriah Hopkins,<br>John S. Preston.        |
| 1757. Daniel Catlin,<br>James Brass.            | 1826. Marvin Griswold,<br>Roswell Ailford.      |
| 1758. Daniel Catlin,<br>James Brass.            | 1827. Phineas W. Noble,<br>Nash Wilton.         |
| 1759. Daniel Catlin,<br>James Brass.            | 1828. Phineas W. Noble,<br>Nash Wilton.         |
| 1800. Daniel Catlin,<br>James Brass.            | 1829. David Wilson,<br>Marvin Griswold.         |
| 1801. Daniel Catlin,<br>["Nasobcond returned"]  | 1830. David Wilson,<br>Jeremiah Holt.           |
| 1802. Daniel Catlin,<br>James Brass.            | 1831. Jeremiah Holt,<br>Marvin Griswold.        |
| 1803. James Brass,<br>Timothy Clark, Jr.        | 1832. Gaylord Wells,<br>Asabel Hooker.          |
| 1804. James Brass,<br>Timothy Clark, Jr.        | 1833. Gaylord Wells,<br>Abijah Webster.         |
| 1805. James Brass,<br>Benjamin Griswold.        | 1834. Abijah Webster,<br>Chester M. Case.       |
| 1806. James Brass,<br>Benjamin Griswold.        | 1835. Augustus S. Johnson,<br>Lyman Perkins.    |
| 1807. James Brass,<br>Benjamin Griswold.        | 1836. Augustus S. Johnson,<br>Andrew Abernethy. |
| 1808. James Brass,<br>Benjamin Griswold.        | 1837. Abijah Catlin,<br>Andrew Abernethy.       |
| 1809. James Brass,<br>Benjamin Griswold.        | 1838. Abijah Catlin,<br>Sheldon Osborn.         |
| 1810. Timothy Clark,<br>Joel Bradley.           | 1839. Abijah Catlin,<br>Sheldon Osborn.         |
| 1811. Timothy Clark,<br>Joel Bradley.           | 1840. Allen Birge,<br>Abijah Catlin.            |
| 1812. Timothy Clark,<br>Benjamin Griswold.      | 1841. Allen Birge,<br>Moses Beach.              |
| 1813. James Brass,<br>Benjamin Griswold.        | 1842. Moses Beach,<br>Asabel N. Barber.         |
| 1814. James Brass,<br>Cyprian Webster.          | 1843. Asabel N. Barber,<br>John Bell.           |
| 1815. Cyprian Webster,<br>Joel Bradley.         | 1844. John Bell,<br>Phineas W. Noble.           |
| 1816. Cyprian Webster,<br>William C. Abernethy. | 1845. Phineas W. Noble,<br>Augustus S. Johnson. |
| 1817. William C. Abernethy,<br>Uriah Hopkins.   | 1846. Gardner Preston,<br>Augustus S. Johnson.  |
| 1818. William C. Abernethy,<br>Uriah Hopkins.   | 1847. Gardner Preston,<br>Sheldon G. Catlin.    |
| 1819. William C. Abernethy,<br>Eggs Frieble.    | 1848. Jeremiah Holt,<br>Sheldon G. Catlin.      |
| 1820. Uriah Hopkins,<br>William C. Abernethy.   | 1849. Jeremiah Holt,<br>Philo Hall.             |
| 1821. Eli Candee,<br>Marvin Griswold.           | 1850. Daniel Harman,<br>Phineas W. Noble.       |
| 1822. Eli Candee,<br>John S. Preston.           | 1851. David A. Wilson,<br>Abijah Catlin.        |

PROBATE COURT OF HARWINTON.

The Probate business of Harwinton was formerly transacted at Litchfield. The Probate District of Litchfield, established 1747, included, with Litchfield and Harwinton, Canaan, Cornwall, Goshen, Kent (of which Warren then was a part), Norfolk, Salisbury, Sharon, Torrington, and the lands on the west side of the Housatonic river, between New Fairfield and Sharon.

Harwinton was constituted a Probate District, in 1835. For the Probate District of Harwinton have been:

*Judges of Probate.*

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1825-28. Benajah Haydon   | 1847-50. Lewis Smith.     |
| 1828-42. Abijah Catlin.   | 1850-51. Martin Cook, 2d. |
| 1842-44. Benajah Haydon.  | 1851-52. Lewis Smith.     |
| 1844-46. Lewis Smith.     | 1852-55. Moses Beach.     |
| 1846-47. Martin Cook, 2d. | 1855-60. Lewis Smith.     |

HARWINTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Was organized, July, 1826. Its officers have been:

*Presidents.*

Phineas W. Noble. Augustus S. Johnson.

*Secretaries.*

Addison Webster. Charles H. Barber.

*Treasurers.*

Charles M. Wilson. David A. Wilson.

NOTE B, PAGE 23.

*One Hundred Years Ago.*

Appropriate to the occasion, which suggested the 'first series' of the 'historical collections' of Harwinton, would have been the lines which follow. They are scarcely less so to that of the present 'series.' Except the substitution of 'One Hundred' for 'Two Hundred,' with one or two other slight changes; they are the same as were sung at the 'Celebration of the Two-hundredth Anniversary of Middletown,' Ct., 13 Nov., 1850.

ODE.

One Hundred Years ago here, the Autumn leaves were falling,  
And the woods to woods were calling here, One Hundred Years ago;  
And their roaring sounds, like lightning, made the forest roekers wonder,  
While stirred by blasts of Autumn winds, One Hundred Years ago.

One Hundred Years ago, there were Indian footsteps roaming  
O'er the hills; they heard them crossing here, One Hundred Years ago;  
They were on these 'Western Lands,' they were quaffing at the fountains  
And were wending hither homeward here, One Hundred Years ago.

One Hundred Years ago, the deer were wildly bounding,  
And the partridge wing-drum sounding here, One Hundred Years ago;  
On the tree-tops gaily prancing, was the merry squirrel dancing,  
At his prey the wolf was glancing here, One Hundred Years ago.

One Hundred Years ago, here there flowed a pleasant river,  
And its finny tribes were sporting here, One Hundred Years ago;  
And like God, the glorious giver, this same water faileth never,  
But is passing now as ever here, One Hundred Years ago.

NOTE S., PAGE 33.  
*Indians in Harwinton.*

As mentioned previously (in Note C, page 99), "the Western lands" what is now Litchfield county, appear, at the time when the English first made settlement in Connecticut, to have been owned and occupied by Indians as simply a territory for hunting and occasional residence. As also there appears, the Indians, to whom such ownership and occupancy of these lands pertained, were mainly or wholly of the tribe which was at Farmington, that is, the Tunxis.

The Windsor, Ct., Indians "seem to have gradually removed [first] to Farmington, [then to] Salisbury and Sharon [in Ct.], where in 1730 they became united with the remnants of the Simsbury, Farmington, Wethersfield and other Connecticut River tribes; and finally, in 1763, [these all] were removed to Stockbridge, Ma. About the year 1786, by invitation of the Oneidas they moved to Stockbridge, N. Y. Here, on a tract three miles long by two miles in breadth, granted to them by the hospitable Oneidas, they, together with a number from the Mohegan and other tribes of Connecticut, formed a tribe called the Brothertons. Their first pastor was Sampson Occum, a native of Mohegan, who removed to New York State with them, and [who] died there in 1792.

In 1834 they commenced, together with the Stockbridge tribe, to emigrate to Calumet County, Wisconsin. By 1840, there were 300 of the Brotherton and 230 of the Stockbridge Indians in the County, and [they] had commenced to build saw [mills] and grist mills. In 1839, the Brothertons obtained the rights of United States citizenship. In 1850 they numbered 400 out of a population of 1746 in Calumet County, where they now form a large civilized and prosperous community.\* One of the number, Joseph Pitchlynn Folsom, graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1854.

An Indian, who had been at an early age taken into the family of Rev. Joshua Williams, was living here, unmarried, and was apparently about fifty years of age, in 1837. He was called 'a Stockbridge Indian.' Of whatever tribe he was, he seemed of unmixed Indian descent. He was called Adonijah Chops. When by the writer asked to tell his name, he gave utterance to only the latter member of it, which he jerked out in a sort of oral explosion that may be represented by *Ececausupts* uttered in a monosyllable. This surname seems to be an Indian appella-

\*Wisconsin Hist. Soc.'s Collec. I. Cited in Hist. of Ancient Windsor.

NOTE T., PAGE 33.  
*Wild Animals.*

In our territory, as in that of the Towns in its vicinity, wild animals formerly were abundant. Deer, long after this Town was settled, were common. They were here less numerous, however, than at Simsbury; where 'venison was for many years a cheaper food than pork, or beef, or mutton; they were probably more numerous than at Goshen and Waterbury. In the very rigorous winter of 1779-80, many deer perished in Harwinton, from inability of getting at food. Those which were in that winter killed by hunters here, were in so emaciated a condition that their value was solely for their skins. Since that time, no deer have been found here.—The severity of the winter referred to was, twenty years ago, often described by aged men. Snow fell during forty days in succession. It lay four feet deep, even in March, covering fences, and had then become so hard that horses and oxen travelled easily on its surface. For weeks, at an earlier period, all travel, except by men using snow-shoes, had been suspended. At Goshen, snow-shoes were that winter in such demand that horses were killed to obtain, from their raw hides, materials for making those then indispensable articles.

Whether wild cats were seen or killed in Harwinton, does not appear. So late as 1760, a bounty for killing animals of that sort was offered in Waterbury. In 1856, one was killed at North Guilford; one, weighing twenty-three pounds, was caught in a trap, Nov., 1858, at Winchester; another was caught at Plymouth, 15 Jan., 1859.

A century ago there were wolves in this region. At Goshen, a premium was given for destroying them, and Jacob Beach there destroyed four in one year and received therefor £16. The same man, in another year, there captured, in traps and otherwise, seventeen bears. In May, 1783, the town of Harwinton being, of late, greatly infested with wolves, the General Assembly awarded a bounty of forty shillings to Frederick Phelps of said Town, for killing a full-grown wolf.

Bears have been much more common, in these parts, than was desirable, though probably less so than at Goshen where, within a century, 'an old hunter [as above noticed] would often fall in with one, and where they made havoc in wheat-fields and corn-fields, and sometimes of herds of swine.' About a hundred years ago, a bear showed himself in Harwinton, near the house, now demolished, in which Mr. Nathan Davis then lived, and which Mr. Thomas C. Davis lately owned. The locality was then, even more than recently, secluded. The day being Sabbath, Mrs. Davis was in the house alone. Brain incautiously surveying the premises, in nearer proximity to them than Mrs. Davis chose to allow, she, though certainly not 'a marksman,' seized her husband's well-loaded trusty musket, and, incontinent, laid the beast dead. Somewhat more than sixty years since, a bear was pursued in the wood east of Jacob O. Catlin's, Esq., but the animal escaped. About fifty years since, another bear was seen, near the house in which the late Mr. David Wilson lived. Not far from the same time, one was captured in the garden pertaining to a house, then occupied by Mr. Roger Cook who after-

tion. *Choy's* is on an Indian deed relating to Derby (, Paugasset), 1665. *Chap* sold land at New Milford, 1665. *Chob* and John *Chob* were Indians, witnesses to a deed at Woodbury, 1728-9. One of the Tunxis Indians, who by deed conveyed Mattatuc (, Waterbury), to Farmington people, 1674, was (literately) named *Aupkt*. *Aupes* or *Aups* was one of the Tunxis Indians, who by deed conveyed Massaco (, Simsbury), 1680, to certain inhabitants of Windsor.

In 1836, at Harwinton, there lived in the writers' family a girl, then eleven years old, Lydia Pemberton, and at the same time in a Mr. Dowd's family an older brother to said girl. Of these children, both of indisputably Indian form and features, whose mother was a white woman said to be of Litchfield (South Farms, now Morris), the father, represented as a full-blooded Indian, was called 'a Mohegan or Narraganset.' His surname, Pemberton, which has a Boston, Ma., sound, intimates him, too, to have been a Tunxis; as it suggests that its application to him might have been in some way a consequent from the connection which, in 1731, Benjamin Pemberton of Boston, Ma., had with the copper mines at Simsbury.\*

It may be doubted whether any Tunxis Indian survives in this vicinity. It was in 1840 stated, at Farmington, that "the only surviving female of that tribe stood trembling by the grave" in which she saw buried the last male of pure Tunxis blood, 21 Dec., 1820. It should have been on that day, it was on the 22 Dec., 1820, that, at Plymouth, Ma., there was celebrated jubilantly a bicentennial commemoration; and, as a befitting part of the intellectual festivities to New Englanders, New England's then foremost orator pronounced near 'the rock,' so long hallowed, the words, since so celebrated, of his Address on the Landing of the Pilgrims. Decadence and cadences: 'Remarkable coincidence.'

Mr. DeForest (, fit name for his theme), in his History of the Indians of Connecticut, says: "At the present time [1850], they [the Tunxis] have all disappeared from their ancient home. One miserable creature, a man named Mossock, † still lives in Litchfield, perhaps the sole remnant of the tribe." Rev. Joel Grant, in his Centennial Sermon at Avon, Ct., 1851, said: "It is not known that more than one descendant of the [Tunxis] race is now living." "Manasseth, ‡ sentenced for participating in the murder of Barnice White, of Colebrook." "He is in the State's Prison, his sentence of death, for murder, having been commuted to imprisonment for life." Mr. Grant well added: "This whole matter of 'last descendants' is believed to be very uncertain."—'Indians' who came from the vicinity of Stockbridge, Ma., lived recently in Guilford, Ct. By one of their company, a half-breed, a man 'towards seventy' years old in 1856, intelligent, surnamed Madison, the statement was made that his father, whom some public business had brought into Western Massachusetts 'in the revolutionary war,' was a brother of James Madison, President of the United States. As well ludicrous as lugubrious has become the once tender wail: "Who is there left to mourn for Logan?"—each 'Logan' being "e pluribus unum."

\*History of Simsbury. †These the same man. can in 1860 quote: '† rot live.'

wards was a taverner at Litchfield, the small brown house east of the blacksmith's shop, in this village. This is not more remarkable than that, in 1766, when bears were ravaging fields and destroying sheep and swine in the Towns near Hartford, one was killed in 'the Main Street' of that place.

NOTE U., PAGE 37.

*Mineralogy of Harwinton.*

Neither "A Report on the Geological Survey of Connecticut," nor any similar work that has been consulted, refers specifically to mineral deposits, or even to sporadic chance-found mineral specimens, in Harwinton. While we would not, without very great diffidence, venture to intimate that such omission indicates some degree of remissness in research, on the part of 'exploiters' and savans, we must regret that this, at least an apparent deficiency, imposes on us the necessity of either letting the world remain ignorant of the mineralogical riches of our territory, or making report of them ourselves. The latter course we have (as without a choice) chosen; so with becoming modesty we proceed to the work. As the subject involved is extensive, it will be conveniently set forth in distinct categories.

1. *Antimony.* A statement was made, about 1812-17, to the effect that there was in Harwinton a 'locality' of 'antimony,' singularly 'pure,' existing in 'blocks' of massive size. The locality was affirmed to be, in a direction 'north-east of the Meeting-house,' upon land then owned by Lewis Catlin, Sen., Esq. The originator of the statement exhibited large pieces of the mineral kind mentioned, which, as he said, were taken by him from that locality. Some of those pieces he gave to a young gentleman of Harwinton who, at the time, was a member of Yale College. Through this latter person these pieces came into the hands of scientific men, some of whom posted hither, and, with as great success as, by those who well knew the originator of the statement, could have been expected, made search for the mineral *in place*. It is said that a distinguished Professor of Mineralogy, who not long since deceased, inserted some account of Harwinton 'native antimony' in a textbook which he published; and that another distinguished Professor, yet living, did the like in a scientific Journal by him edited. The writer of this Note has not felt strongly encouraged to verify the accuracy of the saying. The person who set afloat the statement and exhibited the specimens, used to affirm with much decision, that 'he would never disclose the locality,' whence he obtained the specimens, 'so long as a certain person,' in Harwinton then, 'survived.' He made no other explanation, if indeed this was any. He afterwards did, however, vouchsafe to vary his decision so far as, about 1830, to state, significantly, that 'he never had told where the treasure lay, and he now thought it hardly worth the while to tell.' As he died without deigning to make disclosure, no help save that of sheer re-'discovery' will avail towards laying hands or setting eyes on 'native antimony' found *naturally* here.

2. *Black Lead.* One of the earliest visitors to Connecticut River carried back to Massachusetts, in 1633, "some black lead, whereof the Indians told him there was a whole rock." The General Court of Massachusetts, granted to John Winthrop, Jr., in 1644, "the hill at Tantoung [Sturbridge, Ms.], about sixty miles westward from Boston, in which the black lead mine is." In company with Mr. Winthrop, "Mr. William Payne and Capt. Thomas Clark, of Boston, employed men to work [there] at the black lead mine, in 1657, 1658, and 1659." &c. In the records of Windsor, Ct., is noticed in the 17th century, "a path near the mountains leading to the [black?] lead mines."† It was just at this time, as hereinabove (p. 100.) noticed, that the Indians sold to white men so much at least of our territory as contains "the hill from whence John Standley and John Andrews brought the black lead." Now Sturbridge, Ms., is farther from Hartford, and from Farmington, than Harwinton is; and it is, as compared with Harwinton, in about an opposite geographical direction from those places; yet the sequel of this Note will probably show some connexion of the above recited facts with the 'mineralogy' and with the history of Harwinton.

John Winthrop, Jr., in 1657 Governor of Connecticut as well as worker of the Sturbridge, Ms., "black lead mine," was an eminently scientific man whose influence was at that time felt in stirring up a spirit of research for mineral discoveries within the territory whose chief magistrate he was. The Indians, who employed black lead to paint their faces, knew that it had with the English a higher value than it had with themselves. The same motive that led Wahquimacut, a Connecticut River Sachem, to hold forth to the people of Massachusetts and Plymouth, in 1631, the value to them of Connecticut River lands as supplying maize and furs; probably led Kemaquamp, Querrimus, and Matanage, Indian possessors of "Matanacoke [Mattatuc]," to represent to the Farmington people the value to them of "Matanacoke" as able to furnish to them "black lead." These three 'speculators in wild lands' doubtless made there all 'the deposit' of that mineral which this locality ever contained. From such an artificial, not from any natural, stores of the mineral there, were Messrs. Standley and Andrews supplied on their visiting "y<sup>e</sup> hill." The language respecting them, as concerned with the "black lead," is: "They brought the black lead." It is not said that they 'dug' the article. It is not said that they even 'got' it, indeed. They might "dig and carry away"—as much as they could find there. This was the right which the Indians sold and which the Farmington people bought of the Indians. Of whom was obtained the 'specimen lot,' does not appear. Alack, alack, too late is it now to make farther inquiry who sold or who gave to the Farmington people that 'black lead.' By some wondrous 'alchemy,' was it transmuted into blue lead? or did it not rather (?) become

3. *Black Lead.* Whether it was by 'projection' operating such a

\*Winthrop's Journal, I.  
†N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., Ap., 1856.

day appointed, as some accounts give the number, five hundred men, another accounts estimate, one hundred men, with the design, as they expressed it, "to drive the woods," that is, or was, to make a careful and diligent search through the forest in order to ascertain the 'local habitation' of the deposit which of lead-mine had so long been endowed with but variations of 'a name.' Among the persons collected on the occasion of this 'searching experiment,' were three clergymen; Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Torrington, whom the aged among us remember as an old man of a gravity as amazing as his facetiousness combined with it was prodigious, but who was, at the time referred to, quite young; Rev. Andrew Storrs, of Plymouth (then Northbury), a person at that time in ripe middle age; and Rev. Samuel Newell, of Bristol (then New Cambridge), at that time a pastor who had seen a whole generation grow up under his ministrations. (Harwinton pastorate had been 'taking a vacation,' or had its first interregnum.) The better to accomplish their design, the company divided themselves into three divisions, each of which took a specified part of the 'suspected territory' for its peculiar 'field of examination.' The 'central division,' within whose range the discovery was probably deemed the most likely to be made, was, apparently as being then more than is usual regarded 'the post of honor,' accorded to the leadership of the venerable pastor from Bristol. Heading his 'detach-ment,' he carried the bell which,—with as much forethoughtful wisdom as that, wherewith

... mistress Gilpin (careful soul)  
Had two stone-bottles found,  
To hold the liquor that she loved,  
And keep it safe and sound,—

had been provided, to give notice, as quickly and as widely as possible, of 'the discovery'—when it should come. Through the whole of that memorable day, each party pushed on, "faint though pursuing"—inquiries. When night came, all the persons went home—wise enough not to engage a second time in such 'exploration.' It may be or once might have been learned, however, from the individuals to whom the writer and those who read this veracious chronicle are indebted for the knowledge of the matter, that, since that 'expedition,' other parties, consisting, in each instance, of fewer persons, have with the equivocal aid of fortune-tellers, made similar re-searching land-voyages of discovery in the same territory, for the same purpose, and been, for their pains, rewarded—with the same 'discouraging success.'

Some time after the great 'expedition' had, as above narrated, performed their redoubtable exploit, a Mr. Tyler, whose house was near the woods in which the aforesaid perfunctory failure was made, did, as he told to the writer's informant and to another person, "come accidentally" up to "the great lead rock," when he chanced one day to be hunting. Thinking, as he said, "that it would now serve him as good a purpose as it in former times had served other persons," he cut off from it such a piece, regarding weight, as he could conveniently carry, and, bearing the piece on his shoulders, 'took up his line of march' for home. He had not, so he affirmed, got far onward, when, from an in-

substitution, or from the more facile change of A into O, cannot with certainty be said; but after the thought of black lead being native here had been relinquished, there was indulged, in minds strong enough for such a mental feat, a more than supposition that black lead existed within our boundaries. Lead-mine Brook, which flows through the valley just west of our village, was so denominated as early as Oct., 1732. The "West Harwinton" records, in that year, designate it by that name. Traditions which, traced back to nearly that time, had, no doubt, a much earlier origin, asserted that, in the high lands situated in the eastern and southern portions of the township, that is within the territory lying north of Northbury (Plymouth,) and between the head waters of the Pequabuck River, viz., the land somewhat north-east of the mouth of Lead-mine Brook, there existed a vast aggregation of lead in a natural condition so pure as to be malleable without previous fusion. Some persons, among the first settlers here, are said to have stated that the Indians gave to them accounts of this mass of black lead; and others, that "they had seen it," rock-like and huge in form, "with their own eyes." Mr. Joseph Merriman, whose general veracity was unquestioned, did, report says, "cut off and bring home" large solid ingots of this petriform treasure. These he molded into "bullets, which he found excellent" for purposes of musketry. This circumstance led him, some time afterwards, to resolve,—as naturally as regarding another matter, did the man whom a chapter in the Proverbs describes as one "that lieth upon the top of a mast,"—"I will seek it yet again." Relative to his putting his resolve into execution, report farther deposes that though, on returning from his first visit, he had, "soon after he had left the spot," taken the precaution,—a forethought which, it seems, certainly came afterwards,—of "lopping off bushes" with a view to being able without difficulty to find "the spot" again; yet "the lead-rock" was somehow missing, and "he never could find it more." This annoyance was a vexatious one, no doubt, because lead was a 'precious metal' then; the unsuccessful attempt to find the great treasure having been made a century ago, in 'the times of the old French war,' when 'that article' was in great requisition.

Such a leaden rock itself, could it ONLY have been found (and made accessible to ordinary wights), would surely have proved indefinitely valuable. And then the lead mine, of which the rock, thus far but a hypothetical radix and exponent, should be, if it could be, demonstrated the actual head-piece indeed, yet mere excrescence,—what less for value would this mine be, than an eighth 'wonder of the world'? Some such thought may have been in the minds of many when, during the war of the American revolution, lead had again come into 'extra demand,' and at Litchfield people were converting into musket-balls the leaden statue, brought from New York, of George III., of England, into their king. Whatever their reasoning (?) may have been, persons in Harwinton and persons belonging to Towns in its neighborhood determined that, if it were possible, this wonderful 'depository' and 'excretory' of lead should be found, and, when found, applied to the uses for which, at that time, it was by patriotism especially required. So there assembled here, on a

visible hand—belonging to an unamiable personage that need not here be named—"there came pounce on him such a blow" as not only made him relinquish his load, but, in addition to the mental anguish occasioned by the loss of that prize, inflicted on him so great a bodily injury that "a long time passed away, before he regained his [wounded] strength."

Such possession of mineral treasures is, by no means, the monopoly of Harwinton; as the statements subjoined may show.

"Lead is said to have been found" "about a mile south-east of the Northford Church on Totoket [Totoket] mountain [in North Branford]." "A mass of it being [having been] discovered by a person who was hunting at the time of the first settlement of the parish, he hung up a pair of buck's horns to designate the spot, but the place could not be found afterwards."—Barber's Connecticut Historical Collections.

"The following account is taken from Mrs. Doolittle [ominois], of this town, the daughter of the person who discovered it [not the account, not the town, but the mineral, to wit]: She relates that her father, Mr. Josiah Todd, of North Haven, when gathering fruit on the Hamden hills [query, did they reach into Bristol?], discovered a mass of native copper, weighing about 30 pounds, which he obtained and preserved. It was lying [in at least one sense,] on the surface of a flat rock, at some places adhering to it, and even running into its crevices. [Had aboriginal smelters wrought there?] He, with several other persons, afterwards sought it for more, but as they, by their own confession, had superstitious fears respecting it [poor fellows!], they probably did not make a very minute investigation, and no more was found. This mass passed through several hands, and was finally obtained by the son-in-law of the discoverer, a cooper-smith [which was he?], who considered it as very fine from alloy, and used it in the course of his business. It existed and was used within the remembrance of Mrs. Doolittle and her son, of this town, and a part of it even 10 or 15 years since. Unfortunately [1802 or so], no part of this interesting natural production can now be obtained, nor is the precise [so,] place of its discovery known."—Statistical Account of the City of New-Haven. Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. Vol. I. No. I. New-Haven, 1811.

Our older historians of Connecticut said, in 1818, what is well worth attention, that the riches of this country "lie near its surface or in its soil. The skilful laborious husbandman will derive greater profits from a good farm than he would obtain from a rich mine." Certainly, riches from that source are more accessible and, in the aggregate, greater. "Lead-rock" hunters, hearken.

#### NOTE V., PAGE 38.

##### Health and Longevity.

There have in Harwinton, as elsewhere, been seasons in which there was less healthfulness than is usual. Scarlet fever and dysentery, with other diseases ever more known than welcomed, have sometimes occurred here. They however, so far as appears, have never had an extensive range among us, nor been peculiarly fatal. No accounts are found of any distemper raging here with special virulence. In his "List of funerals, 1818," Rev. Mr. Williams noted five persons as having "died with malignant pleurisy or fever, Peripneumony [—nía] Notha, an epidemic very extensive;" yet the number who deceased here did not in that year exceed the ordinary annual number.

Mortality statistics for some part of the time are not obtainable; for

certain years they can be accurately given. The degree of mortality has probably varied but little in different seasons. In the Church Records, Books II. and III., are enumerated and named, as having died in the years 1790-1837 inclusive, forty-eight years, 909 persons. This total embraces, among those who deceased between 1790-1823 inclusive, four deaths of "strangers" in Harwinton and nine of Harwinton people "at a distance." All who died here in 1790-1837 inclusive, were therefore 900. Of these there were persons, from 70 to 80 years of age, 91; from 90 years and upwards, 10. Benjamin Catlin died in 1767, aged 88 years; John Wilson died, 1799, aged 88 years; Reuben Barber died, 1815, aged 86 years; widow Margaret (Kellogg) Catlin, relict of Benjamin above-mentioned, died in 1786, aged 97 years; widow Sarah Phelps died in 1799, aged 98 years; widow—Rogers, in 1803, aged 92 years; widow Thankful Bartholomew, in 1836, aged 92 years. These persons, as may be noticed, deceased before the later 'spirit of emigration' had invaded the Town, to leave in it thereafter a disproportionate number of individuals extremely old. The average population through the period specified having been 1479, the average number per annum of deaths was, of persons of all ages, (a percentage of 1,267 +, i. e.) 18.75; of persons between 70 and 80 years of age, 1.895 +; of persons between 80 and 90 years of age, 1.470 +.

## NOTE W., PAGE 38, 39.

*Trading and Traders.*

Mercantile business, for the greater part of the last fifty or sixty years, has in Harwinton been transacted at from three to five stores under the care of four or more owners, among which are named:

Christopher Johnson, David Smith, Joel Bradley, Clark & Abernethy, Noble & Kellogg, Asabel Hooker, Phineas W. Noble, Sanford & Hungerford, Gay R. Sanford, Abijah Catlin, Kellogg & Hungerford, David W. Catlin, Kellogg and Burwell,	Catlin & Williams, Kellogg & Hoadley, Abijah Catlin, Kellogg & Smith, Julius Catlin & Co., Kellogg & Woodward, Truman Kellogg, Chester N. Case, E. & F. W. Burwell, A. S. Beardley, L. Catlin & Co., Hoadley & Catlin, Lewis Catlin, Jr.
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Two stores are at present kept in Harwinton, one by Lewis Catlin, Jr., one by Capt. Phineas W. Noble; while, as for many years past, various persons here resident are partners in commercial establishments set up elsewhere, chiefly in Georgia and Alabama.

Since the present century opened, a disposition to 'engage in traffic,' probably more dominant than among the other Yankees even of Connecticut, has characterized this community. Commenced, it is believed, by a few individuals who, at first, sold 'tin ware' nearer home, and, afterwards, along with that article, various other 'notions' and valuable con-

fishment, and two clothiers. The opinion has by some been held that our portion of the Naugatuck might be made nearly as servicable as is that portion of it which, above our Town, flows through Wolcottville, and, below our Town, flows through Plymouth Hollow. But we have, besides those water-privileges, others available for manufacturing purposes. The Lead-mine Brook, flowing southwardly and bisecting the township into nearly equal divisions, has,—on the forks that form its western branch, the one issuing from Torrington, the other from New Hartford, as well as on its eastern branch, coming from New Hartford, and on its course below where those branches unite,—more mill-sites than now are or have ever been put to use for moving machinery. The Pequabuck or Poland River has,—on its main stream upon our side of the Plymouth line, and on that branch of it which flows in from Burlington,—been put to some service for mills; and this stream, which beyond our limits is of such importance to the business prosperity of Terryville and of Bristol, might also, some have judged, be, within our bounds, turned to profitable account by manufacturers.

## NOTE Y., PAGE 45.

*Education. Professional Men.*

In Harwinton are twelve School Districts, in each of which is kept a public School. For increasing the efficiency of their Schools, some of the Districts, though rarely, have added to the monies drawn by them from the School Fund of the State, sums raised by a levy of  $\frac{1}{4}$  or 1 per cent on the Grand List or by a tax on polls. For many years private Schools have, for portions of the Winter especially, been kept in 'Academy' buildings.

Public Schools here as elsewhere deserve and, in the benefits they impart, will more than repay a much greater interest and more expenditure in their behalf, than in any Town they have ever received. The point to be aimed at is, to have enough of them, conveniently situated, made so efficient in discipline and so thorough in the training they give, that no private Schools in a Town will be needed. So long as, that point not being gained, private Schools cannot be dispensed with, the thing, as next best to be sought for, is, to have in a Town its own private Schools such for number and so excellent in character, that no parent will have necessity of sending his children out of the Town in order to have them well instructed in such branches of study as are pursued in seminaries of grades lower than Colleges. Good citizens will with regard for their Town show their patriotism by doing what they can do towards effecting a consummation so desirable.

*Graduates of Colleges* who were natives of Harwinton are, so far as they have come to the writer's knowledge, as follows:

At Yale College, Phineas Bartholomew, 1778, Jonathan Brace, 1779, Daniel Catlin, 1779, Jacob Catlin, 1781, Russel Catlin, 1781, Norris Bull, 1813, Jared Parden, 1816, Norman Bull, 1819, Elias Williams, 1819, John Jay Abernethy, 1825, Abijah Catlin, 1825; at Williams College, David Lord Perry, 1798, Alfred Perry, 1803; at Amherst College, Henry North Peck, 1849; at Western Reserve College, Walter Sessions Barber, 1841, George Carmi Bristol, 1841, Charles Rockwell Pierce, 1844, John Pierce, 1850. (Joshua Lewis Williams,

modities at the South; 'speculation' became, in a short time, 'all the rage.' In imitation of the example of their seniors, young lads, not so well seeing or caring for the unfortunate as the fortunate in that avocation, regarded trading, and especially that form of it termed 'travelling with goods,' as the shortest way to wealth and so to a desired 'respectability.' They were, of course, eager to engage in that method of chasing 'golden visions,' so soon as they had, in their own judgment, reached age enough for the pursuit. Our young men cannot now be seen, as twenty-five years ago they were, going by scores at a time, each one with his own horse and loaded vehicle, to the region where winter is mild; yet some of them still go hence in that direction, manifestly moved by the same impulse toward the same end. This disposition has been thought to have affected the agricultural and educational interests here unfavorably, and it has added strength to the proneness here developed for emigration.

## NOTE X., PAGE 39.

*Manufactures and Manufacturers.*

From the outset there have been made in Harwinton such articles, for domestic use, as carpeting, mats, brushes, brooms, baskets, chairs (formerly domestic cloth, woollen and linen); and, for farmers' purposes, wagons or carts, as also pitch-forks, dung-forks, rakes, ox-buttons, ox-bows, yokes, ax-helves, beetles, wedges, chains, rub-stones, shingles, boards, planks, scantlings. Within a recent period have been made here, for exportation, fur hats, silk hats, palm-leaf hats, clocks, clock-dials, flutes, files, tin-plate ware, bricks, cloth-garments, woollen cloth, saddlery, cabinet furniture, veneering stuff, pleasure carriages, saddles, harnesses. Most of these manufactures, following the fate (in this last case a desirable one) of cider-brandy, which thing was, thirty years ago, made here quite too extensively for any one's welfare; are now discontinued. Twenty-eight years ago an establishment was set up here for making cutlery, especially penknives. It turned out work of high finish, and in other respects of excellence, and was pecuniarily a success. The death of the proprietor occasioned its termination. Cloth and warping for satinet were manufactured here for a few years only. Some stock in factories at Wolcottville and elsewhere has occasionally had owners here.

It is thought that the natural facilities of Harwinton, for manufacturers' purposes, have not been fully appreciated. The Naugatuck River, as within our boundaries, has, as yet, never been employed to do more than, at four or five mill-sites, to give motion to three grist-and-flouring mills, four saw-mills, and one musical instrument manufactory. At Mattatuck (West Harwinton), one of the flouring mills has given place to a paper-factory. Our water courses when put to the greatest use that, thus far, has ever been required of them, have carried four grist mills, at some of which were bolting machines, twelve saw-mills, one clock factory, one cutlery factory, afterward converted into a warp-making estab-

from early childhood a resident of Harwinton, graduated at Yale College, 1805.)

Professional gentlemen born in Harwinton have been, as follows:

*Attornies-at-law*; Jonathan Brace, Daniel Catlin, Jr., Grove Catlin, Abijah Catlin, George Smith Catlin, William Kellogg Peck, Jr., John S. Wilson.—JONATHAN BRACE was, in Vermont, State's Attorney and a Member of the Council of Censors; in this State, Member of the House of Representatives, Member of the Senate, Member of the Common Council and of the Board of Aldermen of Hartford, Mayor of that City, State's Attorney for Hartford County, Judge of the Hartford County Court, Judge of Probate, Assistant, and Member of Congress. He was born 12 Nov., 1754. He died in Hartford, 26 Aug., 1837.

GEORGE SMITH CATLIN was State's Attorney for Windham County, in 1842-43. Representing the Third District of Connecticut, he was a Member of the 28th Congress, 1843-45. He was a candidate for Governor of Connecticut, 1848. He died, in Windham, 1851, aged 43 years. Referring to him it was said: "As a public speaker, he had few equals in the nation. Possessing a brilliant imagination, great reasoning powers, and an almost unlimited command of language, he enchained an audience with the beautiful and the sublime; excited them to laughter or roused their indignation. His early death has deprived his State of the rich treasure which a mind like his would have dispensed in the ripening of old age."

*Civil Engineers*: John Pierce, George Edmond Pierce, Jr.; both resident at Hudson, O.

*Physicians*; Hon. Andrew Abernethy, George Haskell Abernethy, M. D., John Jay Abernethy, M. D., U. S. N., Roswell Abernethy, M. D., Caleb Austin, Phineas Bartholomew, Norman Bull, Joel Gillet Candee, M. D., Benjamin Hopkins Catlin, M. D., Conant Catlin, M. D., Elijah Catlin, Lyman Catlin, M. D., Elijahlet Colt, Royal Cook, George Grijahold, Jared Pardee, M. D., Alfred Perry, M. D., Charles Rockwell Pierce, M. D., Elias William Williams.

*Clergymen*; Henry C. Abernethy, Cong., Oneida, Ill., Richard Chester Bristol, Cong., De Kalb Center, Ill., Norris Bull, D. D., Cong. and Pres., Clarkson, N. Y., David Butler, D. D., Epis., Litchfield, Ct., and Troy, N. Y., Jacob Catlin, D. D., Cong., New Marlborough, Ma., Russel Catlin, Epis., Arlington, Vt., Simeon Catlin, Meth. Epis., Susquehanna Co., Pa., Clement Merriam, Epis., Providence, R. I., Henry North Peck, Cong., Batavia, N. Y., Kalamazoo, Mich., David Lord Perry, Cong., Sharon, Ct., Rodney Rossiter, Epis., Waterbury, Ct., and Monroe, Ct. In this list of those surnamed Catlin the first, in his day a man distinguished for intellectual and moral qualities of excellence, prepared a valuable Compendium of Theology, one of the standard works now issued by the Congregational Publication Society, Boston, Ma.; the third had been, in the civil service ('conductor of teams') of the army, in the war of the American Revolution.

Gentlemen resident in Harwinton, of professions other than the clerical, have been as follows:

*Attorneys-at-Law*; (Frederick?) Beers, Maj. Abijah Catlin (1st), Hon. Abijah Catlin (4th), Dea. Daniel Catlin, Jr., Capt. Pelatiah Mills, Sen. Of these the first was here but a short time, the third is now resident here; that the fifth resided here appears only from what is presented herein at p. 59 with (Appendix, Note M.) p. 109; the third and fourth were born here.

*Physicians*; Hon. Andrew Abernethy, Rowell Abernethy, M. D., William Abernethy, Peter B. Beardslee, M. D., Joel Gillet Candoe, M. D., Timothy Clark, Jr., J. H. T. Cockey, M. D., Isaac Cowles,—Hooker, Benjamin Judd, Gaylord B. Miller, M. D., Gaylord Wells, M. D., E. A. Woodward. Of these, the first, now residing but not practicing here, and the second, with, as is believed, the fifth, were born in Harwinton. Dr. Miller is the present practitioner.

## NOTE Z, PAGE 51.

## 'Raising the Meeting-house.'

The amount of very liquid procured for the occasion of erecting the edifice referred to, was a supply quite ample for furnishing each person present with a quantity sufficiently large to 'raise' himself enough for his good; especially as the tradition is that all the persons, living in the township at that time, found seats upon the sills of the building. On a similar occasion which, nine years later, occurred in Salisbury, sixteen gallons of rum were provided, though the inhabitants in that place at that time were only about one third part as many as there were in Harwinton, when the Harwinton first Church structure was raised. Regarding a custom always 'more honored in the breach than in the observance,' the fathers should, however, be judged by the rules rather of their own day than of ours. Those persons had certainly less to answer for, as to a misuse of strong drink, than either their descendants who a generation ago had in one here twenty 'stills' as they called them, (facetiously?—for they were kept in 'perpetual motion,') by which cider was tortured into a terrific species of 'brandy'; or the people of New York city who, as a statement current in the newspapers avers, paid, in 1858, \$672 for 'drinks' of intoxicating liquor taken "on the road to and from the cemetery" by those who attended the funeral of one Murray, alderman of that city. The 'stills' have, happily, now for years better deserved the name they bore, being quite among the things here unknown, except through memory of the evils they wrought.

The tradition which Harwinton has, of all the persons or all the adult males in the township sitting on the sills of the Church building, after said building was raised, is found also, with reference to raising the first Church structures in many other townships, as Danbury, Litchfield, New Milford, Waterbury, &c. Such stories told of places in Ma. are, in Southampton, Ma., so varied as to relate that, "when the meetings were first held on the Sabbath, the people sat on the sills of the house."—Edwards' Centen. Address at Southampton. Such stories, like most traditional ones, had a natural origin. After the 'raising of the frame' was accom-

also instructed "to have respect to but one single poll in every man's rate, and that rate and age be the two things observed only; and as for the dignity of the seats, the table and the fore seats are accounted to be the two highest; the front gallery is accounted, in dignity, equal to the second and third seats in the body of the meeting house; and the side gallery is accounted equal to the fourth and fifth seats in the body of the meeting house."\* At Norfolk, Ct., the custom of 'seating the meeting house' is still retained. The writer of this Note who never, except in Harwinton, had witnessed a 'dignifying of seats' in houses appropriated to public worship, has often heard as well as seen elsewhere, so lately as, in Royalston, Ms., in 1839, a custom not known in Harwinton—seats of churches made to revolve on hinges and, at the close of prayer, 'slammed down,' one after another, in irregular succession, so as to 'make report' like the discharge of muskets by a regiment of newly recruited militia. Happy that such things are now gone; and happier when, with visible disorders, whatever works unseen to mar the profitableness of religious services, shall as thoroughly be abolished.

## NOTE BB, PAGE 53, 82.

## Pews.

Not infrequently were pews absent from the New England Churches of former days. Sometimes permission to erect a pew, sometimes one already erected, was by a congregation granted to a dignitary or benefactor in token of honor or gratitude. Thus at Upper Beverly (Precinct of Salem and Beverly), Ma., a gentleman having at his own charge built a porch and placed within it "the women's entrance to the gallery," a flight of stairs which before had stood in the audience room; the parish allowed him to set up a pew in the said room.

The same parish having, in 1752, received the gift of a bell, "Voted, that whereas Robert Hooper, Jr., Esq., of Marblehead, hath by his generosity and donation greatly obliged this precinct in presenting us with a bell on his own cost and charge, for ye' use of" sd. precinct; in consideration whereof, Voted, that this precinct do grant and freely give unto" sd. Robert Hooper, Esq., his heirs and assigns the Pew at the southerly corner of our Public Meeting House, situate between Mr. Wm. Wetmore and Deacon Creech's pew."† At Pomfret, in this State, individuals, in 1714, erected pews for themselves.‡ In Framingham, Ms., 1702, —Jas. Jaquith was permitted to build a pew behind the men's seats, on condition of taking care of the meetinghouse for 7 years. Jeremiah Pike, also, had the same privileges.§

What in the present day seems more remarkable is that, to some extent, pews in New England places of worship had, like 'boxes' in theaters, 'private entrances.' At Boston, Ms., at the meeting of a parish, relative to erecting a house for worship, 1677, they by way of precau-

\*History of Framingham [Ms].

†Stone's Lecture on the History of the Second Parish in Beverly [Ms].

‡Every man made his own, to box up himself and [his] family.—Rev. D. Hunt's Thanksgiving Discourse, at Pomfret, Ct.

§History of Framingham [Ms].

plished, a repast inevitably followed. In the circumstances attending a 'raising,' no other seats for the 'raisers' were so accessible as 'the sills.'

## NOTE AA, PAGE 51, 82.

## 'Seating the Meeting-house.'

The practice of assigning to each worshipper the seat to be by him or her occupied in the Sabbathday services, seems to have been not universal, though it was adopted extensively in New England. Thus, at Newbury, Ms., 1651, "in consequence of complaints having been made, from time to time, of disorder in the meeting house," and in consideration that "the abuses in the youth cannot be so easily reformed, unless every householder knows his seat in the meeting house," the selectmen "herby order that every householder both men and women shall sit in those seats that are appointed for them during their lives, and not to presse into seats where they are full already." Said officers at the same time declared, that they had "drawne a list of the names of the inhabitants and appointed them their places in the meeting house," and had "set their names in each particular seat where they shall sit, and the young men shall sit in the four backer seats in the gallery, and in the two lower seats at the west door."\* At Ipswich, Ms., "in December, A. D. 1700, a new meeting-house having been built, the town chose a committee "to appoint all persons where they should sit in y<sup>e</sup> new meetinghouse—and also to grant pews in y<sup>e</sup> places reserved joining to y<sup>e</sup> walls and sides of y<sup>e</sup> meeting house—not to extend above 5 foot & 4 from y<sup>e</sup> sides of y<sup>e</sup> house into y<sup>e</sup> allies....Twenty-five of the pews against the walls were assigned to thirty-five of the principal inhabitants; "for the use of their wives and families," while to themselves were appointed seats in the body of the house. The men were seated on one side of 'the broad aisle,' the women on the other. There were on each side, one seat behind the pulpit and three short seats on each side of the pulpit and communion table. On these were seated the more elderly people, without such distinction of rank; the most elderly appear to have been placed on the seat [s] behind the pulpit. About the table were seated ten of the more elderly of the upper class in society. On thirteen long seats, on each side of the house, were placed the rest of the inhabitants, according to their rank and station in society." On the five seats most forward were placed those who had the titles, M<sup>r</sup>, Dea<sup>r</sup>, Corp<sup>s</sup>, Serj<sup>t</sup>, Lt., Capt., Q<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> (Quarter Master), Maj<sup>r</sup>, Coll<sup>l</sup> (Colonel), Doct<sup>r</sup>. The six seats behind were assigned to free-holders and commoners who had no title. "The thirteenth seat was assigned to the "Boys." † At Framingham, Ms., 1715, after nine persons had been chosen for the purpose indicated, it was "Voted, that their rule for seating be, according to every man's rate or proportion in the £70 granted for the repairing of the meeting house." (As 'sharp' that as it was equitable.) The committee were

\*History of Newbury, Ms.  
[N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., Jan., 1850.]

tion agreed, that "no pew was to be built with a door into the street."\* At Framingham, Ms., to the permission accorded, as above mentioned, to Jeremiah Pike, there was added: "provided he cuts a door, to come into it, through the end of the meeting house." This sort of liberty in that place passed, as was natural, so rapidly into a sort of licentiousness that, nine or ten years afterwards, 1711-12, the Town chose a committee

... to regulate these disorders in our publique meetinghouse; and "declared by the sign manual of the inhabitants of Framingham, that the cutting off of seats in the meetinghouse, and also the cutting of Holes through the walls of the aforesaid meetinghouse, either for doors or windows, or on what pretence soever, without licence for the same obtained of the town; and also the Building or enlarging of Pews in the said meeting house, without the said Town License, first for the same obtained, are disorders to be regulated by the aforesaid committee.†

Pews, as they used to be in Harwinton and as elsewhere they still may be found, were, according to a style which the forefathers had across the sea been inured to, square enclosures formed by four tall walls of wainscot work against which were arranged seats that, in some cases were firmly nailed, in others made to lift up by hinges upon their props. Chaises were placed in them, additionally. Impounded in those awkward pens of a grotesquely uncouth and false 'dignity,' children, when either tired or mischievous, could sleep or take pasture securely; while their seniors, as certain to be tired with sitting against a perpendicular board or harder surface as high as, if not higher than, their heads,—or in preference to sitting, as perforce many of them must sit, with their backs or sides towards the preacher, contorting themselves, in order to face him, into postures never voluntarily in other places assumed,—might offend more than say, of the pew side, 'Thou "wall of partition between us," and might thus gymnastically solve, as best they could, the problem, how to reconcile with their circumstances of constraint the apostle's avowment: "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

## NOTE CC, PAGE 55.

## 'Sabbath-day Houses.'

Near to the Church edifice were put up subsidiary constructions. At a Town Meeting, held 3 Dec., 1754, it was

Voted that any of the Inhabitants of the town of Harwinton shall have the Liberty to build Houses for their Comfort on the Sabbath between meetings and hours for to shelter their horses under on the Sabbath Day Sun where Neerer to the meeting houses always provided they Dont block up the highway

The 'Houses for their Comfort' were sometimes called 'Noun Houses,' generally, 'Sabbath-day Houses.' Such, probably a Connecticut invention, there formerly were in Branford, Durham, Guilford, Goshen, Litchfield, Salisbury, Waterbury, &c. An 'account rendered' of

\*Snow's History of Boston [Ms]  
[History of Framingham [Ms].



such structures by Rev. Grant Powers, in his Centennial Address at Goshen, 1838, which has with variations been followed by Prof. William C. Fowler, in his Dedication Sermon at (South) Durham, 1847, and by Payne Kenyon Kilbourne, Esq., in his History of Litchfield, 1859; may, more briefly, be followed here. Built, for the most part, at the joint expense of two or more families, a 'Sabbath-day House' comprised, ordinarily, two rooms, each of them, ten or twelve feet square, having a fire-place that opened into a chimney set in the middle of the building. In these rooms were, with fuel ready for 'making a quick fire,' some chairs, a table, plates, dishes, and utensils for warming food. They also contained devotional books. In the winter, a family, leaving their dwelling-house early on Lord's-day, came to their 'Sabbath-day House,' and having, by a genial blaze which they made there, restored the heat which in reaching it they had lost, were better fitted to withstand the rigorous air that they had to encounter during the 'morning services' in a Church where, save in a foot-stove, no fire was found. In the same place they, at noon, took a repast, discussed the sermon they had heard, read from the Bible or from some other volume which they prized, sung devotionally, and offered prayer. From the same place, their warmth again renewed there after the Sabbath's public services had closed, they comfortably returned to their home.

NOTE DD, PAGES 57, 61, 70, 71, 81.

*Preachers, in Harwinton, who did not become Pastors there.*

1. Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, a graduate of Yale College, 1732, tutor of the same, 1737-39, the 'Mr. Tim. Woodbridge,' probably, whom a Committee at New Hartford were directed to invite to preach at that place, 1738, was ordained, 1740, as pastor (, colleague with Rev. William Williams,) of the Cong. Church at Hatfield, Ms., where he died, in the pastoral office, 3 June, 1770, in the 58th year of his age. He was a son of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Simsbury, and a grandson of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Hartford. The Wyllys and the Woodbridge families of Hartford were united by marriage bonds, and both families, as the records show, held lands, 1732-38, in Harwinton.
2. Rev. David Ely, DD, a graduate of Yale College, 1769, fellow of the same, 1788-1816, secretary of the same, 1793-1815, was ordained pastor of the Cong. Church in Huntington, 1780. He deceased, 1816.
3. Rev. Robert Hubbard, born at Middletown, a graduate of Yale College, 1769, was ordained the first pastor of the Cong. Church in Shelburne, Ms., 20 Oct., 1773, while holding which relation he died, at his native place, 2 Nov., 1788, aged 45.
4. Rev. Caleb Alexander, born at Northfield, Ms., 22 July, 1755, a graduate of Yale College, 1777, ordained pastor at New Marlborough, Ms., 28 Feb., 1781, dismissed thence, 28 June, 1782, installed pastor of the First Congregational Church at Mendon, Ms., 23 March, 1786, dismissed from said Church, 13 June, 1791, but retained by the First Parish (connected with that Church) until 7 Dec., 1802, when, with the

Here lies the Body of the  
Rev<sup>d</sup> Andrew Bartholomew  
The 1<sup>st</sup> pastor of the church  
of christ in harwinton who  
With filial regard for the  
Glory of god studiously  
Labored in the vineyard  
of christ 38 years A lover  
of piety peace and good  
order and zeal for the faith  
he died March the 6<sup>th</sup> AD  
1776 in the 63<sup>d</sup> year of his age

NOTE FF, PAGE 64.

*The Half-way Covenant.*

The early Churches in New England, all of them, in respect to government, Congregational, and, in respect to doctrine, evangelical, believed that only such persons as give credible evidence of possessing scriptural piety are qualified to be members of Churches. They accordingly received into membership no persons who, in their judgment, were destitute of that qualification. The views of doctrine and principles of practice, held by those Churches, are summarily set forth in the "Platform of Church Discipline, gathered out of the Word of God, and agreed upon by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches assembled in the Synod at Cambridge, in New England," "the 8th Month, Anno 1648." That work, defining "the matter of the visible church," "in respect of quality," says: "The matter of a visible church are saints by calling. By saints, we understand, such as have not only attained the knowledge of the principles of religion, but also do together with the profession of their faith and repentance, walk in blameless obedience to the word, so as that in charitable discretion they may be accounted saints by calling, though perhaps some or more of them be unsound." A preface to the work goes largely into a defence both of this definition itself and of the Churches as then conforming their practice to the principle it declares. The ministers with delegates of the Churches in the Connecticut and New Haven Colonies were present and united in the formation and the adoption of that Platform. This standard, however, was not maintained. The churches so rapidly declined from it that, in a Synod held at Boston, 1662, it was decided that persons, baptized in infancy, "understanding the doctrine of faith, and publicly professing their assent therunto, not scandalous in life, and solemnly owning the covenant before the church, wherein they give up themselves and their children to the Lord, and subject themselves to the government of Christ in the church, their children are to be baptized." Here was an admission that certain privileges pertaining to those regarded as credibly regenerate should be extended to such

concurrence of the Church, he was dismissed from ministerial relations there; removed, about 1803, to Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., in which place, Principal of an Academy that he sought to elevate into a College, he erected the buildings since occupied by a Medical School. He died, the Preceptor of an Academy, at Onondaga Hollow, Onondaga Co., N. Y., 12 April, 1828. A man of talents and a good theologian, as well as a classical scholar, he prepared and published, besides several occasional Sermons: An Essay on the Deity of Jesus Christ, with Strictures on Emelyn, an English writer; an Introduction to Making Latin; a Greek Grammar; an English Grammar; Elements of English Grammar; a Spelling Book; a New and Complete System of Arithmetic; a Latin Grammar; a Translation of the Works of Virgil; the Columbian Dictionary; all previously to 1804.—Blake's Hist. of Mendon, in Barber's Hist. Collec. of Mass.; Packard's Hist. of Churches and Ministers in Franklin Co., Ms.; Catalogue of All the Books Printed in the United States, Boston, Jan., 1804.

5. Rev. Lemuel Tyler, a native of Branford, a graduate of Yale College, 1780, was ordained pastor of the Cong. Church in Preston, 1787, where he deceased in 1810.
6. Rev. William Frederick Rowland, born at Plainfield, Ct., 1761, a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1784, was ordained pastor of the First Cong. Church in Exeter, N. H., 2 June, 1790, dismissed thence, 5 Dec., 1828, and died there, 10 June, 1843. Rev. Henry Augustus Rowland, born at Providence, R. I., 13 Jan., 1764, a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1785, was ordained pastor of the Cong. Church in Windsor, Ct., 5 May, 1790, and died there 28 Nov., 1835. Which of these sons of Rev. David Sherman Rowland, of Plainfield and of Windsor, is referred to, in the quotation (, on p. 71,) hereinabove given, is not clear. The latter seems to be the one intended.
7. Rev. Aaron Cook Collins, born at (North) Guilford, 4 May, 1762, a graduate of Yale College, 1786, approved, as a candidate for the ministry, by the New Haven East Association, 20 May, 1787, was pastor of a Cong. or Pres. Church at East Bloomfield, N. Y., where he deceased, 1830.
8. Rev. Calvin White, a graduate of Yale College, 1786, died 1853.
9. Rev. William James Breed, a graduate of Yale College, 1831, ordained pastor of Cong. Church, Nantucket, Ms., afterward a pastor at Cincinnati, O., and at Providence, R. I., was installed pastor of the Cong. Church in Southborough, Ms., 23 June, 1858.
10. Rev. Aaron Church, born at Amherst, Ms., and,—as was his twin brother, Rev. Moses Church,—a graduate of Middlebury College, 1822, had, before his coming to Harwinton, been a pastor somewhere in Maine.

NOTE EE, PAGE 61.

*Rev. Mr. Bartholomew's Grave.*

A slab of gneissic stone, in the ancient grave-yard, Harwinton Center, presents an inscription as follows:

as, while "professing their assent" to the belief and their adoption of the covenant of a Church, were without any evidence of being regenerate and were therefore not admitted to participation in the Lord's Supper. Dr. Bellamy, referring to this Synod as held "when the first generation were generally dead," says that its members "professed to believe that none had a right to the seals [of 'the covenant of grace,' viz. baptism and the Lord's Supper,] for themselves, or their children, but true believers, and real saints: however, they thought a less degree of grace would qualify for one ordinance than for the other. And on this principle the half-way practice was introduced." It has, with less propriety, been called 'the half-way covenant system.' There was published, in 1710, "A Confession of Faith, owned and consented to by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches in the Colony of Connecticut, in New England, assembled by Delegation at Saybrook, September 9, 1708;" with "The Heads of Agreement, assented to by the United Ministers, formerly called Presbyterian and Congregational: and also, Articles for the administration of Church Discipline, unanimously agreed upon, and consented to, by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches of the Colony of Connecticut, in New England, assembled by Delegation, at Saybrook, Sept. 9th, 1708." Among the "Heads of Agreement" are the following: "II. We agree, that particular societies of visible saints, who under Christ their head, are stately joined together, for ordinary communion with one another in all the ordinances of Christ, are particular churches, and are to be owned by each other, as instituted churches of Christ, though differing in apprehensions and practice in some lesser things." "III. That none shall be admitted as members, in order to communion in all the special ordinances of the Gospel, but such persons as are knowing and sound in the fundamental doctrine of the Christian religion; without scandal in their lives; and, to a judgment regulated by the word of God, are persons of visible holiness and honesty; credibly professing cordial subjection to Jesus Christ." Yet in Connecticut, as in other portions of New England, the new practice continued. Much opposition was made to it, so that in some Churches it was never received; still it gained so much ground as to be general. In the middle of the last century there was manifest a disposition to return to 'the old path.' This tendency was set forward and augmented by the elder President Edwards, pastor of the Church at Northampton, Ms., whose grandfather, predecessor to President Edwards in that place, Rev. Solomon Stoddard, a gentleman of great excellence and ability, had, in various ways, been foremost in upholding the innovation. Soon after the beginning of the present century, the half-way covenant practice was at an end. It had existed about one hundred and fifty years. Dr. Trumbull affirms that, so early as 1655, "there was a strong party, in the Colony of Connecticut, who were for admitting all persons of a regular life to full communion in the churches, upon their making a profession of the Christian religion, without any enquiry [made of them] with respect to a change of heart; and for treating all baptized persons as members of the church. [Dr. Bellamy represents this to have been Rev. Mr. Stoddard's method, at Northampton, Ms.] Some carried the affair still further, and insist-

ed, that all persons, who had been members of churches in England, or had been members of regular ecclesiastical parishes there, and supported the public worship, should be allowed to enjoy the privileges of members in full communion in the churches of Connecticut. They also insisted, that all baptized persons, upon owning the covenant, as it was called, should have their children baptized, though they [such owners of the covenant] came not to the Lord's table." He assigns, as the origin of the party, that the descendants of the planters of the Colony, along with later immigrants hither, "wished for the honors and privileges of church members for themselves, and baptism for their children; but they were not persuaded that they were regenerated, and knew not how to comply with the rigid terms of the congregational churches." The half-way practice was the expedient resorted to, to quiet the uneasiness of such persons. It had the odious nature and seeds of evil, though when it was devised these were not seen, which attach to such measures as, in political concerns, men who deemed themselves sagacious have found to be quite wretched things. The results of the practice were bad. It crippled the power of the Churches regarding discipline. Doctrinal errors and immoralities in life were less easily reprov'd. It facilitated the entrance into the Churches and into their ministry of irreligious, insincere, ambitious men, having worldly rather than spiritual minds. It was a chief source, among the New England Churches, as well of what first came in, upon them as (in name) Arminianism, (in fact) a comparative carelessness for both the doctrines and the duties peculiar to Christianity, as of what afterwards has been known as Unitarianism.

As illustrating a state of things once existing in this vicinity, and the content while Mr. Perry was pastor here, the acts on record of a certain Town near this may be given. The dates of these are 1769, 1770.

Voted, that we think the sealing ordinances [Baptism and the Lord's Supper,] are equally sacred; and any person that is qualified for one is qualified for both.

Voted, that we approve of the church vote, viz: That conversion should not be a term of admission for Church communion.

Rev. Ebenezer Booge, pastor of the Second Church in Avon, 1751-66, accustomed to make record at home of occurrences incidental to his labors beyond his own parish, made in his journal the minute following. It was well said of it: "A slighter clew than this has often revealed much of [one's] character."

Dec. the 22<sup>d</sup> 1754, Samuel Mills of West Symsbury [J. Canton], was admitted into the church a half-member—I don't know what may be a covenantor—for I think some call 'em so.

#### NOTE GG., PAGE 68, 74.

##### *The Separatists.*

The 'Separate' Churches were mainly composed of seceders from Congregational Churches. The persons who composed them did not

their enemies could hardly have found for them one that is connected with more odious associations. It by derivation imports the same as does—the worst term which their enemies applied to them,—the (radically same) word Pharisees. Claiming, as they did, to possess, in a degree beyond that of their contemporaries, the gifts, as it were a monopoly, of the Divine Spirit; they were not wary in forgetting the classification made by an apostle: "These be they who separate themselves, sensual, having NOT the Spirit."

#### NOTE HH., PAGE 73, 79.

##### *Church Records.*

The doings of the Congregational Church in Harwinton, with much else that illustrates its condition, have, for most of the time since the beginning of Dr. Pierce's pastorate, been recorded pretty fully. Plainly written, they are as readable as they are accessible.

In every Church, the matter of having accurate and full records of its proceedings made and faithfully preserved, is one deserving attention. Justice, alike to the body collectively and to each of its members particularly, requires that in its Minutes there should be no omission of any transaction in which the character of either the Church or the humblest person in its membership is involved. Regard for the present, and, especially, regard for the future generations, should induce, not only all Churches, but all individuals comprised in Churches, to see that the Church Minutes contain, of all its organic acts, the whole truth as well as nothing except the truth. We often err in our judgment of the importance of things. What we consider great may, in regard to consequences flowing from it, be small; while what we suppose to be, and what, as we observe it, indeed is, of small concern, may have results which, long after we shall have passed away, will work effectively, or be, as having accomplished work of moment, of high interest to our successors. How valuable would be, if we had such, a complete account of all that the Congregational Church in Harwinton did during its first pastor's ministry. Not less valuable to men in the coming century may be, if they obtain it, a true record of what that Church or any other is doing in this now current time.

That the Congregationalist Church in Harwinton has, apart from traditions and the occasional references to it found in the Town Books, no records of its transactions and of the occurrences here affecting its welfare during its first and longest pastorate, a period of thirty-six years, is a deficiency which regretting it cannot supply. Regret for the past will, however, be not in vain, if it stimulate to successful efforts for the prevention of such deficiency in the future. The records of the Church contained in the volume, cited herein as Book II., appear not to have been known by pastors who succeeded the fifth. The fourth pastor, who in 'a farewell sermon' assigns to the time of the first pastor additional

like 'the half-way covenant' practice, and they approved, as means for promoting religion and exhibiting its nature and excellence, various sentiments and measures which many of the best men in the Congregational Churches deemed to be of questionable propriety or clearly wrong. How came there to be a Church of Separatists in Harwinton? and how came it in Harwinton at just the time in which it appears? If its members disliked 'the half-way covenant' practice, did not both Mr. Perry and the majority of the Church under his care dislike the same practice? If the former were, as those elsewhere affiliated with them claimed to be in an especial degree, in favor of religious advancement and in readiness to endure trials for that cause, were not the latter as much so? The new congregation may have supposed that they had a fair prospect before them of absorbing the old one.

The Separatists appear to have been, as a body, good men whose first errors, the result chiefly of ignorance, were confirmed and whose later ones were multiplied by the persecution, too frequently directed by perverting the forms of justice into "instruments of cruelty," against them. When they were met in a different spirit, they were not intractable. When they ceased to be persecuted, their peculiarities began to pass away.

Besides this in Harwinton there were in Connecticut 'Separate' Churches at Bloomfield (then Poquonnuck parish in Windsor), Canterbury, Colchester, Enfield, Groton, Haddam, Killingly, Lisbon, Lyme, Mansfield, Middletown, New London, Norwich, Plainfield, Preston, Stonington, Suffield, Torrington, Voluntown, Wallingford, Wethersfield, Windham, Windsor; and, perhaps, others. A few Churches of the same denomination were in Massachusetts, especially in its south-eastern portion; and some on Long Island, N. Y. Losing in time those peculiar 'views' and especially those peculiar 'feelings' which made and kept them a distinct communion, part of them became regular Congregationalists again, the rest Baptists. Backus' History of the Baptists, and Tracy's History of the Great Awakening, treat of the Separatists; as does an Article in the New Englander, May, 1853. Dr. Prime, in his History of Long Island, says that Riverhead (Southold), L. I., "was a principal seat of those churches which were organized in affinity with the Separate Churches of New England. Both here and there they remained for many years, in a strictly independent form. But in process of time those churches in Connecticut, with their ministers, formed an ecclesiastical organization under the style of the "Strict Congregational Convention of Connecticut," and, in 1781, they published a "Confession of Faith and Form of Government," which was republished on Long Island in 1823. With this they gave "a brief history of their separation from the Standing Order," an account of the organization of their first church, and the ordination of its first minister. In the same pamphlet they set forth the reasons of their separation, and "some of the errors that attended" that event."

Contrary to what has usually happened in sectarian nomenclature, the name by which these religionists were known appears to have been chosen by themselves. It has the merit of accurately describing them. Yt

to the Church made in the time of the second pastor, seems either not to have seen this Book II., or, rather, not to have known and remembered it, as one belonging to the Church. When inserting in it names of persons admitted into the Church in 1822-23, with some other notices, he evidently regarded it as one which his predecessor had solely owned and kept for his personal convenience, a private journal. Such, as to ownership, it probably is. This Book the third pastor begun thus: "Records of the Presbiterean associated Church of Harwinton in the County of Litchfield and State of Connecticut. No Records of former Proceedings being discovered, the following begin in 1790." In like manner he had a few years before begun, at Southampton, L. I., a journal hereinbefore (, pages 72, 73, n.,) adverted to, by stating: "According to y' rule of Scripture and in the manner of Presbyterian Churches, it is thought proper to keep a record of their proceedings, to which intent this Book is designed. But, before we proceed, it is necessary to premise that all former Records are not [no former records are] at hand." It was the fact, however, that records of the Church in Harwinton, as pertaining to its second pastor's time, did exist, viz., in the Church's Book I. That Book the fourth pastor seems to have known. The fifth knew it. In 1858, it was found—strayed. Brought to light again, it should be henceforth kept with care.

The Church in Harwinton furnishes not the only instance in which records, not previously known to exist, came at a late period to the light. The records of the Church at Barnstable (Marblehead, now West Barnstable), Ma., after they had been for a century unknown, "I," said in 1769 their transcriber, Rev. Dr. Stiles (, then pastor at Newport, R. I.), "copied from an original manuscript in the autographical handwriting of Rev. John Lothrop their [the West Barnstable Church's] first [second] pastor. This MS. I found A. D. 1769, in the hands of the Revd. Elijah Lothrop of Gilead [Hebron,] in Connecticut." Copied thus, they were published in the N. E. Hist. Gen. Register, July, 1855, Jan. and Oct., 1856. These records, which while they were lost were, in a negative respect, invaluable, have since they were found been, in a positive respect, invaluable. The Church at West Barnstable, where it was established with its above-named second pastor, 1639, had sojournd at Scituate, Ma., 1634-39. Organized in London, Eng., 1616, its first pastor Rev. Henry Jacob, it is by many persons considered to be, next after the First Church at Plymouth, Ma., the oldest which has been set up in apostolic form since, within "the last days," the return of an apostolic spirit has been especially enjoyed.

Facts like those just now recited, though others might be added to the number, are enough to be put to good use. They may serve to show that there have been not seldom made writings which, while they were by all means Church records, in respect to the nature of the materials they contained, were by no means Church records, in so far as the preparation and ownership of them are considered; since they were made, not by a Clerk or other agent of the Church chosen and directed to do the business, but by the pastor, acting of his own motion, to pro-

vide memoranda for aid to him personally in discharging his official services, or for some like design. This distinction, duly applied, has bearings that 'look forward and after.' It suggests, among other things, the following:

1. Churches, in order that Minutes of their proceedings may be made and, with statistics of their condition or other matters concerning them, be kept for the benefit of future times, should appoint a fit person to do for them that work. 2. Compensating their agent, if he asks compensation, for doing such work, they should, by inspection officially made, see that the work is well done and well preserved. 3. Pastors of Churches doing such work, without appointment to it or interest felt in it, on the part of Churches, may rightly regard the memoranda thus made as their private property, and let them pass, with the little else they leave, to their heirs. 4. It is plain enough, why, in regard to many Churches, no records appear. 5. The assertion made of many former pastors of Churches that, when they left those Churches, they carried off with them the records, instead of conveying the idea of them, conveys or should, unless the fact is known to be otherwise, be held to convey the statement, that said pastors took that which was in the highest and truest sense their own. 6. Of some Churches, no memorials of whose origin and early history are known, such memorials may yet be found. 7. Such memorials now existing 'forgotten and unknown,' if they shall hereafter be recovered, will most probably be found among the descendants of pastors, or with careful persons who value such things more than some descendants of pastors have valued them.

Records of Churches have more utility than most members of Churches, or than persons in general, suppose. As things whose importance, great at present, will become greater with every lapsing year, they deserve more attention from all persons than they ordinarily receive from any.

## NOTE II, PAGE 87.

*Last-Surviving Children of the First Settlers.*

So far as known, there were living, in 1837, of the sons of the founders of Harwinton, none; of their daughters only one, then residing with her daughter and her son-in-law at Milford, Ct., viz., Martha, daughter of Hezekiah Hopkins, and widow of Dr. Caleb Austin to whom she was married in 1778.

So far as known, there survived, in 1837, of members received into the Church under the ministry of its first pastor, not one; of those received into it under the ministry of its second pastor, only two, viz., Widow Ruth Ball, admitted 19 Aug., 1732. Widow Rachel Frisbie, admitted 12 Oct., 1733.

## SUPPLEMENTARY.

For convenience' sake is hereto subjoined matter which, as first arranged, immediately followed what is seen hereinabove on p. 109, in footnote (\*).

The Catlins recently in Deerfield, Ma., are, no doubt, of the same stock with those in Harwinton. John, son of Thomas Catlin ('Kedling') of Harford, was father of a son John, born in 1676, who, it has been supposed, died at sea. That first John, it can hardly be doubted, was the John 'Catling' who with others signed, at Branford, Ct. 1668, an agreement to found a Town in New Jersey; but whose name is absent in the list of those who, in 1668, went from said Branford and founded Newark, N. J.—Rev. Stephen Dod's Family Record of Daniel Dod. That first John 'Catling' too, was probably the "John Catlin" who with "his son Jonathan" was "Slain in y<sup>e</sup> Fort," and probably the father of "Joseph Catlin" "Slain in y<sup>e</sup> Fight in Deerfield Meadow," on "Feb<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Last day, Anno 1703," when "400 of French & Indians (as is thought) Assailed the Fort took it and Kill'd and Captiv'd 162 of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants" of Deerfield, Ma.—Hampshire County [Ma.] Recorder's Book: as quoted in N. E. His. Gen. Reg., April, 1855. "John Catlin" and "Ruth Catlin" were there and then "captivated."—Biograph. Mem. of the Rev. John Williams, first Minister of Deerfield, Ma. "Capt. John Catlin" (perhaps the one 'captivated.') lived in said Deerfield, in 1753.—Willard's Hist. of Greenfield [Ma.]. Of those once in Deerfield having this surname, survives an aged lady, long the writer's family friend, Miss Catharine Catlin of Cambridge, Ma.

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