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OLIVER WOLCOTT

BORN IN WINDSOR, CONN., NOVEMBER, 1726
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNER OF CONNECTICUT, 1785-1795
GOVERNOR, 1795 UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1797

THE
HISTORY AND GENEALOGIES
OF
ANCIENT WINDSOR,
CONNECTICUT;
INCLUDING
EAST WINDSOR, SOUTH WINDSOR, BLOOMFIELD,
WINDSOR LOCKS, AND ELLINGTON.

1635-1891.

BY HENRY R. STILES, A.M., M.D.

"I wish [this task] had fallen into some better hands, that might have performed it to the life. I shall only draw the curtain & open my little casement, that so others, of larger hearts & abilities, may let in a bigger light: that so at least some small glimmering may be left to posterity what difficulties & obstructions their forefathers met with in first settling these desert parts of America."—*Captain John Mason, (of Windsor, Ct.) in the Introduction to his History of the Pequot War.*

Vol. I. HISTORY.



HARTFORD, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.
1891.

Handwritten notes and a circular stamp, possibly a library or collection mark, located in the bottom right corner of the page.

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W 7 58
1898

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By HENRY R. STILES.



Henry R. Stiles, M.D.



TO MY WIFE

SARAH (WOODWARD) STILES

I Dedicate these Volumes

IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION

OF THE

LOVING AND UNSWEARIED DEVOTION

TO MY INTERESTS, WHICH HAS MADE MY LIFE A HAPPY ONE, AND RENDERED IT POSSIBLE FOR
ME TO ACCOMPLISH WHATEVER OF VALUE I MAY HAVE CONTRIBUTED, WITHIN THE LAST
THIRTY YEARS, TO THE ELUCIDATION OF AMERICAN LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

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(PORTION OF) PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION, 1859.

WHILE engaged, some years since, in tracing the genealogy of my family, I became deeply interested in the history of the ancient town where they first settled. This interest gradually deepened into a conviction that its history ought to be written ere it was too late. There were other heads and hands, as I thought, better fitted than mine to undertake this labor: but, failing to enlist their services, I reluctantly undertook it myself. I was, at that time, in very poor health, and suffering from a serious affection of the eyes, which totally incapacitated me from any continuous effort at reading or writing. Thus prevented from the pursuit of my profession, I felt the necessity of something, which, by occupying my mind, should relieve me from the constant contemplation of my physical sufferings, as well from the still greater discomfort of idleness. Seeking the country for its genial influences upon my weakened frame, I spent my time among the pleasant scenery of Ancient Windsor, visiting among friends and relatives, and drinking in, from aged lips, rich stores of historic lore. Meanwhile, taking advantage of an occasional "favorable spell" of eyesight, I cautiously used it, in examining the old written records, and in *marking* such portions as were necessary to be transcribed. These were afterwards copied for me by my brother, WILLIAM L. STILES (now deceased), and the large stores of material thus gained were collated and read to me; and thus, gradually, reading when I could, thinking when I could not read, and trusting my thoughts to the ready pen of an amanuensis, the skeleton of the history was constructed. From time to time, as my eyesight improved, I visited the old records, each time bringing away with me new material. Many times my health and eyesight failed me, but, visiting Windsor for the benefits of its air and sunshine, I never gave up the purpose of writing its history if my life should be spared. Gradually, and to an extent which, if I had imagined before I undertook it, would probably have deterred me from the labor, the work *grew* on my hands; but to the Great Physician I humbly record my gratitude, that with the increased burden has also come an increase of strength, and that to-day I enjoy a degree of health which I once scarcely dared to hope for.

These circumstances, however, I would not mention here, except for the hope that they may explain and excuse, what perhaps might seem to others inexcusable, faults of omission and commission.

I have endeavored to make this history a *treasury* of all that was valuable and interesting to Ancient Windsor, and to impress upon it the broad seal of *undoubted authenticity*. I have preferred to imitate the pious zeal of Old Mortality, who wandered through "bonnie Scotland," not raising new monuments, but carefully removing from decaying tombstones the thick moss, and reverently chiseling deeper the almost effaced inscriptions which preserved the blessed memories of the "covenanting forefathers." Such, I conceive to be the work of the true historian; and whenever I have found material garnered by other hands, I have availed myself of their labors, with the same freedom which I would myself allow in like circumstances and *with full acknowledgment thereof*.

HENRY R. STILES, M.D.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 1859.

Acknowledgments for valuable assistance rendered, are due to

Miss Lucretia and Mary Stiles (now deceased), of Windsor, Conn.

Hon. H. S. Hayden, of Windsor, Conn.

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Fred. B. Perkins (then Librarian of Conn. Hist. Soc.), of Hartford, Conn.

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John W. Barber, New Haven, Conn.

Edward Hall, }
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 Sidney Stanley, }

Dr. Ashbel Woodward, of Franklin, Conn.

Rev. Edward C. Marshall, { of New York City.
 Horace Dresser, }

Samuel H. Parsons, Esq., { Middletown, Conn.
 Edwin Stearns, }

And to the TOWN CLERKS of all the towns formerly comprised within Ancient Windsor.

PREFATORY NOTES TO SUPPLEMENT, 1863.

THREE years ago, when I published the *History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Conn.*, I was induced, if not compelled, by a superabundance of material, to give my subscribers, without additional charge, over 300 pages more than was promised them—an act of generosity which, as it is easy to see, was much more advantageous to them than to me. And when, at last, relieved from the burdens of authorship and financial cares, I felt that I certainly had fully paid (both principal and interest) *my* share of the debt of love which I owed to the old town of Windsor: and little dreamed that I should ever again put myself in harness for her historical benefit. But, unfortunately for my “sweet dream of peace,” I found myself *invrought* into old Windsor’s history and interests. I could not henceforth be an uninterested looker-on; I found myself still tracing out the lines of her ancient families, and that—shall I confess it?—there was an indefinable charm for me in all that pertained to Windsor history. Many errors I detected in the printed volume—some of clerical, some of typographical origin—some evident faults of commission, and not infrequently a fault of omission. These were to have been expected; the utmost circumspection could not have guarded entirely against them, in a work of such multiplicity of names, dates, etc. Correspondents, also, constantly furnished new suggestions, ingenious elucidations, “missing links,” and “unknown quantities,” which threw new light and value upon my printed page. New sources of authority also came to light, by the discovery of ancient records in unthought-of hiding-places. What wonder is it, then, that the *notes* which gradually enriched the margins of my library copy of the Windsor History, soon grew so voluminous as to suggest the idea of a supplement? For what genealogist or historian who, when he has found a new fact, or a “mugget,” is not willing, like the woman in the parable, to call his friends and co-laborers together, saying, “Rejoice with me, for I have found the piece which I had lost”? Therefore, I have compiled this *Supplement*; if it convicts me of shortcomings in my former work, it will, at least, assure my friends of my desire to make good any deficiencies, and to add to their pleasure and profit. . . . And now, as I lay down my pen from correcting the last proof of this Supplement, I feel that my “labor of love” for Ancient Windsor is *finished*. If the citizens of that venerable town have need, in the future, of the services of a historian, they need *not* apply to their true friend,

HENRY R. STILES, M.D.

WOODBIDGE, N. J., Nov., 1862.

Acknowledgments for help rendered (additional to those named in former preface) are due to Mr. D. WILLIAMS PATTERSON of Newark Valley, N. Y.; Mr. HIRAM B. CASE and Rev. GEO. B. NEWCOMB of Bloomfield, Conn., and Mrs. ELIZA MILLS RUNDALL of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

PREFACE TO THE PRESENT (REVISED) EDITION, 1891.

HOW grim Fate must laugh at the puny resolves of men! Despite my firm resolve, as expressed in the last sentence of the Prefatory Note to the *Supplement* of 1863; despite the weaning influences of over twenty years of engrossing and more personally important professional duties, I found myself, in 1883, shortly after my return from a prolonged residence in Scotland, again fingering the (to me sweet, but nevertheless unprofitable) husks of Windsor History. Finding that some grains of value yet remained to be shaken out of them, I weakly yielded to their fascination; and here I am again, posing as "the Windsor historian," in what may (in view of my years, etc.) presumably be considered as "*positively* my last appearance."

The circumstances under which this history was originally undertaken are sufficiently detailed in the Preface to the first edition (1859). That edition, consisting of 700 copies, was published at a loss, as was also the *Supplement*, of which only 150 copies were printed, in 1863. Issued at a time when such works were far less common than they now are, its object and value were not then appreciated, as they since have been, by many of those who should have been interested therein. But, within the *thirty years* which have now elapsed since its appearance, American History and Genealogy have assumed a new interest in the public mind; new fields in Windsor history have been explored by other sons of Windsor, and for the past fifteen years I have been in constant receipt of inquiries from antiquaries and others interested in tracing their family records, seeking to obtain copies of the work, urging me to issue a new edition, and offering for my use much new matter, valued corrections, etc., etc., and I have finally yielded to the desire so widely and sincerely expressed.

Fortunately, several of those who assisted me in my earlier work are still alive; new and willing hands from a younger generation are extended to help; much new material has been collected in special fields of research, and far better work has been accomplished, I trust, than would have been possible thirty years ago.

I esteem it a most fortunate circumstance that the same kindly

Providence which has spared my life and health so that I might, at this time, revise and perfect the work of my youthful years, has also spared that of my venerable and beloved friend, Mr. JABEZ H. HAYDEN of Windsor Locks, Conn., to whom was due so much of the value of the first edition. Nature certainly designed him as the historian of his native town, but the multiplicity of his business cares, conjoined with his modesty, has prevented him from forestalling me, as by right he should have done, in this historical work. I have only to thank him for the help which he has rendered, as earnestly and freely, to this revision, as he did to the original work.

While the whole work (genealogies included) has been so thoroughly revised and rewritten as to be, virtually, a *new* work; yet that portion which relates to the east-side towns (East and South Windsor, and Ellington) is peculiarly so. When writing my original history, I found that Dr. HORACE C. GILLETTE of South Windsor, since deceased, had in preparation a work which covered these towns subsequent to the Revolutionary period; and I therefore relinquished that portion of my intended labor, and contented myself with giving their history down to 1768, at which time their territory ceased to be a part of Windsor. Dr. Gillette, however, never carried out his purpose,* and this has imposed upon me the labor of preparing, in full, the history of the three towns east of the Connecticut river. Here, also, Providence has supplied me with a most efficient helper, in Miss RUTH T. SPERRY of East Windsor Hill, to whose unwearied enthusiasm and tact in the collection of material, both historical and genealogical, the good people of East and South Windsor will owe far more than they can ever repay. The Rev. JOHN G. BAIRD of Ellington has also contributed a new and most excellent chapter on the history of that town.

Acknowledgments are also specially due, from Miss Sperry and myself, to Judge H. B. FREEMAN, the obliging custodian of the Hartford County Probate Records, and to the Town Clerks of all the towns to which we have occasion to apply; especially to Mr. SAMUEL H. PHELPS of Windsor, and Judge MAHLON H. BANCROFT of East Windsor. To Mr. ELIZUR COOK, final proof-reader in the establishment of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., printers of this work, we are indebted for valuable additions and corrections to our Lists of Soldiers in the War of the Civil Rebellion.

For *most* of the *autograph-facsimiles* used in this work, we acknowl-

* All that he practically accomplished was the publication of certain "Letters" on the History of South Windsor, in the *Hartford Times* of the following dates:

1857: March 18, 23; April 6, 16; May 1, 20; June 19; August 5, 26, 27; Oct. 27; Nov. 4, 24; Dec. 15.

1858: Jan. 5, 19; Feb. 2; March 3; May 1,

edge the courtesy of the publishers of *the Memorial History of Hartford County*.

THE PRINCIPAL MANUSCRIPT AUTHORITIES CONSULTED.

Among the principal original authorities consulted, are:

1. *Records of Town Acts*, (town clerk's office, Windsor,) in 4 volumes, of which the first (size, 9 by 7½ inches, parchment covered, 50 double pages) contains the records from 6 May, 1650, to 31 Dec., 1661. Several of the first pages of this volume have crumbled away by age.

Vol. II., similar in size and covering to the above, 81 (double) pages, contains records from Feb. 6, 1666, to 26 Oct., 1700. Ten pages of this volume are devoted to lists of town rates, and pages 51, 52 to a record of *town ways*.

A volume of 52 (double) pages, without cover, and altogether in a very dilapidated condition, contains records from Dec., 1700, to Dec. 7, 1714; and probably belongs to preceding volume.

Vol. III., of larger folio size, leather binding, 147 (double) pages, contains records from Dec., 1768, to Dec., 1830.

2. *A Record of Acts of Proprietors of Common and Undivided Lands in Windsor*, folio, parchment covered — very dry reading.

3. A little volume of same size as the earlier volumes of *Town Acts*, in parchment binding, entitled "*A Book of Town Wayes*," — and as such often referred to in our chapter on Plan and Distribution of Ancient Windsor. It is transcribed by TIMOTHY LOOMIS, third town clerk, from the original, by his predecessor, invaluable Matthew Grant.

4. A volume similar in size to the above, in parchment cover, filled mostly with ancient *Town Rates*, Lists, etc., about 1672-1676.

5. *Land Records*, 1640 to the present day. The original first volume is still in existence. The copy, now in use in the clerk's office, was copied by Timothy Loomis, in 1723, as we learn from the following town vote: April 8, 1723, "Voted to pay Timothy Loomis £20, 12s., to be paid out of the town rate for his transcribing the first book of town records of lands." Also, the volume of *Land Records* in Secretary of State's office, Hartford, referred to in note to p. 544.

6. Matthew Grant's *Old Church Record*, the original of which is in the custody of the Connecticut Historical Society, our copy (APPENDIX A.) being from an accurate transcript by JABEZ H. HAYDEN, Esq., carefully compared with the original, for this Revised Edition.

7. *Henry Wolcott, Jr.'s Shorthand MS. Volume*, thus described: "Among the papers deposited in the library of the Conn. Hist. Society, some years since, was a stout little vellum-covered volume, of nearly 400 pages, clearly-written in a puzzling *shorthand*, with no clue to the subject, or the writer's name. It finally attracted the attention of Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, who is as ingenious in such matters as he is persevering in his researches: he succeeded in deciphering it, and found it to consist of notes of sermons and lectures, delivered in Windsor and Hartford, between April, 1638, and May, 1641, in regular course. The writer's name is not given, but his birthday is noted on the first leaf of the volume, and this and other facts identify him as Henry Wolcott, Jr., and it is a curious fact that the only record of his birth is found among these hieroglyphics, and the date has been hitherto unknown. These notes give the dates, texts, and general outlines of the discourses of the Rev. Messrs. Warham and Huit, in Windsor, and of the Rev. Messrs. Hooker and Stone, at Hartford, during the sessions of the General and Particular Courts. Among the former is one delivered by Mr. Wareham, Nov. 17, 1640, 'at the betrothing of Benedict Alvord and Abraham Randall,' from the text, Eph. vi. 2, 'Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.' The preacher 'improved' the theme 'for teaching the betrothed lovers that marriage is a *warfaring* condition,' and 'for reproof to those who think nothing is needed for marriage but the consent of the parents.' In the face of these solemn admonitions, it appears from the Windsor records that both were duly married before the expiration of the year—the happy Benedict to Joan Newton and Abraham to Mary Ware. 'Among the latter discourses are Mr. Hooker's two *Election Sermons*, of May 31, 1638, and April 11, 1639. Of the first, from the text, Deut. i. 13, Mr. Trumbull gives an abstract of deep interest, as showing the 'politics' which were preached by the ablest and best of the Puritan Fathers."

We may further note that of 75 of the Rev. Mr. Warham's sermons and lectures preached in the year from April, 1639, to April, 1640, *twenty-four* were from Psalms xcii. 5, 6, 7; *nineteen* from I Corinthians, vi. 11; *fourteen* from Matthew xxii. 37, 38, and *four* from the 6th, 7th, and 8th verses of the same chapter, together with *five* occasional sermons from other texts. Of 46 sermons and lectures preached by Rev. Mr. Huit from 18 Aug., 1638, to 14 Ap'l, 1640, *twenty-one* were from Timothy ii. 19, 21; *five* from Jeremiah viii. 4; *five* from James ii. 14; *four* from I Corinthians x. 12.

8. Three volumes of ancient *Colonial (Conn.) Records*, discovered by C. J. Hoadly, LL.D., State Librarian, and deposited in the State Library, at Hartford—containing transcripts of the Land Records,

and of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths of Windsor, Wethersfield, Fairfield, and some other towns, recorded by order of Court, and thus forming authenticated and reliable records.

9. *Records of First Church of Windsor*, commencing with cases of confessions and discipline, 1723; ending 25 Jan., 1746/7, in handwriting of Rev. Jonathan Marsh; then in writing of Rev. Wm. Russell, under date of 24 July, 1751, an account of the proceedings of his ordination; followed, Meh. 27, 1776, by a similar record, in his own handwriting, of the ordination of Rev. David Rowland; then *Baptisms*, by Mr. Russell, 4 Aug., 1751, to May 2, 1773; continued from Apl., 1776, to Meh. 1, 1788, by Rev. D. Rowland; continued 31 Jan., 1790, to Sept. 20, 1801, by Rev. H. A. Rowland; *Deaths*, 6 May, 1790, to 29 Meh., 1805; *Marriages*, 1763 and Feb., 1777, to 17 May, 1800; *Baptisms*, 11 Apl., 1736, to 8 June, 1746.

Also Records of the First Ch. of W., commenced by Rev. D. S. Rowland — *Marriages*, 1771 to 1846; *Baptisms*, 1790 to 1858; *Deaths*, 1790–1857.

10. *Pastoral Records of the North Society of Windsor*, under the ministry of the Rev. Theodore Hinsdale, 1761 to 1794.

11. *Pastor's Record* (private), kept by Rev. Hezekiah Bissell, pastor of Wintonbury (now Bloomfield) Church.

12. An ancient private *Record of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Wintonbury Parish* (now Bloomfield) furnished by Eliza Mills Rundall, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

13. *C. R.* (*E. W. C. R.* in first edition.) The *Cook Record of Burials and Baptisms in East Windsor*, so called from its having been for many years kept in the Cook family, on E. W. Hill. It is entitled "An exact acovnt of the Parfons Berned In the Bering Yard In Windsor, on the East Side of Connecticut River."

After this title, the recorder "dropped into poetry," as follows:

"Death is a Terror vnto Kings
The King of Terrors two.
Both Old & Young Both Rich & poor
When Sumonf^d thay muft go.

"When In this Book You Eys thay Look
their Names for to Behold
Remember then how Sone 'twill be
Or Ear Your^e Is Inroled"

"The furst parfon byrved In the Burving Place | Was Thomis Morton Who died
Jvly the | Twentieth, 1708."

Commencing with this death record, the *oldest* MS., or what remains of it (for the last leaf has evidently been lost) ends at 12 Nov., 1774. It has also been eaten by mice, so that a portion of the second leaf is gone, injuring records from Oct. 5, 1709, to March, 1711; and from Oct. 30, 1723, to June 11, 1724, which has been pieced out in this copy from the Cook copy. It seems to be, up to Nov. 12, 1774, in the handwriting of Deacon, Doctor, and Reverend Matthew Rockwell, and the latter part bears evident marks of his advancing age; but the earlier part (say, from 1708-17) must have been copied by him from some other record, as he was born Jan. 30, 1707/8, only a few months before its first entry. The poetry with which it opens, however, sounds like his. In many places where he seemed not to know the full facts, he left a line or lines blank, as if intending to complete the record when the facts could be learned.

The *Cook* copy seems to be a copy of this Rockwell copy, from the beginning to the end of the year 1761, up to which time there are variations, always such as have been made in copying, but never giving additional facts; while, after that date, the record seems to have been kept independently, varying in dates and facts, and frequently giving more. The deaths are continued to 21 Oct., 1811, at which the "old manuscript" ends, and what follows (a few entries between Nov., 1811, and Jan. 28, 1801, and between Jan., 1846, and Apl. 9, 1869) is in a different hand on whiter paper, of which three leaves have been, at three different times, appended to the book.

Of *Baptisms*, the record commences with "November 22, 1761, that was the first Sabbath day [that we] met in our new meeting-house—there was 4 Children Baptized that day," and extends to July 3, 1833, and then, on an inserted leaf, is continued a record of baptisms under the ministration of Rev. Chauncey G. Lee, 24 June, 1832, to June 8, 1845.

It is evident that this curious old record was always a private copy, possibly at some time in the hands of a sexton, but *never* a church record.

We have spoken of the *Rockwell* and the *Cook* copies. From these copies, one was made by Mr. D. Williams Patterson, the genealogist, who, in 1870, bought from Mrs. Collins (a descendant, through the Grants, from old Matthew Rockwell) the "oldest copy," and from the Cook family borrowed another. With the "oldest copy" he found one leaf of *one still older*, * probably the one from which the beginning of the Rockwell copy, or "oldest," was made. Mr. Patterson's careful and critical revision, collation of all authorities, and annotations have rendered his version the most reliable for our use.

*These have been bound together, and presented by Mr. P. to the Library of the New Eng. Hist.-Gen. Society, at Boston.

14. Private *MS. of Rev. Timothy Edwards*, first pastor of East Windsor. While preparing our first edition, we were favored with the loan from Mrs. L. Weld of Hartford, Conn., of a small bound volume filled in the minute but very legible handwriting of the Rev. Timo. Edwards, with memoranda of church and parish records, a copy of the original E. W. Church Covenant; List of Church members in 1700; Baptisms from 1698 to July, 1703; notes on certain "Remarkable Providences" which had befallen this good man from his boyhood up, etc., etc., the most valuable portions of which will be found incorporated in this work.

15. *Records of Births, Marriages, and Deaths* kept by Rev. Shubael Bartlett, of Seantie Parish, E. W., 1805 to 1853.

16. *Records of Town of East Windsor*. Town Clerk's office.

17. "A History of Changes on the Main Street in South Windsor, Conn., between the Congregational Church and East Hartford line. Facts gathered, mostly in 1874; Reed & Barber's Map of the Street, as it was about 1800, being the starting point and following the homes and families down to 1874. By Mrs. Jane M. Stiles, South Windsor, Conn." This *MS.* of 226 pages is a modest "labor of love" for her native town, by a lady whose domestic duties have certainly interfered with the development of an excellent genealogist.

Condensation, both as to form of expression and arrangement of matter, has been forced upon me by the extraordinary amount of material placed at my disposal; and (especially in the genealogical portion of the work) this has taken the form of *abbreviations*, of which a list follows this preface.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.

At the time of the first settlement of New England the English people began the new year on the 25th of March, Annunciation (or Lady) Day. Any dates between January 1st and March 25th appearing on the original records of those times should have one year added. Later a new form of designating the year was adopted; the first time it was used by the General Court of Connecticut was "this 20th day of March, 1649-50" — 1650, by our present reckoning. This style prevailed about one hundred years, and the date of all the months of the year should be carried forward between 1600 and 1700, *ten* days; between 1700 and 1752, when the English Government changed their dates from old style to new style, there should be *eleven* days added. In 1752 the Parliament of Great Britain made September 3d the 14th.

RULE FOR FINDING THE DAY OF THE WEEK ON WHICH A
GIVEN DATE FALLS.

Add to the number of the year its fourth part, omitting fractions. If the date is in Old style, add 1 to the result. If in New style, add 5 for years from 1582 to 1699 inclusive, 4 for years from 1700 to 1799 inclusive, 3 for years from 1800 to 1899 inclusive, and 2 for years from 1900 to 2099 inclusive. Divide the sum thus obtained by 7, and note the remainder. If the remainder is 0, March 1 of the given year falls on Sunday; if 1, on Monday; if 2, on Tuesday, and so on. The day of March 1 being known, that belonging to any other date in the same year is easily ascertained. (N. B. — Nov. 1 always falls on the same day as March 1.) *E. g.*, A. D. 337; $337+84+1=422$, rem.=2; March 1=Tuesday; Constantine died May 22, 337, Sunday. A. D. 1415; $1415+353+1=1769$, rem.=5; March 1=Friday. Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415, Friday (same week-day as Nov. 1). A. D. 1572; $1572+393+1=1967$, rem.=6; March 1=Saturday. Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572, Sunday. A. D. 1776 — $1776+444+4=2224$, rem.=5; March 1=Friday; July 4, 1776=Thursday. A. D. 1887; $1887+471+3=2361$, rem.=2; March 1=Tuesday. A. D. 1900; $1900+475+2=2377$, rem.=4; Nov. 1=Thursday. End of nineteenth century, Dec. 31, 1900, Monday. A more elaborate rule, giving at once the week day for any date in the year, may be found in the *Harvard Register* for June, 1881. — *J. M. P. in Boston Transcript.*

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

a, <i>a.</i>	aged.
abt.	about.
acc.	according to.
a. p.	acting pastor; <i>i. e.</i> , hired, but not settled by Council.
B.	Bloomfield Old Graveyard.
b.	born.
Blfd.	Bloomfield.
bp.	baptized.
bu.	buried.
<i>Col. Rec.</i>	Colonial Records, see No. 8, list of MS. Authorities, p. 11.
Ct.	Connecticut.
C. R.	the <i>Cook Record</i> , see No. 13, list of MS. Authorities, p. 12.
d.	died.
dy.	day.
dau.	daughter.
Ell.	Ellington.
E. W.	East Windsor.
E. W. C. R.	East Windsor Church Records.
E. W. O.	The <i>Old E. W. Graveyard</i> (E. W. Hill), South Windsor.
E. W. H.	East Windsor Hill, South Windsor.
E. W. St.	the Graveyard on E. W. Street, between Warehouse Point and E. W. Hill.
E. W. Rec.	Town Rec. of East Windsor.
gd-d.	grand-daughter.
gd-s.	grand-son.
grad.	graduated.
H.	Hartford.

ho.	home.
l.	Ireland Street (now Melrose), E. W. Graveyard.
inf.	infants.
J. G. B.	John G. Baird.
J. H. H.	Jabez H. Hayden.
J. M. S.	see No. 17, MS. Authorities, p. 14.
K. M.	Ketch Mills (now Windsorville), E. W. Graveyard.
ld.	land.
ni.	married.
mo.	month.
memb.	member of.
ment.	mentioned.
N. S. R.	Pastoral Rec. of "North," 4, 7 Soc. of W. See No. 10, MS. Authorities.
O. C. R.	Old Church Rec., see p. 10, and Appendix A.
ord.	ordained.
p. i.	pastor by installation, that is, settled by a "Council," but already ordained to the ministry.
p. o.	ordained pastor.
Poq.	Poquonnoc parish (Windsor).
Poq. N.	Poquonnoc (Windsor) New Graveyard.
Poq. O.	Poquonnoc (Windsor) Old Graveyard.
poss.	possibly.
prob.	probably.
rem.	removed.
res.	residence.
R. MS.	the Randall MS., see No. 12, Authorities, p. 12.
R. T. S.	Ruth T. Sperry.
s.	son.
Sc.	Scantic parish, E. W. Graveyard.
sett.	settled.
So. W.	South Windsor.
s. p.	<i>sine proli</i> , without issue.
S. B.	Rev. Shubael Bartlett's records. — Scantic parish, E. W., No. 15, Authorities, p. 14.
W.	Windsor.
W. O.	Windsor Old Cemetery.
Wby.	Wintonbury Parish, Windsor (now Bloomfield).
Wby. C. R.	Wintonbury Church Records.
W. Rec.	Windsor Records.
W. C. R.	Windsor Church Records.
wk.	week.
Wp.	Wapping parish, East (now South) Windsor.
Wp. O.	Wapping (So. Windsor) Old Graveyard.
Wp. N.	Wapping (So. Windsor) New Graveyard.
y.	year.
yg.	young.

HISTORY OF ANCIENT WINDSOR.

CHAPTER I.

FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER TO THE SETTLEMENT OF WINDSOR, 1614—1635.

TO the Dutch undoubtedly belongs the honor of the first discovery and occupation of the Connecticut Valley. In 1614, when Nieuw Amsterdam was but a feeble settlement of a few months' uncertain growth, Adriaen Block, Hendrik Corstiaensen, and Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, all experienced captains in the Dutch merchant service, commenced an exploration of the Great River of the Manhattans. At the very outset of the voyage, however, Block's vessel was burned. But, nothing daunted, he speedily constructed, on the wild and rocky shores of Manhattan Island, a small yacht of 16 tons, which he named the *Oornust*, or *Restless*.¹ In this vessel he explored the East River, which he named *Helle Gat*, established the insular nature of Long Island, and, passing along the northern shore of the Sound, discovered the Housatonic River and the Norwalk Islands. Eastward of these, he came to the mouth of a large stream flowing from the northwest, which he ascended as high as 41 deg. 48 min. (about half way between the present towns of Hartford and Windsor), where he found an Indian village or fort, belonging to the *Nawaas*. This fortified village, in the opinion of Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, "was on the east side of the river, in what is now South Windsor, between Podunk and Scantie rivers, on the ground called *Nowaashe* (which seems to be the equivalent of the Dutch *Nowaas*) by the Indians, who sold it to the Windsor plantation in 1636," (see *Chapter on Indian Purchases*.) and was probably palisaded as a defense against the Pequots. Block appears to have explored this river, which he named the "Versehe" or "Fresh River," and which is now called by its Indian name, Connecticut,² as far as the rapids at the head of navigation, viz.,

¹ O'Callaghan's *Hist. of New Netherland*, i. 73; Brodhead's *Hist. of State of New York*, 2d edit., i. 56.

² In the Indian tongue *Quonehtacut*, or *Connittcock*, meaning, as some say, "the long river"; according to others, "the River of Pines," from the extensive pine forests which once clothed its banks. Block noticed, when he entered the river, that it had a strong

Enfield Falls, at Warehouse Point. Beyond that point he seems to have made no further explorations; but returning to the Sound, coasted along to Cape Cod, where he met his friend, Captain Corstiaensen. Mey, meanwhile, had been exploring the Atlantic coast south of Manhattan Island.

The discoveries thus made opened to the adventurous merchants of Holland large and inviting channels of trade in beaver skins and furs, especially with the Indians of the north, which they were by no means slow to see and improve. The Dutch West India Company was formed in 1621, and as the settlement of Nieuw Amsterdam, under its fostering care, gradually increased in size and permanence, so their commercial relations expanded and brightened. Their traders traversed the trackless forests or paddled their light canoes along silent rivers, and visited the red man in his wigwam. The little fort at Manhattan was never free from stately Indian chiefs, whom the desire of barter and the fame of fair dealings had tempted thither; while annually, from the goodly harbor, went forth a gallant fleet of broad-bottomed Dutch vessels, richly laden with furry treasures, to gladden the hearts of the honest burghers of Amsterdam and Hoorn.

Yet, during all this time and for many years after, there was little or no attempt at colonization. The rich and beautiful country to which they had gained access was occupied by only a few straggling and scantily-garrisoned log forts, which served as centers of trade; and their government was merely the agency of a wealthy mercantile corporation at home, whose objects and regulations were unfavorable to agricultural or independent industrial pursuits. As yet no plans of comfortable settlement or visions of future empire had troubled the Dutchman's busy brain. The meadows of the Connecticut Valley were lovely in his eyes, not as the home and inheritance of his race, but for the 10,000 beaver-skins which were annually gathered from thence.¹ Meanwhile events were transpiring on another continent and in another nation, which were destined to wrest this territory from the Dutch, and to give it for a goodly heritage unto men of a different mould and nobler aims.

England at this time was overcast by the thick-gathering cloud of civil and religious persecution. Church and State were becoming more and more exacting in their demands; all rights of conscience and faith were abnegated, and every heart was filled with forebodings of the future. "Every corner of the nation," says Macaulay, "was subjected

downward current at a short distance above its mouth, so that his appellation of "Fresh" signified that the tide did not set back as far from the mouth of this stream as in rivers usually.

¹ *Winthrop*, i. 113.

to a constant and minute inspection. Every little congregation of Separatists was tracked out and broken up. Even the devotions of private families could not escape the vigilance of spies. And the tribunals afforded no protection to the subject against the civil and ecclesiastical tyranny of that period." It was then that America, long known to the English people for its valuable fur trade and fisheries, began to be regarded as an asylum by those whose principles and persecutions had left them no alternative but exile. Hope whispered to their saddened hearts that, perhaps, in these savage western wilds, they might be permitted to enjoy those privileges which were denied them at home. The experiment was made. In 1620, the Rev. John Robinson's congregation, who for eleven years had found a home with the kind-hearted Hollanders, embarked for America, and on the memorable 11th of December (Old Style) landed upon the bleak and rock-bound coast of Plymouth. It is not our purpose to dwell upon the details of that scene which has become one of the grandest epochs of the world's history. Suffice it to say, that the experiment was a success. Starvation, cold, and all the novel dangers of a new settlement, failed to extinguish the life or check the growth of the Plymouth colony. On this portion of the Western Continent were now planted two races of Europeans with different natures and aims: the Dutchman, with his fental institutions and a soul absorbed in self; the Englishman, with his deep religious zeal, his love for popular liberty, and, it must be confessed, as great a love of trade as his Teutonic rival. The probability that, sooner or later, their claims must conflict, was warranted equally by their national antecedents and their diversities of character. Yet it was not until 1627 that there was any actual communication between the two colonies.

Then the Dutch sent a pacific and commercial embassy to Plymouth. Their envoy, Captain De Rasiere, was courteously welcomed and honorably attended with the noise of trumpets. The meeting was pleasant to both parties. The Dutchman was the countryman of those who had befriended them in the day of their affliction. "Our children after us," said the Pilgrims, "shall never forget the good and courteous entreaty which we found in your country, and shall desire your prosperity forever." He in turn, seeing the sterility of their soil, invited them, as old friends, to remove to the fertile and pleasant lands on the Connecticut—"and wished us to make use of it."—*Bradford*, 311. But the Pilgrims, with a frankness which savored almost of discourtesy, questioned the right of the Dutch to the banks of the Hudson, and requested them to desist from trading at Narragansett, at the same time plainly suggesting the propriety of a treaty with England. Good feeling, however, prevailed in their intercourse. It could hardly be otherwise, with so many pleasant memories to bind them together. Yet, when De

Rasiere returned to New Amsterdam, it must have been with an uncomfortable apprehension of future trouble with their English neighbors; for, soon after his return, the authorities sent home to the Directors in the Fatherland for a reinforcement of forty soldiers. The Dutchman's heart was kind and his voice was ever for peace. But the plain words and grasping attitude of the Plymouth colonists had sown seeds of dissension which could not fail to disturb his tranquillity. Nor were these fears groundless. The success of the Plymouth Colony, as well as the continuance of religious persecution and intolerance in the mother country, gave a decided impetus to the progress of emigration to New England.

The Charter of Massachusetts Bay, granted in 1628, was confirmed in 1629, and the same year the first settlement under its provisions was made at Salem by Gov. Endicott and 300 others. Charlestown was next settled by a portion of the Salem people, and the same year the patent and government of Massachusetts was transferred to New England. This was but the beginning. The next year not less than 17 ships arrived, bringing some 1,600 or 1,700 immigrants. Dorchester, Watertown, Roxbury, Medford, and Weymouth were rapidly settled by the new comers. And the social necessities of these colonists, as well as their restless activity and numbers, forbade the supposition that they would long remain within these narrow limits when they became acquainted with the better lands and resources of the interior.

Foremost among these colonies of 1630, both as regards the character of its members and the date of its arrival, was the one which settled at Dorchester and which afterwards removed to Windsor, Conn. It had been formed mostly from the western counties of England,¹ early in the spring of 1629, by the exertions of the Rev. John White of Dorchester, whose zeal and labors fairly entitle him to the appellation of the "great patron of New England emigration."

"Great pains were taken," says the historian,² "to construct this company of such materials as should compose a well-ordered settlement, containing all the elements of an independent community. Two devoted ministers, Messrs. Maverick³ and Warham,⁴ were selected, not only with a view to the spiritual welfare of the plantation, but especially

¹ Trumbull says this "honorable company" was derived from the counties of Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire.

² *History of the Town of Dorchester, Mass.*, edited by a committee of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society.

³ JOHN MAVERICK was the son of a Devon clergyman, a graduate of Exeter College, and a minister of the Established Church, residing about forty miles from Exeter, England; he is first mentioned at the time of the assemblage in the New Hospital, Ply-

that their efforts might bring the Indians to the knowledge of the Gospel. Two members of the government, chosen by the freemen or stockholders of the company in London, assistants or directors, Messrs. Rosseter and Ludlow, men of character and education, were joined to the association, that their counsel and judgment might aid in preserving order and founding the social structure upon the surest basis. Several gentlemen, past middle life, with adult families and good estates, were added. Henry Wolecott, Thomas Ford, George Dyer, William Gaylord, William Rockwell, and William Phelps were of this class. But a large portion of active, well-trained young men, either just married or without families, such as Israel Stoughton, Roger Clap, George Minot, George Hall, Richard Collicott, Nathaniel Duncan, and many others of their age, were the persons upon whom the more severe trials of a new settlement were expected to devolve. Three persons of some military experience — viz.: Captain John Mason, Captain Richard Southcote, and Quartermaster John Smith — were selected as a suitable appendage, as forcible resistance from the Indians might render the skill and discipline which these gentlemen had acquired under De Vere, in the campaign of the Palatinate on the Continent, an element of safety essential to the enterprise."

"These godly people," says Roger Clap, one of the number,¹ "resolved mouth, England, to organize a church. Cotton Mather includes him in the "First Classis" of ministers, viz.: those who "were in the actual exercise of their ministry when they left England." He was "somewhat advanced of age," at that period. He took the freeman's oath May 18, 1631. A curious account of his drying some gunpowder in a pan over the fire, in the Dorchester meeting-house, which was used as a magazine also, and the wonderful escape of Maverick in the consequent explosion of a "small barrel," are described in Winthrop's Journal, i. *78. Mr. Maverick expected to remove to Connecticut, but died Feb. 3, 1636-7, aged "about sixty." "A godly man, a beloved pastor, a safe and truthful guide." Samuel Maverick, an Episcopalian, an early settler of Noddle's Island, and afterwards royal commissioner, was a son of Rev. John. For a full account of each, see *Sumner's Hist. of East Boston*. A. B. Q.

¹Rev. JOHN WARHAM, like Mr. Maverick, was an ordained minister of the Church of England, in Exeter, and eminent as a preacher. Roger Clap, who, when a lad, lived about three miles from Exeter and often went to the city on a Lord's Day, where, as he says, "were many famous preachers of the Word of God," adds: "I took such a liking to the Rev. Mr. Warham, that I did desire to live near him, so I removed into the city." Mr. Warham, says Rev. Gowen C. Wilson (*Hartford Co. Mem. Hist.*, 536), "was doubtless descended from the same stock with William Warham, D.D. and L.L.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1532. The Archbishop had a brother John, whose grandson also bore that name. A branch of this family settled in Dorset, where for several generations the name John Warham is met with, until 1647, when one of that name sold an estate in that shire. There can be but little doubt that he belonged to this family; but the names of his parents, the year and place of his birth, where he was educated, with all else connected with his life previous to coming to this country, are now unknown. He was a young man, however, at that time, while Mr. Maverick was somewhat advanced in years." Mr. Warham (according to *Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceed.*, xvii, 348) was a graduate of Oxford.

¹ *Roger Clap's Memoirs*, pub. by the Dorchester Antiq. and Hist. Society.

to live together, and therefore, as they had made choice of those two Rev. Servants of God, Mr. John Warham and Mr. John Maverick to be their Ministers, so they kept a solemn day of Fasting in the New Hospital in Plymouth, in England, spending it in Preaching and praying; where that worthy man of God, Mr. John White of Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, was present and preached unto us in the forepart of the day, and in the latter part of the day, as the people did solemnly make choice of and call these godly ministers to be their Officers, so also the Rev. Mr. Warham and Mr. Maverick did accept thereof and expressed the same." Both these gentlemen had formerly been ordained by bishops, and though now thorough non-conformists, no re-ordination was deemed necessary.

On the 20th of March, 1630, this company of 140 persons embarked at Plymouth in the *Mary and John*, of 400 tons burden, commanded by Captain Squel and described as "Mr. Ludlow's vessel." "So we came," says Chip, "by the hand of God through the Deeps comfortably; having Preaching or Expounding of the Word of God, every day for Ten Weeks together, by our Ministers." On the Lord's Day, May the 30th, 1630, their good ship came to anchor on the New England coast. Their original destination was the Charles River, but an unfortunate misunderstanding which arose between the captain and his passengers resulted in the latter being summarily put ashore at Nantasket (now Hull), where they were obliged to shift for themselves as best they could.¹

Ten of the male passengers setting out in a boat in search of the promised land reached Charlestown Neck, where they were kindly received by an old planter, who gave them a dinner of "fish without bread." Thus scantily refreshed they passed up the Charles River to what is now Watertown. Here they passed two or three days, when they returned to the main part of the company, who had found a good pasture ground for their cattle at Mattapan, now known as Dorchester Neck or South Boston. Their settlement was named (as we have reason to believe at the suggestion of Mr. Ludlow) Dorchester, in honor of the Rev. Mr. White of Dorchester, England; which had also been the home of several of their own number.

The long sea voyage had probably enfeebled many of them,² and as

¹ "The *Mary and John* was the first ship, of the fleet of 1630, that arrived in the bay. At that time there were surely no pilots for ships to be found, and the refusal of the captain to attempt the passage without pilot or chart does not seem unreasonable, though Chip has sent the captain's name to posterity as a 'merciless man,' who, Trumbull says, was afterwards obliged to pay damages for this conduct." (*Hist. Dorchester, Mass.*) This trouble was afterwards amicably settled by the mediation of Gov. Winthrop. See his *Journal*, i, 28.

² See *Winthrop*.

they still retained their original project of settling on the Charles River, they had made little or no provision for future want in the way of planting. Consequently, shortly after their arrival, they found themselves threatened with a scarcity of food. We will let Roger Clap tell the story in his own quaint and pathetic manner.

“ Oh the hunger that many suffered, and saw no hope in the eye of reason to be supplied, only by clams, and muscles, and fish. We did quietly build boats, and some went a fishing; but bread was with many a scarce thing, and flesh of all kinds scarce. And in those days, in our straits, though I cannot say God sent us a raven to feed us as he did the prophet Elijah, yet this I can say to the praise of God's glory, that he sent not only poor ravenous Indians, which came with their baskets of corn on their backs to trade with us, which was a good supply unto many, but also sent ships from Holland and from Ireland with provision, and Indian corn from Virginia to supply the wants of his dear servants in this wilderness, both for food and raiment. And when people's wants were great, not only in one town but in divers towns; such was the godly wisdom, care and prudence (not selfishness but self-denial) of our Governor Winthrop and his assistants, that when a ship came laden with provisions, they did order that the whole cargo should be bought *for a general stock*: and so accordingly it was, and distribution was made to every town, and to every person in each town, as every man had need. Thus God was pleased to care for his people in times of straits, and to fill his servants with food and gladness. Then did all the servants of God bless His holy name, and love one another with pure hearts, fervently.”

For a further account of their doings at this place, a subject possessing peculiar interest to every inhabitant of Windsor who traces his lineage back to those settlers of Dorchester, we refer to the history before mentioned.

In place of the balance of this chapter, as given in our first edition, we herewith substitute the following, written at our request by one who is easily recognized as the highest living authority on Windsor historical matters. It is the result of some thirty additional years of research, and presents a very full and clear statement of the three independent “occupations” (viz.: that of the *Plymouth Company*, that of the *Dorchester Immigration*, and that of the *Lords and Gentlemen*,) which combined in the settlement of Windsor.

Such interpolations, explanatory, or otherwise, as we have seen fit to make in Mr. Hayden's article, are distinguished by being bracketed thus [—] and by the letter s.

THE SETTLEMENT OF WINDSOR.

BY JABEZ H. HAYDEN.

I. THE OCCUPATION BY THE PLYMOUTH TRADING COMPANY.

As we have before seen (p. 19), the overtures made in 1627 by the Dutch to the Plymouth people, to join them in a mercantile venture upon the Connecticut River, had no immediate practical result. The Plymouth people "made several voyages to the Connecticut, and found it a fine place, but had no great trade."—*Bradford*. "Those Indians [*i. e.* of Connecticut River] seeing us not very forward to build there, solicited them of Massachusetts in like sort, for their [the Indians'] end was to be restored to their country again."—*Bradford*. They had heard that the white men with their guns were invincible, and hoped that, under such protection, the Pequots would no longer oppress them. Neither Plymouth nor Massachusetts were at that time ready to commence the undertaking; but later (July 12, 1633), Mr. Winslow and Mr. Bradford of Plymouth went to Boston to confer with the Massachusetts men about joining them in the enterprise. Massachusetts had no suitable goods for Indian trade, and though Plymouth offered them some of theirs on liberal terms, Bradford says that the negotiations came to nothing. Gov. Winthrop says (i. 105) "There was a motion to set up a trading house there to prevent the Dutch, who were about to build one, . . . there being three or four thousand Indians, &c., we thought not fit to meddle with it." The Plymouth people now determined to go on alone, but the Dutch at New York, who about a dozen years before had encouraged them to do so, endeavored to forestall them, [by purchasing, in 1632, lands from the Indians at Saybrook, on which were duly erected the arms of the States-General. And on the 8th of June, 1633, the West India Company bought from Sachem Wapyquart a tract of meadow land, "extending about a (Dutch) mile down along the river to the next little stream, and upwards beyond the hill, being a third of a (Dutch)' mile broad."² On this purchase, the present site of the city of Hartford,

¹Through Wahguinnacut, a Connecticut River sachem, who visited both colonies.

²O'Callaghan, *Hist. New Netherland*, i. 151. *Brothéoul*, i. 153, states that this fortified trading-house was said "to have been projected and begun in 1623," although not finished until 1633.



Laber H. Hayden

the Dutch quickly erected a little fort, which was defended by two cannon and called the *House of Good Hope*. Events were hurrying forward a collision which could not long be avoided.

Early in October, the bark *Blessing*, from Massachusetts, voyaging to Long Island, visited New Amsterdam, where its captain showed to Van Twiller his commission, signifying that the King of England had granted to his loyal subjects the river and country of Connecticut. Whereupon the Dutch Governor wrote back a very "courteous and respectful" letter to the Eastern Colonies, stating that both by prior discovery, occupation, and the grant of the States, the country belonged to the Dutch West India Company; and requesting the Plymouth People to refrain from settling there until the matter could be determined by the proper persons, in order that they "as Christians, might dwell together in these heathenish parts."

But these courteous and pacific counsels had no weight with the Plymouth Trading Company, who, within a few days after, sent out "a large new bark," in charge of one William Holmes, a man of enterprising and resolute spirit, with an equally resolute crew. Holmes had on board the frame of a house, with all the materials requisite for its immediate erection. He also carried with him Attawanott, and other Indian sachems, the original proprietors of the soil, who had been driven thence by the warlike Pequots, and of whom the Plymouth people afterwards purchased the land. When he reached the Dutch fort at Hartford, the drum-beats that resounded from its walls, the cannoniers standing with lighted matches beside the "two guns," under the banner of New Netherlands, all gave note of warlike intent. Nor was he long left in doubt. The Dutch hailed him with an enquiry as to his intentions, and a peremptory order to stop. He curtly replied that he held his commission from the Governor of Plymouth Colony, and that his orders were to go up the river to trade — and, notwithstanding their threats to fire upon him, he held steadily on his way to the place which the Indians had previously sold to the company, below the mouth of the Tunxis, or Rivulet,¹ arriving there, 26 Sept., 1633.² They quickly put up the frame of the house which they had brought with them—s. J. enclosed it with palisades (stockade) and were soon in position to defend themselves against the Indian enemies of the friendly natives, who had invited them here and

¹ The Plymouth Trading House was erected on the bank of the Connecticut River, 80 to 100 rods below the present mouth of the Tunxis (about midway of the Plymouth meadow).

² Winthrop's *Journal* mentions their safe arrival in Connecticut, under date of Oct. 2d, the date probably on which he received the news. The Dutch authorities state that the Plymouth vessel reached its destination on Sept. 26th, six days before the news reached Boston. — *O'Callaghan*, i. 151.

sold them lands; and, also, as it proved, against an attack by the Dutch. The Pilgrims had now out-generated the Dutch by going above them, where they could secure the trade of the Indians, who lived higher up the river. The Dutch, at Hartford, at once reported the case to the authorities at New Netherlands, which resulted in an official protest, and warning to quit, served upon Capt. Holmes,¹ and in the sending of an armed force of seventy men to dislodge the Plymouth people.² It seems almost incredible that the Dutch should have had so large a force here in the autumn of 1633, or that Plymouth should have had enough men on the spot to successfully withstand them. But the Plymouth men had "come to stay"; and, so far as the Dutch and Indians were concerned, proved their ability to do so. The seventy soldiers who went up in battle array, returned to Hartford without firing a gun; and the next we hear from the Dutch is of their strategic move to send men higher up the river to intercept the trade which would naturally fall to the Plymouth men. This, however, failed, because of the breaking out of the small-pox among the Indians,³ and the Dutchmen themselves nearly perished before they reached the white settlements again. A like fatal epidemic occurred among the Windsor Indians during the same winter of 1633-4. Bradford's *Journal* (p. 314), gives the following account:

¹This protest, served 25 Oct., 1633, by Commissioner Van Carler, reads thus: "The Director and Council of Nieuw Netherland hereby give notice to William Holmes, lieutenant and trader, acting on behalf of the English Governor of Plymouth, at present in the service of that nation, that he depart forthwith, with all his people and houses, from the lands lying on the Fresh River, continually traded upon by our nation, and at present occupied by a fort, which lands have been purchased from the Indians and paid for. And in case of refusal, we hereby protest against all loss and interest which the Privileged West India Company may sustain.

"Given at Fort Amsterdam, in Nieuw Netherland, this xxvth Octob., 1633."

A written answer to this was requested but was refused by Holmes. — *O'Callaghan's Hist. N. N.*, i. 154.

²Dec. 22, 1634, by a letter from Plymouth, it was certified that Holmes' House had been attacked. — *Winthrop*, i. 153.

³*Bradford*, p. 325, says: "There was a company of people lived in the country up above in the river Connecticut [Warannoc, now Westfield, Mass.], a great way from their [the Plymouth] Trading-house, and were enemies of those Indians who lived about them, and of whom they [the Windsor Indians] stood in some fear (being a stout people), about a thousand of whom had inclosed themselves in a fort, which they had strongly palisadoed about. Three or four Dutchmen went up in the beginning of winter to live with them, and get their trade, and prevent them from bringing it to the English, or to fall into amity with them, but at spring to bring all down to their place [Hartford]. But, their enterprise failed, for it pleased God to visit those Indians with a great sickness and such a mortality that, of a thousand, above nine hundred and fifty died, and many of them did rot above ground for want of burial, and the Dutchmen almost starved before they could get away, for ice and snow. But, about February they got, with much difficulty, to their [the Plymouth] trading-house, where they kindly received them, being almost spent with hunger and cold. Being thus refreshed divers days, they got them down to their own place [Hartford], and the Dutchmen were very thankful for this kindness."

"This Spring, also, the Indians that lived about their trading-house there fell sick of y^e small-poxe, and dyed most miserably; for a sorer disease cannot befall them; they fear it more than y^e plague; for usually they that have this disease have them in abundance and for want of bedding and linen, and other helps, they fall into a lamentable condition, as they lie on their hard mats, the pox breaking and mattering, and running one into another, their skin cleaving (by reason thereof) to the mats they lie on. When they turn them [selves] a whole side will flea off at once, as it were, and they will be all one gore of blood, and then being very sore, what with cold and other distempers, they die like rotten sheep. The condition of this people was lamentable, and they fell downe so generally of this disease, as they were (in y^e end) not able to help one another; no, not to make a fire, nor to fetch a little water to drink, nor any to burie y^e dead; but would strive as long as they could, and when they could procure no other means to make fire, they would burne y^e wooden trayes, & dishes they ate their meate in, and their very bowes and arrowes: & some would crawl out on all fours to gett a little water, and sometimes dye by y^e way, & not be able to gett in againe. But those of y^e English House [Plymouth Co.'s] (though at first they were afraid of the infection), yet seeing their woefull and sadd condition, and hearing their pitifull cries and lamentations, they had compassion of them, and dayly fetched them wood and water, and made them fires, gott them victuals whilst they lived, and buried them when they dyed. For very few of them escaped, notwithstanding they did what they could for them, to y^e hazard of themselves. The chiefe-sachem himselfe ¹ now died, & almost all his friends & kindred. But by y^e marvellous goodnes & providens of God, not one of y^e English was so much as sicke, or in y^e least measure tainted with this disease, though they dayly did these offices for them for many weeks together. And this mercie which they shewed them was kindly taken, and thankfully acknowledged of all y^e Indians that knew or heard of y^e same: and their masters [members of the Trading company] here [at Plymouth] did much commend and reward them for y^e same."²

¹ Probably Attawanot, or Nattawanot, who was brought home and restored to his possessions by Holmes. See chapter on *Indian History and Purchases*.

² This terrible disease had prevailed about Plymouth several years before the coming of the Plymouth Pilgrims, as we learn from an account of a visit made from that place forty miles inward, in the summer of 1621. This account, written by Bradford (102) several years later, throws considerable light upon the art of cultivating Indian corn, as practiced by the Indians before the whites came, as well as upon the beneficial results to the Indians of the coming of the English — who occupied the open lands of the depleted tribes, supplied the survivors with European agricultural implements, and taught them better methods of cultivation.

"Mr. Winslow and Mr. Hopkins, with Squanto [the interpreter], went [from Plymouth] to visit Massasoit . . . but they found short commons and came home weary and hungry, for the Indians used then to have nothing so much corn as they have since the English have stored them with boes, and [the Indians have] seen our industry in breaking up new ground therewith. [The Indians had hitherto been without iron, or other metal implements.] They [the Plymouth men] found the place 40 miles away, soil good, *the people not many, being dead and abundantly wasted in the late great mortality which fell on all of these parts about three years before the coming of the English*, wherein thousands of them died, they not being able to bury one another. Their skulls and bones we found in many places where their homes and dwellings had been," etc.

Nearly fifty years ago, I gathered some Indian corn, which was doubtless grown in Windsor by the Indians before the whites came. This corn was exposed by the breaking of the Connecticut River bank, by a spring freshet, not far above the mouth of the Tunxis or Rivulet. I judged there had been about a bushel of it, in what had been an Indian grave; and had been charred to prevent its rotting, and looked like browned coffee berries. So many of the kernels were of an irregular shape — having been grown

H. THE DORCHESTER AND OTHER MASSACHUSETTS IMMIGRATIONS.

As already seen, the Plymouth Company's party reached Windsor Sept. 26, 1633, and the news of their safe arrival here is entered in Winthrop's *Journal* under date of Oct. 2d; but, at least one party from Massachusetts which went overland probably reached the Connecticut River before them.

Winthrop (i. 111) says, under date of 4 Sept., 1633, "John Oldham and three others with him went overland to Connecticut to trade." Again (123), Jan. 20, 1633-4 (?), "Hall and two others who went to Connecticut Nov. 3d, now come home to the Bay. They found the small-pox raging among the Indians, by reason whereof they had no trade;" and (*Ibid.*), July 15, 1634, "Six of Newtown went in the *Blessing* (bound to the Dutch plantation) to discover the Connecticut River."

The reports of these parties, on their return, doubtless informed the Massachusetts people of the nature and extent of the river meadows open to cultivation, and, probably, the obtaining of accurate information was the main purpose of their journeys.

To return to the Plymouth people in Connecticut, we have seen the erection of their house and defense of the same, their hospitality to the starving Dutchmen, who were their rivals in trade, and their kindness to suffering Indians in the winter of 1633-4. The next that is heard from them is in the summer of 1635, more than a year later, when Jonathan Brewster, the resident agent, sends the following report to the Plymouth company:

Sr: &c.

Ye Massachusetts men are coming almost dayly, some by water & some by land, who are not yet determined wher to settle,¹ though some have a great mind to ye place we are upon, and which was last bought.² Many of them look at that which this river will not afford, except it be at this place which we have, namly to be a great towne and have commodious dwellings for many years together. So as [to] what they will doe I

alone, or having touched another only on one side -- as to indicate a meagre crop. Such kernels as are found when a chance stalk grows alone, or when a field of corn is too poor to produce pollen sufficient to fertilize all the ear. A specimen of this corn can be seen at the Historical Society's Rooms in Hartford.—J. H. H.

¹ *Query*. — Had "the Massachusetts men" [that is, the emigrants from Watertown, Mass.] settled at Wethersfield the year before and Brewster remained ignorant of the fact? And, if he knew that the Watertown people were settled there, would he have ignored the fact in this communication, descriptive of the situation on the Connecticut, to his superiors at Plymouth?

² "Which was last bought." *Bradford* (314) says: "We did the Dutch no wrong, for they [of Plymouth] took not a foot of any land they [the Dutch] bought, but went to the place above them and bought that tract of land [Plymouth Meadow and the head of the Hartford Meadow] which belonged to those Indians which they [we] carried with us, and their friends, with whom the Dutch had nothing to do." "The last bought" was the Great Meadow which lies north of the Tunxis, or Rivulet. If the original purchase had included the Great Meadow, there would have been *no* "last" purchase.

cannot yet resolve you: for [in] this place there is none of them say anything to me, but what I hear from their servants¹ (by whom I perceive their minds). I shall doe what I can to withstand them.² I hope they will hear reason; as that we were here first, and entred with much difficulty and danger, both in regard to ye Dutch and Indians, and bought ye land (to your great charge, allready disbursed), and have since held here a chargeable possession, and kept ye Dutch from further incroaching, which would els long before this day have possessed all, and kept out all others, &c. I hope these & such like argments will stop them.³ It was your will that we should use their persons and messengers kindly, & so we have done, and do dayly, to your great charge; for the first company had well nie starved, had it not been for this house, for want of victuals: I being forced to supply 12 men for 9 days together: and those which came last, I entertained the best we could, helping both them [the twelve men],⁴ (and ye others) with canows and guides. They got me to goe with them to ye Dutch, to see if I could procure some of them to have quiet settling nere them: but they did peremptorily withstand them. But this later company did not once speak thereof, &c. Also I gave their goods house roome according to their earnest request, and Mr. Pinchon's letter in their behalfe (which I thought good to send you, here inclosed). And what trouble

¹ "Servants"—hired laborers, brought over to help build their houses, probably those owing a term of service for their passage from England.

² He evidently did "withstand them" on Plymouth Meadow, for the *Windsor Land Records* show that none of that meadow was set out to Windsor men until after the 43½ acres of it reserved by Plymouth, 15 May, 1637, had been surveyed and the bounds set. Three years later Windsor had set out the lots north and south of the Plymouth reservation, and the adjoining lots were bounded by the P. lot, though none of the deeds were recorded until 1640, at which time the P. lot was owned by Matthew Allyn. Neither was the land "on the hill" set out previous to May 15, 1637, for the Plymouth Co. were to have an acre there "to build on," opposite the meadow lot, which was afterwards occupied by Matthew Allyn. The home lots of Henry Wolcott, Sr. and Jr., and several others on the Island street, bounded east by Plymouth Meadow, proving that they were set out later than May 15, 1637. Most of the Wolcott quota of meadow land lay in the Great Meadow; if not already assigned to them, they should have had it near them in P. Meadow.

³ That is, prevent their taking up the Great Meadow, for there is no evidence that "the Massachusetts men" proposed to take Plymouth Meadow and disposses those already settled there under an Indian title, and the added right of possession.

⁴ Who were these twelve men? The Massachusetts men, with whom Brewster had to do, all settled in the "Three Towns." These twelve men, "and the others," whom he entertained and furnished with guides and canoes, were evidently pioneers; and, if the Watertown people had already formed a settlement at Wethersfield, *as per tradition* (Trumbull's *Hist. Conn.*, 49), they had no occasion to ask Brewster for guides, etc., but should have gone directly to their own settlement. In such a case, there would have been but two parties—the Newtown and Dorchester—seeking places. The Dorchester people, as is evident from Brewster's letter, were at Windsor at the date of his writing—and they, as "he learned from their servants," had "a great mind to the place we are upon," "that last bought" (*i. e.*, the Great Meadow). And, from Sir Richard Saltonstall's letter written on receipt of Stiles' report of the opposition he met from Ludlow, it appears that the Dorchester men had an exploring expedition "up above the Falls" (Agawam?), and that, upon the return of this party, with an unsatisfactory report, they had entered upon the Great Meadow and apportioned it in lots to themselves, where the pioneers of "the Lords' & Gentlemen's party" had "proposed to begin work." It seems pretty evident that the Watertown pioneers were included with these Massachusetts men—if not, how shall we account for the omission of any mention in Brewster's letter, of their having settled Wethersfield the year before, if such settlement had actually been made?

and charge I shall be further at I know not, for they are coming dayley, and I expect these back again from below, whither they are gone to view ye countrie. All which trouble and charge we undergoe for their occasion, may give us just cause (in ye judgmente of all wise & understanding men) to hold and keep that we are settled upon. Thus with my duty remembered, &c.,

I rest,

Yours to be commanded,

JOHNNATHA BREWSTER.¹

² *Mattianuck*, July 6, 1635.

From this letter, it is evident that the Plymouth people supposed they had formed a settlement on the Connecticut at Mattianuck (now Windsor), and Brewster claims in this letter that they have "just occasion (in the judgment of all wise understanding men), to hold and keep that we have settled upon," and Bradford says (p. 313), that "they [the Plymouth people] were the first English that both discovered that place and built in the same, though they [we] were little better than thrust out of it afterwards." And (p. 340) in reply to the argument of the Dorchester people, that they "found the place so free that they might, with God's good leave, take and use it [the Great Meadow] without just offense to any man, it being the Lord's waste, and for the present altogether void of inhabitants that indeed minded the employment thereof to the right ends for which it was created, Gen. i. 28," and, furthermore, that it was land "upon which God, by his providence, cast us, and as we conceive in a fair way of providence tendered it to us, as a meete place to receive our body [company] now upon removal [*i. e.*, about to remove],"—the Plymouth people very pertinently replied: "We shall not need to answer all the passages of your larg [*e*] letter, &c. But, wher [*e*] as you say, 'God in his providence cast you &c.,' we tould you before, and (upon this occasion) must now tell you still, that our minde's otherwise, and y^t you cast rather a partial, if not a covetous eye, upon that w^{ch} is your neighbor's, and not yours; and in so doing, your way could not be faire unto it. Looke y^t you abuse not God's providence in such allegations." And, again, "That if was y^e Lord's wast [*e*], it was themselves [ourselves, the Plymouth men] that found it so, and not them [of Dorchester]: and [they, the Plymouth people] have since bought it [*i. e.*, the "last bought"—the Great Meadow] of y^e right owners, and maintained a chargeable possession upon it all this while, as themselves

¹ Eldest son of Elder Brewster of Plymouth, came in the *Fortune*, 1621, removed to Duxbury in 1622, where he became a prominent man. He afterwards moved to New London, Conn., where he died.

² *Mattianuck*, *Mattanung*, or *Mattanung*, which last spelling probably best represents the sound of the Indian name of what is now Windsor. The spelling, *Mattianuck*, is considered by Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull to have come from the Dutch, who were not able to give that softer sound, "caug," but made it "ock," or "uck." Mr. Trumbull's opinion seems to bring the word *Mattanung* more in consonance with our few recognized Indian words such as Piquag, Qualag, etc.

[the Dorchester people] could not but know. And because of present engagements and other hindrances which lay at present upon them [us], must it therefore be lawful for them [of D.] to goe and take it from them [us]. It was well known that they [we] are upon a barren place¹ [Plymouth], where we were by necessity cast, and neither they or theirs [we or ours] could long continue upon the same, and why should they [of Dorchester] (because they were more ready and able at present) goe and deprive them [us] of that which we had with charge and hazard provided and intended to remove to as soon as we could and were able?"

When this controversy, relative to the occupation of the Great Meadow, began, the Dorchester men had not their families here; and, if not, then surely the Plymouth men had as good a claim to be considered as pioneers for their own on-coming families, as the pioneers of the "Three Towns" had, besides the added claim of two years' possession. The settlement of the Massachusetts people dates from the arrival of the first comers, as does that of the "Landing of the Pilgrims" from the arrival of the first boat's company at Plymouth Rock. Historians gave the arrival of the Plymouth Company's party at Windsor, 1633, as the date of the first English occupation of Connecticut, until the discovery on the Colonial Records, half a century ago, of a record of the General Court, fifteen years after the settlement of the Three Towns, wherein, in an order relative to "the most ancient town," is interlined (in parenthesis), "w^{ch} for the river is determined by the Court to bee Wethersfield."² This was an order in reference to town-bounds, and evidently when the oldest town was "admitted to be Wethersfield," the Court, possibly influenced by their former and still remembered prejudices against the Plymouth Colony, intended altogether to ignore that colony's settlement at Windsor in 1633.

The Plymouth people never abandoned their claims, nor were they,

¹ "Having had formerly converse and familiarity with the Dutch (as before mentioned) they, seeing us seated here in a barren quarter, told us of a river called by them the Fresh River, but now known by the name of Connecticut, which they commended unto us as a fine place both for a plantation and trade. . . . We now began to send that way to discover the same and trade with the natives. We found it to be a fine place, but had no great store of trade."—*Bradford's Journal*, 311.

² In *Col. Rec.* i, 53, section "Bounds of Townes and Particular Lands," it is ordered that the towns shall attend to the setting of their respective bounds, and that each year three persons shall be appointed by the selectmen of each town, who shall with persons similarly appointed "renew their markes." . . . "the most Auncient Towne (*w^{ch} for the River is determined by the Courte to bee Wethersfield*), to give notice of the time and place of meeting for this perambulation." The italicized and bracketed sentence above is an interlineation in the original record of the General Court, and is said to be in the handwriting of Capt. Cullick, who ceased to be Secretary in 1659.

like the Dutch at Hartford, driven out. The Dorchester people admitted their claims, and afterwards bought and paid for the land which they had from them. The land which the Plymouth people occupied was never sold to Windsor, but continued in their occupation three years longer, and it was only by an order of court¹ (1640), two years after Mr. Matthew Allyn bought it, that the Plymouth House and lot was declared to be within the jurisdiction of the orders of Windsor.

A few days after the date of Brewster's letter, another party appeared upon the scene, armed with a Patent claiming that both Plymouth and Dorchester must give way to them; and in subsequent negotiations, that either of "the Three Towns" must give place to the Lords and Gentlemen, who had sent Mr. Francis Stiles and a company of twenty men, to inclose lands and build dwellings for them; but they promised to pay for any improvement which might have been made at such place as they chose to locate on. The Dorchester party, however, ignored the claims of the Lords and Gentlemen, as represented by Mr. Stiles, and commenced building their houses (cellars) on the brow of the Meadow-hill, north of the Rivulet, and appropriating the Great Meadow adjoining, allowing the Stiles party only a small portion at its upper end, where Mr. Francis Stiles built² on the brow of the hill, on the site of the Chief Justice Ellsworth place.

And now, from this point southerly to the Little River, all along the brow of the meadow hill—the "Sandy Bank,"³ as it was then

¹ *Conn. Col. Rec.*, i. 53: Whereas, by an order, the seventh of December last [1638], the difference between Mr. Allyn and Windsor concerning land purchased of Plymouth, was, by consent, referred to Mr. Haynes, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Phelps, to end the same, and what is agreed on by them is to be yielded unto on both sides; according to which order and reference, we who are mentioned in the said order, have seriously weighed all such arguments as have been tendered unto us on both sides, and we cannot see but Mr. Allyn ought to be subject for the said land and purchase, to the laws and orders and jurisdiction of this commonwealth [the italics are ours — J. H. H.], and, by a necessary consequence, subject to that Plantation of Windsor wherein the said land lies, and to all such reasonable and lawful orders as are agreed there for the public good of the same, and in equal proportion to bear his share in all rates there, so as while he and his successors live elsewhere [Mr. Allyn had not then removed from Hartford] then he, or they, are to pay only according to his proportion of land there, and profits and benefits thence arising, and such stock as is resident or usually employed in & thereupon. And our judgment for the present is that the said Allyn nor his successors should not be rated in any other place for that land and estate he hath there as aforesaid. It is intended that Mr. Allyn have notice given him, in convenient time, of all such orders as do or may concern him, and that the orders be such as lay within his compass and power to accomplish and perform in a reasonable way.

Dated the 4th of Jan^y, 1639-40, and subscribed by

JO. HAYNES,
RO. LUDLOW,
ED. HOPKINS,
WILL. PHELPS.

² *Litchford's Notes*.

³ This *Sandy Bank* must not be confounded with *Sandy Hill*, which is a rise of ground about a mile west of the river.

called—the sound of the axe, the saw, and the hammer was daily heard, as these pioneers (both of Dorchester and of the Patentees) bestirred themselves in the preparation of dwelling-places for the families which were soon to follow. “Dwelling-places” merely, these were—only intended for temporary use, until more substantial ones could be provided,—“dug-outs,” in fact, such as are to be seen at the present day, in newly-settled parts of the West. Their construction is thus described: “Beginning a few feet below the brow of the hill, they excavated a space the size of the proposed house, throwing up the earth at the sides and west end. On the embankment thus made, they laid a plate, on which they rested the foot of the rafters. Where stone was convenient, a wall was laid under the plate, but as stone was scarce here, they must have dispensed with it. Instead of shingle, the roof was thatched with a coarse wild-grass. The east end was probably made from plank, hewn or sawn by hand: the floors and ceilings were probably made from ‘clove’ boards, *i. e.*, boards cloven or split from short logs and hewn into shape. Only the east end and roof of these structures appeared above ground.”¹

In the spring of 1636 (April 15–25), after the return to Windsor of those Dorchester men, who were driven back to Massachusetts the previous winter, for want of adequate provision (as we shall see further on), we find Jonathan Brewster, the agent of the Plymouth Company, still at Windsor, as also his father, Elder William Brewster. The Plymouth people laid no claim to the present territory of South Windsor, and the two Brewsters and Edward Pattison, one of the Stiles party, signed (as disinterested witnesses) the Indian deed given, April 15, 1636, to the “Dorchester plantation.”

During that spring Governor Winthrop, Jr., who had been appointed by the Lords and Gentlemen Gov. of Conn., (though never acknowledged as such by the “Three Towns”) went up from Saybrook to arrange the difficulties existing between their pioneers under Stiles and the Dorchester people.—*Saltonstall's Letter*. Gov. Winthrop, Sen., wrote his son, June 10, 1636, (*Life & Letters*, 156,) that Lord Say had written

¹ *J. H. Hayden's Address at Quarter Millennial of Windsor Church*. He also says: “In 1636 we find settlers on the south side of the Little River, and, so far as we know, their houses were situated on the brow of a hill like those on Sandy Bank. Several houses were built along the brow of the first rise from the meadow, where the road now runs at and south of the David Rowland place, which ‘houses were drowned very deep’ in the flood of 1639. They then removed to the higher ground east of the present Broad Street, on the west side of the railroad. When H. S. Hayden built his barn a few years ago, he dug up some of the remains of one of these houses. The Loomis place on the Island, still shows the place where that first house was built. Houses in several other places in Windsor were built on the brow of the hill.”

him "wherein he expresseth much satisfaction in your proceedings, but saith withal that those up the river have carved largely for themselves." While there he seems to have consulted Brewster, to get his help, and the authority of which Plymouth held under their Indian deed, that Stiles might set his "twenty" servants at work hay making on the "Great Meadow."—*Winslow to Winthrop, Jr., Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, vi. 163.

"NEW PLYMOUTH, 23d 4th Mo. [June 22, 1636.]

"I perceive by a letter from Mr. Brewster [was Jonathan called Mr. ?] of a motion of yours to him to procure hay for an hundred beasts. We had a purpose to have sent some cattle thither, but are so discouraged by him [Brewster] through the injurious dealing of his intruding neighbors [of Dorchester, who had taken up the Great Meadow], as we fear there will not be long living for man or beast. But if you please to make use of our right, my brother shall set your servants to work in our name, and by our order, and afford them whatever personal help shall be thought meet to the utmost of our power."

After two years' strife with the Dorchester men, the Plymouth Company consented to sell, and the Dorchester people to buy, *fifteen-sixteenths* of all the territory which Plymouth had purchased of the Indians (except the head of Hartford Meadow). The remaining *one-sixteenth*, remaining intact in the hands of Plymouth, never became a part of the common lands for Windsor to dispose of. The *Windsor Land Records*, fol. i, 227, preserve the following deed:

"An agreement made between Mr. Prince for and on behalfe of New Plimouth in America and ye inhabitants of Windsor on the River of Connecticott in ye sayd America, ye 15th day of May, 1637."

Imprimis. On consideration of £37, 10s. 0, to be payd about 3 months hence, ye said Mr. Prince doth sell unto ye inhabitants of Windsor all that land, meadow and upland, from a marked tree a quarter of a mile above Mr. Stiles [on the] North¹, [to] ye great swamp next ye bounds of Hartford, [on the] South,² for length. And in breadth in the country toward Poquonnack as far as Zequasson and Nattawanute, two Sachems hath or had their proprietyes [properties] all which hath been purchased of ye said Zequasson and Nattawanut, for a valuable consideration, ye particulars whereof do appear in a Note now produced, by ye sayd Mr. Prince, allways excepted & reserved to ye House of ye sayd New Plimouth, 43 acres of meado and 3 quarters, and in upland on ye other side of ye swamp, next their meado, 40 acres. *Fideliter*, [viz] 40 rods in

¹The Indian deed of the land north of this line, "about the time of the Pequot War," but recorded later (*Town Rec.*), is bounded south by New Brook, an artificial channel cut across the upper end of "Sequestered Meadow," about three-quarters of a mile north of Mr. Stiles's house, and about one-quarter of a mile North of William Hayden's lot, which he bought of Stiles.

²An artificial channel was also cut across the upper end of Hartford Meadow, at a later date, which drained the swamp there; but the swamp still exists to some extent at the lower end. The south line of the Plymouth purchase from the Indians, ran due west from opposite the mouth of the Podunk River, including say 75 to 100 acres of Hartford Meadow, which, Bradford tells us, was "reserved for them of Newtown," and that boundry line between Hartford and Windsor still runs from near Wilson's Station, along the west line of the Great Swamp (that was) near the present railroad, to about opposite the Podunk River.

breadth, and in length 160 rods into ye country for the present, and afterwards as other lotts are layd out, they are to have their proportion within their bounds aforesayd [the area covered by this deed]. There is likewise excepted 70 rods in breadth towards ye sayd bounds of ye sayd Hartford in an Indifferent [average ?] place, to be agreed upon and to goe in length to ye ends of ye bounds aforesayd [*i. e.* "as far as Squassan and Nattawanute had propriety"].

In witness whereof, the parties abovesaid, have set their hands and seales ye day and year above written."

Signed, sealed and delivered, In presence of

JOSIAS WINSLOW.	ROGER LUDLOW.
THOS. MARSHFIELD	WILLIAM PHELPS
The mark of WM. BUTLER	JOHN WHITFIELD

The above deed or instrument is a true copy of the original, being compared therewith, Apl. 7. 1673 per us.

JOHN TALCOTT, }
 JOHN ALLYN, Sec'y } Asst.

The signature of Prince was not copied into the record-book, and the deed itself was not recorded earlier than 1652, at which time Matthew Grant succeeded Mr. Bray Rossiter, the first recorder (who had removed to Guilford). Grant was at Windsor during the first summer, and was familiar with the controversy between the Plymouth and Dorchester parties from its beginning; was a surveyor, and set out the first lots in the Great Meadow and adjoining the upland, in September 1635,¹ and the following testimony which he has volunteered is a valuable contribution to the history of the case:

"This bargain as above exprest and was written and assigned I can cer[tainly tes-] tify does not mention or speak to every particular of ye bargain as it was issued with Mr. Prince before it was put in writing; this should have been ye frame of it. Dorchester men that came from ye Mass. Bay up here to Connecticut to settle in ye place now called Windsor: Plymouth men challenged propriety here, by a purchase of ye land from ye Indians, whereupon in the latter end of ye 35 year [Feby 24th, 1635, 6] some of our Principal men, meeting some of ye Plymouth men in Dorchester,² labored to Drive a bargain with them to buye out their [claim], which they challenged by purchas, and came to Terms, & then May 37 as is above exprest, then our company being generally together [at Windsor] (that intended to settle here) Mr. Prince being come up

¹ *Private Controversies*, State Library, p. 138.

² Early in the winter of 1635-6, a large part of those who had come to Windsor were obliged to return, for want of provisions. *Winthrop* tells us that a party of 13 men went back by land, one of whom fell through the ice, in crossing some stream, and was drowned. The main body went down the river, hoping to find the vessel, or vessels, with provisions, but, fortunately, found another, frozen in twenty miles from the river's mouth, in which they took shelter. A rain storm immediately after set in, which released the vessel, and, *Winthrop* says, "they came to Massachusetts in five days, which was a great mercy of God, for otherwise they had all perished, as some did." Saltonstall's letter to Governor Winthrop speaks of Mr. Ludlow being here with the pioneer party of 1635, when the Stiles party arrived at Windsor; and Matthew Grant speaks of being here in September of that year. They, the men who had returned to Dorchester from Connecticut, were doubtless parties to the interview at Dorchester here referred to.

here in y^e behalf of y^e Plymouth men that were partners in their purchas, issued y^e bargain with us.¹ We were to pay them £37. 10s. for whole purchas which Mr. Prince presented to us in writing, only they Reserved y^e 16 part off for themselves,² & their 16 part in meadow land came by measuring of y^e meado to 43 acres 3 quarters,³ which was bounded out to Mr. Prince, he being present, by myself appointed by our Company, in Plymouth Meadow, so called by that account. Their 16 part in upland they took up near y^e bounds of Hartford 70 rods in bredth by y^e Riuer⁴ & so to continue to y^e end of y^e bounds. They were also to have one acre to build on, upon the Hill⁵ against [ad]joining their meadow. Also Mr. Prince said he had purchased ye

¹ *Winthrop's Journal*, i. 181, refers to this meeting of Plymouth and Dorchester men, under date of 24 Feb., 1635 [1636]. "Mr. Winslow, of the Plymouth Company came to treat with those of Dorchester about their land in Connecticut, which they had taken from them" [at that time, the Dorchester people had not gone on the Plymouth Meadow and upland (the Island) adjoining]. Winslow wanted them to give "£100 and one-sixteenth of the land, but they break off. But divers of them [who had been to Connecticut?] resolved to quit the place, if they could not agree with those of Plymouth." Grant says of the negotiations at Dorchester, that they "came to terms," which could only mean such an understanding as enabled those who had proposed to "quit the place," to return, for Grant, immediately after, tells us of the bargain being consummated the next year in Windsor, "our company being generally here;" and *Bradford* (341) says, "We thought it better to let them have it, on as good terms as we could get, so we fell to treaty. The first thing (because they had made so many and long disputes about it) we would have them grant, was, that we had a right to it, else we would never treat about it, the which, being acknowledged and yielded unto by them, this was the conclusion we came unto in the end, after much ado. That we should retain our house and have the sixteenth part of all we had bought of the Indians [and the head of the Hartford Meadow] and the others [Dorchester] should have all the rest of the land, leaving such a moiety [an amount about equal to Plymouth Meadow?] to those of Newtown [Hartford] as we reserved for them. This sixteenth part was to be taken in two places, one towards the House [meadow], the other, [upland] towards Newtown's proportion: also, they were to pay in proportion [15/16] what had been disbursed to the Indians for the purchase. Thus was the controvsey ended, *but the unkindness not so soon forgotten*. They of Newtown [Hartford] dealt more fairly, desiring only what they [of Dorchester] could conveniently spare from a competency reserved for a plantation for themselves, which made them [the Plymouth people] the more careful to procure a moiety for them [of Newtown] in this agreement and distribution." Truly an honorable testimony.

² Thus, not making themselves equal partners with the Dorchester people, as they had proposed in 1633, but still partners, and retaining their settlement.

³ $43\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$, a total of 700 acres of meadow; Plymouth Meadow, about 75 acres; Great Meadow, about 550; Sequestered Meadow, about 75 acres.

⁴ Prince's deed says, "in an indifferent [average] place." Below the head of Hartford Meadow, Windsor bounded east on that meadow; above on the Connecticut River, there was only a narrow strip of meadow extending along the Connecticut River, from the head of Hartford Meadow to the Plymouth Meadow.

⁵ This building lot is not included in Prince's deed, which deed, as Matthew Grant says, "does not mention or speak to *every* particular of the bargain—as it was issued with Mr. Prince, before it was put in writing"—so, he gives the Windsor men's version of it, which is, in no particular, less favorable to Plymouth. This provision was made, because it was discovered that the meadow was liable to be inundated by floods; as tradition says, "the Indians had warned them." But, probably, they had had no personal experience of floods up to this time, for Mr. Ludlow and several others of the Dorchester settlers made the same mistake, in settling along the Island road be-

land that lies on y^e East side of y^e [Great] river that lies between Scantuck and Namerick¹ & that we [they] should have in lieu of 40 rods in bredth in upland behind the swamp² against their meadow and to run in length 160 rod [west] from the swamp, to be 40 acres, & afterwards to have their proportion within their bounds [the territory covered by the deed], according to a 40 acre man,³ in the common.

This I witness, MATTHEW GRANT.

Soon after the sale of the fifteen-sixteenths of the Plymouth lands to the Dorchester people, in May, 1637, the Pequot War broke out, and "Arramemet and the Indians cohabiting with him," removed from the head of the Hartford Meadow, where he was living the year before (as we know from the points given in the boundings of the land now included in South Windsor, in deed of 15 Apl., 1636, "on the South with the brooke or riverett called Potoweke [Podunk] over against the now dwelling-house of Arramemet, or thereabout, near the upper end of Newtown Meadow") and sat down on Plymouth Meadow, where they raised their corn in the summer of 1637, under the protection of the guns of the

tween Mr. Warham's (the David Rowland place of to-day) and the Island, and opposite their meadow lots, which lay at the south end of the Great Meadow. For, the freshet of the spring of 1638-9, which was "greater than any the Indians had ever known before" (and probably equal to that of 1854), "drowned many houses very deep" (*Old Ch. Rec.*), and their occupants, like drowned-out rats, made new burrows on the higher ground at the west end of their lots, near the east side of present Broad Street.

¹The following is all we have of record evidence concerning this purchase made by the Plymouth people: "Coggerynosatt [son of Sheat, sachem of Poquonock] testifies that the land on the east side of the Great River between Scantuck and Namerick, was Nassacowen's, and Nassacowen was so taken in love with the coming of the English, that he gave it to them for some small matter; but he knows of none but the meadow," that is, did not extend far back from the river. The Indian deed between Scantic and Podunk extended east "one day's walk."

²This swamp lay between the "acre on the hill" (on the Island) and the upland west of it, and the forty acre lot of upland still further west "against [*i. e.*, in a line with] their meadow and the acre on the hill."

³"40-acre man"—a share of the remaining commons, or undivided lands, equal to that share of a man who was entitled to forty acres of meadow. We have, possibly, an exact data for estimating what constituted a "40-acre man," in the suit brought before the court, more than thirty years later, by the heirs of Mr. Thomas Newbury. Mr. Newbury had come on to Windsor and prepared a house for his family, and returning to Dorchester in the summer of 1636, he died there. His family, however, removed to Windsor, and land was set out directly to each of his children; but, in 1669, they made a "claim for the ancient grant of land to their father, Thomas Newbury, which would have fell to him in meadow by the estate of his which was brought up hither [from Dorchester], which, by account of £700 and his person would have come to 76 acres [£700=70 acres? person 6?], and he had but 40 acres in meadow, and it was granted to him [while he was yet] in Dorchester, that what was his part above 10 acres, he should have it made in a farm, in outland. The court granted 200 acres in west bounds of Windsor."—*Private Controversies*. State library, i. 141.

The Plymouth people's claim as "a 40-acre man," was purchased by Mr. Matthew Allyn of Hartford, and, in 1654, he claimed that his share of the upland was 360 acres, which was granted to him—80 acres at Pipe-Stage Swamp, and 280 towards the west bounds of the towns.—*Land Rec.*, W., i. 134.

Plymouth men. It is also evident that Squassen¹ and his people fled to the same protection during the Pequot War, while the Dorchester people remained within their Palisades, a mile away. It should be remembered that these were the friendly Indians who invited the whites to come here, to save them from their enemies, the Pequots; and in the next spring (1638) we have the first exercise of the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts people over the Plymouth settlement, in an order of court, relative to these Indians.

"Vpon the complainte of Aramamett and the Indians cohabiting with him, about Leiffenant Holmes denying the planting of the olde ground planted last yeere about Plymouth house. It was ordered that they should plante the olde ground they planted the last year only, and they are to set their Wigwams in the olde ground² [head of Hartford Meadow] and not withoute." — *Col. Rec.*, i. 16.

It is evident that the Plymouth people, from the first, were reluctant to yield their lands on the Connecticut, or their jurisdiction over it; and the Massachusetts men (for reasons shown hereafter), were equally re-

¹ Squassen testifies in court [1640], that he "never sold any ground to the Dutch, neither was at any time conquered by the Pequots nor paid any tribute to them. And when he sometymes lived at Mattanag [Mattanuck -- Windsor] and hard by their friends that build here, that he and his men came and fought with them" [against the Pequots]. — *Col. Rec.*, i. 56.

² "The old ground" was the place where the wigwams of this tribe were set when the Plymouth people came in 1633. I find no evidence of Indians being at, or about, Plymouth Meadow, except on this particular occasion for one summer — possibly for two. *Bradford's* account (p. 4), of the kindly assistance rendered them during that fatal winter, would lead one to think the Indians were close by rather than two miles away; but there is no brook in Plymouth Meadow to which they could "crawl out on all fours to get a little water," though there is one at the place where Aramamett's "now dwelling-house" stood in 1636, a place where many Indian relics have been and still are found. The Rev. Frederick Chapman of Windsor, born about 1760, once told me that, when a boy he lived in the south part of Windsor, and, at the house of one of the neighbors to which he was accustomed to go, to play with the boys, he saw an old Indian woman, who was supported by the town, and who was the last of the tribe which formerly lived along "by the brook over towards the river," near Wilson's Station. In the Dutch account of their discovery of the Connecticut River, 1614, up which they proceeded to the foot of the falls (Warehouse Point), they say that in latitude 41° 48' (about the latitude of Wilson's Station) they came to the country of the Nawaas, "where the natives plant maize, and in the year 1614 they had a village resembling a fort, for protection against their enemies." (*Mém. Hist. Hartford Co.*, i. 111.) I should have little doubt that this was the tribe of which this old woman was the last representative; but Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, a much better authority on Connecticut Indian matters, thinks that the Nawaas were on the east side of the Connecticut River, though the Podunks lived at some distance from it. It is safe to claim, I think, that the tribe located near Wilson's Station, under sovereignty of Aramamett in 1636, and at Plymouth Meadow in 1637 and '38, and which were by the court ordered back "to their former habitation", (*Col. Rec.*, i. 16), were the Indians at whose solicitation the Plymouth people came here; and that it was this tribe which almost entirely perished of the small pox, in the winter of 1633-4.

luctant to have the Plymouth men share it with them.¹ Lieut. Holmes had charge of the Plymouth interests at the time this order of the court regarding the Indians was issued; and we find later on, that he was clothed with a power of attorney to enter upon and hold all their possessions on the Connecticut, "or otherwise sell and dispose of to our advantage and profit, as shall seem good to our Attorney." This document is dated five months after the sale to the Plymouth people and seven months before the sale of the Plymouth house and lands to Mr. Matt. Allyn. The document proves that the Plymouth settlement here employed cattle and servants, and were as well equipped for farming as the Dorchester settlers; and, whether they were counted "as a single family" (*Bradford*, 338), as the Dorchester people wished, or as an independent settlement (as Matthew Allen claimed), *they were settlers*, occupying the same house as they did in 1633. Holmes' power of Attorney (*First Mss. Vol., Col. Rec., Sec. State's Office*, 423-4) reads as follows:

"Power of Att^y to William Holmes to sell Plymouth possessions on Connecticut River, Oct. 10, 1637.

"Be it known to all men by these presents, that we, Wm. Bradford, Thomas Prince, William Brewster, Miles Standish, John Alden, and John Howland, of New Plymouth, in New England, Gents., have made, ordained, constituted, deputed, and signed and appointed for ourselves and partners, and every of us respectively, our heirs, executors and administrators, and every of them, our well-beloved in Christ, Wm. Holmes, of New Plymouth, aforesaid, Gent., our very true and lawful attorney, for us and in our names to enter and seize all those our lands, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever situate, lying and being upon the River of Connecticut, and commonly called and known by the name of Windsor and Hartford,² or either of the precincts

¹ "The greatest difference fell between them of Dorchester plantation and those [of Plymouth] here, for they [of Dorchester] set their minds on that place which they [we] had not only purchased of the Indians, but where they [we] had built, intending only (if they could not remove them [us]) that they [we] should have but a small moiety left to the house *as a single family*, whose doings were considered very injurious to attempt not only to intrude themselves into the rights and possessions of others, but in effect to thrust them [us] out of all."—*Bradford*, 338.

The Plymouth people claimed, and evidently believed, that they had made a *bona fide* settlement in Windsor before the coming of the Dorchester men. And this claim the Dorchester people admitted after their return to Dorchester in the winter of 1635-6 (see Note 1, p. 36), when "divers of them resolved to quit the place [Windsor] if they could not agree with those of Plymouth."—*Winthrop*, i, 181.

² We have seen, that, when Plymouth sold to Windsor, May, 1637, they excepted so much of their land as lay at the head of Newtown [Hartford] Meadow (*Bradford*, 341), "leaving such a moiety to those of Newtown as we reserved for them." This they still held five months later (at the date of the instrument). The boundary line between Windsor and Hartford to-day is at the head of the Hartford Meadow next the river, though Windsor extends considerably farther south on the west side "of the great swamp, next the bounds of Hartford" (the swamp made along the west side of the meadow by the brook which now runs to the river by an artificial channel, and drains the Great Swamp). *The River Towns of Connecticut*, 1889, pp. 19, 20, leads us to infer that the first settlers of Hartford settled on this reserved land; but they did not, for the upland

thereof, and after such entry and seizure to take possession thereof for us and to our use to keep and hold, and also our servants, goods, and chattels then to take, keep, and hold or otherwise dispose of to our advantage and profit, as shall seem good to our attorney, giving and by these presents granting unto our said Attorney, jointly and severally for us and every of us, our full power, right, interest, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, alien, and assign all those the said lands, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments, and all and singular the said premises, as fully, largely, amply, and absolutely, and to as full effect and purpose as we or any of us might do, if we were personally present, and also giving and granting unto our said attorney by these presents, our full power and authority likewise to bargain and sell, or otherwise to dispose of our servants,¹ goods, or cattle,² there to our best advantage and

adjoining was sold to the Windsor people two years later, and on Porter's Map of Hartford, 1640, the nearest Hartford settler is located two miles away. In Oct., 1637, Plymouth gave power of attorney to Holmes to sell this meadow; and if the Hartford people had gone on the land before buying Plymouth title to it, they would have committed the same offense the Windsor people had in appropriating the Great Meadow, and Bradford would hardly have said that "they of Newtown dealt more fairly" with us.

¹ Servants were employed whose services had been secured for a given time before they left England, frequently for a specified time, to the party who paid their outfit and passage to New England. Their services were transferable. These servants of the Plymouth House were here now more than four years from the first settlement, and must have been employed in cultivating the land and caring for the cattle, — as we can think of no other employment for them.

John Dumbleton was a servant of Mr. Wm. Whiting of Hartford. He tells us in an affidavit, made in 1684, that he worked for his "master" on the Ludlow lot in Windsor, "as a servant," until his seven years' term of service expired in 1644; then he cultivated the land "to halves" for four years; "and after I paid £20 a year." He appears to have been but nineteen years old when his service began. These servants were sometimes sent over as an investment or business venture, by parties in England. *Leitchford's Notes* (p. 372), gives the "accounting" of Barnabas Davis, an agent sent over by Mr. Woodcock, to look after his investments in Windsor, and elsewhere, in which appear the following: "Touching the two servants, they cost, between us, £22 10s. I had for one of them, from Mr. Long, an house valued at £20. The other servant, being married, having a wife and three children, hath been a burden to me and no profit, so I am to allow Mr. Woodcock half the value of the house aforesaid, £10."

Prince's Chronology says, "The company, who came to Salem with Gov. Endicott, 1629, brought 180 servants at an expense of £16 10s. each (£3,000). The fatality was so great the first year and provisions so scarce, that the servants that survived were given their liberty that they might shift for themselves."—*Trumbull's Hist. Conn.*, i. 9. Of the 27 deaths among the Windsor people before May 10, 1638-8, eight were servants.—*Old Ch. Rec.*

² *Cattle*, in this connection, suggests farming and not simply trade with the Indians; and it is probable that these cattle remained on the Plymouth lot after it became the farm of Mr. Matt. Allyn of Hartford, for we find, the next summer (1639), that certain persons in Windsor bring an "action of trespass" against him for nearly an acre and a half of corn destroyed "through defect in his fence" (*Col. Rec.*, i. 28), and we find, the next February, 1639-40, "the execution [for £5] was served by the Court officer, and goods or cattle sold for the performance of the same, and the remainder [£4 6s.] offered by said officer to Mr. Allyn, which he refused" (*Col. Rec.*, i. 43). Under date of June 15, 1640 (*Col. Rec.*, i. 53) we have a report of the committee appointed by the Court to settle "the difference between Mr. Allen and Windsor, concerning land purchased of Plymouth" (see note 1 to page 32, *ante*). As we have seen, the Plymouth sale of the head of Hartford Meadow carried its jurisdiction with it, and now Mr. Allyn was ap-

profit as fully and effectually as we ourselves may, or might do if we were present in our own persons and had done the same ourselves, and whatever our said attorney shall do or cause to be done lawfully in and about the premises or any part thereof, we, the said William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Thos. Prince, William Brewster, Miles Standish, John Alden, and John Howland for ourselves and partners, promise to allow, confirm, ratify, and establish by these presents, and thereunto bind ourselves, executors, administrators and every of them by these presents.

"In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this twentieth day of October in the 13th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Anno Dom. 1637.

"Sealed and delivered
in presence of

JOHN WINSLOW
NATHAN SOUTHER
JONATHAN BREWSTER

WILLIAM BRADFORD
EDWARD WINSLOW
THOS. PRINCE
WILLIAM BREWSTER
JOHN ALDEN
JOHN HOWLAND."

Then follows (p. 424-5, *Col. Rec.*) record of the deed given "by virtue of [the] letter of attorney," to "Matthew Allyn of Hartford, upon the river Connecticut."

"The house belonging to Plymouth aforesaid, situate within the limits of Windsor upon said river Connecticut, with all the meadow privileges¹ belonging to the said plantation of Plymouth in the place aforesaid in as ample and full manner as the plantation at present enjoyeth² of the same or of right ought to do. The particulars of this land now bargained and sold and expressed in an agreement between the plantation of New Plymouth and the inhabitants of Windsor, under the hands of some of the inhabitants aforesaid, dated the 15th day of May, 1637.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 3^d day of May, 1638.

"WILLIAM HOLMES."

The Plymouth Company's house, above referred to, and sometimes called "the Trading (or Trucking) House," stood on the forty-three and three-quarters acres of meadow "reserved to the house of the said New Plymouth." This reserved meadow was about the middle (north and south) of Plymouth Meadow, extending from the river on the east, to "the Hill" on the west. It stood on the highest part of the meadow which lies nearest the river. At the time of the "Great flood" of 1639, which was "higher than had ever been known by the Indians," when several houses, including Mr. Ludlow's, on the Island road, "were drowned very deep," the highest part of Plymouth Meadow was undoubtedly flooded. Mr. Allyn, probably, built "on the Hill" before he came to Windsor to live, and it is almost certain that, when he did build

parently claiming that the land was still under Plymouth jurisdiction; or, perhaps, that his deed from Plymouth carried the jurisdiction to himself, as did the sale of the head of Hartford Meadow to the town of Hartford.

¹ See pp. 34, 35, 37, 39.

² Mr. Allyn appears to have assumed that as Windsor did not buy this territory of Plymouth, it was not under Windsor jurisdiction, but a little town organization, casting a unanimous vote.

there, he utilized the material of the Trading House in the construction of his new house. For, in those days, there were no saw mills at which to get out lumber, nor even for thirty years after had they superseded hand-sawing in Windsor.¹

The tradition that some of the material of the old house which was taken down from the "acre on the hill," about sixty years ago, was prepared in England, refers undoubtedly to material brought by Captain Holmes, in 1633, of which *Bradford* says (303): "But they having made a small frame of a house, and having a great new bark, they stowed their frame in their hold, and boards to cover and finish it, having nails and all other provisions for their proper use." Bradford does not say that it was prepared at Plymouth—though that is the natural conclusion—but, as it was seven years before there was a saw-mill in that colony, and the facilities for doing the work were so much better in England than in Plymouth, there is some plausibility in the tradition.

There are three individuals living (1890) who remember the old house (probably the third Plymouth-Allen House), when occupied by tenants, and who wandered through its rooms after it became tenantless. These are, Miss Mary Halsey and Mr. Asa Moffit of Windsor, and Gen. F. Ellsworth Mather of New York city. Though their impressions are not so well defined as to furnish as full a description as we should like to have, this much seems pretty clear: In outward appearance it much resembled other old houses that have passed away since the beginning of this century. Its front presented two stories, the rear roof ("lean-to") sloping down to cover at the eaves but one story; the front door was in the middle of the house, the stairway had two "great stairs" where it turned at right angles, landing the passenger in the little hall above facing the window directly over the front door. Back of the stairway, and of the same width as the front hall, was the huge chimney with three fireplaces on the lower floor, and one each in the

¹ "The first saw-mill in the [Plymouth] Colony was erected in Scituate [half-way to Boston] in 1640."—*Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth*, 148. "Clove" (clap-boards) were split out and hewn into form. As late as 1669, we find on *Windsor Land Records*, "The Townsmen agreed with Benjamin Griswold to get some good timber fallen and cloven into bolts [short logs] and brought home by the latter end of the week following for the use of the meeting house, and Samuel Grant is to cleave [split] them when brought home; and fit them, and nail them about the meeting-house." Sawn boards and plank were made at a saw-pit, one man standing on the log above, the other man in the pit beneath, their combined strength driving the saw; which, later on, was driven by water-power. In 1665, the *Windsor Records* tells us of this, among other items of expense for work on the meeting-house, "for other work done, as carting of timber out of the woods, and from the pit to the meeting-house," showing that, thirty years after the settlement on Plymouth Meadow, saw-mills had not supplanted hand-sawing in Windsor.

two chambers above. The summer-beam and joists which supported the floor of the second story were planed and without lath and plaster. The sides of the room were wainscoted about three feet up from the floor, and plastered above. There was, in one of the front chamber rooms, a table too large to be taken through the doors, which had been placed there when the house was built. There is, of course, a tradition that the table came from England. It is now on the lower floor of the Connecticut Historical Society's rooms at Hartford, a donation from the late Henry Halsey, Esq., of Windsor, who also took the front door step (with its traditional "came from England"), and placed it where it still lies, at the front gate of his late residence.

III. THE OCCUPATION BY THE LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, PATENTEES OF CONNECTICUT.

Reference has been made (pp. 33 and 34) to the patentees of Connecticut. These were Lords Say and Seal, Lord Brook, Sir Richard Saltonstall, and others, to whom, in 1631, the Plymouth Council in England (chartered in 1620, "for the planting, ruling, and governing of New England in America") had granted a patent of Connecticut, including all the land from the sea, 120 miles into the country, and from Narragansett River (in Rhode Island) on the east, to the South Sea [Pacific] on the west," and which patent was duly confirmed by the King. The indefinite nature of this grant, however, was such that it must inevitably have invited misunderstanding and contest—as it eventually did.

The first assertion of the claims of the Connecticut Patentees, was the appearance, in Windsor, a few days after the coming of the Dorchester pioneers, of the so-called "Stiles party." [This was a company of some twenty men, under the superintendence of Mr. Francis Stiles, who had been sent out from England largely at the private expense of Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the Connecticut Patentees, to prepare grounds and erect houses for himself and certain others of the patentees. Arriving in the bay, June 16th,¹ Stiles remained there ten days and then sailed for Windsor, the point designated in his instructions. Here he landed his party, and was about commencing his preparations when interrupted by the return of the Dorchester exploring party from up the river (see p. 29).

There is no doubt that the Stiles party were, after the Plymouth

¹ *Winthrop's Journal*, i. 161, under date of June 16, 1635, records that, "A bark of 40 tons arrived [at Boston] set forth with twenty servants, by Sir Richard Saltonstall, to go plant at Connecticut." And Saltonstall, in his letter to Governor Winthrop, Jr. (p. 45), says his *Pinnace* lay at Boston ten days, which would bring the time of its departure to the Connecticut to 26th of June. — H. R. S.

Trading Company, the *first actual settlers* of Windsor. On page 16 of a folio manuscript volume, in the Augmentation office, in Rolls Court, Westminster Hall, London, entitled "*the Register of y^e names of all y^e Passenger[s] w^{ch} Passed from y^e Port of London for an whole year ending at Xmas, 1635.*" — (*Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 3d series, viii, 252: *N. Eng. Gen. Reg.*, xiv.: *Drake's Results of Researches among the British Archives relative to the Founders of N. Eng.*, 1860, and Hatton's *Original Lists of Emigrants to American Plantations, etc.*, 1877.) — we find a full list of this party, as follows:

"March 16, 1634-5, theis vnder-written names are to be transported to New England, imbarqued in the *Christian de Lo* [ndon], *Job*^b White, *Mr.* bound thither, the Men have taken the oath [of] Allegiance and Supremacie." — *Mildred Bradet*.¹

FRANCIS STILES,	aged 35 yrs.,	Robert Robinson,	aged 45 yrs.,
THO: BASSETT,	" 37 "	EDWARD PATTESON,	" 33 "
THO: STYLES,	" 20 "	fr. Marshall,	" 30 "
THO: BARBER,	" 21 "	Rich. Heylei, ³	" 22 "
JO. DYER,	" 28 "	Tho. Halford,	" 20 "
JO. HARRIS,	" 28 "	Tho. Haukeworth,	" 23 "
Jas. Horwood,	" 30 "	JO. STILES,	" 35 "
JO. REEVES,	" 19 "	HENRIE STILES,	" 40 "
THOS. ffoolfoot,	" 22 "	Jane Worden, ⁴	" 30 "
Jas. Busket,	" 28 "	JOAN STILES,	" 35 "
THOS. COOP, ²	" 18 "	HENRY STILES,	" 3 "
ED. PRESTON,	" 13 "	JO: STILES,	" 9 mo.
JO. Cribb,	" 30 "	RACHELL STILES,	" 28 yrs.
GEO. CHAPPEL,	" 20 "		

Of these, sixteen, whose names are printed in small capitals, are positively known to have settled in Windsor. Three of these were females, and (family) tradition, has also preserved the name of Rachel, wife of John Stiles, as the first English woman who stepped ashore in Windsor. Mr. Francis Stiles, the leader of the party, was a master carpenter of London, and to him (or to his eldest brother Henry — likewise a master carpenter, as well as a freeman of London) nearly all the males of this list were apprenticed, some before, and some after their coming to America.—s.]

Before the arrival of this Patentees' pioneer party, the Dorchester men were evidently holding in reserve the actual occupation of the Great Meadow, yet out of some lingering respect for Plymouth's claims, were searching elsewhere for a suitable place for settlement.¹ Still they could

¹ These italicized words are in the margin of the list, showing from what parish they brought certificates of their conformity to the rules and discipline of the Church of England. St. Mildred's Church was destroyed by the great fire of London, 1666, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren.

² Probably Cooper, though the *MSS.* is as above, without abbreviation mark.

³ The *MSS.* appears to me plain.

⁴ Drake makes this *Morden*.

(Above notes by S. G. DRAKE.)

not but resent the claims of these new comers, who proposed, under authority of a patent which recognized neither Plymouth nor Massachusetts men, nor Dutchmen, as having any right to the land in "the Three Towns," to begin forthwith a plantation "between the Plymouth Trucking House and the falls," (*i. e.*, on the Great Meadow). Mr. Roger Ludlow was there, the controlling spirit of the Dorchester party, and the Patentees party was summarily told to keep "hands off." So, Mr. Stiles stayed his hands, and reported the state of affairs to his superiors in England, and the following letter written by Sir Richard Saltonstall, upon receipt of his agent's statement, throws an interesting light upon the matter.

"For my worthy good freind Mr John Winthrop, Gouverneur of the Plantations at Conetecot Ryuer in New England, these d[elivere]d per Frs. Styles, whom God preserve.

"Good Mr. Winthrop:

"Being credibly informed (as by the enclosed¹ may appeare) that there hath been some abuse and injurie done me by Mr. Ludlowe & others, of Dorchester, who would not suffer Francis Styles & his men to impall grounde where I appointed them att Connecticut, although both by patent, which I tooke aboue foure yeares since, & prepossession, Dorchester men, being then vnsettled, & seeking vp the Riuer aboue the falls for a place to plant vpon butt findeing none better to their likeing they speedily came backe againe & discharged my worke men, casteing lotts vpon that place, where he was purposed to begine his worcke; notwithstanding he often tould them what great charge I had beene att In sending him & so many men, to prepare a house against my comming & enclose grounde for my cattle, & how the damage would fall heuie upon those that thus hindered me, whom Francis Styles conciued to haue best right to make choyse of any place there. Notwithstanding, they resisted him, slughting me with many vnbecoming words, such as he was vnwilling to relate to me, but will justifie vpon his oath before authoritie, when he is called to itt. Therefore, wee hauing appointed you to be our Gouvernour there, the rest of the Companye being sensible of this affront to me, would haue signified there minde in a generall letter vnto you but that I tould them sitthe itt did concerne myself in particular and might perhaps breed some jealousies In the people, and so distast them with ovr Governmentt; wherevpon they advised me write vnto you to request you with all speed & diligence to examine this matter, & if (for the substance) you find itt as to vs itt appeares, by this information heerewith sent you, that then In a faire & gentle way you give notice to Dorchester men of this greate wronge they haue donne me & let being the first that to further this designe sent my pinnace thither at my owne great charge of almost a thousand pounds, which now is cast away by their detaineing so long before she coulde vnlayd; and for which iniustice I may require satisfaction, as also for my prouision which cost aboue five hundred pounds, and are now (I heare) almost al spent by this meanes, and not any palling as yet sett vp att that place where I appointed them; which had I but imagined they would haue this greedily snatched vp all the best grounds vpon that Riuer, my pinnace should rather haue sought a pylate at New Plymouth, then to haue stayd ten days as she did in the Bay to haue giuen them such warning thus to preuent me & lett them spaire (as I am tould they may very well), forth of that great quantity they haue ingrossed to themselves, so much as my proportion comes too, and if they haue built any

¹ Referring probably to Mr. Francis Styles "Relacion," or letter to him to which he elsewhere refers; and probably also to Bartholomew Greene's letter — see Note to p. 47.

houses therevpon, I will pay them their reasonable charges for the same. But I pray you, either goe yourselve with some skilful men with you, or send Sergiaent Gardnier & some with him to sett out my grounds (1,600 akers) where it may be most conuenient, betweene Plymouth Trucking house and the falls, according to my direction giuen both to the maister of my pinnace and to Francis Styles, which I thinke they will not now denie me, vnderstanding what charge I am att (with others of the Companie) to secure this River mouth for the difence of them all, wherein we hope you will negelect no meanes, according to our great trust reposed in you. Thus beseeching the lord to prosper the worke begun, I commend you with all ovr affaires vnder your charge to the gracious direction and protection of ovr good God in whome I am

Your most assured loving friend

“ RIC. SALTONSTALL

“ For my worthy Respected Friend

Mr. John Winthrop Gouverneur of the

Plantations upon Connecticut Ryver in

New England

Whitefriers, [Eng.], Feb'y 27, 1635 [6]

‘ (Labelled) Sir Richard Saltonstall — 1636.’

Saltonstall was authorized to write to Gov. Winthrop, in preference to an official communication from the Patentees, “lest it might breed some jealousies in the people, and so distaste them with our government.” Possibly, if “the people” had not had “a distaste” for the government of Lords and Gentlemen at home, in England, they would not have had the honor of giving to the Colony of Connecticut “the first written Constitution the world ever saw.”

The Patentees, thus thwarted by the Dorchester party, sent to their lately-appointed Governor, John Winthrop, Jr., to Saybrook, where they had erected a fort and commenced a settlement: and he, with Sir Henry Vane, then at Boston, opened negotiations with “the river towns,” claiming that “either of the three towns gone thither [*i. e.*, to the Connecticut River] must give place.”¹ This claim covered the Plymouth as well as

¹ *Winthrop's Journal*, i. 170 — “8mo., 6 [Sept. 6], 1635: There came also John Winthrop the Younger, with commission from Lord Say, Lord Brooke, and divers other great persons in England to begin a plantation in Connecticut and to govern them.”

(*Ibid.*, i. 397): “Sir Henry Vane came to Boston. This noble Lord having orders from the said Lords and others, treated with the Magistrates here [at the Bay] and those who were to go to Connecticut about the said design of the Lords to this issue, that either of the three towns gone thither should give place on full satisfaction [*i. e.*, on being paid for their improvements], or else sufficient room must be found there for the Lords and their companies.” *Winthrop* thus gives the terms proposed: “Whereas there is a patent granted to certain persons of quality, of the river of Connecticut, with the places adjoining . . . they conceive they have full power and authority to govern and dispose of all persons and affairs within the limits of said patent [Narragansett Bay to California] . . . we conceive that the present face of affairs in Connecticut, as it now appears, admit or require a pertinent and plain answer to these necessary queries from the towns that are lately removed from Massachusetts Bay to take up plantations within the aforesaid patents.

“*Inquiries*, whether they do acknowledge the right and claims of said persons of quality, and, in testimony thereof, will and do submit to their present Governor, Mr. John Winthrop, the younger?

“*Secondly*. Under what right and pretense they have lately taken up these planta-

the Massachusetts settlements. These negotiations, as Winthrop's *Journal* tells us, "were with the magistrates here [at Boston], and those who were to go to Connecticut"; this was in the winter of 1635-6, proving that Mr. Ludlow went back with others from Windsor that winter, and that it was prior to the death of Rev. Mr. Maverick, which occurred at Boston, Feb. 3, 1636, as he and Mr. Ludlowe are named in the negotiations.

Though the document referred to (note 1, p. 46) "requires a pertinent and plain answer" from the Three Towns, yet only Dorchester (Windsor) men are named, probably because *they* had taken up the particular spot selected by the Lords and Gentlemen for their settlement — and possibly as their future capitol.

The land which the Dorchester party hesitated to take up without the consent of Plymouth, these Patentees proposed to take without so much as saying to Plymouth "by your leave"; so that, when it had become a question between themselves and the Lords and Gentlemen, as to who should occupy the Great Meadow, the Dorchester party — as the stronger — "sat down on" the Stiles party, and taking possession of the Great Meadow, began to prepare dwellings along the brow of the meadow-hill for their expected families. Stiles and his party were crowded to the extreme north end of the meadow, occupying the later Chief Justice Ellsworth place, where "he built himself a suitable house."

Besides the complication of affairs arising from the conflicting claims of the Plymouth Company, the Dorchester settlers and the Patentees, which thus confronted Mr. Francis Stiles upon his arrival in Windsor, there *may* have been some doubts in his mind as to the exact location designated by his orders. From a letter written to Sir Richard Saltonstall, December, 1635, by one Bartholomew Greene, who appears to have been an agent for him, and to have had some personal knowledge of affairs upon the Connecticut River (which letter will be found in note below)¹ it would seem that "Mr. White" (probably John White, the

tions within the precincts aforementioned, and what government they intend to live under, because the said country is out of the claim of the Massachusetts patent.

"To Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Maverick, Mr. Newbury, Mr. Stoughton, and the rest engaged in the business of Connecticut plantation in the town of Dorchester.

" [Signed]

H. VASE, JR.

J. WINTHROP, JR.

HUGH PETERS."

¹ Letter from Bartholomew Greene to Sir Richard Saltonstall. — (*Mass. Hist. Coll., Fifth Series*, i. 216, 217.)

"To the Right Worshipful and his most lovinge M^r Sur Richard Saltonstall, Knight, at his house in Whitt Streete, London.

"Right Worshipful, — my humbill serv[ic]es is remembred. Hauinge soe fitt a messenger I cannot but right a word or tow. This is to certifie your worshipp this messenger was at Canaticoatt, and can tell you how the case stands. For my parte, it is a

master of Saltonstall's vessel, which brought over the Stiles party of workmen) had "commission to be [*i. e.*, to locate] on *one* side of the river, Mr. Stiles on the *other*"; and, on the margin of the original letter we find the following endorsement, said to be in Sir Richard's handwriting, "*they were to plant on that side of y^e river. New Plymouth trading-house was buylt.* — Mr. Brewster's p^{re}cept to Frans; Styles." And also when Bartholomew Green finally succeeded (as Stiles and White seemed to have failed to do) in securing the services of a surveyor, it was found that "there was not ground, neather for medow nor aribell or pastur grounds, that would give," Sir Richard "content;" and "the Plimmoeth men" also, making common cause with Dorchester in this matter, attempted to "discharge" the Stiles party. Well might luckless Saltonstall say, "had I but imagined they would have thus greedily snatched up all the best ground on the river, my pinnace should rather have sought a pilot at Plymouth than to have stayed ten days as she did in the Bay and given them such warning thus to prevent me."—s.]

Bradford (340) gives us, later on, copies of a correspondence between Dorchester and Plymouth relative to the seizure of the land by the former, in which the former say "it [the Great Meadow] was the Lord's waste and for the present altogether void of inhabitants to cultivate it" [the Indians were all dead]; and apologizing to Plymouth for holding on to the disputed territory, they urge the "uncertain possibilities of this or that to be [*i. e.*, which might be accomplished] by any: we judging them [the Lords and Gentlemen] (in such a case as ours especially)

greefe to me but the truth is I canot, we could not do no mor in it. I did vse the best consell, and vse wat meayns I could in the busnes for yo^r good, but Mr Whitt[e] comision was to be one side of the river, Mr Stilles one the other, and after I had vse meyns, when Mr Whitt and Mr Stills went, and could not get a man to goe by no meayns; and as soome as I hurd the[y] went not forward in the bus[ines], I put myself vpon it agayne, and at last got a man to go to measur it out at a dear ratte, and when he came ther ther was not ground, neather for medow nor ariball or pastur grounds, that would giue yo^r worshipp content, that the men darst not lay it out; the shuld a done yo^r worshipp [w]ronge in the same, seing that Dorchester men had taken vp the best place befor, and Plimmoeth men sente a letter to discarg o^r men for medelling with it, sayinge it was ther right; for I conseeue that Mr Ludloe was the cheffe man that hinderd it. He was the onli man of Dorchester that sett downe ther. I hope that this barer, Mr Woodcock[s] man [*Jo Davis on Margin*] will certifie you how it is. I haue riten manie letters for this purpose. Other things I haue bine larger in letters. I am loath to be tow trobellsome to yo^r worshipp in the lik expressures. Mr Hooker hath expresse some-thing that waye. The Lord direct you and advise you for the best, and further yo^r ofrings for his glorie and yo^r good and all ours. Thus w^h my serues agayne, I com^t you to the only wise God, and rest yo^r poo^r servant to the vtter most of my power to command.

"BARTH. GREENE

* From Watertown this 30 of December, 1635.

† (Indorsed by Sir R. Saltonstall), m^t that this letter be sent to M^r John Winthrop, our Govern^r at Conectacutt, w^h Fr^s Styles his relation."

not meet to be equalled with [our] present actions (such as ours are) much less [the claim of the Patentees] to be preferred before them [us]."

Some parties are pleased to denounce Dorchester for taking up land, not that which the Plymouth people had first settled, but that of which they had extinguished the Indian title. Godwin's *Pilgrim Republic* (393), terms them "pious bandits." But the Dorchester people ("in such a case as ours, especially") could hardly have acted differently. A delegation of them had come on to Connecticut to prepare for the coming of their families, and found themselves shut up to the Great Meadow: the Dutch "did peremptorily withstand the Massachusetts men quiet settling near them" — *Brewster* — (but the Hartford men "got there" notwithstanding); Plymouth Meadow was already occupied, and the Connecticut Patentees, by their agent, Mr. Francis Stiles, "proposed to begin work on the only place that was available." What wonder then that "Mr. Ludlow and others" acted as they did.¹

The Pilgrim Republic says (393), that "the Dorchester [Windsor] people turned away from hundreds of square miles [of land] at their disposal, and told him [Brewster] that, as the Plymouth land pleased them, they should take it and build upon it." This is by no means a fair statement of the facts, but the author should have added that, while the hundreds of miles of primeval forest land through which the Massachusetts men pushed their way to reach the Connecticut River was just as good as any *on* the river, outside of the open meadows (once the planting ground of Indians, who had been removed by the small-pox), and no better than the forest land at their own doors in Massachusetts, still

¹ But, when have these descendants made a less gallant fight for the possession of any good land they wanted from that day to this? Hartford shared with Windsor the Patent given by the court, in 1686, for the uninhabited land lying west of Simsbury, and when, half a century later, these lands were wanted for *settlement*, Hartford and Windsor were reminded that when the lands were given, it was because the court knew that they would revert to the Crown, if Andros succeeded in getting the charter. After considerable controversy the Colony got back half of it, retaining territory enough for three and a half towns apiece. A later generation, about the time of the Revolution, discovered some beautiful lands at Wyoming in the Valley of the Susquehanna, which was within the ancient bounds (viz., "west by the South Seas" — Pacific), and the Connecticut people poured in there to the number of about 2,000, and fought with the Pennanites for possession. During the Revolutionary War, British soldiers, Tories, and Indians fell upon them, killed about 300, and the rest fled back to Connecticut. After the close of the war, the land west of Pennsylvania was claimed by Connecticut, and Congress granted the northeast corner of Ohio, which lies in the latitude of Connecticut. (See T. J. Chapman's article in *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, 1884, p. 238, on *Early Conn. Claims in Pennsylvania*.) Many of us remember the struggle to get possession of Kansas, and the sending of Sharps' rifles to our friends. The rush to gain a place in Oklahoma within a year past was a perfect cyclone compared with the breeze which swept over our Connecticut Valley two hundred and fifty years ago.

these meadows were the only acres *fit for immediate cultivation*. And it is *the prime necessity* of any *first* emigration, from that day to this, that it shall settle upon that place which will yield the quickest returns for the labor spent upon it.

A little consideration of topographical facts will show the urgency of Dorchester's need at that time, when meadows were scarce. *Plymouth Meadow* (then already settled) contained about 100 acres; the *Great Meadow*, north of the Plymouth Meadow, and separated therefrom by the Tunxis river, holds about 600 acres; *Sequestered Meadow*, lying still further north, and about three miles from Plymouth Meadow, has some seventy-five acres; and *Pine Meadow* (below Windsor Locks), about five miles north of Plymouth Meadow, has sixty to seventy acres; one hundred acres at Podunk, and two or three small meadows on the Tunxis.

Then, extending our survey to the south, two miles below Plymouth Meadow is the head of *Hartford Meadow*, which extends along the river for about three miles, and contained about 1,000 acres of available land. Below Hartford and the Dutch fort was the *South Meadow*, and beyond that the *Wethersfield Meadow*. Then comes Rocky Hill, with miles of high banks and no meadows, with Mattabesic (Middletown) Meadows still further down the river. There are meadows on the *east* side of the river, but they were then covered with forests. The fact that no company or individual settled, at first, on the east side, is strong presumptive evidence of this; and the record of deeds in Windsor shows that the land on the east side of the river was set out in lots three miles long, bounded west by the river, with no mention of "meadow," or "meadow and upland," except on one hundred acres of "meadow" at Podunk. On the west side, every man's "meadow" was described in a separate deed; and so was the meadow at Podunk, where (with a few exceptions, which read "meadow & upland,") the remnant of a tribe of Indians were living on a "meadow" lying on Podunk farther back from the Connecticut, and once numerous enough to cultivate both that meadow and the "about 100 acres lying on the Great River." The epidemic of small-pox which removed the last Indian from the Great Meadow and Sequestered Meadow in Windsor, had rendered those meadows "the Lord's waste" of which the Ludlow party spoke as being "void of inhabitants that indeed minded the employment thereof to the right ends for which land was created." These meadows were the grounds to which the white men had been invited in 1631, and the only grounds to which they could bring their families and raise food for them.

[And to this place, therefore, they *immediately* began to gather their families. It will be seen that there were *several* concurrent causes at

work to inaugurate and expedite this emigration: (1) Massachusetts, as Cotton Mather says, was "like a hive overstocked with bees, and many thought of swarming into new plantations; (2) there was the inducement of a profitable fur trade; (3) it was known that the Connecticut Patentees were preparing to take possession of their patent at the river's mouth; and the subject agitated the people of the Bay to such a degree that a public fast was appointed, September 18, 1634.¹ Roger Ludlow, one of the assistants, and a leading inhabitant of Dorchester, strongly opposed the movement. In this state of affairs, Israel Stoughton, one of the first deputies of Dorchester, had an altercation with Governor Winthrop, and published a pamphlet which occasioned his expulsion from the House,² and the Dorchester people petitioned in vain for a remission of his sentence. Roger Ludlow of Dorchester aimed at being governor of Massachusetts Colony in 1635, and protested openly against the choice of Governor Haynes, and was, in consequence, left out of the magistracy. It is not improbable that these wealthy and influential gentlemen sought a more congenial field for their political ambition than the Bay Colony presented to them at that moment. It is certain that Mr. Ludlow suddenly changed his views on the subject, and was actively engaged in the project in 1635, which he had with zeal opposed in 1634. These different considerations will suffice to account for the movement which was at first opposed by the government, but in the spring of 1635 "reluctantly assented to,"³ on the condition that the new colonies should continue within the jurisdiction, and be considered as a part of Massachusetts. Early in the preceding June the General Court of Massachusetts had granted "3 pieces [or cannon] to the plantations that shall remove to Connecticut, to fortify themselves." In September, Wm. Westwood was appointed "constable for the plantations in Connecticut, together with a new supply of arms and ammunition for the colonies, and liberty to appoint their own constables."—s.]

¹ Governor Bradford, with a quiet reference to the previous caution of the Massachusetts folks, says: "Some of their neighbors in y^e Bay, hearing of y^e fame of Conightacue River, had a hankering mind after it (as was before noted), and now understanding that y^e Indians were swept away with y^e late great mortalitie, the fear of whom was an obstacle unto them before, which being now taken away, they began now to prosecute it with great egernes." P. 338.

The *animus* of the people of the Bay, in this matter, is unconsciously revealed by Winthrop (i. 140), who, in his account of the session of the general court at Newtown, Sept. 4, 1634, at which the subject was long and earnestly discussed, states the following as among the "principal reasons" assigned for removal to Connecticut: "The fruitfulness and commodiousness of Connecticut, and the danger of having it possessed by others, Dutch or English."

And "The strong bent of their spirits to remove thither."

² *Winthrop*, i. 155.

³ *Hutchinson*, i. 41.

Did the Massachusetts men expect when they came on, that summer of 1635, to make provision for their families, that their families would follow them that season? They were too late to raise a crop for their support through the coming winter, and we see no reason *except to secure possession*, why they should transport their winter provision to Connecticut for their families and their live stock, rather than have them remain in Massachusetts. But one company did come; Winthrop tells us, under date of Oct. 15-25, that "about sixty men, women, and children went by land to Connecticut with their cows, horses, and swine, and after a difficult and tedious journey arrived there safe."¹

[Their household furniture, bedding, and winter provisions, were sent around by water. That which is now a four or five hours' trip, was to them, encumbered as they were with women and children and slow moving cattle, a journey of two weeks.² Before they reached the Connecticut, the hues of autumn had faded from the forests, and their leafless branches were swaying to and fro in the wintry storm. Winter,

¹ *Winthrop* says (vol. i, p. 171), about sixty men, women, and children, went by land to Connecticut, with their cows, heifers, and swine, and after a tedious and difficult journey, arrived there safe. We believe that this party of 1635, who drove their cattle before them, were *Dorchester* people. For they are particularly mentioned by the same author as suffering much, and losing most of their cattle during the succeeding severe winter. Haines, in his account of *Dorchester, Mass.*, says that about one hundred people removed to Connecticut in 1635, *most of which were Dorchester people*, joined by a few from Newtown and Watertown. Trumbull says that Mr. Warham did not remove with his charge at this time, but came to Connecticut in September, 1636. But we find no mention of him during this time, in Massachusetts, though Mr. Hooker (of Hartford) took part in councils until the next summer. Nor can we understand why a new church should have been formed at *Dorchester* while Mr. Warham remained. Winthrop says a council was called April 11, 1636, to form a new church, "a great part of the old one being gone to Connecticut." Its formation, however, from theological reasons, was deferred until August. In view of these circumstances, we feel warranted in our belief that the emigration of 1635 consisted mostly of *Dorchester* people, who settled at Windsor, and that their pastor came with them. See, also, *Blake's Annals of Dorchester*, pp. 13, 14.

² In regard to the *course* of the first settlers, on their way to the Connecticut, *Dr. McClure's MSS.*, in possession of Connecticut Historical Society, preserve the following narrative:

"In a conversation with the late aged and respectable Captain Sabin, of Pomfret, Ct., he related to me the following discovery, viz.: About 40 years ago he felled a large and ancient oak, about the north line of Pomfret, adjoining Woodstock. On cutting within some inches of the heart of the tree, it was seen to have been cut and chipped with some sharp tool like an axe. Rightly judging that at the time when it must have been done, the Indians, so far inland, were destitute and ignorant of the use of iron tools, he counted the number of the annular circular rings from the said marks to the bark of the tree, and found there were as many rings as the years which had intervened from the migration of the *Dorchester* party to that time. Hence the probability is that they journeyed along the north border of Pomfret, and as they traveled by a compass, the conjecture is corroborated by that course being nearly in a direct line from Boston to the place of their settlement on the Connecticut river."

indeed, set in unusually early. By the 15th–25th of November, the river was closed, and as yet the vessel containing their household goods and provisions had not arrived, nor were there any tidings of it. They were able to get only a portion of their cattle across the river [*Dr. B. Trumbull*]. At this time (November 26th) a party of thirteen returned to Massachusetts through the woods. One of the number fell through the ice and was drowned, and the remainder would have perished “but that, by God’s providence, they lighted upon an Indian wigwam.”¹ As it was they were ten days in reaching the Bay.² By the first of December, the condition of these families was perilous in the extreme. Many were nearly destitute of provisions; and the only alternative was to reach their vessel, which was supposed to be fast in the ice below. A company of seventy, of all ages and both sexes (see Note 2, p. 35) now set out in search of their provisions. Shelterless, and scantily supplied with food, they toiled on, day after day, through snows and storm, hoping at every turn of the river to discover the wished-for relief. Who can picture the sufferings of that painful march. But God was not unmindful of his suffering ones. His arm was stretched out to save. A small vessel, the *Rebecca*, of sixty tons, which had attempted to ascend the river to trade before the winter set in, had become entangled in the ice, twenty miles from the river’s mouth.³ Fortunately, a storm of rain came up, which released the vessel which came to their relief; and Providence sending favorable winds, “they came,” says Governor Winthrop, “to Massachusetts in 5 days, which was a great mercy of God, for otherwise they had all perished with famine, as some did.” The few who remained in Connecticut through this fearful winter suffered much, as did their cattle also, from insufficiency of both food and shel-

¹ Winthrop, i. 273.

² *Winthrop’s Journal*.

³ *Winthrop* also states that while the *Rebecca* lay there in the ice, the Dutch sent a sloop to take possession of the mouth of the river, but the men got two pieces (cannon) on shore, and would not suffer them to land.

Notwithstanding the early closing of the river in 1635, there is certain evidence that the winter of 1635–6, was an open one. It is, with one exception, very many years since the Connecticut was frozen over at Windsor as early as November 15–25th; but about twenty years ago, at a time when the water was extremely low for that season of the year, on the morning of November 19th, the ice stopped, and the river was frozen over at Windsor, but only for a few hours. If the closing of the river mentioned by Winthrop had been such as occurs later in the season, there would have been no occasion for wintering their cattle there, or they would have driven them over on the ice. And we rarely have so open a winter in later times that cattle could live through it, without shelter, or other provision than could be provided for them in the forest; and these families who “dieted” on “acorns” during the winter, doubtless, had bare ground to gather them on after the 15–25th of November. *Winthrop* says (i. 156, date January, 1635–6), “this month one man went by land to Connecticut and returned safe” — he probably had little snow to contend with.

ter. They literally lived on acorns, malt, and grains, with what food they could gain by hunting, and not unlikely assisted by the Plymouth and Stiles parties who were doubtless both provided. Their losses were very heavy, that of the Dorchester people being as much (*Winthrop* says,¹ on authority of Mr. Ludlow) as £2,500 in cattle alone.

Early in March, 1635-6, Connecticut was set apart as a separate colony, under a commission granted by the General Court of Massachusetts, "to several persons to govern the people at Connecticut for the space of a year [then] next coming. The commission thus named consisted of Mr. Roger Ludlow and William Phelps of Windsor, John Steele, William Westwood, and Andrew Ward of Hartford, and William Pyncheon of Springfield, William Swaine and Henry Smith of Wethersfield.

With the first dawn of spring (April 16, 1636) those who had been compelled to return to Dorchester again turned their faces toward the Connecticut. They comprised the larger part of the Dorchester church, with, as some say, their surviving pastor, Rev. John Warham.¹ Their settlement at Matianuck was named Dorchester, after their Massachusetts home.

About the same time, Mr. Pyncheon and others, from Roxbury, Mass., settled at Agawam, now the city of Springfield. And, in June following, came the venerable Hooker, with his companions from Cambridge, Mass., who settled at Suckiang, now the city of Hartford. Wethersfield, also, began its settlement near by; and thus, simultaneously, in the rich soil and the choicest spots of the beautiful Connecticut Valley, were the seeds planted, which were destined to take root and germinate into a mighty commonwealth. And the history of that commonwealth, for more than two centuries, has borne witness to the strong faith and courageous persistence of its founders, so appropriately and significantly expressed in the motto of colony and state,

"QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET."

[s.]

We think it clear that the company which left the Bay, Oct. 15, 1635 (*Winthrop*, i. 171), with their cattle, were Dorchester families coming to Windsor, and that the object of their setting forth so late in the year was to "make assurance doubly sure" by settling their families and stock on the disputed territory, before the Lords and Gentlemen in England had time to renew their efforts to get possession of the Great Meadow. It seems, from Saltonstall's letter (p. 45) that he and his

¹ *Winthrop's Journal*, date of April 7-17th, 1636.—*Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, vi. 4, series 515. *Winthrop* also (i. 161) notes the arrival of two Dutch ships bringing to Boston 27 Flanders mares, at £37 each; 63 heifers, at £12 a beast; and 88 sheep, at 50s. each. This would make Windsor's share £2,500 loss, equal to 130 cows and 25 horses; Dorchester cows and cattle, 450.—*Wonder Working Providence*, 42.

associates, the Patentees, still claimed that particular spot, and that, later, Gov. Winthrop, Jr., was authorized, "if they have built any houses thereon," to make good their "reasonable" expenses on the same. Probably, the latest advices which the Patentees had received from Windsor did not include information as to this October movement of the Dorchester people to occupy the houses which were being erected in September and October. Again, if the Dorchester people had originally planned to winter their stock in Connecticut, would they not have made provision for it in the hay-making season? Or, would they have put off sending provision for their families so late as to risk the disaster that finally befell them, of having the river close before it could reach them?

There has been, very naturally, some rivalry between the natives of "the Three Towns," in these later days, as to the question of *priority of settlement*. Andrews, in his *River Towns of Connecticut, a Study of Wethersfield, Hartford, and Windsor* (p. 17), puts it thus: "From the point of habitation by *white* men, Hartford was first occupied by the Dutch; from the view of occupation by *Englishmen*, Windsor can claim to be the earliest settled [by the Plymouth Company]; but from the point of view of settlement by Massachusetts Bay people, by *agriculturists and permanent colonists*, Wethersfield has undoubted right to title."¹ This is very well for a Wethersfield man — very fairly stated indeed; but when he bases his argument (1) on a microscopically close comparison of certain dates to prove that Mr. Oldham, *probably*, in Sept., 1634, led his party of eight men to Wethersfield, where they barely lived (according to tradition) through the succeeding hard winter; (2) on the interlineation in the old Court Record, giving to Wethersfield the honor of being the oldest town (see p. 31, note 2), a decision which can only be construed as a persistent ignoring by the then Colonial Court of any Plymouth claims as opposed to those of Massachusetts; and (3) the Mix Mss. 1693-1737,² we are led to inquire whether, *if* the tradition (*Trumbull*, i. 49) that, "a small number of *men*," in hastily erected log-huts, "made a shift to winter in Wethersfield, 1634-5," could be verified, it would be fair to call them *settlers*, and not accord the same status to those men at Windsor, who were well-housed and able to defend themselves against armed foes in 1633? If he considers the Plymouth Company's party as merely traders, we have already shown reason why they also should be considered as "agriculturists and permanent colonists."³

But is there not really a higher standard of "settlement" to be considered in all this discussion, viz., the *family*, without which all this rushing to and fro upon the earth would be of little account?

¹ For Windsor's claim on this point, see Mr. J. H. Hayden's article in *Hartford Courant*, Sept. 26, 1883.

² *Trumbull's Hist. Conn.*, i. 49, note.

³ See *ante*, p. 39.

Among those of the 1635 emigration, who remained here through the winter, subsisting on scanty fare, we may presume there were *families* from Dorchester ("men, women, and little children"). The Patentee, or Stiles party, had, when they sailed from London, three women and two children (Stiles): and, though their vessel remained ten days in Boston, there is no reason to doubt that both women and children came on to Windsor with the vessel, arriving here July, 1635. And, although the family tradition (mentioned on page 44) gives to the women of the Stiles party the honor of being the first English women on Connecticut soil, is there positive evidence that there were no women or families in the Plymouth Trading House? Jonathan Brewster had a wife and children in New England at this date, and it is possible that they were with him at Matianuck, where he resided probably from the first, 1633 — certainly 1634 and 1635.

In this connection then, will it be considered impertinent if we inquire, whether there is sufficient evidence to show that there were any families of "men, women, and little children," (or any wives without children,) *in either Hartford or Wethersfield before 1636?*¹

The settlement at Windsor by the Dorchester party being now an accomplished fact, we hear but little more of the claims of the aristocratic Connecticut Patentees. Gov. Winthrop, it is true, at Saltonstall's request, came up to Windsor from Saybrook in the spring of 1636, to endeavor to effect some arrangement with the Dorchester people, and reported thereupon to Lords and Gentlemen in England.² Both

¹ "A Brief Description of New England and the Severall Townes therein, together with the Present Government thereof," somewhat recently discovered by Mr. Henry T. Waters, in the British Museum, among the Egerton MSS. (No. 2395 ff., 397-411, and published in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, 2d Series*, i. 1884-5; also, *N. Eng. Hist. Gen. Register*, 1885, p. 33), throws considerable light upon this matter. This MS., written in 1660, by Samuel Maverick (son of Rev. John Maverick, the original senior pastor of the Dorchester (Mass.) church, which removed to Windsor with Mr. Warham), who was at one time a Royal Commissioner, contains an account of all the towns east of the Hudson River, and presents a picture of what may be called the "prehistoric state" of New England at that time. In this description we find:

"WINDSOR. From Hartford to Windsor, 9 miles, this was the first Towne on this River, settled first by people issuing from Dorchester in the Massachusetts Bay about the year 1636."

This proves that, in the knowledge and estimation of those then living, after a lapse of *only twenty-four years* from the settlements upon the Connecticut River (and while, certainly, many of the first settlers were still living), WINDSOR was the *oldest* of the three river towns.

² *Winthrop's Life and Letters*, 156. "Letter to his son, the Governor, upon the mouth of the Connecticut, 10th of 4th mo. [July] 1636. I received a very loving letter from Lord S——, wherein he expresseth a great deal of satisfaction in your proceedings, but withal that those up the river [the Dorchester party] have carved largely for themselves, which he thinks they will after repent when they see what helps they have deprived themselves of" [*i. e.*, the defense of the mouth of the river and the patronage of the Lords and Gentlemen.]

he and Sir Henry Vane had already negotiated, fruitlessly, as the sequel proved, with the Dorchester party at Boston.¹ But political events at home were beginning to forecast new troubles, and conspired to lessen the probabilities of any adjustment of these colonial embarrassments.

From Macaulay's *Essay on John Hampden*² we learn that the struggle between the prominent Puritans of England and the Government was very bitter at this time. John Hampden, one of the original Patentees of Connecticut in 1631, had (in 1636) been defeated before the courts in his resistance to the payment of "ship-money," (a tax never before levied on the interior counties) and had become so obnoxious to the government, that, in 1637, "his person was scarcely safe," and he proposed to escape by sailing for Connecticut. Macaulay gives no authorities in support of this statement, and whether Hampden and Cromwell at one time actually took ship for America is, to-day, a matter of doubt. From this time on, however, Puritanism was gaining in political influence, and on the eve of gaining the ascendancy in Parliament, and securing an abatement of grievances under which it suffered. Probably the hope of relief at home at an early day contributed to moderate the zeal of such Lords and Gentlemen as had contemplated emigrating from the turmoil of England to the Valley of the Connecticut. Possibly, as Macaulay says, the English authorities did prevent them. Lord Saye, Mr. William Woodcocke, and Sir Richard Saltonstall had already sent over funds, in the expedition of 1635, for investment; and the subsequent prosecution of their claims through the Colonial Courts,³ throws some additional light upon the situation of affairs at Windsor in the summer of 1635, and later.

The Patentees maintained their fort and settlement at the mouth of the river (Saybrook) until 1644, when they sold out to the up-river

¹ See p. 46.

² "Hampden determined to leave England. Beyond the Atlantic Ocean a few of the persecuted Puritans had formed in the wilderness of Connecticut a settlement, which has since become a prosperous commonwealth, and which, in spite of the lapse of time and of the change of government, still retains something of the character given to it by its first founders. Lord Saye and Lord Brooke were the original projectors of the scheme of emigration. Hampden had been early consulted respecting it. He was now, it appears, desirous to withdraw himself beyond the reach of oppressors, who, as he probably suspected, and as we know, were bent on punishing his manful resistance to their tyranny. He was accompanied by his kinsman, Oliver Cromwell. . . . The cousins took their passage in a vessel which lay in the Thames, and which was bound for America. They were actually on shipboard, when an Order of Council appeared, by which the ship was prohibited from sailing. Seven other ships filled with emigrants were stopped at the same time."—*Macaulay's Essays*, i. 704-5.

³ The "accounting" of Barnabas Davis (*Leitchford's Notes, Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc.*, vii. 365) the affidavits of Stiles and Hayden (*Col. Rec.*, xv.). See also the East Windsor portion of this work; and items in *Col. Rec.*, i. 33, 62, etc.

towns, in consideration of certain tolls on furs, grain, etc., "that shall pass out of at the river's mouth," also a tax of twelve pence per annum for ten years on certain live-stock, "within any of the towns or farms upon the river."

From Barnabas Davis' "Accounting" with the heirs of William Woodcocke in England, we learn that Mr. Francis Stiles, who had charge of the party sent by the Lords and Gentlemen to Windsor, after having builded himself "a sufficient house at Connecticut,"¹ returned to England (probably in the winter of 1636-7); and as he had neither built the house nor enclosed the 400 acres of land which he had engaged to do for Mr. Woodcocke, he sold to Mr. Woodcocke the house he had builded for himself, and promised "that the towne would accommodate Mr. Woodcocke with 400 acres thereunto." Stiles returned from England (probably in spring of 1637) and Davis followed him to look after Woodcocke's interests, and, while here, the Pequot War broke out (May, 1637), and Davis was impressed as a soldier (probably the "Sergeant Davis" referred to in Capt. Mason's account of the Pequot fight). Davis seems to have had the assistance of Rev. Messrs. Hooker of Hartford, Warham of Windsor, and others, in "treating the cause [with Stiles], and they determined that Stiles had dealt ill with Mr. Woodcocke *in not procuring 400 acres of land to be laid out to the said house, and impaling it as he undertook.*" Again, Davis went back to England to report to my Lord Say and Mr. Woodcocke, the latter of whom died soon after, and his brother John, having charge of the estate, sent Davis over the third time, June, 1639. In the September following, Mr. Edward Hopkins of Hartford, attorney for Woodcocke, sues Stiles in the sum of £300 for breach of contract and gets a verdict for £300 "for not taking up 400 acres of ground according to bargain that Mr. Stiles should take the house [which he sold Woodcocke while in England] back again, and repay back the £230 and £70 for arrearages." Davis says the £300 "lies in the hands of Mr. Hopkins in Connecticut." Then, 1641, Mr. Saltonstall brings an action against "Edward Hopkins as an assignee to Woodcocke" for £200,² and hath an attachment granted against Mr. Hopkins.³ Whether this suit grew out of their mutual relations with Stiles, or some other unrecorded transaction in Connecticut is uncertain. What pecuniary interest Lord Saye had in this business which brought Davis over is unknown, but both times when the latter returned to England to report, he goes by the advice of Rev. Mr.

¹ It is pretty certain that Stiles had the 400 acres ready for Woodcocke in 1637, but it was located "over the Great River," considerable distance away from "the said house," and this "breach of contract" was what led the court to find a verdict in favor of Woodcocke.

² *Conn. Col. Rec.*, i. 66.

³ *Ibid.*, i. 67.

Hooker and takes letters from him both to Lord Saye and Mr. Woodcocke, and apparently about the same business.

Sir Richard Saltonstall, Knight, who, as we learn from his letter (p. 45), bore a large part of the expense of that first expedition (1635) "came to New England with Gov. Winthrop, in 1630, and returned the next year."¹ Possibly, indeed, he came to Connecticut, for he seems to have given Stiles very definite instructions where to "prepare a house against my coming, and enclose grounds for my cattle, . . . between the Plymouth Trucking House and the falls." Sir Richard afterwards sent his sons, Richard and Robert, constituting the latter his attorney to manage his business in New England. Richard died in Massachusetts, having a family from whom descended Gardon Saltonstall (great-grandson of Sir Richard), who was Governor of Connecticut (1707-1724) and who inherited Saltonstall Park, a tract of 2,000 acres of land at Warehouse Point, of which matter further mention is made in the chapter on East Windsor.

ADDENDA.

The Massachusetts men have, of late, been sharply criticised for declining to enter into partnership with those of Plymouth in beginning a settlement on the Connecticut in 1633, and then, themselves, two years later, settling "the three towns," to the serious detriment of Plymouth. But there was an important element in the controversy which is generally overlooked. Both parties were Puritans; but those of Plymouth were believed by the authorities in England to be tainted with "Brownism"—a taint which the Massachusetts men were anxious to escape. The "Brownists," so called by their opponents, were a set which had been specially obnoxious to the Crown, and for half a century the authorities had pursued them with greater vigor than they had any other class of Puritans. The "Brownists" were so named from one Robert Browne, who was for a time pastor of a church of English Puritans who fled to Zealand to escape persecution.² In 1571, Browne, then about twenty-one years of age, "became domestic chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk, and as taking opportunity of that place to disseminate doctrines which, as they were distasteful to the authorities, were decreed seditious as well." He was cited to appear before an ecclesiastical commission, but the Duke (who was a relation) took his part, pleading that the position was a privileged one.³ About ten years later (1580 or 1581) we find Browne at Norwich. And there, by his prompting, and under his guidance was formed the first church in modern days, of which I have any knowledge, which was intelligently, and as one might say, philosophically, Congregational in its platform and processes, he becoming its pastor."⁴ In April, 1581, we find the Bishop of Norfolk sending the Lord Treasurer Burleigh articles of complaint "against one Robert Browne and his personal answers thereto," alleging that "the said party had been lately apprehended on complaint of many godly preachers for delivering unto the people corrupt and contentious doctrine." It was further declared,

¹ H. S. Sheldon.

² *Dexter's Congregationalist*, 72.

³ *Ibid.*, 65, 66.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 70.

that "his arrogant spirit of reproof was something to be marvelled at; the man being also to be feared, lest if he were at liberty he should seduce the vulgar sort of people, who greatly depended on him, assembling themselves together to the number of one hundred at a time in private houses and conventicles to hear him, not without danger of evil intent."¹ Through the intervention of the Lord Treasurer he was again released, but a few months later the Bishop once more addressed the Lord Treasurer "in regard to the troublesome young man," declaring that he had lately been preaching "strange and dangerous doctrine in his diocese in a disordered manner, had greatly troubled the whole country, and brought many to great disobedience of all law and magistrates." He thought all others could have been managed if Browne had not come back, "contrary to his expectation and greatly prejudiced these their good proceedings, and having private meetings in such close and secret manner that he knew not possibly how to suppress the same."²

Burleigh's interposition availed to get his irrepressible relative first into, then out of, the hands of the Bishop of Canterbury, and this general experience with that of others of the company [Browne's church] brought them all, at last, to "the full persuasion that the Lord did call them out of England," and, apparently, in the autumn of 1681, the little church and its pastor emigrated in a body to Middlebury, in Zealand, where they received permission from the magistrates to abide in freedom of faith and worship."³

But Browne still continued to trouble the English government after reaching Zealand. He wrote several treatises, which he sent in sheets into England, on the corruptions of the church, and wherein he also insisted on the present accepted doctrine of the relations of the Magistrate to the Church. He says, the magistrates "have no ecclesiasticall authority at all, but onely as anie other Christian."⁴ . . . The Queen issued a special proclamation against the circulation of these treatises in her realms. "The Queen's most excellent Majesty, being given to understand that there are sent from partes beyond the seas sundry seditious, scismaticall and erroneous printed Bookes and libelles tending to the depraving of the Ecclesiasticall government established within the Realme, set forth by Robert Browne and Richard Harrison [an associate] fled out of the Realme as seditious persons fearing due punishment for their sundry offences, and remaining presently in Zealand," . . . ordering "all persons who should have any of the same books to deliver them up to the Ordinary, to the intent that they should be burned," and forbidding any one to "be so hardy as to put in print, or writing, sell, set forth, receive, give out any more of the same, or such like seditious books or libelles." The result was that "two men were hanged for dispensing, and another nearly hanged for binding the same."⁵

Within two years the little church at Middlebury fell into a divided state, and Browne with a few families, removed to Scotland, where he soon quarreled with Presbyterianism; went back to England, and, in 1591, was instituted rector of the little parish of Cum Thorpe. Here he abode and wrought more than forty years, until between June, 1631, and November, 1633, he died, 80 years old or more, in Northampton jail.⁶ His course had alienated, by turns, all his friends, and evil reports were raised against him personally, and woe betide the Puritan suspected of Brownism.

Nearly forty years after we find the Pilgrims at Leyden, considering the question of removal to one of the provinces of their native land. In 1617, Carver and Cushman were sent to England to ask from the King freedom of worship for their colony in the new world. *Bradford* says: "Thus far they prevailed in sounding His Majestie's mind, that he would connive at them and not molest them, provided they carried themselves

¹ *Deer's Congregationalist*, 70.

² *Ibid.*, 71.

³ *Ibid.*, 72.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 101.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 74, 75.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 83.

peaceably. But, to allow or tolerate them by public authority under his seal, they found it would not be granted."¹

When, three years after, pastor Robinson gave his parting address to the Pilgrim Fathers, on their setting forth from Holland to New England, he charged them to shake off the name of Brownists, which he termed a "mere nick-name and brand to make religion odious and the professors of it [odious] to the Christian world."

Enough has been quoted to show why "Brownism" became specially obnoxious to the authorities in England, and why it behooved all parties to follow Robinson's advice and shake off the name, and the taint pertaining to it. Yet the fact remains that the Plymouth Church, organized on the pattern of Browne's at Middlebury, was not quite able to shake it off. The adventurers, who remained in England and aided the colonists in reaching New England, would not hazard their own pecuniary interests (which depended on the colonists' success) by any act of their own, or of their colonists, which would bring upon them the odium of being esteemed "Brownists," and thus placing themselves under the ban of the Home Government. And when the Salem people came to New England, in 1629, and the Governor and Council of the Company under whose auspices it came learned that Ralph Smith, who had engaged passage with them, was inclined to Separatism (then esteemed another name for Brownism) they at first thought to forbid his coming, but afterwards consented, with an order to the colonists that "unless hee will be conformable to o^r governm^t you suffer him not to remain wthin the limits of o^r grant."²

When Winthrop's company (the future settlers of Connecticut among them) were leaving England in the spring of 1630, they took the pains to publish in London, "The humble request of his Majestie's loyall subjects the Governour and the Company late gone for New England: to the rest of their Brethren in and of the Church of England: for the obtaining of their Prayers and the removal of suspicions and misconstructions of their intentions. . . . We esteem it our honour to call the Church of England from whence we rise, our deare mother. . . . We leave it not therefore as loathing the milk where with we were nourished there." They ask her prayers "for a church springing out of your own bowels," reciprocally promising their's for the church at home, when they shall be in their "poor cottages in the wilderness."³

The Salem people, whose company in England had been so careful to shield them from the charge of Brownism, had been preceded by an advance guard of settlers, under Gov. Endicott, who having suffered severely from illness, sent for Dr. Fuller of Plymouth, who went to his relief, and was of great service to the Governor and colony. He was one of the two Leyden deacons of the Plymouth Church, and improved his opportunities to satisfy Endicott in regard to whatever was distinctive in the Plymouth views, and led him to acknowledge their general principles as a church, as "farr from y^e commone reporte that hath been spread of you, touching that particular;" and, when the Salem Church was organized, the Plymouth Church gave the right hand of fellowship.

It is known that the Dorchester Church was organized in England on the eve of their departure from Plymouth to New England, and it is almost certain that the organization took place at the instigation of friends there, lest they should fall under the influence of the Plymouth Church, as the Salem people had. They would not have been permitted to organize as an independent Congregational Church, and remain in England. (The Southwark (Cong.) Church in London, which had met with closed doors, was discovered by the authorities in 1632, and Mr. Lathrop, its pastor, and his congregation imprisoned.) The Rev. Mr. White of Dorchester, England, rector of a church there, assisted at this organization; after which the church chose Messrs. Warham and Maverick for their pastor and teacher⁴ (both of whom had been ordained by a Bishop of the

¹ *Ibid.*, *Landmarks of Plymouth*, 5, 6.

² *Dexter*, 414.

³ *Ibid.*, 416.

⁴ Roger Clapp.

Church of England, and had continued to officiate therein), after which Mr. White returned to his home and continued his ministrations as before. In recognition of his sympathy and helpfulness, the colony gave to their new settlement beyond the seas, the name of his residence, Dorchester. This was the first ship of Gov. Winthrop's fleet, which brought over nearly 2,000 emigrants in 1630. Other parties of Winthrop's company settled at Boston, Charlestown, Newtown, etc., and soon after organized Congregational churches. When the report of what they had done reached England, their friends there were much alarmed at "some innovations attempted by you," with the intimation that they "utterly disallow any such passages," and entreat them to look back upon their "miscarriage with repentance"; while they add that they take "leave to think that it is possible some undigested counsells have too sodainly bin put in execution w^{ch} may have ill construction wth the State heere, and make us obnoxious to any adversary." The plain English of all which was, that the Patentees in England were surprised and offended that the colonists should so suddenly and so widely have separated from the Church as by law established, and were apprehensive of the royal displeasure, and of consequent harm to the secular interests which they were seeking to promote.¹ This solicitude on the part of the adventurers and friends in England, lest their "adversaries" should take advantage of their church relations to represent them as Brownists, with all the disloyalty to the authorities in England which had been associated with that name, soon proved to be well-founded, for, we learn from *Winthrop's Journal* (i. 102, 103), that, two years after, in 1633, "Certain parties who had been punished here for misdemeanors, had petitioned the King and Council . . . accusing us to intend rebellion, to have cast off our allegiance, and to be wholly separate from the church and laws of England; that our ministers and people did continually rail against the State, Church and Bishops, . . . such of our company as were there in England, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Mr. Humphrey, and Mr. Craddock were called before the committee of the Council, to whom they delivered an answer in writing, upon reading whereof it pleased the Lord so to work with the Lords, and after with the King's Majesty when the whole matter was reported to him . . . that the defendants were dismissed with a favorable order for their encouragement, being assured from some of the Council, that his Majesty did not intend to impose the ceremonies of the Church of England upon us." *Prince's Chronicle* (430), gives us this passage, from a letter sent by Winthrop to Gov. Bradford: "The conclusion was against man's expectation, an order for an encouragement, and much blame and disgrace upon the adversaries, which calls for much thankfulness from us all, which we propose (the Lord willing) to express in a day of thanksgiving to our merciful God. I doubt not but you will consider if it be not fit for you to join in it." *Winthrop* enters in his *Journal* (i. 103, 104), under date of 26 March, 1633, an extract from a letter from a friend in England, written at this time to the younger Winthrop: "Your friends here [Saltonstall and others] who are members of your plantation have had much to do to disprove the unjust complaints made to the King and Council, of your government there. I understand that you are an Assistant, and so have a voice in the weighty affairs of that commonwealth. I know I shall not need to advise you that the prayers for the King be not neglected in any of your public meetings, and I advise that you differ no more from us in church government, than you shall find that we differ from the prescript rule of God's Word, and farther I meddle not."

It will be remembered, that it was immediately after this that Plymouth proposed to Massachusetts to join them in accepting the invitation of the Indians to settle on the Connecticut River. *Bradford* says (311), that the Plymouth people had already been there "divers times, not without profit." "Those Indians seeing them [us] not very forward to build there, solicited those of Massachusetts in like sort." This was April 4, 1631, and "they of the Bay, but lately come, were not fit [not ready] for the same; but

¹ *Dexter*, 418, 419.

some of their chief men made a motion to join with the partners here to trade jointly [*i. e.*, "put up equal stock together"] with them in that river, which they were willing to embrace." But when Winslow and Bradford went up to the Bay to confer about the matter, July, 1633, the Massachusetts men had barely escaped the pains and penalties usually meted out to "Brownists," and were very careful to avoid everything which the English government could construe into an offense against "the powers that be." It is pretty evident, that this was the principal reason why they declined the liberal offer of the Plymouth men. *Bradford* says (312) "they cast many fears of danger and loss; they had no suitable goods for trade, but those here offered to put in sufficient for both provided they would be engaged for the half, and prepare for them the next year. They confessed more could not be offered, but thanked them and told them they had no mind to it."

Then follows an important admission on the part of Plymouth, showing that she claimed no prescriptive title on the Connecticut, superior to that of Massachusetts: "They [Plymouth] then answered, *they hoped it would be no offense unto them [of Mass.] if themselves went on without them [of Mass.] if they saw meet?* They [of Mass.] said there was no reason why they should [take offense] and thus the treaty break off."

Two years later, when the Massachusetts men went up to Connecticut to settle, the same barrier stood in the way of their fraternizing, which had prevented the proposed partnership of 1633. Pending the negotiations which followed (*Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, vi. 162) appears a letter from Gov. Winslow of Plymouth to Gov. Winthrop, Jr., of Connecticut, in which, referring to the controversy, he says, "But were it not for Christ's cause in that our profession may come to suffer by it, we would not be satisfied with a tenth of our demand . . . 't is pittie religion should be made a cloak for such spirits." From *Bradford* (341) we learn that the Dorchester people brought counter-charge that they of Plymouth have more sympathy with the Lords and Gentlemen, whose pioneers the Dorchester men had displaced, *than with "the Dorchester Church."*

CHAPTER II.

1636—1650.

THE town records of Windsor, or Dorchester, as it was first called, prior to 1650, not being in existence, we have undoubtedly lost much which it would be both pleasant and profitable to know. Yet from the Colonial Documents, and such fragmentary manuscripts as have escaped the ravages of time and neglect, we are enabled to trace, in outline at least, the growth and development of the infant town during the first fifteen eventful years of its existence.

The first item we have is from a record of the first court held at Newtown (Hartford), April 26, 1636, by the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts for the colonies on the Connecticut. At this court complaint was made "that Henry Stiles [of Dorchester], or some of the ser[vants] had traded a piece with the Indians for corn." Situated as they were in a new country, and surrounded by Indians, with whom their intercourse was necessarily guarded, this act was justly deemed a grave offense, and one that imperiled the general safety. It was therefore "ordered that [the] said Henry Stiles shall, between and the next court, regain [the] said piece from the said Indians in a fair and legal way, or else this court will take it into further consideration." An order was also promulgated "that from henceforth none that are within the jurisdiction of this court shall trade with the natives or Indians any piece, or pistol, or gun, or powder, or shot." At the next court, held at Dorchester (Windsor), Henry Stiles, not having complied with the order of the previous court, was ordered to do so by the next one, and to appear personally and answer his neglect. It was also "ordered, that there shall be a sufficient watch maintained in every town," under the direction of the constable: and that "every soldier in each plantation" should have on hand, before the end of August following, 2 lbs. of powder and 20 bullets of lead, ready to show it to the constable upon demand. Non-compliance was to be met with a fine of 10 shillings for each failure, "which is presently to be levied by the said constable without resistance." It was further ordered at the next court, held at Watertown (Wethersfield), that "every plantation shall train once a month:" and if there

were any "very unskillful" in such exercises, "the plantation may appoint the officer to train oftener the said unskillful." Every absence from training, without lawful excuse tendered within two days, was to be punished by a fine of two shillings. Any neglect to mend or keep their weapons in repair was fined in the same amount, and if arms were "wholly wanting," the delinquent was to be bound over to answer for it at the next court.

In these regulations we find evidence of the prudence and constant watchfulness necessarily imposed upon settlers in a new country. They built their humble cabins amid the wilds of Matianuck, as the prophet Jeremiah and his friends rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, with their arms in their hands. "In no part of New England were the Indians so numerous, in proportion to the territory, as in this valley, and traditions of the horrors of the Indian wars are linked with almost every village throughout its whole extent. For ninety years after the first settlement there was scarcely an hour in which the inhabitants, especially of the frontier towns, could travel in the forests, work in the fields, worship God in their churches, or lie down in their beds at night, without apprehension of attack from their stealthy and remorseless foe. The fact that the attacks of the Indians were preceded by no note of preparation gave a sense of insecurity to the members of the family at home, or the heads of the family abroad, which made the real danger, great as it was, seem more formidable. The blow fell where and when it was least expected. When the Indian seemed most intent on his avocation of hunting and fishing, or in planning some distant expedition—then the farmer in the field would be surprised by an ambuscade, or on his return home find his house in ashes, his wife and children butchered or hurried away into captivity; or the quiet of his slumbers would be broken by the war-whoop, and the darkness of midnight illumined by the glare of the village on fire. Those were trials of which the present generation can know nothing."¹

They were trials, however, to which the settlers of Windsor were fully exposed, and from which a merciful Providence, in a remarkable degree, preserved them. The Indians who resided in their neighborhood always exhibited a friendly feeling, and seem to have regarded the presence of the whites as a protection against the exactions and attacks of the Pequots and Mohawks, both of which tribes assumed the rights of conquest over these Valley Indians! Yet the character of the Indian was always uncertain, and experience dictated the necessity of constant care and jealous watchfulness in all their dealings with them.

Added to the constant dread of Indian treachery was no small

¹ Introduction to the *Foots Genealogy*, by Nathaniel Goodwin.

amount of loss and trouble among their cattle, who had suffered so much from exposure during the previous winter.

Winthrop, under date of "9 [Decem]ber, 1636," says, "Things went not well at Connecticut. Their cattle did many of them cast their young, as they had done the year before."

At the court of February 21, 1636-7, "It is ordered y^t the plantaçon called Dorchester shall bee called WINDSOR" (undoubtedly, although we know not with what particular reasons in honor of Windsor, the royal abode of England's sovereigns), and a committee appointed for the purpose by a previous court brought in a report that the bounds thereof should "extend towards the Falls, on the same side the plantation stands,¹ to a brooke called Kittle Brooke and soe over the Greate River,² vpon the same line that New Towne and Dorchester doth between them. And so it is ordered by the court." Also, "the boundes between Hartford & Windsor is agreed to be att the vpper end of the greate meadowe of the saide Hartford toward Windsor att the Pale [fence] that is nowe there sett up by the saide Hartford, w^{ch} is abuttinge vpon the Great River, vpon a due east line, & into the Countrey from the saide Pale vpon a due west line, as paralell to the saide east line as farr as they have now paled, & afterward the boundes to goe into the Countrey vpon the same west line. But it is to be soe much shorter towards Windsor as the place where the Girte that comes along att th^e end of the saide meadowe, & falls into the saide greate River is shorter then their Pale; & over the saide greate Riuer the saide plantaçon of Windsor is to come to the Riverrets³ mouth, that falls into the saide greate River of Conectecott, and there the said Hartford is to runn due east into the Countrey, which is ordered accordingly."

This spring the contentions and negotiations between the Plymouth Company and the Dorchester People concerning the land at Matianuck, upon the which latter had so unceremoniously *squatted* at their first coming, were brought to a close. (See *ante*, Chapter I, where, for the purpose of making a continuous narrative, we have placed the details outside of the usual chronological order of our narrative.)

These negotiations with the Plymouth people, however, were not the weightiest or most important matters which occupied the attention of the Windsor people. They, together with their neighbors of Hartford and Wethersfield, were now involved in a contest, upon the event of which their lives and welfare and all that is most dear to the human heart were staked. We refer to the breaking out of the Pequot War. Since the first approach of the white man to the valley of the Connecti-

¹The west side of the river.

²Connecticut River.

³Podunk River.

cut that tribe, whose seat was on the Mystic River, seemed to have imbibed a bitter hostility toward the English. As early as 1634 they began the work of murder and pillage, and in 1636 they conceived a design of extirpating and driving the whites from New England. The murders of Stone, Norton, and Oldham, and the garrison at Saybrook Fort, the horrible cruelties inflicted on Butterfield, Tilley, and others, greatly alarmed and exasperated the Colonists.

Winthrop's Journal (Vol. 1, p. 200, edition 1825; p. 238, ed. 1853,) preserves this account of the cruel fate of Tilley, who was a Windsor man:

"About the middle of this month [October, 1636.] John Tilley, master of a bark, coming down Connecticut River, went on shore in a canoe, three miles above the fort [Saybrook], to kill fowl, and having shot off his piece, many Indians arose out of the covert and took him, and killed another who was in the canoe. This Tilley was a very stout man, and of great understanding. They cut off his hands, and sent them before, and after cut off his feet. He lived three days after his hands were cut off; and themselves confessed that he was a stout man, because he cried not in his torture."

The murderous attack on Wethersfield, on the 23d of April, 1637, finally aroused the English to strike a blow, as sudden as it was successful and decisive. At the court, convened on the first of May following, the deliberations were doubtless weighty and important. The first line of the record of this court is sententious but energetic: "It is ordered that there shall be an offensive war against the Pequots." Mark well the words, "an offensive war." No longer would they stand on the *defensive*, they had now drawn the sword, and that sword could only "be sheathed in victory or death." And then follows in the same terse and energetic language, "There shall be 90 men levied out of the three plantations, Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, in the following proportion: Hartford, 42; Windsor, 30; Wethersfield, 18." Hartford was to furnish fourteen, and Windsor six suits of armor. Each soldier was to carry one pound of powder, four pounds of shot, twenty bullets, and a light musket "if they can." They were also directed to take a barrel of powder from the Saybrook Fort, and Capt. John Mason was entrusted with the command.

Supplies were also levied on the three towns as follows: Windsor was to furnish sixty bushels of corn, fifty pieces of pork, thirty pounds of rice, and four cheeses. Hartford was to furnish eighty-four bushels of corn, three firkins of suet, two firkins of butter, four bushels of oatmeal, two bushels of peas, five hundred pounds of fish, two bushels of salt. Wethersfield, one bushel of Indian beans, and thirty-six bushels of corn. Each plantation was to have its corn ground, and one-half baked in biscuit. It was furthermore ordered that there should be furnished "one good hogshead of beer, for the captain, minister, and sick

men;" and "if there be only three or four gallons of strong water, two gallons of sack." Mr. Pyncheon's shallop was employed for the occasion. Thus equipped, the troops of the several towns rendezvoused at Hartford May the 10th, where they found a "pink, a pinnace, and a shallop" awaiting them. Here, also, they were joined by seventy Mohegan and River Indians, under Uncas. The staff of command was duly delivered to Captain Mason by the venerable and reverend Dr. Hooker of Hartford, whose colleague, the Rev. Mr. Stone, accompanied the expedition as chaplain. Dr. Thomas Pell of the Saybrook Fort was the surgeon. The soldiers were "encouraged by the Rev'd ministers," a night was spent in earnest prayer, and the next morning, followed by the tears and lingering gaze of the relatives and friends whom they left behind, that little fleet of "pink, pinnace, and shallop," with "many Indian canoes," dropped down the stream. Never before nor since did the placid bosom of the Connecticut bear a more precious freight.

It is not our purpose to accompany them during this short but decisive campaign, the details of which are to be found in every history of New England.

Let us, however, return to those who were left at home within the Palizado of Windsor. What their feelings and forebodings were in the absence of their friends we can learn from the following letter, written May 17th, two weeks after the departure of the expedition. It is addressed by Mr. Ludlow to Mr. Pyncheon, who, with a few others, had commenced a settlement at Agawam, now Springfield, Mass.¹ He says: "I have received your letter, wherein you express that you are well fortified, but few hands. I would desire you to be careful and watchful that you be not betrayed by friendships. For my part, my spirit is ready to sink within me, when, upon alarms, which are daily, I think of your condition, that if the case be never so dangerous, we can neither help you, nor you us. But I must confess both you and ourselves do stand merely on the power of our God; therefore he must and ought to have all the praise of it." Further on, in reply to Mr. Pyncheon's urgent request to have some assistance sent to him at Agawam, he says: "I can assure you it is our great grief we can not, for our plantations are so gleaned by that small fleet we sent out that those that remain are not able to supply our watches, which are day and night, that our people are scarce able to stand upon their legs: and for planting, we are in a like condition with you: what we plant is before our doors—little anywhere else. Our fleet went away tomorrow will be seven-night."

But the decisive battle of May 26th had been fought—the Pequot power was broken, the victorious little army was on its homeward march,

¹ See *Coll. Mass. Hist. Society*.

full of joy and gratitude for success such as they had hardly dared to hope. Mason was "nobly entertained with many great guns" by Capt. Gardiner at the Saybrook Fort, and the welcome which awaited his gallant troops on their arrival home was indescribably warm and enthusiastic. A day of special thanksgiving was proclaimed throughout the colonies, and everywhere the song of exultant victory was blended with prayer and praise to Him who ruleth on high. In all these rejoicings, we may well believe that the good people of Windsor had their full share. Captain MASON, the "very foremost man of them a'" was their townsman. So was brave Sergeant ALVORD. So were THOMAS BARBER and EDWARD PATTISON, whose valiant right arm caused seven Indians to "bite the dust." So were lucky THOMAS STILES and JOHN DYER, who were singularly fortunate in escaping with their lives, being each of them struck by arrows, which stuck in the knots of their handkerchiefs, a twin-like coincidence, which is justly commemorated by Capt. Mason in his account of the battle, as among the "wonderful providences" of the day.¹ Nor was the valiant Captain himself without his "special providences" in that fearful fray, though, with a modesty as characteristic as his bravery, he makes no mention of it. Yet we have it upon good authority, that, in the thickest of the fight, an Indian drew "an arrow to its head" full upon the Captain, whose life was only saved by an opportune thrust of a comrade's sword, which cut the bowstring.² We may well imagine that wondering child-

¹ See *Niles's Indian Wars*; also, *A Brief History of the Pequot War*: Especially of the memorable taking of the Fort at Mistick in Connecticut, in 1637, written by Major John Mason, a principal actor therein, as their chief Captain and Commander of Connecticut forces;" published at Boston in 1736, and republished in the collections of the Mass. Hist. Soc'y, vii., 2d series.

² Trumbull says that this was Sergt. Davis, but Capt. Mason himself mentions Davis as one of the party who attacked the other entrance of the fort, and were driven back by the flames of the burning wigwams. It seems certain, from accounts of the battle, as well as from tradition, that William Hayden of Hartford was the lucky man who saved the Captain's life. At the commencement of the attack, the Captain, Lieut. Seeley, and sixteen others, effected an entrance into the fort, and in the hand to hand fight which ensued, Wm. Hayden distinguished himself by his daring and prowess. Mason, in his own narrative, while modestly omitting any reference to himself, especially mentions the gallantry of Hayden; and Wokcott, in a poetical account of the battle, written in 1721, thus intimates that Hayden came to the general's assistance at a very critical juncture.

" But fate that doth the rule of action know,
Did this unequal combat disallow,
For quite too much to force one man alone,
To beat an army, take a garrison,
Sent Hayden in, who with his sun-steel'd blade
Joining the general, such a slaughter made,
That soon the Pequots ceased to oppose
The matchless force of such resistless foes."

A sword, now in possession of the Conn. Hist. Soc'y at Hartford, is said to have

hood crept closer to the knee of manhood, and that woman's fair cheek alternately paled and flushed as the marvelous deeds and hairbreadth escapes of the "Pequot fight" were rehearsed within the Palizado homes of Windsor. Nor were they without more tangible proofs. The Pequots were so thoroughly subdued, that they were hunted down like wild beasts, by small parties of those very River Indians, to whom, but a few days before, their name had been a terror; and for a long time their ghastly grinning heads were brought into Windsor and Hartford, and there exhibited as trophies.

It would be interesting to have a complete list of the thirty gallant soldiers whom Windsor contributed to the Pequot expedition. Unfortunately, however, we can only name *fourteen*, who are certainly known to have belonged to the town.¹

Capt. John Mason,
Sergt. Benedict Alvord,
Thomas Barber,
Thomas Buckland,
George Chappel,
John Dyer,
James Eggleston,

Nathan Gillet,
Thomas Gridley,
Thomas Stiles,
Sergt. Thomas Staires,
Richard Osborn,
Thomas Parsons,
William Thrall.

Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull notes "a Mr. HEDGE, who was certainly in the battle, and was probably from Windsor." Capt. Mason, in his narrative, says: "A valiant, resolute Gentleman, one Mr. Hedge, stepping towards the gate [of the fort] saying, 'If we may not enter, wherefore come we here,' and immediately endeavored to enter." From Mason's account we also infer that Sergt. NICHOLAS PALMER of Windsor was engaged in this expedition.

In Dr. Trumbull's enrollment he gives EDWARD PATTISON (who originally came to Windsor with the Stiles party in 1635, and is credited to Windsor's Pequot quota, in our first edition) to Saybrook.

Capt. Mason states that there were but 77 white men actually in the battle; of the original 90 drafted for service, several were necessarily left to guard and man the vessels, while their companions went into the fight, and "none of these should be deprived of the honors of the expedition."

They were absent three weeks and two days. Every soldier received 1s. 6*d.* per day (reckoning six days in the week); Sergeants, 20*d.* per

been the one used by Wm. Hayden in this battle. Its line of descent from him is at least unimpeachable.

¹ This list is the result of much careful research, and may be depended upon as reliable, as far as it goes. By availing ourselves of the Yankee privilege of *guessing*, we could easily fill up our list, and probably with much correctness, but we prefer to state merely what we *know*, and no more.

day: Lieutenants, 20s. per week. The Captain 40s. per week. A large grant of land was also given to each soldier, and, to this day, the memory of an ancestor in the *Pequot fight* is an honorable heirloom in every Connecticut family.

The next month thirty men were raised from the three river plantations, who, under command of Lieut. Seeley, were "to set down in the Pequot Comty and River, in place convenient to maintain our right, that God by conquest hath given us." To this army of occupation, Windsor furnished ten men, also twenty bushels of corn, and thirty pounds of butter. By an order of the next court, June 26th, ten soldiers were added to this company, of which five were from Windsor. The town was also obliged to furnish the following additional supplies: "1 Ram-goat; 20lb of butter; $\frac{1}{2}$ C of cheese; 1 gallon of strong water; 3 bushels of Malt." In the fall, also, Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Haines were deputed to visit the Bay, and enter into arrangements with the authorities there, for an offensive and defensive alliance against the enemy, and for a permanent settlement in the Pequot country. But though the cloud of war had passed, still a new danger threatened the Colonies. The necessary expenses and supplies of the late expedition, although promptly and cheerfully met, had left the country impoverished and burdened with debt. Every article of clothing and food was purchased only at the dearest rates; and the army had so drained the fields of laborers that their farms had been but partially tilled, and did not yield enough to supply their wants. The court, foreseeing the great scarcity of provisions, contracted (February, 1638) with Mr. Pyncheon to furnish the Colonies with 500 bushels of Indian corn, or more if it could be procured. The inhabitants were also forbidden to bargain for it privately, and it was limited to certain prices, lest individual speculation should interfere with the public good. A vessel, belonging to Elias Parkman of Windsor, was also ordered to be sent to Narragansett to buy corn of the natives there. The winter was very severe, and Winthrop says, that "the snow lay on the ground from the 4th of November to the 23d of March. It was sometimes four and five feet deep. Once it snowed for two hours together flakes as big as English shillings." It appears from the records of the next court, that Mr. Pyncheon, being apprehensive that he should not be able to procure enough corn, Captain Mason and Mr. Ludlow were authorized to "trade to supply their own necessities and the necessities of some others that are in want." In spite of these precautions, however, corn became so scarce that it rose to the extraordinary price of 12s. per bushel. Thereupon, a committee was sent to the Indian village of Pocumtuck (since Deerfield, Mass.), where they purchased so largely that "the Indians came down to Windsor and Hartford with fifty canoes at a time full of corn."

February 9, 1638, the court levied a war tax upon the towns, of which the Windsor proportion was £158 2s., to be paid "either in money, in wampum four a penny, or in good and merchantable beaver at 9s. per pound." Shortly after (March 8) the court order "that there shall be 50 costletts (or coats of armor) provided in the plantation, viz., Hartford 21, Windsor 12, Wethersfield 10, Agawam 7, within six months." These *corselets* were made of "heavy cotton cloth, basted with cotton-wool and made defensive against Indian arrows"—and were worn outside of their skin, or fur, coats. Also "it is ordered that Captain Mason shall be a public military officer of the plantations of Connecticut, and shall train the military men thereof in each plantation, according to the days appointed; and shall have £40 per annum to be paid out of the treasury quarterly." All persons above the age of sixteen were ordered to bear arms, except excused by the court. Commissioners and church officers, and those who had filled those offices, were exempted "from bearing arms, watchings and wardings." Magazines of powder and shot were established in every town; that of Windsor consisting of one barrel of powder and 300 weight of lead. Every plantation neglecting to provide such a magazine, within three months was fined £2 (40s.) and 10s. every month until it was provided. Every military man was required to "have continually in his house in a readiness $\frac{1}{2}$ a lb of good powder: 2 lbs of bullets suitable to his piece; one pound of match if his piece be a matchlock," under penalty of 5s. for every default.

The following order of the court of April 5, 1638, marks the first highway in Connecticut:

"Whereas there is a desire of our neighbors of Hartford, that there may be a public highway, for cart and horse, upon the upland between the said Hartford and Windsor, as may be convenient, it is therefore thought meet; that Henry Wolcott the younger, and Mr. Stephen Terry, and William Westwood, and Nathaniel Ward, shall consider of a fitting and convenient highway to be marked and set out, and bridges made over the swamps, and then it being confirmed by the court, the inhabitants of Hartford may with making a comely and decent stile for foote, and fence up the upper end of the meadow; this to be done by Monday, sevenights, upon penalty of 10s every default."

On May 3, 1638, Lieut. William Holmes, by authority of a power of attorney executed on the 20th of October previous by the company of New Plymouth, sold to Mr. Matthew Allyn of Hartford, all the lands, houses, "servants, goods and chattels," of the said company, in the town of Windsor. And thus was extinguished the last vestige of Plymouth right and title upon the Connecticut River. (See *ante*, p. 41.)

June 1st. "There was a great Earthquake, about 3 of the Clock in the afternoon, and about a fortnight before, there was a great thunder, and a thunder bolt at Hartford went through a house, and melted a [bar] and hailstones as big as a man's thumb."—*Shorthand MS. Journal of Henry Wolcott, Jr., of Windsor.*

January 14, 1638-9, will ever be memorable in the history of Connecticut as the date of the adoption of its first constitution. Up to this time the necessary legislation of the three colonists had been transacted by the court, which first met at Hartford in 1636, and consisted of five magistrates, two from Windsor, two from Hartford, and one from Wethersfield, holding their authority from Massachusetts. The commission had, in strictness, no force, *proprio vigore*, after the settlers left the territory of Massachusetts, but it was useful as the basis of organization until a different form of government could be established. The commissioners were not usurpers; their authority was originally valid beyond cavil; they were rulers *de facto*; their powers exercised benignly and wisely and were submitted to with cheerfulness and promptness. They met from time to time, as occasion required, until May, 1637, when committees, afterwards called deputies, were elected by each town to assist the magistrates. From these two bodies grew our Senate and House of Representatives. In 1639, however, it being admitted that the people on the Connecticut were out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and the patentees of Connecticut having abandoned their proposed undertaking, the people of Windsor, Wethersfield, and Hartford met at the last-named place, and adopted a constitution for Connecticut—the first written constitution, defining its own powers, which the world ever saw. This document, recognizing no authority save God's superior to that delegated by the people, was drawn up by a member of the Windsor Church, Mr. Roger Ludlow, assisted by the magistrates. It was modeled on the constitution of the Congregational Church, and from the date of its adoption to the present day there has been no radical change in the forms or principles of the government of Connecticut.

"The men who formed this constitution deserve to be held in everlasting remembrance. They were not ignorant, or rash, or timid men. They were Ludlow, and Haynes, and Wolcott, and Hopkins, and Hooker, and others of kindred spirits; men of clear minds and good hearts—men who, in their views of civil and religious liberty, were far in advance of their age, and who, under the guidance of a kind providence, introduced a form of government which, for two centuries, has secured to the people of this state a measure of peace, of liberty, of order, and happiness not surpassed by any other people on earth. I say emphatically *for two centuries*. For the charter, obtained from Charles II. in 1662, did little more than assume and ratify the constitution of 1639. It left its great principles unaltered; and Connecticut was still a republic in every thing but a name.

"The constitution adopted in 1818 is altogether conformable, in its principles, to the compact entered into by our fathers; differing from it chiefly in its adaptedness to a more numerous population, and to the interests of a more widely-extended and complicated state of society."—*Dr. Himes' Centennial Address* at Hartford, 1835.

"I find in an old Book that, March 10, 1638-[9], it was reckoned from the beginning of the plantation hitherto that there has died of old and young 27, but not their names expressed; but 2 that were members [of the church] and the Captain's [Mason's] wife.

Of children 16, of servants 8; and that there had been born of children from the beginning to this time 40, but have not their names." — *Matther Grant's Old Church Rec.*¹

In 1638-9, the annual flood, which succeeds the breaking up of the ice on the Connecticut River, seems to have been unusually heavy. Matthew Grant's *Church Record* states that he found it in the "old book," that "the great flood began on the 5th of March [1638-9]. On the 11th of March it began to fall, but by reason of much rain on the 12th day, it rose very high. On the 14th, two youths drowned, being in a canoe on the flood, gathering up pales swimming on the flood, against Thomas Dewey's house; Matthew Ramend and Henry Lush.² On the 15th and 16th days it [the flood] had fallen near two feet, but on the 16th day was much rain and great wind out of the southeast, which made it an exceeding great storm. It indamaged houses, and break down many trees, so that by the cause of which rain, all the 17th and 18th day the water rose very high, more than had ever before been known by the Indians. It drowned many houses very deep, and indamaged many cattle over [*i. e.* East of] the [Great] river, for all the ground there was drowned to one little ridge, where Samuel Grant now lives.³ It carried away much timber and hay, and beat up pales out of the ground, and posts and rails, and carried them away, and whole trees and all. On the 18th day at night there was great fear ~~of~~ another storm of wind and rain. It began, but it pleased the Lord, it ceased quickly, and by the morning one might perceive the water was begun to fall, and so it continued; on the 22d day at night it was well fallen, and yet it was as high as the highest flood we had known before."

"August 17th, 1639. Mr. Huit and divers others came up from the Bay to Windsor to settle." — *Matther Grant's MS. Church Record.*

He preached to the Church of Windsor, on the day after his arrival, from 1 Corinthians, 12th Chapter, the last part of the 31st verse. — *Henry Wolcott, Jr., MSS.*

The arrival of the Rev. Ephraim Huit was an era in the history of the town. Hitherto, the godly Mr. Warham, bereft by the death of Mr. Maverick in 1636, had been without any associate in his arduous pastoral labors, amid the harassing cares and trials of a new settlement. We can imagine, then, with what feelings of devout joy he welcomed one who was to be a teacher to his little flock, and a co-laborer in breaking "the bread of life" to them. Mr. Huit was then in the prime of life, possessing acknowledged abilities and high attainments. He had been pastor of Wroxall in Warwickshire, England, and had been prosecuted the year before for non-conformity, by the Bishop of Worcester, with the intent "either to reform or to punish him," which was probably

¹ This inestimable Windsor Record is reprinted in APPENDIX A of this volume. — *H. R. S.*

² These names are somewhat indistinct in the original manuscript.

³ This was in the present town of South Windsor, just in the rear (or west) of the Theological Institute.

the cause of his coming to America. He was accompanied by the Griswolds and several other excellent families, members of his own church; and was joined by many others in Massachusetts, while *en route* for Connecticut, so that the arrival of his party formed a very considerable accession, both in numbers and wealth, to the Windsor colony.

In fact, at this time, real estate at Windsor was enjoying what is known as, in modern parlance, "a boom." We have, besides the evidence supplied by the town land records, the testimony of the brothers Griswold (Edward and Matthew) who came over with Mr. Huit, "that about the year 1639, . . . many passengers came over, severall of which settled at Windsor, and a generall expectation there was at that time, as appeared by discourse [among themselves, on ship-board] of many more passengers to come, and some of note . . . by which meanes land at Windsor, nere the towne and redy for improument, was at a high price. But afterward people that were expected out of England not coming in such numbers as was looked for,¹ and some returning to England, and others renoucing to the seaside, the lands at Windsor fell very much in price."

Mr. Whiting of Hartford, Mr. Ludlow, John Bissell, and probably also the Allyns, Newberrys, Wolcotts, Phelps, of Windsor, and Gov. Haynes of Hartford, seem to have been active dealers in lands; and that prices had risen to a "fancy" limit, is pretty evident from Matthew Griswold's statement, in regard to a contemplated purchase from John Bissell, that "I being not accomodated to my mind where I then lived at Saybrook, and haueing kindred of my owne, and my wine's at Windsor. . . . Also, I went and aduised with my father-in-law Mr. [Henry, Sen.] Wolcot, who told me I *had bid high enoffe*." So, accepting the advice of so sound a counsellor, Matthew remained where he was; else he had probably added to Windsor's renown, the honor of his line, which abounds in governors, judges, and "men of high degree" to an extent unparalleled by any other American family.

The 10th of December, 1639, was probably "a high day" at Windsor, for then and there Mr. Huit was solemnly ordained or "called to office," Mr. Warham preaching on the occasion from Titus, 1st Chapter, 5-9 verses."—*Henry Wolcott, Jr., MSS.* We are not told what terms of settlement were proposed to him, but we find on record several grants of land, which show that his people were not unmindful of his material interests.²

Under the impulse of this accession to their settlement, the people of Windsor now began the erection of a meeting-house. Hitherto their time, means, and energies had been taxed to the utmost with the necessi-

¹ Among these we may note Mr. John St. Nicholas, James Marshall, and others.

² See Chapter on *Distribution and Plan of Windsor*.

ties of daily life — the subduing of forest and field, the building of houses, and defenses for themselves; and, in the doing of this, they had been obliged to face dangers and obstacles most appalling. Indian war, with its constant and depressing sense of insecurity; thin crops and scarcity of food; winter in its severest aspects, and lastly, but not least, the *Great Flood* of the previous year, sweeping away all the results of their labors “with one fell swoop.” Where they had assembled for worship, during all this time, we know not, but probably, like their brethren at Hartford, they found insufficient accommodation in some rude log church, perhaps in some humble private dwelling, or, it may be, in the open air, under the wide shadows of some monarch elm.

Be that as it may, in February, 1639–40, they had evidently commenced the building of the much-needed house of worship. “Mr. Hull moved the Court in behalf of Thomas Ford of Windsor, that in regard the workmen are much taken up and employed in making a bridge and a meeting-house with them, and his work hindered of impaling in the ground which was granted him by the Court for a hog-park, that there may be granted him a year longer time for the fencing it in; which was, upon the reasons aforesaid, condescended to.” — *Col. Rec.*

This meeting-house was located within the Palisado opposite the present Pierson house. It was not finished for many years, since the town was feeble and fully occupied with the more pressing necessities of daily life, and many individuals, who contributed their proportion in the labor of their own hands, worked upon it, of course, as they could find the leisure. It will help us, also, to appreciate the great labor of building a framed meeting-house, in those early days, to remember that there was then no saw-mill in the town, and probably not in the colony (at least we find no mention of any for more than forty years later), and every plank and every board had to be sawed by hand if sawed at all; and the nails had to be made, one by one, upon a blacksmith’s anvil.¹

The bridge mentioned in connection with the meeting-house must have been over the Little River, connecting the upper and lower portions of the settlement. It was undoubtedly of a frail description, and probably soon carried away by freshets, as the earliest town records (1650) make no mention of it, but frequently refer to a ferry there. Apropos of this bridge, *tradition* has preserved an anecdote of its reputed master-workman, the Rev. Ephraim Huit. While engaged in its construction, he was honored with a visit from his clerical friends, the Rev. Messrs. Stone and Hooker of Hartford. Being very much occupied with his work, he failed to pay them as much personal attention as usual. This

¹ See very interesting *resume* of the history, architectural peculiarities, etc., of the first Windsor meeting-house, by *Mr. Jabez H. Hylden* in APPENDIX B.

they noticed, and after watching his labors for awhile, they turned to go, Mr. Stone pleasantly remarking to Mr. Hooker, "Ephraim is joined to [his] idols. Let him alone."

Meanwhile, symptoms of disaffection and trouble among the Indians had begun to threaten the safety of the settlements. "The manifold insolences," says the court record of August 15, 1639, "that have been offered of late by the Indians, put the Court in mind of that which hath been too long neglected, viz.: the execution of justice upon the former murderers of the English." Accordingly, a levy of 100 men was sent down to Middletown to apprehend "several guilty persons" who had been harbored by the chief Sohiage. In September following, the conquered Pequots at Pawtatuck (Mystic?) who had been given to Uncas and Miantonimoh, having violated their agreement by planting corn at that place, Major Mason was dispatched thither with 40 men, to confiscate and gather in the corn thus planted. He was accompanied by Uncas, with 100 warriors and 20 canoes. On his arrival at Pawtatuck he found the Indians somewhat disposed to show fight. It however finally resulted in nothing worse than a skirmish between his allies under Uncas, and the Pequots having burned the wigwams of the latter, the English returned to their homes in safety, bringing with them their vessel and some 50 canoes full of corn and booty. Windsor furnished thirteen men, twenty arms, and two shallops to this expedition. They were absent about nine days, and received each 2s. per day.

And, in June, 1640, the court passed an order that, as the Indians had grown "bold and insolent to enter into Englishmen's houses, and unadvisedly handle swords, and pieces, and other instruments . . . to the hazard of limbs or lives of English or Indians," therefore, "whatsoever Indians shall hereafter meddle with, or handle any Englishmen's weapon of any sort, either in their houses or in the fields," they should be fined in $\frac{1}{2}$ a fathom of wampum; and be held strictly accountable ("life for life, limb for limb, wound for wound") for any damage to life and limb, "though accidental," thereupon ensuing.

Two years later, the conduct of the Indians gave rise to serious apprehension of trouble, and about the 20th of August, 1642, Mr. Ludlow, then residing at Uncowa (Fairfield), was visited by a neighboring sachem, who disclosed to him a plot of Miantonimoh, sachem of the Narragansetts, Sohiage, sachem of Mattabesick, and Sequasson of Hartford, to rise and murder the English upon the Connecticut River, and throughout New England generally. The same plot was also disclosed to Mr. Eaton at New Haven, by a friendly Indian, and the matter was promptly brought before the General Court on the 26th of the same month. They immediately adopted precautionary measures. The Massachusetts General Court was duly warned of the impending danger.

Orders were issued that the troops, ammunition, and defenses of each town should be overlooked and reported. Each town clerk was required to hand into the town deputy an exact list of all the "Train men from 16 to 60 years;" and each town was ordered to furnish, within fourteen days, two half-pikes, ten feet in length. Several pieces of ordnance, recently brought from Piscataqua, were immediately mounted on carriages. A daily guard was also kept under arms in each plantation. The Windsor guard numbered thirty. A force of forty men in each town was ordered to come "complete in their arms to the meeting every Sabbath and lecture days." No Indians were permitted to enter into the houses, although magistrates might entertain "a sachem, if he come without more than two men." The inhabitants were prohibited from purchasing venison from them, and smiths were forbidden to work, or make, or mend any weapons for them without license from the magistrates. In short, every precaution was adopted which could preclude the possibility of any sudden attack. About this time, also, we find that cannon, (called "*sakers* and *minions*") were in use in the colony, of which "*Robert Saltonstall, of Windsor* (son of Sir Richard) contracted to furnish two."

"October the 4th, 1642; Its ordered there shall be 90 coats p^{ro}vided w^{ith}in these Planta^{ns} within ten dayes, basted w^{ith} cotton wool and made defensie ag^t Indian arrowes: Hartford 40; *Windsor* 30, Wethersfield 20."

Early in the year 1640 (Feb. 8), for the sake of promoting a trade in cotton, an order had been passed by the court, that upon the return of a vessel, which had been sent for a cargo of that article (presumably to Barbadoes, where, as early as 1628, a colony had stipulated that they would pay for their lands purchased of English owners, in cotton, forty pounds a year), "the Plantations by p^{ro}portion shall take offe the said Cotten at such valuable consideration as y^e may be afforded," etc. "The pay for said cotton wool was to be made in English corne, or pipe-staves as the country shall afford. "The p^{ro}portion to be devided and laid upon the severall Townes according to the diuision of the last Country Rate." The cargo seems to have come duly to hand, as "Septem. the 8th, 1642: Its agreed that Wyndsor shall take offe the worth of 90*l* in Cotton Wool, frō Mr. Hopkins; Wethersfield, the worth of 110*l*; Hartford 200*l*; w^{ith} liberty to the Plantations to p^{ro}portion y^e according to their former Rate, if Wyndsor and Wethersfield shall w^{ith}in on month desire y^e."

The cotton wool seems to have arrived "in the nick of time," both as regards the military necessities of the Colony, and the interests of those engaged in the speculation; and the price of cotton visibly advanced in the colonial market.

1643. This year was not characterized by any very important event.

1644, however, was saddened by the death of the Rev. Ephraim Huit. Of his life and ministry we know nothing, save that his piety, character, and talents had greatly endeared him to the church and people of Windsor. Over his grave they erected a monument bearing the following inscription, sufficiently indicative of their respect for his character and sorrow at his loss:

“Heere Lyeth Ephraim Hvit, sometimes Teacher to ye chvreh of Windsor, who dyed September 4th, 1644.

“Who When hee Lived Wee drew ovr vital Breath,
Who When hee Dyed his dying was ovr death,
Who was ye Stay of State, ye Chvrches Staff,
Alas the times Forbid an EPITAPH.”

The stone which bears this inscription still exists, in a good state of preservation, in the Old Burying Ground of Windsor, and is supposed to be the oldest original monument in the State, if not in the Valley of the Connecticut. It consists of a slab of red sandstone, which is now inserted in one side of a monument, the other side of which bears a corresponding slab, with an inscription to the memory of the Rev. Jonathan Marsh.

Mr. Huit's only published work is entitled, *The whole | Prophecie | of | Daniel | Explined, | By a Paraphrase, Analysis | and briefe Comment: | Wherein the severall Visions shewed to the Prophet, are | clearly Interpreted, and the application thereof vindic | cated against dissenting opinions.* By *Ephraim Huit* sometime Preacher at Roxall in Warwickshire, now Pastor to the Church at Windsor | in New England. | Imprimatur,—Jam: Crawford. | Printed for Henry Overton, and are to be sold | at his shop, entering into Popes-head Alley | out of Lombard Street, MDCXLIV. |

This now very scarce work, a small quarto, 5½ inches broad by 7½ long, and containing 358 pages, was published in 1644;¹ and it is a question of some interest to bibliophiles, whether it was written by Mr. Huit while in England, or after he came to Windsor. In the latter case, it is one of the earliest of our American Commentaries.

The Dedication is as follows:

“To the
“ Right Honourable
“ The Ladie
“ *Katherine Brooke*:

“Dowager to the Right Honourable Robert Lord Brook, Baron of Beuchampe court,

“ *Right Honourable*

“The authour of this book had long since intended the Dedication thereof to your dear husband and our noble Lord, now in heaven, who, after perusall of the copy, was

¹ Title and Dedication kindly furnished from the copy in the library of Mr. Howard Edwards of Philadelphia, Pa.

so far affected with it, that if money could have procured its freedom it had not lain so long under the power of a hard master, who though he had a good round summe with it, yet hath made it serve almost a double Apprenticeship: And indeed such was the iniquity and injuriousnesse of those times, that few workes of this nature were suffered to see the light, especially if they spake anything freely of those opinions which were so much disliked, and cried down by the Prelatical party, as this doth, concerning the glorious calling and conversion of the Jews, which was a principall objection made against it. But the Lord in mercy having sent us a Parliament, whose first study, and care was to relieve the oppressed, and release the imprisoned; this also hath at length obtained its Manumission (principally by the endeavours, and favour of that truly Noble and Heroicall Patriot the Earle of Manchester), and is now come abroad into the world, and as we hope will prove very serviceable. The prophetic itselfe, is in many places very abstruse, and the authour in his exposition hath shewed much industry, and solidity of judgment in searching out the meaning of the Spirit, and in enucleating such difficulties as he met with in the Text, which we hope will give good satisfaction to all that read it. Had himselfe been present (who by the Tyranny of the Prelatical party, was diverse years since driven into New England) we presume that he would have chosen none other but your Lordship, to dedicate these his labours unto, the rather considering what right that most Honourable Lord, now a Saint in Heaven, had unto them. And therefore not onely in that respect, but also in regard of our Relations and engagements to your Ladship we haue presumed to make you the Patronesse hereof, which if your Ladship please to accept of, we haue our desires, and shall account it a favour to be esteemed.

"Madam we are
"Your Ladships humble servants,

} "SIMEON ASH
} "SAMUEL CLARKE
} "WILL. OVERTON "

He left a widow and four daughters, but no sons. His property was inventoried at £633 19s. 1*d.* (a very handsome property for that day), of which £259 1s. 1*d.* is the value of his "Toll" at the mill. The town records show that an annuity of £20 was paid to his widow, from the time of his decease until 1656, or thereabouts.

1648. "This year," says *Winthrop* (ii. 253), "a new way was found out to Connecticut by Nashua, which avoided much of the hilly way."

1649. This year we find the first mention of any settlement of that portion of the town known as *Poquonock*. Thomas Holcomb, John Bartlett, Edward, Francis, and George Griswold, all of Windsor, had removed thither, and were living north of the point where Stony Creek crosses the highway, their home-lots bounding west on the brook. Griswold's lot was the first, bounding south and west on the brook, 29 acres; Holcomb's lot came next, 20 acres, 20 rods, west on "the brook before his house," his south line probably being about 20 rods from the top of the hill at the highway. The court, "taking into consideration the many dangers that their families are in and exposed unto by reason of their remote living from neighbors, and nearness to the Indians, in case they should all leave their families together without any guard," freed one soldier of the forementioned families from training upon every training-day: "each family aforesaid to share herein according to the number of soldiers that are in them, provided that man which carries at home stands about the aforesaid houses upon his sentinel posture."

CHAPTER III.

THE CIVIL ORGANIZATION OF WINDSOR ILLUSTRATED FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

THE first act of the settlers of Connecticut, doubtless, was to provide for themselves a civil organization. They were no mere adventurers, but men of sober thought and strong intent, and nothing more clearly exhibits their character in its best and truest light, than the system of laws and regulations which they laid as the corner stone of their social fabric, and which remains, after the lapse of two centuries, as substantial and clearly defined as when first created. Their civil organization was purely democratic as regards those who, in the capacity of inhabitants, framed it. Inhabitants, in those days, were such, and only such, as by virtue of a good character, blameless life, and "honest conversation," and a vote of the town taken in public meeting, had been admitted to the privilege of residence and participation in town affairs.

Vicious and abandoned persons, idlers, vagabonds, and paupers were excluded from such privileges, and not even permitted to tarry in the town. So carefully did our forefathers guard themselves against the influx of bad members of society, that the General Court, in 1637, enacted that

"No young man that is not married, nor hath any servant, and be no public officer, shall keep house by himself without consent of the town where he lives, first had, under pain of 20 shillings per week."¹

"No master of a family shall give habitation or entertainment to any young man to sojourn in his family, but by the allowance of the inhabitants of the said town where he dwells, under the like penalty of 20 shillings per week."²

We accordingly find, scattered along through the town records of Windsor, such entries as these:

"Dec. 1, 1651. John Moses had allowance to sojourn with Simon Miller in his house."

Also, "Sept. 13, 1652. It is assented that Isaac Shelden and Samuel Rockwell shall keep house together in the house that is Isaac's, so they carry themselves soberly and do not entertain idle persons, to the evil expense of time by night or day."

¹ This law continued in force until the general revision of the statutes in 1821, being then the oldest statute provision on our records not previously repealed, expressly or by implication. (*Ms. of Thos. Day, LL.D.*)

² This was embraced in the Code of 1650, survived the revision of 1673, but disappeared in that of 1702. — *Ibid.*

Also, "that John Bennett should be entertained by William Hayden in his family." John Bennett was an old offender, and the order seems to refer to some previous one. Perhaps the town designated this place because of his proneness to get into mischief. William Hayden's house was at the extreme north end of the town, although several families lived near him. In 1648, three complaints had been entered against John Bennett in the same General Court. One for breach of covenant with John Bissell. One for defaming John Griffen, charging him with giving false evidence in court. The other complaint would indicate that there was even among those humble settlers of Windsor, an *aristocracy of worth*, if not of family, sufficient at least to forbid an unworthy fellow from defaming the reputation of "an old man's daughter," by reporting that she looked upon him with favor. "John Drake complains of John Bennett for saying that he had enticed and drawn away the affections of his [D.'s] daughter." At the next sitting of the court, John Bennett appeared and expressing his repentance and promising better carriage in future, the Court is willing once more to pass by his corporal punishment," and he was bound over for his good behavior. Educated as these settlers were in a land where the grades of society were strongly marked, it is not strange that some distinctions should be retained even in the more unreserved intercourse of this new country. John Drake was not a man of sufficient distinction to entitle him to the appellation of "Mr.," yet his son Job, a shoemaker, won the heart and hand of the daughter of Mr. Henry Wolcott, one of the first magistrates of Connecticut, and probably, after the pastor, the most distinguished man in Windsor.

Also, 1656: "In town meeting it was consented that Nicholas Wilton should sojourn with John Owen, so he lived orderly with him." Again, "June 27, 1659—The townsmen took into consideration how to prevent inconvenience and damage that may come to the town if some order be not established about entertainment and admitting of persons to be inhabitant in the town. We therefore order that no person or persons whatsoever shall be admitted inhabitant in this town of Windsor, without the approbation of the town, or townsmen, that are, or shall be, from year to year, in being. Nor shall any man sett or sell any house or land so as to bring in any to be inhabitant into the town without the approbation of the townsmen, or giving in such security as may be accepted to save the town from damage. Also, it is ordered by the townsmen, that whereas Edward King [an Irishman, who afterwards lived on the east side of the River, near Podunk], doth reside in a place remote from the Town where there has sometimes been recourse of divers persons in a private way which we judge may prove prejudicial to divers persons if not timely prevented. It is therefore ordered that on or before the first of October next he shall give in sufficient security for his good carriage in his family and also for his careful attendance of the order of this jurisdiction, and of the order of this town, or else shall continue there no longer than that time, upon the penalty of 20 shillings per week (*W. Rec., I., 40*).

"It is also ordered that Edward Ryle shall continue there no longer than the aforesaid time appointed, upon the same penalty."

"November 29th, 1667—The townsmen granted liberty to Samuel Pinney that he should entertain Judit Cromel a sojourner in his family for a twelve month, and [he] engageth to see that he carries well, and keeps good order, as an honest man should do, to the best of his endeavor, by counselling him."

"Dec. 10, 1659. The townsmen approved of that Thomas Gunn should entertain as a tabler, Capt. Thomas, in his family for this winter."

As late as "April, 1699, the widow Rix made application to the townsmen for liberty to keep at the widow Phelps's house or other place in the Town. She saith that she lived with Left. Joshua Wills for wages, but now that they are parted she wants another place. The townsmen do not see reason to grant her request, but have now warned her to remove out of this town to the town from whence she came, or to some other place, that she may prevent the townsmen proceeding against her according to law."

'These extracts serve to show how carefully the law interposed its authority to preserve the purity of social life.'

"I, A B, being by the Providence of God an Inhabitant within the Jurisdiction of Connecticut, doe acknowledge myself to be subjecte to the Governement thereof, and doe swear by the great and dreadfull name of the everliving God, to be true and faithful unto the same, and doe submit boath my person and estate thereunto, according to all the holsome lawes and orders that either are, or hereafter shall be there made, and established by lawful authority; and that I will neither plott nor practice any evell assented the same, nor consent to any that shall so doe, but will tynley discover the same to lawful authority established there; and that I will, as in duty bound, mayntayn the honor of the same and of the lawfull Magistrats thereof, promoting the public good of it, whilst I shall so continue an Inhabitant there; and whensoever I shall give my vote, or suffrage or proxy touching any matter which concerns this Commonwealth being cauled thereunto, will give it as in my conscience may conduce to the best good of the same, without respect of persons or favor of any man. So help me God in our Lord Jesus Christe."

At the first session of the General Assembly under the charter, Oct. 9, 1662, it was ordered that those who desired to be admitted freemen should obtain a certificate from a majority of the Townsmen, certifying that they are persons "of civil, peaceable and honest conversation, & that they have attained to the age of 21 years, and have £20 estate (besides their rent Poll), in the list of Estate," and such certificate should be presented to the court authorized to admit freemen. Provision was made at the same time for the disfranchisement of such as were convicted of scandalous offenses. It has been asserted by some, that none but church members were admitted freemen in Connecticut, and that none were permitted to dissent from the faith and form of the established church order. A better acquaintance with the early history of the colony would do away with this erroneous impression.

During the administration of Cromwell, the Colonists had been suffered to manage their own affairs much in their own way; and when Charles II. ascended the throne, he soon after sent out, through his Commissioners, to inquire into the administration of the Colonial Governments. At a session of the General Assembly, held at Hartford, April 20, 1668,

"His Majesties Honorable Commisrs. propositions were presented and read to the court — as follows:

Prop. 1st. "That all householders inhabiting this colony take the oath of allegiance, and the administration of justice be in his Majesties name."

To this the Colony answered:

"This we return, that according to his Majesties pleasure expressed in our charter, our Governor formerly hath nominated and appointed meet persons to administer the oath of allegiance."

Prop. 2d. "That all men of competent estates and of civill conversation, though of different judgments, may be admitted to be freemen & have liberty to choose and be chosen officers, both military and civil."

To this, "our order for admission of freemen is consonant with that proposition."

¹ Although the strictness of these first regulations concerning inhabitants, especially those relating to "young unmarried men," were after a time somewhat softened, yet the settlers always maintained a vigilant eye upon the character and doing of each member of the community. Their deep sense of the individual duties devolving upon every citizen, found expression in the Oath of Fidelity, which was framed by the General Court in 1640, and which was to be administered by any two or three magistrates to all males, above sixteen years of age, who could present a certificate of good behavior.

Prop. 3d. "That all persons of civil lives may freely enjoy the liberty of their consciences and the worship of God in that way which they think best, provided that this liberty tend not to the disturbance of the publique, nor the hindrance of the mayntaynance of ministers regularly chosen in each respective parish or township."

To the 3d Prop. "We say we know not of any one that hath been troubled by us for not attending his conscience, provided he hath not disturbed the publique."

Surely this is sufficient to refute the calumnies which have been hurled at the "illiberality" of the founders of Connecticut.

Thus constituted, the Inhabitants themselves managed the affairs of the town and transacted its business. They established the town meeting — which has been aptly styled "a little primitive nursery of republican truth," and made it the duty of every man who was an inhabitant to attend it — subject to a fine for each failure without excuse. These town meetings were convened as often as business or convenience dictated. Sometimes by special appointment, "to publish some orders made at the General Court before," or "to read the Capital Laws;" sometimes "after lecture," or on "a day of training," when it was presumed that most of the inhabitants would be in attendance.

The first officers created by the inhabitants, as the executives of their will, were townsmen, constables, and surveyors.

The duties of *townsmen* were similar to those of our present selectmen, although more extensive and laborious. They were exempted from "watching, warding, and training," and were "chosen to order the affairs of the town," except cases of taxes, land grants, admission of new inhabitants, and making and repairing of highways. These matters were reserved for the town. It appears, indeed, that many acts which the townsmen were competent to perform were referred to the people in town meeting assembled; for we find the townsmen at one time issuing orders which are afterwards acted upon in town meeting. The town also held the power of *revoing* such actions of the townsmen as they did not approve, as for example :

"March 15, 1650. Also this day the order concerning sheep was published, and the town did not approve of the penalty set by the townsmen."

The selectmen had authority also under the Code of 1650 (see chapter on the Schools of Windsor) to see that every child and apprentice in their town was taught to read and write, and was educated to some useful "trade or calling," and to take charge of any whose parents or guardians neglected thus to educate them. Their supervision even extended to the somewhat minute, and, to us, laughable office of examining the town's children in the catechism! We wonder how our present worthy selectmen would look engaged as official catechumens?

The office of *constable* differed but little from that of the present day, except in its superior dignity. The very oath which he was obliged

to take betokens the important duties and solemn obligations with which he was vested.

"I, A. of W, do swear by the great and dreadful name of the everlasting God, that for the year ensuing, and until a new be chosen, I will faithfully execute the office and place of a constable for and within the said plantation of W, and the limits thereof, and that I will endeavor to preserve the public peace of the said place, and Commonwealth, and will do my best endeavors to see all watches and wards executed, and to obey and execute all lawful commands or warrants that come from any Magistrate or Magistrates, or Court, so help me God, in the Lord Jesus Christ."

Among his other duties, the constable was captain of the watch, or chief of police, in the town where he resided.

He was indeed the *arm* of the law, and the embodiment of its majesty. For many years after the formation of the colony, the appointment of a constable by the court was considered as a valid incorporation of a town, which became thenceforth liable to taxation and entitled to representation.

Mr. Henry Wolcott, the first constable of Windsor, was appointed by the General Court in 1636, and John Porter became the next incumbent in 1639. The number was afterwards increased to two, and the power of appointment invested in the town. The following extract from the records would imply that it was an office much sought after: "February 6, 1666. This day was a town-meeting warned by the constables, wherein some of the Commonwealth Laws were read, and new constables chosen against the court in March next, and they were, after *much contending*, John Strong and Benedictus Alvord for the year ensuing."

In 1639, the office of *town recorder*, or *clerk*, was first established by the court. He was to keep a record "of every man's house and land," of all bargains, mortgages, etc., and to present a transcript of the same, "fairly written," at every General Court, to be again recorded by the secretary of the colony. He was also to keep a record of births, marriages, and deaths — notice of which was to be handed in to him within three days, on penalty of 5s. fine. Dr. Bray Rossiter, a man of fine education and much distinction in Windsor, was the first occupant of the office, which he held until his removal to Guilford, in 1652. He was succeeded by Matthew Grant, and he by Timothy Loomis.

Surveyors. Of these, two were chosen annually, whose special duty was to survey the lines of fences and common lands, and to attend to the construction and preservation of highways, etc. It was an office of much responsibility, and was for many years most ably filled by Matthew Grant, who was also the second town clerk. In a deposition (now on file in the State Library at Hartford), concerning some disputed lands in 1675, he says: "I have been employed in measuring of land and getting out of lots to men, which has been done by me from our first be-

ginning here, come next September is 40 years." Few men, indeed, filled so large a place in the early history of Windsor, or filled it so well, as honest Matthew Grant. His name figures in almost every place of trust, and the early records of the town show that his duties were always *conscientiously* performed.

The *chimney viewer* was a sort of primitive fire-marshal, whose duty was to carefully examine all the chimneys of the town at regular intervals, and to exact a heavy fine for any failure to clean them. Ladders were to be provided for every house, "or trees in place of ladders," and the frequent orders of the town upon this subject show that great care was taken to prevent any accident by fires. One of the earliest orders remaining upon the Windsor records is to this effect :

"February 24, 1650. It was ordered by the townsmen that whereas there is a former order that there shall be a good ladder provided for each house to prevent damage by fire, it is now further ordered that all that shall be found defective the first of April next, not having a sufficient ladder to reach to the top of their dwelling house, shall pay the penalty of 12*d* per week for all the time they shall be defective."

There were *fence viewers* also, who were to examine the fences and to see that they were "good and sufficient." They were to protect fences as well as the lands and crops which they enclosed, against the "felonious entrance" of unruly swine and cattle, or the equally felonious but more subtle "intent" of dishonest neighbors.

"At a County Court, holden at Hartford, Sept. 2, 1669: Present—Mr. Samuel Wyllys, Mr. John Allyn, Mr. James Richards, Mr. Anthony Hawkins, Assistants.

"Nicholas Palmer complains of John Fitch for removing of his landmarks and setting them up again upon his the said Palmer's land, which was acknowledged and owned in court by said John Fitch. The court having heard and considered the complaint, do judge it to be an offence of an exceeding heinous nature, and that it ought to be duly borne witness against; and yet, in regard there is no law doth exactly determine what punishment shall be inflicted for such an offence, this court is willing to show what mercy they may in bearing witness against such evils, and therefore do adjudge John Fitch to be kept in prison 'till the first Monday in October, and then to be conveyed to Windsor, where the offence was committed, by their constable, and there to be publicly and severely whip'd, that others may hear, and fear to do any such wickedness."

In "May, 1654, Mr. Newbury and Thomas Orton [were chosen] to view the fences on the south side of the river. Nicholas Denslow and Walter Fyler on the north side of the river."

Twin brother to the fence viewer was the *pounder*. Woe to the cattle of "high or low degree," who fell under the fence-viewer's condemnation, or were found innocently straying away from their proper sphere. All such were carefully and summarily *jugged*. The records of the town show that the *pound* was a very important public institution. In Matthew Grant's annual exhibit of town expenses, in 1661, is mentioned "for making 2 new pounds, £4:" and in 1675 "there must be pay ordered to make 2 new pounds, £6."

There were *waywardens* then as now, for we find many such records as this: "May 10, 1654, Goodman Moore and Samuel Gaylord were chosen to be surveyors of the highways for the year ensuing."

The office of *perambulator*, or *bound-goer*, was one in almost constant commission, owing to the frequent disputes between different towns relative to their boundary lines. And although it was no sinecure, yet it seems to have been held in high honor, if we may judge from the perquisites attached thereto. The item of "Liquor for boundgoers" occurs year after year, among the town expenses, with almost unfailling regularity. In 1669 is charged, "Mr. Wolcott for liquors for boundgoers," the *small* amount of 6s. 3*d.*; and the next year, "Mr. Wolcott for liquors going the bounds, 2s 6*d.*" In 1675 "Nathaniel Bissell for three days himself to run lines and a quart of rum demanded, 10s;" also, "John Bissell himself and horse 4 days east side of river 10s, and for 2 gallons cider *he will* have 2s."

February 14th, 1654. "Thomas Ford and John Strong chosen to be constables the next year. Also to go bounds or perambulation when Hartford men call, Matthew Grant, Jacob Drake, and Simon Wolcott."

February 16th, 1665. "At a town-meeting the capital laws were read. Also, Jonathan Gillet and Abraham Randall were chosen constables. Also, Thomas Buckland and John Moses way-wardens, and to go bounds with Hartford men, Thomas Stoughton, Nath. Loomas, Samuel Grant."

There were also *collectors*, or *bailiffs*; as, for example: Dec. 31, 1672. "Ebenezer Dibble was by town vote chosen for town Baylif for this year ensuing, to go forth when required by the townsmen to fetch in town rates of those that refuse or neglect to pay their rates when demanded, and the Baylif is allowed to take three pence upon a shilling for his pains."

The *brander of horses* was a dignitary of no small degree. First established by the General Court in 1665, in each town, he was not only to brand, but "shall make an entry of all horses so branded, with their natural and artificial marks, in a book kept by him for that purpose, who shall have 6*d.* for each horse so branded and entered," and a penalty of £20! for every one who neglected so to do. The Windsor mark was the letter L. There is still in Windsor, a book kept by Timothy Loomis, whilom town clerk, containing all the marks, &c., of every man's horses, put down with a particularity which evidences the importance attached to it.

The office of *listor* (assessor), was one of the earliest created, but the mode of making assessments has somewhat changed since the olden time. In those days instead of appraising the value of the property assessed, the lands were classed into several grades, each grade being

entered in the list at a given price; so also of cattle, horses, swine, &c. An exception to this rule of listing occurred in 1675, when in raising the tax for the support of the rivulet ferry, it was thought more equitable to lay the tax on persons and such property as was to be the most benefited. The taxpayers were divided into five classes. The first class was headed "Family, horse and four oxen." Of this class there were 29. Of "Family, horse and two oxen," there were 42; of "Family and horse," 37; of "Only families," 15; "Single men," 24, of whom 17 owned horses.¹

¹Those having "a family, a horse [and] four oxen.

Mr. J. Allyn,	Jas. Eggleston,	— Stoughton,	Jon. Stiles,
J. Bissell,	An. Hoskins,	Owen Tudor,	Step. Taylor,
Nat. Bissell,	Joseph Loomis,	Mr. Wolcot,	John Terry,
Job Drake,	N. Loomis,	H. Wolcot,	W. Thrall,
J. Ellsworth,	J. Moses,	S. Rockwell,	T. Thrall,
J. Osborn,	— Newbury,	John Strong,	R. Watson,
Jacob Drake,	Jon. Porter, Senr.,	Nic. Sension,	N. Winchell.

And one other which could not be deciphered. Total, 29.

"Family, a horse [and] two oxen":

John Bissell,	H. Denslow,	T. [ahan] Grant,	J. Moore,
Thos. Bissell,	Jos. Ellsworth,	Jon. Grant,	S. Marshall,
Sam. Bissell,	James Enno,	S. Gibbs,	J. Maudsly,
Timo. Buckland,	Ben. Eggleston,	G. Gibbs,	Jon. Osborn,
Thos. Buckland,	John Fyler,	W. Hoskins,	Jon. Osborn, Jr.
Nich. Buckland,	Will. Filly,	J. Hosford,	John Owen,
Peter Browne,	Jas. Griswold,	D. Hayden,	Wl. Phelps,
Sam. Barber,	Jos. Griswold,	Mich. Kelsey,	Mr. Pinne,
Mr. D. Clarke,	Walter Gaylord,	Jon. Loomis,	Jos. Phelps,
Ed. Chapman,	J. Gaylord,	T. Loomis,	
Job Drake, Jr.,	S. Grant (no horse),	D. Moore,	Total, 42.

"Family and horse":

Ben. Alvord,	Jno. Debble,	Abm. Phelps,	R. Hayward,
Danl. Birge,	N. Holcomb,	Lft. Fyler,	T. Hall,
Sam. Baker,	Jos. Lomas,	Zurob Fyler,	N. Pinne,
W. Buell,	Ed. Messenger,	Sam. Filley,	Tim. Palmer,
Jo. Cross,	And. Moore,	John Gillet, Senr.,	Hump. Prior,
[Rev.] Mr. Channey,	Peter Mills,	Jon. Gillet, Jr.,	Abm. Randell,
N. Cook,	Josias Owen,	Corn. Gillet,	R. Strong,
T. Debble, Jr.,	Jon. Porter,	Jon. Gillet,	Hen. Stiles,
Ebns. Debble,	Tim. Phelps,	Jos. Gaylord,	[Rev]Mr.Woodbridge
S. Wilson,			Total, 37.

"Single men":

Josias Alvord,	Eph. Frory, (?) horse,	T. Eggleston, horse,	Ebns. Parsons, horse,
John Birge, horse and	Jon. Filly,	[undeci.] Moses [or	Jos. Sanders, horse,
2 oxen,	Jon [Tailer, h] orse	Moore], horse,	T. Saxton, horse,
Jos. Birge, horse,	and 2 oxen,	Thos. Phelps, horse,	Wido Fyler,
T. Burnham, horse,	Hen. Tailer, horse,	Nat. Pond, horse,	D. Wilton,
E. Elmer,	D. Treat, horse,	Thos. Parsons, horse,	[One undeciphera-
W. Filley,	Jas. Hillier, horse,	J. Parsons, horse,	ble.] Total, 24.

April 12th, 1654. There were four men chosen to take a view of the estate of the town for the year ensuing, according to the order of the Court.

David Wilton; Mr. Allen, Commissioners; Daniel Clark, Matthew Grant.

June 8, 1657. At a town-meeting there were chosen three men to take a list of the town estate according to order of court.

Mr. Wolcott, Commissioner; Mr. Terry; Mr. Hayden.

In this connection we present our readers with a curious piece of poetry composed by Governor Roger Wolcott, who not unfrequently amused himself in his leisure hours in "stringing rhymes."¹ It is entitled, "*The List of Mr. Roger Wolcott's Rateable Estate in former daies.*"

Sparkish Listers, alias Misters
that do take the List
that you may here attend with feare
and be exceeding whist

Acres of meadow land I've foure
But know withall it is but poor
three quarters of one acre more
have I to add unto the score

I have a horse, but he's so thin
His bones appear most threu his skin
A winter milks, and new milk kine
I like wise have and two poor swine.

A yearling calf, a pretty creature,
handsom in carriage and in feature
another calfe I had last yeare
but where he's now I cannot heare.

Which fills my heart with siths and groans,
for feare the croos have picked his bones,
he was so poor before he died
they gather gauped for his hide
but now hee's gone both he and I
In sorrow both a Sympathy.

Pray take this for a perfect list
for I think there's nothing mist
that doth belong to my estate
for which I ought to bear a Rate.

Besides their town organization, the first settlers of Windsor had, in connection with their sister plantations, Hartford and Wethersfield, a *State* organization, dating from the very first month of their permanent settlement in 1636. Simple and almost patriarchal at first, enlarged by degrees as necessity or experience dictated, established and defined by the wise and admirable Constitution of 1639, and perfected by the Code of 1650, this organization has gradually developed itself into a State Government, which, by its permanency and efficiency at the present day, does honor to the wisdom, the Christian integrity, and the political sagacity of those who framed it. Moulded as it was by the exigencies

"Family only":

W. Adams,	J. Drake, Sr.,	M. Filley,	Thos. Sanders,
T. Burnham, Jr.,	Jo. Denslow,	Sam. Forward,	R. Vore,
J. Colt,	E. Elmer,	J. Hodge,	N. Wilton.
W. Morten,	J. Elmer,	N. Palmer,	Total, 15.

¹This *morceau* of gubernatorial poesy and humor, was copied by us from a diary or commonplace book kept by Timothy Loomis, whilom town clerk of Windsor, and is undoubtedly genuine.

of a new settlement, and reflecting as it did the peculiar sentiment and aims of its founders, no one can study the early judicial system of Connecticut without being convinced that it was far ahead of the cotemporary legislation of its time, and that it was in every respect worthy of a people who *had learned to govern themselves*.

Plenty of courts they had: the General Court, the Particular Court, the Town Court, Colonial Magistrates, Arbitrators, and Committees, and among them all justice was amply satisfied.

The *General Court* was composed of the governor, the deputy-governor, the magistrates and deputies. These two last, answering to our senators and representatives of the present day, were annually elected from each town in the colony. This court made laws and prohibitions, gave counsel and administered censures, and occasionally attended, though extra-judicially, to questions of morals, manners, and religion, as well as matters of general interest.

The *Particular Court* was constituted by the substitution of twelve jurors in place of the deputies of the General Court. It dealt judicially in civil actions, debts, and trespasses of over 40 shillings in value; and with grave crimes and wrongs.

The *Town Court* was established as early as 1639, when the General Court empowered each town annually to "choose out three, five, or seven of the chief inhabitants, whereof one be chosen moderator, who, having taken an oath provided in that case, shall have a casting vote in case they be equal; which said persons shall meet once in every two months, and, being met together, or the major part of them, whereof the moderator be one, they shall have power to hear, end, and determine all controversies, either trespasses or debts, not exceeding 40 shillings, *provided both parties live in the same town.*" The power of summoning parties before them for trial was granted to "any two or the moderator." Appeal from their decision to a higher court was allowed, although guarded to prevent unnecessary litigation: "But if it fall out there be no good ground for the appeal, the court to confirm the judgment, and give good costs, and fine or punish the party appealing." It appear that the higher court were simply to confirm the first decision, unless they found cause to reverse it: hence the necessity of providing some means to hold in check persons who might be disposed wilfully to annoy their neighbors with vexatious law-suits.

The following items in the Windsor Records probably refer to these town courts:

"The Court kept this 25th June, 1669, was by Mr. Wolcott, assistant, Captain Newbery, Commissioner, and two of the townsmen, Deacon Moore and Matthew Grant."

"Jan 8, 1650. William Bewell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Loomis, Sen., defendant.

"An action for trespass and damage 7 bushell of Indian Corn.

"In this action we finde for the plaintive, damage 6½ bushells of Indian Corn and cost 2s. 6d.

"William Thrall, plaintiff, against Eltwed Pomeroy, defendant. An action to the damage £1 7s. 0d. In this action we finde for the plaintiff, damage £1 7s. 0d; Cost £0 8s. 6d."

Magistrates were the assistants, or judges, of the Particular Court. They had power of enforcing laws and administering justice in the town where they resided, as well as elsewhere; and also of arbitrating all controversies. Their functions were quite ample, and perhaps somewhat undefined. The oath of office was as follows:

"I, A W, being chosen a Magistrate within this Jurisdiction for the year ensuing, do swear by the great and dreadful name of the everliving God, to promote the public good and peace of the same, according to the best of my skill, and that I will maintain all the lawful privileges thereof according to my understanding, as also to assist in the execution of all such wholesome laws as are made or shall be made by lawful authority here established, and will further the execution of Justice for the time aforesaid, according to the righteous rule of God's word: so help me God," etc.

The list of Windsor Magistrates will be found in another part of the volume.

The duties of *arbitrators and committees*, offices which were very frequently in use in the early times, are sufficiently indicated by their names.

All these means and instrumentalities of justice were firmly based on the immutable principles of truth and liberty; and the rights of the people, both individually and collectively, were amply guarded.

THE CODE OF 1650.

As early as April, 1646, the General Court, finding a necessity of a more complete system of laws than the one then in use, requested Mr. Roger Ludlow of Windsor, the principal draughtsman of the Constitution of 1639, and "emphatically the jurispudent of his day," to "take some pains in drawing forth a body of laws for the government of this Commonwealth, and present them to the next General Court, and if he can provide a man for his occasions while he is employed in the said service he shall be paid at the country charge." And at the May session, 1650, was formally presented and adopted the first code of laws in the history of our State; of which it has been well said that, "in view of the age in which it was formed, in view particularly of the circumstances of the Connecticut Colony, its newness, its family character, and its earnest and at times feverish estimate of the ends and claims of religion, no code was ever, upon the whole, more happily adapted to promote the interest and sustain the growth of fresh emigrants gathered in a new country to found a State."

By it every *personal right* was amply guaranteed, and every great

interest of commerce, trade, and agriculture was protected with a wise and fostering care. Of these things, however, we do not now propose to speak. But we may be allowed, perhaps, to dwell awhile on some of its more *peculiar* provisions, which, as reflecting the habits and spirit of our forefathers, are not only amusing, but instructive and appropriate to the purpose of our history.

We find that *capital crimes* were much more numerous then than now. It was a capital offense to worship any other than the true God; to practice adultery, or the crime against nature, or rape; or to blaspheme; or to exercise witchcraft; or to steal men or women; or for children, "unless brought up in unchristian negligence," to curse, or smite, or be stubborn and rebellious towards their parents. Horrible and barbarous! some readers may exclaim. And yet, when we consider that as late as the close of the last century there were remaining on the statute books of Christian, enlightened England, 168 crimes, declared by act of parliament to be punishable by death, we must confess that the Code of 1650 was far ahead of its age, — far more humane.

Lying was in those days deemed a peculiarly heinous offense. As early as 1641 the General Court stigmatized it as a "foule and gross sin," and "Mr. Webster [of Hartford] and Mr. Phelps [of Windsor] are desired to consult with the Elders of both Plantations, to prepare instructions against the next court for the punishment of the *sin of lying*, which begins to be practiced by many persons in this Commonwealth."

This committee brought into a subsequent court a report that it should be lawful for the Particular Court to adjudge and censure any such party (convicted of lying) either by fine or bodily correction, as they shall judge the nature of the fault to require. In the Code of 1650 it is again severely denounced, and all persons above the age of 14 years, found guilty, are made punishable with fines, stocks, or stripes; and all children under that age who "offend in lying" are to be punished by their parents in the presence of an officer, "if any magistrate shall so appoint." In the records of the Particular Court, May 18, 1664, we find that —

"John Bissell having made complaint of S—— D—— for reproachful speeches which she hath spoken against the wife of the said Bissell, the Court having considered the complaint do order that H—— D—— or his wife shall severely correct their daughter with a rod on the naked body in the presence of Mrs. Wolcott and Goode Bancroft this day, and in case it be not attended to this day, the constable is to see it done, the next opportunity, and the said S—— is to give in security for her good behavior till the court in September next."

Swearing, drunkenness, and contempt of the civil authorities were severely dealt with, as the following records will show:

"Sept. 5, 1639. Thomas Gridley of Windsor was complained of for refusing to watch, strong suspicion of drunkness, contemptuous words against the orders of the

Court, quarrelling, striking Mr. Stiles's man. He was censured to be whipt at Hartford, and bound for his good behavior" for which he entered a recognizance of £10. (*Col. Record.*)

Dec. 2, 1652. Henry Curtis, fined 5s. for neglecting his watch.

Edward Messenger, for his unmercifulness towards his servant and lying to extenuate his fault, to be severely whipped when he shall be called forth by the Governor. (*Rec. Particular Court.*)

1654. William King, his Scotchman, for cursing, contrary to order, 10s. and set in stocks. (*Ibid.*)

1 Mch 1654. Walter Fyler, having charged [Rev.] Mr. Stone [of Hartford] with the breach of a fundamental law, and upon the Elders in general sin and wickedness, opportunity given [to prove his charges] but he could not make it out, but did multiply offences in open Court, fined £5, bound with David Wilton and Thos. Ford in £20 to appear at next court: next year was freed from his recognizance. (*Ibid.*)

6 Sept. 1655. On complaint of William Hayden, John Griffin, Jacob Drake, and John Bancroft, all of them for their riotous misdemeanor in William Hayden's family and thereby frightening his wife, the Court adjudgeth they all find securities, £20 each for their good behavior to the next Court and then to make their appearance. John Griffin adjudged to pay 20s. to the common treasury, John Bissell bound each £20. 10. 0. (*Ibid.*)

Mrs. Hayden had died July 17, only a few weeks before — was the "frightening" followed by serious consequences? All were neighbors, and whatever the "misdemeanor" was, there was probably no evil intent in it.

11 Dec. 1655. Mr. John Witchfield complains of Mr. Matthew Allyn for rescuing of hogs when they were driving to pound. In the complaint of Mr. Witchfield contra Mr. Allen, about the rescuing of hogs, though several things look very suspicious to be a rescue yet this court doth not find the complaint legally proved. (*Ibid.*)

"June 2, 1664. Mr. Nicholas Stevens for his cursing at Windsor before the Train band last Monday is to pay to the public treasury 10 shillings."

"May 12, 1668. Nicholas Wilton for wounding the wife of John Brooks, and Mary Wilton, the wife of Nicholas Wilton, for contemptuous and reproachful terms by her put upon one of the Assistants, are adjudged, she to be whipt 6 stripes upon the naked body, next training day at Windsor; and the said Nicholas is hereby disfranchised of his privilege of freedom in this Corporation, and is to pay for the Horse and Man that came with him to the Court this day, and for what damage he hath done to the said Brooks his wife, and sit in the stocks the same day his wife is to receive her punishment. The Constables of Windsor to see this attended."

"1668. John Porter having been accused by this court for defaming of some who have been in authority in this court, do order that he make full acknowledgment of the same and manifest his repentance the next training day at Windsor, or else that he appear at the next county court to answer for his miscarriage therein."

In 1670, Owen Tudor "of Windsor was deposed from his office of Constable for swearing and drunkenness."

Open contempt of God's holy word or ministers was rigorously dealt with. The first offence with public reproof and bonds for good behavior, the second by a £5 fine, and standing in the pillory upon a lecture day, bearing on the breast a paper duly labeled in capital letters, "AN OPEN AND OBSTINATE CONTEMNER OF GOD'S HOLY WORD."

Absence from church was visited by a fine of 5 shillings, thus: "Thomas Stoughton for his unnecessary withdrawing of himselfe from the publique preaching of the Word, on the Lord's day, is fined 5s." (*Rec. of Particular Court.*, ii., April 18, 1654.)

Forgery was punished by three days in the pillory, payment of double damages to the injured party, and disqualification as witness or jurymen.

Fornication, by fine, whipping, or *prohibition to marry*.

To nearly all these various punishments was added that of disfranchisement of all civil qualifications in town and commonwealth, "until the Court manifest their satisfaction."

The censure of the General Court, the stocks, and the whipping post were "*peculiar* institutions" of "the olden times," the latter two of which, thank God, are unknown to the moderns. Windsor, of course, possessed a pair of stocks from a very early day. In the annual exhibit of town payments, in 1663, we find that worthy old carpenter, William Buell, charging "for a *pair of stocks* and mending some seats, 9s. 6d." In May, 1679, "Jacob Drake demands for making a pair of Stocks;" and as late even as May 15, 1724, we find it recorded that "Friend Shivee sat in the pillory and his right ear cut off for making plates for bills." When the stocks were abolished in our town we do not know.

The *whipping post*, as tradition says, stood upon the green (Broad street) where the present sign-post stands, and was in use certainly as late as 1714, when Timothy Loomis records that "John F. was whipt at ye sign post, T. G. Whipper.

From this extract we might infer that it then served the double office of sign-post and whipping post. Whipping was generally performed upon a "lecture" or "training" day; and very often "at the cart's tail," a peculiarly aggravating feature of the punishment. For example, in the first case of bastardy tried in the colony, in 1639, the court ordered as follows:

"John Edmonds, Aaron Starke, and Jno. Williams were censured for unclean practices, as follo.: Jno. Williams [Edmonds?] to be wipt at a Cart's [tail] upon a lecture day at Hartford. John Williams to stand upon the pillory from the ringing of the first bell to the end of the lecture, then to be whipt at a *Cart's* [tail] and to be whipt in a like manner at Windsor within 8 days following.

"Aaron Starke to stand upon the pillory and be whipt as Williams, and to have the letter R, burnt upon his cheek, and in regard of the wrong done to Mary Holt, to pay her parents £10; and in defect of such to the Commonwealth, and when both are fit for that condition, to marry her.

"It is the mind of the Court that Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Phelps see some public punishment inflicted upon the girl for concealing it so long."

Women, it will be seen, received less consideration, on account of their sex, than they now do, when convicted of wrong-doing. Even as late as 1767, a mulatto girl called Peggy was convicted of stealing and ordered to be whipped six stripes on the naked body in some public place in Windsor.

In a communication to the *National Issue* (a temperance campaign

paper published in Windsor) of July 1, 1886, Mr. Oliver Hayden, of East Granby, Conn., says: "I remember, when quite young, of seeing a post, about eight feet high, standing opposite the road north of the Pearson house [Palizado Green], near the main road, said to be the whipping post; and a very indistinct recollection of seeing the remains of the old stocks, which in "ye olden times" used to adorn most of the village greens."

It is quite probable that Mr. Hayden's recollections are not as "indistinct" as he thinks, concerning his having seen the remains of the old stocks on Windsor Green "some seventy years ago." Mr. John Warren Barber, author of the *Connecticut Historical Collections*, informed me once that he saw, when a boy, in 1806, what was then left of the old stocks on Broad Street Green.

Branding was a form of punishment not uncommon. *Burglary*, or highway robbery, was blazoned with the letter B. A second offense was followed by a second branding, and severe whipping. If the offense was committed on the Lord's day, one of the culprit's ears was to be cut off. If repeated on the same day the other ear suffered likewise. If a third time, death followed.

Sept. 1644. "James Hallet, for his theft, is adjudged to restore fourfold for what shall be proved before Captain Mason and Mr. Wolcott, and to be branded in the hand, the next training-day at Windsor." (*Col. Rec.*)

Hallet was probably incorrigible, for he had previously been remanded by the court from the house of correction, and given in charge to his master Barelet, who was "to keep him to hard labor and coarse diet, during the pleasure of the court, provided that [the said] Barelet is first to remove his daughter from his family before the said James enter therein."

Our chapter would hardly be complete without some notice of the *sumptuary* policy of our ancestors. And here we are well aware that we tread upon disputed ground. Upon this feature of their legislation have been heaped obloquy, ridicule, and contempt; and the so-called Connecticut Blue Laws have been the butt and scoff of scores of writers of later generations, whose reverence for their forefathers was as slight as their knowledge of history. For, however foreign and repugnant to our ideas those laws may be which restrain or limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, etc., it must be remembered that they were perfectly in accordance with the best and highest views of the political economy of that day. They existed in every civilized government of Old Europe, as well as in every American colony, then and for more than a century after. They had their origin in the then prevalent belief that simple habits and frugality were essential to the healthy growth of sound civil liberty, and that private and social extravagance

in any form tended to check that growth, and thereby embarrassed and destroyed the State. And, even as late as 1778, in Connecticut and some other States, the prices of labor and its products, tavern charges, etc., were regulated by law, while in England many such laws remained in force until 1824.

Following out, therefore, the line of policy in which they had been educated, and which the customs of the age sanctioned, our fathers, from time to time, enacted such laws as in our day would be universally resented as an unwarrantable interference with private affairs. In 1641, noticing an increasing and, as they deemed it, "an unseemly" increase of extravagance in dress, which they term an "excess of apparel," and desiring to nip the nascent evil in the bud, the General Court required the constables of each town to take notice of any person so offending within their several limits, and present them to the Particular Court.

Yet, there are sufficient indications that even the much-dreaded "censure of the Court" could not entirely check the growing evil, and that some little "innocent finery" would, from time to time, *crop out*, in spite of spying constables.

The General Court, in June, 1641, regulated the scale of laborers' prices, etc. They ordered that "able carpenters, plowwrights, wheelwrights, masons, joiners, smiths, and coopers, should not take above 20*d.* for a day's work, from the 10th of March to the 9th of October, nor above 18*d.* a day for the rest of the year."

The working day was set at nine hours per day in the summer time, "besides that which is spent in eating and sleeping," and nine hours in winter. Mowers were only allowed 20*d.* for a day's work. Artificers, handicraftsmen, and chief laborers were not to take above 18*d.* per day from 10th of March to 9th of October, and 14*d.* per day the remainder of the year. When work was done by the job, its price was to be valued in the same proportion.

Sawyers could "not take above 4*s.* 6*d.* for slit work or three-inch plank, nor above 3*s.* 6*d.* for boards per hundred." The price of boards was also regulated at 5*s.* 6*d.* per hundred.

The hire of four of the "better sort" of oxen and horses "with tackling," should not be valued at above 4*s.* 10*d.* per day, for six and eight hours' work (according to time of year), except they be employed in breaking upland ground, for which they were allowed 4*s.* 15*d.* for six hours.

In May, 1647, the court passed the following curious order, which would in these days seem very harsh to the *tobacco-growing* settlers of *Windsor*, and the *tobacco-loving* Yankee nation in general.

"Forasmuch as it is observed that many abuses are crept in and committed by frequent taking of Tobacco, *it is ordered by the authority of this Court*, that no person under

the age of 21 years, nor any other that hath not already accustomed himself to the use thereof, shall take any tobacco until he have brought a certificate, under the hand of some who are approved for knowledge and skill in physic, that it is useful for him, and also that he hath received a license from the Court for the same. And for the regulating those who either by their former taking it, have to their own apprehensions made it necessary to them, or upon due advice are persuaded to the use thereof, it is ordered, that no man within this Colony, after the publication hereof, shall take any tobacco publicly in the street, nor shall any take it in the fields or woods, unless when they are on their travel, or journey of at least 10 miles, or at the ordinary time of repast commonly called dinner, or if it be not then taken, yet not then above once in the day at most, and then not in company with any one. Nor shall any inhabitant in any of the towns within this jurisdiction, take any tobacco in any house in the same town where he liveth, with and in the company of any more than one who useth and drinketh the same weed, with him at that time; under the penalty of 6 pence for each offence against this order, in any of the particulars thereof, to be paid without gainsaying, upon conviction by the testimony of one witness that is without just exception before any one Magistrate."

The constables of each town were to make presentment of such offense to each particular court. Puritanic and *blue* as this may seem, Connecticut was not alone in pronouncing against the weed. Queen Elizabeth of England enacted edicts against its use; James I. not only followed her example, but added the weight of his pen and personal influence; and Charles I. made another attempt to put it down. Russia made its use a capital offense; popes have thundered against it and threatened excommunication, and in nearly every great power of Europe it has been made a matter of penal legislation. But in spite of all, and over all—tobacco, filthy, poisonous, useless—is triumphant, and counts its votaries by tens of thousands.

About the same time, "for the preventing of that great abuse which is creeping in by excess of wine and strong water," the court "order, that no one shall remain in any common victualling house in the same town where he liveth above half an hour at a time in drinking wine, beer, or waters," nor should they be allowed to drink more than three pints at a time. Venders of the same were forbidden to deliver wine to any one "who came for it unless they bring a note under the hand of some one master of a family, and an allowed inhabitant of the town."

This law is in some respects identical with the famous *Maine law*, which, some two centuries later, so widely agitated the public mind of America.

We have thus endeavored to present our readers with a clear summary of the *government* under which Windsor and her sister plantations in the colony had their beginning and their growth. It is an interesting subject to every student of American history, and especially so to those who reflect that these laws under which their fathers lived were the work of Roger Ludlow, Wolcott, and others,—men whose names, through long lines of descent, have been honorably associated with the town of Windsor.

CHAPTER IV.

THE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION OF WINDSOR.

THE first Church of Christ in Windsor, "now the oldest Evangelical Church in America; and, except the Southwark Church, London, the oldest Orthodox Congregational Church in the world,"¹ possesses a history which is both interesting and instructive. The first twenty-nine years of its existence in Windsor were uneventful. As far as we can learn, it fulfilled its mission by an active course, abounding in good works. Happy in its minister, strong in its members, powerful and salutary in its influence, it could not have been otherwise than as "a light set upon a hill." And the fact that in those early days, the town was emphatically the church, and the church was the town, and that the records of the latter necessarily embrace the history of the former, renders its unnecessary, as well as impracticable, to treat the ecclesiastical history of Windsor as distinct from its civil history.

But a few words concerning the nature of the organization which prevailed among the churches of New England at that day may not be inappropriate. That our fathers were Puritans was to them a reproach, but to us it is a "crown of honor." Their ecclesiastical polity was republican in principle, and congregational in form.² Dissenters, not from the faith of the established church, but from its liturgy and ceremonials, and recognizing no head but Christ, they claimed the right to form and govern themselves as a church, according to the rules laid down in his New Testament. Each church was supplied with a pastor, teacher, one or more ruling elders, and deacons.³ These latter possessed the same functions as now, but the duties of the pastor and teacher were held to be distinct. The *pastor* was to exhort, persuade, and sympathize with his people, "and therein to administer a word of wisdom." The *teacher*, or

¹ I quote the words of my friend, Mr. Jabez H. Hayden of Windsor Locks, Conn., whose able argument on this point will be found in Appendix C.

² This is the commonly accepted view of this subject. Our own opinion (strengthened by our researches on the subject, as connected with our present history) is, that the early churches of New England were *Presbyterian*, rather than Congregational, in form and organization. See Appendix D.

³ Offices clearly indicated, it was thought, by these passages: Romans xii. 7; 1 Corinthians xii. 28; 1 Timothy v. 17, and Ephesians iv. 11.

doctor in ecclesia, as he was termed, was to teach, explain, and defend the doctrines of Christianity, “and therein to administer a word of knowledge; and either of them to administer the seals of the covenant.” From the former they expected pastoral visitations and friendly counsels; from the latter carefully studied sermons in elucidation and defense of the great truths of religion — a most judicious division, in our opinion, of the labors of the pastoral office, evincing a self respect for their own interests, and a consideration for the necessities of those who filled it. How much in contrast with the general custom of the present day, when one weak but willing man is burthened with the work of two, and however faithful he may be can hardly escape being impinged upon either one or the other horn of complaint, viz.: that his sermons lack study, or that he visits too little.

The *ruling elder*, who was regularly and solemnly ordained, was “to assist in the government of the church, to watch over all its members, to prepare and bring forward all cases of discipline, to visit and pray with the sick, and in the absence of the pastor and teacher to pray with the congregation and expound the scriptures.” In short, he was “to join with the pastor and teacher in those acts of spiritual rule which are distinct from the ministry of the word, and the sacraments committed to them.” Ruling elders, though not salaried, were commonly men of education and superior gifts. Mr. John Witchfield, Mr. John Branker, “the schoolmaster,” and Mr. William Hosford, were the first and probably the only ruling elders which the Windsor Church ever had. Henry Wolcott, Jr.’s, shorthand MS., deciphered by J. H. Trumbull, Esq., shows that these gentlemen frequently delivered the “weekly lecture” before the Windsor Church. We have called them the *only* ruling elders of that church, in lack of other evidence, and because the office fell into very general disuse at an early date.

Personal religion, consisting of a degree of conformity of the heart and character to the precepts and requirements of the Bible, was the qualification for church membership. The examination of applicants for admission was conducted, at first, by the officers of the church privately. It afterwards became the custom to conduct them in the presence of the whole church. Still later, it was the practice to present a relation of personal experience, by the men orally, by the women in writing. This becoming, in few years, a mere form, was dispensed with, and a return was made to the original method of examination by the church officers, to whom is now commonly added a committee of the brethren.

Each church was united in a very solemn *covenant*, wherein “avouching the Lord Jehovah, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to be their Sovereign Lord and Supreme God,” the members dedicated themselves to Him, to one another, and to the life that is in Christ. And it was a

frequent and beautiful custom with the churches to *renew* their covenant, on which occasion each and all the members solemnly renewed their obligations to the Lord, and to each other, in the same manner as when first admitted to the number of his visible people. This they often did by recommendation of the court, on days of public humiliation, and especially when threatened by wars, trials, and calamities; for in *all* things our pious fathers recognized the hand of God.

Fasting was often observed by them. Public fasts enjoined by authority, particular fasts of individual churches, and private fasts were considered very eminent means of grace. *The Sabbath* was also to them "holy time," and kept with a strictness and pious fervor of which we know but little in these days. Its sacred hours were carefully improved in public worship, family instructions and prayer, in studying the Scriptures, and in secret retirement and meditation. Around it the law threw its authority, and woe to the unlucky wight who forgot either in word, or look, or act, the respect which was due to its sanctity.

Catechetical instruction was another very prominent feature in the religious policy of our ancestors, and was practiced in many ways. Sometimes the minister, or ruling elders or deacons, in their frequent parochial visits, would catechise the assembled family group. Frequently the *church* was catechised, either in special meeting for the purpose, or during the intermission of public worship on the Sabbath. And it was an indispensable portion of *home* instruction, most rigidly adhered to by parents. The catechism most in use previous to 1700 was the one composed by the eminent Mr. William Perkins; after that time, however, the Westminster Assembly of Divines' Catechism took a hold upon the affections of New England, which it has not yet wholly lost.

Psalm singing, both in public and private, was a very essential part of the divine worship of those days, and one which was much delighted in by those pious people. The version first used by them was that by Sternhold and Hopkins, which was printed at the end of their Bibles; after which came the New England Psalm Book, made principally by Mr. Welde, Mr. Eliot, and Mr. Mather. This version was printed at Cambridge in 1640, and was more distinguished for its exact conformity to the original Hebrew and Greek than for its poetic merits. It was long in use—even, by some congregations, until the close of the American Revolution. The church of Plymouth retained Ainsworth's version until the latter part of the 17th century. It was common for the minister to expound a little upon the Psalm before singing. Some congregations sang psalms in course. The practice of "lining" the hymn was introduced subsequently to 1680.

Gospel discipline, as tending to preserve the purity and proper humility of the church, and frequent *meetings for social conference and*

prayer, as a means of keeping alive the warmth and efficiency of experimental religion, were highly esteemed by the Christians of New England.

In short, we cannot but admire the high *ideal* of religion which they proposed for themselves. Theirs was not a *dead* religion, but a "life of faith with works." It was a life of principle, sustaining them through many trials, guiding them through this world, rendering their death beds scenes of holy triumph, and blessing their children and "their children's children, even to the third and fourth generation."

This chapter would hardly be complete without some reference to a functionary, whose office, however important in the olden time, has become almost obsolete in the "fast days" in which we now live.

The *tythingman* was a parish officer, annually elected to preserve good order in the meeting-house during divine service, as well as to make complaint of any disorderly conduct, travel, or other violation of Sabbath time and ordinances. In early days, the young folks and children were seated in the galleries of the meeting-house; and being removed from the watch of their parents, required the constant attention of the tythingman, whose patience and watchfulness were often sorely tried by their mischievous antics. In some churches, also, he seems to have had the additional charge of keeping the "old folks" awake: in which case a gentle rap with the end of a long pole or staff of office was generally sufficient to bring the "lapsing senses" of the offender to a "wide-awake" position. His eye and ear were also keen to detect the sound or appearance of any Sabbath traveler on the high road, and such a one quickly found their onward course arrested "in the name of the commonwealth," unless they could prove that necessity was their excuse.

About the beginning of the present century, a General Armstrong (?) having been ordered to report himself promptly at Boston, was passing through Windsor on the Sabbath, when suddenly his carriage came to a stand. Surprised and impatient, he called to his driver to know why he stopped; the reply was, "A man here refuses to let us pass." Putting his head out of the carriage window, the general beheld the late Mr. Lemuel Welch, holding the horses firmly by the head, and very earnestly insisting that they should proceed no farther — that day at least. Angry at the supposed impertinence, the general ordered him to stand off, at the same time drawing and presenting his pistol at the intruder. But Mr. Welch was not so easily frightened. Maintaining his hold upon the horses, he firmly retorted: "I've seen a bigger gun than that, sir; you can't go no farther. I've been in the Revolution and seen a bigger gun than that, sir. I'm tythingman in this town, and you *can't go no farther.*" Finding the officer inexorable, the irate general concluded

that "discretion was the better part of valor," and accordingly went back and laid the matter before Judge Oliver Ellsworth, who, in his capacity of magistrate, and in view of the urgency of the case, gave him a pass, which secured him against any similar arrest within the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

The occurrence, however, had a marked effect upon the observance of the Sabbath in this town. Mr. Welch called on the judge next morning for an explanation of the case. He felt much chagrined at the escape of his prisoner, and wished to know if it was expected that he was to "fish with a net that would catch the little fish, and let the big fish run through." He resigned his office in disgust, and his successors for several years neglected to perform their duties. Finally the leading men of the town became justly alarmed at the increase of Sabbath travel, and with the judge at their head made strenuous efforts to restore the execution of the Sabbath laws, but with only partial success. Some years later, among the conditions which entitled a man to the elective franchise was the holding of civil office, and demagogues found this a convenient office to give those not otherwise qualified for admission; and twenty-five years ago, the office of tythingman was given to men, who, if they executed the laws, would have indicted themselves every Sabbath.

Tythingmen, we believe, are yet appointed: but, it may with truth be said, that when the gallery pews in the meeting-house ceased to be the playground for ill-governed boys on the Sabbath, the office of tythingman had fulfilled its mission.

CHAPTER V.

INDIAN HISTORY.

THE number of Indians in Connecticut, although undoubtedly over-estimated by historians, was larger in proportion to the extent of territory than in any other part of New England. "The seacoast, harbors, bays, numerous ponds and streams, with which the country abounded, the almost incredible plenty of fish and fowl which it afforded, were exceedingly adapted to their mode of living. The exceeding fertility of the meadows upon several of its rivers, and, in some other parts of it, the excellence of its waters and the salubrity of the air, were all circumstances which naturally collected them in great numbers to this tract. Neither wars nor sickness had so depopulated this as they had some other parts of New England." Numerous as they were, there is little doubt that all the Connecticut clans were only fragments of one great tribe, of which the chief branches were the Nehantics and Narragansetts. It was not uncommon for the son of a sachem, when he had arrived at manhood, to leave his home with a few followers, and establish a new family or clan, subordinate to his father's. Or, perhaps, two brothers of the "blood royal" agreeing on a division of sovereignty and hunting lands, would form in time distinct tribes, closely linked by intermarriages, and maintaining a firm alliance in matters offensive and defensive. "The Nehantics of Lyme, for instance, were closely related to the Nehantics of Rhode Island; Sequassen, chief of the Farmington and Connecticut River countries, was a connection of the Narragansett sachems; and the Indians of Windsor, subjects of Sequassen, were closely united to the Wepawaugs of Milford. Thus various connections might be traced between the Narragansetts and the tribes of western Connecticut, while both united in holding the Pequots in abhorrence, and seldom bore any other relation to them than those of enemies or of unwilling subjects."

The Connecticut tribes, indeed, at the coming of the white man, presented the singular and pitiable spectacle of a whole nation, numerically large and capable, in a state of abject fear and submission to two powerful and savage enemies. Those inhabiting the eastern part of the

colony (excepting the large and powerful clan of Narragansetts) were subject to the Pequots, a branch of the great Mohegan nation, whose principal seat was on the east bank of the Hudson River, and who, by superior prowess, had established themselves in that fine country, along the coast from Nehantic on the west to Rhode Island on the east. Inasmuch as *Pequottôog* (as Roger Williams wrote it) means "destroyers," or "ravagers," it is probable that the name Pequot was applied to them by their less powerful enemies.

It was their exactions and cruelties that induced Wahguinnacut and others of the River Sachems, in 1631, to seek the aid of the English. And their bitter hostility toward the white man, because they accepted that invitation, provoked the terrible retribution which overtook them at the Mystic Fort in 1637, and which utterly blotted the Pequot race and power from the face of the earth.

The tribes west of the Connecticut River had been similarly conquered and made tributary to the lordly Mohawks or Iroquois. Two old Mohawks might be seen, every year or two, issuing their orders and collecting their tribute, with as much authority and haughtiness as a Roman dictator. Their presence inspired the western tribes of Connecticut with dread and fear. If they neglected to pay this tribute, forthwith the Mohawks would come down upon them, like wolves upon the fold. As soon as the Connecticut Indians discovered their approach, the alarm was raised from hill to hill, "A Mohawk! a Mohawk!" and with the terrible battle-cry of the enemy "We are come, we are come to suck your blood," ringing in their ears, they would fly without attempting the least resistance. If the fugitives could not escape to their forts, they would immediately flee to the English houses for shelter, and sometimes the Mohawks would follow them so closely as to enter with them, and kill them in the presence of the family. If however, there was time to shut the doors, they never entered by force, or on any occasion offered violence to the English.—*Trumbull, Hist. Conn.*

Gladly then did the unfortunate River Indians receive the white man as a neighbor and a protector; gladly did they witness the extinction of their dreaded foe, the Pequots, by his prowess; but, how little did they imagine that their own fate was sealed, that thenceforth they themselves would gradually disappear before the arts and civilization which he brought with him. Could they have obtained one glance into the dim and dusky glass of the future, their joy would have changed to mourning, and the sweetness of friendship would have turned to the wormwood bitterness of hate.

The Indians, at the coming of the English settlers, were a nomadic race, subsisting chiefly on fish and the products of the chase, together with such little stores of corn, beans, and squashes as they could raise

in their rude way,¹ and nuts and berries which they gathered. Their wigwams or habitations were rude, and their domestic manners and morals loose. They believed in two deities. One, the Good Spirit, was benevolent in disposition and gave them their corn, beans, and squashes; but, as they imagined that he did not trouble himself about the affairs of men, he received but little veneration from them. The other deity was the author of all evil: and, as they entertained a salutary fear of his power and malignant spirit, they honored him with the greatest respect, which was evinced in frequent dances, feasts, and, it is believed, sometimes by human sacrifices. The language which they spoke was the Mohegan, a language with some variations of dialect common to all the aboriginal tribes of New England.

We now come to the consideration of that part of our subject which is more intimately connected with the purpose of our history, viz., the Indians of Windsor. With regard to these, tradition, rather than research, has been the basis of our previous knowledge. And, in the investigation which we have made, historic truth compels us to differ widely from the commonly accepted opinion as to their numbers and influence. The most that has hitherto been known about them is contained in the following extract from Dr. Trumbull's *History of Connecticut* (i. 27):

"Within the town of Windsor, only, there were ten distinct tribes, or sovereignties. About the year 1670 [nearly forty years after the first settler], their bowmen were reckoned at two thousand [and but 150 (?) volunteered from the three towns to go with Capt. Mason to fight their old enemies, the Pequots]. At that time, it was the general opinion that there were nineteen Indians in that town to one Englishman. There was a great body of them in the centre of the town. They had a large fort a little north of the plat on which the first meeting-house was erected. On the east side of the river, on the upper branches of the Podunk, they were very numerous."

That the above statement is founded on "old men's tales" and "old women's fables," and that it is unsubstantiated by any *record* evidence whatever — a very little criticism will show.

The statement, that in 1670 there were 19 Indians to one Englishman in the town, can be traced back pretty conclusively to the Rev. Mr. Hinsdale (pastor of the North Society in Windsor, 1766-1795), from whom there is evidence to show that Dr. Trumbull probably obtained it.

¹They attempted to cultivate little of anything else than Indian corn, and that only in the rudest manner. Their domestic implements were made principally of stone, and adapted chiefly to culinary purposes. Mr. Jabez H. Hayden of Windsor Locks has a little of the corn raised by the Windsor Indians, which bears strong marks of the manner of its culture. See Note 2, page 27.

It, however, Mr. Hinsdale kept historical facts as loosely as he did his church records, his testimony is worth little. But we have weightier testimony than any traditional lore. We have in the *Old Church Record* (unknown to either Trumbull or Hinsdale) a list of the number of births and deaths in Windsor from its settlement in 1635, down to 1677.¹ In 1650, twenty years earlier than the date of Trumbull's estimate, there were certainly 116 houses in Windsor, and probably more. If we call the average family 5, we have a population of not less than 600, in 1650. In 1677, Matthew Grant (*Old Church Record*) says the births in Windsor "which have come to my knowledge" (he was Town Clerk) were "1025, of these 128 had died." The families removing from Windsor took with them about 120 of these children, leaving in 1677 about 775 persons in Windsor born here. There could hardly have been a population in 1677 of less than 1,000; but we will suppose that in 1670 there were but 800. Multiply these by 19 and it gives an Indian population of 15,200, or 1,220 more than the total white population, as per census of 1880, in all the territory then comprised in Ancient Windsor, viz., Windsor, Windsor Locks, Bloomfield, East Granby, East and South Windsor, and Ellington! The absurdity, therefore, of Trumbull's estimate is apparent. If it had been correct, there certainly is no reason why the Windsor Indians should have invited the English to the banks of the Connecticut to aid them in resisting the attacks of the Pequots, for they alone could have overpowered and conquered the latter in a single campaign.

That "there was a large body of Indians in the centre of the town," we also find no evidence except the assertion of Trumbull. As early as 1640, all the lands where the "large fort" stood was laid out into house lots and occupied as such. There is not the slightest allusion in any of the town or colony records to such a fort, or to the presence of any considerable body of Indians at this spot. We know that the English, in 1637, even doubted the fidelity of the savages who accompanied them in the Pequot expedition, until it was tested in the engagement with the enemy; and common sense assures us that the Windsor people were never so imprudent as to allow the Indians as neighbors under the very walls of the Palisado. In King Philip's war in 1675, it is well known that the Windsor Indians remained faithful, and were mostly situated on the eastern banks of the Connecticut. In short, all the evidence, both real and presumptive, which we have been able to collect, strongly disproves the existence of any very large number of Indians, either in the center or within the limits of Ancient Windsor.

In our opinion, moulded on a careful examination of the subject, the facts are these: We believe that the Indians in this vicinity were

¹ See Appendix A.

once numerous. Arrow heads, stone axes, and parts of stone vessels are often met with, particularly near the river. Indian skeletons are often discovered in making excavations, or by the breaking away of the river's bank. It will also be remembered that the "number of warlike Indians" was one of the chief dangers which deterred the Massachusetts Colony, in 1633, from joining in the trading enterprise proposed by the Plymouth Colony. It is not improbable that *at that time* the Indians may have had a fort upon the spot mentioned by Trumbull.¹ The position is certainly favorable for such a purpose, as our fathers thought, for they too built their Palisado there. But after Holmes had set up his trading house in Plymouth meadow, the Indians mostly settled in his immediate neighborhood, that they might better avail themselves of his assistance against their mutual enemy, the Pequots.² While here, they were attacked, in the spring of 1634, by the small-pox, and "very few of them escaped." Their chief sachem, together with nearly all of his kindred, were among the victims of this pestilence, which almost broke up the tribe. The survivors returned with their remaining sachem, Aramamet, to their old home (near Wilson's Station) in 1639. The Rev. Frederic Chapman used to relate that he once saw, when a boy, and living in the south part of the town, an old Indian woman, the last of Aramamet's tribe, and who was supported by the town.

So thinned were their numbers, and so effectually was their power broken, that the Massachusetts people gained confidence to attempt the colonization of the country, which was commenced by the Dorchester people in the following year. At the time of their arrival, then, it is more than probable that the whole number of Indians, men, women, and children, within the *present* limits of Windsor, did not exceed three hundred. There could not, at this time, have been any Indian tribes in Windsor *west* of the river, except that of which Aramamet was chief, in 1636, at the head of the Hartford meadow, and the remnant of a tribe at Poquonock, under Sheat, afterward Nassahegan. That they were few in number is evidenced by their reserving, in 1642, "a part of a meadow at Poquonock now in occupation of the Indians," a meadow hardly capable of supplying an ordinary English family: and the references which we find to Windsor Indians during the half century succeeding 1636 proves them to have been very few in number.

¹Some years since Epaphras Mather, while making an excavation near his house (opposite and a little north of Mr. James Sill's) dug up an Indian skeleton, accompanied with various bits of wampum and copper beads, evidently of Dutch or European manufacture. In digging a cellar to the same house, several other skeletons were found. This is near the spot where Trumbull locates the "large fort."

²This is evident from *Bradford's Journal*, and also from the deposition of Sequassen (Conn. River Sachem) before the court in 1649, in which he says that he was "neither at any time conquered by the Pequots, nor paid any tribute to them; and when he sometimes lived at Matamuck (Windsor) and hard by his friends (the English) that lived here, that he and his men came out and fought with" the Pequots.

The Podunks of South Windsor were probably more numerous than either of the tribes mentioned on the west side, and there was a little remnant of the Namerick Indians a mile below Warehouse Point, too insignificant as a tribe to have had a sachem.

That there were more living *east* of the river than on the west side we are quite certain; but we much doubt whether all the Indians dwelling within the *original* bounds of *Ancient Windsor*, viz., between Simsbury Mountains and the hills east of Ellington, exceeded *one thousand*. The restless Pequot and the pestilence had prepared the way for the advancing wave of civilization, and before that wave the red sons of the forest disappeared as footprints on the seashore are effaced by the rising tide.

Adrian Block, the first white discoverer of the Connecticut River, in 1614, found its valley from the north part of Haddam, northerly to and probably somewhat above Mattanuck (or Mattaneaug) in Windsor, in the possession of Indians whom he calls Sequins. Between 1614 and 1631 we have no information concerning these river tribes. But in June 8, 1633, the Dutch bought from the Pequot sachem, Wapyquart, the flat land ("Suckiage, Sicaogg") comprising "Dutch Point" and the "South Meadow," on which the city of Hartford was afterwards erected, and, "for greater security, *Sequeen* and his tribe went to dwell close by Fort Hope." This *Sequeen* (for the name in the Dutch records seems to be applied indifferently both to the tribe and its sachem) was probably he who was known to the English as "Sowheag;" and though the strength of his tribe had been much broken in its wars with the Pequots, still he was "a great sachem," selling the sites of Middletown and of Wethersfield to their English settlers. The date of his death is not known, but probably before 1650, as in a report made by Governor Stayvesant of New Amsterdam to the States General, in 1649, he is referred to as "*the late Sequeen*," (*Holland Doc.*, i. 543, 546, *note*; *Conn. Col. Rec.*, i. 434; see Judge Adams' Hist. Wethersfield, *Hartford County Mem. Hist.*, ii. 432); and in 1664 there is mention of land reserved at Wonggum (the great bend of Connecticut River between Middletown and Portland) for his posterity. His successor was Turramuggus ("Cataramuggus") who died before 1705, and was succeeded by his son, "Peetoosoh," living at Wongum (now in Chatham) in 1706.

The *Sicaog* or *Suckiage* Indians, so named from the "black earth" (sucki-auke) of the Hartford meadows, were probably a sub-tribe of the Sequins. Their sachem, at the arrival of the English 1633-4, was *Sunckquasson* (generally written *Sonquasson*, and *Sequassen*¹), whose

¹ Alias "Sasawin," a son of Sowheag. — Souwonckquawsir, old Sequin's son" (Roger Williams, 1637, *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 4, vi. 207.) "Sonquassen, the son of the late Sequeen," named, 1649, in *Holland Doc.*, i. 543.

seat was at or near Hartford, who held the sovereignty of the Windsor, Hartford, Weathersfield, and Farmington tribes.¹ He seems to have been a brave and talented but unprincipled person, whose fame has been somewhat tarnished by his alleged conspiracy against the English in 1646. His only immediate connection with our Windsor history, which we know of, is his interest in the first land in Windsor sold by the Indians to the Plymouth Company in 1633. The latter had purchased the same "for a valuable consideration" from *Ssquassen* and *Nattawanut*, who are described as "the rightful owners." Nattawanut was the actual sachem of the Matianuck or Windsor tribe. He fled to the English for protection from the Pequots, and was brought back by Captain Holmes in 1633, who purchased of him the land on which he settled at Windsor.² He is probably the sachem who died from small-pox the next spring, as his name does not again appear after that time. He was succeeded as early as 1636 by *Aramamet*, whose residence was on the high ground at the upper end of Hartford Meadow, opposite to the mouth of the Podunk River. It seems that he afterwards removed to the immediate vicinity of the Plymouth House, where he could easier avail himself of assistance if attacked by the Pequots. After the transfer of the lands of the Plymouth Company to the Windsor settlers, in 1638, Lieutenant Holmes, the agent of the former, refused permission to the Indians to plant on the small tract of land which was reserved to the Plymouth House, whereupon "Aramamet and the Indians cohabiting with him" complained to the court about it, and the court, after a full hearing of the case, decided that the Indians might "plant the old ground for this year only, and they are to set their wigwams in the old ground, and not without."—*Col. Conn. Rec.*, ii. 16.

Aramamet afterwards, 1670, resold or confirmed to the Windsor people all the land which his predecessor Nattawanut had sold to the Plymouth Company nearly forty years before, and which they had transferred to the Windsor people. This extended from Hartford to Poquonock, and probably marks the limit of the Matianuck tribe. Aramamet, although the successor, was not the son of Nattawanut. He was either a Podunk by birth, or intimately connected with that tribe by marriage, as he figures in several of their land sales on the east side of the river. He claimed, and the Colony recognized his title to, the greater part of the Podunk lands (South Windsor and East Hartford), which he willed in 1672 (being then resident at Podunk) to his daughter, Songonosk, wife of Joshua (*alias* Attawanhood), son of Uncas.³

¹ De Forest, *Hist. of Conn. Inds.*; *Conn. Col. Records*, and other authorities.

² Bradford's *Hist. Plymouth Colony*, 311, 313: "I brought in *Attawanut*, & there left him where he lived & died upon the ground, whom *Tatobam*, the Tyrant, had before expelled by war." *G. Windsor's Letter to Winthrop*, 1644.

³ *Windsor Land Records*. Chapin (*Hist. of Glastenbury*) erroneously calls Aramamet a son of Uncas.

North of the Tunxis or Farmington River was another distinct tribe called the *Poquonnocs*. Their seat was upon the beautiful meadows of that portion of the town which still bears their name. Amid the charming scenery of that pleasant valley of the Tunxis dwelt the largest number of Indians collected at any place in Windsor west of the Connecticut. Their first sachen known to the English was *Sheat*, who died soon after the settlement, and was succeeded by his son *Coggerynossett*, and his nephew *Nassahegan*.¹ These twain seem to have held joint sovereignty until the death of the former, about 1680. After this date Nassahegan was the chief sachen of the Poquonnoc tribe.² He was a good friend to the English, for we learn from a deposition made by Coggerynossett before his death, that Nassahegan "was so taken in love with the coming" of the white man that he gave them certain lands "for some small matter." His name, with the prefix of *captain*, is found among those Indians who went up with the English to the relief of Springfield in 1675. The next year he seems to have somewhat fallen under suspicion, and was confined at Hartford.³ Most of the lands of his tribe passed away from their possession before 1700. *Sepanquat*, his son, is only once mentioned as deeding a certain tract in Poquonnoc to Samuel Marshall in 1670, in consideration of a fine which he had incurred at the county court, and which the said Marshall had agreed to liquidate. Remnants of the Poquonnoc tribe lingered for many years around the homes of their fathers, and some have dwelt there even within the memory of people who are now living. A place in Poquonnoc meadow, bordering on the river, is still called The Old Indian Burying Ground.

The only one of the tribe who is in any way prominently connected with our history was *Toto*, a grandson of Nassahegan. This friendly Indian, during King Philip's war in 1695, having learned the purpose of the savages to attack Springfield, disclosed the plot to the Windsor people on the very evening preceding the attack. Messengers were promptly sent to Major Treat at Westfield, and *Toto* (so tradition says) was himself sent to bear the news to Springfield. Tradition further relates that he accomplished this perilous feat, running the whole distance there and back, in a single night. Be this as it may, his timely warning was all that saved the town of Springfield from utter destruction. The people of Farmington have erected a monument to the memory of the "ancient warriors" of the Tunxis Valley. Surely it would not be inappropriate if, either at Windsor or Springfield, some marble

¹Or Nassahegan — which we consider as a different spelling of the same name.

²It is probable that the Poquonnoc Indians were owners of Sinsbury, as the deed of Sinsbury, in 1680, is given by Nassahegan, *Toto*, and *Sencett* — and there are other evidences of their being closely allied with the Massaco and Farmington Indians.

³*Col. Rec.*, ii. 470.

column should preserve to posterity the name and the fame of faithful Toto.

Tradition tells us that the Indians who resided on the high grounds bordering on the Pine Meadow (now Windsor Locks), between Pine Meadow Brook and the foot of the Falls, numbered one hundred warriors. We learn from a deed of confirmation, signed in 1687 by the widow of Coggerynosset, sachem of Poquonnoc, that all the land north of that bought of the Plymouth Company (two and a half miles north of the meeting-house) to "Stony Brook, opposite the great Island at the falls" was bought by the Windsor people of her father, *Tehano* (or *Yehano*), previous to the Pequot war, in 1637. It is not improbable that Tehano resided at Pine Meadow, but we feel confident that not an Indian family lived in Pine Meadow at the time of the English settlement at Windsor.

"There was a time when Pine Meadow, as other river meadows above and below, was cultivated by the Indians. Corn was their principal crop, and this received only the rudest cultivation. About thirty years ago, the encroachment of the river on its west bank in the "great meadow" in Windsor, exposed one or two bushels of charred corn. It had been buried two or three feet deep, probably by the grave of some one. It was probably charred to prevent its decay. The kernels were very many of them like those growing on a stalk standing by itself, where there is not enough of pollen that reaches the ear to fill the cob. Many of the kernels of that charred corn were rounded on one or both sides, showing that the kernels grew separately or in patches on the cob. It must have been a starved field of corn that did not furnish tassel enough to produce full ears. Of course, there was no plowing for corn, for the Indians had neither plows nor teams to draw them. They had no steel or iron for spades or hoes. The squaws cultivated the ground, and they probably had nothing better to work with than a sharpened stick, and they had no edged tool to sharpen it with. Stone axes and arrowheads are turned up occasionally in and around Pine Meadow, as they are almost everywhere, but they may have been lost as long before Pine Meadow was settled by the English as the time that has elapsed since.

"Indian graves have been discovered at several points in and around the meadow. About fifty years ago the breaking of the river bank a little below Pine Meadow brook, exposed an Indian skeleton, and with it a little copper kettle, having a capacity of about two gills. Several skeletons were uncovered while digging sand on the brow of the hill south of Mr. Francis's. About twenty-five years ago this town graded and "stoned" the river bank near the Osborne house. A little to the north was the highest point in the meadow, and had been an Indian burying place. In digging material from the road bed to grade the bank a dozen or more graves were discovered; some contained only a little discolored earth; one or more skeletons or parts of skeletons were found. Three years ago, two skeletons were found in the sand bank on the south side of South street, nearly opposite Mrs. Prouty's. There was a rare collection of Indian relics found in these graves but, unfortunately, most of them fell into the hands of those who failed to appreciate them. Among the articles saved was a stone whistle, probably a call whistle. It was an inch or more in diameter, and had a tapering hole through its length. By placing the widest end on the palm of the hand, and blowing into the other end a singularly shrill call was sounded. There was a piece of plumbago (black lead), used for war paint, curious shaped stones for knives and other purposes, beads made from pottery and bone and a considerable number of copper beads, etc."—*J. H. Hayden.*

Another tradition relates that the Indians who resided in this vicinity had a custom of burying the aged and decrepit members of their tribe before life was extinct. When old age had enfeebled the stern warrior, when he could no longer follow the chase, draw the bow, or wield the tomahawk in defense of his people, he requested his friends to accompany him to the place of his burial. An excavation was made in the earth on Sandy Hill, in which the old man stood erect, while his friends replaced the earth about him to the top of his shoulders. Then, placing the implements he had carried in war and the chase, with a little provision before him, they bade him a final adieu, and returned to their wigwams. Nor did they visit the spot again, until the wretched devotee had taken his last look on the dark woods which overshadowed him, and his ears had ceased to catch the voice of the Great Spirit whispering among their branches.

This is all very well for a *tradition* — and such it undoubtedly was one hundred years ago—but we do not believe a word of it. It is entirely unsupported by any evidence whatsoever, and, although, as the reader is aware, we place no very high estimate upon the Indian character, we believe that by giving credence to this tale of the “olden time” we should do the Indians of Windsor a very serious injustice.

As we have previously remarked, the greatest number of Indians, within the bounds of Ancient Windsor, resided on the east side of the Connecticut River. These were the *Podunks*,¹ situated at or near the mouth of the Podunk, a small stream entering the Connecticut in the southwest corner of the present town of South Windsor. Here, just north of the stream where it crosses the road to Hartford, and on the west of the road, is still visible an elevation of some twenty-five feet, and about half an acre in extent, which was the site of their fort. On the same side of the road, south of the stream, and beyond the swamp, is an elevation, now occupied by the house of Mr. Eli Burnham, which was once the ancient burying-ground of the Podunks.² This was

¹ Spelled (1636) *Potacke*; later (1671), *Potucke*, *Potunk*, *Podunk*, meaning fire or warmth under the trees, or place of fire or warmth if we accept an *inference* from Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull's “Indian Names” (p. 57), that “potu” means *fire* or *heat*; and “unk,” standing tree, or “place of.” Located on the southern slope of a range of low hills, beside a stream protected on the north and surrounded by a thick evergreen growth, this Indian village may well have derived its name thus.

² *Barber's Hist. Coll. of Conn.*, says: “A few years since, a number of skeletons were discovered by digging from one to four feet. These skeletons were found lying on one side, knees drawn up to the breast, arms folded, *with their heads to the south*. A covering of bark seems to have been laid over them, with some few remains of blankets; in one instance a small brass kettle and hatchet were found in good preservation; the remains of a gun barrel and lock, a number of glass bottles, one of which was found nearly half filled with some sort of liquid. . . . There were also found a pair of shears, a pistol, lead pipe, wampum, small brass rings, glass beads, a female skeleton

their summer residence, but their winter home was a mile and a half eastward over the high land.¹ Their jurisdiction extended over the present towns of East and South Windsor and East Hartford, where they had another fort. They bore the reputation of being a ferocious and warlike people. *Toutonimo*, their first sachem with whom the English had any acquaintance, commanded two hundred bowmen.² The *Scanties*, a small tribe residing in the present town of East Windsor, near the mouth of the Scantic River, were either a part of the Podunks, or so closely allied to them that there is scarcely any distinction to be made between them.

Dr. H. C. Gillette, in his *Historical Sketches*, in the *Hartford Times*, (Nos. 1 and 2), says :

“Their ancient places of burial are rich in antiquarian relics. Of these there are two; the north one is the most ancient, and is situated half a mile north of the Congregational meeting-house, on the east bank of the Connecticut River, opposite the mouth of the Farmington. As the river has cut into the bank, many skeletons have been disinterred. This, with the excavations that have been made, has revealed the position which the bodies occupied at burial. They were all buried with their heads to the

with a brass comb; the hair was in a state of preservation wherever it came in contact with the comb. After the Podunks had removed from these parts, in one instance they were known to have brought a dead child from towards Norwich and interred it in this burying place.” There was also another burying place on the river bank, on either side of the mouth of a small brook or drain known as Moore's drain. The pottery and articles found in the graves on the north side of this drain were of superior workmanship to those in the graves on the south side, which possibly may be considered as indicative of some difference of rank in those there buried.

Barber also mentions a well on the bank of the Connecticut River, at Bissell's Ferry, near the mouth of the Scantic River. “supposed to have been made before any English settlements were attempted in Connecticut. The lower part of the well is walled by stones hewn in a circular manner, and the manner in which they are laid together is believed to be entirely different from that in which any Englishman would lay them.” *Barber's* version is the one generally adopted by the inhabitants of the town—who consider the well as having a Dutch origin. As the well is now destroyed, having been gradually washed out and broken up by the river, we have not had an opportunity of examining it ourselves. We have conversed, however, with several careful investigators, in whose judgment we have entire confidence, and who have at various times examined it. These gentlemen concur in stating their conviction that there was nothing unusual in its formation. The stones which were represented as “hewn in a circular manner,” were simply hewed—slightly and roughly, as is often done in these days—for better adaptation to their places, and there was nothing in the appearance of the well which necessarily indicated an origin anterior to the date of the English settlements on the river.

¹ *Barber*, who also says, “the path between these two places still retains the name of the “King's Path.” This name, I think, is not an Indian name, as is generally supposed, but is derived from Edward King, an Irishman, one of the first settlers in this vicinity, who owned land here.

² *Trumbull's Hist. Conn.* *DeKorset* considers Wahquinnacut, who first visited the English at Boston in 1631, with an invitation to settle in Connecticut, as a chief of the East Windsor tribes.

north, the body lying on the right side, facing the river, and the average depth of the graves was about two feet.

Many of these skeletons are of gigantic size, as indicated by the specimens preserved. The teeth are in a fine state of preservation, and rarely was one found defective. From the remains of ashes and coals found in these graves, it may be inferred that some combustible substance was placed upon the body after it was covered with soil. The skulls and horns of elk and deer were found in these graves, and most of them contained shells of the fresh-water clam, according with the Indian tradition that food was placed in the graves of the departed to sustain them in their dark journey to the spirit land. Rude stone hoes, axes, skinning hatchets of curious make, arrowheads, and figured pottery, are yearly washing from this bank. No wampum has been discovered.

"The south burial ground is in the south part of the town of South Windsor, on the banks of the Podunk stream, on the farm, at present (1890), of Willard G. Burnham, which farm was also crossed by the Indian trail used by the Podunk tribe in passing between their summer and winter villages. It is a mound, evidently formed of surface earth to the depth of several feet. It is more modern than the other burial place, and contains many articles that must have been obtained from the Dutch or English, such as guns, knives, bells, buckles, etc. The dead were buried in a semi-erect position, facing the south, their lower extremities flexed and supported on one knee; some held the remains of a gun in their hands. Specimens of the bones from these graves may be seen at the Athenaeum, Hartford. Pottery, unbroken, evidently made of the same material as the Dutch tiles, and holding about a quart, were found in these mounds. The writer of this article, twenty-five years ago, in company with the late Dr. William Cooley of Manchester, took out of these grounds what was supposed to be a female skeleton. A short blanket, interwoven with wampum, enveloped her shoulders, and a wampum belt encircled her waist. Attached to the belt on her right side were six or eight small round bells fastened with a string composed of raw deer skin. A band of brass, two and a half inches broad, scalloped at the top, and bearing evidence that it had been decorated with feathers, encircled her head. Underneath the band the raven locks of the dead female were as perfect as when she was placed in her grave. These articles were in Dr. Cooley's possession until his death, when, with other effects, they were sold at auction at Hartford, and purchased by Erastus Smith and R. G. Drake, Esq., for the Connecticut Historical Society. Placed temporarily in the State House, they were unfortunately lost, and have never been received by the society."

It will be seen by reference to the deed of the land between Podunk and Scantie, that Tontonimo is called a sachem of the Mohegans. On our early records, this tribe is never called "the Podunk Indians." The first settlers undoubtedly called them Mohegans, which has led some writers to infer that the friendly Indians who accompanied Capt. Mason in the Pequot war, resided near New London. *Uncas*, their leader in this expedition, was indeed a Pequot or Mohegan, of the "blood royal."¹ Previous to the coming of the English, however, having quarreled with the Pequot monarch, *Sassaous*, he had found a home with the river tribes, among whom his high lineage, talents, and the dominant characteristics of his race, rendered him an important personage. He identified himself at an early day with the interests of the white settlers, whom his sagacious mind foresaw it would be safer to have as friends

¹ Both in the paternal and maternal line. Trumbull thinks that the Mohegans were a part of the Pequot nation, so named from their location.

than as enemies. And when the Pequot expedition was proposed, the wily savage eagerly seized the opportunity which it offered, to testify his allegiance to his new friends, and at the same time to avenge his own wrongs upon his kindred.

Nor from that hour, whatever may have been his faults, is there any reason to doubt his fidelity to the whites. He was probably, for a longer or shorter time, a resident in this neighborhood; and at all events allied by marriage to the Matianuck and Podunk Indians.¹ We are therefore inclined to believe that the seventy Mohegan warriors who followed Uncas into the Pequot fight, were mostly, if not all, from the Podunk and Scantic clans. This opinion is strengthened by a sentence in a letter written by Mr. Ludlow of Windsor, during the absence of that expedition, wherein, speaking of the latest advices from the army, he says that the enemy had killed "one *Siacock* Indian that went with us."² The word *Siacock* we think was a synonym for Scantic.

Be this as it may, however, Uncas and Tontonimo were not always on friendly terms. In 1656, "a Podunk Indian, named Weaseapano, murdered a sachem, who lived near Mattabeseck, now Middletown. Sequassen, the existing sachem of that tribe, complained of the outrage to the magistracy of Connecticut, and said that the Podunk Indians entertained the murderer and protected him from merited punishment. Sequassen at the same time engaged Uncas in his cause, who also complained that Tontonimo enticed away many of his men, and protected an Indian who had murdered a Mohegan. Upon these complaints the magistrates summoned the parties before them. Sequassen and Uncas, after observing that the murderer was a mean fellow, and that the man murdered was a great sachem, insisted that ten men, friends of Weaseapano, should be delivered up, to be put to death, as a satisfaction for the crime. Tontonimo insisted that the satisfaction demanded was excessive, particularly as the murdered sachem had killed Weaseapano's uncle. The governor endeavored to convince the complainants that the demand was excessive, observing that the English, in cases of murder, punished only the principal, and such as were accessory to the crime.

Tontonimo then proposed to make satisfaction by the payment of wampum; but it was refused. They fell, however, in their demands to six men, instead of ten. This proposition was rejected by Tontonimo. The magistrates then urged him to deliver up the murderer. This he promised to do. But, while the subject was in agitation, he privately withdrew from the court, with the rest of the Podunk sachems; and retired to the fortress belonging to his nation. Both the magistrates and

¹ Aramamet, chief of Matianuck in 1672, deeded lands on which he resided at Podunk, to Nautahan, *alias* Joshua, his son-in-law, the son of Uncas.

² See *Massachusetts Historical Collections*.

the complainants were offended by this behavior of Tontonimo. However, the magistrates appointed a committee to persuade the Indians to continue at peace with each other. At their solicitation, Uncas at length consented to accept the murderer, and promised to be satisfied, if he should be delivered up; but the Podunk Indians told the English they could not comply with the condition, because the friends of Weaseapano were numerous and powerful, and would not agree to the proposal. The governor then addressed them in form; urging them to continue in peace, and endeavoring to persuade the complainants to accept the wampum. This they again refused and withdrew, after it had been agreed on all hands that the English should not take any part in the controversy, and after the Indians had promised that they would not injure either the persons or possessions of the English, on either side of the river.

Soon after, Uncas assembled an army for the purpose of avenging his wrongs: but being met near Hockanum River by an equal number of the Podunks, and considering the issue of the battle as doubtful, he prudently retired, after having sent a message to Tontonimo, in which he declared, that if the Podunk sachem persisted in withdrawing the murderer from justice, he would send to the Mohawks to come and destroy both him and his people.

Not long after, the crafty Mohegan accomplished his purpose in the following manner: He sent a trusty warrior, furnished with some Mohawk weapons, to Podunk, directing him to set fire in the night to a house near the fort, and then to leave the weapons on the ground in the vicinity, and immediately return. The warrior executed his commission. When the Podunks came in the morning to examine the ruins, they found the weapons; and knowing them to belong to the Mohawks, were so alarmed with the apprehension that Uncas was about to execute his threat, that they delivered up the murderers and sued for peace.¹

The independent and fearless character of the Podunks kept them constantly embroiled in war, not only with their weaker neighbors, but

¹This is the story as told in *Dr. Dwight's Travels*, and is authenticated by the colonial records.

President Stiles, however, in his *Itinerary*, preserves the following version of the story: "About 1654, he [Uncas] had a quarrel with Arramemet, sachem of Mussaco or Sinsbury, which brought on a war. Uncas sent one of his warriors to take and burn an out wigwam in the night, kill and burn, and leave the marks of the Mohawks. His orders were executed. Arramemet, supposing the Mohawks had done the mischief, went in search of them to the northwest. Uncas gained time to equip his men, and afterwards subjugated Arramemet. *Podunk, near Hartford, was ever afterwards tributary to Uncas.*"

It is easy to see that this is a garbled account of the affair, and not so well entitled to credence as Dwight's. Pres. Stiles was somewhat credulous, and not always a safe guide in matters of tradition. Yet however mistaken in the name, it is quite possible that there may be a germ of truth in the last line, which we have italicized.

even with the powerful and dreaded Mohawks. Tradition says that a party of the latter once visited the tribe who resided at the mouth of the Scentic River. "As one of the Mohawk women was crossing the river on a log she was pushed off into the stream and drowned; upon this the Mohawks withdrew, determined upon revenge. In the meanwhile the Scentic Indians sent a runner to the Podunk Indians for assistance: after collecting their forces, a battle took place, in which the Mohawks were defeated and fled; they remained in the vicinity, and whenever they found a straggler from either tribe, they inflicted summary vengeance. As one of the settlers by the name of Bissell was at work at hay in the meadow, a Scentic Indian came running toward him and implored his protection. Directing him to lie down, Mr. Bissell rolled a cock of hay upon him, and he was in this manner effectually concealed. He had hardly done this, before the Mohawks came running furiously in pursuit, who wished to know of Mr. Bissell if he had seen the fugitive. He pointed in a particular direction, in which he gave them to understand he had seen him run, which they eagerly followed, and thus the life of the poor Scentic was saved.

"The feud which had thus arisen between the Podunks and the Mohawks at length resulted in the utter defeat of the former. It seems that a young Indian and a squaw of the Podunks having been to gather whortleberries, it was so late before they had gathered a sufficient quantity, that they were afraid to cross the meadows after dark on account of the Mohawks, who were prowling in the vicinity. They accordingly remained for the night at the house of Rev. Mr. Williams of East Hartford, and early in the morning the young woman set out upon her return. Soon after, the report of a gun was heard by the inhabitants in the neighborhood, and they immediately set out to ascertain the cause. They found the young squaw weltering in her blood, having been shot by two Mohawks. The Podunks were aroused, and having mustered some sixteen or eighteen warriors, went in pursuit. After being out several days, they came to a corn-field, and began plucking the ears. A party of Mohawks, who were lying in ambuscade, rose upon them, and killed the whole party, with the exception of two who made their escape. This severe blow had the effect of breaking up the Podunks as a distinct tribe. They separated into two parties, one of which joined the Pequots towards New London." The time of this occurrence cannot be very accurately stated. A remnant of the tribe existed in East Windsor, in 1745, but had quite disappeared in 1760. Tradition says that Coggery, the last male survivor of the Podunks, lived in a swamp not far from the site of the church in the First Society, and while intoxicated murdered his

¹ Barber's *Hist. Coll. of Conn.*, 78.

squaw, and then stabbed himself to death.¹ Thus ignobly perished the last of Pontonimo's tribe, the most fearless and warlike of the clans of Ancient Windsor. It was also somewhere in the *Podunk* wilds of Windsor that Miantonomah, the great Narragansett chief, met his death at the hands of Uncas, his Mohegan conqueror, probably Sept. 28, 1643. For, as recorded in *Winthrop's Journal*, the Commissioners from Connecticut on their return to Hartford from the general meeting of the Commissioners of the United Colonies at Boston, where the fate of the captured chieftain had been decided, sent for Uncas and announced their decision. Miantonomah was delivered into his hands, and two Englishmen from Hartford were directed to remain with the prisoner as witnesses of the deed. Uncas lost no time in obeying the order. "Taking Miantonomah along with him, in the way *between Hartford and Windsor* (where Onkus hath some men dwell), Onkus' brother, following after Miantonomah, claye his head with a hatchet." Miss Caulkins' *Hist. Norwich*, p. 35-37, says, "this slaughter of the Narragansett chief undoubtedly took place on that tract south of the Podunk which was claimed by Uncas and inhabited by scattered families under his jurisdiction. The narrative of Winthrop is explicit in stating that Uncas led his captive to this district, and that he was executed suddenly on the way, probably as soon as they had passed the English boundary and entered upon Indian territory. We cannot doubt that the Commissioners had this special tract in view when they directed Uncas to carry his captive 'into the next [*i. e.*, the nearest] part of his own government and there put him to death.' Winthrop, who records the event, understood evidently that the execution took place in this Mohegan claim between Hartford and Windsor — that is, in the present East Hartford and East [now South] Windsor; and he probably derived his information from the Englishmen that were designated to witness the act and see that it was done without failure. We are thus, in a manner, compelled to admit that Miantonomah was executed in some unknown spot, near the old boundary line of Hartford and Windsor." Miantonomah's monument, it is true, is erected near Norwich on the site of a monumental stone-heap — doubtless originally a Mohegan pile — a trophy erected by the tribe on the spot where they were victorious, and where Miantonomah was captured. But the 'place of sacrifice' in the woods of Windsor — the spot where he received the fatal blow — was left unmarked, and must remain forever unknown."

It cannot be supposed that the extinction of the Podunks was any great cause of sorrow to the now rapidly increasing whites. Their ferocious temper and unbroken spirit firmly resisted all the friendly over-

¹ *Dr. McClure's MSS.* in Conn. Hist. Soc'y — the church referred to was probably Rev. Mr. Edward's church, near the old burial ground in South Windsor.

tures of the latter, who never felt quite safe from some unexpected outbreak of savage violence.

In 1657, the pious Mr. Eliot, hearing of the Podunk Indians, desired that the tribe might be assembled, so as to afford him an opportunity to give them some religious instruction. They were at length induced to come together at Hartford, where Mr. Eliot preached to them in their own language, and endeavored to instruct them in the knowledge of a Saviour. Having closed his sermon, he asked them if they would accept Jesus Christ as a Saviour, as he had been offered to them. But the intractable warrior chieftain, turning from him with great scorn, utterly refused, saying that the English had taken away their lands, and were now attempting to make them servants.—*Trumbull*.

In King Philip's War several of their young warriors were suspected to have gone off and joined the enemy.¹

We have been unable to satisfactorily ascertain the existence of any considerable tribe of Indians in the present town of Ellington. There is a tradition that, at the time of Samuel Pinney's settlement there, about 1747, there was a part of a tribe of Indians dwelling a few rods north of where the grist and saw mills now stand, and that they were sometimes troublesome. Our own opinion is that it must have been a portion of some Windsor tribe, and that they occupied the ground rather as a hunting ground during particular seasons of the year, than as a permanent residence.

Tradition tells us that the Indians on the east side of the Connecticut River were intimate friends of the Tunxis (or Farmington) Indians. Whenever the latter made them a visit they returned with them to the west side of the river at parting, bringing with them provisions for a feast, consisting of pounded corn, and, if in the spring, maple sap, and such other simple luxuries as they possessed. And having arrived at the meadow hill, they feasted together and smoked the pipe of peace.

This is probable, for it is very evident that all the Windsor tribes were intimately connected, not only with each other, but with all the other Connecticut clans. Any one who attempts, from deeds and the slender data which remain, to define, with any degree of positive accuracy, the boundaries and distinctions of these tribes, will find himself in a labyrinthian maze of doubt and confusion. Misspelling and the ancient orthography of names; indefiniteness of the boundaries mentioned, and the changes which time has wrought in them, are some of the difficulties which will assail him. Added to this he will find, as will be seen in our next chapter, that our ancestors, when they purchased land from the natives, were in the habit of procuring the signatures, not only of the

¹Dr. McClure in *Mass. Hist. Society Collections*, vol. x., says that the tribe contained between 200 and 300 men, who went off in that war, and never returned.

owners, but of all the relatives and friends, and, sometimes it would seem, of all the Indians in the neighborhood, whether they had any interest in the property or not. This was done for the sake of greater security, and however politic in that day, is sometimes exceedingly annoying to the patient investigator of later days. These remarks may serve to explain the apparent discrepancies which sometimes appear in the discussion of these subjects; and the author trusts that they will sufficiently apologize for any mistakes which the critic may hereafter discover in these pages. Confident we are that those who are most acquainted with the subject and its inherent difficulties will be the most lenient in their criticism.

The subsequent history of the Windsor Indians is both melancholy and brief. They seem to have gradually removed to Farmington, Salisbury, and Sharon, where, in 1730, they became united with the remnants of the Simsbury, Farmington, Wethersfield, and other Connecticut River tribes, and finally, in 1763, were removed to Stockbridge, Mass. 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 Mohegan, who removed to New York State with them, and 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 Brothertons and 230 Stockbridge Indians in the county, and had commenced to build saw 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.¹

In 1774 there were but *six* Indians residing in Windsor, and in 1786 there was but one old squaw, *Betty Mammenash*, who was supported by the State, and who died the same year.

In East Windsor there were but *six* Indians (probably Scantics) in 1774, and in 1806 there was one family who were unable to trace their origin or tribe.² Within the whole limits of Ancient Windsor but *one* Indian is known to have been converted or baptized. This was *Sarah*, whose life has been made the subject of a tract, published by the American Tract Society, an abridgment of which was also published in London. This individual resided at the north end of Shenipset Pond in Ellington. The publication referred to is little better than entire falsehood. Although she was a full-blooded Mohegan, possessing the natural

¹ *Wisconsin Hist. Society Coll.*, i, 103.

² *Mass. Hist. Society Coll.*, 1st Series, x.

self-respect of the aborigine, and spoke the English language as well as old people generally, the author, apparently to give zest to the narrative, attributed to her the abject spirit and broken speech of the African race, which, in the opinion of those who knew her, was not only far from the truth, but also degrading and unjust to the individual herself.

As a matter of interest to our readers, we subjoin the translation of some of the Indian names which occur in the previous chapters, derived from the *History of Glastenbury, Conn.*, by the late Rev. Alonzo B. Chapin. We are not versed in Indian philology, and therefore cannot vouch for their entire accuracy, but we believe that they are the result of much laborious and conscientious research into the subject, and, as far as we are competent to judge, are supported by good authorities.

UNCAS, signifies *the bold*. UNQTS-wonk, *bold-ness* (Cot. 8); ONKQUE, *cruel tyrant* (Cot. 21).

ARRAMAMET, signifies *dog's-tongue*. Seems to be compounded of ARUM, the Indian word for *dog* (R. W. 96) and MEENAT, or WEENAT, a *tooth* (compare Ell. 10; R. W. 59). The change which this etymology supposes the word to undergo is precisely like that in the Indian word WUTTUMMAGEN, a *pipe*, from WUTTON, *mouth*, and EGUN or EAGUN, *thing, instrument, etc.*

NESSAHAGON, signifies *instrument of death*, from NISSIH, *killing*, and EAGUN, *instrument* (R. W. 115, 122. See also Schoolcraft Miss. App. 200).

WEQUASHI, *swan* (R. W. 86).

SEAKOT, *wild-eat*.

SEQUASSON, *hardstone*: SEQUIN, *Sowheag, King of the South Country*.

TUNXIS SEPUS, signified the *Little Crane River*, from TAUACK, *crane* (R. W. 8), SEPOSE, *little river* (R. W. 89).

POQUONNOC, signified a *battle field*. Poquonnoe, Pequonnoe, Pughquonnoe, Pocatonnoe, derived from PAUQUA, *to kill or slaughter* (R. W. 118, 151). These words apparently denote a *slaughter place*, and probably *in battle*.

PODUNK, the *place of fire*, or *place of burning*, from POTAW, *fire*, and UNCK, *place of* (R. W. 48), hence POTAUACK, or PODUNK, or POTUNK (T. C. R. II. 347).

SCANTIC, seems to refer to the *low watery country* in that neighborhood, from SOKEN, *to pour out* (R. W. 34), and SOKENUM, *rain* (R. W. 81); evidently the same words from which some of the New England tribes had ASQUAN, *water*. SOKENTUCK, ASQUANTUCK, *place of water*, might very readily change to SCANTIC.

SHENIPSET, SNIPSIC, NIPSIC, from NIP, *water*, and SIC, *place of*.

HOCCANUM, *fishing ground*.

CHAPTER VI.

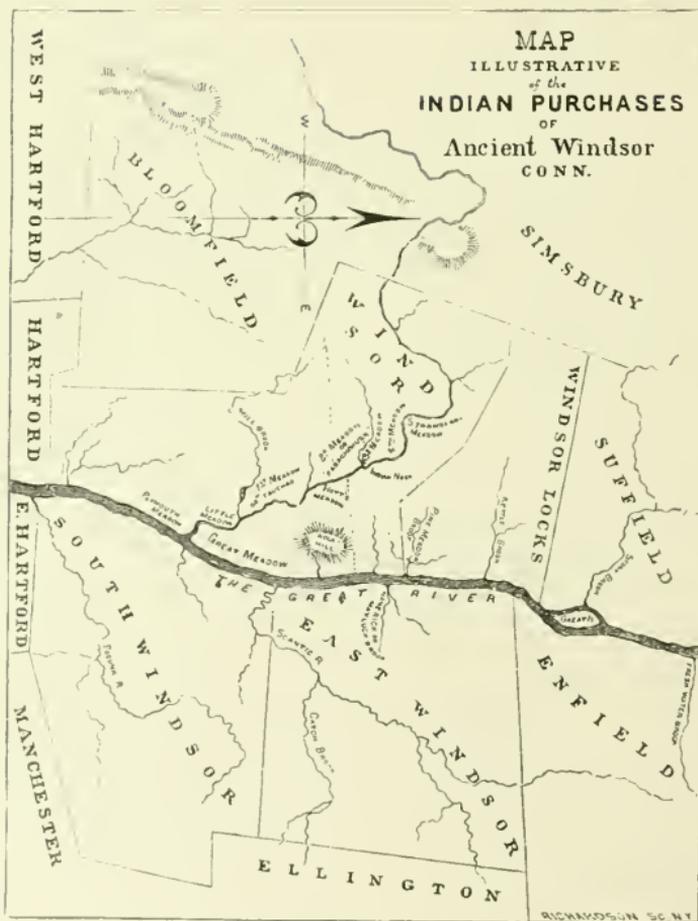
NOTES ON THE PURCHASES OF WINDSOR'S LANDS FROM THE INDIANS.

West of the Connecticut River.

FROM reasons alluded to in the previous chapter, it is now almost impossible in many cases to define the *exact* boundaries of the different purchases. The Indians, when selling their lands to the whites, were parting with that which had no great value in their own eyes, and of which they had a superabundance; consequently they did not haggle about a mile or so, more or less, and adopted the *natural* features of the country as the most *convenient* landmarks and boundaries. The ancient names of these various localities are now obscure, and often lost; and the appearance of the localities themselves has undergone some change during the lapse of years. Many of these purchases, also, *overlap* previous purchases, and land was often repurchased by our honest ancestors — in cases where some doubt seems to have existed as to the validity of a former title, or of the full terms of the contract having been properly fulfilled.

We have, therefore, rather than attempt any very close and accurate adjustment of these various purchases, preferred to set the matter before our readers in its simplest light, by presenting the different deeds, either in full or in abstract, just as we find them on the Land Records of Windsor, simply arranging them in the order of time, and connecting them by a slight framework of suggestions and notes. Thus, we believe that, with the aid of the Map of Indian Purchases, the reader will be able, easily and satisfactorily, to trace out and comprehend the whole subject. In the construction of this map we have been greatly indebted to the researches and labors of our friend, Mr. Jabez H. Hayden of Windsor Locks, Conn. Indeed, the outline or skeleton, so to speak, of the chapter is his work; ours has been its arrangement and the elaboration of detail, in every step of which we have to acknowledge his aiding and guiding hand.

We have not thought it worth while to give the references to our extracts of deeds, &c. They are derived from the First and Second Book of Land Records of Windsor. The first volume was carefully



Aramamatw's Mark

Facsimile of the mark of Aramamat, the Wind-or Sachem, 1636.

copied by order of the town in 1710-12. From the *original*, which is still in existence, although somewhat the "worse for wear," we have made our notes, supplying all lost words and passages from the better conditioned *copy*. The Indian signatures, having no uniformity, have no value as *autographs*, and are, therefore, not reproduced.

One fact is most conclusively proved by this array of documentary evidence, that the *whole of Ancient Windsor was honestly bought, and even rebought* by our ancestors, of the native proprietors. A strict sense of justice actuated our fathers in all their dealings with the Indians, and, so far as we can learn, no taint of dishonesty or over-reaching rests upon the broad acres of old Windsor.

I.

When the Plymouth Company erected their trading house at Matianek, in 1633, they purchased "for a valuable consideration," from Sequassen and Nattawanut, "the rightful owners," a tract of land west of the Connecticut River. This purchase, extending from the great swamp near the bounds of Hartford on the south, to about a quarter of a mile above Mr. Francis Stiles's (the Ellsworth Place) on the north: bounded east by the Connecticut, and on the west extending "into the country as far as Sequassen and Nattawanut's proprietories," was the first land owned by the English within the present town of Windsor, and was transferred to the Dorchester settlers in 1637.

This whole tract was afterwards (July 14, 1670) repurchased by the town of Windsor from Nattawanut's successors, Arramamett and Repequam. In this sale, which was probably a mere matter of confirmation, the lands are described as extending from Hartford to "Nassahegan's propriety already sold to the inhabitants of Windsor" (Poquonnoe), and from the Connecticut River running seven miles westward "into the wilderness." They were sold, "with all the trees, woods, underwood, brooks, rivers, waters, and ponds lying therein, for a valuable parcel of Trucking cloth." — *Windsor Land Record*.

The north line of this purchase is indicated on the accompanying map by a dotted line.

II.

The land described in the foregoing deed of confirmation as "Nassahegan's propriety already sold to the inhabitants of Windsor," was situated in the Poquonnoe District. It was bought some time in 1635, by William Phelps, Sen., who afterward, not being able to prove full

payment of the same, honestly bought it over again. The transaction is thus detailed in a deed, dated March 31, 1665:

"These presents testify, whereas there was a parcel of land purchased formerly by Mr. William Phelps, Sen., living at Windsor, about 30 years since, of Schat, an Indian, a Paquanick sachem, and I [Phelps] not being able to prove full payment of the said purchase, in consideration whereof I now engage to make up the full payment by paying to the said Schat's kinsman, Nassahegan, sachem of Paquanick, 4 trucking coats, or what upon agreement shall satisfy them to the value thereof. The said Nassahegan engaging to make said parcel of land free as shall be expressed from any challenge or demands for future time of himself, his heirs, or successors, or any other Indian or Indians whatsoever. And Coggerynosset, Schat's son and his sister, and the said Nassahegan's own sister shall subscribe to the said premises. The said parcel of land is thus bounded, as it takes in all the first meadow bounded by the rivulet, the Indian name being *Tau chag*; and half the 2d meadow according to the running of the river, the Indian name being *Pabaehimusk*; the parcel of land bounds south by a little brook that falls into the river, about 40 rods from my now dwelling house, and to extend in length from the river westward upon a line three miles, all the breadth the said land from the south brook to the middle of the 2d meadow; which said agreement is made and assigned to by us whose names are underwritten this year of the Lord, 1665, March 31st. Owned already paid in two coats and 40s. in wampum for a third coat, and six bushels of Indian corn, and fifteen shillings in wampum for the fourth coat; and fifteen shillings in wampum is at six a penny.

"[Signed by]

"Witnesses

SAMUEL PHELPS,
MATTHEW GRANT,
JOHN BARTLETT,
TIMOTHY BUCKLAND,

COGGERYNOSSET,

ASUTHEW, *Coggerynosset's sister.*
PATACKHOUSE, *Nassahegan's sister.*
AMANNAWER, " "
NASSAHEGAN."

In February, 1666, "whereas there are several men that have land within the limits of it [the purchase aforesaid] both meadow and upland, besides Mr. Phelps and his sons, it was therefore concluded that each man according to his proportion of land capable of plowing or mowing, should pay 12 pence per acre to Mr. Phelps." And each one paying to Mr. Phelps should afterwards have a clear title to their several shares of land. We much doubt whether that land could now be purchased for *twelve pence per acre*.

III.

The next slice of land acquired by our ancestors extended from the north line of the Plymouth purchase of 1633 to Stony Brook, and from the Connecticut River to the west side of the Simsbury Mountains. This large tract, as will be seen, covered the whole of the present town of *Windsor Locks*, the northern third of *Windsor*, and the southern part of *Suffield*. It was purchased "about the time of the Pequot war" (1637) by Messrs. George Hall, Humphrey Pinney, Thomas Ford, and Thomas Lewis, for the inhabitants of Windsor, from the sachem Tehano or Nehano. In a deed of confirmation given May 19, 1687, by his

daughter, Quashabuck, widow of Coggerynosset of Poquonock, deceased, she testifies that "her father received full satisfaction therefor," and as she is his only child she makes over her right and title to Capt. Benjamin Newbury, Capt. Daniel Clark, Mr. Simon Wolcott, Mr. Henry Wolcott, and Return Strong, as representatives of the town of Windsor. Aushqua, her son (by Coggerynosset), also confirms the same. This land is more fully described in the deed as "between Gunn's Brook down to Connecticut River, which brook falls into the river at a place called New Brook [present Hayden's Station], at upper end of land formerly William Hayden's, deceased, and since to his son Daniel, and from the brook it runs north to the Stony Brook (which enters Connecticut River opposite the great island on the falls), and bounds easterly on the Connecticut River, and thence runs west to the westward side of the mountains, and continues all along the same breadth as at the east end."

IV.

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Nassahegan, of Paquanick, sachem, have freely given and granted and do hereby alienate and assign unto John Mason of Windsor, all my right and interest in all my land lying between Powquanicock and Massauqua [Massaoc, or Simsbury] westward and south and eastward as far as he has any right, only excepting a part of a meadow at Paquanick now in the occupation of the Indians, there to be enjoyed fully and freely without any future disturbance, by the said John Mason, or his assigns. Witness my hand this 13th of March, Anno Domini, 1642.

"Signed and sealed in the
presence and witness of

NASSAHEGAN.

WILLIAM PHELPS,
WILLIAM HILL.

"This copied from the original by me, Matthew Grant, Register, February, 1665."

This deed evidently extinguished Nassahegan's title to all the land (except the reservation at Indian Neck above mentioned) in Windsor south and west of the Tuxis, not included in the previous sale to Phelps.

Even the small "part of a meadow at Paquanick," mentioned in the foregoing deed, was soon absorbed by the insatiable white man, for we learn that in

V.

"April 21, 1659, George Griswold hath by purchase of certain Indians, by name Wattowan, Quoekhom, Wannappoush, the wife of Wattowan, otherwise called Towanno [Schano or Tehano] a certain neck of land lying at Poquonock made over in a conveyance under the hand and marks of the Indians, now in the keeping of George Griswold; the land in quantity by the Indian's estimation, is nine acres more or less, since by more exact measure is found 10 acres more or less, as it is bounded northwest by a small swamp in a straight line from river [to river]; every way else it bounds by the river. Which said parcel of land it shall be lawful for the said George Griswold, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever to have and to hold, possess and enjoy, as freely as we the said Indians above named, had both liberation and counsel from

our friends of a long time,¹ and we now do engage ourselves and heirs to maintain and defend [all] right and claim that we have sold and made over unto George Griswold, confirming the said land to be good and right, and that we are the true owners of the said land, and stand bound, both we and our heirs, to make good our part of sale and delivery; and free the said land from all claims, demands, debts, dues of every nature or kind whatsoever that are or have been upon the said land, from the beginning of the world to this present day." &c.

"George Griswold hath reserved to himself, in the Indian neck of land, out of the general purchase that he made with the Indians, two acres and a half and ten rods as it is now bounded, besides an allowance for a way to go by the river side on the east end of it, bounded on the north by the land of James Enno, south by Edward Griswold, west and east by the river." Perhaps this is the land referred to in the following town vote of Dec. 10, 1656.

"It was voted that if the corner of land that is in the Indians' possession be judged by the town meet to be purchased, that then their neighbors of Poquonock, jointly, shall purchase, and none other shall buy it from them, but these shall have it to themselves." *Town Acts*, i, 32.

VI.

"Sept. 11, 1662, I, Nassahegan, of Poquonock, do own myself indebted to George Griswold £3: 5s. which should have been paid him in the year 1659, in March, which I delaying to pay do now give for full payment to the foresaid George Griswold, all my land in the Indian Neck, which parcel of land by estimation is two acres, more or less, as it lies bounded east and west by the river, north by the land of Samuel Phelps, south [by] the land of Josiah Ellsworth, and also all the islands lying in the river from the land that is Aaron Cook's to the lower end of the Indian neck."

May 26, 1670: "Deed by Sepanquet son of Nassahegan, in consideration of a sum of money to be paid by Samuel Marshall in my behalf of me for a fine to the County of Hartford, and 8s. more that I am to pay to Jacob Gibbs, of an island upon Windsor Rivulet, at a place called by the Indians Matmpseck."

This island is supposed to be the one about opposite the point called Indian Neck.

April 19, 1659, Cowcherowind sold to George Griswold, 200 rods of marsh or mowing land under the east side of Massaco [Simsbury] Hills, bounded by a little brook which divideth the land of Samuel Phelps, west by the foot of the mountains, also the upland to the top of the same.

April 28, 1665, Nassahegan, sachem of Poquonock, sold to Jonathan Gillet, Sen., of Windsor, a piece of land, swamp, or marsh, containing twelve acres, called by the Indians Matacomaeok. This was situated without the west bounds of Windsor, southerly of the swamp belonging to John Moore and Edward Griswold.

¹ The term "liberation and counsel" may perhaps be thus explained. Indians then, as now, were mischievous and would get drunk. Thus they not unfrequently got into trouble, and were either mulcted in fines, or imprisoned in the *lockup* at Hartford. There is sufficient evidence to our mind that the speculative whites sometimes *paid their fines*, or obtained their *release*, receiving in return for the favor the title to some coveted piece of land, which doubtless, at the moment, seemed of less importance to the captive red man than his personal freedom. The deed of Sepanquet to Samuel Marshall (see Section VI, this chapter) is another case in point.

VII.

In April, 1666, James Enno and John Moses purchased from Nassahegon, land on both sides of the Rivulet, from Windsor to Massaco. This land, which had descended to him from his uncle Sheat, extended toward Massaco, "as far as his right extends," namely, on the south side of the Rivulet to the foot of Massaco Mountain; and on the north side to the "mountain that answers the foresaid mountain;" and eastward to a new way [or road] passing out of Pipestave Swamp going to Westfield;" and southward from the Rivulet to the Millbrook "as it runs into the Wilderness and so to the Mountains." This tract containing some 28,000 acres was confirmed to the purchasers, December, 1669, by Rippaquam and Seacet, with the exception of two islands in the Rivulet, one of which Nassahegon claimed was given to his son, and the other to his sister by his uncle Sheat, deceased. Enno and Moses, the same year, released this purchase to the town of Windsor, whose agents they were, and received £15 11s. 2d. (the amount expended by them) in lands situate under the Simsbury Mountains above Salisbury Plain, near the river, and known as Tilton's Marsh.

VIII.

The Great Island, in the Connecticut River, on Enfield Falls, was sold to John Lewis of Windsor, June 26, 1678, "it now being out of our way to live upon it," by Seeket, Toto, Tontops *alias* Notabock, Waronyes, and William Romick, the "true and proper heirs and owners," who claim the "right as descended from one generation to another." They acknowledge having received "full satisfaction, except £3, which was to be paid on or before June next, in Indian corn or shoes, at the current Windsor price." Nassahegon and Coggerynosset were afterwards present, and signed the agreement. The £3 was divided as follows: Totaps 30s., Nassahegon 10s., Coggerynosset's squaw, 10s., Margery, her papoose, 10s. It was transferred, Feb. 27, 1683, to Daniel Hayden. It is now called King's Island, is about a mile long by one-quarter of a mile wide, and contains nearly 150 acres, more or less cultivated.

This island was first owned by the Rev. Ephraim Huit, who in his will, 1644, left it "to the Country."

East of the Connecticut River.

1.

"This is also a record of the purchase made of the Indians of the land on the east side of the Great River, between Scantock and Podunk.

"Know all men by these presents, that we whose names are underwritten, viz.: Cassocum, Sachem of the Mohegeneake; Towtonnomen, Sachem of the aforesaid Mohe-

gans, Pozen of Mohegan; Nepeasesceteke son of Towtonnomen; Nagonce, Scattaaps, Pockettercote, children of Sassowen; Wanochocke, a Mohegeneake; Arramemet of Matiannek; Toquash of Matianeke; Rewen, Arramemet's father, and his wife; Sheat of Paquanocke; Cockeronoset of Paquanocke, which are all the Indians that layeth claim to that ground called Nowashe, bounded with the river Scantok over against the now dwelling house of Mr. [Francis] Stiles, situate on the east side of the river called Quenticente [Connecticut], bounded on the south with the brook or rivulet called Potaecke [Podunk] over against the now dwelling house of Arramemet or thereabouts, near the upper end of Newtown [Hartford] meadow, we before mentioned do acknowledge that we have sold unto Dorchester plantation who are now resident at Quenticutt, all our right and interest in the aforesaid ground, for and in consideration of twenty cloth coats, and fifteen fathoms of sewan [wampum] of which their being paid in hand eight coats and six fathoms of sewan, the other twelve coats and nine fathoms of sewan to be paid at the coming up of our next Pinnacle, we also the foresaid Indians do avouch that we have not formerly sold the said ground to any other, and we do also promise and bind ourselves by these presents to make good and maintain this our sale against any that shall make challenge or lay claim, either to the whole or any part thereof, viz.: the ground between the two brooks or two rivulets before mentioned in breadth, and so eastward into the country one day's walk. Neither will we ourselves disturb or molest the said English inhabitants, or their successors forever, by sitting down, planting, or giving away to any other whatsoever, that shall any way molest the said English inhabitants before named.

"In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals even the 15th day of this Instant, second month; commonly called April, Anno Domini, 1636, being the eleventh year of the Reign of King Charles. Hereunto annexed the names of eleven Indians which assigned hereunto."

"In witness,

JONATHAN BREWSTER,
EDWARD PATTISON,
WILLIAM BREWSTER.

SASSOWEN [or *Cassowin*],
TOWTONNOMEN,
POZEN,¹
WANOCHOCKE,
ARRAMEMET,
CUEWINGE,
NAGOXCE,
POCKETTERCOTE,
SHEAT,
TUCKQUEASK,
COCKERONOSET.

"This copied out of the original by me

"Matthew Grant, Register, Feb'y, 1665.

This evidently comprised the whole of the present town of South Windsor — called *Nowas* by the Dutch, or *Nowashe* by the Indians — see p. 17.

II.

The following note, or allidavit, without date, occurs on the Land Records of Windsor:

"Coggerynosset [Poquonock] testifies that the land on the east side of the Great

¹"Pozen of Mohegan," or, as the English called him, "Foxen," was the crafty "councillor" of Uncas.

River between Scantick and Namareek [Mayluck Brook¹] was Nassacowen's, and Nassacowen was so taken in love with the coming of the English that he gave it to them for some small matter, but he knows of none but the meadow.

“Witness,

COGGERYNOSSET.

MATTHEW GRANT,

JACOB DRAKE.

STEPHEN TAYLOR.

In September 26, 1687, Toto (of Windsor), grandson of Nassacowen, deceased, *confirms* to Captain Benjamin Newbury, Mr. Henry Wolcott, John Moore, Sen., Return Strong, Sen., Daniel Hayden, and Abraham Phelps, agents of the town of Windsor, a tract of upland (or woodland), between Namarack Brook and Scantie River on east side of the Great river, which was sold to Windsor people by his grandfather, Nassacowen.

“It [the said land] bounds north on John Stiles's (deceased) lot, by south side of small brook that falls into Namerack, and becomes a part of it; thence runs east by south side of said brook to the head of the brook; and thence easterly, varying a little to the south, till it runs over Scantick near where Goodman Bissell [built] a saw mill, and runs over the old road or highway that formerly went to Lead Mines, crossing Ketch Brook, and so to the mountains near Frog Hill,² and then butts or ends on the top of the 3rd bare mountain or hill, the northmost of three hills, and so runs along to the ridge of the mountain till it comes to the path that leads to Cedar Swamp,³ and thence south, near a half mile to another bare hill, which is the south-east end or

¹ This ancient name, now obsolete, was derived (as tradition affirms) from a party of the early emigrants to the Connecticut, who came through the woods in the month of May, and following the course of the brook struck the river—hence its name *May-luck*. It is now known as Prior's Brook, and is about a mile below Warehouse Point.

² There is now a place beyond Ellington, somewhere in Tolland County, called *Frog Hill*—probably the same as Frog Hill.

³ Mr. Stoughton, in his *Windsor Farms* (p. 117), says: “Cedar Swamp is a locality to which frequent reference is made in the affairs of the neighborhood [East Windsor], and to it the people resorted for clapboards and shingles. The latter were made of various widths and two standard lengths, viz., eighteen inches and three feet, and in the absence of machinery were split or rived from the blocks. The slow methods of manufacturing lumber made it comparatively expensive; therefore, in the earlier accounts, shingles were sold at so much per shingle. The late Maj. F. W. Grant's house in East Windsor is covered with rived, narrow, cedar clapboards, fastened by hand-made nails; and, although put on before the French and Indian wars, are perfectly sound. This swamp may have been identical with what was known as ‘Ye Great Swamp.’ The latter was in the parish of Ellington, and covered all that now productive grass and tillage land which lies to the south and east of Ellington Church, and is drained by the Hockanum river. It was about one third to three-quarters of a mile in width, and from its northern limit, in the vicinity of the present ‘Windermere Hills,’ extended south toward Vernon, where its waters were increased by the contributions of the Tanga-roosen. Upon the highlands, west of the swamp, the Pinneys settled upon their Indian purchases, about the time that the eastern border was occupied by the Ellsworths. Under the combined efforts of these families and their descendants large tracts of land were made useful. There are remains of a very extensive swamp northeast of the present Windsorville that may be identical with the ancient ‘Cedar Swamp.’”

corner; and then turns west bearing a little to the north, and so south to some ponds known as Porson Ponds; and from there near the head of Podunk Brook, and then crosses Lead Mine road at a place called Carl Hill, and from thence it comes to Connecticut River on the south of John Birge's lot."

We have been unable fully to trace out the ancient localities mentioned in this deed, but the reader, with the aid of the Map of Indian Purchases, will find no difficulty in understanding the general boundaries of the purchase.

III.

In September (20), 1660, John Bissell, Jr., bought of Watshemino all his "planting land from Namelake [or Nameriek] Brook, upward by the Great River, to the land of the said John Bissell, Jr., only the grass land excepted that Goodman Hayden hath formerly to mow, 10 acres more or less, for 50 fathom of wampum." At a Particular Court, held at Hartford, May 13, 1662, "This court orders that William Heyden, of Wyndsor, shall for future cease to improve the lands at Nameleek that belongs to Spaniunk we^{ch} is by the Bounds of John Bissel's Lottments. And y^t neither the said William nor any other shall any way hinder, or directly or indirectly prevent John Bissel's compounding with y^e Indian for that land" (*Rec. Part. Ct.*, ii.)

In September 19, 1671, Nearowanocke (alias Will) a Nameroake [Nameriek] Indian, sold "for a certain sum of money already received of Thomas and Nathaniel Bissell," a parcel of land, "lying without the bounds of Windsor, on the East side of the Great River, bounded on the south by Potunke River and land that was Tantonimo's; on the east by the hills beyond the pine plains [probably *Ellington*], on the west by the Seantock as it runs till it comes to bear due east from the mouth of Fresh Water River [Connecticut] till you come to the hills beyond the pine plains, which said line marks the north bounds," "reserving only the privilege¹ of hunting beaver in the river of the Seantock."

¹We may mention in this connection, that similar reservations in many Indian deeds have apparently given rise to the very prevalent opinion among the people of New England, that the Indians of the present day have still a claim or *right* to certain privileges within the domains once owned by their ancestors. Even the damage done to young wood-lands, etc., by strolling bands of Indians, are often submitted to in silence, from a general undefined impression that they have a sort of hereditary right to make free with such property. An amusing anecdote is told which illustrates this point. One of the selectmen of a certain town once included in Ancient Windsor, a man who boasts that the blood of the Mohegans courses in his veins, in giving directions respecting the improvement of the highway, ordered certain trees cut away. The owner of the land opposite denied the right of the selectmen to cut down the trees. Warm words ensued, when the selectman, feeling the dignity of his position, exclaimed, "Mr. —, I have a right to cut the trees just where I have a mind to."

The claim so broadly stated reminded the other of the tradition to which we have referred, and which he supposed legitimate law; and quick as thought he replied, "I

This extensive purchase, covering the greatest part of *Enfield*, two-thirds of *East Windsor*, east of Seantie, and all of *Ellington*, was obtained by the Bissells for the town of Windsor, to whom it was afterwards transferred. The Bissells received two hundred acres (in the present town of Ellington) for their share in the transaction.

March 23, 1692-3. Towtops, son of Wicherman of Windsor, for and in consideration of the sum of £5, by him received, sold to Nathaniel Bissell 100 acres, on the east side of Connecticut River, at the foot of [Enfield] Falls, viz.: in breadth next to the river, which bounds it on the west 50 rods, and runs east one mile with the same breadth, and abutts east and north on Totap's land, and south on Daniel Hayden's land.

This purchase covered all the south part of the present village of Warehouse Point.

IV.

In 1659-60, Thomas Burnham and partners having bought all the Indian lands at Podunk, of Tontonimo, in which deed Jacob Mygatt had an interest, the court, then in session at Hartford, upon the report of a committee appointed to investigate the transaction, set the deed aside by calling it a lease, and decided that the lands belonged to Foxen's (or Posen's) successors, by gift of Foxen to his allies, and that Burnham could only hold that which Tontonimo could prove to be his own particular property.¹ In 1661, Burnham *alone*, purchased *all* the Podunk lands of Arramamet, Taquis, etc., Foxen's successors and allies;² and Uncas, the supreme Mohegan sachem, in his will (1684) gave Thomas Burnham, Sen., with others, a very extensive tract covering very many of the present townships east of Hartford bounds.

know it, I know it, you've a right to cut them for *baskets* and *brooms*, but for no other purpose; but *the other* selectman has no right at all to cut them for that purpose."

It is needless to add that the Indian of the present day has no legal right to commit any trespass upon the now alienated land of his forefathers, nor can he have any claim except by the favor of the present owners. Yet as we have said, there is a very prevalent impression to the contrary, an impression which the Indians themselves are by no means slow to improve to their own advantage, and under cover of which they steal from the forest with perfect impunity the materials for the manufacture of their basket, willow, and fancy wares.

¹ Subsequently (March 14th) the court ordered "that no persons in this colony shall directly or indirectly buy or rent any of the lands at Podunk, that are laid out and possessed by the Indians there." But, if the Indians should leave the place, Thomas Burnham was to be allowed (with their consent) the use of their lands in their absence, and whenever they returned he was to relinquish them again.

² *Facsimile* of this deed given in *Burnham Genealogy*, 40, as also copies of the Uncas bequest of 1684, and a number of Indian deeds, Burnham deeds, Acts of Assembly, etc., relating to the Burnham purchases at Podunk — of much interest to those who wish to study the original South Windsor lines.

“ Thomas Burnham, Sen., before his death, gave the greater part of what he was enabled to retain of these Indian lands to his children by deed, * as a token and in consideration of y^e true love and good affection that I do now bear unto my son ——— (naming a child and lands now in South Windsor or East Hartford), but with this proviso, that I do hereby oblige y^e s^d ———, his heirs, &c., not to make any sale or other alienation of y^e above s^d land except it be to some of his own brothers, or their children, thereby entailing the lands as far as possible, on his descendants.” — *Burnham Genealogy*, 39. And some of this land is yet in Burnham ownership.

It is very evident by the old Burnham deeds, etc., that the Burnham purchase extended north into South Windsor.

In May, 1666, Jacob Mygatt, Burnham's partner, sold his share of the lands at Podunk to William Pitkin and Bartholomew Barnard, who demanded from Burnham a division of the land and surrender of possession. To this he demurred, and the case was brought into court. The final issue, made May, 1668, was “ that Pitkin and Barnard shall stand quietly possessed of the said land ” against any claim of Thos. Burnham, but the latter was to reap the wheat, and have the peas upon the land, he paying rent for the peas 8s. per acre.¹

May 14, 1679, Thos. Burnham, Sen., of Podunk, received a deed from Shebosman and Naomes, of two acres, “ more or less, at Podunk, in Indian Meadow, on the south side of Podunk Brook, runs by the Indian Meadow only on the north side within two rods of Bartholomew Barnard's land, and the said Burnham hath already paid the sum of £6 and what Obadiah Wood paid for us also.”

¹ State Archives, Private Controversies, i., Doc. 29-47.

Deacon William Gallow

Thomas Foxall George Grisford

Bry Rickett Henry Woolcock

Matthew Grant

James and Humphrey Gird

Thomas Deobell Smith

Walter Gyles

John Hooper and wife

Simon Holcroft and Mitchell Huntley.

John Cowell

CHAPTER VII.

DISTRIBUTION AND PLAN OF ANCIENT WINDSOR.

THE first record of the division of lands in Windsor was undoubtedly a simple designation of lots by figures. The General Court, however, in September, 1639, enacted that every town in the colony should choose a town clerk or register, "who shall, before the General Court in April next, record every man's house and land already granted and measured out to him, with the bounds and quantity of the same," and "the like to be done for all land hereafter granted and measured to any, and all bargains or mortgages of land whatsoever shall be accounted of no value until they be recorded." (*Col. Rec.*, i. 37.) To this order the first volume of Windsor Land Records owes its origin, and the earliest entry on its pages is under date of October 10, 1640. Under this and subsequent dates are entered and fully described the *home-lots* and other lands belonging to the various inhabitants. Indeed it is almost certain that it comprises the names of *all persons* having dwelling-houses in the town at that time, and therefore forms our fullest and most reliable source of information as to the *first settlers* of Windsor.

In addition to the Land Records there is an ancient little volume in the town clerk's office, entitled *A Book of Records of Town Ways in Windsor*, compiled in August, 1654, by Matthew Grant, who prefaces it with these words: "Forasmuch as it hath been desired that I should enter upon record several *highways* that have been formerly laid out, to express what the several breadths were appointed to be, and so to continue for Public use." This little record, besides preserving several interesting items not contained in the Land Records, affords considerable explanatory and elucidative assistance in tracing out the plan of Ancient Windsor.

Tradition also has been listened to with a *cautious* ear, and in some instances has helped us to a clue which subsequent investigation has corroborated. Such are the sources and aids of the present chapter. Now let us consider a few of the hindrances and obstacles with which we have had to contend.

Aside from the great changes which time and the march of improvement have wrought in the face of the country and the appearance of the town, we have to regret the loss of many local names and once familiar

expressions, which have gradually lost their significance, and have therefore become almost obsolete and unmeaning in the present day. *Salisbury Plain* and *Tilton's Marsh* may perhaps be cited as examples of many local names once familiar as household words, now scarce to be discovered or identified by the most painstaking antiquary.

A well-known proverb intimates that it is not polite to "look a gift horse in the mouth," and it may perhaps be rather ungracious in us to find any fault with the old Land Records, to which we are so much (or solely) indebted for all that we know about the *locale* of Ancient Windsor. Yet we have felt, in many instances during our investigation, that there were some very bad *gaps* in those records, which we could not but wish had been filled up. Often have we felt as if—could we have invoked that most excellent and conscientious of all town clerks and surveyors, Matthew Grant, from his grave in the old cemetery—that we would cheerfully pay him better "day's wages" for "running" a few lines *over again* than ever he received for similar services in his lifetime. Had we been believers in spiritualism, we should have promptly put ourselves *en rapport* with his spirit, and questioned him earnestly about many items of needed information. But as it was, we were obliged to trust to our own unaided efforts; and in truth, if honest Matthew had as much trouble in "running lines" for the first settlers through the virgin forests and tangled undergrowth of old Windsor as we had in "running" them over again, after the lapse of two centuries, through his crabbed handwriting on the crumbling pages of the old books—he must have had a hard life of it. We are now fully prepared to believe the tradition that old Matthew was wont to say, as he returned at sunset, wearied and jaded, from his day's labor at surveying, that he "wouldn't accept all the land he had bounded that day as pay for his labor," although he might "change his tune" somewhat in these days if he could see those same lands *under tobacco*.

But to return to our subject—the deficiencies in the records themselves. We find that some lands are bounded by those of persons who had previously removed from Windsor, which lands had subsequently reverted to the town. Or, we find that others have their lands bounded by neighbors whose lands are not recorded. Or, again, lands seem to have passed from a first owner to a subsequent one *through* two or three *intermediate* owners, whose *names do not appear on record*, and are only accidentally found in some other connection.

Now these are great obstacles, but not insuperable, and before patient investigation the mist of doubt is gradually dispelled, and "the crooked paths made straight." Mainly, then, through the perseverance of our coadjutor, Mr. Jabez H. Hayden, whose familiarity, from boyhood, with the topography as well as the local history of his native town

and its records, abundantly qualifies him for this "labor of love," we are able to present our readers with a Map of Ancient Windsor.¹

Without attempting to point out the *exact spot* whereon each house stood, we are yet reasonably confident that we have correctly located each man's *home-lot*; and it may be taken as a fair picture, *not of all we wish to know*, but of all we *do* know — of the "distribution and plan of Windsor," two hundred and forty-one years ago.

The Dorchester party first settled on the *north* side of the Rivulet, or Farmington River. Saltoustaal's party, under Mr. Francis Stiles, evidently made their beginning at and near the present Ellsworth place. And, aside from the prudential motives which would have induced the first comers to settle, as much as possible, *near together*, it is natural to suppose that their settlement on the *north* side of the stream would afford less cause of complaint on the part of the Plymouth Company than to have trespassed on Plymouth meadow.

Matthew Grant, also, in describing the origin of the ancient Palisado, which was erected at the beginning of the Pequot war on the northern bank of the Rivulet, states that it was built by "*our* inhabitants on Sandy Bank," who "gathered themselves nearer together from their remote dwellings to provide for their safety." *Sandy Bank*, as it was anciently named, is synonymous with the *Meadow Bank*, which overlooks the Connecticut River Meadows; and "their remote dwellings" extended northward along this bank in the line of the present street. There is also to our mind a significance in the use of the word *our* (which we have italicised) as applied to the Dorchester settlers in contradiction to the Plymouth Company. The dispute between the two parties was not adjusted until after the beginning of the Pequot war, and we find no evidence whatever of any settlement *south* of the Rivulet by the Dorchester party until after the close of that war. When that event brought safety to the English homes they were not slow to improve the rich lands to which their Plymouth neighbors had reluctantly yielded their right.

We commence, then, at THE PALISADO GREEN, the veritable *shrine* of Windsor history and romance. Very pleasant it is, as we see it now in the warm sunset light of a summer day, lined with noble trees, behind whose waving tracery neat and elegant dwellings assert the presence of happy homes. On this spot, more than two centuries ago, our fathers dwelt. Here, protected by the rude log defense which their own hands had thrown up, they slept secure from savage foe. Here stood the meeting-house wherein the gentle Warham and the earnest Huit preached

¹ The map here given is not the same as that published in the first edition of this work, but is a copy of a later and corrected one, prepared by Mr. J. H. Hayden for the *Memorial Hist. of Hartford County*, 1886.

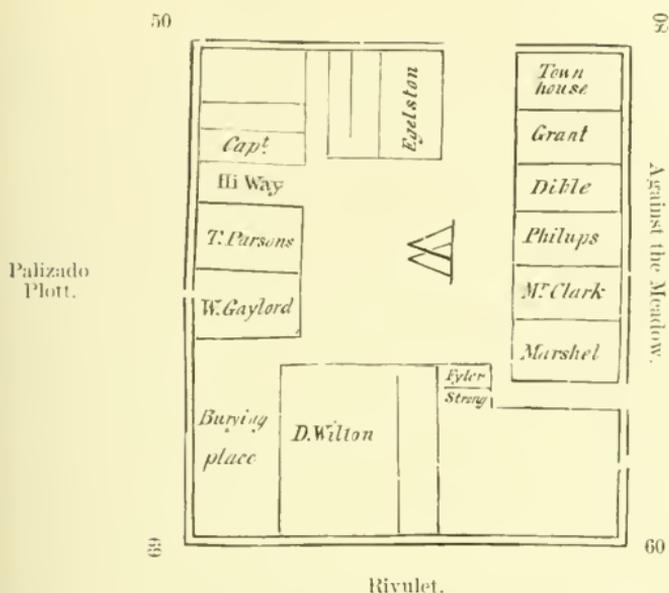
and prayed. Here, too, was the little village graveyard close under the palisado wall, where, one by one, they put off life's toils and cares and laid them down to an eternal rest.

The history of this interesting locality is as follows:

Upon the breaking out of the Pequot war, in 1637, the Windsor people, as a precaution against surprisal by the Indians, surrounded their dwellings at this spot with a fortification or palisado. This consisted of strong high stakes or posts, set close together, and suitably strengthened on the inside, while on the outside a wide ditch was dug, the dirt from which was thrown up against the palisades, and the whole formed a tolerably strong defense against any slender resources which the uncivilized Indian could bring to bear against it. It was, of course, necessary to keep a constant guard within the enclosure, to prevent the enemy from climbing over or setting fire to the palisades. It was the fatigue of supplying these watches that so exhausted the men (as Mr. Ludlow sorrowfully wrote to Mr. Pynchon during the absence of the Pequot expedition), "that they could scarce stand upon their legs."

The whole length of this line of palisades was more than three-fourths of a mile, enclosing an irregular parallelogram of considerable extent. From the southwest corner of the burying-ground it extended along the brow of the hill overlooking the Farmington eastward to the Meadow Hill. This south line was 60 rods long; and along the south side of the passage leading from the meeting-house to the burying-ground are now (1891) to be seen the remains of a ditch, believed to have been a part of the south line of the fortification. Its west line extended northward 69 rods along the brow of the hill west of the burying-ground. Its east line ran along the brow of the Meadow Hill, 80 rods northward, and its north line ran across from hill to hill near the present residence of Mrs. Giles Ellsworth, and was 50 rods in length.

When the first palisado was built, those who had their home lots within its limits resigned their title for the benefit of the whole community. Matthew Grant, for instance, says that he originally had six acres, but resigned it all up except where his buildings stood. This was the case with others. The following *Plan of the Palisado* was drawn in 1654 by Matthew Grant, who was at that time recorder. He thus discourses concerning it:



Plan of the Ancient Palisado Plot in Windsor, 1654.

"And seeing I am entered into the palisado, I will speak a little of the original of it; about 1637 years, when the English had war with the Pequot Indians, our inhabitants on Sandy Bank gathered themselves nearer together from their remote dwellings, to provide for their safety, set up on fortifying, and with palisado, which [land] some particular men resigned up out of their properties for that end, and [it] was laid out into small parcels, to build upon; some four rods in breadth, some five, six, seven, some eight—it was set out after this manner:

"These building places were at first laid out of one length, that was sixteen rods, but differ [in breadth] as afores^d. Also on all sides within the outmost fence, there was left two rods in breadth for a common way, to go round within side the Palisado," to the rear of the building lots. This left an open space in the center (marked W in the plan) nearly 20 rods wide and 30 rods long.

When peace was again restored, "divers men left their places [in the Palisado] and returned to their lots [outside] for their conveniences. Some that staid (by consent of the town) enlarged their gardens. Some had 2, some 3, some 4 plats to their own propriety, with the use of the two rods in breadth round the outside, every one according to his breadth, only with this reserve. Concerning the two rods, that if, in future time there be need of former fortification, to be repaired, that then each man should resign up the afores^d two rods for a way only for common use. *Note*, that in the west corner of the afores^d plat there is reserved for a common Burying Ground, one particular parcel that is six rods in breadth, all the length on one side, and one end take it together, it is eight rod in breadth, and eighteen in length."

This plan shows the division of lots and owners *seventeen years after the Pequot War*. We now propose to show its distribution and inhabitants *previous* to 1650.

Along the *southerly* side of the Palisado, beginning with the burying-ground in its southwest corner, we find the lots of FRANCIS GIBBS, THOMAS BASSETT, WILLIAM HILL, and Lieut. DAVID WILTON. These lots cover the ground now occupied by the new part of the burying-ground, and by the First Congregational Church. Also, on land now occupied by the road to the bridge and the residence of the late Misses Stiles, etc., were the lots of Sergt. WALTER FILER and THOMAS THORNTON, the latter lot being that now known as the Deacon Morgan place, and occupied by Dr. Samuel Wilson. Past this place, a road turned down out of the southeasterly corner of the Palisado, to the meadow—the old Rivulet Ferry road—as it does even now.

Beginning at this road, along the *easterly* side of the Palisado, as we go north, were the lots of Capt. JOHN MASON (present Howard place), HENRY CLARKE (Fowler place), Rev. Mr. HUIT (Chaffee place), Sergt. STAIRES, GEO. PHILLIPS (about Holecomb place), WM. HUBBARD, MATTHEW GRANT, and the TOWN HOUSE, located where the present Congregational parsonage now stands.

The TOWN HOUSE lot was originally Nicholas Denslow's, who resided thereon during the Pequot war. He sold it to Capt. Samuel Marshall, who "dabbled in real estate" considerably in those days, in 1654 (though not recorded until 1656); and he sold it to the "inhabitants of Windsor, for a town house" (probably it had been previously rented by them for the same purpose). In the deed it is described as his "dwelling-house, barn, orchard, and land about it one acre more or less," together with a wood lot of twenty acres, etc., which the said inhabitants were "forever, fully and freely to enjoy for the benefit and entertainment of a minister successively." Shortly after, however (Feb. 10, 1656-7), at a town meeting, it "was called into question the legalness of the record of the town house, wherenpon it was voted that the Townsmen should cause the whole town to meet as conveniently as they would, giving sufficient warning of the particular occasion to each man engaged in the purchase, that so there might be a joint debate for future settling of it. Also, in the meantime, Matthew Grant [who occupied the adjacent lot] was appointed by vote to see to the preserving of the house and orchard, and when any fruit came to ripeness the Townsmen should have the disposing of it for the benefit of the Town" (*Town Acts*, i. 33). The orchard, indeed, seems to have been a more important matter than the house, and hence the property is frequently designated as the "Town Orchard."

The matter dragged somewhat, for, "September 28, the Town met to answer the appointment on the 8th of June before, but in the meeting little was done, but only the major part manifested themselves desirous to have the house sold, and every one to have his pay returned back to him which he had laid out, if the sale of the house would reach to it," and

the presumptive evidence is that the sale did not take place. The same town-house was in existence in 1669-70, when it was refitted and occupied as a meeting-house by the party under the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge. Six years later it was in a ruinous and dilapidated state, and the refusal of the town to repair it "upon a town cost," formed a serious "bone of contention" in the ecclesiastical dissensions which raged so fiercely at that period. It was occupied by the Woodbridge faction until the settlement of the controversy in 1681; and was then "finished and made suitable" for the residence of Rev. Mr. Samuel Mather, who became the pastor of the reconciled and united churches. At the end of another decade, however, the building had outlived its usefulness, for, "at a Town Meeting in Windsor, the 28th of December, 1692, it was voted that the Town *would not* repair the town house. At the same meeting, it was voted to give to Timothy Thrall, Senr, the town house." But the lot has ever since been used as the parsonage lot.

On the same lot, perhaps, was the TOWN BARN, a very necessary accommodation as a place of deposit to which the inhabitants could bring the corn, peas, wheat, etc., in which they paid their taxes. Probably it was the old barn on the place, mentioned in Marshall's deed of sale to the town: for in January, 1659, "it was voted that the town barn should be put to sale, and that Mr. Allyn and Mr. Clarke should do it on behalf of the Town;" but they evidently did not effect a sale, for in December of the same year, it was "agreed by the Town that the town barn shall be repaired and thatched." Finally, December, 1659, the old barn was sold to Samuel Marshall for £13 10s., he is to "give bill for the payment, either in wheat, pease, Indian corn, or pork at £3: 10s. the barrel."

The north line of the town-house lot marks the northern boundary of the Palisado, and here, says Matthew Grant, "also from the Palisado, runs a way northeasterly, called the common street, and is to be four rods wide" — the present main street.

Across, on the west side of this "common road" as it emerges from the Palisado, we come, on the *northerly* side of the Palisado, to the lots of JOHN TAYLOR, THOMAS NOWELL, and BEGAT EGGLESTON. Separated from them by a little lane, and in the northwest corner of the Palisado, were the lots of ELIAS PARKMAN and Capt. AARON COOK, and another lot of Mr. Huit's. In the course of time, the shape of the interior of the Palisado has become a long triangle instead of a square, and these lots on the west and north sides (*viz.*, Taylor's to Huit's) are now represented by the Dr. Pierson place and Dr. Wilson's former place of residence.

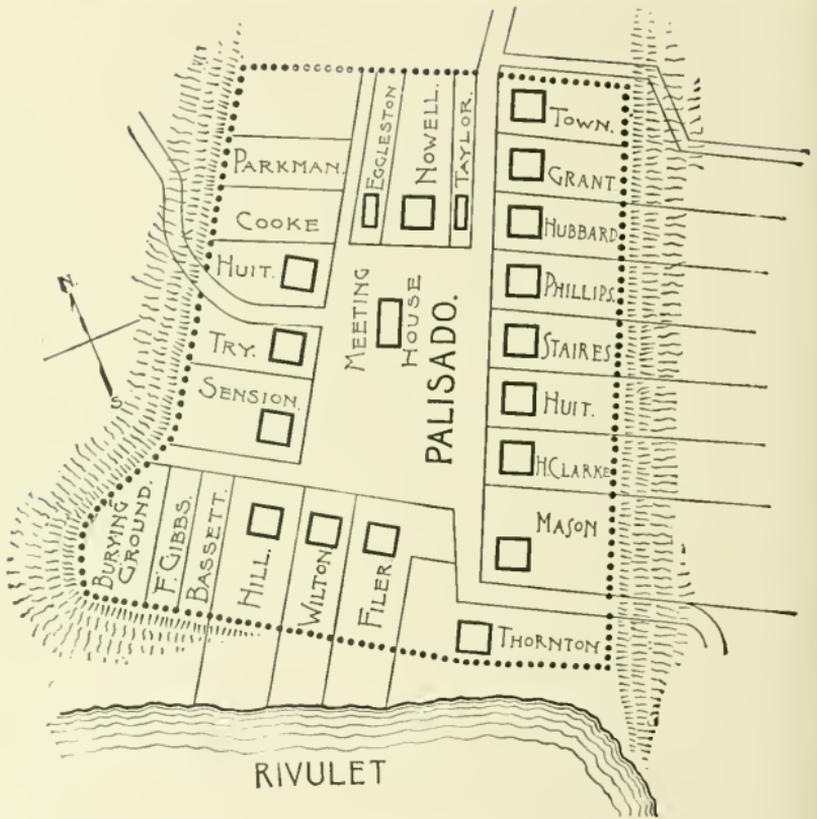
South of the Pierson place was the road leading westerly, thus described by Matthew Grant: "There goeth out of the Palisado towards

northwest a highway two rods wide; when past the house plots it is larger." This leads out towards Sandy Hill and to Hoyte's Meadow.

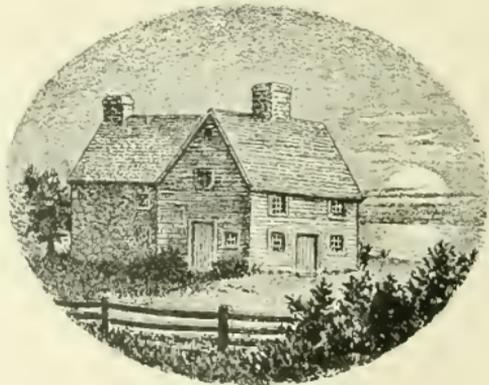
South of this road, and on the *westerly* side of the Palisado, were the lots of MICHAEL TRY and NICHOLAS SENSION; south of Sension's was a lane, marked on the old Palisado plan, which was evidently the access to the burying-ground. Huit's place is the present Gen. Pierson place; Sension's and the lane, the present Wid. Anson Loomis' property; which brings us to our point of beginning, in the Palisado Green.

The ancient MEETING-HOUSE stood in about the center of the open central space, the spot being marked by a telegraph pole in front of the Pierson residence. About seven rods in front of Michael Try's lot, as originally laid out, and facing the western side of the meeting-house, stood the BLACKSMITH'S SHOP. This was three or four rods in the rear of the present Pierson house. We learn from the *Town Acts* (Bk. i. 4), that, in 1650-1, March 17th, "the Town did order by a vote that there shall be a plot of ground laid out within the Palisado by Thomas Parsons's house to build a house for the Smith upon it." The smith, thus favored, was probably Thomas Mattock, who, by a previous vote of the town, had been granted an appropriation of £10 to "help him set up his trade in the town, provided he continued his trade." If not, he was to refund it again (*Town Acts*, Bk. i. 4). From some unexplained cause, however, Mattock seems not to have settled in Windsor. Tahan Grant, son of our old friend Matthew, is the first blacksmith on record, and occupied the place "by Thomas Parsons," granted by the town. In 1662, he purchased from Parsons' widow, Lydia, her dwelling-house, with the land about it (about three acres, part of the present Pierson estate), and had "also, by gift of the town, a small parcel of land near about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre in the street that lies between that which he bought [*i. e.*, in front of it] and the smith's shop. He has all the breadth against his own [property] and [it] runs according to the range betwixt him and Walter Gaylord [Sension lot], up to range with the foreside of the shop, and is 6 rods, 2 feet in breadth as it faces against the Meeting-house:" by which we are to understand that he was permitted to extend his lot east into the Palisado common about seven rods, in a line with the east side of his smith's shop, which faced the meeting-house.

Next south of this lot of Grant's there stood (though at a period subsequent to the date of the Palisado map) a BARBER'S SHOP, kept by James Eno, who came to Windsor about 1646. In the *Laud Records*, under date of Nov. 28, 1663, is "recorded the grant of a stray of laud of James Eno in the Palisado, to build him a shop upon *to barber in*, and he has now built it." This grant was one rod in breadth next to that of Tahan Grant's, and ran back a rod till it met Walter Gaylord's fence, which was its west bound. It will be seen, therefore, that it was quite a



PLAN OF THE PALISADO (ENLARGED BY J. H. HAYDEN).
 (By courtesy of the publishers of "The Memorial History of Hartford County.")



OLD STONE FORT, OR STOUGHTON HOUSE.

small lot, bounded northerly by Grant, west by Gaylord, southerly and easterly by the Palisado Common.

Having completed our survey of the Palisado, we pass out at the northeast corner, along the "common road"¹ or "Main Street," tracing the lots of the following early settlers (the houses of most being on the east side of the highway, between it and the river), THOMAS DEWEY, Capt. AARON COOKE, WILLIAM HOSFORD, NICHOLAS DENSLOW, Mr. STEPHEN TERRY, Mr. GEORGE HULL, THOMAS BUCKLAND, Dea. WILLIAM ROCKWELL, JOSEPH CLARKE, and ROBERT WINCHELL, where we come to the *present* Bissell's Ferry road.

Then we come to the home-lots and residences of JOSHUA CARTER, WILLIAM TULLY, WILLIAM HANNUM, RICHARD SAMWAYS, PHILIP RANDALL, THOMAS HOLCOMB, THOMAS GUNN, and "Ancient" THOMAS STOUGHTON, whose stone house, or "old Stone Fort," as it was called, deserves a special mention.

This ancient edifice, (which, in 1859 — while we were engaged in preparing the first edition of this work — was only remembered by Miss Lucretia Stiles, and one or two other very aged persons,) was situated about a mile north of the Congregational meeting-house, on the east side of the street, opposite to and a few rods north of Mr. Lemuel Welch's residence. It stood back from the road, near the brow of the hill overlooking the meadows, where an old well still marks the spot, — the building itself having been pulled down about 1809. From the description of the before-mentioned old people, living in 1859, we "reconstructed" a picture of the old building which will afford the present generation a pretty fair idea of its appearance.

The Old Fort, or Stoughton House, was composed of two portions, one builded of stone and the other of wood. The *stone* part, which was probably somewhat the oldest, stood parallel with the road, and its walls were constructed of heavy, uncut stones, pierced with two small diamond-paned windows, set in lead, and with numerous lurking port-holes, which peeped suspiciously out from under the eaves of the high-peaked roof. At the northern end, or gable, of the house, a gigantic chimney was built into the wall. At the east, or back part of the house, as we should now consider it, was the door, framed of heavy oaken tim-

¹ Roads, which at first were barely passable, were located where they could be most easily built. Streams which needed bridging, or swamps, were to be avoided at the expense of distances. The records of Windsor, under date of 1656, define the street or road running north from the Palisado, as "four rods wide as far as any house lots are laid out, viz., to the upper side of William Hayden's lot." The serpentine course of that road is not because of swamps; but, as each of the first settlers north of the Palisado built his house and barn near the brow of the meadow hill, the road was built to accommodate the settlers, rather than the generations of travelers who were to come after them.

bers, strongly studded and clinched with iron spikes; and bearing, if we may credit tradition, sundry suggestive hacks and cuts of Indian tomahawks.

Joined to, and at a right angle, with this stone building, with whose front its gable end was parallel, stood the larger and more modern frame dwelling — in general appearance similar to the other part, except that its windows and doors were more numerous; and in its huge chimney was a stone on which were rudely sculptured the initials T M and the date of its erection, 1669. These were the initials of THOMAS and MARY (Wadsworth) STOURGTON, his wife, whose descendants retain the property unto this day.

Since our first edition was published we have received, through the kindness of Mrs. Waldo Hutchins, of New York city, a description of "the Old Fort," written in 1802, when it was still standing, by Oliver Ellsworth, Jr., son of the Chief Justice. He says, "This ancient building is still inhabited and in a pretty good state of preservation, having been covered probably several times. The old frame still remaining is very large, strong work, and the old walls of the house, in many places now remaining, were built only of mud and stones filled in between the joists or timbers, and then on the outside covered over with boards. The north front of the house is built of stone. On the chimney is marked the time when the present stack was built, viz., "1669," with the figure 3 upon the same chimney, denoting, it is said by people living in the neighborhood, that this is the third stack of chimneys built since the house was raised, the first stack said to have been very rough."

But if the exterior of the Old Fort was grim and quaint, its interior seems to have left upon the minds of those who knew it a still stronger impression of mysterious and romantic interest. They love to dwell upon the pleasure which they experienced as children in roaming about its rambling apartments; in climbing the ancient winding stairway, which even in their day was "tottering to decay," thus endangering both life and limb to obtain the happiness of a peep through the loop-holes in the wall. They particularized especially the many queer nooks and dark corners with which the place abounded, as well as divers grim and curious prints and articles of furniture which excited their childish wonder and admiration. The old house also contained an ancient helmet and piece of armor, undoubtedly used by some valiant Windsor soldier in the Pequot wars; but these valuable relics, as they would be to us now, were sold, ignobly sold, to a peddler, for — mention it not in antiquarian ears — old iron! Shade of valiant Thomas Stoughton, or possibly even of Worshipful Major John Mason! this steel cap and breast-plate which perhaps protected thy stalwart form in the "battle's heat and roar," sold, regardless of its inspiring associations, *at one cent and a half a*

pound! A curious bow and sheaf of arrows, of gigantic proportions, were also contained in the building, and afterwards passed into the Ellsworth family, but are now lost.

Above Stoughton's were the places of ANTH. HOSKINS, WILLIAM GAYLORD, GEORGE HULL, HUMPHREY PINNEY, JOSIAH HULL, JOHN ROCKWELL, JOHN HAWKES, ANTHONY HAWKINS, PETER TILTON, RICHARD OLDAGE, JOHN, FRANCIS, and THOMAS STILES, WILLIAM GAYLORD, Jr., which brings us to the *old* Bissell's ferry-road.

The lands of the Stiles brothers and of Wm. Gaylord comprised what afterwards passed into the hands of Lieut. Josiah Ellsworth, and is still held in that family. Oliver Ellsworth, Jr., writing in 1802, speaks of a fort, or fortified house, which stood "about a mile and a half North of the Little River, and about a quarter of a mile West from Connecticut River [on, or near the meadow bank] within a few rods of the house of Oliver Ellsworth, Esq" (the Chief Justice, his father). This "Ellsworth Fort," as he calls it, "appears to have been inhabited by Sgt. Josiah Ellsworth, grandfather of Judge Ellsworth, who has been told by an old man in Windsor, now about 90 years of age, that he remembered his (*i. e.* Deacon Hayden's) mother¹ telling him that she had been down to the old fort to sleep nights; for it is said that the inhabitants of the town were in dread of Indians at times for many years after the settlement of the place. The remains of the old Ellsworth house or fort are still visible in the hollow of a cellar a few rods south of the house of Judge Ellsworth."

Mr. Ellsworth also records that "at that time [*i. e.* the time referred to by the tradition which he is recording in 1802] there was a house which stood a little North of Judge Ellsworth's, inhabited by one STILES, who lived an old bachelor, within the memory of my uncle David and my father: this house, my uncle says, was used as a fort originally, as appears probable from the following circumstance, viz.: that the sides of the house were built of timbers put one by the side of the other com-

¹ Deacon Hayden's mother was Anna Holcomb, born at Poquonock, 1675 (time of "King Philip's War"), was married to Sergt. Samuel Hayden, 1704. They lived at Hayden Station, opposite the present residence of Samuel B. Hayden, nearly a mile north of the "Fort" here designated. I have a story of this great-great-grandmother of mine which I think may be of interest in this connection. When her first child (born 1706) was an infant, a man reputed to know too much about witchcraft came for her husband to go to watch with a sick neighbor; she demurred because theirs was the last house, and she was afraid of the Indians. The witch-man upbraided her for objecting, and the husband went, and the dear old grandmother "raked up the fire," pushed the bed back against the wall, and went to bed with her baby between herself and the wall. Waking in the night, the baby was gone. "Raking open the fire" and lighting her candle, she found little Anna lying under the bed fast asleep, close to the wall where she had fallen: and the bed was so close to the wall that the mother could not get her hand between them.

J. H. HAYDEN.

actly, then covered over the timbers quite thick. However my father [the Chief Justice] thinks this was only the mode of building at that time."¹

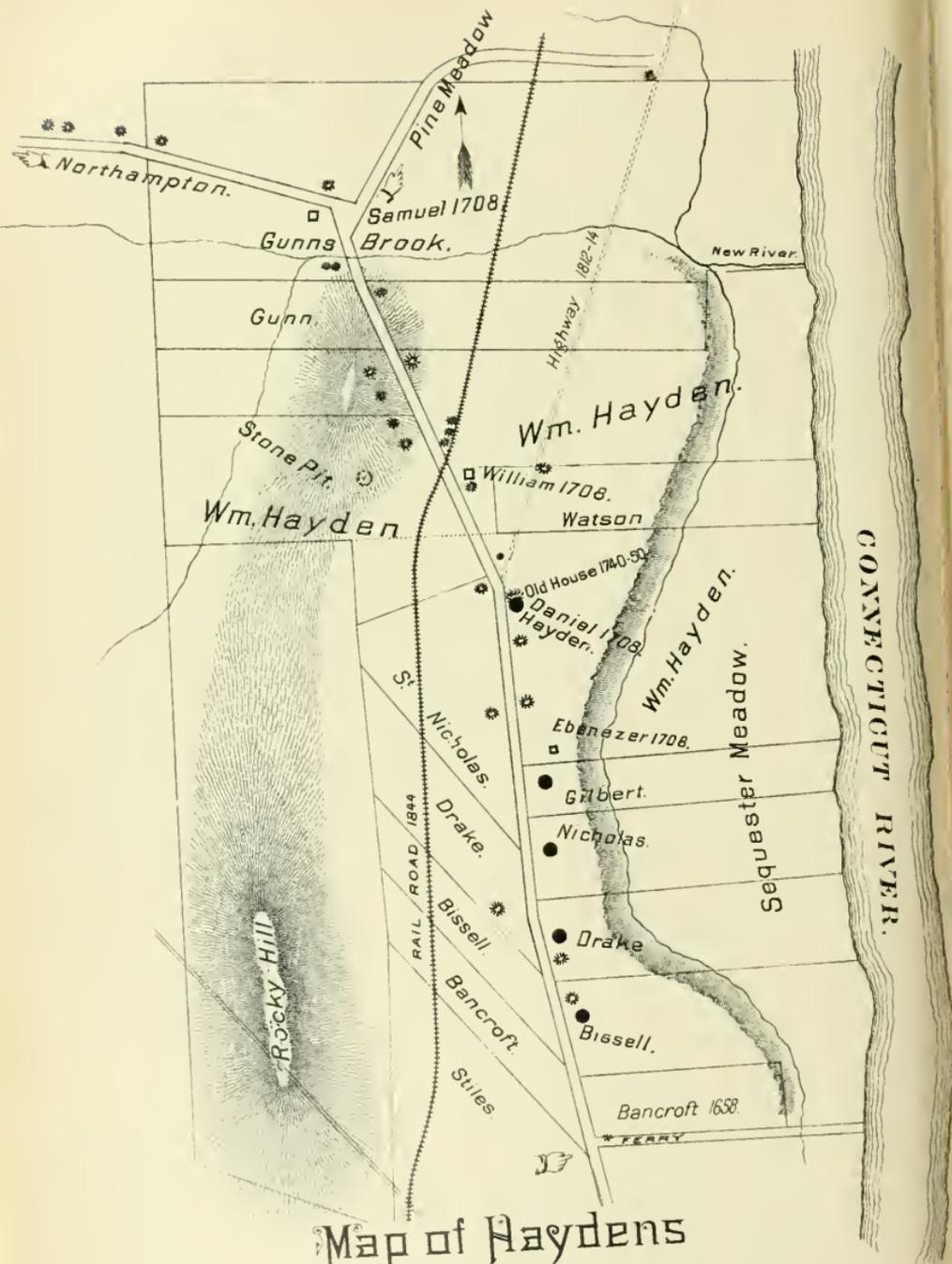
The Stiles referred to was undoubtedly THOMAS (son of Henry, son of Sgt. Henry, son of John the emigrant, born 1690, and who died aged about 70), thus spoken of by Miss Lucretia Stiles (who d. 1879, a. 92). "There was a man by the name of Thomas Stiles, that my grandmother used to call 'Uncle' when she spoke of him. He had a farm and a lonely house on Rocky Hill. I do not know that he ever had a family, but I know that in the after part of his life he lived almost alone there. His house was standing when I was a child, and I used to visit it often. It was a ruin then." Mr. Oliver Ellsworth, Jr.'s, *manuscript* further says, "All, or about all of these lots in our neighborhood belonged originally to the Stiles', even our own lot."

Above the *old* Bissell's ferry-road dwelt JOHN BISSELL, Sr., JOHN DRAKE, Mr. JOHN St. NICHOLAS'S lot, THOMAS GILBERT, and WILLIAM HAYDEN, the then "outpost" of the Windsor settlement to the north. Above him and beyond the crossing by Gunn's Brook, the road divides into two, one "running northwesterly to Norwoet." Northampton; the other through the upland "to Pine Meadow," present Windsor Locks.²

West of the main road, and extending from Hayden's home-lot to John Stiles's place on the south, was an eminence (less than 100 feet at its highest point) known then and now as *Rocky Hill*, which was, according to the old records, a common land of about 54 acres, at the upper end of which was "William Hayden's stone-pit," or quarry, from which Rev. Mr. Huit's and most of the early Windsor gravestones were quarried: and on the west side of this hill, near where the road crossed it, was another stone quarry, called from its first owner, Thrall's Quarry. Feb. 16, 1651-'2, "it was granted by the Town that William Thrall shall have liberty to dig for a Quarry of stone in the Common hill, and shall have it to his own property for seven years, and no man shall molest him by digging within a rod of his pit, his limits are within 3 rods square." (*Town Acts*, i. 8.)

¹ In the inventory of Henry Stiles, who died a bachelor in 1651, his house is called a "cellar." It was on the lot here designated. Most of the first houses were of this order. "It was the mode of building at that time." They were built in the brow of the meadow hill, the ground at the sides reaching to the caves, the front end composed of hewn timber set in the ground, as here described. It is not improbable that Henry Stiles' cellar may have been occupied about 1704 by the neighbor, to whose house Dea. Hayden's mother went for company and greater safety, some night when it was known that hostile Indians were prowling about. Possibly it was a place of general resort for the neighborhood.
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² The road from Hayden's northwesterly to N. was not the road to Springfield before N. was settled (1654). It ran through "Mr. Stoughton lot," proving that it was not open in 1640. Probably it was at first a trespass road to the Common to get pipe-



Map of Haydens

WINDSOR Conn. 1645.

by Jabez H. Hayden. Sept. 2nd 1885.

HISTORY OF ANCIENT WINDSOR.

EXPLANATORY KEY TO THE MAP OF "HAYDEN'S."

(This map was prepared for and used in *The Hayden Genealogy*; and its author, Jabez H. Hayden, has reluctantly consented to my using it in this History, in deference to my earnestly expressed opinion that it possessed interest to a much wider circle of readers than those of the work named. — H. R. S.)

The *five black balls* mark the sites of houses in 1645, viz.: ST. JOHN NICHOLAS, "a person of note," sent over funds, had lands taken up in his name, and this house built, but never came to occupy it. It was sold soon after by his attorneys to JOHN DRAKE; was evidently a temporary structure, and is not heard of again. THOMAS GILBERT also sold to Drake, and thenceforth (probably before 1650) BISSELL, DRAKE, and HAYDEN owned all of Sequestered Meadow, and (with exception of Bancroft) appear to have been the only families in the neighborhood during the first two generations.

The three *hollow squares* mark the homes of three of the grandsons of William Hayden; and about the date of their erection, the fourth grandson occupied the original homestead; and there were no other families between or beyond them during that generation.

Commencing at the upper left hand corner of the map:

The *first star* designates the site of the late Levi G. Hayden's house. Beyond this, westward — until recently — there were but three houses; thence the road runs across The Plains, 5 miles to Suffield.

The *second star*: House built 1737 by Samuel Hayden; once a famous tavern; the white oak which overshadows it was doubtless of respectable age when the forest was cut away around the (then) new house. Its present owner, Lucinda H. (daughter of Levi) Hayden, celebrated here her 90th birthday, 26th September, 1891. When she was 2 years old she saw her great-grandfather, Deacon Nath'l Hayden, æ. 94; and he, when 4 years old, saw his grandfather Daniel, born 1640, who saw the beginnings of the settlement!

The *third star*: Site of the once famous Pickett's Tavern, now tenantless.

The *fourth star*: House built about 1770, by John Hayden; now a tenant-house.

The *fifth star*, near the angle of the road: A brick house built by Capt. Nath'l Hayden before the Revolution; now occupied by his grandson, Samuel B. Hayden.

The *sixth* (double) star, Haydens' Chapel, owned by the First Congregational Church of Windsor, erected by the residents of this locality.

The *next two stars*, on the hill, west, and two stars on east side of the road, mark houses built by parties who located here because of the railroad facilities between Haydens' and Hartford.

The *next two stars*, on the hill, on west side of road, belong to the family of the late Moses Allen, and are of older date.

Below them a *circle* marks the Stone-pit, or Hayden quarry, from which was taken the gravestone of Rev. Ephraim Huit, 1644 — probably the first gravestone put up in New England, any bearing earlier dates having been more recently erected.

The *three stars* opposite mark the present railroad station.

The *next star* designates a house on the site (designated by a square) of house occupied, 1798, by one of the grandsons of William Hayden; this was built by Bildad Phelps, 1780, and now owned by Henry Osborn.

The *star* further east of Osborn's marks a house built about 1830 by James Drake, which has had frequent changes of occupants; and

The *star* at extreme upper right hand corner of the map, on the same road, marks a house built about 1840 by the late Nath'l L. Hayden, and still occupied by his family.

Just at the junction of the two roads, a *small black spot* shows the site of the "William Hayden Memorial Boulder." (Engraving, p. 532.)

The *large black ball*, on east side of road, below the junction of the roads, marks

HISTORY OF ANCIENT WINDSOR.

the site of the *original* William Hayden house; occupied after 1664 by his son Daniel; from about 1703 by his grandson Daniel; from about 1736 by his great-grandson Isaac; and from about 1786 by his great-great-grandson Ezra, from whose descendants it passed, about 1840, to its present owners, George P. Hayden and son. It is now occupied by a tenant.

Opposite the old house, and on the west side of the road, is a house built by Alpheus Munsell, about 1783; now occupied by his grandson, A. A. Munsell.

Next south of the old house, on same side of road, a modern house, owned and occupied by James L. Hayden.

Next below, same side of road, owned and occupied by George P. Hayden since 1841. This was formerly the home of Capt. Ebenezer Fitch Bissell who was captured at the battle of Long Island, August, 1776, and barely survived his sufferings from starvation while a prisoner in the hands of the British. Later on and down to about 1830, his son Ebenezer Fitch Bissell kept the well-known Bissell Stage Tavern here.

The house opposite to G. P. Hayden's, on the St. Nicholas lot, was burned after this map was made, and rebuilt further north; also one south of George P. Hayden's; both small, and occupied by tenants.

The house on the Drake lot, west of the road, built about 1773 by Isaac Hayden, and occupied now by his grandson, I. L. Hayden.

The house on the Drake lot, east of the road, occupied by the heirs of the late Hiram Bissell.

The house on the Bissell lot, built by Esq. Josiah Bissell, grandfather of the late Col. Geo. P. Bissell of Hartford; has been occupied by the Hills family about 80 years, the Hills Brothers being its present occupants.

The house on the Bancroft lot is a tenant house of the Hills Brothers.

Opposite the Ferry Road (with the index finger pointing to it) is the site of the *Model Schoolhouse*, the first one built on this plan, under the supervision of Hon. Henry Barnard, then secretary of the State Board of Commissioners for Connecticut Common Schools, and has since been widely copied (with variations) throughout this and other States, and to some extent in Europe. He delivered here a historical address on the fiftieth anniversary of its erection, October 9, 1891.

Sequester Meadow had been under cultivation by the Indians who were now all dead of small pox (or had joined other communities). It contained about 75 acres and was all the "land fit for immediate cultivation" in this vicinity.

Rocky Hill containing 54 acres, remained in "commons" more than a hundred years after the land around it had been divided in severalty. Stone in this hill were free to any inhabitant for cellar walls, chimneys, wells, etc. When Rocky Hill was divided, a lot at the extreme south end was set to the Ellsworth family, who did not put it under cultivation, and only cut out the dead wood and from time to time a stick of timber as they had use for it; so that this lot remained much the same primeval forest as that which covered all the land (except the meadows) when the whites first settled here. In 1887, that branch of the Ellsworth family which last owned it being dead, the lot was sold, a steam saw-mill set up on it, and it was soon shorn of its glory. The annual rings were counted on white oak logs, which showed them to be more than 200 years old.

The *Ferry road* led to Bissell's Ferry, which was early established for the accommodation of "the three towns" in their journeys to and fro between Connecticut and the Bay, and also Springfield.

New River is an artificial channel leading the brooks directly to the river instead of following under the meadow hill nearly a mile before their waters enter the river.

The *road to Pine Meadow* was opened very early by the owners of that meadow, extending from "the upper side of William Haydens' lot," and was very crooked to avoid swamps.

The *road to Northampton* was opened after the settlement of that place (1654). It leaves the river to avoid the necessity of bridges, and in its first five miles crosses a level plain, not yet settled.

"Rocky Hill," says Mr. Jabez H. Hayden, in a letter to the author, dated March, 1885, "was common land down to 1752, or later. The south end of it (against which Wm. Gaylord, Jr., Francis and John Stiles, and two or three lots south of them, butted) and which was owned by the Ellsworths, is now (1885) being cut off *for the first time*. Trees have been cut out while it lay in common, and since, and the dead wood carried away: but it has always been original forest. I have counted fully 200 annular rings (one man says 230) on several oak logs. How is that for progress?—an original forest within forty rods of Francis Stiles' house, after a lapse of 250 years?"

Retracing our steps to just above the Palisado, we find that on the same side of the road, also bounded north by a highway going westward between Stephen Terry's and Jeffrey Baker's home-lots (same as now passes between Joel Thrall's and W. A. House's residences), east by the common street, south by the north line of the Palisado, and east by a back street running parallel with the main street, was a parallelogram of land, which seems to have been called *Pound Close*, and at its north end the home-lot of JEFFREY BAKER. Mr. Henry Clarke seems, at a later date, to have purchased the whole of this "close."

Along the highway bounding the west side of Pound Close were the residences of ELIAS PARKMAN, BEGAT EGGLESTON, JOHN TAYLOR, WILLIAM HUBBARD, GILES GIBBS; and back of their lots was *Brick Hill Swamp*.

Continuing south we come to the road which turned westward out of the Palisado, by the present Pierson residence, south of which and between which and the brow of the rivulet hill were home lots of JOHN WILLIAMS, HENRY FOUKES, OWEN, and HOYT. North of this road was *Jeffrey Baker Hollow*. *Hosford's Lane*, in this vicinity, was a highway on the east side of John Owen's home lot, extending from the road by the present Pierson place, south to Wm. Hosford's house which stood on the brow of the meadow hill in rear of Owen's lot.

staves (to be sent to the West Indies for rum and molasses), but may have been the trail used from the first to go to Waranoke (Westfield), Mass. Mr. Pyncheon settled Springfield the year after the settlement of Windsor. His supplies brought around from Boston by water could not ascend the river above Windsor Locks, but landing on the east side he proceeded thence by land carriage. At this point, which continued to be his landing-place, he built his warehouse, which gave it the name of Warehouse Point. *Bissell's Ferry*, below Hayden's, was established chiefly to accommodate those making the journey between Connecticut and the Bay (Boston and vicinity), and it only required a road three miles from the ferry, along the *east* side of the river, to connect with Pyncheon's road to Springfield. Later on, the road to Northampton became the great thoroughfare to Springfield and Boston, as well as North and West. J. H. H.

South of the Rivulet.

From the Rivulet ferry the old road passed west, through the "Little Meadow" (Mr. Warham's on the north and Messrs. Benj. Newberry and Robert Howard's on the south), till it came to a meadow gate, on about the site of the Widow Alvah Rowland's residence, from which point it turned south to the south corner of Dr. Bray Rossiter's homelot, and then turned abruptly west — being, in fact, as will be seen, the original of the present road running from the causeway in front of the Rowland house, and up past the factory to Broad Street. On this road, and nearly in a line, stood the homes of Rev. Mr. WARHAM, Mr. JOS. NEWBERRY, JOHN DORCHESTER, WILLIAM PHELPS, and Dr. BRAY ROSSITER, and which undoubtedly were the houses which were "drowned very deep" in the Great Flood of 1638-9. Back of them, on the eminence between the Rowland place and the present railroad track, was a *small palisado*, mentioned in Mr. Joseph Newberry's deed to Rev. Warham, and which was undoubtedly erected as a ready refuge for the inhabitants on the south side of the Rivulet in times of Indian alarms.

Continuing on the Island Road from Mr. Rossiter's, we come to the lots (as they stand on the record, 1640) of RICHARD VORE, ROGER WILLIAMS, THOMAS MARSHFIELD, JOHN HURD, Mr. JOHN BRANKER, THOMAS and his son Dea. JOHN MOORE, and Elder JOHN WITCHFIELD.

These lots extended from the Rivulet to the east side of the present Broad Street. After the flood of 1638-9 the houses on some, or all, of these lots, which at first were built on the Island Road, were rebuilt on the high ground west of the Railroad, and access to them was from Broad Street after that was opened.

The next houses below Mr. WITCHFIELD's were those of JAMES MARSHALL, SAMUEL ALLEN, and ROGER LUDLOW. Here the road made a bend to the west to avoid the swampy ground where the present causeway is, crossing "the two brooks," thence easterly to the present Island Road.

A road runs southerly through the length of *The Island* (so called because in floods and high waters it is generally more or less cut off from the surrounding country by water), on the *east* side of which dwelt some of Windsor's aristocracy, viz.: Dea. LOOMIS and his sons; Dea. WM. PORTER, Mr. HENRY WOLCOTT, Sr., Mr. HENRY WOLCOTT, Jr., Mr. GEORGE PHELPS,¹ GOODMAN WHITEHEAD, Mr. MATTHEW ALLYN, successor of the Plymouth people, JOHN WYATT, AMBROSE FOWLER. Just north of Mr. Whitehead's a road turned westward to the wood lots, and north of this road, bounded east by the meadow road and west by the "*upland* road"

¹ Henry Wolcott's short-hand MSS. records that on Oct. 11, 1640, while Mr. Huit was preaching to the people of Windsor from Romans xii. 17. "at this lecture, Geo. Phelps' house was burnt so that it [the house] went over."

to Hartford, and extending up to Mr. Samuel Allen's land, was a large tract owned by Mr. ROGER LUDLOW.

This *upland road to Hartford* was constructed in April, 1638, by order of the General Court. Commencing at Goodman John Witchfield's corner it passed westward and southwest (around the corner now occupied by Mr. Thaddeus Mather, at the lower end of Broad Street) and to Hartford in the line of the present road.¹

Bowfield was the ancient name applied to the country west of the present Broad Street, which is of comparatively modern origin and was laid out along the back ends of the lots of the first settlers. As to the beginnings of this Broad Street, we find that when Mr. Warham and his wife Abigail (April 1, 1664) made over the dwelling-house and land of Mr. John Branker, deceased (Mrs. Warham's first husband), it "bounded east by the highway on the bank against the Little Meadow, on westerly against or by the highway, as *it is appointed to range,*" proving that, at that date, the highway on the east had not been changed to its present place; and one would infer that what is now Broad Street was then only "appointed," or set out and not in use. Broad Street was at first but six rods wide where the present traveled road is, and was probably widened by the owners on the east side, when the highway on the upland against Little Meadow (on which they built) was removed to its present location, that they might bring the street nearer their houses. When they rebuilt, they of course placed their houses behind their barns and facing the new *Broad Street*.

Coming, then, to the road leading westward "to the Commons," we find that at about the northwest corner of the present Broad Street, it sent off a branch road to the *Old Mill*. Northeast of this road, which is still in use, and between it and the Mill Brook, laid the land of JASPER RAWLINS. Southwest of the Mill road, running south to the "road to the Commons," were the lots of Mr. DANIEL CLARKE, JOB DRAKE and JOHN DRAKE, Sgt. BENEDICTUS ALVORD, RICHARD BIRGE, and ARTHUR WILLIAMS.

Following this *Mill Road* we come upon "the old mill," sometimes called the "old Warham Mill," because of its first owner, Rev. Mr. Warham, who had it probably by gift from the town, and calls it, in a deed of gift to his wife (1664), his "corn mill." It was in existence as early as 1640, as per the following record: "Mr. John Warham has by Gift of y^e Town one acre of land more or less Lying by his Mill, as it bounds north beginning at y^e fall of y^e water out of y^e Trough upon y^e Wheel & So goes downward by y^e Running of y^e Mill water till it comes to y^e water in y^e Brook and there then it bounds easterly by y^e land of Job Drake along in y^e loo bottom, and riseth y^e side of y^e bank, going to a

¹ *Col. Rec.*, i. 17, 51, 56, 125. Also second chapter of this work.

tree near y^e way where Job goeth down into his swamp, and there turns from that tree straight six rods to the highway, and then bounds by y^e way to y^e mill afore exprest." Tradition claims that it was the first grist mill in Connecticut, and was resorted to by the people of all the neighboring towns, even from Middletown. Be this as it may, it is evidently one of the oldest of Windsor *institutions*: affording us, as *Stoughton* happily remarks, "the pleasing incident of Mr. Warham's thorough identification, not only with the church which prospered so signally during his ministry, in spite of dissenting elements in its midst, but also with its only material counterpart. From the one he preached the unquestioned law of God and broke to his little flock the bread of Eternal Life. From the other he practiced for their example the 'measure that should be mete,' 'pressed down and well shaken together,' and dispensed the wholesome elements of that daily bread by which his people were wont to symbolize their faith in spiritual things."¹ It seems to have had several proprietors at one time, and has always been considered, even to the present day, as good stock.

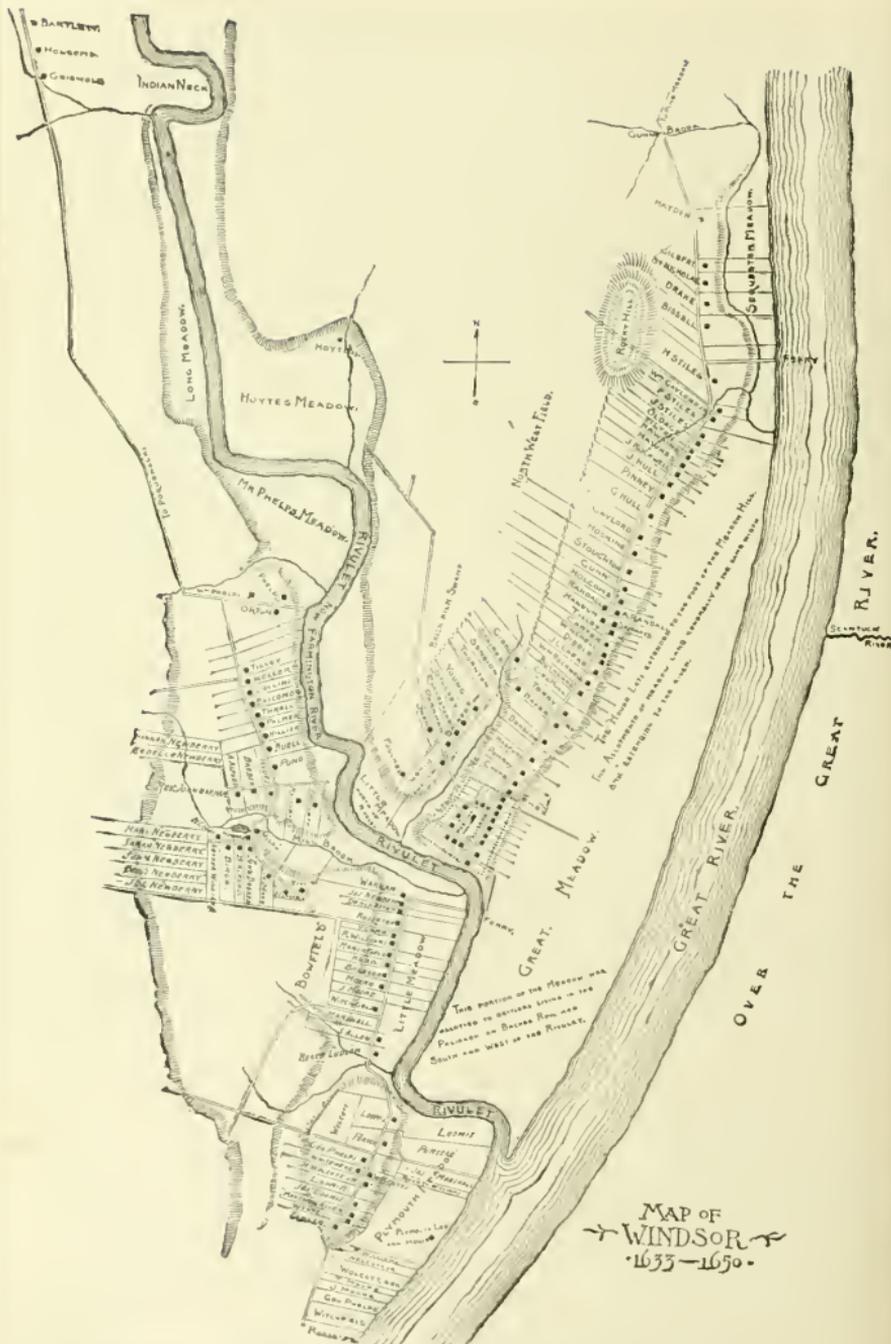
From the mill, the road turns northward, following the general course of the Rivulet or Farmington River. On its east side and running back to the Rivulet we find the lots of SAMUEL POND, WILLIAM BUELL, JOHN HILLIER, NICH. PALMER, WILLIAM THRALL, THOMAS BASCOMB, Wid. MARY COLLINS, RICHARD WELER, JOHN TILLEY, THOS. ORTON.

Out of this road turns a way to the east and runs down to Mr. WILLIAM PHELPS' who lived on the brow of the hill overlooking "Mr. Phelps meadow" (the cellar hole of his house still remains) on this road were WILLIAM PHELPS, Jr., and THOMAS ORTON.

Directly north of this, and on the *easterly* side of the Rivulet which divided them, was SIMON HOYTE'S *meadow*, and following up the Poquonnoe road we come, opposite Indian Neck on the Rivulet, to EDWARD, GEORGE, and FRANCIS GRISWOLD, THOMAS HOLCOMB, and JOHN BARTLETT, the pioneer settlers (as early as 1649) of the Poquonnoe village.

Upon an ancient road which running about south westerly from the Rivulet (near where the present road from Palisado Green comes in) intersected the Poquonnoe road above the Old Mill, were the residences, on the *north*, of HUMPHREY HYDE, THOMAS BARBER, and ALEX. ALVORD; on the south side, those of JONATHAN and NATHAN GILLETT. To the west of these and the Old Mill district generally, were the lots belonging to the children of THOMAS NEWBERRY and to Mr. WARHAM.

¹ *Windsor Farms, 1694-1750.* By John A. Stoughton, p. 16.



By permission of the Publishers of Hartford County Memorial History.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOME-LOTS OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF ANCIENT WINDSOR.

We here present a list of early Windsor settlers and the location of their home-lots, by MR. JABEZ H. HAYDEN, comprising his *full notes* of the article upon this subject, which he prepared for the *Hartford County Memorial History* (1883), and containing a large amount of detail necessarily omitted in that work. It contains the matured results of his thirty years' investigation of the subject, since the publication of our original history; and forms a reliable list of all those persons who can be traced to Windsor *before* 1650. Most of these names appear upon the Windsor *Land Records*, in Matthew Grant's *Old Church Record*, *Colonial Records*, etc., etc. *Removals* are taken from land records, town histories, and a hundred incidental sources of information. The *History of Dorchester* is voucher for those "who came up hence," and who are designated in the following list by the letter D. The dates given do not absolutely mark the coming of the families to Windsor, but give the time of their first appearing upon the records. Doubtless some who were among the very first settlers bear date later than 1640, through their neglect to "bring in" a description of their lands to the recorder at that time. The *map* shows the position of each person's home-lot; the *list* gives its breadth, whether set off by original grant or by purchase, its transfer to successive owners, etc. All genealogical details have been referred to the genealogies in another part of the work, which should be carefully studied in connection with this list.

(The grants made to these settlers of lands on the *East side of the Great River*, and at *Pine Meadow*, will be noted in another portion of this volume.)

ALEXANDER, George, in 1644, bo't Jasper Rawlins' place, S. E. fm the Old Mill; res. there until 1655; then sold to William Filley; and name disappears from records.

ALFORD (Alvord), Alexander, 1645, bo't lot, W. of Thos. Barber; length 66 r., 18 r. wide; sold, 1654, to Josiah Ellsworth, who sold to Cornelius Gillett, 1658 (known, 1859, as the Oliver S. Gillett pl.). Jonathan G. (formerly Warham) had a lot W. of Alvord on the W. side where A. was 52 r, S. S. W. by the Mill Brook. "Alexander Alford hath granted by virtue of purchase his home Lott six acres, more or Less, ye bredth is Eighteen rods, bound West and norwest by John Warham & there is in length fifty Two rod, bounds E.S. E. by Thomas Barber, and is there in length Sixty-six rods on N.N.E. bdd by John Helier." "Also, six acres of Swamp on the Mill Brook in length by ye bank (threscore): [] rods, in bredth at the S— Twelve rods in ye midst twenty rod, bds S. by John Drake."

"Also, by Gift from his Father Richard Voar, in the woods forty-two acres, in length six scoore rod, in bredth fifty-seven rod — bd S. by Jonathan Gillet, N. by Thomas Bascomb." [No date.]

May 27, 1645, he sold to Humphrey Hide, of W. 4 acres, 16 rod wide, bd. E. by Nathan Gillet, N. by a highway, S. by the Mill Brook.

(Sgt.) Benedictus, 1637, lot gr. extend. 10 r. in width, from Bloomfield Ave. to a road which ran from the Mill-road (about the site of the Goff house) W. a few r. S. of the Mill-pond. His ho. stood on S. side of this last road, 10 or 15 r. W. of Mill-road.

ALLYN, Mr. Matthew, 1638, from Hartford, had a lot N. of Wyatt's and S. of that of Henry Wolcott, Jr.

He bo't, 1638, all the lands reserved by the Plymouth Co. (p. 41) including "an acre upon the hill to build upon." There is more than an acre betw. Wyatt and Wolcott, but it is about certain that his ho. stood on the site of an old one pulled down by Henry Halsey, 1830. It stood near the middle of the lot next S. of the tobacco barn and dwelling attached, now standing (1889). Both Wyatt's and Fowler's lots were afterwards added to this. A tradition still exists that the frame of the old ho. was bro't from Eng. as also the doorstep. The trad. prob. refers to the Plymouth House which Mr. A. bo't, the material of which was bro't from Plymouth, Mass., by Capt. Holmes, 1633; and it is not improbable that the material of the Plymouth House was brought from Eng. as there was no saw-mill in P. at that time, and that Mr. A. rem. it from the meadow to the hill and used it in the construction of his first ho. Whether any part of it formed a part of the ho. pulled down by Mr. Halsey is now too late to determine positively. No trace of the Plym. Ho. site can now be found. Mr. Allen had not removed to Windsor, 1640, but was "of W." 1644.

Thomas (son of Mr. Matthew), who m. Abigail (d. Rev. John) Warham, bo't the Braucker pl. on Broad St. (betw. H. S. Hayden and Mr. Clark's present pl.) where he res. until his father's dth, when he occup. his father's homestead and other lands, including the "43 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres in Plym. Meadow and the 360 acres allowed by the Town for the Plym. right in the upland." After his dth. his son Hon. Col. Matthew took the homestead.

ALLEN, SAMUEL (supposed bro. of Mr. Matthew), 1640, lot gr. 13 r. wide. Doubtless his ho. stood on the Island road, next N. of Roger Ludlow's ho. and S. of James Marshall's lot wh. bd. N. by road running E. from Grace Church, and Allen's and Marshall's lots, breadth 11 r. each, ran to the W. to about the W. line of the present Broad St. Prob. all the houses betw. his and Mr. Warham's should have been represented on the map as standing where the present highway is, with the highway running W. of them. Allen's ho. was "drowned very deep" Mch. 18, 1638-9. He d. 1648; his wid. m. Wm. Hurlburt and rem. to Northampton, taking the Allen ch. with her.

BAKER, JEFFRY, 1642, had a lot on Main St. S. of Sandy Hill road, which lot had been ret. to the town by Thos. Ford and gr. to Baker. On this lot of 3 acres (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 53 r.) he built a ho. and sold to Michael Humphrey; ho. stood near W. end. opp. where the road turns N. He, also, bo't of Thos. Ford a lot, without a ho., on E. side of the st. on wh. he built. He d. 1655; wid. m. ——— Ingraham, and 1672, sold homestead (16 rods breadth), the orig. lot, E. of st. of Thos. Ford's. His son *Samuel* had his father's lot on E. side of river; res. there 1672. (See *Humphrey*.)

BRANCKER, Mr. Jons, the schoolmaster (D), in 1640, lot gr. 12 r. wide; d. 1662; wid. m. Rev. Mr. Warham; they sold his homestead to Thos. (s. Mr. Matt.) Allyn, on his marriage to Mr. W's dau., and the pl. descended to "Esq." (Henry) Allyn, who d. there 1804. This lot included the unoccupied lot X. of H. S. Hayden, the "old Squire Allyn lot," breadth 12 rods.

BANCRAFT (Bancroft), John, res. 1647, in Francis Stiles' ho; d. 1662; he bo't. 1658, lot N. of Ferry Road, now the S. part of the Messrs. Hills pl., and built thereon. His son *Ephraim* had the homestead, which he sold to Nath. Bissell.

BARBER, Thomas (of Saltonstall party, 1635), lot gr. W. of Humphrey Hydes and 10 r. W. of Mill road (8 acres, 22 r. wide) bd S. on Mill-brook, ext. N. across present Pleasant St., which was orig. opened 2 rods wide to accommodate Barber and Alford, and a way for Mr. Warham to go to his lot, which lay W. of Alvord's. It ended a little W. of present Poquonnoc road. His ho. prob. stood on the S. side of the road, now Pleasant St.

Of his sons, *John* rec'd his father's pl., then but 10½ r. wide, in 1664, and sold, 1671, to his bro. Samuel, and rem. to Springfield, and thence to Suffield. *Thomas'* lot, "whereon he builded," was lot formerly of Samuel Pond, except about 1½ acres, next to Silver St.¹, on wh. P's ho. stood. Barber's ho. doubtless faced Hollow Fall road; he rem. 1671, to Simsbury. *Samuel*, 1671, bo't of his bro. John the homestead where he prob. res.

BARTLETT, John, 1641; was res. 1649, in Poquonnoc; his lot and ho. were N. of Thos. Holecombe's (see p. 80); he sold to Samuel (s. Mr. Wm.) Phelps, abt. 1651, and rem. to cor. of Mill-road and Bloomfield Ave., where he had 2 acres, with a ho. in 1654. He prob. built the ho., tho' the lot had been owned by "several persons before." In 1669 he sold to John Case and rem. to Simsbury. In 1654 he contracted with the town to keep the Rivulet ferry, and at renewal of lease, 1658, the town promised "to provide some stone and timber to build him a cellar at the ferry house."

BASCOMB, Thomas, 1640 (D.), lot gr. which commenced 23 r. S. of (present ditch to river) the Ellison-Orton pl. and was 13 r. wide. This, with dwellings, he sold, 1656, to John Moses, and rem. to Northampton. He was a brick and stone mason.

BASSETT, Thomas (of Saltonstall party, 1635), lot gr. in Palisado, 8 r. wide, lying W. of Mr. Hill's lot, upon which he prob. never built, but sold it to Mr. H. 1640; rem. early (to Fairfield?); no family recorded.

BENNETT, John, first date here 1648. He was before the Court to answer to various misdemeanors, one of which was "for saying that he had enticed and drawn away the affections of his [John Drake's] daughter. He seems to have led a vagabond life, tho' previous to 1652, for a little time, he owned and sold the ho. built by Peter Tilton; disappears after 1652; no family recorded.

¹Mr. Roger Phelps, of Windsor, used to tell that *Silver St.* was so named because the people passing along that street in the early morning stopped to pick up silver six pences, and found that they were only shad scales, dropped by their poorer neighbors while carrying home shad in the night, to avoid being seen by friends who fared more sumptuously. *J. H. Hayden.*

BIRGE, Richard, 1640, lot gr. 15 r. wide, ext. to Bloomfield Ave; d. 1651; wid. m. Thos. Hoskins. B's ho. was on road running E. and W. south of Mill-pond. John Drake's stood nearest the Mill-road, Benedict Alvord's next, then Birge's, beyond whom there were then no houses. His son *Daniel* inher. the homestead; and son *John*, by will, had his gdfthr Gaylord's (late the Roswell Miller pl.); the ho. after dth of "Old Molly Birge," abt. 1800, was pulled down and present Miller ho. built near its site.

BISSELL, John, ferryman, 1640, lot gr. 22 r. wide; bo't 25 r. add; his ho. stood on the lot S. of present garden of Henry and Stephen Hills. It is uncertain whether his first ho. was on the road (as his next neighbor Drake's must have been) or on the brow of the hill further E. In 1642, the Mass. surveyors Woodward and Saffrey, ran the line betw. the Colonies at John Bissell's ho., the remains of wh. were to be seen 1751.

Of his sons, *John* had the homestead and bo't, 1655, the ho. and land (11½ acres) of Thos. Gilbert, formerly the home lot of Josiah Hull, W. of the highway, opp. Hull's ho. *Samuel*, res. S. E. cor. Bowfield; bo't, 1661, lot W. side of Broad St. (9 by 34 r.) where E. S. Clapp res. (1889) on wh. he built and res. His father gave him 106 acres of the Whiting lot, all except the E. side which was previously sold to Job Drake. *Nathaniel* rec'd from his father, 1662, "in part of his portion of his marriage," a part of his land and ho. "at (S. of) Scantuck," on E. side Conn. River with provision for the remainder at father's death. *John*, Sr., had previously made over his orig. homestead to *John*, Jr., and doubtless res. with his son Nath'l. *John* Sr. had kept the ferry, prob. from 1641 to 1658, "at his old house"; then *John* Jr. had it 10 yrs; after that it was under charge of the town authorities, (probably *worked* by the Bissells) till 1677, when the Gen. Ct. leased it to Nath'l. Bissell. The location of ferry was prob. changed betw. 1663 (when *John*, Jr. petitioned to be released) and 1677, to the mouth of the Scantie, near its present location; the previous landing place on the East side of river having been N. of the Scantie, and the road from it to the (East Windsor) street abt ½ a mile N. of Scantie bridge. *Nathaniel*, doubtless res. on the river bank, below the Scantie, (still occup. by dwellings,) from the time of his marriage. This ho. was garrisoned at the time of King Philip's War. *John* Bissell, Senr, evidently died here, having made provision for his second wife, stipulating that *Nathaniel* should give "his now present mother-in-law, if she is willing and choose to have the use the parlor for her abode," it should be granted.

BROOKS, John, 1650, contracted with the Town to keep the Rivulet ferry, the Town agreeing to make him a cellar (dwelling) 10 by 15 ft. "fit to live in"; after his mar. abt. 1655, he bo't the N. part of the Hubbard lot on Backer Row, built and was res. thereon 1668; rem. to Simsbury, 1682.

BROWTON, John, 1650, m. that yr; bo't Simon Mills' ho. and lot next S. of Wm. Phelps, Jr., wh. he sold Feb. 5, 1653, to Sam. Marshall, and disappears from record. The S. part of this lot, formerly owned by Wm Filly, 11 r. passed by exch. to James Eno.

BUCKLAND, Thomas, 1637, lot gr. commencing 44 r. S. of present Ferry road and 29 r. N. of Sandy Hill road, 9½ r. wide; add. by purchase, Geo. Hull's lot on S. lying E. of highway, 14½ r. wide; d. 1662.

Of his sons, *Timothy*, bo't, 1661, ho. and land of Rich. Saxton on the Wm Rockwell lot W. of highway, wh. he sold, 1677, to John Denslow, Jr., with ho. *Nicholas* had his gdfthr Nich. Denslow's pl. *Thomas*, settled on East side the Great River.

BUELL, William, Welchman and carpenter, m. 1640. lot gr. 5 acres, $14\frac{1}{2}$ r. wide, on Silver St. betw. Sarah Pond and John Hillier, S. W. cor. lot, $28\frac{1}{2}$ r. N. of Hollow Fall, bd. W. by highway.

Of his sons, *Samuel* res. lot S. of his father, bo't of Rich. Saxton, cor. Silver St. and Hollow Fall, wh. he sold 1667 to his bro.-in-law Timo. Palmer and rem. to Hommonoscott (Killingworth). Samuel Buel and Tim Thrall contracted with Mr. Pyncheon of Springfield, 1659 to "Hew the timber for the Old Fort." *Peter* had the homestead.

CARTER, JOSHUA (D.), lot gr. abt 10 r. wide. The *present* road to Bissell's Ferry is on the S. side of this lot, at the street, and crosses it in its course down the meadow hill. C. d. 1647. Arthur Williams m. his dau. and occup. the homestead, and sold to Thos. Ford the lot E. side of st. Mch 17, 1657-8: and rem. to Deerfield: F. sold, 5 Oct. 1662, to John Strong, Jr. who res. there 1670. Of Carter's 3 child. b. here, 2 perished in the burning of the ho. 1653. *Joshua*, Jr. when of age, rec'd his portion in the lot W. of the st., $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 10 r. wide and other lots, wh. he sold and he rem.

CLARKE, Mr. DANIEL (Hon. Sec'y of the Colony, 1658-60 and 1664-65) m. 1644, bo't a triangular lot, abt 36 rods on W. side of the Mill-road, ext. from abt 15 r. N. of Bloomfield Ave. having on his S. line John Bartlett, on his W. Job Drake. His son *Nathaniel* had the homestead.

Dea. HENRY, 1640. lot gr. but not recorded, $7\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide, betw. Capt. Mason's on S. and Mr. Huit's on N., both of wh. lots he subseq. added by purchase (Mason's in 1653, Huit's, 1654): first res. appears to have been on present Cong. parsonage lot, N. E. cor. Palisado, wh. he bo't of Nich. Denslow — date not known — wh. he sold, 1655, to Sam. Marshall, and he to the Town. After his purchase of the Huit lot, he res. there until his rem. to Hadley, and gave it, by will, to his niece Elizabeth Fox, wife of Edward Chapman; died Dec. 23, 1675.

JOSEPH, 1637 (D.), lot gr. commencing 13 r. S. Ferry road and $14\frac{1}{2}$ r. wide: he d. 1641, by will, made the Church of W. overseers, if necessary to sell the lot above Mr. Stiles' meadow: this lot was afterward sold by W^m Gaylord, Sr. and *Henry* Clark, deacons of the W. ch. (*Land Rec. Col. Rec. Sec'y Office*, p. 46): Joseph Clark's wid. d. 1639. Arthur Hawkins and Joseph Bird, of Farmington, sold his pl. 1660 to Sam. Marshall and he to John (s. Wm) Rockwell, when it was add. to the Rockwell pl. No ho. mentioned, but doubtless Clark had his ho. here.

(There is no extant proof of relationship betw. these three Clarkes).

COLLINS, MARY, prob. wid. 1640, had lot betw. those of Nich. Senshion and Thos. Bascomb, on wh. she had a ho. and wh. she sold to James Eno, abt. 1653, now "the old Eno pl.," occup. (1859) by Samuel Eno: the records give her no family and prob. her husband d. before first date of Land Rec.

COOKE (Capt. AARON (D.) 1638, lot gr. 12 r. wide, beg. 10 r. N. of Palisado, or road to meadow (?): also, owned lot in Palisado, where he doubtless res. during Pequot war: afterwards, 1664, bo't of Mr. Huit's est. a ho. and lot, adjoining his own on the S. (bd. S. by highway leading W. from Palisado, breadth 10, length 16 r., and *Grant's Palizado Plot*, 1656, marks C's name as if he then res. there) and Parkman's lot on N.: rem. to Northampton, 1661, thence to Westfield.

His son *Aaron* m. 1661, and had his father's pl. as a marr. portion, but soon rem. with his father-in-law to Hadley. In 1664, Aaron Cook, "of Hadley," made over his "dwelling house and land" on Sandy Bank, near by Goodman Pomeroy, to John Maudsley (Mosely). Aaron his son b. 1663, settled in Hartford, 1686.

COOKE, NATHANIEL, 1649, m. that yr; bo't the N. end of lots of Arthur Williams and Rich. Birge, lying betw. road in front of B's ho. and the new water-course of Mill Brook.

CURTIS, Henry, 1645, m. that year; bo't of John Denslow the Parkman pl. on Backer Row; where he prob. res. until abt. 1655, when the Town voted to buy the ppy for a currier's use, if it was for sale.

DENSLOW, Nicholas, 1640 (D.), lot gr. 24 r. wide, betw. Ford and Hosford; also, owned the present Cong. parsonage lot in Pal. where he res. during Pequot war; d. 1666. He also sold to Henry Clark (and he to the Town) the Town House. After his dth. the homestead was given to his gd-son Nicholas Buckland.

Of Nich. Denslow's sons, *Henry*, a first settler at Windsor Locks, abt. 1663, was killed there by Indians, 1676. Another son *John*, bo't the Hannum Pl. 1654, W. side st. 21½ r. wide, abt. opp. present res. Henry Phelps.

DEWEY, THOMAS, 1637 (D.), lot gr. first N. of Pal., 10 r. wide; d. 1648; wid. m. Geo. Phelps, who, upon his rem. to Westfield, 1670, sold to Rev. Nathl. Chauncey.

Of Dewey's sons, *Josiah* was at Northampton, 1663, and *Israel* res. on Geo. Phelps' (Dewey) pl., 1678.

DIBBLE, THOMAS (D.), lot gr. 5½ r. wide, next below cor. ferry-road, upon which he built and sold to Robert Watson, and he to Anth'y Hawkins, who added the lot N. of it, abt. 1650 and sold them together, 1656, to Jacob Drake and he to Sam. Gibbs, 1662. Dibble bo't the W^m Hubbard pl. in the Pal., next S. of Grant, where he was res. 1654. Prob. *Zachariah* Dibble was an elder son of his, b. before he came to America.

DORCHESTER, ANTHONY, 1649, was res. at orig. Wm. Phelps lot, next N. of Bray Rossiter, which he bo't (prob.) from Benj. Newberry, who bo't it of Phelps, 1642. Dorchester sold, 1649, to Robert Howard; soon after disappears.

DRAKE, JOHN, Senr., 1640, lot gr. 22 r. wide, "except at the ho. it is but 10 rods"; but there appears no other owner for this 12 rod bldg. lot, and he afterwards seems to have owned the same width at the ho. as elsewhere.

Of his sons, *John* had a lot, 4½ acres, bd. S. on Bloomfield Ave., N. partly on Mill highway, and partly by road running W. from it to Rich. Birge's lot; his ho. was on road running W. betw. the present old Goffe ho. on Mill-road and Wm. Mack's present res. *Job* had lot of 4 acres, 14 r. wide, on Bloomfield Ave., ext. to Mill-road, parallel to and adjoin. his bro. John; his W. line was 49 r., his E. line abutted on John Bartlett, abt. 14 r. at the S. end and abt. 25 r. on the lot of Daniel Clark and 20 to 25 r. along the Mill highway. He bo't, 1659, most of the Roger Ludlow lot, wh. lay E. of the present Hartford road, but there is no evidence of its ever having been built on, nor is it known what became of Ludlow's "stone-house" (cellar?) which stood at the E. end, on the Island road. *Jacob* had the homestead.

DUMBLETON, JOHN, 1640, a servant of Mr. Whiting, of Hartford (whom he seems to have served 2 yrs. before coming to N. E.), who worked the lands bo't of Mr. Ludlow, 5 yrs. until his term of service expired, after which he worked the land on shares ("to halves") for four years, "and after I paid £20 a year." He was 20 yrs. old when he came to W. and says "there was little improvement on the land when I came upon it [prob. 1639] but I plowed and brake up considerable quantity of it." This information appears in his affidavit in the case of *Whiting's Sons vs. John Bissell*, to recover the land under the plea of defective title. After D. left it, it was sold to Miles Murwin, who found it "too hard" for him and was released. We find no mention of Dumbleton while he was here; in 1676 and 1684, he was res. in Springfield. Did he occupy Roger Ludlow's "stone house" mentioned in Whiting's deed?

EGGLESTON, BEGAT, 1638 (D.), lot gr. on Backer Row, 14½ r. wide from Pal. road; sold pl. to Nich. Hoyt and res. 1654, in Pal. his lot being N. of the Meeting-house, bd. E. on the highway, N. by the palisades, and 1651, the Town gave him the 1-rod road betw. him and the Elias Parkman lot, and the road across the N. end of his lot, betw. it and the Palisades, during the pleasure of the Town. His lot in the Pal. first was ¾ acre, 4 r. wide, N. of the Green, next to road wh. ran N. at the head of the Huit, Cook, and Parkman lots, on a line with W. side of the Green. This he sold to John Taylor, and bo't it back from Rhoda Taylor, with ho. In 1647, he bo't of Thomas Nowell, a lot and ho. E. of Taylor lot;¹ and (1651) owned fm. highway E. to and including the Close, or road on the W. In 1662, mortgaged "my new dwelling-ho., barn, &c. ho. lot, and orchard, situate near the meeting-house."

This lot went to his sons *Benjamin* and *Thomas*. *Thomas* had the ½ acre on N. side, "next where the Palisades formerly stood," and built a ho. thereon, opp. the present parsonage. *Benjamin*, who had his father's ho., sold his bro. *Thomas* the N. end of lot in Palisado.

ELLSWORTH, JOSIAH, 1654, bo't Alex. Alvord's ho. and lot W. of Thos. Barber's; and in 1658 sold it to Cornelius Gillett; afterwards bo't of Wm. Phelps, Jr., an acre W. of Phelps' ho. where he bld. and res. until he bo't (from Joanna Davidson, wid. of Nicholas of Boston, who had it from Robert Saltonstall, who had it from Mr. Francis Stiles) the present (known as the Chief-Justice) Ellsworth pl. which has remained in the family since Mch. 31, 1665.

ELLISON, LAWRENCE, 1644, forfeited a lot near Wm. Phelps' (because he did not comply with the terms of the grant, "of two years inhabiting it, or else his grant to be void") and which was given to Thomas Orton, Mch., 1646.

ENO (Euno), JAMES, 1648, bo't Mary Collins' ho. and lot, betw. Bascomb and Senshion, on Silver St., 11½ r. wide; Senshion's ho. was "against the waye to Pigeon Hill" and this lot was S. of it. He also had a spot on Pal. Green gr. him by the town, for his barber shop. •

FILER (Fyler), WALTER, 1640 (D.), lots gr: ho. was in Pal. on or near site of the late Mary Stiles' ho. at S. end of Green, bd. N. by Green, S. by river, 9 r. wide.

Of his sons, *John*, m. 1672, had the homestead; *Zerubabel*, m. 1669, and to his child^o, Thos. Ford, his wife's gd father, gave the Hosford pl.

¹ The Taylor and Pomeroy lots, of wh. he appears as sole owner in Pal. Plau of 1654.

FILLEY, William. Under date of Feb. 4, 1640, on the records appears the name of Wm. Filley, followed by a blank space, evidently left for a description of his first lot of land. He sold, without date, a lot on Silver St., $11\frac{1}{2}$ r. wide, to Simon Mills, but no ho. named in deed. He also bo't the Humphrey Hide pl. but prob. did not res. there. Sept. 26, 1655, he bo't of Geo. Alexander the Jasper Rawlins' pl. and prob. res. there.

When his son *Samuel* m. in 1663, he gave him land "on which he had builded" from the N. side of the Rawlins' pl. on E. side of Mill-road, prob. near (but farther S. than) the present Allis house.

FORD, Thomas, 1637 (D.), lot gr. $16\frac{3}{4}$ rods wide, the N. line being E. of st. and ranging with the Sandy Hill road. This he sold (no ho. mentioned) before 1648, and 1656 bo't the orig. Hosford lot of Stephen Taylor (betw. Denslow and Pomeroy), where he res. until his rem. to Northampton, before 1672. The Hosford pl. (not the orig. Ford lot) he gave to Z. Filer (see above). Ford owned large tracts of land by orig. grants, including about half of Pine Meadow, and most of the site of the present village of W. Locks. He had hundreds of acres gr. him on the E. side of the Great River and bo't many acres from others. In 1668 he gave a conditional bond for deed of homestead (the Hosford pl.) after death of self and wife, to Zerrubabel Filer, if he should marry his (Ford's) gr-dau, Experience Strong; a deed was given by Ford and Annie his wife, 23 Aug., 1672, before which date they had prob. rem. to Northampton.

FOULKES (Fookes), Henry (D.), land gr. S. of the W. Palisado road, from ab't where the railroad now is on the E.; all the upland W. except John Owen's lot (12x 29) lay partly across the N. side of the lot next the said highway. Fooke owned the Meadow S. of the upland and built his ho. near the brow of the Meadow Hill, with a lane running down to his ho; d. 1640; wid. Jane¹ m. Wm. Hosford, who rem. to the F. lot and there res.; as, also, subseq. did his son *John Hosford*; the lane to his ho. was known as "Hosford's Lane."

FOWLER, Ambrose, 1646, ho. lot gr. by town, 6 May, 1655, on W. side of st. at extreme S. end of the Island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, of triangular shape, bd. S. W. on edge of swamp. He also owned $\frac{3}{4}$ acres on opp. side of st. bd. S. W. by Mr. Matt. Allyn's meadow. The site of his ho. still plainly visible. He sold to Thomas Allen, 1671.

GAYLORD, Dea. William, 1640 (D.), lot gr. 25 r. wide, on st. from the Haynes lot N. to David Ellsworth's No. barn site occup. by late Roswell Miller; in 1644 he bo't his ho. lot of Francis Stiles, 13 r. wide.

GIBBS, Francis, 1640, is known only by a single entry of a lot 4 r. wide, adjoining the "burying place" in the Palisado, which later was in possession of Lt. David Wilton.

GILES, 1640 (D.), lot gr. 17 r. wide, being the N. lot on Backer Row, lying next S. of Sandy Hill road, to which was added Sgt. Thomas Stayres' lot, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. wide. *Backer Row* highway was orig. laid through to Rocky Hill and a part of the home lots S. of Rocky Hill are bd. W. by that highway. The lots on this Row ran E. to the water in the brook, considerably E. of the road. Gibbs' ho. was prob. built at first further E. than the others. In 1652 the highway was

Reserved a tract of the Foulkes land "in her own propriety and dispose."

laid along the N. side of "Goode Gibbs'" lot, and the G. family bo't (1660) from the rear of Terry and Hull's home lots, for the present road where it now runs across rear of Mr. Rainey's lot, to give Katherine Gibbs a better place to build.

Giles Gibbs' son *Jacob* res. on homestead.

GILBERT (Gilbard), Thomas, 24 Jan., 1644, bo't lot 11½ r. wide, E. side of road (a few r. below present res. of Geo. P. Hayden) from Francis Stiles; sold to John Drake and his son Jacob (whose ho. lot was next S.) with "the cellar, house, garden, fences." In Mr. Francis Stiles' deed to Robert Saltonstall, 12 Sept., 1647, it is specified that the ho. and land "are at present in the occupation and tenure of Thomas Gilbert and John Bancroft." G. certainly res. there from 1649, to 1651.¹ He bo't that part of the home lot of Thos. Gumm (now site of present res. of Mrs. L. A. Welch) on W. side of st. built thereon and sold it to Thomas Bissell before 1658; rem. to Hartford, where he d. 1659. No family rec. at W. but Prob. Rec. at H. shows that he had family.

GILLETT, Jonathan, 1639 (D.), lot gr. 4 acres, 17 r. wide, beg. abt 40 r. E. of Mill-highway and N. of Mill-brook. This lot of 4 acres lay across Pleasant st. ext. from the Mill-brook S. to Hollow Fall highway N. His bro. *Nathan's* lot lay on the W. side and parallel with it. E. of it lay the 9 acre lot of Wm. Phelps, wh. he afterwards sold to Mr. Warham. There was a public footpath for the convenience of those res. N. of the Mill-brook to go to the Rivulet Ferry *via* the mouth of Mill-brook, or to cross the brook above and pass along E. of Mr. W's orchard, where the road now runs from the Cong. Chapel to David Rowland's. This footpath ran through all the lots E. of Mill-highway, nearly on the line of present Pleasant st.

Jonathan G.'s grandson *Josiah* had the homestead.

GILLETT, Nathan, 1637 (D.), lot gr. 17 rods wide, next W. of and parallel to, his bro. Jonathan's; after death wife, 1670, rem. to Simsbury; his lot was sold to his bro. Jonathan, then to his nephew *Jeremiah*.

GRANT, Matthew (Surveyor, Town Recorder, &c.), 1635 (D.), lot gr. in Palisado, 9 r. wide, first S. of Town Orchard, abt 9 r. from N. entrance of Pal.; a portion of it afterward occup. by his son *John*, who came into poss. of all after father's death.

GRIDLEY, Thomas, "of Windsor," convicted by Gen. Ct. 1639; a soldier in Peq. War, and rec'd bounty lands therefor; no evidence of res. in W. after 1639.

GRIFFIN, John, 1647, no ho. lot rec. here; when John Drake was killed, 1659, G. was res. at the Francis Stiles or Henry Stiles ho.; was one of earliest to rem. to Simsbury.

GRISWOLD, Edward, 1639, came from Eng. with Rev. Mr. Hunt; it is not prob. that he rem. to lot gr. him at Poq. until the Indian title had been extinguished, 1642; but he was res. there with two other families in 1649, his ho. stood near present res. of Mr. Ladd, prob. nearer the highway at top of hill, had 29¼ acres, bd. mostly S. and W. by Stony brook, E. by the river and the Indian reservation

¹ Possibly G. res. not on his first purchase, as there were less than 4 yrs. from said purchase to the time he was living on the Stiles' pl. The "cellar and house" leave us to infer that the first was hurriedly built for occupancy, while the ho. was building.

(Indian Neck). He built the Old Fort at Springfield for Mr. Pynchon for 1659. Sam. Buel and Tim. Thrall hewed the timber. His sons *George* and *Joseph* inher. the homestead at Poq.

GUNN, Thomas, 1640 (D.), lot gr. 12 r. wide, from Stoughton's line, nearly to S. side of new ho. abt 4 r. from line of N. side of old Welch ho. on W. side; rem. to Westfield; gave his homestead to Timo. Thrall, who m. his dau. Deborah.

HANNUM, William, 1640 (D.), where he sold out 1637 and came to W.; lot gr. next N. of Joshua Carter, 5 r. 6 ft. wide, on E. side st. and 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ r. wide on W. side; that on E. side he sold to Robert Winchell (who included it with the Tilly lot and ho. and gave it to his son Nath^l, 1664) and built on W. side; bo't Tilly lot N. of it and sold whole 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. to John Denslow, 20 May, 1654, with condition that Hannum should remain in the ho. until first of next mo. He rem. to Northampton.

HAWKES, John, 1640, lot gr. 11 r. wide. "The Major Ellsworth tenant ho." stands on this lot, S. line near the ho; rem. to Hadley abt 1660; subseq. gave pl. to Joseph Gillett, who had m. his dau., 1664.

HAWKINS, Anthony, 1640, lot gr. 8 r. wide, the S. line of this lot was a little N. (6 or 7 r. ?) of present division fence N. of the Maj. Ellsworth tenant ho.; exch. places with Robert Watson; rem. to Watson's (formerly the Dibble) pl. and bo't 2 r. wide from Samways, who bd. him on N.; and S. dying soon he bo't the S. pl. from the wid., after wh. he bd. N. by the ferry road. Sold both lots, 1656, to Jacob Drake, who sold, 1663, to Samuel Gibbs. Hawkins rem. to Farmington before 1662.

HAYDEN, William, 1640 (D.), res. in Htfd 1637, sold his ppy. in Hartford, 1642; bo't in W. 1644, lot 54 r. wide; ho. stood a little S. of old Ezra Hayden ho. and N. of present James L. Hayden's res.; lot ext. to river; also, had large lot on wh. present "Hayden's" R. R. station stands; ext. from river 160 r. W. His "stone-pit," or quarry, opened before 1654; rem. to and was one of first settlers of Hannonsett (Killingworth). His son *Daniel* had the W. homestead.

HAYNES (Gov.) John, 1640, did not res. in W., but in Hartford. In his will, dated 1646, he describes his W. ppy. as "my ho. and land in W. with the appurtenances, in the tenure of Geo. Hull and formerly purchased of him." Mr. Hull rem. to Fairfield before 1649, and the Gov. doubtless had some other tenant, until his death, 1 Mch., 1653/4. It was found that his will had not been changed to conform with his promise to give the ppy. to his dau. Ruth, on her mar. with Mr. Willis; the ppy. passed into hands of Jas. Russell, of Boston, who sold it to Henry Wolcott, 1668. Gov. Haynes had 30 acres of meadow, 150 acres of home lot and woods; his "great lot" lay S. W. of Rocky Hill, and he had 284 acres on E. side of Great River, and the rights of other divisions pertaining thereto, all appraised (1654) at £140. Haynes' lot was 30 r. wide on the street, ext. from the tobacco barn to S. line of Garden (late Capt. Samuel Allen, now Harvey pl.); lot W. of st. 20 acres, 30 r. wide.

¹ The name is written on the Dorchester records Hannum, once (the first time) Hannam; the last time, Hannä. (W. B. Trask.)

- HAYWARD (Howard) Robert, 1643 (D.), lot gr.; sold, 1658, to Peter Brown, S. of Mill-pond, bdg. E. on Mill-road, and S. on road leading to Rich. Birge and others. He bo't Nath'l Phelps pl. (near Wm. Phelps, Sr.) 1657; sold it 2 yrs. later; prob. never res. there; res. at Hartford 1667.
- HILL, William, 1640 (D.), lot gr. 12 r. wide, next W. of Lt. Wilton's, bdg. N. on road which ran from S. W. cor. Palisado Green to the Burying Pl., lot ext. to the Rivulet and W. outside the Pal. down to the brook, and N. "to highway that passeth by Elias Parkman's ho."—cor. Backer Row and highway leading W. He built a ho. and barn on his lot on E. side river, which he sold to Samways and Stephen Taylor, 1648; he bo't the lots of Bassett and Gibbs wh. were betw. him and the Burying Pl., and sold them with his own, 1653, to Lt. David Wilton; rem. to Fairfield.
- HILLIER, John, 1640. lot gr. 7 acres, 13 r. wide, betw. Nich. Palmer and Wm. Buell on Silver St.; his son *Timothy* had the homestead which he sold, 1679, to his bro. *James*.
- HOLCOMB (Holcombe, Holcom, Holkom), Thomas, 1635, or soon after (D.), lot gr. 144 r. wide, abt. opp. the old Lemuel Welch ho. and garden, E. line $3\frac{1}{4}$ r. N. of S. line of Welch garden; sold to Josiah Hull and rem. 1639 to Po⁴, where he had lot next N. of Ed. Griswold, "from the brook before his house to the Rivulet." His son *Joshua* had the homestead.
- HOSFORD, William, 1639 (D.), lot gr. 20 r. wide, betw. Denslow and Pomeroy; on his 2d mar. (to wid. Henry Foulkes) he gave his pl. to his son-in-law, Stephen Taylor, and rem. to the Foulkes pl., which, after his ret. to Eng., he gave to his son *John*.
- HOSKINS (Goodman), John, 1640 (D.), lot gr. 17 r. wide, abt. S. line of late David Ellsworth pl.; N. line Dea. Gaylord's lot. He d. 1648, leaving est. to wife and son John, and the ppy. has remained in H. family until it was sold, 1822, to Dea. Jasper Morgan.
- HOYTE, Simon (D.), lot gr. "for meadow and upland," 80 acres; the ho. stood a few r. S. W. from the present David Ellsworth ho. in Hoyte's Meadow; his fam. were res. in W. 1640; in 1646 he sold out to Wm. Thrall and rem. to Fairfield. His son *Nicholas* had several out-lots gr. him (and bo't Begat Egleston's pl. on Backer Row), as also had his son *Walter*.
- HUIT (Rev.) Ephraim, came to W. August 17, 1639; had neglected to make the proper returns, and his lands are not recorded. He prob. first res. on W. side Pal. Green (marked Cooke on the map) N. of and adj. the road running W. out of Pal., and wh. was sold by overseers of his est. to Capt. Cooke; but bo't the Sgt. Thos. Staires pl. on E. side, where he already owned a lot; family res. on the E. pl. at time of his death, 1644.
- HULBURD (Hubbard) William, 1640 (D.), lot gr. on Backer Row, 41 r. from S. cor.; a highway ran thro' its length, wh. prob., at first, supplied the place of both the N. and S. roads to Sandy Hill; but this was closed and the present one N. of the then Gibbs home-lot was purchased and opened. From this he prob. rem. to Palisado; sold first lot 12 r. wide, to John Youngs, 1641 (wh. Y. sold to Walter Hoyte, 1649, he to Weller, he to Tahan Grant, 1655); his Pal. lot, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, $7\frac{1}{2}$ r. wide (next S. of Matt Grant's), he sold to Thomas Dibble who res. there, 1654; he rem. to Hartford; m. wid. Samuel Allen and rem. to Northampton.

HULL, George, 1637 (D.), had lot, 30 r. wide, wh. "as purchased of Geo. Hull," was gr. to Gov. John Haynes, of Hartford, together with several out-lots; but the premises were in the tenure of Geo. Hull, 1646, and he prob. continued to res. on the Gov'r's farm until his rem. to Fairfield. He only built a barn on the lot gr., 14½ r. wide, to himself, wh. lay betw. Buckland on N. and Terry.

His son *Josiah* had lot gr. 12 r. wide, N. line opp. ho. Mr. Hoskins, wh. he sold to Mr. Humphrey Pimney, with dwelling, and bo't Thos. Holcomb's pl., where res. until 1664 when he rem. to Hemonoscett (Killingworth) with its first settlers, and sold out to Samuel Marshall.

HUMPHREY, Michael, 1647, bo't Jeffrey Baker's orig. ho. and lot, W. of st. 3 acres, S. of No. road to Sandy Hill, 9½ r. wide, and built near W. end of it, where the road turns N.: 1659 bo't of Lt. D. Wilton, 7¼ r. wide adjoining, wh. with the above lot was orig. Thomas Ford's and his own (D. W.'s) home lot, breadth orig. 12 r. making the whole br. of his lot on st. 25¼ r.; rem. to Simsbury, with the early settlers. Prob. H. built the house, as the *Book of Town Wages* says, the road is N. by S. Terry, S. by Jeffrey Baker, "so far as Michael Humphrey's house" and Jeff. Baker's ho. was at first E. of highway.

HURD, John, 1640, lot, gr. 10 r. wide E. of Broad St.; sold to Thos. Marshfield, who sold, 1642, 10 acres, with ho. to Thomas Nowell, who d. 1648. Stephen Terry res. here 1660. Hurd early rem. to Stratford. (See Orcutt's *Hist. Stratford, Ct.*)

HYDES (Hlde), Humphrey, 1645, bo't of Alex. Alvord, a lot E. side (4 acres) 16 r. wide, next to Nathan Gillett, 3 acres W. next to Thos. Barber, 10 r. both bd. S. by Mill-brook, the E. part bd. N. by Hollow Fall road, the W. part by John Hillier (whose lot ext. across Silver St. while Pond's & Buel's lots did not). He built his ho. W. of Mill-road (cor. Mill and Pleasant Sts.) and sold, abt 1653, to Simon Mills; and rem. to Fairfield. Mills sold to W^m Filley, and he, 6 May 1653 to Richard Sexton, whose wid. res. there 1664.

LOOMIS, Joseph, 1640, lot gr. 35 r. wide (1889, occup. by Thomas W. Loomis), bd. S. by John Porter. The upland, or home lot ext. W. to Henry Wolcott's lot, W. of highway; his meadow ext. to Conn. River, 24 rods wide, b'dg N. by the Rivulet. A road betw. his ho. and the Rivulet runs thwart the cor. of his meadow, 17 rods, "to the passage over the Rivulet" [ford to the Great Meadow]. His orig. ho. prob. was a little below the brow of the hill, near the present barn, where a depression was lately filled which had been known as the cellar-hole of the orig. ho.

Of his sons, *Joseph*, by gift from him rec'd a lot 12 r. wide, next N. of Mr. Matthew Allyn, on which he built; *John* had the homestead; *Thomas*, by gift had a lot 12 r. wide E. of the highway, betw. his bro. Joseph and H. Wolcott, Jr.; *Nathaniel* bo't the ho. and lot of John Moses on the W. side of the st. directly opp. his bro. Joseph's pl. (he was also among the early settlers on East side Great River); *Samuel* bo't Mr. Witchfield's pl. and subseq. rem. to Westfield.

LUDLOW, Mr. Roger (D.), was the first Dorchester man we know, *by name*, to have arrived at W. in the early summer of 1635: lot gr. 122 acres, its N. E. cor. being 26 r. S. of road leading from Grace ch. to the Island road: its E. line ext. along the Island road to the "two bridges" and to Mr. Wolcott's lot, S. of the brooks, thence in a S. Westerly course to the S. Island road near where it now crosses the railroad:—then that road was laid out nearly due W. to the woods and

formed Mr. L.'s S. bds. The N. bds. were Mr. Samuel Allen's lot, ext. W. from the Island road, 67 r. nearly to the upland highway to Hartford, thence it widened 26 r. to the S. W. cor. of present Broad St. thence W. parallel with the S. line. At E. end of this lot Mr. L. built a "stone house," one of those wh. were "drowned very deep," in the Flood of 1638-9; rem. to Fairfield; sold his ppy. here to Mr. Wm. Whiting, of Hartford, 20 Mch. 1642 (see also *Dunblinton*), at whose death, 1649, it was sold by his widow Susannah Whiting to John Bissell, Sen. It is recorded to Mr. W. "as by virtue of a purchase for a home lot," etc. on *W. Rec.*

In 1684, Whiting's son and sons-in-law sued to recover from John Bissell's heirs and assigns, on the ground that their mother had no authority to sell land in which minors had an interest. The writ seems to have been especially aimed at Nathaniel Bissell, who held the Whiting estate, East of Connecticut River. It was a *cause célèbre* and many old and well known Windsor citizens were called upon as witnesses. See pages 75 and 187.

LYMAN, Richard, "of Windsor," 1635 (son of Rich^d of Htfd, who m. Thos. Ford's dau. at D., and d. 1646 at H., and gd son of Thos. Ford of W.) sold land 1644: no family.

MARSHALL, James, 1642, Sept. 28, bo't land 13 r. wide, next S. of road E. from Grace Ch.: no evidence of house thereon, had several lots set out to him, but possibly never came here, tho' as his land was gr. "by virtue of purchase, he prob. came to W. and ret. to Eng.: Mr. Hill and Wm. Gaylord, his lawful at torneys, sold his lands here: he was at that time recorded as "of Exon, in Devon, Eng."

MARSHFIELD, Thomas (D.), at W. as early as May 15, 1637, where he was a witness to the Plym. Co.; lot gr. 12 r. wide, next N. of Branker's; add. Hurd's lot, 10 r. wide: sold S. part of it, Aug. 10, 1642, to Thomas Nowell, 10 r. with a ho. on S. side; N.; d. 1648; lot was in poss. Stephen Terry, 1660. Marshfield "withdrew himself from his habitation," before June, 1647, and the Court ord. the sale of his ppy. to pay his debts. Roger Williams of D. purchased the balance of lot, with the homestead: it passed from him to Miles Merwin, 1650; to Sam. Marshall, 1652; 1653, to Simon Mills, who res. there, then to Auth. Hoskins, 1672.

MASON (Maj.) John, 1637 (D.), lot gr. 13 r. wide in Pal. first N. of road to Rivulet ferry: rem. to Saybrook, 1647; sold ppy. here, 1653, to Henry Clarke, who, two yrs. later, sold it to Capt. Samuel Marshall, who res. thereon until his dth, 1675.

MERWIN (Murwin), Miles, 1648, nephew of Rev. Mr. Warham; bo't, 1650, the Marshfield pl. E. side Broad St., from Roger Williams; sold it 1652, to Sam. Marshall, was living 1684, but not in W., when as a witness in the *Whiting vs. Bissell* case he testified that he bo't of Mr. Whiting, a lot with bldgs W. of Rivulet (the Ludlow ho. for £8, but relinquished the bargain; also, a lot in Great Meadow for £20, from wh. also, he was released by Mr. Whiting's exec rs.

MESSENGER, Edward, 1650; res. at Greenfield (now Bloomfield).

MOORE, Thomas, 1639 (D.), lot gr. 11 r. wide, ext. from present Broad st. to rivulet, abt site of Judge H. S. Hayden's res. He was the father of Dea. John Moore and prob. from Dorchester., tho' name is not found among the D. names.; he d. 1645.

DEA, JOHN (D.), lot gr. 10 r. wide, next S. of his father's, location of Judge H. S. Hayden's present garden. Tho' there is no rec. of transfer of his father's lot to him, yet (the mother having d. 1639) the father prob. res. in family of Dea. John who res. on home lot and held both lots after the Senior's death in 1645. The two lots correspond very nearly with the present grounds of Judge Hayden's residence. After his house was "drowned very deep" in Flood of 1638/9, on the Island road, he built on or near the site of Judge Hayden's barn.

MOSES, John, 1647 (*Col. Rec.*), bo't lot of Joseph Loomis, Jr. (?) on the Island, W. of the street; sold it, with a ho., to Nath'l Loomis, 1655; and bo't the Bascomb pl. (Old Mill District, near Mr. W^m Phelps) 1656; rem. to Simsbury, with early settlers.

NEWBERRY, Thomas, 1636 (D.), after making preparations here, he ret. to D. to bring his family hither and d. there 1638 $\frac{2}{3}$; his wid. m. Rev. John Warham; his lands were not rec. to him, but to his children directly, under date of 1640.

Of his sons, *Joseph* had lot gr. 8 acres 10 r. wide S. of Mr. Warham's, and prob. a part of his father's orig. lot., a part of wh. lying betw. the Island road and "the Palisado on the hill," with a frame standing thereon (doubtless at E. end a few r. S. of present res. of David Rowland) was sold to Mr. Warham, 1644;¹ he also had meadow, 12 r. from Rivulet to the W. 22 r. a way betwixt meadow and upland. *Joseph* rem. his lands being sold by his attys. 1653; *John* had lands gr. but soon disappears; Capt. *Benjamin* bo't the Roger Williams' pl. second S. of Union st. and res. there. In 1682, in an agreement with Anth. Hoskins, his next neighbor S., abt. their div. fence, it appears that they had a mutual road on the line ext. E. from Broad St. 8 r. "if Mr. Newberry would shut up the highway that goes down to his house," then the fencing of this 8 rods was to be divided, showing that the ho. was erected before Broad St. was opened.

NOWELL, Thomas, 1641, bo't lot in Palisado, wh. he sold, 1647, to Beget Eggleston; bo't the Hurd lot of Tho. Marshfield, 1642, next N. of Mr. Branker's, the S. part of his lot E. of Broad St. 10 r. w. and d. there 1618, leaving wid., after whose death the est. was to go to Christopher Nowell, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, Eng.; made a beq. also to Robert Wilson, kinsman, and Isabella, dau. of W^m. Phelps.

OLDAGE, Richard, 1640, 30 Aug.; lot gr. 12 r. wide next S. John Stiles (betw. the Col. Ellsworth ho. and abt. 40 r. N. of the Major Ellsworth tenant ho.), and ext. from meadow on E. to Rocky Hill on W.; d. 1660, homestead fell to only dau. Anne, wife of John Osborn.

ORTON, Thomas, 1646, Mch. 13, lot gr. near Mr. Phelps, which Thos. Ellison had forfeited by "not two yrs inhab. it." The orig. highway from the Old Mill to Poq. was the present E. road, early called *Silver St.* as far N. as the "old Eno house," thence in nearly a straight line as far N. as the Ransom pl.; and abt 35 r. E. of it, where it met at nearly right angles, the road leading from present highway to Rivulet. From the Ransom pl. the highway continued on to Poq. where it now runs. Orton's lot of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, bd. W. and N. on these highways. The lots S. of it were of nearly parallel widths, leaving O.'s triangular in shape,

¹This was in a line with the "houses drowned very deep" in flood of spring of 1638/9, but the ground is considerably higher than it is further south.

but 4 r. wide at Rivulet and 40 at W. end; he built a ho. on E. part, abt. opp. Wm. Phelps, Senr. He sold to Samuel Phelps, and he, in turn, sold the E. part with ho. to his bro. Nath'l, who, when he rem. 1657, to Northampton, sold to Rob. Hayward; the W. part passed from Sam. to Wm. Phelps, Jr. abt. 1650. At this date, also, Orton bo't lot and ho. of Wid. of Goodman Whitehead, on the Island, W. side of highway, opp. lot of H. Wolcott, Senr. where he res. until (1655) he rem. to Farmington.

OSBORN, John, 1645, 19 May (see *Oldage*), bo't ho. and lot next S. of his father-in-law, Oldage, of Peter Tilton, 1654, and had the Oldage pl. after death of O., 1660; also owned a lot bo't of James Eggleston, first N. of Ferry road, wh. he sold, 1658, to John Baneroff, but no ho. mentioned; also owned a large tract near Namarick, E. of Conn. River.

OWEN, John, 1650, bo't lot 12 by 29 r. S. side of road leading W. from Palisado, bd. E. by Hosford's Lane, which was prob. a little W. and parallel with the present Railroad track; res. on it abt 20 yrs., then rem. to lot gr. at lower end of Strawberry Meadow; ho. stood where late Nath'l Owen res., the locality being formerly known as "Wales" from John Owen's nationality.

PALMER, Nicholas, 1637, lot gr. 11 r. wide on Silver St. next S. of Wm. Thrall's, 53 r. S. of present water course, or drain; add, 1646, by purchase, Wm. Thrall's lot and ho., 13 r. wide, making his width 24 rods and 80 r. long, bldg. W. on Hannah Newberry's great lot. His son *Timothy* had the homestead.

PARKMAN, Elias, 1637 (D.), lot gr. 14½ r. wide, first or S. lot on Backer Row (wh. he owned and poss. res. upon before Palisado was built); this lot passed, without deed, to Walter Hoyte; then with ho. to John Denslow; then to Henry Curtis; also had lot in Palisado, on wh. he prob. remained after Peq. War and until he rem. to Saybrook.

[The first lot, 10 rods width, N. of road leading W. from Palisado, was Mr. Huit's, the road now runs N. of this lot; next Aaron Cooke's, 11 r.; Parkman was next, 5 r.; these 3 lots butted W. against W. line of Palisades. The E. end on highway wh. ran from N. E. cor. Pal. Green to the N. line of Palisades. There was no outlet to the other road at the N. end, and therefore it was called a *Close*, and gave a name to all the tract betw. the Palisades and Sandy Hill road, viz., POUND CLOSE.]

PARSONS, Thomas, 1641, bo't from Saxton the Michael Try pl. in Pal.; res. there; d. 1661; wid. sold pl., 1662, to Tahan Grant.

PHELPS, George (supp. bro. of William), 1638 (D.); lot gr. 8½ r. wide, on wh. he prob. res. at first, on the Island, W. side of st. below the So. Island road; ho. burned 1640, and no ho. appears on the lot 1660, when it was sold to Simon Wolcott; he had lot 6 r. wide set to Christopher Wolcott; his 1st wife (dau. Philip Randall) d. 1648, and he m. 2, wid. Thos. Dewey, and res. on D. pl., first N. of Palisado, until he rem. to Westfield with first settlers there.

Of his sons, *Abraham* rec'd his uncle Ab'm Randall's pl. by gift; *Joseph* m. 1673, and settled E. of the Great River. *Istac* m. and rem. to Westfield.

Mr. William, 1635-6 (D.), lot gr. 6 r. wide, next N. of and adj. Mr. Rossiter, where he prob. res. first, but was one of those houses "drowned very deep" in the Flood of 1638 (9.) and early rem. to the high ground above the First Meadow lot wh. he bo't of Indians "abt. 1635." Marks of this dwelling still remain. His homestead fell to son *Timothy*.

¹This lot was sold, with a ho. 1612, to Benj. Newberry, but a transfer, in 1652, makes no mention of a house.

PHILLIPS, George, 1640 (D.), lot gr. 12 r. wide, S. of Grant's 18 r. from N. side of Palisado (Maj. Oliver Holcomb's res. now on this lot), S. line 5 or 6 rods N. of the brick — or Chaffee — ho.; his wife d. 1662; he d. 1678; previous to Nov., 1677, he had leased the pl. to Israel Dewey (as we learn from D.'s *caveat* agt. P.'s ejecting him); no children.

PINNEY, Humphrey, 1640 (D.), lot gr. 17 r. wide, betw. Josiah (s. Geo.) Hull and John Rockwell; add. by purchase the Josiah Hull lot, 12 r. wide; lot now occup. by the Roswell Miller pl.

PLYMOUTH HOUSE, 1633, lot 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; Indian title. The material for the ho. prepared in Plym., Mass., and landed here by Capt. Holmes Oct. 16 (26), 1633. When the pioneers from Mass. came here in early summer of 1633, they were hospitably entertained at this ho. by Jonathan (s. of Elder) Brewster, and he was still here as the Co.'s agt. in 1636. When the Plym. Co. sold their claim to the Dorchester people, 1637 (wh. covered a larger tract than shown in the accompanying map), they reserved this lot and ho. and certain other tracts of upland. These were sold, 1638, to Mr. Matthew Alyn, of Hartford, who came here and occupied. There is strong presumptive evidence in support of the tradition that Mr. Alyn used the materials of this ho. in the construction of that wh. he erected on the reserved "acre on the hill."

POMEROY, Eltwood, 1638 (D.), lot gr. 15 r. wide (its S.W. cor. should be 22 r. N. of Palisado); sold lot in Pal. N. end of Meeting-house, on wh. he had built a ho. at time of Peq. War, to Thos. Nowell, 1641; rem. to Northampton before Oct., 1671.

His son *Caleb* m. 1664, when his father gave him a part of the paternal home-lot W. of the st. which he sold, "with the frame of a building," and rem., 1671, to N.; he also sold to Tahan Grant that part of homestead E. of st. includ. that part wh. had been set out to Eltwood Pomeroy's wife, and the little stone ho. built by Mrs. Huit,¹ which had been reserved, 1665, for his son Joseph, "when his time should be out" with Goodman Gunn.

POND, Samuel, 1641, bo't (in several parcels) a lot 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. wide, on Silver St. bd. S. E. by Hollow Fall, N. by Wm. Buell; he d. 1654; his wid. sold ho. and lot to Richard Saxton, 1655, and he sold the front part with ho. to Wm. Buell for his son Samuel, 1661, and (same date) the rear to Thos. Barber, Jr.

PORTER, John, 1639, lot gr.; his ho. was on the Island, on the lot E. of the Street, betw. Col. Phelps' present res. and the road that goes down into the meadow; his home-lot on W. side of st. ext. W. to Mr. Wolcott's home-lot, bd. S. on the South road to the Island, and N. on Joseph Loomis. The breadth of the lot at the W. end was 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ r., "next the meadow 32" r.; the S. line was 50 r. in length from the meadow to Mr. Wolcott's lot. His meadow was but 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. "against the house lot" (part of Meadow hill) "against the Rivulet 35 rods," and bd. S. by the present road.

¹ After the Rev. Mr. Huit's death, in 1641, his widow had a dwelling on Pomeroy's land. The Land Records preserve this item: "Whereas Eltwed Pomeroy formerly gave Mrs. Elizabeth Huit, in the time of her widowhood, in way of courtesy, to build her a house, by the help of her friends, adjoining to the end of his dwelling-house, to use for her own during her life, which she enjoyed, and after her death the said Eltwed Pomeroy took it for his own, at a price agreed upon between him and those which she desired as her overseers and friends to order that little estate which she left for her children, which price he hath payed as they appointed him."

RANDALL, Philip, 1640 (D.), lot gr. 12 r. wide, S. of Holcomb; he built on W. side st.; d. 1648. His son *Abraham* had the 13 acres whereon the homestead had been previously built, on E. side of st., opp. his father's. This, in 1678, he gave to his kinsman, *Abraham* (son of Geo.) Phelps, "that which was my dwelling house, E. side of the st.," breadth 12 r., showing that the father built W. and the son E. of the st., on the same lot.

RAWLINS, Jasper, 1640, had a lot, 9 acres, E. of Mill-highway. His name is ent. at top of a page, but no land rec'd; rem. and sold, 1644, land in W. with housing and appurtenances, to George Alexander, being then a resident of "Roxbury, in the Massachusetts." *Savage* says he came to N. E. in 1632; rem. with first settlers to Wetherstield, thence to Windsor, and ret. to R. before 1646.

ROCKWELL, William, 1640 (D.), lot gr. 16½ r. wide, ext. 27½ r. S. of ferry road. He d. 1640.

Of his sons, *John* had the homestead, by deed from mother, 1652, where he res. and added, 1660, the lot of Joseph Clarke, dec'd, adjoining. *Samuel* was an early settler E. of Great River; after his mar. had the S. half of his father's lot, bd. W. by highway, and sold to Hannum, he to Saxton, he (with dwelling) to Timo. Buckland, 1661; he, 1677, to John Denslow, Jr.

ROSSETER, Dr. Bray (or Brian), 1640 (D.), lot gr. 20 r. wide; ext. 67 r. W. from Island road, on wh. his first ho. doubtless stood, but after the Great Flood of 1638-9 he built on higher ground near present R. R., his home-lot bldg. S. on present Union st.; rem. to Guilford 1652; ho. and lot sold, 1657, to Samuel Marshall, who, 1660, sold them to Anth. Hoskins. (?)

ST. NICHOLAS, Mr. John, 1639, lot gr. 20 rods wide, next N. of John Drake, Sr., and ho. on it; he was a near neighbor of Rev. Mr. Huit, in Warwickshire, Eng., a member of his congreg., and a prominent parliamentarian, and rep. Warwickshire in 1653; he was a curate in the Ch. of Eng. and had written a work on Baptism which he had dedicated to the Rev. Ministers in New Eng. It is not prob. that he, himself, came over; this, with the dwelling ho., was sold by his attys. to John (Sen.) and Jacob Drake, 1652.

SAMOS (Samways), Richard, 1610, lot gr. 12 r. wide, S. of Randall's (prob. includ. the present Henry Phelps ho.) sold to Samuel Gaylord; bo't Winchell's lot, 12 rods first S. of present ferry road, where he d., 1650; wid. sold dwell. ho. and 3 acres to Stephen Taylor; it passed to Anth. Hawkins, who had purchased the ho. and lot S. of it (Rob't Watson's at the time—orig. Thos. Dibble's pl.); the 2 pl. were sold, 1656, to Jacob Drake, and by him to Sam. Gibbs, 1662.

SAXTON, Richard, 1646, bo't the Michael Try lot, prob. res. there; sold it to Thos. Parsons, owned the Stuckey ho. and lot; also, 1661, bo't the S. part of lot of Wm. Rockwell (dec'd) W. of st., and sold it, with the ho., to Timo. Buckland, 1661; it is uncertain whether he res. in either of the two last mentioned; bo't Humphrey Hyde's pl., 1653, near Old Mill, cor. Old Mill road and Pleasant St., where he prob. res., 1654, and d. 1676 "in war" (King Philip's).

¹A deposition made in 1684 by Geo. Griswold (then æ. abt. 77) *State Archives, Private Controversies*, II. 190-224. Also memoranda furnished by J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., of Hartford. From these it seems that he loaned £200 to Mr. Wm. Whiting, and Griswold (a friend of both) supposed the Ludlow lot was purchased with the view of its being transferred to Mr. St. Nicholas.

SENSION, Matthew, 1640 (D.), lot gr. in Pal. 10 rods, now occup. by Mrs. Anson Loomis, bd. S. by the Burying Gd., and road leading to it at S. W. cor. Palisado-Green; bd. E. by the Green, 10 r. wide, 18 r. deep, or back to the Palisades. A record of the lot was made in the "Book of Figures," the record kept before the Court established a Town Clerk and records to be kept by him. This lot with ho. was sold to Walter (s. Dea.) Gaylord. Sension also owned one of the home-lots, on Backer Row, 27 r. S. of No. Sandy Hill road, 14 r. wide, afterwards found in poss. of Nich. Sension; rem. to Norwalk.

SENSION, Nicholas, 1643; bo't Weller's lot, Silver st. opp. Pigeon Hill road (1663, betw. John Moses and James Eno) and built thereon.

STAIRES (Stayres), (Sgt.) Thomas, 1638, had lot (perhaps his orig. one before Peg. War) on Backer Row; sold to Gibbs after 1641; also had ho. and lot in Pal. $7\frac{1}{2}$ r. wide (on which the Chaffee brick house now stands) N. E. cor. of wh. is 30 rods S. of N. line of Cong. parsonage; this was sold by his att'ys to Rev. Mr. Huit, abt. 1640, who prob. res. there at time of his death; afterwards it passed to Mr. Clarke.

STILES, Mr. Francis, 1635 (Saltonstall's party), lot gr. 31 rods wide; this included the 13 r. lot, wh. he sold to Mr. Wm. Gaylord; rem. to Saybrook and sold pl. (present Chief Justice Ellsworth pl. and most of the lot S. of it,) to Robert Saltonstall, and he to Nicholas Davidson, of Boston, whose wid. Joanna, sold it to Josias Ellsworth. It is not certain where Stiles' ho. stood, but there is still a well near the brow of the hill, abt. the middle of the lot, wh. indicates the vicinity of his dwelling.

Henry, 1635 (Saltonstall party), lot gr. 42 rods wide; ext. from ferry-road on N. to the home lot of Wm. Gaylord, Jr.; his inventory, 1651, shows that he had a cellar (house), stable and barn; the ho. being of the cellar order of architecture would indicate that it was located S. E. of the brook, prob. near Wm. Gaylord; lot was bd. N. by ferry road.

John, 1635 (Saltonstall party), lot gr. 12 rods wide, adjoining that of Francis Stiles. The Col. S. W. Ellsworth ho. stands on this lot, and prob. the present div. fence stands on the orig. line.

Thomas, 1635 (Saltonstall party), lands not rec. John Bissell's land was bd. S. by Thomas Stiles, and he subsequently bo't 10 rods that had been Thomas Stiles'—prob. the lot rec. to Eglestone was orig. a part of T. S.'s lot.

(The grants to the Stiles brothers prob. ext. from 20 rods N. of the old Ferry road to a few rods S. of the ruins of the late Col. Ellsworth's house.)

STOUGHTON, (Ancient, or Ensign) Thomas, 1640 (D.), lot gr. 27 r. wide, from David Ellsworth's present S. line to abt. the present mile-stone (perhaps 2 r. further S. to line of S. fence of Parsons' lot); son *Thomas* inher. the homestead wh. has remained in the family to the present time; occup. now by the family of the late Harvey Stoughton. On this lot stood the "old Stoughton," or "old stone fort."—See page 141.

STRONG, Elder John, 1647 (D.), bo't the Thornton pl. (late Dea. Jasper Morgan pl.) which he and his father-in-law, Thomas Ford, bo't from T. when they first came to W.; he afterwards bo't out Ford, and res. here until his rem. to Northampton, 1639.

STUCKEY, George, 1640, bo't land 12 rods wide on Backer Row, orig. set to John Taylor; built thereon, and sold to Richard Weller, 1645, and disappears from record.

TAYLOR, John, 1640, had orig. lot on Backer Row, 29 r. from cor. and 12 r. wide, sold to Geo. Stuckey, 1649 (see above), and had also a ho. in Pal. near N. W. cor. of Green, wh. his wid. sold to Beget Egelstone, 1651.

Stephen, 1642, m. Sarah (dau. Wm.) Hosford and had the H. pl. where he res. until 1656; then sold to Thos. Ford, prob. rem. at once over the Great River, where he appears among the first settlers.

TERRY, Stephen, 1637 (D.), lot gr. 14½ r. wide, next S. Geo. Hull's, S. line W. of st. the N. side Sandy Hill road; rem. to Hurd lot on Broad st. and gave ½ orig. homestead to son *John*, on his mar. 1660. *John* sold his part to Sam. Farnsworth, 1676, and rem. to Simsbury.

THORNTON, Thomas, 1640 (D.), lot gr. but not rec. on Backer Row; sold ho. and land in Pal. (the present Dea. Jasper Morgan pl., it ext. W. of present line of road leading up to Pal. Green, was bd. N. and E. by Rivulet ferry road, and S. by Rivulet) to Thos. Ford and his son-in-law John Strong, abt 1647; was res. in Stamford, 1653. Strong was res. there 1654. This ppy. owned by the late Dea. Jasper Morgan, E. of Strong's garden fence, a road turned down to the meadow, the same that now exists there. It was the old Rivulet ferry road, spoken of more fully in another place.

THRALL, William, 1637, lot gr. 13 r. wide, adj. Bascomb, where he res. until 1646, when he and Rob. Wilson bo't Simon Hoyte's pl. in Hoyte's Meadow; div. ho. and land in the middle (the well and wood court to be enjoyed interchangeably) and res. there until 1654, when Thrall bo't out Wilson. His son *Timothy* had homestead.

TILLEY, John, 1636 (D.), in wh. yr. he was killed by Indians; lot rec. to his wife Eady (Edith?) who m. 2. Nich. Camp of Milford, and sold (by Thos. Dewey, "lawful atty to Nich. Camp of M. and his wife Eady, formerly Eady Tilley") to Robert Winchell.; after Samuel Gaylord bo't the adj. lot N. prob. 1646; this lot 5 r. 6 ft. wide, abt. S. line of Henry Phelps' lot; Winchell bo't the lot adj. S. side and (1664) the two were made over to his son Nath'l W.

TILTON, Peter, 1641, bo't lot 4 r. wide, next S. of Oldage, of Anth. Hawkins, wh. he sold before 1652 to John Bennett; bo't (prob. 1650) the Buckland home lot W. of st. abt. 2 r. N. of the (Rainey) Sandy Hill road; on wh. he built (among the first to build on W. side) and sold to Samuel Marshall, 1659; rem. to Hadley, where he became a Magistrate.

TRY, Michael, 1640, lot gr. 7 r. wide, on the Green and 6 at rear near the Palisades; wife d. 1646; sold to Rich. Saxton; he to Thos. Parsons, who res. there 1654. Try rem.; was living in 1660.

TUDOR, Owen, 1649, Mch. 1, bo't from John Wyatt, ho. and lands on the Island betw. Ambrose Fowler and Matthew Allyn.

VOARE (Vore, Vose), Richard, lot gr. 5 r. wide, E. side Broad st. (now occup. by Academy); res. here 1682. It ext. E. to the Island road, 67 r. He doubtless built at

first on the Island road, but, after the Flood of 1638-9, res. on the higher ground, but prob. nearly, or quite as far E. as the Railroad. As late as 1662, the E. side of Broad St. appears to have been about where it now is. It was but 6 r. wide and ext. across Voare's and two adj. lots, taking 6 r. in width, for wh. they were to have compensation in land elsewhere. The distance betw. the Island road and this 6 r. road running S. from the Mill road, is stated to be "about 60 rods," which agrees with the present measurement. He also owned the meadow land betw. Rivulet and Mill Brook, where the latter empties into former, called upon rec. Voare's Point. "Whereas Richard Voare upon Mr. John Warham's request, formerly gave him liberty to build a little house upon his land joining the N. end of his [Voare's] then and now dwelling house for the use of his kinswoman Mary Jones to dwell in during her life, and at her death to give it to the said Richard; and the said Mary Jones being now deceased," Mr. Warham, 15 Dec., 1666, formally returned said land to Voar by deed, on record.

WARHAM, Rev. John, 1638 (D.), lot gr. 16 acres, bd. N. by Mill-brook; add 1642, Joseph Newberry's lot, 10 r. from the highway E. back 20 r. to "the Palisado on the hill," with the "frame and timber standing thereon." This "frame," or ho. stood first a little S. of where David Rowland's ho. now stands, whether he rem. after the Great Flood of 1638-9, to the higher ground, is uncertain, tho' until quite lately there was what trad. considered "the cellar-hole of Mr. Warham's house" on the hill near the present highway. The road to the ferry (Rivulet) turned at right angles directly in front of his ho. wh. stood on his S. line. Mill-brook was his N. bd. line, and his 16-acre lot ext. from the Rivulet to the W. beyond the lots lying S. of him. He bo't, 1644, the E. end of Joseph Newberry's lot wh. lay next him on the S., and wh. ext. from the highway on the E. "20 r. to the Palisado on the hill." This is the only reference found to this Pal. As N. had "a frame standing," prob. on that portion of the lot lying on the lower level, possibly the Pal. did not inclose his, or Mr. W.'s house.

WATSON, Robert, 1616, bo't Thos. Dibble's pl., exch. it for Anth. Hawkins' pl. (1659), betw. Peter Tilton's and John Hawkes'.

WELLER, Richard, 1640, lot gr. 11 r. wide, on Silver St. betw. Mary Collins and Wm. Filley, wh. he sold to Nich. Sension, without ho. 1643, and bo't the Stuckey pl. on Backer Row, 1645; also, later, bo't the adj. lot with ho. built by Youngs; rem. to Farmington.

WILLIAMS, Arthur, 1640, had his father-in-law's, Joshua Carter's pl. first N. present ferry-road, prob. only 6 or 8 r. wide, a $\frac{1}{2}$ acre above the road and $\frac{1}{4}$ acre on the E. side (E. end of lot was E. of ferry road); sold it 1658-9 to Thos. Ford, and disappears. Ford sold to John Strong, 1662, who res. there. W. also had rec. to him, 1640, a home-lot next W. of Rich. Birge, near Old Mill; did not build, but sold early to Daniel Clarke.

John, 1644, bo't 14 acres, next W. Pal. S. side ext. W. to top of hill; ho. opp. Backer Row road.

Roger, 1639 (D.), lot gr. 13 r. wide, E. side Broad St. next S. of Richard Voare; wife d. 1645; ret. to D. in or before 1647; sold to Capt. Benj. Newberry, who subseq. res. there.

WILSON, Robert, 1647, bo't half the Simon Hoyte pl. wh. he sold to Wm. Thrall, 1654.

WILTON, Lieut. David, 1640 (D.), lot, gr. in Pal. 7 r. wide, next W. of Filer's, N. on Pal. Green, S. by Rivulet: prior to 1654 add. by purchase the lots of Hill, Bassett, and Gibbs, and his name appears as sole prop'r in Pal. Plan of that date. The present Cong. Ch. stands a little E. of the middle of it: sold the whole to Mr. John Witchfield, 1660; rem. to Northampton but d. in Windsor, 1677.

WINCHELL, Robert, 1637 (D.), lot gr. 12 r. wide (now bds. the N. of present Bissell's Ferry road); sold to Rich. Samos, or Samways, and bo't Tilly and Hannum lots: homestead fell to son *Nath'l.* Samway sold his purchase to Auth. Hawkins, who prob. res. there after he had sold his first location to Robert Watson.

WITCHFIELD, (Elder and Mr.) 1640 (D.), lot gr. 16½ r. wide (now Grace Prot. Epis. Ch. and Rev. Mr. Tuttle's pl.) no child; wife d. 1659: in Spring of 1661, sold out to John Moore and bo't David Wilton's pl. in Pal. wh. he res. with his kinswoman Elisabeth Dolman, until her mar. with John (son of Walter) Filer, 1672, when he gave them the pl. There seems to have been an offer to sell this last named pl. for the res. of Rev. Nath'l Chauncey, Mr. W. reserving "the privilege of walking in the grounds and orchard." He d. 1678.

WHITEHEAD, Richard ("Goodman"). Savage, under *Whitehead*, says that Richard of Windsor "served on the jury at July Court, 1640, married Mary, widow of William Hopkins, and no more is known of him; but his wife was living in 1670 with her dau. Lewis." Under *Hopkins* he says, "William, Stratford, 1640, an assistant 1641 and 2, but it is unknown whence he came, when he died, or what wife or children he had. Perhaps it was his daughter Mary who after his death, in virtue of a contract of marriage made by her mother Mary, wife of Richard Whitehead of Windsor (who was living 1670), with William Lewis of Farmington, 1644, became wife of William Lewis, son of the bargainer. If so we might infer that our Connecticut magistrate was then dead, and his widow who married Richard Whitehead was named Mary." It is shown by his will that Richard Whitehead had a wife Mary, a brother-in-law Hugh Hopkins, and a daughter-in-law Mary Lewis, who no doubt was the person who married William Lewis, Jr., of Farmington. Lewis married for a second wife Mary, daughter of the famous schoolmaster Ezekiel Cheever (*Register*, vol. 33, page 192). His son by the 2d marriage, Ezekiel Lewis, Jr., gr. H. C. 1695, was a teacher in Westfield and Boston, and afterwards a successful merchant in Boston. — *N. Eng. Gen. Hist. Register*, iii. 47-8; *Hill's Old South Church Catalogue*, 324-5.

Windsor records show but little trace of "Goodman" Whitehead. He had, in 1640, a lot 10 rods wide on what was known as "The Island," directly opposite the lot of Henry Wolcott, Sen., and about 15 rods south of the road to the Island, on west side of street; died early — and his wid. sold the place to Thos. Orton, who, in 1665, sold (with dwelling) to Simon Wolcott. This location was among the "best families" of Windsor — the Wolcotts, Phelps, Loomises, etc. — inferentially, then, his social status was high.

On page 55, vol. i. of the *Colonial Records of Connecticut*, the name of Richard Whitehead appears in the list of "The Jury," July 2, 1640. He probably failed to bring in to the recorder his land for record, as none is entered in the Land Record under his name; but Henry Wolcott the younger has a lot bounded north by Goodman Whitehead, and Christopher Wolcott has a lot bounded south by Richard Whitehead, under date of 1640. The same lot, without date,

is sold to Thomas Orton by Mary Whitehead, widow. On the map of the first settlers of Windsor, in volume 2 of the *Memorial History of Hartford County*, the lot of Whitehead appears between the lots of George Phelps and H. Wolcott, Jr. Mr. Whitehead's name does not appear in Matthew Grant's *Old Church Record* of births, marriages, and deaths

RICHARD WHITEHEAD of Windsor upon Connecticut River in New England in the parts of America, 26 April 1645, proved 26 June 1645. Whereas there is or was lately due and owing unto my daughter in law Mary Lewes the sum of one hundred pounds, being a portion given unto her by my wife, hereafter named, whilst she was sole and unmarried, which money was entrusted with my brother in law Hugh Hopkins and by him, by and with the consent of my said wife and daughter, delivered unto me for the use of my said daughter etc. I do therefore hereby give and bequeath unto the said Mary Lewes the sum of thirty pounds, in ready money or goods to be transported over to her, to her liking, towards the satisfaction of her said portion; and I do give and confirm the gift and delivery of several goods and chattels unto her towards further satisfaction thereof, which my wife hath already delivered unto her, which goods etc. were of the value of thirty pounds more. And I give and bequeath unto the said Mary Lewes, and her heirs forever, my message or tenement, with the backside, orchard and garden and all edifices and buildings upon the same built and standing, lying in knoll in the county of Warwick in the kingdom of England, and now or late in the tenure, use or occupation of Thomas Milles and John Shakespeare or one of them, which said message is known by the sign of the Crown; which said premises I conceive are of the value of forty pounds more, which I give towards further satisfaction of her said portion.

To wife Mary Whitehead and her heirs and assigns forever all my lands, tenements and hereditaments lying in New England, also my goods, cattle and chattels upon condition that she shall pay and satisfy unto my said daughter in law Mary Lewes so much more money as will satisfy unto her and fully make up her said portion of one hundred pounds. To my brother John Andrewes of Clifton thirty pounds to secure him for the five pounds a year lying upon his lands due to my brother Edward Whitehead for his life. To John and Edward Whitehead, sons of my said brother Edward, twenty pounds to be equally divided between them when they shall attain their several ages of one and twenty years. To Joane Whitehead, daughter of my brother Matthew Whitehead, twenty shillings. To John Andrewes, son of my brother John Andrewes of Clifton twenty shillings. To my sister Joyce Fisher forty shillings and to her son Richard Fisher forty shillings and to her daughter Mary Fisher forty shillings. There is a demand made by my kinswomen Hannah, Sarah, Rebecca and Abigail Higgins of some part of their mother's portion unpaid to their father, which I am confident was fully satisfied and paid; yet that there shall be no clamor about the same and upon condition that they shall acquite all demands concerning the same I do hereby give them twenty shillings a piece. To my friend Mr. Thomas Fish of Wedgeneckt Park five pounds in part of recompence for my diet and great charge and trouble that I have put him to. To my maidservant Dorothy Underwood ten shillings. I hereby constitute and ordain the said Mr. Thomas Fish and my said brother John Andrewes executors and John Rogers, Edward Rogers, Matthew Edwards and William Smith of Langley to be overseers.

Wit: Fran: Ede, Hester Fische, Cr: Fische, Michael Perkins.

Proved by John Andrewes, power reserved for Thomas Fish.

Rivers, 87.

N. Eng. Gen. Hist. Register, 1890.

WOLCOTT, Mr. Henry, Senr., 1636 (D.), lot gr. 10 r. wide; his home lot of 12 acres was W. of those of Joseph Loomis and John Porter, and ext. from the highway at "the two bridges" on N. 24 r. wide, to the So. Island road, where it was 46 rods wide, this constitutes the W. side of the Island; also, 22 acres in the Great Meadow, and 8 in Plym. Meadow, besides large tracts of upland, and lands also E. of Conn. River. His dwelling stood on the Island abt. 25 r. S. of the So. Island road on E. side of st. near the brow of the Meadow hill, where there can still be seen evidences of the site of a ho.: scattered stones being visible -- tho' frequent plowing has filled the cellar.

Henry, Junr., 1636 (D.), lot gr. 12 r. wide, next S. of his father's, ext. from foot of Meadow on E. to the Swamp W. abt. 54 rods; after death of his bro. Christopher, he had the homestead.

Christopher, lot gr. 6 r. wide, next N. of his father's, ext. from the meadow "through the Great Swamp" to the higher ground W. That portion W. of st. he sold to Geo. Phelps. His bro. Simon had his place.

WYATT, John, (1649), appears on rec. only when his lot of 2 acres, betw. Ambrose Fowler and Matthew Allyn (near S. end of the Island, ext. from the meadow on E. to upland W. of the Swamp, prob. only 5 or 6 r. wide) was sold, 1 Mch. 1649, to Owen Tudor.

YOUNGS, John, 1641, bo't William Hubbard's lot on Backer Row, 29 r. wide; sold it "with appurtenances" (prob. ho.) to Walter Hoyte, 1649.

Margow Grant records

1652 1677

Jacob H. Hayden

Student of Windsor History, 1840-91.

[These autographs are thus coupled at the end of this chapter, in cordial recognition of services which — though rendered at an interval of 200 years — have made such a chapter possible. — H. H. S.]

CHAPTER VIII.

HISTORY, 1650-1675. EXTRACTS FROM THE TOWN ACTS.

1650, August 21. "It was ordered by the Town that whereas there is an order of the country that there shall be 10^s. paid by the country for every Wolf that shall be killed within the jurisdiction; now it is ordered that there shall be 5^s. added by the town for every Wolf that shall be killed within the bounds of the town, within this year next ensuing." (Bk. i. 1.)

The following extract shows a rudeness of demeanor which we should think unbecoming in a Sabbath congregation of the present day. Mr. Warham and several of the magistrates resided on the south side of Windsor River. The meeting-house was but a short distance from the ferry, and half the congregation would of course arrive there at the same time — all of whom could not go over together.

October 23d. "It was ordered by the townsmen that upon the Lord's days, meetings, and all other days of public meetings, none shall go into the canoe before the magistrates and elders, when they or any of them go [personally over], and that there shall not at any time go above 35 persons at a time into the great canoe, and not above six persons at a time in the little canoe, upon penalty of 5d. for every such transgression; and if any children or servants transgress this order, their parents or masters shall pay the penalty aforesaid, or if they refuse to do it the name of the person so offending shall be returned to the court." (Bk. i. 1.)

Robert Hayward was this year miller in Windsor, and was freed from jury duty while tending his mill (*Col. Rec.*).

January, 1650-1. An agreement was made with John Brooks to keep the ferry over the Rivulet for one year from the 25th of March ensuing. He was to carry all who call from sunrise to evening. No one should have power to take the boat from him. He was to have "s [—] pounds" per annum in wheat, peas, and Indian corn in equal proportions. "He is to take pay of strangers that pass through the town, but he is not to receive pay for such as come about any business in the town, which are of Hartford or Wethersfield." "Also, the town are to make a place fit for him to dwell in before the 25th of Dec., to be 10 feet in breadth and 15 in length. Also, he is to have his wages brought in by the 8th of January next. Also, if it shall so fall out that the [house] be not ready by the time aforesaid, the town shall provide a house to put his corn in, and he is to attend two several days which shall be appointed to receive his wages; but if all his wages should not be

brought in those two days aforesaid, then the townsmen are to cause the rest to be brought in. Also, he is to have a penny for every single person that he shall fetch over in the [boat] but if he shall fetch over more than one at a time, he is to have but a half penny a person, and 2 pence for a horse, and . . . if he fetch them over the river. . . . but if he carry them up to Mr. Warham's¹ he is to have 3 pence for a horse [and] man, except such as shall be employed in [public] service shall pay nothing." (Bk. i. 2, 3.)

May 5th. "At a meeting of the townsmen Mr. Clarke was appointed to sit in the great pew." (Bk. i. 5.)

Mr. Clark had been appointed a magistrate the year previous — and according to the custom of the day was honored with a seat in the "great pew," which was wainscotted and expressly designed as a place of special dignity.

October 8th. "After lecture it was voted by the inhabitants then present, that Mr. Warham should have £100 for his labours for this year ensuing, and for after time as the town shall see meet. Also Mrs. Hewit to have £20 the year ensuing." (Bk. i. 5.)

"Likewise the same, September 29th, 1652."

This annuity to the widow of their beloved teacher was continued from the time of his decease in 1644 to 1656, or thereabouts.

November 16th. "Samuel Eagestone began to beat the drum to give warning to meetings on the Lord's days, twice in the morning seasonably, and once after dinner: and also on lecture days twice, and is so to continue for a twelve month following, and is to have 10s. for his labours." (Bk. i. 6.)

1651-2, January 13th. "Articles of Agreement made between the Townsmen of Windsor the one party, and Thomas Parsons the other party, about keeping the passage over the Rivulet for one year, to begin on the 25th of March next ensuing, the date above written, and so continue until that time twelve months. His daily time, to begin to give his attendance, is by the rising of the sun, and to continue till the shutting up of the evening; and for any that shall have occasion to pass over in the evening after his day is ended, shall pay for one single person 1*d*.; and if above one, 2 for a penny, and for a horse and man 2*d*.; and for strangers that pass upon any occasion to pay a ha'penny a person, and for a horse and man 2*d*.; and in flood time, when they go to the other side of the meadow, 3*d*. man and horse. Likewise Indians halfpence a piece. Only Hartford men are to pass free at all times, and on lecture days, and that come to lectures. He is to have a great Boat for horse, and a little canoe besides, delivered into his hands with chains for [them], and a lock for the great Boat; and he is to secure them, and deliver them up to the Town again when his year is out. And no man shall have liberty to take them for any use without his consent; also if any man have more than ordinary occasion in the morning before the sun rising, they calling, he shall help them over; also any that go about public occasions for country service, as Magistrates, Deputies, Jurors, to come free.

¹ The ferry, as will be recollected, was at the old road near the Dea Morgan present dwelling; but when the water was high the meadow was overflowed, and the ferryman was obliged to carry his passengers over the submerged meadow, and land them at Mr. Warham's, which was the high ground now occupied by the Alvah Rowland place.

"And in consideration of his labour, he is to have £18, for a year, paid in wheat, peas, and Indian corn, besides what he gets by strangers. The corn in equal proportions, and to be brought into Thomas Parsons house: £9, on the 29th September next, and the other £9 in the beginning of March following. He is also to have a little house set up at the Town cost, 12 feet in length, and 8 feet in breadth — this is to be done by the 25th of March next, finished to his hand. In witness whereof we have interchangeably set our hands.

" WILLIAM PHELPS,
WILLIAM GAYLORD,
JOHN MOORE,
DAVID WILTON,
JOHN STRONG.

THOMAS [X] PARSONS.

(Bk. i. 6 and 7.)

Mar. 24th. "There were three men chosen to take view of the Town, according to the order of Court for that purpose.

" HENRY WOLCOTT, Commissioner,
JOHN BISSELL,
MATHEW GRANT."

1652, September 13th. "It is assented that John Hillier shall have for the digging of all graves, one with another, 1s. 6d. per grave, and is to attend it on all occasions." (Bk. i. 11.)

Sept. 29th. An agreement was made between the Townsmen and Gregory Gibbs, who took the Rivulet ferry on nearly the same terms as Parsons had done the year previous.

Dec. 13th. "It is ordered that swine shall not run at large on penalty of 6d. and their damage paid." (Bk. i. 13.)

1653. During the previous year hostilities had been commenced between the Dutch and English, and the well-known conduct of the former gave rise to much apprehension that the Indians would be instigated to a general revolt. This of course spread a general alarm throughout New England, and the Commissioners of the United Colonies, in session at Boston, in May, having "considered what number of soldiers might be necessary, if God called the Colonies to war with the Dutch:" ordered that 500 men should be raised out of the four colonies; of which Connecticut was to furnish 66. Of these 12 were from Windsor. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Chester, Mr. Clark, Mr. Phelps, and David Wilton, with whom the constable was to advise in regard to pressing the men.

Sept. 8th. "The Court doth grant the soldiers of these four towns on the River [Hartford, Windsor, Wethersfield and Middletown and Farmington], one day for a General Training together — and they have liberty to send to Captain Mason to desire his presence, and to give him a call to command in chief, and to appoint the day; provided that each town shall have power to reserve a guard at home for the safety of the towns, an occasion shall serve." (*Col. Rec.*)

This order was undoubtedly the origin of that famous Connecticut *institution*, General Training Day.

November 8th. "William Gaylord, the Elder, and John Strong, are to appoint what calves shall be reared for bulls, on this side of the River, likewise for the other side." (Bk. i. 15.)

1653-4, February 6th. "A meeting of the townsmen, there was a case presented by John Moore, in behalf of others of his neighbors, with himself, against John Bissell, concerning herding of cattle. And whereas it has been proved that John Bissell hath had several of his young cattle kept among their cattle by their herdsman, it is judged to be equity for John Bissell to pay a suitable proportion with them, according to his cattle, which is evidenced to be thirteen young beeves and two the price of a cow, according to hire rates, 3s. 2d. 3 farthings, which amounts to £1, 1s." (Bk. i. 18.)

1654, October. Windsor contributed 8 soldiers to the Narragansett expedition against Ninigret, ordered by the Commissioners of the United Colonies; also "a sergeant, two barrels of meat, one barrel of peas, and a boat."

1654-5, Feby. 5th. An agreement made with John Bartlett to keep the Rivulet Ferry on same terms as Gregory Gibbs had before kept it. He is to have "£18 in wheat, pease and Indian corn, in equal proportions, according to the ordinary price." (Bk. i. 22.)

1655, May 28th. "Being the Day appointed for training, in the afternoon, and a pretty full meeting, and also most of the ancient men, there was a vote put for the choice of a Captain, and it was assented to that there should be a captain chosen, but with this proviso, that whosoever it fell to, he should perform the service of the place, without expecting any wages or maintainance from the town. In proposing about the choice, it fell to be Captain upon Lieutenant Cooke, for he had 87 papers; and for all that were brought into nomination besides were but 19 papers. In the choice of a Lieutenant, Mr. Newbury had 80 papers, and all the rest were but 13. In the choice of an Ensign, David Wilton had the choice, by 6 papers more than Daniel Clark." (Bk. i. 24.)

Sept. 15th. "Also appointed to have the great meadow cleared of Indian corn by the 26th of this month. And the east of the great river to be cleared by the 3d day of October following."

November 26th. "The Townsmen met and appointed somewhere to set in the meeting-house."

1655-6, February 4th. "At a meeting of the Townsmen, it was taken into consideration, that which was referred to them by the vote of the town, to give such encouragement to the man that was propounded for a *carrier*, as has manifested inclinations to come to us, so that the town would procure him the house of Henry Curtis with the lot. They do now agree that David Wilton shall send a letter with the first opportunity in the spring. And to encourage him the town shall provide him a house convenient at the present [time] and procure him the house and lot of Henry Curtis, if it be to be sold. And to add something for a shop; or if that be not to be procured, they will bestow as much as it is worth, in a convenient place, and if he lives and dies with us, and affords us the use of his trade, he shall have it to him and his heirs; else to leave it to the Town." (Bk. i. 27.)

"Also that Richard Oldage and Samuel Marshall shall be propounded to the General court to be appointed *scalers of leather*." (Bk. i. 27.)

"Also an agreement made with William Edwards, Cooper, of Hartford. He is to take Simon Hillier, son of John Hillier, deceased, and keep him until he is 21 yrs. of age, which will be completed and ended on the 25th day of Dec., 1669; he is to learn him

to write and read English, and cast accounts, and be at the cost, and use his best endeavors, to get his scurf head cured. Also to learn him the trade of a cooper, and at the end of his time to let him go free, and give him double apparel, a musket, sword, and bandoliers, and 20s; and Mr. Wolcott and David Wilton are to sign indentures betwixt them at the times of the General Court at Hartford on March, next ensuing." (Bk. i. 27.)

March 3. "It was a day of training, and it being propounded to the Company there assembled what they would give Mr. Warham for this year, that is, from September to September, next ensuing, it was jointly voted that they would give him fourscore and ten pounds." (Bk. i. 28.)

March 10. "The Townsmen met, and it was judged by them that Mr. Phelps should keep James Hillier one twelvemonth after the end of next May ensuing, and then to let him go from him with a double apparel, yet with this casion [proviso]; If the Townsmen see any man willing and fit to take him to bring him to a trade, Mr. Phelps is to let him go at any time after next May; also Mr. Phelps saith he will not be bound to keep him if the disease of the thistles should break out again."

August 18th. "The major part of the townsmen met and according to the ordering of the [court] that the townsmen of Windsor from year to year, do take care for the preserving of the estate of John Hillier, deceased, for the benefit of his children, do now for the present agree that because the widow of the said John Hillier is towards joining herself in a second marriage, that she shall not have power to dispose of any part for her own, until the court make a distribution." (Bk. i. 31.)

September 1st. "Training day; the Townsmen appointed the 25th of this month to open the meadow."

"Also voted, by the company, that the gnard that carried arms to meeting, should have $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of powder for the two years now past, and so likewise those now presently appointed for the year to come, and so afterwards." (Bk. i. 31.)

"Also assented to, by divers persons present, and appointed that at the next opportunity to be propounded to the rest of the Townsmen, that Capt. Cook shall cause that reasonable warning shall be given to come to meeting on the Lord's days and lecture days, by Drum or trumpet, on the top of the meeting house, and should have 20s. for the year ensuing." "Sept. 6th. It was confirmed." (Bk. i. 31.)

1656-7, Feb. 10. "It was voted to allow Mrs. Huit [an annuity] as formerly, only Nicholas Palmer, John Griswold, Jacob Gibbs, Anthony Hoskins, John Denslow, Jos. Hosford opposed it." (Bk. i. 32.)

October 26. "The Town met and agreed to have the burying place made commodious. David Wilton doth hereby engage himself and his [successors] forever to maintain whatsoever fence belongs to the burying place of Windsor, now joining to his land, and also to make and maintain a commodious gate for passage to it. Also, to clear it of all stubs and boughs that grows upon it, between this and next Spring, and to sow it with English grass that it may be decent and comely, and he, and his heirs, is to have the benefit of the pasture forever." (Bk. i. 34.)

November 26. "At a town meeting warned, Mr. Warham's rate, Mr. Huit's and John Bartlett's [rate] for the ferry were published. Also a general vote passed for the entertainment of a new smith, and to give him £10 and lend him £20, to pay it again in work."

1657-8, March 11. A *troop of thirty horse*, of 37 men, the first in the colony, was organized by the General Court, and placed under the command of Capt. John Mason. On the list of troopers "presented and allowed" by the court, we find the following Windsor names:

Mr. Daniel Clark, (Lieut.)
 Thomas Allyn,
 Samuel Marshall, (Capt.)
 John Bissell,
 George Phelps,
 Stephen Terry,
 William Hayden,
 John Hosford,
 John Moses,

John Williams,
 Nathaniel Loomis,
 Thomas Loomis,
 Capt. Aaron Cook,
 Ens. David Wilton,
 Simon Wolcott,
 Thomas Strong,
 John Porter.

Of this troop the captains were: Daniel Clark, 1664; Simon Wolcott, 1705; Daniel White, 1716.

This year was one of great sickness and mortality in Connecticut, as well as in New England generally. Religious controversy and the implacable animosity of the Indians gave constant alarm to both rulers and people. The crops also were unusually light, and "it was a year of fear, perplexity, and sorrow."

1658-9, January 8. "At a town meeting, it was voted that Samuel Graut should try and seal measures for the town."

"Also, that Peter Brown that keeps the mill should take but single toll, or the sixteenth part of all grain for his grinding; only of Indian corn it was voted by the Major part that he should take toll and half, from this time until the 25th of March next ensuing, but no longer."

"Also, that John Bartlett is to continue the keeping of the ferry, and is not to put in any man without the Townsmen's approbation, and the Townsmen are to see to the providing of some stones and timber to build him a cellar at the ferry house; and he is to pay the cost of it out of this ferry rate, and when he leaves the keeping of the ferry, or does not give honest content in the place, but the Townsmen must seek another, then he is to leave the cellar, and the town must give him for it as it is worth." (Bk. i. 37.)

1659, March 27. "The trumpet was sounded again to give warning to meeting." (Bk. i. 38.)

June 1. "Also this day, terms agreed upon about the tolls at the mill; Mr. Warham is to have the sixteenth part, or two quarts upon a bushel, of all English and malt grinding, and for Indian corn a twelfth part, or three quarts upon a bushel grinding." (Bk. i. 39.)¹

Dec. 10. "Also, it is granted by the town that Capt. Cooke shall have half the ordinary pay, in the next town rate, for seven young wolves taken out of an old one." (Bk. i. 40.)

Feb'y 16, 1659-60. Capt. Cook was again paid for "4 wolves." Judging from the frequency of similar items on the town records, the Captain and his townsman, Daniel Hayden, were the *Wimrods* of Windsor. They certainly made great havoc among the wolves of that neighborhood. Many years after the settlement of the country these animals were very numerous, and committed frequent depredations. As early as 1647 the General Court offered a bounty of 10s. for every wolf "killed

¹ Indian corn, being more difficult to grind than what was then known as English grain, was allowed a heavier toll.

within 10 miles of any plantation in this Commonwealth," which bounty was to be paid by the town in which the animal was killed, or by the nearest town. The earliest town act of Windsor, which is preserved in 1650, adds 5s. to this 10s. offered by the court. This sum was afterwards increased, until 1667, when the whole bounty amounted to 25s. Indians, likewise, were especially encouraged to kill wolves, for each of which they were to be paid 20s. in wampum, at the rate of six pieces for a penny. Wolves were generally caught with baited hooks, or in pits dug for the purpose. In 1656 the court decreed that "what person soever, either Indian or English, shall take any wolf out of any pit made by any other man to catch wolves in, whereby they would defraud the right owner of their due from the town or the country, every such offender shall pay to the owner of the pit 10s. or be whipped on their naked bodies not exceeding 6 stripes."

The following shows the names and number of the householders of Windsor, and the manner of their "seating" in the meeting-house. It is extracted from an old Book of Rates:

January 18, 1659-60. "A note [was] taken what dwelling houses are in the town, that the owners of them have paid for seats in the Meeting house, and how much and by whom. For those that have been placed in the two rows of long seats were first seated by five in a seat, and were to pay to William Buel 3s a person, or 6s for a man and his wife; and that made up his pay when he had finished them with doors. Also, those that were placed in the short seats, at the first were to pay 3s a person, as they in the long seats; but when it was agreed that those seats should be raised higher for more convenient hearing, they were to pay Wm. Buel 6s a person more, so that for a man and his wife 7s. First I set down those that have paid, and were placed in the long seats when they paid.

Thomas Ford,	6s	Abraham Raudall,	4s 9d
Bray Rossiter,	6s	Matthias Johnson,	4s
John Porter,	6s	George Phillips,	6s
Stephen Terry,	6s	George Phelps,	6s
Henry Wolcott,	6s	Samuel Allen,	6s
John Bissell,	6s	Mr. [Francis] Stiles,	3s
Thomas Nowell,	6s	John Drake, Senr.,	6s
Thomas Thornton,	6s	Eltwed Pomeroy,	4s 8d
Arthur Williams,	6s	Humphrey Pinney,	6s
Philip Randall,	6s	John Moore,	6s
Thomas Buckland,	6s	Roger Williams,	6s
Thomas Gufn,	6s	Matthew Grant,	6s
Begat Eggleston,	6s	Aaron Cooke,	6s
Thomas Holcomb,	6s	David Wilton,	6s
Robert Winchell,	6s	Thomas Dewey,	6s
Walter Fyler,	6s	William Hubbard,	6s
Jonathan Gillet,	6s	Richard Vore,	6s
Josias Hull,	6s	Thomas Bascomb,	6s
Thomas Hoskins,	6s	Nico. Palmer,	6s
Anthony Hawkins,	6s	Wm. Thrall,	6s
Peter Tilton,	6s	John Rockwell,	6s
Joshua Carter,	6s	John Hakes,	6s

John Stiles, Senr,	6s	John Rockwell, by his mother,	3s
William Buel,	6s	Richard O'Hage,	3s
Samuel Pond,	5s	John Young,	3s
Nat. Gillet,	6s	Owen Tudor,	6s
Thomas Parsons,	5s	Simon Hoyt,	6s
Jeffry Baker,	6s		
			£15 8s 5d

Those that were placed in the short seats, what they have paid.

William Hayden,	7s	Job Drake,	4s 6d
Daniel Clarke,	7s	Joseph Loomis,	6s
Henry Newbury,	4s 6d	William Philips,	7s
Henry Stiles,	3s	Stephen Taylor,	6s
William Gaylord, jr.,	6s 6d	Samuel Gaylord,	7s
Simon Wolcott,		Benedict Alvord,	6s
by Thomas Orton,	6s	Jacob Drake,	7s
John Hosford, by his mother,	3s 6d	Robert Hayward,	7s
Geo. Crist. Wolcott,	5s	Simon Mills,	4s 6d
Rob. Wilson,	7s	James Enno,	6s
Miles Merwin,	7s	William Filley,	5s 9d
Thomas Barber,	7s	Mic. Johnson,	1s 9d
[Robert] Watson,	7s	Thomas Gilbert,	7s
Thomas Deble,	3s	Richard Weller,	6s
Samuel Phelps,	7s	William Hannum,	7s
Nath. Phelps,	4s	Alexander Alvord,	7s
Richard Birge,	0 9d	John Osborn,	7s
Henry Curtis,	3s	George Alexander,	3s
Rhody Taylor,		Anthony Dorchester,	
Edward Griswold,	6s		
John Drake,	3s 6d		£10 17s 3

In the Pews.

Mr. Allyn,	6s
Mr. Loomis,	6s
Mr. [John] Witchfield,	2s 6d
Goode Denslow,	3s
Goode Gibbs,	3s
Goode Hoskins,	1s
Deacon Gaylord's wife,	3s
Mr. Clarke,	3s
Mr. Mason,	3s

£1 11s 6d

John Wilcoxson,

In the Pews.

Mr. Allyn,	6s
Mr. Phelps,	
Mr. Clark,	3s
C. Cook,	6s
Mr. Wolcott,	6s
Mr. Terry,	6s
John Bissell,	
Mr. Stoughton,	

Women

C. Gibbs,	
N. Denslow,	
W. Hoskins,	

"Now to set down persons as they are seated and how their seats have been paid for."

9 long seats, with 6 in a seat.

13 short seats, with 3 in a seat.

Houses that have seats paid for by their first owners, and the present dwellings in them, if any, have no seats.

9 names."

1659-60, January 23. "The Townsmen met, and John Loomis and Joseph were at a debate with the Townsmen, about Joseph's seat. Mr. Henry Clark and Mr. Warham asserted, that the issue was that he had lost his seat, according to order that was first made."

December 20. "Also to repair roof of the meeting house, left to townsmen to agree upon." "Also agreement made by the townsmen with John Bartlett, for keeping the ferry 7 years, was published and assented to." (Bk i. 42.)

In the annual estimate of Town Expenses this year we find the following items :

"For 16 wolves taken £8. For cleansing the meeting house and drum £4. Thos. Parsons for his canoe to serve the ferry £5. Mr. Wolcott for liquors for bounds 2s 6d. For the remainder of the work, to the silling and underpinning of the meeting house £10 19s 6d. Wm. Buell for a pair of stocks and mending some seats 9s 6d. Nat. Cook for cutting ice 1s 2d. For 1000 nails of John Bissell 15s, &c., &c."

1660-1, January 7. "The Townsmen met and agreed that the Meeting House should be shingled, all the gutters on both sides the lanthorn, and not alter the form of the roof."

"Also agreed with William Buell to alter the great pew into two, one part for the magistrates, and one for others, and that it be raised equal with [the] short seats."

"Also, those that be seated and never paid, neither themselves nor by their predecessors in their houses should now be called for to make in payment to Buell for work about the house, etc."

January 31. "A town meeting named by the Constables to publish some orders made at the General Court before. Also, a vote, passed by the major part, for liberty to those men that would join in setting a ware across the rivulet, to take fish in any place below the ferry, and none of the townsmen, that join not with them, shall have liberty to set a ware below them for 5 years space. And at the 5 years end, if the town desire to take the benefit of the ware to themselves for a town good, they shall, paying the men that join for their barrels as they be worth at that time."

February 25th. "The Townsmen made a bargain with Samuel Grant to shingle the inside roof of the meeting house, from end to end, on both sides of the lanthorn, with 18 inch shingles. He is to get the shingle in the woods, and cut them, hew them and lay them on one inch and a quarter thick generally, and 7 inches in breadth one with another. And he is to have 4s per 100 for all plain work, and for the gutters, because of the more difficulty of laying these, he is to have what he shall in equity judge to be more worth than 4s per 100; and, for the time of doing this work, he is to do the north side of the lanthorn before midsummer next, and the other side by October following. The timber, that he works to be good sound timber, and the pay taken out to this agreement."

We subscribe our hands in witness:

JOHN MOORE,
HENRY WOLCOTT,
BENJAMIN NEWBERRY,
EDWARD GRISWOLD.

SAMUEL GRANT.

Also this day, accounts taken of the town debts for a town rate to be made; and there appeared:

	£	s.	d.
For 6 wolves taken,	3	0	0
“ Sounding the Drum to meetings,	1	0	0
“ Ensign Wilton, for James Osborn [which gift to Osborn was formerly granted by the town to give him 40s. for supply in his want].	1	0	0
For Cleansing the meeting house,	3	0	0
To make 2 new pounds,	4	0	0
To buy a barrel of powder,	8	0	0
To buy nails and lath for meeting house,	5	0	0
Mr. Wolcott, for liquors for bound-goers,	6	3	
Mr. Newbury, for some help bounding ways,	7	0	
For employment by Matthew Grant's act as followeth:			
For time spent last spring about ordering the town rate of £49, with various accounts with men for work done, keeping the accounts of several rates to distinguish them,	2	9	0
For ordering the list of the town [e]state last year, and 2 days spent at Hartford about it,	15	6	
For drawing the [e]state into a book for a rule of rating, making Mr. Warham's rate in October, and publishing it from house to house,	16	0	
To transcribing 18 court orders, and going with my son and others, to Podunk line, and some time already bounding ways 4 days,	1	1	6
To pay the <i>bonesetter</i> , besides the county rate,	1	11	
To pay Cooke [for] another wolf,		10	
	£32	19	3

1661, Feb'y 4. In a long account with William Buell for work done to the meeting-house, we find an item of “5 buttons [or pegs] for hats, 7s.”

“There was a flood in Connecticut in the year 1661, June.”—“*Gillet Holcomb*” *Bible*.

It had hitherto been customary to raise Mr. Warham's salary by a tax, but this year the system of voluntary subscription was introduced, as will be seen by the following extract from the town record:

November 11. “The Townsmen met and took into consideration how to proceed to know the town's mind what they would give Mr. Warham for his ministry this year, and we judge it meet, rather than warn a town meeting, to appoint some men to go from house to house, and speak with every man that pays rates, to know what each man will voluntarily and freely give Mr. Warham for this year; and the men to go about to take down on a paper what sum they would be rated, and whether as formerly or what. And the men that go about are Deacon Gaylord and William Hayden from the higher end [of the street] downward to Thomas Buckland; and from there to the ferry George Phelps and Matthew Grant. On the other side of the ferry from Paquonack downwards to all that side of the Millbrook; and from the mill all to Ambrose Fuller's, Capt. Newbury and Deacon Moore.”

This system was continued several years; the name and amount of each subscription is still on record. In 1666, the smallest given sum was 1s. 6d., the highest (Mr. Wolcott's) was £1 10s. (Bk. i. 48-49.)

1662, May 15th. The troopers of the several towns had hitherto trained at some place of general rendezvous, but the court of this date, in consideration of "the inconvenience" and "unnecessary expense of time to no profit," allowed them to train in the several towns to which they belonged, "with their own foot company." They are, however, to be considered as "one entire Troop, consisting of several parts, who are to unite and attend the General Training as one entire body of horse." The standing or "preheminence" of the different train-bands was also determined, as follows: 1st, Hartford, 2d, Windsor, 3d, Wethersfield, 4th, Farmington.

Oct. 9. "The new Charter of Connecticut was publicly read in an audience of the freemen [at Hartford], and declared to belong to them and their successors." (*Col. Rec.*)

1663, May 14. A lively picture of the police regulations of the several towns is gleaned from the following court order:

"The Constables in each Plantation are hereby empowered to charge the watch and ward duly to attend their watch and ward by walking in such places where they may best discover danger by the approach of an enemy or by fire, which if they do discover, they are to give notice thereof by firing their guns, and crying Fire, fire, or Arm, arm. And in case they meet with any persons walking in the streets unseasonably, they are to examine them, and in case they can not give a good account of themselves, they are to return them to the Constable, who is to require them to appear before a Magistrate or some Assistant, to give account of their unseasonable walking."

The watchmen were also ordered to report themselves for instructions to the constable, "in the evening, by the shutting in of the daylight;" and were not to leave their watch before daybreak on pain of 1s. for each default.

At this time, the good townfolk were much annoyed by Indians strolling up and down in the towns, "in the night season to buy liquors." The court therefore decreed that any Indian found walking the streets after nightfall should be fined 20s. (15s. to the public treasury, and 5s. to the informer) or else be whipt with "six stripes at least." (*Col. Rec.*)

In the Annual Estimate of Town Payments:

October 31. "This was a town meeting, and all that were present voted that Mr. Warham should [have] for this year following as formerly £90. Also manifested themselves willing that there should be a looking out for a help for him."

"Also a request was made by some to set a house to shelter their horses in on Sabbath days, and other days when they ride to meeting; on one side of the street against Begat Eggleston's orchard, about 9 or 10 feet in breadth, by his fence, and in length 23 or 24 feet — and it [was] granted."

1664, Feb. 6. Gov. John Winthrop, Jr., writing to Roger Williams, from Hartford, says, "all the Indians of these parts are together in a

fort neare Windsor & I heard from M^r. Pincheon that they would make peace if they knew how, but none of them durst go to treat about it."—*Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 4th Series, vi. 531.

1664-5, March 7. "Nath'l Bissell hath paid for his seat in the gallery to Josias Hull in pay for his wolf, 6s."

1665, May 11. Jas. Enno was fined for his wife's fault, in selling cider to the Indians.

Nov. 30th. Items of Matthew Grant's account.

"For drawing up Mr. Warham's pay into a method, that he might understand what he was to receive of each man by his free will offering, which cost me a great deal of time. I had better to have made two rates as formerly, yet I set down but 6s. 6d.

Then for time I spent last July at the lending out of powder and lead, and making bullets, and taking again of some, and the setting down the accounts of these things, cost me about 4 days time, I put down 7s. 6d."

1666. The times were evidently unsettled by reason of Indian troubles, of which Gov. Winthrop, writing from Hartford, July 15, 1666, to Gen. Nicholls, says: "& yesterday there was a party of y^e Mowhaukes at Podunk (a place between y^e towne & Windsor) who were discovered by the [friendly, or Podunk] Indians & as some as discovered they fled: These things considered (wth y^e number of Indians that are round ab^t us) makes it difficult to us to part wth any of o^r strength from hence," &c.¹ It is probable that during this year the fort was built at Windsor, which is alluded to in the following court record of the next year:

October 10, 1667. At a General Assembly held at Hartford:

"The inhabitants of Windsor having improved themselves in building a fort, this Court, for their encouragement, doth release the Train soldiers of Windsor two days of their training this Michael Tide, and one day in the Spring."

This fort may have been merely a rebuilding, or strengthening, of the old Palisado; but our own impression is that it was the building once known as "the Old Stone Fort," referred to on p. 141.

1667, April 1st. Luke Hill took the charge of the Rivulet ferry for £12 per annum "besides what he gets from travellers and persons by night."

"This day Nat. Cook hath *condescended* to perform the work of cleansing the meeting house for this next year for 50s."

John Owen, the former *serjeant*, felt aggrieved by this appointment of Cook's — and it was agreed that "John Owen should have part of the pay with Nathaniel, though he did not of the work. It is issued that John Owen shall have 5s. of Nathaniel's £3, of the last year's pay."

April 25th "When the freemen met for choice of deputies, Luke Hill made a sad complaint that if the town would not add to the sum they had set him for keeping the ferry, at the former meeting, he must leave the ferry; and his wife came in and sadly bemoaned their condition. Whereupon it was voted that they would add the other £3 as it was before."

¹ Winthrop papers, p. 100. *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 5 Series, viii.

July 3d. "Those of the dragoons that have received pouches of Thomas Dibble, which he got made, and is to be paid by the town.

Deacon Moore, one for his man.

Anthony Hoskins, one.

Michael Humphry, one.

Ebenezer Dibble, one.

Josias Hull, one.

Nicholas Senchion, one.

Thomas Stoughton, one.

Henry Stiles, one.

Thomas Dibble, one.

These 9 Dibble delivered, and he delivered 7 more, which make up 16 — which comes to 40s. John Rockwell had one of the old ones; he has received this again." (Bk. ii. 7.)

September 30th. The freemen voted to give 17 shillings (besides the 8s offered by the County) for all wolves killed within the limits of Windsor and Massaco [Simsbury]. Indians were to have for each wolf 20s in wampum at 6 for a penny. (Bk. ii. 7.)

1667-8, February 3d. The Townsmen, upon complaint of Thomas Hopewell's Wife, [as to] their straights of firewood because of his lameness. The Townsmen, had appointed Samuel Marshall to carry them two loads and now appointed William Thrall to carry them three loads more, and put it on account in a town rate. (Bk. ii. 7.)

March 11th. "In preparation for a town rate for this year past, to gather up what debts the town must pay.

First to begin with wolves killed.

The whole amount for Wolves was,	£22, 08s, 00d.
Mr. Wolcott, for seven [] cartridges, demands,	1, 15, 00.
Thomas Dibble, for making soldier pouches,	2, 01, 00.
Stephen Taylor, for barrel of Tar for [the ferry] boat,	15, 00.
William Thrall, for 3 loads of Wood for Hopewell,	9, 00.
Walter Gaylord, for beating the drum and new cord,	1, 1, 00.
Ebenezer Dibble, for his part to make half pikes,	15, 00.
4 Lister's Expenses,	4, 00.
4 Townsmen,	2, 08.
House and fire, ¹	1, 02.
3 Townsmen dining with the Magistrates,	3, 00.
Deacon Moore, his part making 36 pikes,	15, 00.
Thos. Burnham, for making 36 Heads for pikes,	5, 10, 00.
Tahan Grant, for some Smith work, mending the ferry chain and some nails, and hinges for town house, and nails for pike rods,	4, 06.

April 15th. "Mr. Allen came to my house to give notice to Thomas Marshall and Daniel Hayden to be free men of this corporation." (Bk. ii. 7.)

May 16th. "Mr. Wolcott brought to me 84 cartridges, so many as to sett off his town rates 20s 11d."

"Baggot Eggleston undertakes the cleansing of the meeting [house] for this year coming for 50s, and the beating of the drum to meetings for 28s. Also it was voted that Granfield [Greenfield] men should have liberty to improve their land this year, but not to be allowed Inhabitation by this; and the difference between the Town and this, is deferred till the whole Town be made acquainted with it, and meet about it." (Bk. ii. 7.)

September 28th. "Voted that the town should be at the cost to procure a new rope for the ferry, because Luke Hill is not able to be at the cost himself."

October 31st. "Also, Deacon Moore is to speak with John Gibbard, to get him to come to mend the glass of the meeting house windows.

"Also, George Griswold is to get somebody to clab up the walls of the meeting house that are broken "

¹ The old Town-house being no longer in existence (see p. 139), the Townsmen were probably obliged to hire some room in which to hold their meetings,

Massaco (now Simsbury), which since 1642 or '43 had been more or less colonized from Windsor, had now reached a point which justified its inhabitants, in the judgment of the Colonial authorities, in being set apart as a separate town.

October 8, 1668. "This Court doth desire that Massacoe, which hitherto hath been an appendix to the town of Windsor, may be improved for the making of a plantation, & Capt. Benj. Newbery, Deacon John Moore, & Mr. Symon Woolcott, the present committee for the grant of these lands, are desired and impowered by the Courte to farther the planting of the same, and to make such just orders as they shall judge requisite for the well-ordering of the said Plantation, so they be not repugnant to the publique orders of this Colony."

In October, 1669, there were thirteen "stated inhabitants of Masaco," that had "been free men for Windsor;" and May 12, 1670, the Court of Election ordered the bounds of the "new village, Massacoe," and gave it its name of *Simsbury*—the first of Windsor's colonies.

1668, November 23d "The Townsmen met concerning the old ferry Boat. The Townsmen are content that Samuel Marshall shall have it to make the best of her; and if the town will exact 10s. of him for it he will pay it."

November 30th. "It was desired of all that were at this meeting that they would give in their papers, that we might know their minds, what they would give to Mr. Warham for this year going, which ends the 25th of next March; and some persons, to the number of 50 did give in; and the sum of all which they presented rose to £27. What more will be done, I yet know not." (Bk. ii. 13.) Mr. Chauncey was then here.

1668-9, January 18 "The town voted to allow the Indians for every wolf they kill, and bring their heads, in wampum, at 6 a penny, 10s. And they that pay it to them must take up in our pay among ourselves with 5s."

February 15th. Accounts taken of town debts that have to be paid by a town rate to be made, or by pay that is to be paid of former rates:

	£	s.	d.
John Owen, for clabing [clapboarding] he did, the meeting house before winter,		7	4
Ephraim Strong, for 2 years setting in the yard, ¹		2	0
Nathaniel Pinney, the like,		2	0
Samuel Roekwell, for making the ferry rope,	13		4
Nathl Bissell, for 40 lbs. of hemp for the ferry rope, betwixt his father and himself,	1	6	8
Jacob Drake, for 2 gallons of Tar,		1	6
John Grant, for carting boulds from Pipe Stave Swamp for clab-boards for the meeting house walls,		7	6
For paying Hogemosset for his wolf,		5	0
Baggot Egleston [for] 4 wolves, meeting house,	3	10	0
Drum and drum head,		3	0
Several men for setting in the yard,		16	0
There is also demanded by Mr. Stone, for preaching 3 sermons some years past (Bk. ii. 14, 15),	3	0	0

[This was the Rev. Mr. Stone of Hartford, and is interesting as showing the value of "occasional" pulpit ministrations in those days.]

¹This "setting in the yard" was, in other words, doing guard or sentinel duty in the meeting-house yard during divine service, a precaution quite necessary in those days of savage invasion and surprise. The following item from the *Windsor Records* (Bk. ii. p. 13) explains the matter somewhat more clearly:

"The townes[men] meet, and Ephraim Strong and Nathaniel Pinne demanded paye for setting in y^e yard, and they are allowed to be payed 2s. a piece out of y^e townies rate, and so likewise others that stand in like account with them as have set in y^e yard without their $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of pudor [powder] a man payed to them, but was promised 12 pence a man to each man in lieu of pudor."

March 11. "Voted that those who reside in town but are not allowed inhabitants, to pay ferriage as strangers."

April 3d. "Mr. Wolcott sent 41 cartridges more to those he brought May 16th, [16]68, 84, together 125. (Bk. ii. 15.)

April 23d. A great flood which ruined and carried away abundance of fencing, and caused much trouble. (Bk. ii. 16.)

May 11. (Clause of an agreement with John Willington to keep the Rivulet ferry.) "He is also to have the use of the cellar, which the town has now bought of Luke Hill — for his use to dwell in, and the little house by it, and the use of a corner of land below the cartway that lies between the river and the brook, during the time of this year, for his improvement, he securing it; and for his wages he is to have 16 pounds paid him by a rate, &c." (Bk. ii. 16.)

May 24th. "This was a day of training, and by reason of the death of Samuel Phelps, it was voted that Benajah Holcomb should supply his place of a way warden."

Also Nathaniel Loomis is allowed to entertain Andrew Hillyer as a sojourner, seeing that he carries well and orderly according to order." (Bk. ii. 17.)

October 12th and 13th. "William Buel came and brought two new casements for the corner windows of the meeting house, and fitted them up, and he counted for his work 7s. — which he took out of his own town rate for [16]68 — 3s. 1d., and Timothy Palmer's town rate, [16]68 — 3s. 6d. — so there is due to him 5d."

1670, Jan. 13. In Increase Mather's *Remarkable Providences* (published 1684, p. 24, of George Offer's edition, London), he notices "some remarkable preservations which sundry in New England have experienced; the persons concerned therein being desirous that the Lord's goodness towards them may be ever had in remembrance, wherefore a faithful hand hath given me the following account (under above date):"

"Three women, viz., the wives of Lieut. Filer, and of John Drake, and of Nathaniel Lomas, having crossed Connecticut river upon a necessary and neighborly account [undoubtedly to attend a woman in labor — *n. n. s.*], and having done the work they went for, were desiring to return to their own families, the river being at that time partly shut up with ice, old and new, and partly open. There being some pains taken beforehand to cut a way through the ice, the three women abovesaid got into a canoe, with whom also there was Nathaniel Bissell and an Indian. There was likewise another canoe with two men in it, that went before them to help them, in case they should meet with any distress, which indeed quickly came upon them, for just as they were getting out of the narrow passage between the ice, being near the middle of the river, a greater part of the upper ice came down upon them, and struck the end of the canoe and broke it to pieces so that it quickly sunk under them. The Indian speedily got upon the ice, but Nathaniel Bissell and the abovesaid women were left floating in the middle of the river, being cut off from all manner of human help besides what did arise from themselves, and the two men in the little canoe, which was so small that three persons durst seldom, if ever, venture in it. They were indeed discerned from one shore, but the dangerous ice would not admit from either shore one to come to them. All things thus circumstanced, the suddenness of the stroke and distress (which is apt to amaze men especially when no less than life is concerned), the extreme coldness of the weather, it being a sharp season, that persons out of the water were in danger of freezing, the inaptness of persons to help themselves, being mostly women, one big with child, and near the time of her travail (who also was carried away under the ice), the other as unskilled and inactive to do anything for self-preservation as almost any could be, the waters deep, that there was no hope of footing, no passage to either shore in any eye of reason, neither with their little canoe, by reason of the ice, nor without it, the ice being thin and rotten, and full of holes. Now that all should be brought off safely

without the loss of life, or wrong to health, was counted in the day of it a *remarkable Providence*. To say how it was done is difficult, yet, something of the manner of the deliverance may be mentioned. The abovesaid Nathaniel Bissell, preceiving their danger and being active in swimming, endeavored what might be the preservation of himself and some others; he strove to have swam to the upper ice, but the stream being too hard, he was forced downward to the lower ice, where, by reason of the slipperiness of the ice, and disadvantage of the stream, he found it difficult getting up; at length, by the good hand of Providence, being gotten upon the ice, he saw one of the women swimming down under the ice, and, perceiving a hole or open place some few rods below there, he watched and took her up as she swam along. The other two women were in the river till the two men in the little canoe came for their relief. At length all of them got their heads above the water, and had a little time to pause, though a long and difficult way to any shore, but by getting their little canoe upon the ice, and carrying one at a time over hazardous places they did (though in a long while) get all safe to the shore from whence they came."

The Bissells seem to have been somewhat in the way of "remarkable providences," for in the same connection the same author says:

"Remarkable, also, was the deliverance which John and Thomas Bissell of Windsor, aforesaid, did at another time receive. John Bissell, on a morning, about break of day, taking nails out of a great barrel wherein was a considerable quantity of gun-powder and bullets, having a candle in his hand, the powder took fire. Thomas Bissell was then putting on his clothes, standing by a window, which though well fastened, was by the force of the powder carried away at least four rods; the partition wall from another room was broken to pieces; the roof of the house opened and slipt off the plates about five feet down; also the great girt of the house at one end broke out so far, that it drew from the summer to the end most of its tenant. The woman of the house being sick, and another woman under it in bed, yet did the divine Providence so order things as that no one received any hurt, excepting John Bissell, who fell through two floors into a cellar, his shoes being taken from his feet, and found at twenty feet distant; his hands and his face very much scorched, without any other wound in his body."

What seemed, however, to John Bissell and others of that day as a "remarkable deliverance" from the results of his own carelessness,—and as affecting only himself—was, in reality, fraught with consequences of considerable importance to the interests and honor of Windsor.

In an affidavit made in the case of *Whiting vs. Bissell*, in 1684, Matthew Griswold, son-in-law of Mr. Henry Wolcott, testifying in regard to certain land transactions occurring at Windsor (1639-40), says:

"John Bissell, sometime of Windsor, now deceased, did offer to sell mee at that part of Mr. Ludlowe's accommodations, both of housing and lands, which hee bought of Mr. Wm. Whiteing (as he tolde me) which lay on the West side Connecticut River, in the townshipp of Windsor, . . . and I being not accommodated to my mind where I then lived at Saybrook, and having kindred of my owne and my wive's at Windsor, was willing to dwell at Windsor, and I bid the said Bissell £140 . . . tendered for sale, and haucing afterwards advised with my brother [-in law] Henry Wolcott, [Jr.] my said brother told mee he thought I had bid high enoffe, [and] did not advise me to give more; also I went to father-in-law Mr. Wolcott [Senior], who told mee I had bid high enoffe for my settlement there, advised mee to give £10 more, that is £150 in all, rather than not buy it, and higher he advised mee not, whereupon I again treated with Goodman Bissell, and bid him £150 and [he still held] at £160, so after discourse we parted

with this conclusion; he said if I heard no more of him I should conclude he would not take my offer, so he went from me, and the day after I went from Windsor, with my boat, concluding I might have it for £160, and not under; but, afterwards, I understood from him and others, that he was risen early in the morning to set his people to work, that he might come to mee to accept of my offer of £150, but an accident fell out that powder took fire and burnt him so that he could not come, so that had not that accident been I had bought the said accommodations for £150 in such country pay as he was to make to Mrs. Whiting." (State Library. Private Controversies, Vol. II.).

Thus, out of the musty records of a long-forgotten civil suit, comes the other end of the story. It was a bad morning's work for Windsor, as well as for Goodman Bissell—since, had he not failed to "put in an appearance" and clinch the bargain with Matthew, Windsor would have received a most important acquisition to its social wealth, and might have had the honor of claiming two Griswolds as well as two Wolcotts, as Governors of Connecticut, spring from her own soil.

1669-70, February. John Willington is to keep the rivulet ferry one year more.

October. At Court of 15th. "Windsor recorder certified that they had 300 lbs. of Powder and 700 lbs. of lead for their town stock "

The Court granted liberty to Capt. Daniel Clark "to add to his troop so many as may make them complete sixty besides officers—provided that none be taken out of Windsor without the Capt. of the foot company's leave, and that they are volunteers and maintain a horse and arms complete according to law, without any charge to the country.

1678. May. "The Court extends the bounds of Windsor 2 miles beyond the former grant."

May 14. "The Court orders the bounds between Hartford and Windsor shall begin on the East side Connecticut River at the lowermost Elm that was discoursed about between the two Committees." And "whereas, the stated bounds between Hartford and Windsor, on the west side of the Great River, gives Hartford some advantage of land, in varying from the west line from Brick Hill Swamp, northerly—This Court orders that the line betwixt the said towns on the E. side of the Great River shall take its rise at the Elm Tree appointed by this Court to be the bound tree, and to run south of the east from the said tree, so much and so far as it doth vary from the west, northward from the abovesaid swamp to the end of the north bounds "

July 19. "We entered upon the use of Corporal Marshall's boat for the ferry, and are to have the use of it for the ferry, 13 weeks, paying him 50s."

August 16. —Nathaniel Pond borrowed one of the town muskets, by Capt. Newbury's allowance.

Also, Thomas Parsons had a musket, August 19.

And John Parsons had a musket, August 21.

And Thomas Eggleston had a musket and a sword with scabbard, August 23.

All by Captain Newbury's allowance, and told me John London has a musket that was at his sons John Madgly's [Mosely's].

(Same date). A count given of the locksmith of his work done to some of the town guns.

All the particulars he did to the guns of the town.

Nathaniel Pond, had, he put down,	8s 6d
For a gun Thomas Parsons had, he put down,	5s 0d
For a gun John Parsons had, his work about it,	2s 6d
And for a great spring and cock pin for a town lock,	3s 0d
And mending a lock, Captain Newbury brought,	1s 0d
All,	£1: 0s: 0d

"March 24.—The town met to give information to the persons chosen to run the line between Windsor and Simsbury. First, you must understand that our south bounds betwixt Hartford and Windsor extend half a mile beyond the Chestnut tree westward, and extends itself something beyond the foot of the mountain where you will find a tree marked, and from there you are to traverse a way by your compass North and by West, which is the line to be set out between Windsor and Simsbury, and you are carefully to extend this line till you meet with our North bounds."

"MATTHEW GRANT,
SAMUEL MARSHALL,
JOHN LOOMIS,
JACOB DRAKE,
THOMAS STOUGHTON."
(Bk. ii. 37.)

Items in Grant's estimate of town debts. (Bk. ii. 38.)

Here I set down what town debts will be to be paid this year.

There must be pay ordered to make two new pounds,	£6: 00s: 0d
Nathaniel Bissell, for three days himself to run lines, and a quart of rum demanded,	£0: 10s: 0d
There must be pay looked for the meeting-house drum,	£1: 00s: 0d
For 2 quarts of rum, and 2 quarts cider,	£0: 5s: 0d
For 3 quarts of rum, and a bottle and 2 quarts of cider,	£0: 8s: 0d
John Bissell, for himself and horse 4 days east side river,	£0: 10s: 0d
And for 2 gallons cider he will have,	£0: 2s: 0d

Account of Tahan Grant, of iron work done for the town:

A scourer for the great gun; [probably the "saker" or cannon referred to on page 78]; two extra pins and washers for the new carriage; 3 binders for the ferry boat, all are " £0: 7s: 0d

"Thomas Powell, packer, his mark on meat cask. His mark with two P.P. with a racing iron on the head if it be good. If not then only with an X on the belges." (Bk. ii. 46.) *

1673. Windsor contributed 38 to a troop of horse ("dragoons") of which Benjamin Newberry was commander.

1683, July 20. "A considerable flood unexpectedly arose, which proved detrimental to many in that colony [Connecticut]. But, on August 13, a second and more dreadful flood came. The waters were then observed to rise twenty-six feet above their usual boundaries; the grass in the meadow, also the English grain was carried away before it; the Indian corn, by the long continuance of the waters, is spoiled, so that the four river towns, viz., Windsor, Hartford, Wethersfield, Middletown are extreme sufferers. They write from thence that some who had hundreds of bushels of corn in the morning, at night had not one peck left for their families to live upon" — *Mather's Remarkable Providences*, p. 223, Offer's edition, London.

1688. Of nine train-bands in the county, Windsor had *two*: train-bands contained 64 men under a Captain; 32 under a Lieutenant; or 24 under a Sergeant.

1692-3. From a controversy wherein Timothy Palmer of Windsor sued a Middle town man for a stray black horse which he claimed as his property, we learn that said Palmer and Nathaniel Winchell (æ. 32) were soldiers together, under Captain John Whiting at Deerfield, some three or four years previous to 1696-7. — *Affidavits*, vol. 22, 1696-7, *State Archives*.

CHAPTER IX.

AN EPISODE OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

1663-1684.

THE harmony and efficiency which had hitherto characterized the churches of New England, now began to be seriously threatened and disturbed by questions of church membership, discipline, and baptism. Commencing first in the church at Hartford, shortly after the decease of Mr. Hooker, the dissension spread into the neighboring churches, and finally the whole colony, as well as all New England, became warmly engaged in the dispute.

Important changes, it must be remembered, had taken place in the country since its first settlement. The ancient pastors were mostly dead or removed, and the worthy fathers who had followed them hither had given place to a generation who neither inherited their spirit of self-denial nor perhaps their strict piety. There were many, also, who had immigrated at a later period, and with different motives and principles. In this manner a large party had arisen who favored the admission of *all* persons of "an honest life and conversation" to the full communion of the churches, upon their profession of the Christian religion, without regard to any change of heart. Some even claimed that all those who had been members of the Established Church of England, or who had belonged and contributed to the support of regular ecclesiastical parishes there, should be allowed the privileges of full communion in the churches of New England.

The right of all baptized persons to the privileges of church membership, and of baptism for their children, though they partook not of the Lord's Supper, was also much desired and insisted upon. The first settlers came to this country as church members, regularly embodied in a church state, and their children, of course, were all baptized. But, says Cotton Mather, "when our churches were come to between twenty and thirty years of age, a numerous *posterity* was advanced so far into to the world that the first planters began apace in their several families to be distinguished by the name of grandfathers; but among the immediate parents of the grandchildren there were multitudes of well-disposed persons who, partly through their own doubts and fears, and partly

through other culpable neglects, had not actually come to the covenanting state of communicants at the table of the Lord. The good old generation could not, without many apprehensions, behold their offspring excluded from the *baptism* of Christianity, and from the ecclesiastical inspection which is to accompany that baptism: indeed it was to leave their offspring under the shepherdly government of our Lord Jesus Christ in his ordinances that they had brought their lambs into this wilderness."¹

Thence arose a very natural and general desire to extend to this class of respectable persons who could not conscientiously feel that they were regenerated, and who were otherwise unable to comply with the rigid terms of congregational churches, the privileges of church membership for themselves, and of baptism and church watch for their children.

Involved with these questions was another, as to the exclusive rights of the churches to choose a pastor for themselves and the congregation. It was argued that as all the inhabitants of a town had an equal interest in the qualifications of a pastor, and were all obliged to contribute to his support, they had an equal right to vote in his election.

The innovations thus proposed met with much opposition from a large number of the clergy and most of the churches of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The Church, with perhaps a too exalted idea of its sphere and privileges, yet with an honest desire to return to the purity of its earlier days, was battling with the world, whose war cry was "Expediency, Democracy!" The public mind was greatly agitated. The General Court became interested, and endeavored to interpose its judicial authority to adjust the dispute. Councils were called, but so far from quieting the unhappy Church of Hartford, they only spread the flame into every part of the colony. Scarcely a church in Connecticut escaped the contagion. As Dr. Mather quaintly observes: "From the fire of the altar there issued thunders, and lightnings, and earthquakes through the colony." The civil authorities of Massachusetts and Connecticut now decided, although in the face of a strong opposition from many churches in the latter colony, to call a council at Boston to decide upon the subjects in dispute. The council met June 4, 1657, and, after a session of some two weeks, returned an elaborate answer to twenty-one questions which had been referred to them. Several of these questions are involved in each other, and were sufficiently answered by the reply to the principal one concerning baptism and church membership. On this point the council asserted that it was the duty of those who had been baptized in infancy, "when grown up unto years of discretion, though not fit for the Lord's supper, to own the covenant they made with their parents by entering therein in their own persons," and that, having so done, they

¹ *Magnalia Americana*, ii, 238.

had a right to claim baptism for their children. This was, "in effect," says Trumbull, "an answer to the other respecting the right of the towns to vote in the election of ministers: for if they were all members of the church by baptism and under its discipline, they doubtless had a right to vote with the church in the election of their pastor."

All the painstaking and wisdom of the learned Boston Council, however, served only to inflame rather than reconcile the churches. Wethersfield partook of the general disturbance, and, together with Hartford, refused to be comforted, until about 1660, when the disturbing elements were withdrawn by the removal of many of the disaffected of both churches to Hadley, Mass.

During the long continuance of this distressing controversy, which we have thus briefly sketched, the Windsor Church, so far as we can learn, enjoyed quiet, although not unaffected by the neighboring turmoil. Yet the leaven of discontent was doubtless at work in her bosom. The minds and prejudices of her members must, of course, have been variously and deeply agitated on the questions which were claiming so large a portion of the public attention. Her pastor was now becoming old and feeble. He was one of the only two survivors of all the pious and gifted ministers who presided over the first churches of Connecticut. Of all that goodly company who solemnly chose him for their pastor, in the New Hospital at Plymouth, who suffered with him in Dorchester, and accompanied him on that wilderness journey to Connecticut, but few were left, and they, like sere and yellow leaves, were quietly dropping away to their graves. The children who filled their places neither inherited their ripe experience nor, it may be, their strict piety: and mingled with these were many new comers, in whose hearts the world overpowered the interests of the church. The church, thus weakened by the gradual decay of her pastor, and the loss of those pillars which had so long upheld her, was exposed and rudely shaken by the storm of contention and discord which raged on every side.

Yet it is not until 1664 that we find any allusion to difficulty in the church at Windsor. In March of that year, however, we find the following:

At a Session of the Gen^l Assembly at Hartford, March 10th, 1663, 4.—

"The Church of Christ at Windsor complaynes of James Enoe and Michaell Humphrey, for severall things contayned in a paper presented to the Court. Mr. Clarke, in behalf of the Church, complaynes of James Enoe and Michael Humphrey for a misdemeanor in offering violence to an establishd law of this Colony. Mr. Clarke withdraws this charge.—*Col. Rec.*, i. 420.

Although the complaint was withdrawn by the church, yet the court saw fit to pass, at the same session, its censure upon the agitators of public peace, as follows:

"This Court having seriously considered the case respecting James Ennoe and Michael Humphrey, doe declare such practises to be offensive, and may proue prejudiciall to the welfare of this Collony, and this Court expects they will readily come to the acknowledgment of their error in the paper by them presented to the Church, whereupon, the Court respitts and remits the sensure due for their offence, provided answerable reformation doth followe, expecting that their lenity therein will winne upon the spirits of those concerned in this case. And this Court doth approve of the pious and prudent care of Windsor, in seeking out for a supply and help in the ministry, Mr. Warham growing ancient; and do order all persons in the sayd plantation to allow their proportion towards the competent maintenance of such a supply in the ministry. And the Court desires a friendly correspondency may be maintained at Windsor, as if this trouble had never been; this Court declaring their readiness to mayntayne all the just priuileges of all the members of this Corporation."—*Col. Rec.*, i. 420.

In spite of this withdrawal by the church and the leniency of the court, the matter was again subsequently agitated by the malcontents in a paper, which, though lengthy, is presented verbatim, in order that the subject may be fully understood. It was drawn up by the skillful hand of William Pitkin, Esq., of Hartford, and was signed by seven persons, four of whom were Windsor men. Indeed, it is probable, from the evidence before us, that Eno and Humphrey were the chief movers in the affair, and that the letter was aimed at the Windsor church.

To the Hon^{ble} the Gen^l Assembly of the Corporation of Connecticut in New England :

The Humble Address and Petition of sundry persons of and belonging to the same Corporation, sheweth,

That whereas wee whose names are subscribed, Bceing Professors of the Protestant Christian Relidgion, members of the Church of England, And Subjects to our Souereigne Lord Charles the Second, by God's Grace, King of England, Etc.; And vnder those sacred tyes mentioned and contained in our Couenant, Sealed with our Baptism, Haueing seriously pondered our past and present want of those Ordinances, wh to us and our Children, as members of Christ's uissible Church, ought to bee administered. Which wee Apprehend to bee to the Dishonour of God, and the obstruction of our owne and our Children's good, (Contrary to the Pious will of our Lord the King, in his maine purpose in Settling these Plantations, As by the Charter and His Ma^{ties} Letter to the Bay. June 20. 1662, and other ways is most evidently manifest) to our great grieve, the Sence of our Duty towards God, the relation wee stand in to our Mother the Church, our gratefull acceptance of His Ma^{ties} Royall fauor, the edification of our owne and our Children's Souls, and many other good Christian and profitable ends (as also at a Late session of this Hon^{ble} Assembly hauing received a fauorable incouragement from the Wor^{sh} Dep. Gov^r.) Hereunto mouing us, We are hold by this our address to declare our Agreiance and to Petition for a redress of the Same.

Our aggreiance is, that wee and ours are not under the Due care of an orthodox Ministry, that will in a due manner administer to us those ordinances that we stand capable of, as the Baptizing of our Children, our being admitted (as wee, according to Christs order may bee found meete) to the Lord's Table. And a carefull watch ouer us in our wayes and suteable dealing with us as wee do well or ill, Withall whatsoever benefit and Advantages belong to us as members of Christs uissible Church, which ought to bee dispenced by the officers of the same, of wh. wee being Destitute.

We humbly Request, that this Honrd Court would take into Serious Consideration our present state in this respect, that wee are thus as sheep scattered hauing no Shepherd, and compare it with what we conceiue you can not but know, both God and our King would haue it different from what it now is And take some Speedy and effectuall

course for redress herein. And put us in a full and free capacity of injoying those forementioned Advantages which to us as members of Christs vissible Church do of right bellow. By Establishing som wholesome Law in this Corporation, by uertue whereof, wee may both claime and receiue of such officers as are or shall be by Law set ouer us in the Church or Churches where wee haue our abode or residence those forementioned priuileges and advantages.

furthermore wee humbly request that for the future no Law in this Corporation may be of any force to make us pay or contribute the maintenance of any Minister or officer of the Church that will neglect or refuse to Baptise our Children, and to take care of us, as of such members of the Church, as are under his or their Charge or care.

Thus in hopes that yot care full and speedy consideration and Ishue here of, will bee answerable to the weight of the matter and our necessity, and that matters of less moment may be Omitted till this be Ishued we waite for a good answer, and for this Honored Court we shall ever pray, etc."

Oct. 17, 1664.

[Signed by] WM. PITKIN [Hartford],

MICHAELL HUMPHREY [Windsor],

JOHN STEDMAN [Hartford],

JAMES ENOX [Windsor],

ROBERT REEUE,

JOHN MOSESS [Windsor],

JONAS WESTOVER [Windsor].¹

Stripped of its verbiage, the petition simply amounts to this: Michael Humphrey and James Eno, by virtue of their having been in England members of the National Church, demanded from the (non-conforming) Church of Windsor baptism for their children, and admission to full church privileges.

This, of necessity, was declined. Thereupon James Eno and Michael Humphrey, with five others, petition the Assembly, in well-set phrase, "to establish some wholesome law" by virtue of which they "may claim and receive" of such officers "as are or shall be set over us in the churches where we have our abodes and residences these forementioned priuileges and advantages." And they furthermore request to be relieved from paying the minister's tax, or in any way contributing to the support of any church whose officers shall see fit to deny them these desired privileges. It was, in short, asking the Assembly to prescribe the terms of membership for the churches.

There were several other facts which serve to show, in a stronger light, if it were necessary, the cool effrontery of this petition. Both Mr. Warham and Mr. Maverick had been regularly ordained ministers in the Church of England, and it is well known that the main points of dissent between Puritans and Episcopalians were not so much of doctrine as of forms of church government and discipline. These fathers of the Windsor Church had left their homes and endured much suffering that they might establish for themselves and their children after them a system of church government which they deemed more in accordance with the New

¹ State Library, Hartford, Conn., *Ecclesiastical*, Vol. I. Doc. 8.

Testament. It was not strange, therefore, that they should hesitate to throw aside or modify that system merely to gratify the wishes of adventurers who had come after them, and who had not "borne the heat and burden of the day." For Michael Humphrey came to Windsor in 1643, and James Eno in 1646. They certainly could not have come to America for religious liberty. If that had been their object they might better have remained in England, where Episcopacy was the rule and not the exception. Nor can we learn that they had any civil cause of complaint. On their coming to Windsor they had been freely allowed the same privileges as other citizens, and the town had even voted James Eno a plot of ground, already under cultivation, within the palisado, "to barber on." Manifestly, then, this petition was unjust and arrogant in its pretensions, as well as improper in its tone. It revealed the fact that even in the Church of Windsor there were some smoldering ashes of discontent which the surrounding agitation of the times could hardly fail, eventually, to kindle into a consuming blaze.

Ever since the Council of 1657 its opinions concerning baptism had been gradually gaining ground, and many of the clergy and people were desirous of carrying them into effect. So general and formidable, however, was the opposition to it that it could not be effected without a synod. Consequently the General Court of Massachusetts convened a synod of all the ministers of that colony at Boston in September, 1662. Their answer to the principal question, "Who are the subjects of baptism?" substantially reaffirmed the decision of the Council of 1657. Their verdict was by no means unanimously received. Many of New England's most learned and able divines, among whom were the Rev. Charles Chauncy, president of Harvard College, Dr. Increase Mather, Mr. Mather of Northampton, and Mr. Davenport of New Haven, opposed it by word and pen; and the churches were, as a body, more opposed than the clergy.

The General Court of Connecticut, having other important matters on hand, had hitherto taken no official action on the subject. But at their October session this year (1664), aroused by the lamentable discord which prevailed throughout the country, and especially, it may be presumed, by the tone of the petition which had been presented to them by Messrs. Pitkin, Eno, Humphrey, etc., they passed the following resolve, which was evidently intended to enforce the action of the synod upon the churches of the colony.

"This Court vnderstanding, by a writing presented to them, from severall persons of this Colony, that they are aggrieved, that they are not intertaind in church fellowship; this Court, having duly considered the same, desireing that the rules of Christ may be attended, doe commend it to the ministers and churches in this Colony to consider whether it be not their duty to entertaine all such persons, whoe are of an honest and godly conversation, having a competency of knowledg in the principles of religion,

and shall desire to joyne wth them in church fellowship, by an explicitt covenant; and that they have their children baptized; and that all the children of the church be accepted and accorded reall members of the church; and that the church exercise a due christian care and watch ouer them; and that when they are growne up, being examined by the officer in the presence of the church, it appears in the judgment of charity, they are duly qualified to participate in that great ordinance of the Lords Supper, by their being able to examine themselves and discern the Lords body, such persons be admitted to full communion

“The Court desires y^t the severall officers of y^e respective churches would be pleased to consider whether it be not the duty of the Court to order the churches to practice according to the premises, if they do not practice wthout such an order.

“If any dissent from the contents of this writing they are desired to help the Court, wth such light as is wth them, the next session of this assembly.”—*Col. Rec.*, i. 437.

A copy of this was ordered to be sent to each church and minister in the colony, by the Secretary of the Court.

The measure thus proposed was what is best known as the Half-way Covenant. It failed, however, to convince the heart or to satisfy the conscience of the great mass of the people. They felt a natural dread lest such latitudinarianism with respect to baptism and church communion should tend to weaken and subvert the very design for which the churches of New England were established. And in spite of the wisdom and influence of councils and synods, the uneasiness of many church members, and the plainly indicated will of the General Court, its introduction into the churches of Connecticut was slow and difficult. Many hesitated for years, and others utterly refused to adopt it into practice.

In the history of the Half-way Covenant, the course of the Windsor Church was peculiar and exceptional. Mr. Warham, whose views were somewhat more liberal than those of the clergy of that day,¹ sympathized with the resolution of the Council of June, 1657, of which he had been a member,² and shortly after formally adopted the practice in his own congregation. “And the time which Mr. Warham first began this practice,” says the record,³ “was January 31, 1657[8] and went on in the practice of it until March 19, 1664[5, on] which day he declared to the church that he had met with such arguments against the practice,

¹ This we may justly infer from the following extract from the letter of Fuller, the Plymouth physician, to Gov. Bradford, dated June 28, 1630, wherein he says: “I have been at Mattapan, at the request of Mr. Warham (N. B. The Dorchester party had suffered considerably in health from their long voyage, and needed medical treatment). I had conference with them till I was weary. *Mr. Warham holds that the visible church may consist of a mixed people, godly and openly ungodly*, upon which point we all had our conference, to which, I trust, the Lord will give a blessing.”

² By appointment of the Court. See *Col. Rec.*, i. 288.

³ Trumbull in his *Hist. of Conn.* (i. 471), says the Half-way Covenant was first introduced by the Hartford Church (under Mr. Woodbridge) in February, 1696. But Trumbull was not aware of the existence of this Windsor Church record, from which we quote the above. This conclusively entitles the Windsor Church to the honor (?) of being the first church in Connecticut to adopt the Covenant.

concerning the baptizing of members' [chi]ldren, that he could not get through at present, and could not go on as he had done without scruples of conscience. Therefore [he] must forbear, until he had weighed arguments and advised with those that were able to give [advice]. Not that he intended to cast off the practice wholly, but only to delay it for a time, till he could be better able to answer his present scruples, for if he should act, and not of faith, Romans 14th [chapter] would be sin in him."

What the arguments were which so sorely troubled the faithful and conscientious pastor, we do not know. The fact is evident from the church records, that the Half-way Covenant was not resumed until the summer of 1668. Then Mr. Chauncey, who was preaching as a supply to the Windsor Church, "set it [the practice] on again," by the following vote of the church: "June 21st, 1668. It was by vote of the Church assented to, that adult persons, be it Husband or Wife, that desired to have their children baptized by Mr. Chauncey, should if they presented themselves to the Elders in private, and declared to their satisfaction, their knowledge in the principles, and owned the Father's Covenant, there should nothing be required of them in public, until they presented themselves for full communion."¹ Two weeks after, July 5th, the records of baptism under this Covenant, which had been dropped since '64, is again resumed. "So the delay of it, from the 19th of March, '64, was three years and so much [more] as from the 19th of March to the 21st of June, [the time] that Mr. Chauncey set it on again."—*Old Church Record*.

This was only two years before the decease of Mr. Warham, whose failing strength had for some time past incapacitated him from the active duties of the ministry. Whether his scruples had been removed, or whether the Covenant was resumed on the responsibility of the church and Mr. Chauncey, and with his approbation, does not appear. The practice, however, was continued, and the Windsor Church, having been the first to adopt, was almost the last in the State of Connecticut to relinquish the Half-way Covenant.²

Mr. Warham, the venerable pastor, as we have before intimated, was now well stricken in years, and both he and his people felt the necessity of procuring a suitable colleague to assist him in his duties. They had sent in the summer of 1666 to the pastors of Boston, Dorchester, and

¹ *Old Church Record* — which adds that "before this time it had been the practice to call such persons in public to stand forth and answer to questions of catechism propounded to them, and to own the church Covenant."

² It was abandoned during the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Rowland, and it is believed that the youngest brother of our friend, Mr. Jabez H. Hayden, was the last baptized under its provisions — 1822.

Cambridge, soliciting their aid in the matter, and received the following reply, recommending Mr. Nathaniel Chauncey :

To the Reverend Mr. John Warham and Mr. John Witchfield, Elders of the Church of Christ at Windsor; these, Reverend and much beloved in the Lord.

We have received your letter by Brother Filer, and were we as capable of serving you in a matter of so great importance, as we are willing, we hope we should not be wanting to answer your desires. But it is little we can say by reason of our unacquaintedness (especially most of us) with the persons by you named. For Mr. Nath^l Chauncey we have good encouragement by what we hear concerning his learning and steadiness, diligence, hopeful piety, grave and peaceable demeanor. As concerning his voice, two of us never heard him preach, from the third [of us] you have heard an account formerly. We hear that it was better and more audible the second time he preached at Cambridge, than the first. But we understand he is likely to preach again the next Lord's day, when some of yours [Windsor people] will be present, by whom you may have further information than we can now give.

For Mr. Chauncey, he is not at present in the Bay [Mass.], but we understand he is likely to be here about a fortnight hence, and some probabilities that he will come free from the place where now he is. We learn that he hath well approved himself for his abilities in preaching, and for piety, having been received into full communion in the church at Ipswich several years since, and carried it commendably among the people where he is. We can not discourage you from either of these two, both of them being persons of good esteem with us, but we dare not take upon us, which of these you should pitch upon (only that Mr. Chauncey is now free and serviceable to be attained at the present). But we suppose the inhabitants of yourselves and people, and the motives of desire propounded, will guide you as to that.

The Lord direct your way before you, with a choice blessing, yea with one, who may come unto you in the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ. With dearest express [ions] and desire of mutual prayers, we take leave, and remain

Your loving Brethren in Jesus Christ,

JOHN WILSON [Boston],

RICHARD MATHER [Dorchester],

JONATHAN MITCHEL [Cambridge].

Boston, 7th of the 4th month, 1666 [July 7th].

There was, however, a want of unanimity among the people on the question of giving Mr. Chauncey a call; and the legislature then in session attempted to settle the difficulty, by the following compulsory order of October the 10th, 1667 :

“This Court doth desire and require the Town of Windsor, to meet on Monday next, at the Meeting House, by sun an hour high in the morning, and all the freemen and householders within the limits of said town and Massaco [Simsbury] are to bring in their votes to Mr. Henry Wolcott; Those that would have Mr. Chauncey to be the settled Minister for Windsor, are to bring in a paper to Mr. Wolcott, a paper with some writing on it, those that are against his continuance are to bring a white paper to Mr. Wolcott. And Mr. Wolcott is desired to take the account of it, and make a report thereof to the General Assembly. And this court doth hereby require and command all and every of the inhabitants of Windsor, that during this meeting they forbear all discourse and agitation of any matter as may provoke or disturb the spirits of each other; and at the issue of the work that they repair to their several occasions [occupations] as they will answer the contrary. If any should object against the vote of any person, Mr. Henry Wolcott is to decide it. This is to be published on the sabbath day, after the morning exercise.”¹

¹ Col. Rec., ii. 73.

The question produced much excitement and probably called forth the entire strength of the "freemen and householders." One hundred and thirty-six votes were polled, with a result favorable to Mr. Chauncey.

"Mr. Wolcott returns that this day, being the 14th of October, the Town hath met, and that there was eighty-six voted for Mr. Chauncey's continuance, and fifty-two voted against it."¹

The dissatisfied minority now petitioned the Assembly to authorize them to procure another minister for themselves. This, together with permission to the church to settle Mr. Chauncey, was granted by the following order:

"This Court having duly weighed the case presented by the church at Windsor respecting the uncomfortable contentions there in reference to Mr. Chauncey's reception, and the dissatisfaction of a considerable number of the inhabitants as to his settling. Do therefore, upon the earnest solicitation of the dissenting party, as an expedient to their mutual peace and settlement, grant liberty to those inhabitants that are unsatisfied and can not close with Mr. Chauncey, if they see meet, to provide or procure an able orthodox minister, such an one as the General Assembly shall approve of; and this court leaves the Church at Windsor at liberty for settling Mr. Chauncey and calling him to office; and in the mean time and until another be procured and resident in the work of the ministry at Windsor by the aforesaid inhabitants, this court expects and orders that all persons at Windsor shall contribute according to their proportions to the maintenance of Mr. Chauncey."²

Among the names of those added to the Church, year by year, we have this entry, under date of January 12, 1667[-68],

"Mr. Nathaniel Chauncey made public declaration of his faith in Christian principles and the manner of God's workings in his soul" — *Old Church Rec.*

by which we infer that he then united with the Windsor Church, since he was not settled as its pastor until some time later. But since he must have been a member somewhere else previously, it would seem as if members were not then received by letter from one Church to another, but entered a Church only by profession of faith.³

The Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey was the fourth son of Rev. Charles Chauncey, second president of Harvard College, the emigrant ancestor of the American family of Chauncey, who was the son of George Chauncey of Newplace and Yardly-Bury, Hertfordshire, Eng. Nathaniel was born about 1639 at Plymouth, Mass., but was baptized at Scituate,

¹ *Ibid.*

² *Col. Rec.*, i. 76.

³ Rev. G. C. Wilson, in *Hist. of Church at Quarter-Millennial Anniversary*, March 30, 1880, who also adds this note: "Letters of recommendation were given by this church as early as 1685, as appears from the following record in the old books of the First Church, Hartford, under that date: 'Daniel Clark, upon letter of recommendation from the Christian Church in Windsor, *owned the covenant*,' from which it appears also that the letter did not do away with the necessity of a covenanting with that church on admission."

1641. He took his first degree at Harvard College, 1661, with his [twin] brother Elnathan and his brother Isaac, and tradition credits him as having been a distinguished scholar. He took the degree of A.M. at Harvard, 1664, and maintained the affirmative of the thesis, "Utrum detur idea omnium entium, in primum ente?" He was afterwards a Fellow of the College. On the title page of the *New England Almanac* for the year 1662, the year after his graduation, his name appears as the author, with the following motto: "Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas." Being engaged at Windsor during a period of much public excitement concerning things ecclesiastical, it is not strange that he remained there only twelve years — the only pastor during the Windsor Church's first two centuries of existence, who did not remain and die among the people of his charge. He was invited, Nov. 10, 1679, to Hatfield, Mass., where he was settled January 21, 1680, and died Nov. 4, 1685.

He belonged to a scholarly and intellectual family; his brother, Rev. Israel, settled as pastor at Stratford, Conn., 1666, had a son, Rev. Charles, born 1668, graduated at Harvard 1686, who was first pastor of Stratfield Church, Conn., and married for his second wife, 16 March, 1698, Sarah, daughter of Henry Wolcott of Windsor. Another son of Rev. Israel, Rev. Isaac, was schoolmaster at Stratfield, Conn., 1695, and was finally settled at Hadley, Mass. The Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey's sister Sarah married Rev. Gershom Bulkley, pastor at Wethersfield, Conn., from 1667-1676.

Accordingly the dissenting party having made choice of the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, requested permission of the Assembly to enjoy his services as their minister. Whereupon May the 18th, 1668, the "Court declares that they shall not disapprove of Mr. Woodbridge's continuance as a lecturer there, and that if the church and Mr. Warham shall so far condescend for peace as to give liberty for Mr. Woodbridge to preach once a fortnight on the Sabbath, as well as on the week day, until some further time be obtained to improve some other way as an expedient for the peace of Windsor, it shall be acceptable to this Court."¹

Also, Mr. Warham having enquired of the assembly, whether they had intended by their order of the previous October, to authorize the withdrawal of any members of the church, was affirmatively answered "that the dissenting party mentioned in the order are those that have liberty granted them."

The dissenting party, however, could not long remain contented with the limited functions allowed to Mr. Woodbridge; and it is also quite probable that Mr. Warham had *not* "seen fit to condescend for peace sake," that Mr. Woodbridge should officiate on the sabbath. That the adherents of the latter made strenuous efforts to secure a town vote

¹Ibid., ii. 58.

in his favor, and that public feeling ran high on the subject, is sufficiently evidenced by the following entry on the town records, in a strange hand, to which is appended the formal protest of the town clerk:

August 8th. At a town meeting warned by the townsmen, by the desire of several inhabitants, to see the desires of the town concerning giving Mr. Woodbridge a call to preach once on the Lord's day, and it was voted by a full vote.

This as a proviso: I here express to clear myself from having any hand in assenting to the warning of the town meeting, so called, as George Griswold has entered in this Book, Aug't, the 8th, — 68 — for he and some others came [my] house after they had been together, and desired me, being the town recorder, to enter their town vote, made this day, that Mr. Woodbridge shall have liberty to preach on the Sabbath. I told him I would not have no hand in the business, nor enter their vote. Then he desired me to let him have the town Book, wherein I used to enter such things. He being a townsman I laid the Book upon the table, and there he wrote himself what is entered by his own hand. This I testify.

MATTHEW GRANT.

Augt. 17th, 1668.

Sept. 28th. Also Voted that the townsmen should get the meeting house to be set in good repair, every way that it needs, and to be made comely, upon the town cost.

Dissension, however, continued to reign supreme, and the assembly then had resort to that most unsatisfactory of all resorts, an ecclesiastical council.

Oct., 1668. "This Court by reason of several applications, that have been made to them both by the officers of the Church of Christ at Windsor, and also by the dissenting party, are to their great grief very apprehensive that those divisions that have been among them there, are not bealed, and therefore can not but declare that they are very studious to promote the public peace of the Church and town of Windsor. And in order thereto, this Court doth desire and appoint the Rev^d Mr. James Fitch, Mr. Samuel Wakeman, Mr. Gershom Bulkley and Mr. Joseph Elliott, to meet at Windsor the 4th day of the second week in April (or sooner if they see cause) there to hear all and what soever shall be represented to them by the Church of Christ at Windsor, or by the dissenting brethren and inhabitants there, in reference to Mr. Chauncey's invitation, reception, election and ordination to office in the Church of Christ at Windsor; and also what soever shall be objected against the procurement, entertainment, continuance and improvement of Mr. Woodbridge at Windsor. And when they have heard what they have to say, of both sides, they are desired and empowered to settle an accommodation between the church and dissenting brethren of Windsor, if they can attain it. But if, after all their endeavors the aforesaid Gent^o can not attain an accommodation or issue to satisfaction, they are desired and by this Court ordered to make a return how they find the state of Windsor, with their advice annexed; what way in their judgments may be the most agreeable to rule to settle peace in the church and town of Windsor. But if, by any Providence of God, any of the aforementioned Gent^o should be hindered from meeting the aforesaid time, they are desired to take the next opportunity to attend the aforesaid service, so it be before the General Court in May next. And for the mean time this Court grants Mr. Woodbridge liberty to keep a lecture at Windsor once a fortnight on the 4th day of the week, that the inhabitants of that plantation, as their occasion will permit, may religiously and without offence attend the same, and not on the Sabbath without liberty from the Reverend Mr. Warham; which is all at present this Court sees cause to grant."¹

¹ *Col. Rec.*, ii. 99.

This council, however, was unsuccessful in its attempt to reconcile matters, and, by their advice, the dissenting party were at last permitted to embody themselves into a separate church organization.

May, 1669. "The precedent Court having desired and impounded Mr. James Fitch, Mr. Gershom Bulkley, Mr. Samuel Wakenan and Mr. Joseph Elliott, to hear all that should be presented to them by the Church of Windsor or by dissenting brethren and inhabitants there, in reference to Mr. Chauncey's invitation, reception, election and ordination, and also whatsoever should be objected against the procurement, entertainment, continuance and improvement of Mr. Woodbridge at Windsor, and when they have heard what they have to say of both sides, to settle an accommodation in that case, and the said Gent^o having heard and considered and returned in writing under their hands the sense of that case, and their advice for an accommodation suitable to the present state of matters there. This Court doth, according to the serious advice of those said Gent^o, approve that both those Gen^o, viz: Mr. Chauncey and Mr. Woodbridge, abide in their respective improvements as formerly, till such time as either there be a greater appearance of the settlement of their peace in the enjoyment of these, or some other orderly means (to be promoted by the civil authority) may be used for the procuring of another minister, so as may be for the union and satisfaction of the whole, or till some other expedient be ordered by the Court. And it is ordered that a copy of the Elder's advice be delivered to the Church of Windsor, and another copy to the dissenting party. And it is desired they would severally declare to the next Court in October, their consideration about it."¹

Oct. 16, 1669. "This Court finding to their great grief that the differences and dissensions at Windsor, do, after many means of healing yet continue, and no appearance of a mutual compliance as yet presented in their last return to what the Court recommended, therefore they see not cause to deny liberty to those dissenters to meet distinctly for the present and orderly and regularly to embody themselves in church state, according to law, when they shall seek it." (*Col. Rec.*, ii. 124.)

They lost no time in acting upon the consent so reluctantly granted by the court. Mr. Woodbridge was ordained over the new church on the 18th of March following (1669-70),² and the old Town House was fitted up and occupied as a place of worship. This Town House (see p. 138.) stood in the Palisado, on the present parsonage-lot of the Congregational Church. The seceders called themselves the New Society, and their place of meeting the "new meeting-house."

The "true inwardness" of this division cannot now be fully ascertained. "Since the Synod of 1662, which endorsed and authorized the Half-way Covenant system, proposed at first in 1657, there seems to have been a great division in the churches throughout the colonies. Not only in Hartford, but in Boston also, there was a secession of a portion of the

¹ *Col. Rec.*, ii. 113.

² In Mr. Simon Bradstreet's Journal (*N. E. Hist. Gen. Register*, ix. 45) is the following item: "March 18, '69-70. My Br. Benjamin Woodbridge was ordained minister of the Presbyterian party (as they are accounted) of Windsor." The Rev. Mr. Bradstreet of New London, was both cousin and brother-in-law of Rev. Benj. Woodbridge (see *Gen. Reg.*, ix. 118), and it is hardly probable that he was either misinformed or would be apt to say "ordained" unless he meant it. I have therefore preferred to adopt his account, in direct opposition to that of Trumbull, who says (*Hist. Conn.*, i. 470) that neither Mr. Chauncey nor Mr. Woodbridge were ordained.

old church, and a new one formed, which is now known as the Old South. One party here in Windsor was called the Presbyterian party. Dr. Parker of Hartford, in his discourse at the 200th anniversary of the South Church, says: 'Within a month from the time when the Second Church in Hartford was formed the party in the church at Windsor that dissented from the strict Congregationalism of old Mr. Warham, withdrew, and Mr. Woodbridge was ordained as minister of the *Presbyterian* party of Windsor.' It is known that the Presbyterians of England had exerted themselves to induce the Council at Boston, in 1648, to frame the platform of the New England churches in accordance with their ideas, and doubtless many within the colony were then favorable to the polity of that Church, which, under Cromwell, had been made for a time the established Church of England. But the disagreement was not all between these two factions of the church. There could not have been perfect peace in the main body if it be true, as reported, that 'when a sermon was preached in the pulpit in the forenoon concerning doctrines to which Mr. Chauncey was opposed, he would in the afternoon preach to the same audience from the same text a regular logical refutation of these doctrines.'¹—a testimony which, however creditable to his mental ability and readiness, could scarcely have been conducive to peace among the flock.

Another fact is worthy of mention here in connection with these discussions, viz., that "for two years and twelve weeks, before February, 1669 (while matters were unsettled and the minority of the church, though worshiping apart, had not yet obtained leave to form a separate church, and the General Court was holding the matter under advisement), Matthew Grant records that the church held no communion service."

It would seem that the two churches might now have pursued their respective ways in peace and quietness. But that bitter words and uncharitable thoughts were yet rankling in the hearts of those who should have been brethren, is evidenced by the following document:

"The humble application of the distressed and grieved inhabitants of Windsor, requesting the Court to direct that the disaffected have the meeting house their share of the time on the Sabbath and not cause a division. The experience we have had doth give us a test of the ruins of division. If there can be no union obtained by all endeavors that are used we are apt to think that time will bring such desolations upon us.

We thank God 'tis the same Gospel truths that are preached by our minister and by the others and to find out the reason why one must take all the labor upon himself, and the other must be silent and have his mouth stopped when we have need of variety of gifts, doth puzzle other heads than ours.

[Signed]

THOS. STODDERTON,

GEORGE GRISWOLD,

TIMOTHY THURALL,

[for the rest.]

[Dated] May 13, 1670.

¹ *History of the Church of Windsor*, by Rev. G. C. Wilson; read at the Quarter Millennial Anniversary of said church, held March 30, 1880, p. 27, 28.

² *Ibid.*, p. 28.

In the midst of these uncomfortable bickerings and disputations Mr. Warham died. He expired April 1, 1670, having been for forty years minister in New England, six at Dorchester, and thirty-four at Windsor. The little that is known of him is contained in the following passage from Cotton Mather's *Magnalia*, i. 442:

"The whole colony of Connecticut considered him as a principal pillar and father of the colony. I suppose the first preacher that ever preached with notes in our New England was the Rev. Warham; who, though he was sometimes faulted for it by some judicious men who had never heard him, yet when once they came to hear him, they could not but admire the notable energy of his ministry. He was a more vigorous preacher than most of them who have been applauded for never looking in a book in their lives.

"But I have one thing to relate concerning him which I would not mention if I did not, to the mention thereof, propound and expect the advantage of some that may be my readers. Know then that, though our Warham were as pious a man as most that were out of Heaven, yet Satan often threw him into those deadly pangs of melancholy, that made him despair of ever getting thither. Such were the terrible temptations and horrible buffetings undergone sometimes by the soul of this holy man, that when he has administered the Lord's Supper to his flock, whom he durst not starve by omitting to administer that ordinance, yet he has forborne himself to partake at the same time in the ordinance, through the fearful dejections of his mind, which persuaded him that those blessed seals did not belong unto him. The dreadful darkness which overwhelmed this child of light in his life, did not wholly leave him till his death. 'Tis reported that he did even set in a cloud, when he retired into the glorified Society of those righteous ones that are to shine forth as the Sun in the Kingdom of their Father, though some have asserted that the cloud was dispelled before he expired.

"What was desired Johannes Mathesius, may now be inscribed on our Warham for an

Epitaph.

Securus recubo hic mundi pertasus iniqui;
Et didici et docui vulnera, Christe, tua.¹

But few of his manuscript sermons are now extant; but we give now, through the courtesy of John A. Stoughton, Esq., a *facsimile* of some pages of a sermon found in a trunk which belonged to Esther, the mother of Jonathan Edwards, and which doubtless came into her hands from Mrs. Solomon Stoddard of Northampton, who was Mr. Warham's youngest daughter.²

"Saviour! with life o'ertasked, oppressed, forlorn
Thy Cross I preached — Thy Cross too, I have borne;
But now I rest."

² Among the many noted persons who have descended from Rev. John Warham may be mentioned Rev. Jonathan Edwards and son, Jonathan 2d; Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D.; Judge John Trumbull, LL.D.; Aaron Burr; Gen. William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Hon. John Sherman; Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, D.D.; Rev. Jonathan Edwards Woodbridge, D.D.; Ex President Woolsey of Yale College; Judge Henry Morris of Springfield; Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., of Brooklyn; Stoddard the missionary; "Grace Greenwood"; Gen. Wm T. Sherman; Bishop Williams of the Episcopal Church; Mrs. Prof. Yardley of Berkeley Divinity School, and her sister, "Susan

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The first thing I have to say is that I am very glad to see you here. I have been thinking of you very much lately. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

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FACSIMILE OF A COUPLE OF PAGES [TWO-THIRDS ACTUAL SIZE] OF A SERMON BY REV. JOHN WARHAM, FEB. 1, 1662.

(By courtesy of author of "Windsor Farmes.")

"Mr. Warham," says Stoughton,¹ "seems to have been quite largely interested in real estate during the infant years of the colony, his name occurring in connection with at least twelve different transfers of real property; and once he sells a neighbor a mare, for which the buyer gives a bond, but the investigator is left in the dark as to the merits of the beast, the record only certifying that the obligation is cancelled." Mr. Warham died possessed of a large estate, over which his heirs contended sharply for a time, until the Colonial Court decided that, as he had left "three wills," and the court could not decide as to validity of either, the estate should be distributed "According to Law." Mrs. Abigail Warham survived her husband several years, having possessed considerable prop-

Coolidge"; Also the poet; Dr. Gardiner Spring, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and Rev. Dr. Todd of New Haven. Of the female descendants, also, have many married distinguished men, as examples of which we may name Mrs. Horace Bushnell, Mrs. John Todd, D.D., Mrs. Prof. Wm. S. Tyler.

¹Windsor Farmes.

erty of her own at the time of her marriage to him, and her will, which we give from the records, was probably disappointing to some of her relatives, who were impatiently waiting for her death :

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF MRS. ABIGAIL WARHAM. We under written being present with Mrs. Warham who spent her last dayes in our family, she discoursing with us respecting her Estate she declared that she had formerly given her Cousin Miles Merwin such a Multitude, that if she had thousands she would not give him a penny. *No not a pinus pogut*, she further said that things were so with her now in regard of her long sickness and expense thereupon that she could not tell whether she had anything to give away. She also disowned that she had any will and sayd further that her Cousin Miles Merwin desired that she would make over her estate to him, and she manifested herself much troubled and sayd she knew not but that she might live to need and expend it, and that she had before she dyed. Mary the wife of Capt. Newberry and Abigail the daughter of the aforesaid, both affirm that Mrs. Warham sayd to them when she was of good understanding & sound memory concerning her Estate, that if there was anything left when the Court had to consider thereof, she had thought that *little* Miles Merwin should have somewhat and the other that lived with her so long, & as for her moveables that were brought into our house, Return Strong, Mary Newburry, & Abigail doe testify she freely gave them to us, and sayd they should not be taken from us. The above sayd was by her declared to us some time last March. Sept. 4, 1684.

BENJAMIN NEWBERRY,
 MARY M. NEWBERRY'S
 mark.
 ABAGAIL C. NEWBERRY'S
 mark.
 RETURN STRONG.

For two or three years after the death of Mr. Warham, the two churches of Windsor, under the respective care of Messrs. Chauncey and Woodbridge, dwelt together, if not in harmony, at least with comparative quiet. It was a quiet, however, which the most trivial cause could not fail to disturb; nor was that cause long wanting. That the ill feeling between the two churches had meanwhile not subsided is evident from a document which has come to our knowledge since the printing of our first edition. It is one of a number of ancient papers presented to the Connecticut State Library by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, and bears the endorsement (in Governor Winthrop's handwriting) :

“WINDSOR MEN OF THE NEW CHURCH COMPLAINT IN WINTER, 1673.”
To the honored governor and Council :

whereas wee have perceived a deeprooted spirite of bitterness boylng in the breste of some of thos of the old congregation heare in windsore against ourselves which doethe apeare by manyfold expresions given out at sundry times by principall persons amongst them as that wee are guilty of treachery perinery and apostesy that those that had a hand in the ordnation of our minister wear stilled sacreledgious theeues besides, what hath been publiqly preached and asserted in the pulpit by mr chauncey as that o r minister is noe mynister of Christ and can expecte no blessings on his laboures thereby discouraginge persons in atendinge ordynanes under his adminystration Comparinge our diferenes to the diferenes betweene papist and protestants deallinge with persons that have ocationally Communycated with us as havinge thereby felowshipe with the unfruitfull workes of darknesse allowinge the hearing of the word preached at our Con-

gregation to be publicly called disorder and now at last utterly refusinge to joyne withe us in a day of fast on a solom ocaation in which wee are all intrested declaringe that hee could not in concience heare our minyster pray and preatch and that lengthe of time hath no way abatted the zealle of his spirit in this mater with many other things as much manifestinge an evill spirit as these of whitche things wee have desired mr Chanecys grounds in writinge whitche though wee have sometime gained a promis of him yet could never get any performance wee have urged for an impartiall hearinge that the breach mighte bee in some measure healed whitche also is refused and yet still a spirit of bitterness is mayntayned all whitche things doo to playnly Intymate that their hearts are not with us and that our prosperity temporall or spirituall is to littell regarded by them upon whitche grounds wee humbly Conceive that it is unsafe and dangerous for us to be joyned in armes with them Our request therefore to this honored counsell is that sum speedy and effectuell Course may bee taken to satisfy our minds that wee shall not have as great eninys in our campe as those wee goe out against or otherwise that either wee or they may bee exempted from goinge out wee would not in this motion bee understood any way to hinder the weall of the Colony or discourage the sendinge out against the enimeye in whitche designe wee are willinge to hazard our lives but wee count it dangerous to goe forth with such as will give us more bitter and evill speeches than the enemy himeself and through sum false Conceited opinyon Canot pray with us for our prosperity and blesinge in goinge forthe subscribed by us

+ the mark of nathaniell	Ephraim french	John	Job Drake
Piney	Antony hosskins	John	Jacob Drake
×	D	mark	John Terry
×	the marke of timothy phelps	Jacob filly	Timote Thrall
×	the mark of Andrew	danell Haydon	James Elester [?]
×	more A Pieter Wouterse	John <i>Route</i> [?]	James Egleston
×	vander meulen ¹	John Stillese	George Griswold
×	Joshua Willes	John owene	Daniel Griswold
×	heskiah gallord	John persons	John Fetch
	daniel king	Josias owen	James Enno
	Mark Kelsey	Josef Birge	Joseph Griswold
		Elias Shaduck	James Enno
			John Enno
			Thomas Stoughton

Both the Old Meeting-House belonging to the original church and the Town House, occupied by Mr. Woodbridge's church, had been for some time past in very dilapidated condition, and much needed repairs. Consequently on June 8, 1676, "the Townsmen met, and considering the ruinous condition our meeting-house is in, we do agree to get [it] set in good repair; the cost of doing it to have it paid by a town rate, which work we do determine to have to be done. Witness our hand. Matthew Grant, John Loomis, Jacob Drake, Thomas Bissell, John Mandsley." (*Town Acts*, Bk. ii. 40.)

The Woodbridge party probably thought that the Town House which they were occupying needed repairs quite as much as the Meeting-House. For, at the following meeting of the town, a paper was "presented by George Griswold, Timothy Thrall [and] Job Drake as followeth:

"To our respected friends the townsmen of Windsor.

Whereas there was a voat sometime passed by the town that both Meeting-houses here in Windsor, in respect to the covering outside, should be repaired on a general or

¹ *Peter Mills*, the ancestor of the Mills family, who was of Holland birth, and here signs his un-*Anglicized* name in full. See *Mills Genealogy*, in the 2d volume.

town account, and the old meeting-house, as we apprehend, is already done in answer to that vote: We therefore whose names are underwritten as a Committee, in the name [and] behalf of the new congregation here in Windsor, do hereby present to you that the New Meeting-house may also be speedily done, there being great necessity of it, and we desire and request [it] may be especially attended; or if not you would give an answer to return to the company whom we represent, that they may consider what is to be done in that matter." *Ibid.*

To this the townsmen returned the following answer:

"Whereas we received a writing, dated July 27, 1676, from some of our friends, wherein they declare that formerly there was a town voat that both the meeting houses should be repaired upon a town account, and that they do apprehend that we have gone on to repair the old Meeting-house upon the account of that vote, and therefore [they] desire [us] as speedily to repair the new one, or else to give them a speedy answer. Therefore we having considered the matter, as it is presented to us; we do give this answer: that we have endeavored to repair the old meeting-house, and do intend to perfect it as soon as we can upon a town charge, but not out of any respect to such a vote as you say was lately passed, for we know of no such vote — but we did as looking at it to be a proper estate [custom] of the whole town, from the first setting up till now, for such a use as it is now put to. Therefore we looked at it to be a proper work of the townsmen to look to the repairing of it. And as to the town house we looked at it be as properly the town estate as ever, yet it being taken into the hands of some part of the town and improved to another use than was agreed by the town, and by them made incapable for that [former] use, that it was first intended [for], therefore now we do apprehend it is not the work of the townsmen to meddle with it upon the account of a reparation [repairing], until it be set in the state it was at the first, and then we look at it to be the townsmen's work to put it in repair."

MATTHEW GRANT,
JOHN LOOMIS,
JACOB DRAKE,
THOMAS BISSELL,
JOHN MAUDSLEY,
(*Town Acts.*)

In this refusal to repair the Town House it is easy to discern that the townsmen, representing the orthodox, or First Church, were unwilling to recognize, by any official act, the existence or legitimacy of the new congregation. The repairing of a town house, occupied by the dissenters, "on a town account," would have been a concession which they would not make, and a precedent which they dared not establish.

The Woodbridge faction, of course, did not quietly submit to being thus tacitly ignored and snubbed by their fellow-citizens, and contention again arose in Windsor. At length, at a town meeting held September 22, '76, it was proposed "to make choice of indifferent men out of some other towns, who shall have power to advise and determine in what way and manner the two public meeting places of the town of Windsor shall be repaired. Also 3 men shall be chosen, one party [to] choose one, and other party [to] choose one, and the third to be chosen by those two men so chosen. This was voted affirmatively, and the man chosen by the New Congregation is Captain Allyn, and the man chosen by the other is Major Treat."

Finally at a town meeting held on November 2d, "it was voted by the major part that the old meeting-house and the other companies' meeting-house or Town house shall both of them be repaired, both on the outsides of them, on the town cost."

Here their difficulties rested for a short time. The Old Meeting-House and the Town House were both repaired, and at a town meeting, February 11, 1677, it was "appointed and desired that Mr. Wolcott, Sen'r, Capt. Newberry, and Capt. Clark, with the townsmen, should order persons seating in the meeting-house."

During the two years which followed various attempts at reconciliation and reunion of the two churches were made. But here a new difficulty arose. The First Church insisted that those members who had withdrawn themselves and joined the Second Church should be examined before readmission to the First Church. The Second Church claimed that this was unnecessary, inasmuch as they had been members of the First Church "in good and regular standing," and were at that time members in full communion with the Second Church. But the First Church stood firm on this point. At length, January 31, 1677-8, a council of fourteen members was mutually called by the two churches. This council advised "that the two congregations reunite and walk together in the same way and order, and this way of order, wheremto they shall meet in their future walk, shall be the known and settled walk of the First Church, which we understand to be the Congregational way of Church order."¹

That "those who were originally members of the First Church be admitted; and those who after the division joined the New Church be examined, if there was any objection to them, by the Rev. Mr. Rowlandson and the Rev. Mr. Hooker." Mr. Joseph Rowlandson was then pastor at Wethersfield, and Mr. Hooker at Hartford.

That "Mr. Chauncey be continued in his office and employment, acting according to the professed Congregational principles; and that Mr. Woodbridge be received to communion and assist in preaching."

This advice was partially complied with.

The following August the Second Church, through John Hosford, Timothy Thrall, and Jacob Gibbs, sent a communication to the First, stating that "we are satisfied in ourselves respecting our churchhood

¹There is, to our mind, an especial significance in this frequently recurring phrase, "the Congregational way of Church order." Taken in connection with the term *Presbyterian*, as applied to the Woodbridge party in Windsor by Simon Bradstreet (see note to page 202), and other similar terms, it seems clear to our minds that *Presbyterianism* was creeping into the churches, and, as such, was recognized as a foe to the established or Congregational order. The Synod of 1708, at Saybrook, evidently developed many latent seeds of Presbyterianism in Connecticut.

and church membership;" and affirming their understanding of the council's advice to be that they (the Second Church) be received in a body, "without any trial of their fitness," by the First Church.

This communication being read to the First Church after meeting on the Sabbath, they voted "that they understood the Council's act otherwise, and should wait the Council's session for the clearing up of the matter."

On the 14th of January, 1678-9, "at a town meeting, the congregation in Windsor being met, did by their vote choose six men, who are desired and empowered to consult with the present Hon^{ble} and Rev^d Council, and any others able to advise, to what person to make application unto, to procure him to carry on the work of the ministry, in this place, and so to return the Council's advice given to the congregation to carry it on to effect — to procure the person to settle amongst us here in Windsor in the work of the ministry. The above written is voted — and the persons chosen for a committee are the Worth Mr. Wolcott, Capt. Newberry, Capt. Clark, John Loomis, Jacob Drake, John Bissell."

Attest. JOHN ALLYN, Secy.
JAMES RICHARDS,
Town Acts, Bk. ii. 48

"It was also voted that Mr. Chauncey and Mr. Woodbridge shall carry on the work of the ministry in Windsor jointly together, until a third minister be settled amongst us." (*Ibid.*, Bk. ii. 48.)

In October, 1670, the townsmen had contracted with Mr. John Witchfield for the use of his house and living for Mr. Chauncey, but this was soon made void, and Mr. Chauncey purchased of George Phelps and wife a house and lot, and afterward a five-acre pasture lot, situated next north of the present parsonage.

The Council recommended the Rev. Samuel Mather of Branford, and the Rev. Isaac Foster, as suitable candidates for settlement. And, January 27, 1678-9, —

"The Congregation being met to consider the return of advice that the Committee received from the Hon^{ble} Council — Mr. Mather being put to vote, there was forty-seven affirmative votes, and seventy-one negative. And for Mr. Foster, eighty three affirmative and forty four negative."

Also, "the congregation having passed a vote wherein they declare their desire to procure Mr. Foster, if he be free and suitably persuaded and accomplished to carry on the work of Christ in the ministry here among us, do therefore desire the committee lately chosen to apply to so many of the Hon^{ble} and Rev^d Gentlemen with whom they lately advised as may be (conveniently) come at, and with all convenient speed, procure not only their concurrence but assistance in obtaining the said Mr. Foster, provided it appears by sufficient information from such Hon^{ble} and Rev^d Gent^{en} in the Massachusetts [colony] to whom we shall apply by a messenger that he is not only congregationally persuaded, but otherwise accomplished to carry on the work of Christ amongst us." — *Town Acts, Bk. ii. 48.*

The committee accordingly waited upon the council, and in due course of time received the following reply (*Ibid.*, ii. 50):

HARTFORD, April 10, 1679.

Gentlemen

We have perused the letters of Rev. Mr. Dakes and Mr. Mather in answer to ours concerning Mr. Foster; and entertain their testimony of him as to his parts and piety with great satisfaction and thankfulness. There seemeth to us a doubtfulness still abiding concerning his persuasion in point of church order; by reason of which we can not advise you immediately to make application to him; but rather think it advisable to send down Capt. Newberry and John Loomis with letters from Capt. Allyn, Mr. Richards, Mr. Hooker, Mr. Whiting, to the Rev. Mr. Dakes and Mr. Mather, requesting them that they would improve their interest in Mr. Foster to gain a true discovery of his judgment in the premises, and in case they can obtain so much from him as shall capacitate them to assert that he is congregationally persuaded according [to the] synod[s] [of] '48 and '62, that then they be entreated to lend their helping hands to promote the motion to him and persuade him to come to you; otherwise not to meddle. This is the sum of our present thoughts. To which we add our earnest prayers to the Father of lights for his gracious guidance and blessing, and remain your

Friends and servants,

JOHN ALLYN,
 JAMES RICHARDS,
 SAMUEL HOOKER,
 JOHN WHITING.

"At a town meeting, April 14th, the congregation unanimously voted their acceptance of the advice sent from the council."

They also "voted their willingness to give the said Mr. Foster an invitation to the work of the ministry" amongst them, and that in case of his acceptance of the same "there shall be allowed him for the first year, if he stay so long with us, the sum of seventy pounds." "The Congregation also by vote, desired and empowered the Committee to draw up a letter to Mr. Foster," which being done and read to the congregation, was "by them approved and ordered to be improved by the messengers, Capt. Newberry and John Loomis, according to the advice sent to us by the Council." (*Town Acts*, ii. 51.)

The messengers accordingly went to Massachusetts and brought back a favorable report. The congregation invited Mr. Foster to come to Windsor on trial, which he did, and gave them such "full satisfaction of his parts, ability, and persuasion, and some test of his labors," that they tendered him "a unanimous call" to settle among them. £100 per annum for his support was voted, and Capt. Daniel Clark was delegated "to accompany Mr. Foster to the Bay, and further his return again." The prospects now seemed bright of a speedy reunion and restoration of harmony to the unhappy and divided churches of Windsor. But, for some unexplained reason, Mr. Foster did not settle there, and the partial union between the parties was again broken.

In the contentions which ensued, as in those that preceded, it is not easy certainly to discover which side was most to blame. Both parties undoubtedly had good causes of complaint, and it was natural that they should be tenacious of the principles and rights for which each had so

long and warmly contended. And it is quite as probable that matters, in themselves comparatively trivial, had, by the heat of passion and the long continuance of dispute, assumed an undue importance in the eyes of the disputants. Yet we cannot avoid the inference, from the documentary evidence before us, that the chief thing which fomented and perpetuated this unhappy feud was an unwillingness on the part of the First Church and its pastor, Mr. Chauncey, to make any concession towards the other party. They seemed to have considered the Second Church as rebels, who should be received, if received at all, only on terms of unconditional surrender. But we will allow the records to speak for themselves.

At a Town-meeting, October 27, 1679, "it was proposed to the Congregation whether they apprehended themselves under the power of an ecclesiastical council, and whether they were willing so to remain under the said council." Voted in the negative.

Also George Griswold and Jacob Drake were desired "to repair to the Rev. Mr. Chauncey, and to desire him that both himself and the church with him would return their determinate answer whether they will admit Mr. Woodbridge to preach once on the Lord's day, as the Hon. Gov^r and the worshipful Capt. Allyn have desired in their last letter." In case of a negative answer from Mr. C. and the church, "the townsmen are desired to apply to the Civil Council in Hartford for their approbation and countenancing Mr. Woodbridge in preaching together with Mr. Chauncey, until we can be otherwise provided for."

In December 2, 1679, the town voted "to allow £80 to be divided between Mr. Chauncey and Mr. Woodbridge, according to their respective times and pains in the ministry." Mr. Chauncey already had, in November, 1679, accepted a call to Hatfield, Mass.

It is very probable that at this time the Second Church was the largest, as the passage of this vote in town meeting would argue the weight of influence to be on their side.

Mr. Chauncey and his church probably returned a negative answer, for we next find (Dec. 14, '79), that a committee of ten were appointed in town meeting "by order from the Governor and Magistrates" . . . "to act in endeavoring to [obtain] a supply in the ministry." This committee, however, composed of the following individuals, Mr. Wolcott, Sr., Capt. Newberry, Capt. Clark, George Phelps, John Loomis, Henry Wolcott, Jr., John Bissell, Thomas Bissell, John Moore, and Cornelius Gillet, was not acceptable to the people, 27 only voting in their favor at the town meeting of January 3, 1679-80.

Where the real trouble was we may perhaps learn from the following: Job Drake, George Griswold, John Moses, and Timothy Thrall [all active members of the Second Society or Woodbridge faction] subse-

quently presented to the governor and assistants a paper, dated July 5, 1680, containing sundry high charges, and the marshal was sent to bring them before the governor and assistants. They acknowledged the paper, and "did openly recognize the said scandalous and offensive writing, declaring themselves to be of the same mind." The court therefore bound them over in bonds of £10, to appear before the court in October, "and answer for the defamation of authority in the said writing so avowed and justified as before, and contempt of authority . . . to the orderly and peaceable settlement of ministry in Windsor, according to lawful appointment." The court also did "farther enjoin and require the said persons, and all concerned with them, to carry peaceably towards their neighbors of the Church of Windsor, and not *interrupt or discourage the committee* appointed by lawful authority to provide an able ministry for the said Church of Windsor." See *State Archives, Ecclesiastical Papers*, i. 74, 77, 78. Also, *Col. Rec.*, iii. 72.

In May following a council was convened which gave the same advice as that of 1677.

In July the assembly again interfered and ordered the Second Society to suspend their meetings on the Sabbath and public days, and to unite with the First. "All actings contrary will be esteemed contempt of authority." They also advise the good people of Windsor to assist Mr. Woodbridge in the transportation of his effects to the Bay. Still the Second Church continued refractory. Meanwhile Mr. Chauncey had left Windsor, and a Mr. Stow¹ was preaching in his place to the First Church. Mr. Woodbridge still remained.

The assembly, finally, was obliged to issue another peremptory order, October 14, 1680:

"This Court, having considered the petition of some of Windsor,² and the sorrowful condition of the good people there, and finding that, notwithstanding all means of healing afforded them, they do remain in a bleeding state and condition, do find it necessary for this court to exert their authority towards the issuing or putting a stop to the present troubles there; and this Court do hereby declare, that they find all the good people of Windsor obliged to stand to, and rest satisfied with the advice and issue of the council they chose to hear and issue their matters; which advice being given and now presented to the Court, dated January, 1677,³ this Court doth confirm the same, and order that there be a reasonable uniting of the Second Society in Windsor with the first, according to order of the council, by an orderly preparation for their admission; and if there be objection against the life or knowledge of any, then it be, according to the council's advice, heard and issued by Mr. Hooker and the other moderator's successor, and that both the former ministers be released. And that the committee appointed to seek out for a minister, with the advice of the church and the town collectively by their

¹ Probably Mr. Samuel Stow of Middletown, who afterwards (1681) preached at Simsbury for 4 years. Although never settled, he formed the First Church in that town.

² *State Archives, Towns and Lauds*, i. 77. See also same volume, Nos. 63-68, 71-79.

³ *Ibid.*, i. 63.

major vote, do vigorously pursue the procuring of an able, orthodox minister qualified according to the advice of the Governor, and Council, and ministers, May last; and all the good people of Windsor are hereby required to be aiding and assisting and not in the least to oppose therein or hinder the same, as they will answer the contrary at their peril."

Soon after a communication without date is sent to the assembly, by the Second Society, complaining that the First Church would not receive them, and would not abide by the advice of council.¹

"Our communicants," say they, "are not entertained or objected against [if they had been objected against they could have obtained certificates of orthodoxy from Mr. Rowlandson and Mr. Hooker] neither we or our minister could enjoy communion in sacraments, nay the sacrament was professedly put by, that we might not. . . . Indeed we did enjoy the preaching by our minister, and maintenance by the whole [town] a little while, and then were jostled out of that too."

They furthermore profess their willingness that the First Church should call Mr. Chauncey back again, or get another minister, but even if this is granted, "we are yet suffering that we had it not above two years and a half ago."

Tradition says, and it seems quite probable, that the people of Windsor had, by this time, become so disgusted with their own wranglings, and so dissatisfied with those who had preached to them, that they unwittingly found themselves *united* in one point, viz.: to seek a new minister. And at a town meeting held on March 11, 1680-81, "It was voted *unanimously*, that Mr. Mather of Branford should be sought unto and endeavors speedily [made] to secure him, if God shall succeed, in the work of the ministry, and to tender to him a salary of £100 per year."

In May following (1681), Mr. Woodbridge's connection with the Second Church was severed. That there was some difficulty in the matter, and possibly some hard feeling, is evident from the fact that he complained to the assembly of injustice done to him by the Second Church. To this the assembly replied (May 19, 1681) as follows:

"This court having heard Mr. Woodbridge, his petition, do find that it may be difficult to come to a just issue of the case, and that it may be hazardous to the peace to enter particularly into the bowels of the case, as matters are circumstanced; therefore as a final issue of all matters of strife about demands by Mr. Woodbridge upon the people of Windsor for his labors there. This Court do grant unto Mr. Woodbridge the sum of 200 acres of land for a farm, provided he take it up where it may not prejudice any former grant to any particular person or plantation. And this court do recommend it to those of Windsor who have been engaged to Mr. Woodbridge, that now at his parting, they would consider their engagements to him, and act towards him as they are in duty bound; and we recommend to Mr. Woodbridge as a friend to peace, that he would rest satisfied therewith."²

¹ Probably the First Church still insisted on terms which the Second considered as unjustly rigorous.

² *John Ward Deane* of Boston, thus writes to the author: "My ancestor, Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, appears to have had opponents (and adherents too) wherever he

Meanwhile the people of Windsor, with an unanimity which must have surprised themselves, were negotiating with Mr. Mather,¹ and a call was extended to him, 11 March, 1680-81. — *W. Records*. July 27, 1681, the town voted to have the Town House (previously occupied by the Second Church) “finished and made suitable for the entertainment of Mr. Samuel Mather, if God in his providence sends him amongst us.” Also voted, to give him £100 upon his settlement, “and the use of the house and lands belonging to it.”²

There was still some impediment in the way of the union of the two societies, viz.: some *plan of union* upon which both could reasonably and mutually agree. But the heartfelt desire for peace and quiet, which now possessed all minds, led them to make the following judicious and Christian resolution:

“August 25th, the Congregation being met, do jointly agree to present an invitation to Mr. Mather, and if it may be to obtain him, and leave the pursuance of the union of the two societies, till such time as he is present among us; and we are unitedly agreed in this, that so far as Mr. Mather can be helpful to us, from the word of God, to effect our union together, we shall readily attend. And wherein any person cannot concur with his apprehensions, we are willing to wait till God shall help us to see reason to concur with him, and in the meantime not to make any disturbance, or occasion any trouble.”

But it was not until the following spring (May, 1682) that the way was fully prepared for the much desired union. Then the Assembly,

“Upon application made by the Church in Windsor, respecting the difficulties they meet with in the settlement of Mr. Mather, all former orders and endeavors not being effectual to remove the impediment that lies still in the way, that the matter of the union may be plainly stated, which is now mainly impeding unto them, this Court see cause to declare their ready owning of the said Church in the quiet practice of their professed principles in point of order; and so that the forementioned union be carried on in manner following, viz.: That Mr. Mather being in due time called and settled in office by the church of Windsor, thereupon such of the Second Society as desire fellowship with them in all ordinances (excepting those that were formerly in full communion with that Church, that are returned, or to return to the same standing in it), address themselves to Mr. Mather; and having satisfied him about their experimental knowledge, and the grounds of that satisfaction by him declared to the Church unto their acceptance, with encouraging testimony given in reference to their conversation, they be thereupon admitted.”

was. After he left Windsor, he preached at Bristol (now in Rhode Island) and after that in Medford. A curious circumstance concerning him has been communicated to me by Rev. Mr. Page of Cambridge. There was trouble between him and a portion of his flock at Medford, and the matter was carried before the General Court, or Legislature, who ordered that the town should pay Mr. W. the (considerable) amount due to him, and that the church should then proceed to choose a pious and learned minister for their pastor. The money was paid and the church called together to choose a pastor, and the choice fell upon the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, the old pastor. There was some wincing, but his opponents could not deny that he was a pious and learned minister, and the General Court had not ordered the church to choose another man.”

¹ Various correspondence between Increase and Samuel Mather and other parties about this matter may be found in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th Series*, xxxviii, p. 98.

² This provision, for some cause, seems not to have been satisfactory, as in the suc-

The plan thus proposed by the court, and which gave the First Church all they ever demanded, seems to have reconciled the previous difficulties; and a new spirit of harmonious enterprise at once infused itself throughout the town. Yet the task of softening the prejudices and fusing the discordant elements of the two churches, was a work which required time and patience, as well as the exercise of sound judgment and consummate tact. All these qualities were in a high degree possessed by Mr. Mather; and, probably in the fall of 1684 he was fully ordained and settled in the charge of the united congregations of Windsor.

We are aware that Trumbull and other authorities assert that Mr. Mather was settled at Windsor in 1682, but the following vote of the town, Dec. 28, 1684, "to give Mr. Samuel Mather 100 acres of land at Salisbury plains *in case* he settles in office amongst us;" and also the record of admissions to the church during his ministry (as copied by Mr. Rowland from the original manuscripts of Mr. Mather — see *Ch. Records*), beginning thus: "The following were admitted to the church the 1st year, 1685," lead us to the conclusion that 1684 was the true date of his settlement and ordination.

At a town meeting in December of that year,

"It was voted, that the town allow ten pounds per winter to be payed out of the town rate towards procuring wood for Mr. Mather; the money to be laid out yearly by the townmen, then in being, so as best [to] attain the end aforesaid.

Also that any man may have liberty to bring one load of wood yearly to Mr. Mather:

ceeding October we find on record the following deed: "Know ye, &c., that I, Tahan Grant, of Windsor, in the County of Hartford, and Colony of Connecticut, Blacksmith, for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred and Eighty pounds to me in hand, paid by the Town of Windsor and of the inhabitants of the same upon the account and for the use of Mr. Samuel Mather of Windsor, &c., do grant, bargain and sell unto him the said Mather one dwelling-house and barn with four acres of land adjoining, which I purchased of Lieut. Whiting," &c.

In December, 1684, "Mr. Samuel Mather hath granted from the Town of Windsor One Hundred acres of land at a place commonly called and known by the name of Salisbury Plain." He also had two hundred acres granted him by the General Court, east of the Great River.

In January, 1684, "In consideration of One Hundred pounds to me secured to be paid by Capt. Benjamin Newberry and others as agents in behalf of Mr. Samuel Mather, Tahan Grant deeds to Mr. Samuel Mather one piece of land being partly pasture and part arable land, containing eight acres; also one lot in the Great Meadow, five acres; also, one other parcel in the Great Meadow, three and a half acres." Mr. Mather bought various other pieces of land, some by himself and some in company with his brother, Atherton Mather.

The records do not give his annual salary until 1712, at which time Rev. Jonathan Marsh was his colleague. In 1712, Mr. Mather's salary was £50, Mr. Marsh's, £114. In 1713, Mather's salary was £60; Marsh's £121 15s 6d. In 1714, Mr. Mather was voted £45, annually, during his life. In 1711, by a division of the common lands, a lot containing eighty acres was laid out to Rev. Samuel Mather's heirs. *Deacon J. B. Woodford's Address, Quarter-Millennial, Windsor Church.*

and to be paid for the same out of their town rate, provided they bring it before the first day of February yearly, until the ten pounds be expended. Should there not be so much wood brought to Mr. Mather before the first of February as shall amount to the said sum, then any man may bring wood until the same be [made] up, and be paid as before said, the price to be three shillings and four pence the load."

"It is voted by the town that a new meeting house be built for the more comfortable carrying on the worship of God—and the form of the house to be according to the meeting house at Springfield, unless the committee chosen do see cause to make alteration in height or breadth. The Committee chosen to carry on this matter and to procure and agree with an able workman to do the work, are Benjamin Newberry, Mr. Henry Wolcott, Nath'l Bissell, John Porter, and Timothy Thrall.

"The Springfield house had been built seven years before, by authority of a vote which specified that it should be '50 feet long and 40 feet wide, to be built so high, as it may be accommodated for galleries when the town shall see need.' This model was smaller than our estimate (see Appendix B.) of the first meeting-house of Windsor. But the Windsor Committee may have built higher and broader; the house had dormer windows, and it is not unlikely that tradition is true that this second meeting-house, on Palisado Green, 'had two tiers of galleries.'"¹ A part of the timbers of the old house were used for building a barn, still standing, the property of Horace H. Ellsworth.

Mr. SAMUEL MATHER, the second pastor of Windsor, was in every respect a fit successor to the venerable Warham. Descended from a highly respectable and gifted ancestry, he was one, and by no means the least, of a circle of noble men whose varied talents and pious lives have rendered the name of MATHER distinguished among the families of New England, even to the present day. He was born Sept. 5, 1651;² his father, Timothy Mather of Dorchester, being a son of the Rev. Richard, third minister of that town,³ and his mother, a daughter of the excellent Major-General Humphrey Atherton. Thus highly connected, his earlier years were spent in the enjoyment of all the advantages which the best society of that day could afford. Graduating at Harvard College in 1671; he preached at Deerfield, Mass., in 1675; thence he went to Hatfield, Mass., and later to Milford, and to Branford, Conn. From thence he was called in the Providence of God, to Windsor, where the powers of his mind, the amiability of his character, and his piety, speedily won the esteem and love of his people, and composed the difficulties which existed among them.

¹ *Doc. Hayden's Address at Quarter-Millennial of Windsor Church.*

² Upon his own statement, according to Samuel Sewall's Diary (*Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, vi. 196); though it is given in the *Mather Genealogy*, as July 5, 1650.

³ He succeeded Mr. Warham, and had the charge of the new church which was formed at Dorchester, Mass., after the emigration of the old church to Connecticut, 1635. It is a curious coincidence that his grandson should succeed Mr. Warham in the charge of the same old church in Connecticut.

"His ministry here proved to be a very fruitful one. It began with a revival which brought into the Church 28 during the first year and 36 the second; more than doubling its members; for there were but 54 members when he came. The records of this time, in his own handwriting, have such remarks as these at the close of the yearly entries; after the first year, 'The Lord make the next year also a good year.' And at the end of the fourth, 'Not so much as one were added to the Church, but as many died out of it as was added the year before. The Good Lord awake and humble us.'"¹

He was then in the prime of his life, grave and dignified in person, faithful and consistent in his daily life, and benignant and winning in manner. He died 18th March, 1727-8, aged 77. His connection by marriage with the daughter of the Hon. Robert Treat of Wethersfield, afterwards governor of the colony, was in itself happy, and served to increase the influence which his gifts of mind and heart had already secured for him in the public estimation. Thus happy in his domestic and personal relations, his life was quietly passed in the faithful discharge of his pastoral duties to this now happy flock. And it is pleasant to record that during the whole period of his ministry, not one shadow of complaint seems to have darkened his or their pathway. On the contrary, there is abundant evidence that he was the constant recipient of many marks of public and private respect and care.

He was not unknown as an author. At Boston, in 1697, he published "*A Dead Faith Anatomized*"—a discourse (probably preached at Windsor,) from James 2: 20, "on the Nature and the Danger, with the deadly symptoms of a Dead Faith In those who profess the faith of Christ." This was prepared with an introduction by his cousin, the celebrated Cotton Mather, in which he says:

"This discourse is what was delivered to a popular audience. And such was the savour which it left in the minds of its hearers where it was declared, as that the notes thereof have here come abroad," and thus concludes: "The author is known throughout the churches of the famous and happy colony [Connecticut], to none of the least whereof he hath for many years been a faithful Pastor: known for his Piety, Gravity and Usefulness more than any recommendations of mine can render him: and my relation to him will readily excuse me, as well as his modesty forbid me, for saying any more."

He also published a book entitled "*Self-Justiciary Convicted and Condemned*." The "Epistle Dedicatory," of 27 pages, is dated March 17, 1706. It was published, as a postscript informs us, at the cost and expense of "our good friend Nathanael Porter. Men who are at such Expence to Serve in this Way the Kingdom of our Glorious Lord, ought

¹ Rev. G. C. Wilson.

to have their Names gratefully Redeemed." The volume is of 92 (and more) pages, 12mo. Text, Romans x. 3. In Appendix to "Self-Justiciary," pages 83-92, written by Dr. Increase Mather (on page 91) he alludes to another of his works in a note, thus: "See my Epistle before Mr. Willard's Sermons; on 2 Timo. 3.5." This was written, he says, "with a design of being published in the Year 1698." "It is a time of much Degeneracy; *our Transgressions are many, and our Backslidings are increased*, as Jer. 5, 6. In great measure we in this Wilderness have *lost our first love*, as it is said of them, Rev. 2, 4. Yet they had divers commendable things among them. We do not walk with God as our Fathers did, and hence we are continually from year to year under his Rebukes, one way or other: and yet, alas, *we turn not unto him that smites us*: these considerations call for the utmost of our endeavours, for the reformation of what is amongst us, and for the upholding and strengthening of what yet Remains, and is perhaps ready to dy. Consider then these few words, &c."

This year: 1688 ¹⁶⁸⁸
 Not so much as one
 were added to the
 Church: but ^{as} many
 died out of it, as
 added the year before
 the good Lord smaken, as
 humbled us. those of aged
 were. Dorcas Mills: Nath
 Cook. Mary: Filly: M^r Clark
 Nath: Loomis. John Porter
 Mary Porter. Deacon John
 Loomis. Steph: Taylor.
 9. in all.

Facsimile OF AN ENTRY ON THE CHURCH RECORDS OF WINDSOR, MADE BY REV. MR MATHER—See opposite page.

CHAPTER X.

KING PHILIP'S WAR.

1675-6.

FOR nearly forty years the New England settlements had enjoyed a season of almost uninterrupted quiet and prosperity. Providence had smiled upon their labors, the wilderness had begun "to bud and blossom as the rose," and there was scarce a cloud upon the horizon of their condition. But suddenly the warwhoop of the Indian rang through the length and breadth of the land, and they awoke from this "sweet dream of peace" to find themselves involved in all the horrors and uncertainties of savage warfare. King Philip and his warriors had appeared on the eastern borders, and their course was marked by mangled corpses and burning villages. In the general consternation which followed, apprehensions were felt of a general rising of all the New England tribes.¹

We, of the present day, can scarcely realize the terror which filled the hearts of our ancestors as they found themselves again on the eve of an Indian war. The crisis, however, was boldly and promptly met. A momentary blanching of the cheek there might have been, but there was no flinching of the heart among those brave men of Connecticut. The safety of their families, the preservation of their property, the hopes of religious freedom depended on them, and they bravely prepared to defend the trust committed to them.

Fortunately and unexpectedly to them, the war did not reach the lower towns on the Connecticut, Simsbury being the nearest approach that the enemy made. Yet from the suddenness of the war, as well as the exposed condition of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield, those

¹ In the better light which time and historic investigation throw upon this subject, we find that this apprehension was unfounded. King Philip himself inherited a strong friendship for the whites from his father Massasoit, the first to welcome the Pilgrims of the Mayflower — and was faithful to that trust. He was hurried into the war by the rash and unauthorized acts of some of his young men, and being thus compromised and proscribed by the English, was obliged in self-defence to take up the hatchet. Few characters in Indian history are more worthy of study and admiration than that of the talented and brave but unfortunate King Philip.

The action of the different tribes in this war was by no means concerted or similar, and we cannot consider it as a general emente.

towns were in a continual state of dread and alarm. The inhabitants literally slept on their arms, in constant expectation of an attack. Windsor, particularly, from its widely extended limits, was more exposed than its neighbors; and from its situation on the great thoroughfare between Hartford and Springfield, was constantly alive with the hurrying "to and fro" of troops and munitions of war on their way to the aid of the less fortunate towns above the falls. To all of the numerous levies drafted during the war Windsor contributed a large proportion of troops; having in the service at different times not far from 125, mostly dragoons. These dragoons, from their greater facility of movement and better adaptedness to the nature of the service, were constantly employed in rapid marches, bearing despatches and scouting parties. In an old book of rates we find the following names of Windsor troopers who were in actual service, and received 6s. 8*d.* each, "on war account."

Capt. John Bissell,	John Hosford,	Capt. Sam. Marshall,
John Bissell, Jr.,	Anth'y Hoskins,	John Moses,
Nath'l Bissell,	Dan'l Hayden,	Thos. Moore,
<u>Capt. Daniel Clark,</u>	Joseph Loomis,	Mr. John Porter,
Edward Chapman,	Nath'l Loomis,	Mr. Henry Sanders,
Thos. Strong,	John Terry,	Mr. Henry Wolcott.

Immediately on the receipt of the news (July 1st) from Massachusetts, the governor and assistants at Hartford ordered a detachment of thirty dragoons to the defense of New London and Stonington, which were considered most exposed to attack. On this service were fifteen dragoons and five troopers from Windsor. The next month (August) she contributed fourteen dragoons to a relief party to Maj. Pyncheon of Springfield; and also twenty-five dragoons to a levy of two hundred and thirty from Hartford, New Haven, and Fairfield counties, ordered by the council "to be in readiness for the march upon an hour's warning, and to have their arms well fixed and fitted for service." Capt. Benjamin Newberry of Windsor commanded the Hartford County troops.

On the 31st of the same month, Major Treat, moving with his army toward Northampton, learned on his march that Christopher Crow of Windsor, while traveling between that town and Simsbury, had been shot at by four out of a party of eight Indians. Halting at Windsor, he sent back to the council for advice, who ordered him to leave thirty (of the Hartford Co.) troops there, and to move on with the remainder of his force.

On the same day John Colt of Windsor was shot at by an Indian, and a party of Indians were seen that evening skulking around the North Meadow at Hartford. These facts induced the council the next day (Sept. 1) to order the immediate return of Maj. Treat with his command to Hartford; requesting him also to send out three detachments

of dragoons of thirty each, one party to scout on the east side of the river from Hockanum River to Seantic; another to scout on the west side from Hartford to Wethersfield, and a third to search on the west side from Hartford to Windsor—and the troops, having fulfilled these orders, rendezvoused at Hartford on the following evening, when the Major proceeded again on his march to Westfield.

Sept. 3. "It is ordered by the Council, that in the several plantations of this Colony there be kept a sufficient watch in the night, which watch is to be continued from the shutting in of the evening till the sun rise; and that one fourth part of each town be in arms every day by turns, to be a guard in their respective plantations." "All soldiers from 16 to 70 years of age (magistrates, ministers, commissioners, commission officers, school masters, physicians and millers excepted) are to attend their course of watch and ward as they shall be appointed. It is also ordered, that, during these present commotions with the Indians, such persons as have occasion to work in the fields shall work in companies; if they be half a mile from town, not less than six in a company, with their arms and ammunition well fixed and fitted for service."

A heavy fine was also imposed on any one who should "shoot off a gun without command from some magistrate or military commander," except in self-defense, or "for the destroying of some wolf or such ravenous beast."

Sept. 4. "For the prevention of danger to travelers upon the road between town and town in this County,"—said towns were ordered to keep scouting parties of mounted men on the roads. "Windsor each other day, shall send four men to clear the roads to Simsbury, and two each other day, to clear the roads between Hartford and Windsor; Windsor to begin Monday next to Hartford, and Tuesday to Simsbury." Hartford was also to send two men each other day, to clear the road to Windsor. The men were to be taken out of the town guard, "and to be upon their work by sun an hour high each day."

Sept. 6. "Sgt. Joseph Wadsworth of Hartford, and John Grant of Windsor, were ordered to take twenty men each and pass up to Westfield and Springfield" which were threatened. The following is a copy of their instructions:

"To John Grant

"In his Majesty's name you are required to take under your conduct those dragoons now present, and lead them forth up to Springfield, there to assist against the common enemy, and there to continue till you receive farther orders from the council here, or are called forth to the army by Maj. Treat, or some of the chief commanders of our army. Also, in case you hear that any of our plantations are assaulted by the enemy, you are forthwith to post away to relieve the place or plantation assaulted; and in case you should be assaulted in the way, you are to use your endeavor to defend yourself and destroy the enemy.

"This signed pr. the Secretary."

These troops returned home in a few days by order of the council.

Sept. 28. Two hundred bushels of wheat were ordered for the sup-

ply of the army, ground and baked into biscuit. Windsor was to furnish 50 pounds.

The Springfield Indians, who had hitherto been considered friendly to the English, now treacherously received some 300 of Philip's Indians into their fort, intending to attack and burn the town which was a mile distant. The plot was fortunately disclosed by one *Toto*, a friendly Indian at Windsor, who was "domesticated in the family" of Mr. Henry Wolcott, Jr., (Morris' *Hist. Springfield*, 34; see also pages 110, 129, of this work), on the evening preceding the expected attack, and expresses were immediately sent to Springfield, and to Major Treat at Westfield, to warn them of the danger. The Springfield people, however, were incredulous, and suffered a surprise. They were only saved from utter destruction by the timely arrival of the Connecticut forces under Treat, who had promptly marched from Westfield to their relief, on receipt of the message from Windsor.

This was bringing the war pretty close home, and the council at Hartford, at its session of Oct. 5,

"Upon occasion of the dangerous and destructive assault of the enemy so near as Springfield, which may increase their insolency to attempt upon our towns suddenly" — "saw cause" to order the immediate preparation in each town of places for defence, to which women and children might repair for refuge, upon any alarm. They also ordered "that the inhabitants of Windsor, Hartford, and Wetherfield — do *forthwith* set themselves in their several quarters to join together to gather in their Indian corn, and to bring it and their English corn on the *east* side of the Great River, into places of best security in their respective towns." All persons were ordered to lend every assistance in their power, and the magistrates were authorized to impress men and teams, "this being a time for all private interest to be laid aside to preserve the public good." (*Col. Rec.*)

Nov. 4. "It is also ordered, that at Windsor, the town being so scattered as it is, it is difficult to maintain and keep a military watch, do recommend it to the military officers of that town to continue a double walking watch, as hath been formerly attended there since these present troubles have broke forth." (*Col. Rec.*)

About this time the commissioners of the United Colonies becoming convinced that the Narragansetts were deeply implicated in the designs of Philip, in direct violation of their treaty of peace, resolved to attack them at their own headquarters in Narragansett county. The season indeed was both difficult and hazardous for such an expedition: as they expressed it, "It was a humbling providence of God, that put his poor people to be meditating a matter of war at *such* a season." They wisely judged, however, that it was better to strike one bold blow at the enemy while in winter quarters, than to delay until the spring, when they would be scattered in different parts of the country. Accordingly a force of 1,000 men was raised for a winter campaign, under command of Josiah Winslow, Governor of Plymouth Colony. Of this force Connecticut furnished 300 men, together with 150 Indian allies — all of whom were

divided into five companies, commanded by Capts. Seely, Gallup, Mason, Watts and Marshall of Windsor. Major, afterwards Governor, Treat commanded the Connecticut troops. They arrived at Pettyquamscott on the 17th of December, and after a night of exposure, formed a junction with the Massachusetts and Plymouth troops. After another night spent in the open fields, exposed to all the severity of the weather, they commenced, at daybreak, their march to meet the enemy, some fifteen miles distant. The Massachusetts troops led the van, those of Plymouth came next, and the Connecticut forces brought up the rear. Wading through the deep snows they pressed gallantly on, without food or rest, until about one o'clock, when they came in sight of the enemy, who were entrenched within a fort upon an eminence in the center of a large swamp. This fort was well defended with palisades and a high thick set hedge, and its only feasible entrance was a fallen tree or log, protected in front by a log house, and on the left by a flanker. Without waiting to form, the Massachusetts troops dashed forward over the tree, and although they succeeded in effecting an entrance, were met with such a furious fire from the enemy that they were obliged to retire with a fearful loss. At this juncture the Connecticut troops came pouring in over the tree, and a small party at the same moment stormed the rear of the fort, which turned the tide of battle. After a few moments of desperate hand-to-hand fighting, the center of the fort was gained, the torch was applied to the frail and combustible wigwams, and the fate of the Narragansetts was sealed. Amid the shrieks of women and children, rattling of musketry, yells of despairing warriors, and exultant cheers of the English, their lamp of life went out, and the dense columns of smoke which arose from the smouldering ashes of their homes was all that was left of some four thousand once brave and happy souls.

It was a glorious victory for the English, but it brought sorrow as well as safety to their homes. Six captains and 80 soldiers were killed or mortally wounded, and 150 wounded. Nor was this all. Two days of exposure and fatigue, and three hours of hard fighting were followed by a distressing night march of some eighteen miles to headquarters, through storm and sleet and deep snows, bearing with them their dead and wounded. The next morning the snow was exceedingly deep and the cold intense, so that the jaded and frost-bitten army could scarcely move. Four hundred troops were unfit for duty. The Connecticut troops had suffered more in proportion to their numbers than those of the other colonies. Capts. Marshall, Seely, and Gallup "died in the bed of honor," while Mason was so badly wounded that he died within a year after. "The fire of the enemy," says Trumbull, "was dreadful, when the Connecticut men were entering, and after they first entered the fort, until the men who came in upon the backs of them, began to fire

their large muskets loaded with pistol bullets, upon the enemy, where they stood together in the closest manner. This at once disconcerted them, and checked their fire in that quarter."

Windsor had her full share of glory as well as of sorrow in this eventful battle. On the town books the recorder has entered the following :

"Here I set down the Deaths of several persons who went against the Indians and were wounded that they died. It was on the 19th of December, 1675."

Capt. Samuel Marshall,¹

Nathl Pond,

Ebenezer Dibble,

Richard Saxton,

Edward Chapman.

John Fitch was also wounded so that he died after his return home to Windsor. He left his estate to the town as a school fund. See *Chapter on Schools*.

In the State Archives (*War Doc's*, fol. i.), is a petition dated May, 1735, signed by eleven persons, who believe themselves to be the sole survivors of the Swamp Fight, praying for a grant of land for their services. We find among them the names of *Josiah Gillet* and *James Enos*, probably of Windsor.²

And this is all that can be ascertained at this day concerning the names and exploits of those who represented our town in this hotly contested and important battle.

The Connecticut troops had suffered so severely that they were withdrawn from active service, but the Massachusetts and Plymouth forces kept the field for the greater part of the season, actively engaged in pursuing and harassing the enemy, who on their part were neither inactive nor relenting. But to return to affairs at home :

December 28. The council "thought meet to order and command that those that continue on the *east* side of the River in the plantations of Hartford, Windsor, and Wetherfield, do *forthwith* repair into good and sufficient garrisons, in such manner for numbers as that in an ordinary course of God's Providence, they may be able to defend themselves; and that their grain of all sorts be brought into the towns or secured in some garrison on that side, and that they kill and secure all their swine that are fit to be killed; and that they keep no arms nor ammunition but in garrison houses, except what they carry about with them; and that they keep and maintain good and sufficient watches by night, and wards by day, for their own defence and security, or else send scouts to range the woods by day, to discover the approach of an enemy."

Again in February, 1675-6, as Indians seemed to be hovering around, the council warned the inhabitants on the *east* side of the river to convey all their corn and provisions over to the towns on the west

¹ Trumbull says, "Marshall was killed as he ascended the tree before the log house." Fourteen are mentioned as killed and wounded in his company.

² Simon Chapman, Eliakim Marshall, Thomas Elgar, and Peletiah Griswold, who are on the list, are also Windsor names, but whether *of* Windsor we are not certain.

side. In case they did not they were to establish themselves and bring all their cattle, hay, etc., into garrisons, and not go abroad singly or unarmed. Garrisons of six men each, at least, and well fortified, were ordered to be kept at Nath'l Bissell's (Scantic); Thomas Burnham's (Podunk); Mr. John Crow's, at Naubuck (Glastonbury), and at Mr. Wyllys's farm.

In the month of March, the towns of Northampton and Springfield, Chelmsford, Groton, Sudbury, and Marlborough in Massachusetts, and Warwick and Providence in Rhode Island, were attacked, and some of them destroyed by the Indians, and the Connecticut settlers felt that at any moment they might hear the warwhoop sounding at their own doors. Therefore the council (March 16) issued the following stringent orders:

"In regard of the present troubles that are upon us, and the heathen still continuing their hostility against the English, and assaulting the plantations, to prevent their designs against us, it is ordered, that the watch in the several plantations, about an hour at least before day, in each day, do call up the several inhabitants in each plantation within their respective wards, who are forthwith upon their call by the watch to rise and arm themselves, and forthwith to march to their several quarters they are appointed to in their [wards] and elsewhere, there to stand upon their guard to defend the town against any assault by the enemy, until sun be half an hour high in the morning, and then the warders are to take their places; and two scouts in each end of every town are to be sent forth on horseback, to scout the woods to discover the approach of the enemy, and to continue on the scout, going so far into the woods as they may return the same day to give an account of what they shall discover; and the scouts are to take direction from the chief military officer residing in their respective towns, how and which way they shall pass to make their discovery."

March 25th. "Capt. Newberry was appointed to improve the soldiers of Windsor, in scouting the woods, and was permitted to appoint some of them to assist Capt. Clark in the remove of the desolate widow to Windsor, provided they do not stay out above one night."

Also "upon a petition from sundry persons in Windsor, that they might have liberty to cut wood near their town, during this present war," the council ordered the authorities there to select such places as they might take wood from.

The burning of Simsbury on March 26, 1676, caused much alarm at Windsor. The settlers of Simsbury were mostly natives of Windsor, where they were now living, having removed thither for safety, by previous order of the council. So near an attack, and the destruction of the houses and goods of their friends and neighbors who were dwelling with them, must have vividly brought to the minds of the Windsor people the immediate danger to which they were themselves exposed. Fortunately these apprehensions were not realized, and the war never again approached so near the homes of Windsor. It was, however, by no means at an end. Repeated successes of the Indians filled the hearts of the whites with despair, and Massachusetts at one time seemed in a

fair way to be utterly depopulated. The tide soon changed. Captain Demison and three others of Connecticut, organized several volunteer companies, and, with the help of a large number of friendly Indians, commenced a guerilla warfare, taking the field alternately by companies, with admirable success. In less than four months they had made ten or twelve expeditions, killed or captured 230 Indians, taken 50 muskets, and 160 bushels of corn, and completely cleared the country of the astonished and flying red-skins.

On the 19th of May, Capt. Turner, with 150 choice soldiers, surprised and routed a large encampment of Indians above the falls now known by his name. The news was received the next day at Hartford, with a request for immediate aid. Capt. Benjamin Newberry of Windsor was dispatched up the river with eighty-one men, thirty-two of whom were his townsmen. On reaching Westfield, he was induced by the earnest solicitation of the inhabitants (whose garrison had been weakened by the recent engagement) to leave three men who were willing to remain. Arriving at Northampton, he found the people there anxious to march against the enemy. He himself thought it advisable, and writes to the council at Hartford, "it will be for great advantage to be so doing as soon as may be." Three hundred Indians were at Quabang, and he offers if the council will send Maj. Treat with his forces, or if they would dispatch only fifty or sixty men, to attack the enemy: and the men, he says, "would rather be in action than in garrison: little is likely to be *got* by garrisoning, whatever may be saved." If the council should not see fit to comply with his request, he asks whether he had not better undertake the enterprise with his own force, and such as he could pick up thereabouts, for he thinks the affair should not be delayed. He further suggests "whether it may not be well that Samuel Cross,¹ and those dogs he hath, may not be advantageous to the present motion to be sent up," probably with a view of employing them to track and hunt the Indians.

In the beginning of June, Maj. Talcott took the field with a large force of English and Indians, and spent that and the succeeding month in scouring the country, engaging the enemy wherever he came upon them, and gaining several very decided and important successes. In August, King Philip himself was killed near his old home at Mount Hope, where he had returned, as it were, in despair and desperation, to die. With him died also the hopes of the Indian tribes. His only son, "the last of the family of Massasoit," was sold as a slave and transported to the Bermudas. The once powerful Narragansetts were a "lost tribe." The sword, fire, famine, and sickness had swept them from the earth.

¹ Samuel Cross was of Windsor.

And the war, while it had given safety, and opened a wide door for immigration and improvement, had still been most disastrous to the whites. "Twelve or thirteen towns were destroyed; the disbursements and losses equalled in value half a million of dollars; an enormous sum for the few of that day. More than six hundred men, chiefly young men, the flower of the country, of whom any mother might be proud, perished in the field. As many as six hundred houses were burned. Of the able-bodied men in the colony, one in twenty had fallen; and one family in twenty had been burnt out. There was scarcely a family from which death had not selected a victim."

While this was true of Massachusetts and Plymouth, Connecticut had suffered comparatively little. Her towns had escaped the ravages of the enemy, and her slain were but few. The Indians within her borders were not only friendly but aided her in the field. And she had the glorious privilege of repeatedly assisting her confederates, and of "rescuing whole towns and parties when in the most imminent danger." Yet all this was only accomplished at great risk and expense. Besides guarding her own towns and frontiers, she had sent into the field a larger force in proportion to her population than any other colony, and for three years after the commencement of the war, the inhabitants paid 11 pence on the pound, upon the grand list, exclusive of all town and parish taxes."

And when the Protestant Irish generously sent a contribution to relieve the necessities of the suffering New England colonies, Connecticut relinquished her share to the more distressed colonies of Massachusetts and Plymouth. Nor was this all, but they even sent a voluntary contribution out of their own little store to their "brethren in distress in our neighboring colonies."

The record of Windsor's share in this work of mercy, as preserved by Matthew Grant, in the *Old Church Record*, forms an appropriate *finale* to this chapter.

"This is the account of what persons gave to the voluntary contribution made for the poor in want in other colonies upon motion sent to this colony of Connecticut. It was done June 11, '76.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. T. Allyn,	0	6	6	Nicholas Buckland,	0	2	6
Benedict Alvord,	0	1	0	Joseph Birge,	0	3	0
Jeremy Alvord,	0	1	3	Samuel Baker,	0	2	6
Edward Adams,	0	0	7	Thomas Barber,	0	4	0
John Bissell,	0	2	0	Peter Brown,	0	9	7
John Bissell, Jr.,	0	5	0	Sarah Buell, silver,	0	1	0
Thomas Bissell,	1	0	0	Josias Barber,	0	2	6
Samuel Bissell,	0	4	0	Ephraim Baneroff,	0	1	6
Nathaniel Bissell,	1	0	0	William Buell,	0	1	3
John Brooks,	0	1	0	Mr. Chauncey,	1	0	0
Benjamin Bartlett,	0	1	0	Widow Chapman,	0	10	6

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Samuel Cross,	0	2	6	Timothy Hall,	0	2	6
Nathaniel Cook,	0	1	10	Andrew Hillier,	0	2	6
Capt. Clark,	0	5	0	Ephraim Howard,	0	2	6
Gabriel Cornish,	0	1	3	Hanna Higly,	0	1	3
James Cornish,	0	5	0	John Hosford,	0	1	6
Nathaniel Cook, Jr. and sister,	0	1	3	John Hoskins,	0	1	0
Eliakim Cook, Jr.,	0	2	6	John Loomis,	0	6	0
Job Drake, Sen'r,	0	5	6	and in money,	0	5	9
Jacob Drake,	0	8	0	Daniel Loomis,	0	1	0
Job Drake, Jr.,	0	3	0	Thomas Loomis,	0	2	6
John Drake, Jr.,	0	3	9	Nathaniel Loomis,	0	5	0
Job, his brother,	0	1	3	Joseph Loomis, Jr.,	0	1	3
Lydia, his sister,	0	0	6	John London,	0	2	6
Israel Dewey,	0	4	0	his wife,	0	0	9
his wife,	0	4	0	Deacon Moore,	0	6	6
Thomas Dibble, sen'r,	0	1	3	John Moore, Jr.,	0	4	0
Abram Dibble,	0	1	3	John Moses,	0	5	6
John Denslow's wife, flax,	0	0	9	Simon Mills,	0	2	6
Josias Ellsworth,	0	3	0	Mary Maudsly,	0	7	6
Wid. Egelston, cloth,	0	4	0	Mary Marshall,	0	8	6
Thomas Egelston,	0	2	6	Mrs. Newberry,	0	2	6
James Egelston,	0	1	6	John Owen,	0	1	0
Walter Fyler,	0	8	0	Samuel Osborn,	0	1	3
John Fyler,	0	2	6	George Phelps,	0	4	6
Zurob'l Fyler,	0	1	3	Humphrey Pinne,	0	2	0
Samuel Forward,	0	1	3	Sara Pinne,	0	1	3
William Filley,	0	0	9	John Porter, Senr.,	0	10	0
Samuel Filley,	0	5	0	George Phillips, bacon,	0	2	9
John Filley,	0	2	6	John Porter, Jr.,	0	3	0
Jonathan Gillet, Senr.,	0	4	6	Nathaniel Porter,	0	1	0
Nathan Gillet,	0	2	6	James Porter,	0	2	6
Cornelius Gillet,	0	2	6	Timothy Phelps,	0	2	6
Nicholas Godard,	0	2	6	Thomas Puell,	0	1	0
Joseph Griswold,	0	2	6	Wm. Phelps,	0	9	0
Jonathan Gillet, Jr.,	0	2	6	Joseph Phelps,	0	5	0
George Griswold,	0	3	9	Good-wife Palmer,	0	2	10
Josias Gillet,	0	2	6	Timothy Palmer,	0	2	6
John Gillet,	0	1	3	Humphrey Prior,	0	2	6
Mathew Grant, silver,	0	3	0	John Pettibone's wife,	0	0	6
Samuel Grant,	0	5	0	Abra'm Randall,	0	2	6
Tahan Grant,	0	8	0	Thomas Rowly,	0	1	3
John Grant,	0	2	6	James Rising,	0	5	0
Walter Gaylord,	0	2	6	John Rising,	0	1	6
his wife in cloth,	0	6	3	Hanna Rising,	0	1	3
his son Eliazer, flax,	0	1	6	Samuel Rockwell,	0	2	0
John Gaylord, Senr.,	0	2	6	John Strong,	0	11	0
John Gaylord, Jr.,	0	3	0	Return Strong,	0	5	0
Nathaniel Gaylord,	0	2	0	Thomas Stoughton,	0	2	6
Joseph Griswold's wife,	0	2	6	Hanna Shadock,	0	1	3
Jacob Gibbs,	0	2	0	Joseph Skinner,	0	2	9
Samuel Gibbs,	0	3	0	Nicholas Senchion,	0	2	6
Robert Hayward,	0	5	0	John Saxton,	0	1	3
				George Sanders,	0	1	3

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Stephen Taylor, Senr.,	0	5	0	Mr. Wolcott,	0	10	0
Stephen Taylor, Jr.,	0	4	0	Mr. H. Wolcott, Jr.,	0	5	0
Owen Tudor,	0	6	7	Samuel Wolcott,	0	5	0
Samuel Tudor,	0	4	0	Robert Watson,	0	8	0
William Thrall,	0	2	6	David Winchell,	0	2	6
Timothy Thrall,	0	2	6	Nicholas Wilton,	0	1	8
Juda Trumbull,	0	1	6	John Williams,	0	4	0
Hanna Trumbull,	0	1	6	John Renard,	0	2	6
Richard Vore,	0	1	3	Samuel Wilson,	0	1	3

This generous contribution of Windsor was, by the following special order of the court, appropriated to relieve the wants of the Simsbury people, and others whose property had been destroyed, and who were in circumstances of much destitution.

July 10th. "The council, being informed that through the good hand of God upon us, our people of this colony have bountifully, according to their ability, afforded some supply for our brethren in distress in our neighboring colonies, have thought meet to desire that our brethren in Windsor would improve what they have gathered of the good people there, to supply those in want that fire removed by reason of the rage [of the] enemy into their town; and that the remainder of it be distributed among the people of Springfield, in distress, and those upper towns, according to the good discretion of Deacon John Moore, John Loomis, Jonathan Gillet, Senr., and Jacob Drake."

As far as can be ascertained, only two persons were killed by the Indians during the war within the present limits of Windsor.

HENRY DENSLow had purchased, in 1662, a tract of land on both sides of Kettle Brook, including nearly the whole of the present town of Windsor Locks. He settled on this purchase about one-half or three-quarters of a mile south of the brook, and his was probably the only family in that part of the town until after Philip's war. Daniel Hayden was his nearest neighbor, at the distance of nearly two miles. When the war broke out he removed his family into the center of the town, but being a courageous man he ventured alone, as tradition informs us, to cultivate his lands. He was killed, however, in the summer of 1676, by the same wandering party of Indians who burnt Simsbury, and who afterwards confessed their crime at Hartford. See the *Chapter on Windsor Locks*.

EDWARD ELMOR, the emigrant ancestor of the Windsor family of that name, was also killed about the same time, near Podunk, in the present town of South Windsor. He resided in Hartford, but had a plantation at Podunk, and was either killed there, or, on his way thither.

EDWARD BARTLETT of Windsor was killed at Westfield, Mass.¹

¹ His will in the probate office at Hartford, is dated February 24, 1676.

CHAPTER XI.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL HISTORY. EXTRACTS FROM TOWN ACTS.

1685—1729.

1685. "At a town meeting, June 23, 1685. It was voted that the town would have a Patent according to charter taken out from the Governor and Company, of the township of Windsor.

"Also Captain Newberry, Capt. Clarke, Henry Wolcott, Thomas Bissell and George Griswold were chosen to take out the aforesaid Patent in their names from the Governor and Company in behalf of the town."

THE PATENT OF THE TOWN OF WINDSOR.

(State Archives Mss., Towns and Lands, Vol. I. 222.)

Whereas the Generall Court of Conecticot have formerly granted the proprietors Inhabitants of y^e towne of Windsor all those lands both upland & meadow, within those abutments uppon Hartford bounds by y^e great River, where y^e fence of their meadow stood & to run as y^e s^d fence runs till it meets with a red oake tree marked for y^e bounds standing within y^e neck [of] fence in Thomas Butler's land, and from ye tree it runs a westerly line till it meets wth y^e brick hill Swamp & then it runs due North half a mile till it comes neere to y^e head of ye brick hill Swampe, & from thence westerly till it meets wth farmington bounds & abutts west on farmington and Synsbury bounds & North in y^e Commons & it extendeth from Hartford bounds on y^e South, North to a tree marked neere y^e great River two miles above a brooke known by y^e name of Kettle Brooke. On y^e east side of Conecticot River it abutts on a great elm on y^e South side of Podunk River & runs Easterly three miles & then South half a mile & from y^e half miles' end it runs East five miles & abutts on y^e Commons on y^e East from sayd Hartford bounds, ye whole breadth till it extendeth two miles above y^e fore-mentioned Kettell brooke, both on y^e East & west side of Conecticot River, y^e s^d Lands having been by purchase or otherwise lawfully obtained of y^e Indian native proprietors. And whereas the proprietors y^e fores^de Inhabitants of Windsor, in the Colony of Conecticot, assembled in Court, May 25, 1685, that they may have a pattent for y^e confirmation of y^e afore s^d Land soe purchased & granted to them as afore s^d & wch they have stood seized & quietly possessed of for many yeares late past wthout interruption: Now for a more full confirmation of y^e aforesaid tract of land as it is butted & bounded afores^de unto y^e p^rsent proprietors of y^e s^de township of Windsor, in their possession & enjoyment of ye Premises Know y^e y^e s^de Governor and company assembled in Generall Court according unto y^e Commission granted to them by his Majestic in His Charter have given, granted & by these presents do give, grant, ratifie & confirme unto Capt^e BENJ. NEWBERRY, Capt. DANIELL CLARKE, L^{ds} THOMAS ALLYN, M^r HENRY WOLCOT, M^r THOMAS BISSELL, Sen^r, Mr. GEORGE GRISWOLD & Mr. JOHN MOORE & y^e rest of y^e s^de p^rsent proprietors of y^e township of Windsor, their heirs successors & assigns forever, y^e fores^de p^rcell of land as it is butted & bounded, together wth all y^e woods, meadows, pastures, ponds, waters, rivulets, lands, fishing, hunting, fowlings,

mines, mineralls, quarries & pretiose stone uppon or within y^e s^de tract of Land & all other profits & commodities thereon belonging or in anywise appertaining, & doe alsoe grant unto y^e afore s^de [names of the patentees, above, repeated] & y^e rest of y^e proprietors inhabitants of Windsor, their heirs, successors and assigns forever y^t ye afore s^d tract of land shall be for-ever hereafter deemed, reputed & be an intire township of it selfe. To have and to hold y^e s^de tract of land & p^rmisses wth all and singular their appurtenances, together wth y^e privilege & immunities & franchises herein given & granted unto y^e s^de [names repeated as above] & others y^e p^rsent proprietors, Inhabitants of Windsor, their heirs, successors, and assigns, forever & to y^e only proper use and behoofe of s^d [names repeated, as above] & other proprietors, Inhabitants of Windsor, their heirs, successors, and assigns, according to y^e tenor of East Greenwiche in Kent in fee & common soccage & not in capitte nor by Knight's service, they to make improvements of y^e same as they are capable according to y^e custom of y^e country, yielding, rendering & paying therefor to our Sovereign Lord y^e King his heirs, successors & assigns, his dues according to Charter.

In witness whereof we have caused ye scale of y^e Colony to be hereunto affixed this 26 day of O^r Sovereign Lord JAMES y^e Second of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King defender of the faith, &c.

ROBERT TREAT, *Governor*.

p^r order of ye Generall Courte, signed by John Allyn, Secretary.

p^r order of y^e Govern^r & company of y^e Colony of Conectecot.

[Signed by] JOHN ALLYN, *Secretary*.

Entered in ye Publiq Records, Lib. II, fo^l: 141:142.

Mr. JOHN ALLYN, *Secretary*.

This above written is a true copy taken out of y^e original & compared, March 7: 1697-8. by me,

HENRY WOLCOT, *Register*.

1686. At a town meeting, "also the Town voted that Mr. John Wolcott shall be paid for the horse block he set up, at the ferry; also that the townsmen shall set up a good horse block at the meeting house on town account."

1690, Feb'y 2. "It was voted that Sarg^t George Griswold and En^s Joseph Griswold shall have liberty to make a mill dam across the river at the upper end of the meadow at Poquonnuck — provided they build a good grist-mill for the use of the town within 3 years time, and keep the same in good repairs; and that they shall have liberty to build a sawmill at the same place as long as they keep the gristmill in good repair. Always provided that in case said Griswolds fail to build the gristmill within 3 years as before said, then this grant is to return to the town."

"14 Sept., 1693, the townsmen met and took some of the town's lead in view, and found and left at Lt Return Strong's old house, under the stairs, 359 pounds; and at Mr. John Fyler's 138 pounds, and it is judged under the meeting house north gallery [there is] 500 weight, besides a body of bullets at Mr. John Fyler's."

The meeting-house may perhaps seem a strange place for the keeping of military stores, but it was a very general custom at that day, as being a central and well-protected depot for such purpose. And it must be remembered, also, that our ancestors did not view the meeting-house as a *consecrated* place. They used it for all public purposes, without any compunctions of conscience, for what some might deem *sacrilege*.

1696-7. "At a town meeting, January 19, it was voted that whosoever shall at any town meeting speak without leave from the Moderator of the meeting, he shall forfeit one shilling and it [is] to be restrained by the constable for the use of the town."

This would indicate a growing boldness of manners and self-sufficiency, quite in contrast with the decorous propriety of the first generation.

Also at the same meeting "it was voted to forbid all persons to make turpentine or rosin within the town bounds."

Gov. Roger Wolcott mentions in his *Journal*, that "the year 1697 was a year of great scarcity and mortality. The summer was cool and cloudy, not a month without a frost in it; the winter was very long and severe. In February and March the snow was very high and hard; There was a great cry for bread; the cattle famished in the yards for want; the sickness was very distressing and mortal; those in health could hardly get food, tend the sick, and bury the dead. Many suffered for want of fire-wood and tendance."

1697-8, January 17. "Voted that all the male inhabitants of the town from sixteen years of age and upwards shall kill one dozen of black birds, or give one shilling to the town treasury. And whosoever shall kill above his dozen shall have one shilling paid out of the town rate, and whosoever shall kill six blackbirds in March or April it shall be accounted as if he had killed a dozen." (Bk. ii. 72.)

1698, April 2. "The townsmen thought meet to send Josiah Bartlett to Hadley to the wife of Caleb Smith, in order to the procuring a cure of his lameness, and we do desire Serg't Porter to take care to send him thither, and to do what is needful in that matter." On the 5th of April following, the "Townsmen met, and whereas Josiah Bartlett above mentioned is now at Hadley, we do further empower Serg't Porter in the name of the town, to put him an apprentice to a suitable place, for time as his discretion shall guide." (Bk. ii. 73.)

December 27. "The town voted a desire that the Court would grant liberty to Alexander Allyn to sell wine and other strong drink, provided he do not allow any to drink it in his house, and that *he sell cheaper than others that have license.*" (Bk. ii. 70.)

1698-9, January 31. "The town chose Lt. Hayden and Ensign Joseph Griswold to take care to prevent the carrying away of the *iron ore* at the marsh called Tilton's Marsh."

1699, March 14. The town voted to expend £100 pounds in cleaning sheep commons, each man to work out his part.

Also 4*d* per head for killing crows, and the same price as before for blackbirds, and no person hereafter to be fined for not killing them. (Bk. ii. 79.)

Also liberty was granted to any person to work iron ore [probably at Tilton's Marsh], provided they should sell "1000 lb. weight to the people of the town, one fourth part cheaper than the market price." (Bk. ii. 90.)

* This offer was accepted by Mr. John Elliott.

1700, December 26. "Voted by the town to allow Mr. Samuel Mather for his salary for preaching the Word, for the present year, one hundred and ten pounds."

1701, February 11. Town meeting voted that as there was no stream sufficient for carrying on the iron works nearer than Stony-brook (in the present town of Sudfield), that the ore found on the commons might be carried there: "and that the inhabitants of Windsor or Sudfield may be indifferently employed to carry the said ore, provided the inhabitants of Windsor may be employed as well as the inhabitants

of Sulfield to cut wood in Sulfield common, and make and cart coal for the use of the said works."

December 29. "Voted to erect a pew between the pulpit and the Great Pew which is on the women's side [of the meeting-house], for the use of Mr. Mather's family during his life or abode in the town."

1702, June 5. Liberty was granted to certain men, to get turpentine out of the trees already boxed on the east side of the (Connecticut) River, on the condition that they should deliver one-fourth part of it, "barrels and all to the townsmen for the town's use."

1703, April 27. £20 was granted by the town, with which to procure "assistance in the ministry" for one quarter. The committee were directed to make application to a certain Mr. Reade, and if he could not accept, to Mr. Samuel Mather, the son of their pastor.

Mr. Mather was not a minister, but he was an educated man, had graduated from Cambridge two years before, and probably possessed all the requisite gifts of mind and character for "a supply."

In 1703, the term *Society* is first used on the town records of Windsor.

1707, December 19, the society voted to give Mr. Mather £110 as usual, for the salary for the current year ending in April, "but in case a help be provided, that so much be abated as his office is." It was also agreed "to make application to Mr. Jonathan Marsh, of Hadley, to be helpful in the ministry for half a year."

December 30. The society appointed a committee, who should have power to call meetings, order about repairing meeting-house, and any other business needful for the society.

1708, March 30. The society voted "to make application to Rev. Jonathan Marsh to desire his continuance with us in the work of the ministry in order to a settlement." This was unanimously voted, except one. His salary was to be £80 if he performed the whole or greater part of the labor; but if Mr. Mather was able to undertake one-half of it, then Mr. Marsh was to receive £70 in current country pay, or two-thirds in current silver money. "And for his further encouragement, voted to give £100 per year while he continues in the work after the decease of Mr. Mather besides what shall be done towards his honorable settlement."

In January, 1709, they offered Mr. Marsh £100 in "current country pay," in case of his settlement among them; which terms were accepted, and he was ordained colleague pastor with Mr. Mather some time in 1709-1710.¹ This mark of respectful consideration for the infirmities of their

¹ Timothy Loomis's memoranda records under date of "August 29th, 1710, Mr. Marsh's first Lecture."

venerable pastor is further enhanced by their voting him, in December of the same year, £60 " for his honorable maintenance."

" December 8, 1709, liberty was granted by the town to Jonathan Ellsworth, Thomas Marshall and Thomas Moore, to erect a mill on the mill brook on the south side of the rivulet, provided it be built within two years."

1710, December 4. The town voted to give the Rev. Mr. Marsh the improvement of the town orchard, bounded north on the highway, and south by John Grant's heirs, so long as he shall continue in the ministry.

1711, April 2. A letter of this date (in possession of Chas. M. Taintor, Esq., Manchester, Conn.), written from Windsor, by Joseph Pomeroy to Mr. Nathaniel Loomis of Colchester, says: " I being heare at Windsor to see whether Mr. Thomas Ellsworth would come and compleate the Bargain which he and you made concerning y^e finishing of our meeting-house and he says y^t he is no ways concerned having agreed with you to finish the work, which I know to be so, and your not coming to do it makes some troubell amongst us," and urges him to come and attend to the matter, threatening if he does not that " we shall speedily put you to troubel about it," etc.

1713. *Windsor's claim in the Disputed Boundary Lines.* In 1642 the boundary line between the Massachusetts Bay Colony and Connecticut was run by order of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay. Through some error, the surveyors struck the Connecticut River several miles too far south, so that all the territory now included in Enfield fell within the limits of Massachusetts. Though Connecticut never admitted the accuracy of this survey and even protested against it, yet the matter was suffered to remain unsettled for several years. In 1648, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered that all the land on the east side of the Connecticut River, from the town of Springfield down to the warehouse, which they had formerly built [at Warehouse Point], and twenty poles below the warehouse, should belong to Springfield,— so that Enfield for nearly a century was a Massachusetts town. Each town fixed the limits of its border towns according to its own idea of the correctness of the 1642 (known as the " Woodward and Safferey ") survey. As a result, a strip of land nearly two miles in width was claimed by both Windsor and Enfield. Numerous lawsuits and several arrests resulted from the controversy, and every town-meeting, in each town, had a fertile subject of discussion and excuse for the appointment of committees of conference. Failing to settle the difficulty between themselves, the towns appealed to the legislatures of their respective colonies for redress; but the two governments, having already had the matter under their consideration for a long time, were no nearer a satisfactory settlement than the towns themselves; Massachusetts standing by the survey of 1642, while Connecticut demanded a new survey of the lines according to the provisions of the

charters of the two colonies. So, in 1713, after twenty years of controversy, the matter was settled by compromise. It was agreed that each colony should retain jurisdiction over the towns it had settled, and that for the determination of the boundary between the towns the line should be run due west from the Woodward and Safferey station, and "as many acres as should appear to be gained by one colony from the other should be conveyed out of unimproved land as a satisfaction or equivalent." It was found that Massachusetts had encroached upon Connecticut to the extent of 105,793 acres: of this, 7,259 acres lay in the disputed tract between Windsor and the towns of Suffield and Enfield. Windsor surrendered her claim to this tract, and as an equivalent for her loss received the same number of acres in unoccupied lands elsewhere.

A reduced copy of the "Woodward and Safferey" survey map will be found on p. 144 of *Hartford Co. Mem. Hist.*, vol. ii., from which work we have taken the above brief history of this ancient controversy.

It may, also, be noted in this connection, that in an affidavit made, in 1751, by Ebenezer and Daniel Haydon (grandsons of William, the settler), they say: "We have always lived about three miles from Kettle Brook, and near the house where John Bissell lived, and always understood that it [the brook] was about the north bound of Windsor, that when the artists came on from Boston [1702] and run the line [between Massachusetts and Connecticut] across John Bissell's chimney, the ruins of which remain to this day, and took the height of the sun at noon-day, we were told by those who were with them at the time, that they said they were several miles too low [down the river]."

1716-17, March 18. "Voted to divide the Law Books belonging to the town, according to the list of 1716," the selectmen to divide them into three parts according to the lists belonging to each side of the river. "After the books are divided by the Selectmen as above, that Thomas Moore distribute according to said list on the south side of the rivulet, Israel Stoughton on the north, and Deacon Samuel Rockwell on east side Great River."

1721, September 24. "Voted and desired that the Reverend Ministers of this town recommend the sore and difficult circumstances of our good friend Nathaniel Cook, to their respective congregations, to consider his case by way of brief as soon as may be."

1725, May 11. "Voted to sell the town guns at vendue, at the sign post at the beat of the drum."

1725-6, February 24. "Voted that persons from other towns who take any wood from the town commons should pay 20s. a load."

1728-9, February 3. "Voted that if any person at this meeting or any town meeting to be holden hereafter by the inhabitants of this town, shall presume to speak in town meeting without liberty of the Moderator, he shall pay a fine of 20s. to the town treasurer."

Judging from the increased fine, the *manners* of the people had grown much worse since the similar vote in 1696-7.

CHAPTER XII.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR, 1702-1713, AND INDIAN WAR OF 1722-24

IN May, 1702, Queen Anne of England, the Emperor of Germany, and the States-General united in a declaration of war against France and Spain. This, of course, involved the American colonies in a French and Indian war. Instantly they were encircled by a terrible but unseen *cordon* of wily and ferocious enemies. Death hovered on the frontier. "In the following years the Indians stealthily approached towns in the heart of Massachusetts, as well as along the coast, and on the southern and western frontiers. Children, as they gambled on the beach; reapers, as they gathered the harvest; mowers, as they rested from using the scythe; mothers, as they busied themselves about the household — were victims to an enemy who disappeared the moment a blow was struck, and who was ever present where a garrison or a family ceased its vigilance. If armed men, rousing for the attack, penetrated to the fastnesses of their roving enemy, they found nothing but solitudes." Each night was full of horrors, to which day scarce gave relief. Summer's foliage concealed the lurking foe, and his steps fell lightly amid the rustling leaves of autumn. Even winter's icy barriers and drifts of snow were defied by his bloodthirstiness and the snow-shoes which he wore. Deerfield, Hatfield, and other towns were attacked, and their flames lighted the pathway of captives hurried away to a Canadian captivity, the recital of whose horrors still curdles our blood.

Amid the accumulated horrors of such a warfare Connecticut was, as usual, alert and helpful, both in protecting her own borders and assisting her more exposed sister colonies. Every town was put into a complete state of fortification and defense.

"At a town meeting in Windsor, March 23, 1704-5, named by order of general court to consider about making of fortifications, but nothing was agreed on at said meeting concerning the matter.

"Also Lieut. Timothy Thrall [was] chosen to take care of the town arms and ammunition, and to be accountable for them, and the townsmen were appointed to agree with him, and to give him a reasonable satisfaction for his trouble."

Simsbury, Waterbury, Woodbury, and Danbury, then the frontier towns of the colony, were objects of special care and precaution. The whole militia of Connecticut were held in readiness for active service

upon an hour's warning. Indians were employed, with high wages, to range the woods as scouts. Windsor at this date (1702) had three trainbands, one of which was on the east side of the river.

1704, January. In the War of the Spanish succession, in Europe, 400 men were ordered from the Colony of Connecticut. On the Committee of War for Hartford County was Capt. Matthew Allyn of Windsor; and, as we know from his letters preserved among the *Wolcott Mss.*, was in active service this year at Westfield.

Such were the daily trials and anxieties which for many slow years tortured the New England settlers, and impeded their advancement. Connecticut, although herself untouched and uninvaded, had many men in the service of the New York and Massachusetts colonies.

"August, 1708, one BARBER of Windsor was slain a 100 miles up the Great River."¹

As may well be imagined, this constant apprehension of assault and surprizes had sorely galled and worn upon the patience of the colonists; and when at length, in May, 1709, a demand was made upon them for troops and munitions of war, to assist in the reduction of Canada, Acadia, and Newfoundland, none responded with more alacrity or energy than Connecticut. Three hundred and fifty men, under the command of Col. William Whiting, were raised and ready to sail for Quebec by the 20th of the month. General Nicholson (formerly Lieut.-Governor of New York and of Virginia) had command of the provincial army which lay in camp at Wood Creek, near Albany, awaiting the arrival of the British fleet and forces preparatory to a simultaneous attack on Canada. Disaster to their Portuguese allies, however, changed the destination of the fleet to Portugal instead of America. Meanwhile a great mortality prevailed among the troops at Wood Creek; and disappointed in his hopes of a reinforcement from England, Nicholson, early in the fall, returned to Albany. This failure entailed a heavy expense to the colonies, and a loss of more than a quarter of the brave men who enlisted. In *Stoughton Mss.* we find Gov. Gordon Saltonstall's original requisition upon the Captain of the *East Side* Trainband, to "Impress forthwith seven effective men for her Maj. service," &c., dated 13 May, 1709.

Captain MATTHEW ALLYN led a company from this town in this unfortunate campaign. We learn from his letters to his wife (*Wolcott Manu-*

¹Deaths in Hatfield, *Gen. and Hist. Reg.*, ix, 162. Possibly it is this Barber of whom tradition had preserved the story (recorded in Oliver Ellsworth, Jr.'s *Mss.* of 1802) that "one Lieut. Barber, who lived as long ago as when W. was first settled [?] or soon after its first settlement, was a very large stout man, and famous as a Lieutenant of Militia. The Indians making an insurrection, Lt. Barber went to quell them, but in the skirmish was shot and had his thigh broken; being thus disabled, however, he shot the Indian who shot him, and knocked down with the butt of his musket another Indian who was advancing upon him; but other Indians coming up, he was killed and scalped."

scripts, Library of the Conn. Hist. Soc'y) from the camp at Wood Creek, that himself, "TIM PHELPS, OBADIAH OWEN, NAT TAYLOR, and BARTLETT are sick, Taylor the worst."

On the town records are the following entries :

"Sept. 24, 1709.	BENJ'N NEWBERRY, JR.,	died at the camp at Wood Creek.
October	" HEZEKIAH BISSELL	died near Albany.
	SGT. ISAAC PINNEY,	} died aboard the vessel coming from Albany.
	WILLIAM STRATTON,	
	STEPHEN TAYLOR,	
	SAMUEL THRALL,	

In this expedition Rev. Timothy Edwards of (East) Windsor, and the Rev. Mr. Buckingham of Milford, were appointed by the legislature chaplains to the Connecticut troops. Leaving Windsor for New Haven in July, Mr. Edwards reached Albany with a detachment under command of Lieut.-Col. Livingston on the 15th of August. Their march to Albany through a wild and uncleared country was full of toil and exposure. On his arrival there he wrote a letter to his wife, from which we make the following extract :

"Whether I shall have any time to write you after this, I know not; but however that may be, I would not have you discouraged or over-anxious concerning me, for I am not so about myself. I have still strong hopes of seeing thee and our dear children once again. I can not but hope that I have had the gracious presence of God with me since I left home, encouraging and strengthening my soul, as well as preserving my life. I have been much cheered and refreshed respecting this great undertaking, in which I expect to proceed, and that I shall, before many weeks are at an end, see Canada; but I trust in the Lord that he will have mercy on me, and thee my dear, and all our dear children, and that God has more work for me to do in the place where I have dwelt for many years, and that you and I shall yet live together on earth, as well as dwell together for ever in Heaven with the Lord Jesus Christ, and all his saints, with whom to be is best of all."¹

On the 29th of August the troops marched for Wood Creek, but Mr. Edwards, being overcome by the unaccustomed fatigue and exposure, was taken sick; and on the 4th of September was conveyed in a boat to Stillwater, and from thence to Albany, through the woods in a wagon, and on a bed. After remaining a short time he was, by the failure of the expedition and consequent return of the army, restored in safety to his anxious family and parishioners.

Nothing of importance was accomplished the next year (1710) except the reduction of Port Royal, to which Connecticut, although poorly able, contributed 300 troops. Flushed with this success, General Nicholson made a voyage to England to solicit the means for another invasion of Canada. Contrary to all expectations of the colonies, he succeeded in his design, and in June arrived at Boston with the news that a fleet

¹ Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*.

might soon be expected from England, and with her majesty's orders that the colonial government should have their quotas of men and means in immediate readiness for the expedition. Among the *Stoughton Mss.*, we find an autograph copy of the Connecticut Governor's proclamation, signed by his own hand, as follows:

By the Honourable Gordon Saltonstall, Esq., Governour and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Colony of Connecticut in New England.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of this Colony have granted, 300 men, to Serve in the Expedition her Majestie hath appointed for the Reduction of Port Royal and Nova-Scotia, under the Comand of the Hon^{ble} Col^l. Francis Nicholson, as General of all the forces in the said Expedition, and the Hon^{ble} William Whiting, Esq., as Colonel of the Regiment to be Raised in this Colony for the said Service —

For the encouragement of able body'd Persons to enlist themselves Volunteers in the Same, I do hereby, by & with the advice of the Councill and at the desire and with the Consent of the Representatives in General Court assembled, assure all such persons who shal Voluntarily enlist themselves for the said Service with the Captain or other Chief Officer of the Respective Companies to which they belong, or the Major of the County in which they reside, that they shall each of them have a Coat of the Value of thirty Shillings, a firelock of the Value of forty Shillings, three years freedom from all Impresses to serve out of this Colony, & one months pay in hand before they go out of the Colony, go under our own officers & return home as soon as Port Royal and Nova Scotia are reduced, or the Expedicon otherwise determined. Given under my hand in New-haven the 9th day of August, in the 9th year of her Majestie's Reigne. Anno Dom. 1710.

G. SALTONSTALL.

God Save the Queen.

The above document is interesting as showing what inducements were offered to volunteers for war service in those days.

But, when the British fleet arrived it had neither pilots nor provisions. The colonies found that nearly the whole burden of the affair was to be thrown upon them, and the suspicion which naturally arose, that Queen Anne's tory ministry were not very anxious about the conquest of Canada, rather served to dampen the zeal which they had for the service.

Yet "in a little more than a month from the arrival of the fleet the new levies and provisions for that and the army were ready." Connecticut, besides victualing her own troops, furnished New York with 200 fat cattle and 600 sheep. More than this could not have been expected. On the 30th of June a splendid fleet, under Admiral Walker, having on board an army of 7,000 troops, sailed from Boston for Canada. On the same day General Nicholson began his journey to Albany, where he found himself at the head of 4,000 men from New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, the latter commanded by the veteran Colonel Whiting. Admiral Walker, however, loitering on his way, and calculating the possibilities of winter dangers, was caught by a terrible storm on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, among the Egg Islands. Eight or nine vessels

were shipwrecked, and nearly a thousand lives lost, and the admiral sailed for England, consoling himself that had he "arrived at Quebec, ten or twelve thousand men must have been left to perish of cold and hunger; by the loss of a part, Providence saved all the rest!" The failure of Walker left Nicholson no option but to retreat. Thus ingloriously terminated the campaign which had been heralded by so much preparation. It was a sore blow to the hopes of the colonies, and many began to think that "it was not the design of Providence that this northern continent should ever wholly belong to any one nation."

In Timothy Loomis's memorandum book is recorded that

"The Training Day they had throughout the Colonies to press soulders to go take Canada was the 6th of July, 1711. There went out of Col. Alyn's Company seven. The names are as follows: JOSEPH HOLCOMB, THOMAS GILLET, BENJAMIN HOWARD, BENJ. BARBER, BENEDICT ALVORD, EBENEZER COOK, NATHAN GRISWOLD.

They set away from Windsor July 10, 1711. They returned to Windsor againe October 12, 1711.

The following Windsor men were also in service, in Captain Moses Dimond's Company (*State Archives, Mss. War*, iii. Commissary Account of Roger Wolcott):

Lieut. SAMUEL BANCROFT,
NATHANIEL GRISWOLD,
JOSEPH GRISWOLD,

Sgt. NATH. PINNEY,
ISAAC PINNEY.

ROGER WOLCOTT (afterward Governor) was Commissary of the Connecticut Stores in this expedition.

The following year (1712) was unmarked by any occurrence of importance. Various scouting parties were employed in ranging the woods.

JOSEPH PHELPS, Jr., of Windsor, while engaged in a scout under Lieut. Crocker, in the summer of this year, had a narrow escape from the Indians, in which he lost his coat, blanket, hat, and divers other traps. (*State Archives*.)

In 1713 the war, which had grown out of European changes and convulsions, was ended by the treaty of Utrecht, which, by establishing the territorial relations of France and her neighbors, closed the series of universal wars for the balance of power, and left no opportunity for future contest.

The peace between England and France did not wholly relieve the New England colonies from trouble and alarm from their Indian neighbors. The latter, under the insidious influence of the French, continued to show signs of restlessness and ill-will, which, in 1724, broke out into actual hostilities. These lasted until the close of 1724, when a satisfactory peace was established between the Indians and whites. In this

war Massachusetts was the heaviest loser. Connecticut, however, was obliged to make heavy sacrifices for the common safety. The whole colony was put into a complete state of warlike defense, but suffered no loss of lives. Besides garrisoning her own frontier settlements, Connecticut furnished and paid fifty or sixty men each year for the defense of Hampden County, Mass.

The Windsor militia were not called into very active service during this war. 1723, Capt. Matthew Allyn of Windsor was again on the War Committee of Hartford County. Certain hostile movements of the Indians in the vicinity of Litchfield, in the summer of 1724, induced the government to guard against any sudden attack by establishing a line of scouts from Litchfield to Turkey Hills, including the most exposed portions of Simsbury. AZARIAH PINNEY, SHUBAL GRISWOLD, and NATHAN WATSON were stationed at Litchfield on this scout. Watson claimed to have shot an Indian, which was stoutly denied by some of his companions, but as stoutly affirmed on affidavit by others.

At Turkey Hills a garrison was established, to which nine Windsor men were sent; six of them remained from July 4th to August 13th, and three until August 22d. On the 12th of July "an alarm at Turkey Hills" induced the Council to send there three sentinels from Windsor, under Captain WOLCOTT and Lieut. ELLSWORTH. They were, however, dismissed after one day's service.

At length there came a respite from war's fierce ravages. Again

"Life, active, prosperous life,
Ran through the woods, and mantled o'er the land,
As the trees fell, the log-hut sprang in place;
The log-hut, like the tent in fairy tale,
Expanded to the village."

CHAPTER XIII.

WINDSOR'S SHARE IN THE OLD FRENCH WAR

1739—1762.

IN the latter part of 1739, England declared war against Spain, and the American Colonies were called upon to assist in the proposed expeditions against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies. Four regiments of troops were to be raised in the north, who were to form a junction at Jamaica with the largest fleet and the most powerful army which had ever been sent into the Gulf of Mexico. The colony of Connecticut seconded the wishes of the royal government with her usual alacrity. The governor issued a proclamation for volunteers, recruiting officers were appointed in each county, and every influence was used to forward the objects of the expedition. It was at this time that *regimental organizations* were first established in Hartford County: thirteen regiments, each commanded by a colonel, were made up. Windsor and Wintonbury companies were in the *First Regiment* of Hartford County, the history of which will be found in *Hartford Evening Post*, 17 March, 1880. In October, 1740, the armament, under the command of the able and popular Lord Cathcart, sailed for the West Indies. At Dominica, Cathcart fell a victim to the climate, and the command devolved upon his second, Wentworth, and Vice-Admiral Vernon, whom they were to join at Jamaica.

"The enterprise, instead of having one good leader, had two bad ones." Wentworth lacked experience and resolution; Vernon was arrogant and impetuous. There could be no unity between such different temperaments, and the fate of the expedition was virtually sealed before it fairly commenced. Time was foolishly wasted; and, when the splendid fleet of over 100 vessels, with 15,000 sailors and 12,000 troops, fully provisioned and equipped, at last set sail, it was on a fool's chase after the French and Spanish fleets, which had already left the fatal climate.

¹ We have endeavored, as far as possible, to designate the parishes of Ancient Windsor, to which individuals belonged, by the following abbreviations: E. W., *East and South Windsor*; Ell., *Ellington*; Wby., *Wintonbury*, now Bloomfield. All others are supposed to have belonged to Windsor proper. The Wintonbury names are mostly gleaned from the MS. pastoral records of the Rev. Hezekiah Bissell, first minister of that parish. The others from town and church records, and the State Archives.

Then, instead of attacking Havana, which was the keystone of the Gulf, although poorly defended, Vernon preferred to attack Carthagena, the strongest point in the Spanish power. A brave but rash attempt to storm the town was repulsed, with heavy loss to the assailants; then the rainy season set in, and the fever of the marshes began a havoc among the English troops more deadly and rapid than the heaviest fire of artillery. *In two days there died three thousand four hundred men.* Of nearly one thousand New England men who left their homes but a few months before, scarce one hundred survived, and before the return of the fleet to Jamaica, in November, 1741, it was estimated that twenty thousand lives had been lost, mostly by the pestilence. In every town, and in almost every family in this and the neighboring colonies, was heard the voice

"of farewells to the dying
And mourning for the dead."

Several citizens of Windsor enlisted in this unfortunate expedition, according to *Timothy Loomis's MS.* records.

"July 6, 1740. Volunteers appeared in Capt. Henry Allyn's company for Cuba, *alias* the West India settlements, viz.:

"THOS. ELGAR, ALEX. ALYORD, CYRUS JACKSON, ASAHEL SPENCER, AARON COOK."

From the *State Archives* we glean the names of RETURN STRONG, NATHANIEL HAYDEN, and ROGER NEWBERRY.

The latter gentleman was a distinguished citizen of Windsor, and his death is thus quaintly recorded on the town books:

"ROGER NEWBERRY, Esq., Capt. of one of His Majesty's Companies belonging to Connecticut, and Listed in His Majesty's Service in y^e war against y^e Spanish West Indies dyed (according to the best account that is yet given) May 6, 1741, In his Return from Carthagena to Jimica about Three days before y^e Transport arrived at Jimica."

The character of this excellent man is thus portrayed in the following obituary notice, found by us among some ancient manuscripts in an old garret in South Windsor, and reprinted here *verbatim et literatim*:

"Windsor, July 29, 1741. Last Monday we had the Melancholy news of the Death of the Worthy Capt. Roger Newberry who went from this Town on the Expedition. He was well descended. The Honorable Major Benjamin Newberry, that had adventured his Life in his Country's Service in the Indian war, and sate several years at the Councill board, was his Grandfather. Capt. Benjamin Newberry, who died of Sickness in the Expedition formed against Canada, 1709, was his father.

"This Gentleman had a Liberal Education Bestowed upon him which he was careful to Improve and was an accomplished mathematician and Good Historian. He always carryed about with him a Lively Sense of the Divine providence and of man's accountableness to his Maker of all his tho'ts, words and actions, and gave his Constant Attendance on the Worship of God in the Public and Private Excercises of it, was Just in his Dealings, a Sure friend and faithful Monitor.

He had a very Quick and Clear apprehension of things, a solid Judgment and Tenacious memory; his Discourse and Conversation was affable and Instructive and so Peculiarly winning that most were his Real friends as were acquainted with him. His mind was formed for Business, which he followed with an Indefatigable application by which he not only discharged to Good Acceptance the public Trusts that were put upon him, but also advanced his own Estate.

"In May, 1740, he being then a member of the Generall Assembly was pitcht upon by the Governor and Councill, yea, he had the suffrage of the Assembly to Invite him to Lead one company of the Troops from this Collony in this Expedition. He took it into Consideration and after Some-time appeared Inclined to undertake it, whereupon Some of his Relations to Dissuade him from it Laid before him the Dangers of his own Life and the Great Loss his family would Sustain if he should miscarry. He answered:

"I can Leave my Family with the Divine Providence: and as to my own Life Since it is not Left with man to Determine the time or place of his Death I think it not best to be anxious about it. The Great thing is to Live and Dy in our Duty. I think the War is just and my Call is Clear. Somebody must venture and why not I, as well as another." So he took out his commission and Proceeded to fill up his Compiny, and there appeared such a Readiness to serve under him that he said he thought he could have made up his Compiny in [his] own Town.

"He was att the Taking of Boto Chico, from which fort two Days after he wrote a cheerful Letter to his Wife Expressing his Great Hopes of Taking the Town of Carthagea and thereby finishing the Expedition and opening a way for his Return.

"Butt soon after this he was Taken Sick and Languished until the fifth of May. When he had almost Completed the thirty-fifth year of his age, he not far from Jamaica Departed this Life and wee Shall see his face no more untill the Sea gives up the Dead that are in it.

"He hath Left his antient mother to Lament the Death of this her only Son. His own Widdow with seven small Children, one att her Breast, a Family to mourne under this heavy Bereavement and Combat with the Difficulties of an unquiet World."¹

In March, 1744, France, long suspected by England of assisting Spain, boldly threw off the mask, and war was mutually declared between the two nations. In the hostilities which followed success for a time attended the French, who captured Canso, and whose cruisers took many vessels and completely broke up the English fisheries. This, of course, deeply touched the interests of the New England colonies, who were largely engaged in the fish trade, and it became the general desire of the country that Louisburg should be taken. Having unsuccessfully applied to the home government for assistance, they at length resolved to undertake it alone. The deliberations on the subject were weighty and divided, but the war party preponderated, and preparations were accordingly made. None of the colonies outside of New England would join the hazardous undertaking, but nothing daunted by this or the manifold obstacles which presented themselves, an army of 4,000 troops, together with a fleet fully equipped, was raised within the short space of two months. To this force, which was commanded by Lieut.-Gen. William Pepperell, of Massachusetts, Connecticut contributed 500 men, under command of Lieutenant-Governor ROGER WOLCOTT of Windsor. Under com-

¹See, also, biographical sketch in the *Norberry Genealogy*, in 2d volume.

mission as Major-General, from Govs. Shirley of Massachusetts, and Law of Connecticut, he was *second* in command of the united colonial army. Of his arrival at and departure for the seat of war, from New London, Miss Caulkins' history of that town gives the following account :

"April 1st, Gen. Wolcott arrived, and was welcomed with salutes from the fort and sloop *Defence*. His tent was pitched on the hill at the S. E. corner of the burial place. On Sunday, the 7th, Mr. Adams preached to the General and soldiers, drawn up on the meeting-house green. On the 7th the commissions were published with imposing ceremonies. The eight companies were arranged in close order on the green, and the throng of spectators around the hill. Through them, Gen. Wolcott, supported right and left by Col. Andrew Burr and Lieut. Col. Simon Lothrop, marched bareheaded from his tent to the door of the custom-house, where the commissions were read. The troops embarked Saturday, April 13th, and the next day, at one o'clock P.M., the fleet sailed. The *Defence* carried Gen. Wolcott and 100 men."

On the 22d of April the army was joined at Canso by Commodore Warren, from his station in the West Indies, with a fine fleet of large ships : and full of joy and enthusiasm the army and fleet set sail for Louisburg. It is needless here to recount the details of that eventful siege, which lasted from April 30th till its capitulation on June 17th. Suffice it to say that after numerous successes by land and water, which seemed like special interposition of Providence : after miracles of labor, bravery, and endurance, Louisburg, the apparently impregnable Gibraltar of North America, capitulated to the brave New England troops. Not until the victorious army entered the gates of the city, did they know the extent of their achievement, nor the difficulties which their bravery had overcome. Wonder struggled in their hearts with emotions of adoration to Him who had given them the victory. "God has gone out of the way of his common providence," said they, "in a remarkable and almost miraculous manner, to incline the hearts of the French to give up, and deliver this strong city into our hands." God had indeed granted to an undisciplined army of mechanics, farmers, and fishermen, led by a merchant general, a victory almost unparalleled in history. The news was received in England with exultation, and in New England with a frenzy of popular joy. Words cannot express the enthusiasm which was everywhere felt.

It was a proud day for Windsor when she welcomed home again her brave son, the lieutenant-governor. His journal affords us a pleasant glimpse of the scene.

"Tuesday 30th. Col. Whiting with his troops and sundry Gentlemen from Hartford and Wethersfield came to me at my lodgings [at Wethersfield, on his way from New London, where he had arrived July 18th], from whence they attended me to my own Home at Windsor, where we arrived about two afternoon. Here we had a Good Dinner, Drank some bowls of Punch, &c., and after the Discharge of the Great Artillery and small arms Gave 3 Huzzas, and parted Good friends." — *Coll. Conn. Hist. Society.*

Among the *Wolcott Mss.* in Library of the Connecticut Historical Society, is preserved his daily journal, from May 30th to July 2d, inclusive, detailing the events of the siege and giving copies of the official communications between the respective commanders-in-chief. Following this journal is a connected narrative of some twenty-eight folio pages, in his handwriting, in which he gives a careful "retrospect of the expedition, in the projection, prosecution, and success of it." Its length precludes insertion here, but it is but just to say that it displays, in a most forcible manner, the Governor's strong character, and, above all, his deep, sincere trust in the wise orderings of a great and merciful God.

Windsor contributed many of her best citizens to this enterprise, but it is impossible to ascertain the names of all.

Probably, in this expedition were the following *East Windsor* men, whose names are found in a document among Capt. Ebenezer Grant's papers, endorsed :

"An Acc^t of y^e Men that went upon an Expedition into y^e frontiers under my command, Dec. 19th, 1745:

" Lt. Thomas Grant	|	Caleb Booth, Jun ^r
Ensign Gideon Wolcott	|	Elisha Munsil
Serg't Thomas Drake	|	Joseph Egelstone
Serg't Thomas Skinner	|	Benj. Bancroft
Serg't. Joseph Diggons	|	John Osband
Clerk, Josiah Wolcott	|	John Prior
Amni Trumble Jun ^r	|	John Grant & John Grant Jr
Sam ^l Watson	John Sikes	Eph ^m Wolcott
Nathaniel Stoughton	Sam ^l Smith	Benj Phelps
James Harper	Jerijah Bissell	Joseph Nuberry
Gershom Bartlett	Ezra Elgor	Zebulon King
Joseph Bartlett	Ebnz ^r Moor	Abijah Skinner
Jacob Elmor	Sam ^l Bartlett	Nath ^l Porter Jr
Will ^m Bissell	Benj Cook	Joseph Elmor Jr
John Gaylord	Azariah Grant	Robert Wood
Ebenezer Bliss	Tim ^o Strong	John Anderson Jr
Noah Bissell	James Rockwell	Matthew Grant
Moses Bissell	Job Rockwell	Benoni Olcott
John Kollogg	John Stoughton ¹	

"All returned from their Expedition &c. except Drake, Moor, Elgor & Gershom Bartlett."

¹ Of JOHN STOUTON, in the above list, the author of *Windsor Farms* says (p. 107) that he "was soon promoted to a lieutenancy and afterward became a colonel in the colonial army, and at the close of the French and Indian war received a large grant of land near Ticonderoga in consideration of his services, but was soon after drowned while transporting stock across Lake George. In a quaintly worded letter (in the compiler's possession) written from New York, where he was then stationed, he informs his brother Lemuel that "I am recovering from the Small Pox. I have had about *twenty of them*, just enough to show that I have had it." His solid silver-hilted sword, carried at the siege of Fort William Henry, and a map of the siege and engaged forces, drawn by himself, which he sent to his brother, Col. Lemuel Stoughton of E. W., are also preserved. The map has been reproduced in *facsimile* in *Windsor Farms*, and is a valuable contribution to the history of the French War on Lake George.

Capt. Grant's commission as captain of a "Train Band," east of Connecticut River, issued from Gov. Jonathan Law, Oct. 29, 1742, is still in possession of his descendants.¹

ALEXANDER (afterwards Dr.) WOLCOTT accompanied the Connecticut troops as surgeon's mate.

ISRAEL STOUGHTON.

Capt. DAVID ELLSWORTH (E. W.).

JOHN WARHAM STRONG was a first lieutenant in service.

JAMES EGGLESTON, JR. (Wby.), was impressed into the service.

EZRA LOOMIS (Wby.) died at Louisburg, aged about 24 years, Dec. 18, 1745.

THOMAS BARBER (Wby.) died at Louisburg, aged about 24 years, 1745.

STEPHEN GILLET (Wby.) died at Louisburg, aged about 34 years, Feb., 1746.

CALEB CASE (Wby.) died at Louisburg, aged about 34 years, May 10, 1746.

JAMES BARNETT (Wby.) died at Louisburg, aged about 22 years, April 24, 1746.

JEREMY ALFORD (who lived on Cook's Hill) distinguished himself by his bravery at Louisburg.

For a while America seemed destined to be the theatre of the Anglo-French war. France planned the recapture of Louisburg, but the fleet under D'Anville, in 1746, was met by storms and pestilence, and, worse than all, left without a commander by the death of D'Anville, and the suicide of his successor—so that it never accomplished anything. Another French fleet, the next year, was captured by the English admirals, Anson and Warren. The New England Colonies proposed a plan for the conquest of Canada, but it was not seconded by the mother country. At length, a season of "masterly inactivity" was ended by the general peace of Utrecht in 1748; and England, France, and Spain mutually restored to each other the fruits of their conquests. "Nothing was gained, humanity had suffered, without a purpose, and without a result."

The war which the colonies had entered into with such zeal and at great expense, had not brought them any special advantage. On the contrary, it had been an almost useless expenditure of resources, and a loss of thousands of their young men; it left them with a depreciated currency, a paralyzed commerce, and that saddest accompaniment of war, a fearful deterioration of public morals.

The peace of Utrecht, however, procured but a slight cessation of

¹ Stoughton's *Windsor Farms*, 106.

hostilities. France, always restless and intriguing, soon began to infringe on the British possessions in Acadia and Nova Scotia. She also, in direct violation of treaty stipulations, extended her frontiers toward Crown Point and Ticonderoga on the north, and Virginia on the west, with the evident design of forming a connection between the head of the St. Lawrence and their possessions on the Mississippi. This, together with their relations with the Indian tribes, would have given them a command of the extensive trade of the interior; and an opportunity to harrass and annoy the English colonies, which the latter could never consent to.

About this time a number of lords and gentlemen in England, and planters in Virginia, associated themselves under the name of the Ohio Company, and obtained a grant of 600,000 acres of land in the Ohio River country. This movement was immediately resented by the French, mutual skirmishes and reprisals followed, and finally, in 1754, the Virginians, who had commenced a fortress on their patent, were attacked by an overwhelming French force and driven from the ground with a loss of all but two of the English traders, and skins and property valued at £20,000. On the same spot which commanded the whole Ohio and Mississippi country the French built a fortress which they named Fort du Quesne. As may be imagined, this event caused much alarm and apprehension to Great Britain and her American colonies. Virginia, South Carolina, and New York were speedily in the field, and Col. Washington (afterward the hero of the American Revolution) having defeated a party of French belonging to Fort du Quesne, was afterward attacked by Villiers, the commandant of that post, with a large force; and after a brave defense in a hastily constructed fortress, accepted honorable terms of capitulation, which his bravery had extorted from the French general. At this juncture a convention of delegates from the several colonies was held, at which was discussed the feasibility of a union of the colonies for mutual protection and defense against the French and Indians.

This necessary movement was warmly approved by the colonies, but, as might have been expected, was strongly opposed and denounced by Great Britain, whose whole policy was repugnant to anything that savored of colonial independence. She evidently feared that the combined strength of the latter might some day be employed to sever the chain which bound them to herself. Consequently a meeting was proposed of the governors of the several colonies, who should, in the largeness of their wisdom, devise ways and means of defense, government, and protection; and the colonies were to be taxed for the expenses of the whole. At this council, held at Albany, N. Y., 1754, Connecticut was represented by ROGER WOLCOTT, JR. It is needless to say that this plan met with the most universal disapproval of the colonies themselves: for they were as unwill-

ing to trust their interests into the hands of kings and favorites as the latter were to grant them any independent powers.

Hostilities between France and England had now proceeded to the extent of actual war. Four expeditions were planned against the former; one against Fort du Quesne, under General Braddock; a second against Nova Scotia; a third against Crown Point, and a fourth against Niagara. In the spring of 1755 the northern colonies were alive with preparations for the coming campaigns. Special assemblies were held and taxes levied to defray the necessary expenses of fitting out the army. It was proposed to raise in New England 5,000 men, of whom Connecticut was to furnish one-fifth, to attack Crown Point and occupy the country around.

In the meantime the expedition against Nova Scotia under Col. Moncton was already in the field. Three several encounters with the French troops and their Indian allies resulted in success to the British arms, and placed the whole of Nova Scotia in their possession. The Acadians, numbering some 15,000, were disarmed and removed to New England and other colonies, where they were distributed as prisoners of war among the different towns. Some of them were sent to Windsor, but their names and subsequent history cannot now be discovered.¹ This event has received a new and romantic interest from Longfellow's beautiful poem, entitled *Evangeline, a tale of Acadie*.

While this was going on at the north General Braddock, with 1,500 regulars, had arrived in Virginia from England, and commenced, though tardily, his preparations for the expedition against Fort du Quesne on the Ohio. The history of that expedition is written in letters of blood upon the page of our country's history as Braddock's defeat. The rashness and arrogance of its leader were atoned by his death, and redeemed only by the bravery and good sense of George Washington and the Virginia troops. Let us, however, turn from this scene to the operations of the expedition against Crown Point and Niagara, which are more intimately connected with the purposes of our history. The former, under the command of Gen. Johnson, luckily intercepted the Baron Dieskau, who, with a large force of French and Indians, was advancing to cut off Fort Edward, which was garrisoned by New York and New Hampshire troops. The battle which ensued resulted in the complete defeat of the French, although with a loss to the British of some brave officers and men. The remainder of the fall of this year was busily occupied in building a fort at Lake George and completing the works at Fort Edward, all of which had to be done in a trackless forest, and in face of many

¹ We can only learn that three men came here and lived for a while on Hinsdale Hill, as the little eminence was named, on which the present Sixth District school-house now stands.

obstacles. All the colonial troops, except those in garrison, returned to their homes in November.¹

BENJAMIN ALLYN, Esq., of Windsor, was appointed Captain of the 4th Company in the 3d Regiment, in August, 1755. The following is the muster-roll of his company, nearly all of whom were from this town.¹

"Roll of Capt. Benj. Allyn's Co. Crown Point Expedition, 85 men enlisted."

Isaac Tucker,	Nath ^l Gaylor,
Reuben Crow,*	John Japhet,
Zaccheus Crow,	Thos. Hawkins,
Levi Chapin, 1st Lt.	Reuben Cook,
Noah Hunt,	Zebulon Winchell,
Elijah Barret,	Robert Westland,
John Hosmer,	Benj. Baker,
Patt O'Concle,	And ^w Shilling,
Chas. Burnham,	Jona ^s Pinney, Jr.,
John Abbot,	Daniel Filley,*
Hez. Welles,	Elijah Denslow,
Elijah Evings,	Elisha Williams,
Geo. Colton,	Jona ^s Buckland, Sgt.
Daniel Eaton,	Ephraim Parker,
Jacob Osborn,	Joseph Winchel,*
Gideon Loomis,	Ebenezer Loomis,
Capt. Allyn,	Zephaniah Snow,
Giles Wolcott,	Asa Pimrey (Perry or Pinney ?),
Joel Soper,	Ely Parker,
John Eggleston, Jr.,	Appleton Hollister,
Abner Prior,	Orvis, 2d Lt.,
Ozias Grant,	John Strong, Drummer,
David Bissell,	Jona ^s Pinney, Corp ^l ,
Jon ^s : Gillett,	Benj. Kinney, Corp ^l ,
Joseph Moore,	Eliphalet Loomis,
Joseph Moore, Jr.,	Charles Burnham,
Gideon Prior,	Drake, Sgt.,
Silas Wells,	Zeb. Winslow,
John McMunnen,	Josiah Standliff,
Wm. Thomson,	Thomas Jarwell,
Eben Belknap,	Keup Perrigue (Indian).
Asher Isham,	

ISAAC DRAKE (Wby.) was buried at Lake George, Oct. 26, 1755, aged 22 years.

The Niagara expedition, commanded by Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts, was too tardy and too poorly provisioned to effect much. They,

¹*State Archives*, War, vol. VI.

*Those thus marked remained in garrison during the winter of 1755-56, their names being found in "A Role of Capt. Noah Grant's company in Garrison at Fort Edward Nov^r 26, 1756, their wages made out from y^r 23 of Nov. 1755 to y^r 26 of March 1756."

however, built a new fort near the old one (on the site of the present city of Oswego), and, leaving a garrison there, returned home in October.

The campaign in 1756 opened brilliantly under the command of Lord Loudon and Gen. Abercrombie. A fine army, including 7,000 Provincials, was early in the field, anxious to be led against Crown Point, but its leaders were dilatory.¹ Time was wasted, and after a somewhat indecisive success by Col. Bradstreet, and the inexcusable surrender of Oswego to the French, by which they obtained command of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and the surrounding country, the campaign ingloriously terminated.

Capt. BENJAMIN ALLYN was in commission this year in the Crown Point expedition.

MEDINA FITCH (Ell.) was first lieutenant in 7th company, 2d regiment.

MOSES GRISWOLD was first lieutenant in 1st regiment.

DANIEL BROWN (Wby.) died at Albany in September.

SAMUEL BELCHER died in war, as it is supposed, near Crown Point, 1756.

ITHAMAR BINGHAM (Ell.) was appointed commissary (March, 1756), of the hospital in this expedition.

Extensive preparations were made by Great Britain for the campaign of 1757, and early in July a powerful fleet, under Admiral Holburn, with 6,000 regular troops under Gen. Hopson, arrived in Halifax. Here they were joined by Lord Loudon with 6,000 provincials, eager to be led against Crown Point. Lord Loudon preferred to attack Louisburg; but so dilatory was he that, before they were ready to sail, Louisburg was reinforced by the arrival of a large fleet; the project was abandoned, and Loudon returned leisurely to New York.

But Montcalm, the French general, first surprising and defeating a detachment of 400 near Ticonderoga, pushed on and invested Fort William Henry, which was fortified and garrisoned by 3,000 men. After only six days' siege, during which it made a brave defense, it capitulated to the French. Gen. Webb, who was occupying Fort Edward only 14 miles distant, and might easily have relieved his braver compatriots, not only failed to do so, but sent a letter to Col. Monroe, advising him to surrender. The British were allowed to march out with arms, baggage, and one cannon. But the French and Indians, contrary to stipulations, plundered them of their baggage, killed the Indians in their service, and chased the unfortunate English themselves nearly to Fort Edward, where they arrived in a most piteous plight. Albany was thus threatened, the

¹ A parade was held in Windsor for "enlisting men for Crown Point expedition" on 10th April. (*Oleott MSS.*)

people were alarmed, and the colonies sent on large numbers of troops. Connecticut alone furnished 5,000 men within a few days.¹

Windsor was by no means behind her sister towns in responding to the call. The following document serves to give us an idea of the urgency of the occasion. *Olcott Family MSS.* (South Windsor).

"To Benoni Olcott, Clerk of y^e 3rd Company or Trainband in Windsor, greeting: Whereas I've Rec^d special orders from Lieut. Colonel Geo. Wyllis, Lieut. Col. of y^e first Regiment of y^e Colony of Connecticut to muster my Company for a speedy march to fort Edward for the relief and succor of y^e King's garrison and subjects there; These are therefore to require you, forthwith to notify all under my Command that they appear complete in their arms at landlord Porter's tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock for y^e attending to y^e business above s^d as they will answer their neglect at y^e peril of y^e Law. Fail not of thy writ to make Return to my Lieutenant

Dated at Windsor y^e 12th day of August A.D. 1757.

EBENEZER GRANT, Capt. for 3d Company.

P. S. If we march it will be on horse."

Of the Windsor men who responded to the Fort William Henry alarm, the same month, we have found but three names, viz.: Lieut. DAVID PHELPS of West Windsor, and SAMUEL STOUGHTON and AMMI TRUMBLE of East Windsor. *MSS. Archives of the State.*

Thus ended this year's campaign, as a British historian remarks, "to the eternal disgrace of those who then commanded the armies and directed the councils of Great Britain."

The year 1758 opened hopefully for the cause of Great Britain. The reverses and losses of the three previous years were so evidently the result of incapacity and bad management as to demand a change of ministers and policy, in order to retrieve the waning fortunes of the British arms. A new cabinet was formed, and the genius of Pitt and the sound sense and integrity of his coadjutors gave renewed hope of better days. New measures were proposed, a new spirit was infused into every department of the service at home and abroad. Louisburg was to be reduced, Crown Point and Fort du Quesne were to be the main points of attack in the coming campaign. The colonies were in ecstasies, their darling projects were at last about to be realized: and, when his majesty's letter, composed

¹ SAMUEL ALLEN (son of Joseph and Mary of E. W.) was among the few who escaped. When running through the woods, with nothing but his breeches on, he was caught by an Indian who sprang from behind a tree and seized him by the back of his neck. He turned suddenly upon the Indian and brought his knee forcibly against the pit of his stomach, and brought him to the ground and despatched him by jumping both feet upon his breast.

He ran in this situation for a while, then meeting a man Mr. Allen said to him: "I cannot run so; do for God sake give me your jacket," which he had the kindness to do.

He then proceeded to Fort Edward. Mr. Allen carried the marks made by the Indian's finger nails upon his neck to his grave. (*MSS.* of Mr. Henry W. Allen of Warehouse Point, Conn.)

with the matchless art of Pitt, was received, requesting their loyal aid and support in the raising of 20,000 men, the whole country was in a fever of loyal joy. Connecticut immediately proceeded to raise 5,000, more than she could well afford, yet it was done not only cheerfully but with enthusiasm. They were to be divided into four regiments, each with its colonel and chaplain; the already large bounty offered for enlistment in previous years was increased, and everywhere the work of enrollment went briskly on. Meanwhile across the broad ocean was sailing a noble fleet under Admiral Boscawen, bearing 10,000 troops, commanded by the circumspect Lord Amherst,* and the scarcely less skillful Gen. Wolfe. On the 2d day of June that fleet lay before the battlements of Louisburg, and on the 8th the English landed through a rolling surf which upset and broke their boats, and in the very teeth of bristling ramparts and a perfect hailstorm of artillery, drove the French from their batteries and invested the city. For nearly two months the siege went on, but not until the city was a heap of ruins, not until their finest ships were burned and their batteries disabled, did the brave French surrender. With Louisburg fell Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island. Wolfe returned home to meet the commendations of his sovereign, bearing with him the praises of New England, whose great heart was overflowing with joy and gratulation.

Dr. ELIHU TUDOR (E. W.), MARK FILLEY and his elder brother (E. W.), were engaged in this expedition.

While this was being enacted the colonies were actively pushing forward their preparations for their long-cherished attempt on Crown Point.

"On the banks of Lake George 9,024 provincials, from New England, New York and New Jersey, assembled. There were the 600 New England rangers, dressed like woodmen, armed with a firelock and a hatchet; under their right arm a powder horn; a leather bag for bullets at their waist; and to each officer a pocket-compass as a guide in the forests. There was Stark, of New Hampshire, now promoted to be a captain. There was the generous, open-hearted Israel Putnam, a Connecticut major, leaving his good farm, around which his own hands had helped build the walls; of a gentle disposition, brave, incapable of disguise, fond of glorying, sincere, and artless. There were the chaplains, who preached to the regiments of citizen soldiers a renewal of the days when Moses with the rod of God in his hand sent Joshua against Amalek. By the side of the provincials rose the tents of the regular army, 6,367 in number; of the whole force Abercrombie was commander-in-chief; yet it was the gallant spirit of Howe that infused ardor and confidence into every bosom." (*Bancroft*, Vol. iv, 299.)

* On the 5th day of July the whole army of more than 15,000 men embarked at daybreak on Lake George in 900 small boats and 136 whale boats, together with artillery on rafts, and "the fleet, bright with banners and cheered with martial music, moved in stately procession down the beautiful lake, beaming with hope and pride, though with no witness

but the wilderness." Early the next morning they landed at the northern end of the lake, and, forming in four columns, began their march to Ticonderoga. But after two miles had been passed they came in the depths of the wilderness upon a large body of French. The struggle was sharp and resulted successfully to the English, but they lost their bravest man, Lord Howe himself, "the idol of the army"; and, grief-stricken and dispirited, the army encamped on the battle-field which it had so dearly won.

The next morning Abercrombie returned to his landing-place and sent out an engineer to reconnoitre the French works. The engineer reported that they were of flimsy construction, but the better practiced eye of Stark and the New England woodsmen decided otherwise. Abercrombie, however, heeded only the advice of "his Rehoboam counsellors," and gave orders for storming the French position. But they had an enemy who was wary, cool, and prepared at every point. Again and again, through the hours of a sweltering hot July day, the brave grenadiers and active provincials charged upon those rude ramparts only to be mown down and hurled back by the steady and resistless fire of the enemy. At last, near sunset, they fled promiscuously from the field, leaving 1,944 killed and wounded, mostly regulars.

While Montcalm had been in the thickest of the fight, with his coat off, seeing, comprehending, directing everything, Abercrombie had been snugly but ingloriously ensconced at a sawmill two miles distant. And although the English possessed the advantages of position and heavy artillery, and in numbers they still exceeded the French fourfold, Abercrombie embarked his army the next morning, and rested not until "he had placed the lake between himself and Montcalm."

Thus disastrously ended the expedition which had been inaugurated with such bright hopes. Its shame was, however, somewhat redeemed by Col. Bradstreet, who, at his own desire, and according to his own plan, was detached with a considerable force against Fort Frontenac, on the St. Lawrence, near its junction with Lake Ontario. This, after a two days' siege, he captured and destroyed, with its large stores of provisions and military equipments, and nine armed vessels. He then returned to Oswego, having frustrated a proposed attack of the French on the Mohawk River settlements; restored the communication between Albany and Oswego, and obtained the command of Lake Ontario.

In the south, Fort Duquesne had been taken nominally by Gen. Forbes, but really through the sagacity and energy of the youthful Washington, who commanded the Virginians. On its site the flag of Great Britain was joyously planted, and the place was named *Pittsburgh*, a most enduring trophy of the glory of William Pitt.

Thus, with the exception of the unfortunate affair at Ticonderoga,

this campaign closed with honor to the British arms, presenting a marked contrast to the bad management and accumulated disaster of previous years.

JOHN CHICK was 2d lieutenant in 3d company, 1st regiment.

JOHN ELLSWORTH was ensign in 9th company, 1st regiment.

MEDINA FITCH was a first lieutenant.

JONATHAN GILLET was a first lieutenant.

SILAS CASE (Why.) aged 18, was buried, Sept. 16, 1758, half-way between Albany and Lake George.

JONAH FILLEY (Why.) died 1758.

ABEL LOOMIS (Why.) buried October 16, 1758, at Greenbush.

JOHN LOOMIS (Why.) buried November 12, 1758, between Albany and Sheffield.

JOHN MEMFORD (Why.) aged 21, died 1760, with smallpox, in December, above Albany.

RICHARD FITCH, aged 18, enlisted and went to Oswego and Montreal; on his return took the smallpox, which he communicated to three children of his father's (James) family.

FRANCIS DRAKE and JEDIDIAH EGGLESTON were impressed and enlisted in the spring, but on account of sickness were allowed to return home, where they were a long time sick.

The campaign of 1759 opened with a free seacoast and a clear road into Canada, whose conquest became the great object of the British ministry. To effect it, three expeditions were planned, which should act simultaneously. Gen. Wolfe, the hero of Louisburg, was to attempt the capture of Quebec. Gen. Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and then form a junction, via the Sorel and St. Lawrence rivers, with Wolfe at Quebec. Gen. Prideaux was to move against Niagara, and, if successful, to embark on Lake Ontario, and passing along the St. Lawrence was to besiege the city of Montreal. The colonies were required to furnish the same number of men as for the previous year, and "Connecticut," says Bancroft, "which distinguished itself by disproportionate exertion, raised, as in the previous year, 5,000 men. To meet the past expense, the little colony incurred heavy debts, and learning political economy from native thrift, appointed taxes on property to discharge them."

Gen. Amherst was first in the field en route for Ticonderoga, which the enemy abandoned on his approach, and retreated to Crown Point, which they also evacuated in a very few days. Once in possession of these important posts, the general took active measures for the building of a fleet on Lake Champlain, to oppose that of the French at that point. Meanwhile Ticonderoga was repaired, and a strong fort erected at Crown Point.

While Amherst was thus employed, Prideaux had set siege to the fort at Niagara, where he was killed; but his place was ably filled by Sir William Johnson, who in a sharp and protracted encounter completely routed the enemy. Three important posts were now gained, but *Quebec*, the heart of the French dominion, was still untouched, and to its reduction every effort of combined skill, sagacity, and numbers was turned.

On the 26th of June, a splendid British fleet, with 8,000 picked troops, under Wolfe, arrived before the precipitous and apparently impregnable cliffs of Quebec. On those battle-crowned summits Montcalm commanded, and though feeble in numbers, he was, as usual, cool, wary, and intrepid; and his chief strength was the nature of his position. Such were the peculiar difficulties and obstacles to be overcome, that, in spite of repeated but unsuccessful attempts and the utmost sagacity and energy, it was not until the 15th of September, that any full assault could be made. On that night, in silence and darkness, the perilous ascent was made, and at daybreak Wolfe and his army stood in battle array upon the Plains of Abraham, and the next day Quebec was in their hands.

Among the loose manuscripts of the town is the following subscription paper, circulated among the members of the First trainband in Windsor, under command of Captain Nathaniel Hayden:¹

" Windsor, 13th of April, 1759.

" Whereas y^e Providence of God Binds a Necessity upon us to exert ourselves to y^e utmost of our Power in y^e Present warr and a number of our Young men called to enter His Majesty's service this Currant year, and altho' y^e Assembly have done considerable to encourage men to enlist freely into said service, it is thought advisable that since a number of our friends must go, and y^e service attended with much hardship as to require encouragements, that a further encouragement be given by y^e subscribers to encourage men in y^e said 1st Company in Windsor to enlist into said service, & it is Hoped & Expected & Requested y^e all within y^e limits of y^e said 1st Company, whether in y^e [Train-] Band or out of y^e [Train-] Band, give their encouragement."

This was subscribed to by forty-six influential men of Windsor, on condition that the sons and servants of such subscribers should be exempt from impressment. The amount subscribed, £54 17s., was to be divided among the enlisted and impressed men. The state requisition was for sixteen men. On the back of the document was the following endorsement:

Soujers that Listed.

" ROGER ENO.
JOHN GRANT.
JOSEPH MARVIN.

Soujers Prest.

JOEL PALMER.
NOAH BARBER.
JOSEPH YOUNGS,

¹ Mr. J. H. HAYDEN doubts if Nathaniel Hayden was Captain of the Windsor Trainband at this time, since he was then but 21 years old; and says that his father, " Ensign " Nathaniel, was then 50 years old, yet may have been in command at that particular time through lack of superior officers. Our own remembrance is that the original document, which we copied in our first edition, contained the name of Capt. Nathaniel.

JOHN ALFORD,
 DANIEL FILLEY,
 EBENEZER LOOMIS,
 JOHN ALLYN, JR.,
 URIAH PEES[E].
 SAM ENO, JR.,
 JOHN JAPHETH [colored]."

MOSES BARBER,
 JEREMIAH ALFORD, JR.,
 Sgt. PHINEAS DRAKE.

AUGUSTIN HAYDEN of (Hayden's) Windsor, born 1740, though only 18 years old at this time, enlisted under this call. His journal (which he kept during the campaign of 1758-59, and which is now in possession of Mr. J. H. Hayden) opens thus, on the day after: "April 14, 1759. Then I, Augustin Hayden, Listed into his Majestie's service." June the 8th he "set away from home to Hartford;" on the 9th he "set away from Farmington;" the next day from Harwinton; thence through Goshen, Cornwall, Canaan, Sheffield, Spencertown, the "Patrone Land," etc., and "Centerhook [Kinderhook]. The 18th day, from K. to Greenbush and then we joined the regiment" — Col. Lyman's. Evidently he was one of a squad which overtook the regiment at Greenbush. Their destination was Lake George and the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, which failed: but the young man saw some pretty rough service — all faithfully recorded in his journal. He reached home again 12 Nov., 1758, and records that he received his "winter's pay, which was £8. 2. 0: and to get a coat, £1. 15. 0: and my first month's wages which was £1. 16. 0." The taste of war which he had in this campaign seems not to have satisfied his appetite, for he served (and kept a minute daily journal) through the campaign of 1759.

SAMUEL LATTIMORE also appears on bills in this campaign.

The year 1760 opened with an attempt by the French to retake Quebec, which was for a while averted by the vigilance of the general in command. On the 26th of April, however, the enemy invested the city, and the British commander, foolishly preferring to risk a battle rather than endure a siege, found himself overmatched and obliged to retire within the walls with a heavy loss. The French, flushed with this success, set actively to work to capture the town, which was only saved by the opportune arrival of a large British fleet.

Montreal, also, had been invested by three large English armies under Lord Amherst and Generals Haviland and Murray. It shortly after capitulated on honorable terms, and with it all the French possessions in Canada passed into the power of Great Britain.

The Windsor men in this campaign were mostly in service in this siege.

By the kindness of Mr. Elihu Marshall of Poquonock, Windsor, we are enabled to present our readers with the following digest of two mus-

ter-rolls of General Lyman's regiment in this campaign. One of these, evidently an orderly-sergeant's roll, was entitled :

"A Muster roll of Gen^l Lyman's Company" in "Camp at Montreal, Sept, 4th, 1760."

This we have copied, with sundry additions and items gleaned from the other document, which is "A List of General Phinehas Lyman's Company of all y^e enlisted men, with the time of their several enlistments, and the time of the death of those that are dead, and that are deserted, or never joined; and the time of their receiving the King's bounty." This is drawn up in a formal and handsome manner, on a large sheet of paper, and endorsed on the back "R[oyal] A[rtiltery], N^o 42."

General Lyman was a distinguished officer in Connecticut, and a native of Suffield. His company, as will be seen, was made up principally of Suffield and Windsor men; and, indeed, so intimate has been the connection between the two towns, that we have not been able to locate many of the names which have become so common in each place. We have therefore left that to the more abundant leisure and industry of descendants and genealogical investigators. Windsor, more especially the Poquonock district, is well represented.

Rank.	Names.
Gen ^l	Phinehas Lyman.
Cap ^t	Giles Wolcott.
Lieut.	Roger Enos.
Do.	Silas Holcomb.
Ensign	John Strong.
Do.	Elihu Humphrey.
Serg ^t	Major Sam ^l Granger.
Qr Serg ^t	James Harman.
Serg ^t	Joel Addams.
Do.	Joseph Marvin, enlisted March 24.
Do.	Oliver Hauchet.
Do.	Ephraim Addams.
Do.	Shadrack Phelps.
Do.	John Slaid.
Do.	Phinehas Southwell.
Do.	Eleazer Smith.
Do.	Reuben Denslow.
Do.	Wm. Ross.
Do.	Jon th Allyn.
Do.	Philander Pinney.
Do.	Thomas Jerrit, enlisted March 25.
Do.	Zephany Snow, enlisted Do.
Do.	Jon th Beaman, enlisted Do.
Clerk,	Joab Griswold, enlisted March 21.
Do.	Nath ^l Humphrey.
Doct ^r	How.
Do.	Andrus.
Chap ^r	Beckwith.

Rank.	Names
Corp ^l	Abiether Evans, enlisted March 25.
Do.	Dan. King.
Do.	Ebenezer Phelps.
Do.	Elisha Spencer.
Do.	Stephen Holcomb.
Drum ^m	Ephraim Goodrich.
Do.	Elijah Reed.
Do.	Sam ^l Marvin, deserted Sept. 22d.
Privates.	Daniel Enos, enlisted April 1st.
	Nath ^l Griswold, enlisted March 24.
	Francis Griswold, enlisted Do.
	John Lewis, enlisted March 26, deserted Sept. 15th.
	Timothy Soper, enlisted April 4th.
	Abiether Jones, enlisted Do. 26.
	David Jones, enlisted Do. 26.
	Ephraim Wolcott, enlisted March 25.
	Moses Fargo, enlisted Do.
	Jon th Bewell, enlisted Do. 16.
	Sam ^l Blackmore, enlisted Do. 25.
	Berijah Brunson, enlisted Do. 25.
	Elisha Pental, enlisted March 25.
	Roswell Davis.
	Jonath ⁿ Brown, enlisted March 24.
	Richard Fitch, enlisted March 25.
	Simeon Allin.
	Austin Phelps, enlisted March 24.
	Benajah Webster, enlisted March 25.
	Isaac Crowfoot, deserted Sept. 15.
	Phineas Huxley.
	Joshua Preston.
	Ebenezer Burbank.
Privates,	Joseph Towner.
	Stephen Bu[c]kly, enlisted March 25.
	Joseph Stoughton.
	David Allyn.
	Silas Simans.
	Tho ^s Newberry, enlisted March 25.
	Jon th Gillett, enlisted May 1, died Oct. 3d.
	Joseph Easton.
	Thos. Austin.
	David Allyn, Jr.
	Moses Warner.
	Reuben Phelps.
	John Rimington.
	W ^m Middleton.
	Marshall Stanly.
	Elias Austin.
	Hosea Brunson.
	John Alford, enlisted March 24.
	David Spencer.
	Ebenezer Halladay.
	Thaddeus Lyman.
	Brown Be[c]kwith.

Rank.	Names.
Privates.	Enoch Granger.
	Thos. Williams, Jr.
	Dudley Hayse.
	Jesse Goddard.
	Jehiel Messenger.
	Richard Andors.
	Isaac Goff, died Sept. 13th.
	Aaron Noble, enlisted April 4
	Moses Holcomb, died Oct. 4th.
	Shadrach Phelps, Jr.
	Primus Hills. ¹
	Isaac Fosbery.
	John Williams.
	John Forward.
	Joseph Hinksman.
	Thos. Davis.
	Abel Norton, died Aug. 27th.
	Dan Pom[e]r[o]y.
	John Thomas, enlisted March 28th.
	Joel Peck.
	Timothy Wills.
	Wm. Cammel.
	John Dewey.
	Benjamin Thrall.
	Elijah Brunson.
	John Thomas, enlisted March 28.
	William Harrington, enlisted March 26. Not joined.
	Thomas Parsons, enlisted May 21. Not joined.

GILES GIBBS (ELL.), aged 17, was drafted and died, north of Crown Point, of camp-distemper.

The French war was now virtually at an end. The balance of the year 1760 was occupied with a distressing and harassing war between the Southern Colonies and the Cherokees, which was finally brought to a successful close. The year 1761 was mostly spent in repairing and strengthening the numerous posts gained from the French, a work in which the provincials were much employed.

At the commencement of 1762, England found herself involved in war with the principal continental powers and the greatest part of the maritime power of Europe. The colonies were therefore required, as heretofore, to furnish men and arms for service, and in an expedition which was made against Martinique and the French posts in the West Indies, in the early part of 1762, a large number of colonial troops were employed.

Shortly after, war was declared against Spain, and a large fleet with some 15,000 or 16,000 troops was sent to attempt the reduction of Havana and the Spanish West Indies. A large number of provincials,

¹ Probably the old colored *Dr.* Primus, afterwards of East Windsor.

under their own officers, joined this undertaking. The greatest obstacles of nature and art, the terrors of pestilence, and the burning rays of a tropical sun, endured for two long months, had almost wasted and destroyed this courageous and energetic army, when their drooping spirits were revived by the opportune arrival of a reinforcement from North America, and the 15th of August, the town, the shipping in the harbor, and a large extent of territory, were surrendered to the English commander. New England in this enterprise lost a large number of her sons. Slain in battle or swept off by the pestilence, but few ever returned to their homes.

THOMAS PARSONS (Wby.), aged about 26, died October, 1762, and was buried in Cuba.

JOHN EGGLESTONE (Wby.), aged 34, and ELIPHALET LOOMIS (Wby.) aged 32, died 1762, and were buried in the ocean coming from Havana.

REUBEN COOK (Wby.), aged about 36, died at New York, December, 1762, on his return from Havana.

Dr. ELIHU TUDOR (E. W.) was on the surgical staff.

Capt. ICHABOD WADSWORTH and ISAAC HUBBARD (Ell.) were in Putnam's regiment during this siege.

BENJ. PIERSON, son of Simeon (Ell.), died at New York, November, 1762, on his return.

BENJ. PINNEY, son of Benjamin (Ell.), died at New York, November, 1762, on his return.

JOSEPH PINNEY, son of Joseph (Ell.), died at Havana, November, 1762, on his return.

REUBEN STILES was in the expedition, and returned safe and sound.

Sudden and unforeseen changes in European affairs soon after turned the scale of fortune in favor of England, and enabled her to treat for peace, without relinquishing a single advantage which she had gained in North America. Accordingly a definitive treaty of peace between England and France was entered into on the 10th of February, 1762, and the series of long and bloody FRENCH WARS was ended.

It may, perhaps, be thought by some that we have occupied more space with this subject than is appropriate in a local history. But, when we consider how devotedly the colonies sacrificed lives and means in the service of their king: when we remember how great a change the French wars produced in the character of New England society and manners: above all, when we reflect that they were pre-eminently THE SCHOOL in which God was drilling and disciplining the American Colonies for that greater struggle for their own independence, it does not seem that we have given it too prominent a place in our Windsor history. For, in the long Canadian campaigns, the colonial troops, fighting by the side of the

disciplined masses of England's choicest soldiery, and under the eye of England's best generals, were silently learning their own defects, and strengthening their own powers.

Nay, more: for as they measured their own success with the cumbersome inefficiency of the regular troops, they gradually learned to rely on themselves. And when in after years, they met those same troops as foes, upon the battle grounds of American liberty, it was not with the fears of timid novices, but as practiced athletes, wrestling with those whose prowess and abilities they had already tested in former contests.

We append the names of some who served in the French wars, but of whose *time* or *place* of service we have not been able to find the exact data:

JOHN, son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Stiles) TAYLOR (E. W.), died January 6, 1757.

BENONI STILES (E. W.) died in war, aged 24 years.

JOHN and HEZEKIAH BISSELL (E. W.) were in one or more campaigns.

THOMAS (son of Roger) NEWBERRY of Windsor, at the age of 16, went to East Windsor to learn a trade, and there enlisted under Capt. Erastus Wolcott, with whom he served several years in Canada.

NATHANIEL OWEN was in one or more campaigns.

SOME (EAST) WINDSOR WAR LETTERS.

Originals in possession of Mrs. Hannah (Grant) Collins, of Wapping, Connecticut: copied in February, 1873, by D. Williams Patterson:

I.

HARTFORD, March 29th, 1757.

then William Grant, Alexander Grant, Jonathan Bement, Zephaniah Snow, John Ripener, Alexander Woolcott Jun, & John McCuen all which I listed Private Soldiers under Lt. Sam^l Welles in the Company of Maj^r Nathan Payson in his Majestyes Service for the next Campaigne on this day offered themselves to be mustered, and were accepted.

per JOSEPH PITKIN, Collon^l

Win. Grant, Alexander Grant, Jonathⁿ Bement, Zephaniah Snow and Alexander Wolcot Junr were Impressed by Capt. Grant y^e 27th.

II.

CLOUFERECK [CLAVERACK].

May the 2 1757 having an oportunty to wryght to you though some after our parting but not knowing when I shd. have another chance to send to you I thought I wold wryght a few Lines and this may Inform you that I am got well into Cloufereck and am in good helth and fare consederabel well and I wold not have you be two much consarn'd about me we dont know when we shall go from this place Some are apt to think we shall tary hear a month we got into this place on the 29 day of Aprel and are stahind [stationed]

out about 3 miles from the River. these lines to all my friends that are in Windsor especially to my father and Mother. these Lines were writing by me in hast in one of the Duch barns wich is our place of Lodging.

WILLIAM GRANT

to Captain
Thomas Grant
at Windsor

III.

WINDSOR May 6th, 1757.

LOVING BROTHER We Received your Letter May 5th & are Not a Little Rejoiced to Hear y^e you are In Heath and fare So well and Through the Goodness of God we at Present are all Well — & J hope we May See Each other again in the world, but Jf God in his Providence Hath Decreed y^e we Shold not J hope we shall have a joyful Meeting at the Right hand of him that gave us our Beings. at Present J have nothing strange to Wright to you J Know of no Parson Sick amongst us. Father and Mother Bare with your absene Better than J Expected I wold Not have you fail of Wrighting Euery opportunity. Pleas to Desend as far into Perticklers as you can. So J Remain your Most

Affectionate Brother

S. ROCKWELL GRANT

P. S. My Respects to My Frinds —

J Dont Know but J May after a while Come and See you. J wold have you wright what you Stand in Most Need of yt J Can Supply you with.

R. G.

To Mr.
William Grant at
Clawverick Belonging
to Major Pa[y]sons
Company of Conecticut
with Care.

IV.

CLOUERECK May the 10, 1757. after my Duty to my father and Mother I wold Inform them and all my friends that I am well and in good helth, and so I hope these Lins will find you all. We are in expectaeton of Marching from this place in a short time to Albiny. our fare is not so good as when at hom but it is as good as I did expect it would be and for the most part I am contented with my condishun. We haue no preaching on the Sabeth but the Comishen ofisers Do C'ary on, and eury night and Morning thay pray with us and for the Most part Sing a psalm in the Eueing. I haue nothing Strange to right to you but only that Lord Leueston [Livingston] with a party of men haue had a batal with another party that Leue [live] upon his Land and he kild two of them and thay wounded 5 or 6 of Lenistons party. one of the Men that was kiled was Dancl prat, he was shot into the brest if you haue any opertunity to let me hear from you i should be glad you wold and i do beleve you may by Leftenant Wells that i do expect will cary this Leter to hartford.

WILLIAM GRANT.

We have orders to March from this place on the 11 day of May to a place a Letel aboue Albiny and below the half-moon and i do Suppose from there to the forts. I should be glad you wold pay to Alecksander Alliam what Is due to him and tack ceare [take care] of my thing[s] as well as you can.

to

Captain
Thomas Grant
at East Windsor
in Conectcut.

V.

1757. WINDSOR, May 14th 1757

Yours J Rec^d One bearing Date May 2^d, the other 10th Jn which J have the joyful News of your Helth. Through the Goodness Of God we are at Present So — at Present J have Nothing strange

Thomas Grant at
East Windsor in
Connectecut please
to Deliver with
Clear and Speed

VI.

WINDSOR June 20th 1757. — LOUING BROTHER Yours we Re^d Dated May 22^d — wharcin we have the Plesior to Hear y^t you are Jn Helth. So These Lines all of us Through the Goodness of God nothing very Remarcable Except a Destresing Drouth & three Men at Hartford Died very Sudantly two of them ware drouded one of which was sculing, the ore Slipt over the Pin which Cased him to fall over, his Name we Lost De^t Langerell ventered on to Save his Lyfe ware Both Drouded. aNother Man the same Instant Dropt Down Dead his Name was Ensign — Plesse to Wright all opertuntys So J Remain Your Most

Afectinate Brother

ROCKWELL GRANT

P. S. we have had no opertuntety to send you any Dollars J Beleve y^t J shall Come and see you some Time this Sumer If you are stationed at the fauls. Plesse to Rite what you no Concerning the small pox. we herd a filing (?flying) Report, as though it was in the army &c —

Mr.

To

William Grant
at fort Edward
Belonging to Major
Pason Compeny of
Connecticut.

VII.

FORT EDWARD July the first 1757. LOUING VNCLE I Recued your leter Dated June the 18 on this very Day the 1 of July wich Jnformed me of you and your famely and of my fathers famely being in good helth as usual wich I greatly Rejoys to hear and hope it may be Continued to you and through the Wonderful goodness of God I am at present well in helth as euer I was in my Life a marcy grate Jndead wich I Desier we may be all thanfull for as we shold be and mack a good Jmprovement of that and all other marcy's that we are Daly made the Subiects of it is a very helthy time in the Camp Consedering the number of peple being upwards of Five thousand men incampt together. general web is latly aried from Albeny to Fort Edward, and a consederable Artillery of brase Canon what the Desine is I am not able to tell many hands are dayle Imploid a bulding the fort and mucking a nw Intrentment at a Desentes a fue Rods from the other. no moor men kild. or tacking by the Indyns then I supose you have heard of as 5 kild and tackin at one time and 4 kild and 3 tacking at another time; one kild one wounded at another time. Scouts are ofen sent out, one of about 30 men is out at present and Capt. Putman is out with a party is expected in so[o]ne. two Captives have ben tacking one by Capt. Putman and one by the Mohocks, and on the 28 day of June there was 13 french men came into the Camp and Resind themselves up and was thought to be some that came from Cand[a]y or Crown pint wich made us to Rejoys a litel while but some found out thay ware Some Deserted from New York of the

Nutrels wich mad it seme not so good nuws. I hate ben out one Scout my Self up to fort An[n] whar was to be sene the work of our fore fathers wich was plesing to me. From fort an[n] we went to the Clear Reuer, and from thar we went to the East bay and from the East bay to the south bay and from there we Returned home to the fort and mad some Descouery of Indyins shot at some and some plunder. Nothing moor att Present So I Remain your Harty well wisher and Louing Cousin

WILLIAM GRANT.

Plese to give my Suteble Regards to all my frinds in Pertiekler to my father and mother brethren and sister and if you or they shold haue any opertunity to wright to me I shold be exeding glad you wold Improue the same and if brother Rockwell should come up as he told of in the last I Recued Dated may the 6, I shold be glad he wold bring up some Chese and drid apel and a letel tee and some mony, but I wold not haue them be two much Consarned about me so as to put your self to trouble in coming for as long as I am well I hope I shall not sufer but in case he should come thes things wold sut very well

This Leter I trust will get to you being put in the Cear of Sarg^t Gil[e]s Wolcot.

Doct^r To.
Mathew Rockwell
at East Windsor
in Connectcut plese
to Deleuer with Cear
and spead.

VIII

WINDSOR July 4th 1757

LOUING BROTHER.

After Dew Regard to you J wold Inform you yt. Thees Lines Through the Goodness of the Eternal God Leave us in Helth as J Hope thay may find you — Though we are separated at a Grater Distance than Euer we ware before yet J hope In God's time we may Behold Each others faces with harts filed with Thankfulness But Jf god Has other ways Determined yet Either of us must Jncounter with Grim Deth J Hope y^t it May be our Happy portion whilst our Bodys are Moldring into Dust our unspoted sols May Sore about The Starry Sky & Rest in the Louing arms of God yt Gave us ouer Beings there to La his Euerlasting Praises throughout the Neverending Ages of a Long and Enles Eternity yt this May be our Portion is the Constant Prayer of your Most Louing Brother.

ROCKWELL GRANT.

P. S. Lord Loudon Saild from york 10 or 12 days ago with about 120 sail it is Credbaly Reported that yt the fleet is at Hallifax. — Things upon the farm Look Miding well. Ry wheet Jndian Corn we haue Brok up about 5 acres $\frac{1}{2}$ Your old mair has got a snoty Mare Colt Dibel ox ant [aint] Like to shed his Coat Much before the foll —

My Respects to all My friends Espesuly those from Windsor. Tel them J shold be Glad to Se them at Days to Drink a litle Chery with them

S. R. G.

Mr To
William Grant
at fort Edward
in Major Pasons
Company of
Conecticut.

IX.

CAMP AT FORT EDWARD Au^t 23^d 1757.

D^r SER^t. GRANT

I have Rec^d yours wharcin you Inform me you are very Sick at Green Bush; why Did you go over that Side; I have apply'd to Gen^l Webb, his order is that you go

Immediately into the Hospital in albany where you will be very well look'd after and all those that belongs to Connecticut Regiment

I hope you will soon Recover

This from your Officer

N. PAYSON.

To Ser^t W^m Grant.
(Superscribed.)

To

Sarjeant
William Grant
att
Green Bush

X.

SHEFFIELD June 14th ad 1758

SIR after my Regards to I would Informe you that J am in good Helthe and hope that these Lines will find you so tow, and all the Rest of oure Company are well and J hope that we shall See Canaday before that J com home and plesse to give my Regards to all our friends and J would not haue not fale of Righting to me and J will do the same to and plesse to giue my Com^p to mis E. G. and to all Rerest of the lameley and so J Remain youres to Sarv and sofrth

GILES WOLCOTT.

To Mr
William Grant
att
Windsor.

XI.

CAMP ATT CROWN POINT.

SIR after Due Regards to you wo^d Jest informe you that J am in good helth at Present and that J Did arve at this place on the 15 of this Enst october & all my men with me saue Sarg^t. Fitch who J left Sicke at nomberfore and it is a genel time of helth in our Camp. there is not Bout teen or twel out of our Reg^m that have Died this yeare. J haue lost three of my men sence J Left Camp—and these Desarters that Cap^t Enos took up haue Rese^d there ponishment Rider of my company had 900 well put on. Conet had 600 as well put on and those that J tooke up ha'n't had there ponnesment yet ———

and no more at present Bo^t J must Beg leaue to subscribe my Seleff your humble sarv^t.

GILES WOLCOTT.

P. S. plesse to give my due Regards to your Honord father and mother Brothers & Sister & teel hur that J Do inJoy my seleff much Beter at present than when a mong the Damed Lying Cruel for now J Can seet long with a woman as Long as J plesse and they onle sa that J Did it a boue fore or fife times

G. W.

To
M^r William Grant
at
Windsor

pr favor of m^r
Mather —

to Wright — J wold not Hay you fail of Wrighting all oppertunitys and Let us Know If you are Jn want of any thing y^r J can supply you with — Jn Dew time I hope

God in his Infinite Goodness will Return you to your friends Laden with the Experiences of his Goodness to you which y^t it may be is the Constant Prayer of your Most Affectionate Father

THOMAS GRANT

Cast your Care on him y^t Cars for you. }
 Let the fear of God be always before }
 your Eys }

P. S. You Need not be Consernd about your bisness I'll see A. Alien P^t
 Your Mother, Brothers and Sister Remember their Love to you.

To Mr
 William Grant
 at Clawverick in Major
 Pasons Company of
 Conneticut
 With Care.

XII.

June the 10 1757. After My Duty to my Parente I wold inform them that I am well and in good helth and fare as well as can be expected in a Campain, and as I Recev^d your Leter Dated May the fortenthe wich Informed me that you was all well I was very much Rejoys to hear of it and I hop the same and all other Marceys that you stand in need of may be Granted to you as far as is fetest and Best for you and that you may mack a good Improvement of the same and I hope in Due time we may Se one another again and be Inabled to giue God thanks for his wonderful goodness towards us and allthow the dangers of sin and of Life—some to be in more hazard yet god is Able to Presarue and to make all things work together for good to them that Loue him, tharfor I would not haue you be two much consarnd about me but put your trust in one that is able to Dwo for us in a far moer abundant way and maner than we are Able to do or Lay out for our selfe.

I have nothing Remarkable to wright to you of the Afares in the Camp But only that on the begining of May there was 4 men kild and 5 tacking within about half a mild of this Fort. Scout are sent out but mack no Descueryes, Capt^o Putman set out with About 100 men for 18 days scout and was to be Joinde with two moor Companys when they got to the Lack [Lake George ?] to go to the Norews [Narrows—Lake George] as was talked of when they went away, the 5 day of June thur was two captives came in too the fort one was tacken at Swago, and the other in capt Rodgers Fight and they bring nuws that thar is a grat Secarety of Prouisons and that they are very much Descurdged and I mad Inquiries about Captin Noah Grant and he told me that thar was nothing heard of him after he set out with Capt^o Sheperd, thes men set out from Moryall 13 days befor thay came to this Fort

These Lines from your most Duteful Son

WILLIAM GRANT.

Capt^o to
 Thomas Grant
 at East Windsor
 in Connetcut These
 to Deliuer with Cear
 and spead.

XIII.

FORT EDWARD, June the 12 1757 Honored father hauing writ a Leter June the 10 and Sent it and presently after I writ the Same Day thar was a soreful Acedent Hapened wich I had not oportunity to put in. A party of men went out with Leftenant Billings

about thre quarters of a mild from the Fort to work and there went a gard with them of abnt 16 men and about nine a clock thay came in to Breakforst and went out at 10 and had but Jest set the Sentry Befoer the Enemy Fired upon them and kild 4 of them upon the spot and 5 or 6 moer are absent and witout Dout are kild or tacken. a number of our men run out from the fort and fired at them but Dont no that thay kild any. two of the men that was kild belonged to captain Witelsies company the names of them was Martin Hooker and thomas Buckely and the other two Belonged to Captain Slop, one of them was Ric. Edwards, the other was an Indyen felow. the names of two of the men that was tacken was John Wolcot and Daved Camel and the other three Belonged to Captain Fitch. a Sorrowful Sight to Behold, Martin Hooker was a Live when they found him and thay Brought him into the fort and he Lined a fue minits and did. he was Shot throw with two bulets. and stabled with thar knifs in two or three places and scalped and a hol cut in his neck with a hatchit nuws is come sence that 2 men was tacken at Lack gorge [Lake George] the day befor, but how true I cant tell we seme to be Exposed to many danger but what is Determind for us God only knows.

WILLIAM GRANT.

thes lins ware Sent from fort Edward the 23 day of June, no opertunty befor thar is Some things if I had time I shold have writ but cant now if thar is any opertunity to let me hear from you plesse to Improue it and let me hear how the Afares are at hom, thes lins leve me well.

Captian to

CHAPTER XIV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. — THE FIRST, OR OLD SOCIETY IN WINDSOR.

1711-1776.

THIS society was organized about 1703. The "Ecclesiastical Society" of New England was the necessary outgrowth of the division of a town, or of an extension of religious privileges in the formation of a new church congregation. Previously to this the town and the church were practically one as regarded their material interests, and the records of the town embraced the history of both. But, when new parishes began to be formed and there were two or more in the same town, then the State established ecclesiastical societies, defined their boundaries, and gave into their hands all the powers relative to ecclesiastical affairs, schools, and the care of the "burying ground" which the towns had previously exercised. All property within the limits of a society was taxable, on vote of the society, for the support of the Gospel and for schools. Subsequently, under the pressure of an increasing desire for "liberty of conscience" in matters of faith, this law was modified. The first to be exempted from the tax laid by the Congregational Society were members of an Episcopal Society, located in the southern part of the State. Later still, the exemption included all persons who belonged to any religious society and who, by certificate, notified the clerk of the Congregational Society in which they lived, of the fact; whereupon such persons were taxed only for the support of such other society as they belonged to, and thus, directly or indirectly, all property was taxed for the maintenance of religious institutions.¹ The Constitution of 1818 exempted every one from an ecclesiastical tax, unless they voluntarily assumed it; but the old school system yet remains unchanged, and parties who maintain private

¹ It was not until near the beginning of the present century that men were allowed to "sign off" in order that they might support preaching of some other than the "established order." Numbers of these notes or "certificates" which are recorded, show how unwilling many were to be taxed for the support of a ministry in which they had no faith. One dated Nov., 1808, reads, "This may certify that MARTIN PALMER, of Windsor, does not mean to uphold the idea of Religion being supported by the civil sword; therefore, by this he certifies that the Baptist order are according to the Apostolic plan, discarding the usurpation of the Pedo-Baptists, or Presbyterians, and will not support them, from this date."

Also voted, "That the seaters shall not seat the minister's pew."

"Voted to permit Isaac Skinner, Stephen Palmer and Enoch Drake to have liberty to make a pew over the women's stairs, provided they fill the said pew, and don't hinder the light."¹

December 30th, 1718. "As to the middle pew in the gallery, the Society voted that notwithstanding any former right, any person had, by building or being settled, in the aforesaid pew, the Society takes it into their own custody, to dispose of it as they shall think fit, allowing those persons what they shall think reasonable that built it."

"Voted, That the Society will give to the persons that built the pew in the gallery, 31s. for it."

The committee were ordered to seat it.

December 31, 1719. Voted "that the pew next to the pulpit shall be for the use of Mr. Marsh's family and no other."

In the year 1724, the inhabitants of the Poquonock district were set off as a distinct parish, and the style of the "Society West of the River," is after this date changed, on the records, to the *Old*, or *First*, or *Middle* Society.

January 29, 1729. It was voted, that Deacon Thomas Marshall shall set the psalm on Sabbath day.

April 5, 1731. "Voted that this Meeting-House shall be repaired, with new window frames, sash frame, and well glazed forthwith, and clab-boarded anew where it is needful; also that the under-pinning be well repaired and the dormant windows, so called, taken down and the space filled up with boards and shingles."

At a subsequent meeting this vote was reconsidered, and it was ordered that "the meeting-house windows shall be made in the same form as they now are, and that the dormer windows be unchanged."

February 4, 1734-5. The society committee were instructed to "purchase a good suitable black broadcloth, which may be creditable to cover corpses withall when buried, and that the same be left with Mr. Thomas Filer, so that any person may know where to take it when any person is buried; and it is to be purchased on the society's cost, and the cloth to remain for the use aforesaid."

Also, "Voted, that the Society drum be fitted in good rig, and some person hired on the Society's cost to beat it on the Sabbath days."

About this time the meeting-house was seated anew, and it was ordered, "that each person is to be seated according to his age and rates,

¹ In the Town Records is a "Pewman's Bond," dated Dec. 19, 1718, which corresponds with the above. It was executed by Enoch Drake, John Stiles, Isaac Skinner, Nath. Allyn and Thos. Allyn, Jonathan Barber and Daniel Griswold, for the sum of £5 each. It bound "all and every one of them, their heirs and administrators, to well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, his or their ratable part of building a Pew, which we are now about to build in the gallery of the Meeting-House." None were to sell out their right, without the consent of all the rest; and none to sell it for more or less than its original cost. Matthew Allyn afterwards sold his right to his brother Thomas, and he to Simon Chapman.

and not to have any regard to anything else, but only no man to be seated lower than he is now seated."

In society expenses, the next year, are the following items :

"John Wilson, for pall, 98 15s.
 " " " to turning a pair of drumsticks, 6d.
 Josiah Allen for beating drum.
 John " " " " "

In 1736, or thereabouts, there seems to have been quite a commotion in various churches of the colony, occasioned by a *new-fangled* method of singing, introduced by a certain Mr. Beal, and called *Singing by Rule.*¹ In the church of Windsor, its attempted introduction gave rise to much excitement, during which an amusing incident occurred, which is thus naïvely described on the Society Records by Henry Allyn, clerk :

July 2d, 1736. At a society meeting at which Capt. Pelatiah Allyn was moderator,

"The business of the meeting proceeded in the following manner, viz., the Moderator proposed to the consideration of the meeting in the 1st place what should be done respecting that part of Public worship called singing, viz: whether in their Public meetings, as on Sabbath days, Lectures, &c: they would sing the way that Deacon Marshall usually sang in his lifetime, commonly called the 'Old Way,' or whether they would sing the way taught by Mr. Beal, commonly called 'singing by Rule,' and when the Society had discoursed the matter, the Moderator proposed to vote for said two ways as followeth, viz: that those that were for singing in public in the way practiced by Deacon Marshall, should hold up their hands and be counted, and then that those that were desirous to sing in Mr. Beal's way, called "by Rule," would after show their minds by the same sign, which method was proceeded upon accordingly. But when the vote was passed, there being many voters, it was difficult to take the exact number of votes in order to determine on which side the major vote was: whereupon the Moderator ordered all of the voters to go out of the seats and stand in the alleys, and then that those that were for Deacon Marshall's [way] should go into the men's seats, and those that

¹ Rev. Thomas Walter, a minister of Roxbury, Mass., from 1718 to 1725, was one of the early movers toward this reform in church singing. The following is his testimony as to the condition of this part of public worship in his day.

"About the commencement of the eighteenth century, music had been so much neglected that few congregations could sing more than four or five tunes, and these few had become so mutilated, tortured, and twisted, that the psalm-singing had become a mere disorderly noise, left to the mercy of every unskillful throat to chop and alter, twist and change, according to their odd fancy — sounding like five hundred tunes scored out at the same time, and so little in time that they were often one or two words apart; so hideous as to be had beyond expression, and so drawling that we sometimes had to pause twice on one word to take breath; and the decline had been so gradual that the very confusion and discord seemed to have become grateful to their ears, while melody sung in tune and time was offensive; and when it was heard that tunes were sung by note, they argued that the new way, as it was called, was an unknown tongue, not melodious as the old — made disturbance in churches, was needless — a contrivance of the designing to get money, required too much time, and made the young disorderly; old way good enough."

A writer in the *New England Chronicle*, about the same time (*i. e.*, in 1723, said, "Truly I have a great jealousy that if we once begin to sing by note, the next thing will be to pray by rule, and preach by rule, and then comes Popery."

were for Mr. Beal's way should go into the women's seats, and after many objections made against that way, which prevailed not with the Moderator, it was complied with, and then the Moderator desired that those that were of the mind that the way to be practised for singing for the future on the Sabbath, &c. should be the way sung by Deacon Marshall as aforesaid would signify the same by holding up their hands, and be counted, and then the Moderator and myself went and counted the voters, and the Moderator asked me how many there was. I answered 42 and he said there was 63 or 64, and then we both counted again, and agreed in the number being 43. Then the Moderator was about to count the number of votes for Mr. Beal's way of Singing called "by Rule," but it was offered whether it would not be better to order the voters to pass out of the meeting-house door and there be counted, which method (though by many objected against, was ordered by the Moderator, and those that were for Deacon Marshall's way of singing, as aforesaid, were ordered to pass out of the Meeting-House door and there be counted, who did accordingly and their number was 44 or 45. Then the Moderator proceeded and desired that those that were for singing in Public the way that Mr. Beal taught, would draw out of their seats and pass out of the door and be counted, they replied they were ready to show their minds in any proper way where they were, if they might be directed thereto, but would not go out of the door to do the same, and desired that they might be led to a vote where they were, and they were ready to show their minds which the Moderator refused to do and thereupon declared that it was voted that Deacon Marshall's way of singing called the "Old Way," should be sung in Public for the future, and ordered me to record the same as the vote of the said Society, which I refused to do under the circumstances thereof, and have recorded the facts and proceedings."

At the next meeting in January, 1736-7, Deacon Marshall's method *was dropped*, and it was "*voted*, that the Society would sing in their public meetings, for the year ensuing, one part of the day in the old way of singing, as it is called, and the other half of the day in the new way of singing, called singing by Rule."

At last came the triumph of the reformers.

"Feb. 1738-40. *Voted*, That the way of singing in public shall be by the way or method commonly called singing by rule, or the way Mr. Beal taught this Society.

"*Voted*, That Deacon John Wilson tune the Psalm.

"*Voted*, That Deacon John Cook shall read the Psalm."¹

In the winter of 1740-1, occurred the famous revival of religion known as the Great Awakening. Commencing at Northampton under

¹ Rev. Timothy Edwards, of the Second Parish (East Windsor), in his private account book, thus writes concerning Mr. Beale, and seems to have favored his style of singing — indeed, took an active part in the reform. During the five months in which Mr. Beal and his son made Mr. Edwards' house their home, off-and-on, they visited Hartford, Springfield, Willington, and the west side of the river, undoubtedly about their singing business.

"March 13, 1727. Mr. George Beale and his son Matthew came to my house at noon, and went that day to Dinner, both of them, and at night to Supper, and Lay here that night and went to breakfast and dinner the next day: in y^e afternoon went to Hartford, viz. on Tuesday.

"March 17. Yy both came again on Friday and Supped and Lodged here, and continued here until y^e next Tuesday after dinner and yⁿ went again in the afternoon to Hartford.

"March 24th. On Friday, in the evening yy came again, Supped and Lodged here

the preaching of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, it extended throughout the breadth and length of New England until almost every church had partaken of its influences. The first parish in Windsor, under Mr. Marsh, was richly blest, as Mr. Edwards says, "about the same time as we in Northampton, while we had no knowledge of each other's circumstances; there has been a very great ingathering of souls to Christ in that place."¹ About this time the celebrated Whitfield preached, at least once in Windsor. The meeting-house, which at that time stood on the Palisado green, opposite Dr. Pierson's, was very large and had two galleries, yet it could not accommodate hundreds who came to listen to the burning eloquence of the man of God.

In 1747, the Rev. Jonathan Marsh, third pastor of this society, rested from his labors. He possessed great amiability of temper, with strong powers of mind; and fervid piety was happily blended with sound judgment. Tradition relates that not unfrequently, when the sands of the pulpit hour-glass had quite run out, he would turn it over, and preach almost to the end of the second hour. His life was one of laborious effort, and his ministry was attended with great success.

His monument, in the old cemetery at Windsor, bears the following truthful epitaph:

"Here lies interred the body of the Rev^d Mr JONATHAN MARSH, a faithful and successful Pastor of the first church of Windsor, who died Sept y^r 8, 1747 in the 39th year of his Ministry. Ætatis Sui 63. Sic Transit Gloria Mundi."

The love and respect with which he had inspired his people, and their tender care for his family, is evinced in the following society votes:

and continued with us till Tuesday after dinner, viz. sometime in y^e afternoon went to Hartford.

"March 31. Yy came again on Friday evening and continued here till Tuesday after dinner as before.

"And so Mr. Beale hath been here after the same manner ever sines, with his son, only y^t week our Singing Lecture was, his son was here from the Friday night of the week before all y^e time to y^e next Thursday after dinner.

This was written May 9th.

"July 12. Mr. Beale and his son went in y^e forenoon to y^e West side of y^e River and came home in y^e evening."

But it is to be noticed that Mr. Beal's way, commonly called "Singing by Rule," did not prevail in the Windsor Society until twelve years after he tabernacled with Rev. Mr. Edwards, showing the existence of a strong, conservative force in this ancient parish. Under the new style, congregational singing in New England was greatly improved. Then, just before the Revolutionary War, Mr. William Billings arose — born in Boston, 1746, and accounted a great musical genius — who wrought a wondrous revolution. Under him came church choirs, fusing tunes, singing schools, the bass-viol, etc., etc. His music went through the churches like a fresh breeze." *Condensed* from Rev. Increase N. Tarbox's *Address on Singing Customs in New England Churches*, read at the Quarter Millennial of Windsor Church, 1880.

¹ Jonathan Edward's *Hist. of the Great Revival*.

"At a Meeting of the 1st or Old Society in Windsor lawfully warned and assembled in the Old Meeting House in Windsor on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1747, to consider what we shall do under our sore and heavy bereavement, brought on us in the Death of our Late Rev^d Mr Jonathan Marsh, our pastor, voted, that Deacon John Wilson, Deacon John Cook, Ebenezer Hayden, Daniel Bissell, Jonathan Stiles, John Palmer, Jr., and Henry Mlyn, or the major part of them, be a Committee for this Society to seek after and provide some meet Person to preach with us under our present circumstances."

"Voted, to raise £200 for the Gospel ministry, and to pay Mr. Marsh's heirs the balance of his salary."

The society, in April, 1748, voted, in consideration of the "late depression of our currency, and the charge of the decent Interment of the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Marsh, our late worthy Pastor, it is now voted to grant to his heirs £175 money, old Tenor, in addition to what has hitherto been granted."¹

During Mr. Marsh's ministry the church and parish had suffered further diminution by the separation of Poquonock, and the establishment there of an independent church and society in 1724, and by a similar happening at Wintonbury (now Bloomfield) in 1739.

Shortly after his death, and before his successor had been decided upon, the society began to agitate the subject of a new meeting-house, and straightway became involved in one of those quarrels which — alas, for poor human nature! — are so frequent in New England churches, the matter in dispute being, as usual, the location of the new edifice. From the first settlement of the town, the meeting-house had stood on the Palisado Green, north of the rivulet. A rule, very generally recognized in locating churches, was to take the sum of the distances from each dwelling in the parish and to find the *common center*. "Thus in this case, the distance was measured from every house on the north side of the river

¹ In 1715, the society voted to give Rev. Mr. Marsh £70 this year; in 1718, £85 this year; in 1719, £90 this year; in 1720, £95 to be paid in money or grain; in 1721, £100 to be paid in money or grain; in 1722, £100 in money this year; in 1724, £110 in money this year; in 1727, £125 in money this year; in 1730, £130 in money this year; in 1735, £160 in money this year; in 1736, £165 in money this year; in 1737, £180 in money this year; in 1739, £190 in money this year; in 1740, £200 in money this year; in 1741, £200, and £30 for wood; in 1744, £240, he furnish wood; in 1745, £250, he furnish wood; in 1746, £260, old tenor.

The town of Windsor, by votes bearing date December 1713 and 1716, did give to the Rev. Jonathan Marsh sixty acres of land within the township of Windsor, which land was surveyed out to him in 1722.

In January, 1726, Mr. Marsh bought, for £36, of Daniel and Thomas White, six acres of land north of the rivulet. In April, 1736, Thomas Shepard, in consideration of a certain sum of money paid to him by Jonathan Stiles of Windsor, quitclaimed unto the Rev. Jonathan Marsh all his right and title to a certain piece of land in Windsor, containing seventy-five acres.

In May, 1740, Rev. Jonathan Marsh purchased a lot of seven acres on the west side of the Great River; thus showing him to have in possession at least 140 acres of land.

to the Meeting-house, and the sum of these distances added together ; then the number of the houses multiplied by the distance from the meeting-house, *via* the ferry road, the ferry, thence to the David Rowland house, then south, thence west to the north end of Broad street, and the sum of these distances added to the former. Then the distances from all the houses on the south side to the north end of Broad street, and thence, *via* the ferry to the meeting-house, were measured, and it was found that the people on the north side could reach Broad street with less travel than those on the south side must travel to reach Palizado Green."—*J. H. Haylen. Tradition (Rev. Frederic Chapman, b. 1760)* says that a center thus obtained, measured by the usual path of those who resided in what is now the Fourth School District (the vicinity of the Old Mill) who usually came down a road through the Hollow Fall and crossed the Rivulet in their own boats, thirty or forty rods above the present railroad bridge, would have located the new meeting-house on the site of the old one ; but those who lived south and west of the Rivulet claimed that those who lived in the old mill district should have their distances measured via the public highway and ferry, and by this strategic move those south of the Rivulet finally carried the day, and the society in 1754 agreed to erect the new meeting-house on Broad street.¹

In 1755, the society appointed a building committee to build "where the County Court had set the stake"; in 1756, they voted that the house should be 60 feet by 45, and 24 feet in height. It was erected, as we learn from the date on its corner-stone (since inserted in the foundation of the present edifice) in 1757.²

¹ There is now in the town clerk's office a map which was drawn up at this time, and with special reference to this question of locating the meeting house. From some notes on its margin we gather the following items:

The travel of the inhabitants on the <i>south</i> side of the Rivulet to Dr. Wolcott's	
(the house now occupied by the widow of Sidney Bowers), is	112 miles.
The travel from Dr. Wolcott's to the meeting house, is	56 miles.
	168 miles.
The travel of the inhabitants on the <i>north</i> side of the Rivulet to the	
meeting house, is	71 miles, 253 rods.
The travel from the meeting house to Dr. Wolcott's, is,	39 miles.
	110 miles, 253 rods.

Making the travel of the south side people 58 miles, 253 rods more than that of those on the north side.

² Illustrative of the custom of the day to raise all needed funds, however insignificant, by taxation, we copy a vote of the first society to procure step stones for the meeting-house (south side of the river), seven years after the house was first occupied :

1765. "Voted to raise two farthings on the pound on the poll and ratable estate of said society, as set in the list of 1764, for the payment of the step-stones, which the meeting house committee had not money to pay up."

In January, 1758, the new meeting-house seems to have been nearly completed, for the society instructed the committee "to pull down the Old House, sometime in March or April next, and that it be applied for finishing the new"; and the new edifice, which stood where the academy since stood, in front of Widow Bowers's, was never quite finished.

April 28, 1758, the society voted, "to meet for worship in the future in the new meeting-house," and in July of the same year, it was voted "to give the Rev. Mr. Russell that timber that was picked out for a barn, out of the old meeting-house timber." There is little doubt that the tradition which points out Mr. Horace Ellsworth's barn as the veritable one built out of the timber of the old meeting-house, erected one hundred and six years ago, on Palisado Green, may be accepted as true.

The dissatisfaction, however, of those who lived north of the Rivulet, resulted, in 1759, in the securing of a legislative enactment, authorizing the formation of a distinct ecclesiastical society. This was done, and the *Seventh Society*, or the *Society in North Windsor*, as it was termed, erected an edifice on the west side of the road, about one and a quarter miles north of the Old Church, and nearly opposite the present residence of Mr. Hiram Buckland; and, in September, 1761, were by act of the Consociation of the North District of Hartford County, solemnly set apart as a distinct church of Christ. In October, 1765, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. Theodore Hinsdale to become their pastor; and he entered upon his duties on the 30th of April following. He was a graduate of Yale College, in 1762, and a man of deep piety and excellent attainments.

But each of these societies were weak, and each lamented the other's perversity in refusing to cross the Rivulet. The First Society, from their house on the south side of that stream, in 1767, only five years after the organization of the (Seventh) society, sent out a pathetic appeal "to the 7th, or our brethren on the north side." Reviewing the successive steps of the disagreement which had alienated them, they allude to the event as one "which we then took to be a great misfortune to both, which experience proves to be true," and they continue, "if the north side will annex themselves to us, we will finish the meeting-house where it now stands at our own cost, within five years, and exempt the brethren on the north side from taxes to support the ministry for four years." This proposition shows that, after nine years occupation, their building was so far from being finished, that it would require five years more to complete it, and there is a tradition that it never was completed as originally proposed.

The only condition imposed upon the "7th Society" people by this offer, was that they should "freely and cordially" annex themselves and their public stock to the First Society; and that, in case of future divi-

sion, each were to have their own back again: and such property as should have been acquired after the remission should be divided by the amount of their respective lists at the time of division. This proposition, however, was not accepted by the North Society, and the division continued for twenty-five years longer.

Meanwhile, the First Society remained without a pastor for four years after the death of the venerable Marsh. An invitation to a Mr. Graham, in 1740, and one to Mr. Joseph Fowler of Lebanon in 1750, were both declined. At length, in February, 1751, the society voted to call the Rev. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr., of Middletown. The call was accepted by him in person, in April following, and he was ordained July 24, 1754. The terms of his settlement, as per society vote, were, "To raise £1,600 to give to Mr. William Russell encouragement to settle with us in the work of the Gospel ministry; £800 to be raised on the list of 1750, the other £800 on the list of 1751. In addition to this an annual Salary of £67, Coined Silver money, at eight shillings per ounce, and a suitable supply of Fire-Wood."

The new pastor was the son of the Rev. William Russell of Middletown, Conn., and had graduated in 1745, at Yale College, in which institution he afterwards held the office of tutor. He came to the charge of the Windsor church at a peculiarly trying time, when the minds of the people had become unsettled by the want of a regular ministry, and by the contentions and divisions which were then agitating the parish in regard to the building of the meeting-house. Yet, so far as we can learn, he ruled his charge with mingled prudence and fidelity, and his intercourse with the Rev. Mr. Hinsdale and the new congregation was such as to secure their respect and affection.

April 19, 1775, the society were bereaved by the death of Mr. Russell. In the twenty-four years of his ministry, he had baptized 319, and admitted thirty-nine persons to the communion of the church. "Dur-

¹ In 1760, it was voted "to give Rev. William Russell, £13 as a pledge to be paid out of money now in Committee's hands": in December, 1762, voted "To give Rev. William Russell Ten Pounds more than the original Covenant was, for the ensuing year." In December, 1763, a similar for £12; October, 1768, salary for ensuing year. £67 8s. 6d. "Voted to get Mr. Russell's Wood by a spell of sledding." In 1774, voted "Mr. Russell's salary £57 8s. 7d., and £12 for wood, *if he will get it himself*." In 1753, Dea. Samuel sold him two pieces of land, one of about 1½ acres in the Palisado [Mrs. Anson Loomis place 1891] on the westerly side of the old meeting-house; the other of 5½ acres, near Kettle Brook. In 1771, his second wife, Abigail Newberry, bought an acre in the Great Meadow. In May, 1775, the society voted, "That the Society Committee let out the Church land and Town Lot, reserving so much of said land as to keep one Cow for Mr. Russell's children if they should keep house here this Summer, or hire it to be kept, if that should be thought best." Mr. Russell had died during the preceding month.

ing his pastorate, there was a shower of divine grace by which twenty of the above number were added (*Ms. Church Rec.*). His loss was felt not only by the people of his own charge, but by the town; and the attendance upon his funeral gave evidence of a sorrow as wide-spread as it was heartfelt. He was buried on the same day on which the news of the battle of Lexington was received at Windsor.

Note on Military Affairs. — The office of sergeant-major, created in 1672, and the highest military office in each county, was held in Hartford County by Roger Wolcott of Windsor, in 1724. In 1702, Windsor had three companies of infantry, or "train-bands," one of which was located east of the Connecticut River.

In 1737, Maj. Roger Wolcott's command was called a regiment, but strictly was not so. It contained *forty-seven* companies of Infantry, numbering 3,480 men and *two* of horse, 106 men. Windsor contributed *seven* companies, under Captains Henry Allyn, Peletiah Allyn, Joseph Phelps, John Ellsworth, Thomas Griswold, and Lieuts. Daniel Ellsworth and Peletiah Mills.

In 1739, regimental organizations were first regularly established, and thirteen regiments, each commanded by a colonel, were formed. Windsor, which was included in the First Regiment of Hartford County, has been commanded by the following Windsor men:

1724-41, Maj. and Col. ROGER WOLCOTT; 1777-85, Col. ROGER NEWBERRY; 1792-95, Lt.-Col. OLIVER MATHER; 1815-18, Col. JAMES LOOMIS; 1829-33, Col. WILLIAM HAYDEN (a native of East Windsor, though a resident of Hartford).

In 1741, a troop of horse was authorized for each regiment; in 1776, five troop of light horse were formed out of the then twenty-four regiments of militia. The militia system was radically changed in December, 1776, divisions and brigades being then first organized, and the First Regiment came into the First Brigade. In 1872, there were twenty-seven militia regiments in the State, Windsor being in the 1st, and East Windsor in the 19th Regiment, in which they have since remained.

CHAPTER XV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY—WINDSOR THIRD, OR POQUONOCK SOCIETY.

1724—1841.

THAT portion of Windsor known as Poquonock¹ was settled about 1649, at which time Edward Griswold and his sons, Francis and George (both grown to manhood), Thomas Holcomb, and John Bartlett (the "rivulet" ferryman of 1648) were living here. See p. 80. These first settlers of Poquonock, in view of their exposed condition, "and nearness to the Indians," had one man on training day excused by the General Court from the military duty exacted from other settlers of Windsor. Gradually the little community increased in numbers, and its inhabitants still worshiped with the old church at Windsor, of which some became members. Benajah Holcomb, George Griswold,² and wife Mary, Joseph Griswold, Hester, wife of Josiah Phelps, and Nathan Gillett, Senr, united with the Windsor Church between 1685 and 1700. Of the original Windsor families, fourteen became subsequently well represented in Poquonock, viz.: *Barber, Clark, Cook, Denslow, Gillet, Griswold, Hillyer, Holcomb, Loomis, Marshall, Moore, Palmer, Pinney, Phelps.* Oliver Ellsworth, Jr.'s, *MSS.*, 1802, says: "One part of Powanok [Poquonock] was settled by the Welch, for, within the memory of those living, this Powanok was called 'Wales,'³ and a certain fishing place on the Little River was named *Breakneck*, after (probably) Breakneck in Wales."

As early as 1717 the inhabitants were allowed by the Old Society,

¹ The Indian name Poquonock, variously spelled, denotes "cleared land," that is, a tract of land from which trees and bushes have been cleared, to fit it for cultivation.—*Trumbull's Indian Names in Conn.* In 1882, Mr. C. B. Tourtelle, postmaster of Poquonock, made a list of *forty* different ways of spelling the name, on letters received at that office within twelve months.

² One line of George Griswold's descendants owned the place now occupied by Mr. Samuel L. Smith. The old brick house west of Mr. Smith's was built probably by a grandson of George, Lt. John Griswold, born in 1712. A part of the brick of its walls were brought from England. It was considered an old house a hundred years ago.

³ "Wales" lies at the foot of the falls on the east side of the river, and was so named because John Owen, a Welchman, was the first settler there. He was in Windsor, 1650, or earlier; lived about twenty years on the road leading west from the Palisado, and the family removed to his land below Strawberry Meadow. His house stood where the late Nathaniel Owen lived, and where Nathaniel's daughter, "Aunt Esther," the last of the Owens of Wales, died, about 1855. Breakneck is not in that locality. H.

to which they still belonged, the sum of £4 for *schooling* their own children; but, though the distance to Windsor Church was felt to be an increasing hardship, several years elapsed before they attempted to secure for themselves the benefits of an independent church organization.

In January, 1723-4, however, at a meeting of Windsor West, or Old Society, it was "voted, that the inhabitants of Poquonnoe, with the people adjacent, viz., as far as Peter Brown, Jr.'s, inclusive, and Thomas Thralls exclusive, shall be freed from paying to the ministry here in proportion to such time as they shall hire an orthodox minister among them that shall preach." By the same vote, the Old Society released the following inhabitants of Poquonock, on the south side of the Rivulet, from paying ministerial taxes:

John Brown,	David Griswold,
John Brown, Jr.,	Lt. Daniel Griswold.
Jonathan Brown,	Edward Griswold,
Peter Brown,	Joseph Griswold,
Hester Barber,	Sgt. Benajah Holcomb,
Benjamin Barber,	Wid. Martha Holcomb.
Wid. Martha Barber,	Joseph Holcomb.
Nathaniel Griswold,	Benjamin Moore,
Peletiah Griswold,	Sgt. Joseph Barnard,
Ens. Thomas Griswold,	Wid. Hannah Phelps,
Thomas Griswold, Jr.,	William Phelps, Jr.,
Sgt. John Griswold,	Josiah Phelps,
Daniel Griswold, Jr.,	Lt. Nathaniel Pinney,
Matthew Griswold,	Nathaniel Pinney, Jr.,
Ens. George Griswold.	David Marshall.
Francis Griswold,	

Their list of estates for 1723 amounted to £1,570 10s.

On the north side of the Rivulet,

Sgt. Benjamin Griswold,	Thomas Phelps,
Benjamin Griswold, Jr.,	Enoch Phelps,
Nathan Gillet, Sr.,	David Phelps,
Isaac Gillet,	Samuel Phelps,
Obadiah Owen,	Sgt. John Phelps,
Nathaniel Owen,	Stephen Winchell.
Ephraim Phelps,	

Their list of estates for 1723 amounted to £590 11s.

In May, 1724, the Poquonock people made a formal application to the Assembly for incorporation as a distinct society. This petition states that they number forty families, most of whom are four miles distant from the Old Society meeting-house; and that they have a "difficult river to pass" in going there. The assembly granted their request, and they, in October, 1724, were duly incorporated as the *Third Society* in Windsor.

At the same time their bounds were extended, which much "grieved" the Old Society, who petitioned in vain for a reconsideration.

The new society, by vote of April, 1725, called Mr. Daniel Fuller of Wethersfield,¹ and after a trial accepted him as their pastor, and appointed a day for settling him. From some unexplained cause, however, they suddenly dropped him. Whereupon (Oct., 1726), the discomfited minister, then a resident of Wethersfield, petitioned the assembly for redress, claiming that he was put to much inconvenience and expense, as he had been at Poquonock for a year, and had moved his family there. The Society denied that they had wronged him; but a committee, appointed by the assembly, decided that they had not treated him well, and must pay him £50 damages. This verdict the Society petitioned against, but found no relief.

Of the real causes of dissatisfaction between pastor and people we are ignorant, with the exception of the little light that is shed upon the case by the following amusing affidavit:

"May, 1727. Cornelius Brown [a deacon in the Poquonock church] testifieth that when Mr. Daniel Fuller was at Poquonock, I was one of them that sought for his settlement in y^e work of y^e ministry there, but preceiving great uneasiness amongst y^e people in that affair, and particularly at y^e shortness of his sermons, I prayed Mr. Fuller to apply himself to his work, and lengthen out his sermons, that if possible he might gain disaffected persons. Mr. Fuller replied that he did not concern himself about it, if they were but orthodox they were long enough for Poquonock.

"Cornelius Brown."

In 1727, the Poquonock Church erected their church edifice, south of the present "old meeting-house," on the west side of the road, and south of Mrs. Niles' present garden. Stones from the old foundation have been plowed up within a few years past. It stood for seventy years, serving the congregation during and beyond the ministry of all its pastors.

Their first pastor (1727) was Rev. JOHN WOODBRIDGE, son of Rev. John of West Springfield, Mass., and fifth of a line of Johns of that name.² He graduated at Yale College, 1726; was probably ordained here 1727 or 1728; was dismissed from here in 1736 (Dexter's *Annals of Yale College* says, "probably 1737") and removed to Sullfield, his wife's home. In 1742, he was installed at South Hadley, Mass., where he labored until his death, 10th Sept., 1783, his last years being full of in-

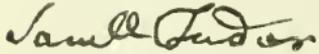
¹ Rev. DANIEL (s. Thos.) FULLER, b. Dedham, Mass., 20 April, 1699, grad. Y. C. 1721; studied theol., and in 1728 was ord. pastor of the ch., org., 1727, in the new township of Willington, Conn., where he gained a precarious living until his death, of small-pox, 6 Dec., 1758. He was, theologically, a "New Light." He m. 7 Aug., 1723, Lucy (d. Jonathan and Abigail (*Crafts*) Goodwin of Wethersfield, Conn.; had four sons, four daus.; inventory, £254, included abt. 25 vols. of books.—Dexter's *Annals of Yale College*.

² And his grandson, Rev. John Woodbridge, D.D., formerly of Hadley, Mass., d. about 1870, aged 85.

firmities. He bore the character of "a prudent and blameless pastor, and a sound and evangelical preacher." In April, 1730, he purchased at Poquonock a homestead of thirty acres and a house; this residence was on the site of John E. Griswold's present dwelling: his neighbor on the south, near Mr. William Barnes' present residence, was Benjamin Barber; on the west, Lieut. Nathaniel Pinney; east, land of Barber and of Daniel Griswold, Jr., of whom Mr. Woodbridge bought.

Of the organization and membership of his church, but little can be gathered.¹ George Griswold, and Mary, his wife, had died before its organization; but Benajah Holcomb, who had united with the Windsor Church forty years before, may have been dismissed to the new church. Nathan Gillett was probably a member, and Cornelius Brown, who died 1747, aged 75 years, was a deacon.

Old papers evidence that the pulpit was supplied during the summer of 1738 by a Mr. Rockwell, probably "Dr. and Rev." Matthew Rockwell of East Windsor.

In January, 1740, the Rev. SAMUEL TUDOR of East Windsor was settled as the second pastor. He was born  in Windsor 1705, graduated at Yale College 1728, and for twelve years preached in various localities. At one time he supplied the Fourth Church in Guilford, Conn.; in 1734 he was in the Highlands near the Hudson River, and was mentioned in the New York papers as having been pursued by robbers near Fishkill, August 12th. About the same time, also, he preached at Goshen, N. Y., and the congregation there applied to the Presbyterian Synod to send a committee to ordain him. The committee which was sent, assigned Mr. Tudor a Latin exegesis and a popular sermon on Rom. xi. 6. But he was not ordained there, and his character and scholarship were such as to suggest that the difficulty must have been in some doctrinal difference between the candidate and his examiners. The text assigned renders this not improbable.²

Mr. Tudor was a gentleman of very high classical attainments, a faithful and beloved pastor, and a sincere follower of his Master. He died Sept. 21, 1757, aged 52, and was interred in the Old Burial Ground of East (now South) Windsor, where not long before he had removed his family to a farm. His death was caused by "camp-distemper," or dysentery, communicated from his son Theophilus, who contracted it in Canada during a French war campaign, and who died of it after his re-

¹ No paper, or record of Mr. Woodbridge's ministry has been found, except his autograph on two documents, one of which is a receipt, dated April 13, 1736, for £118 9s. on account of his salary for that year.

² Dexter's *Annals of Yale College*.

turn home, Sept. 10, 1757, as also did a sister, who died two days before. The Rev. Mr. Tudor was father of the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Elisha Tudor of East Windsor. His residence in Poquonock was just north of the present dwelling of Mr. Cyrus Phelps, where he purchased in 1741, from Stephen Palmer, his next neighbor north being Nathaniel Griswold.

His death was followed by a season of trouble and disquietude. The people were divided in their wishes and opinions: some opposing the settlement of a minister, because they doubted if they could properly support one, while others desired a dissolution of the Society. During this period the Revs. Asabel Hathaway, Ebenezer Guild, and Oliver Noble, a former pastor of Coventry, Conn., were among the occasional supplies obtained at long intervals. In August, 1763, a meeting of the Society was called to invite a Mr. Collins to the pastorate. Three years later, September, 1766, a meeting was called to see if a man should be employed as a candidate. Three years later still, November, 1769, a Mr. Church of Springfield was paid 20s. for preaching.

Separatists, also, "attending on what they call laymen extraordinarily qualified to preach," became a disturbing element in this parish, as elsewhere. Petitions to the Assembly to be annexed to Wintonbury parish, or to the Old Society; applications to associations and councils, and committees, whose decisions always failed to give satisfaction to the inflamed prejudices of the disputants, followed each other with ceaseless rapidity, but all to no purpose.

The only knowledge we have is the following document (for which we are indebted to Mr. Elisha Marshall of Poquonock), dated in 1771, fourteen years after Mr. Tudor's death:

"We the Subscribers members of y^e Second Society of Windsor Reflecting on the Melancholy state of s^d Society in this Very great Particular viz our having for a Long time and still Continuing to be Destitute of a settled minister & some part of y^e time without a preached Gospel among us and also Reflecting on y^e great Improbability of ever being able to bring about y^e settlement of a Gospel minister in y^e Common & ordinary way y^t y^e Gospel is settled and supported in other Societys; and also being sensible of y^e Solemn obligations y^t are upon us to support y^e Gospel in a Regular and Honourable way & manner in Tenderness to our own souls & those of our Children & friends & for y^e promoting outward good order among us have agreed to make one Effort more for the Quiet and peaceable Settlement & Support of y^e Gospel, hereafter in s^d Society, y^t is to say y^e Supporting a sound orthodox Dissenting Congregational or presbyterian Minister, & whereas it appears [to be the most] likely method to bring s^d y^e same quietly to maintain & support (also being of oppineon y^t Sixty Pounds Law[full money per annum] salary a suffic[ut sum to sup]port & maintain a Gospel Minister among us) this is to Bind [ourselves] to pay according to y^e proportion we Shall Hereunto with our names annex according to List with those y^t here unto annex their names y^e whole of our proportion according to our Lists. In consideration of what is above written we promise to pay our several proportions as Subscribed Hereunder to a Com^{ty} we shall appoint for y^e use above said when & so long as a Gospel minister remains settled among us & to be by s^d Com^{ty} levied & Collected p^r

annum for y^e use abovesaid by a rate or Tax made on all y^e members of s^d Society & Collected in y^e usual way & manner as Done heretofore.

“ In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 14th day of January Ano Domini 1771.

“ Isaac Pinney,	Ezekiel Clark.
Edward Barnard,	Joseph Alford,
Hez. Griswold,	Timothy Phelps, Jr.,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Elisha Phelps,
Simeon Moore,	Isaac Griswold,
Reuben Denslow,	Isaac Phelps, 3d,
John Phelps, 4th,	John Phelps,
Francis Griswold,	Isaac Phelps,
Aaron Griswold,	John Griswold,
Samuel Holcomb,	Martin Holcomb,
Nath. Griswold,	Math'w Griswold,
Nathaniel Owen, Jr.,	Alex'r Griswold,
William Phelps,	Moses Griswold,
Edward Griswold, Jr.,	Phin's Griswold,
Abel Wright,	Noah Griswold,
John Ross,	Thomas Griswold,
Joab Griswold,	Moses Griswold, Jr.,
Geo. Griswold,	Alven Owen.”

It may be noted here, that comparing this list with that of half a century before, we find the *new* names of *Wright*, *Ross*, and *Alford*.

(From this point until the present time, we present the history of the Poquonock Church, as given, from authorities not attainable by us when we published the first edition of our history, in the Rev. N. G. Bonney's *Centennial Sermon*.)¹

The result of this effort was that the following spring Mr. DAX FOSTER of Stafford was invited to become pastor of the Poquonock Church, and was ordained at the meeting-house then standing south of Mrs. Niles's present residence, June 12, 1771. His father, Rev. Isaac Foster, the pastor at Stafford, preached the sermon, which was published.

We have better means of informing ourselves concerning the third pastor of Poquonock and his ministry than of either of the others. Men and women are living who, in other parishes, saw Mr. Foster and heard him preach. The church book kept by him has survived the extinction of his church.

The church numbered twenty-four on the day of Mr. Foster's ordination, all of whom had either reached or passed middle life. It was substantially the church which Tudor left, diminished only by the death of some. The following were the twenty-four members of the Poquonock Church one hundred years ago:

¹ *Centennial Sermon, commemorating the Settlement of Rev. Dan Foster, Last Pastor of the old Poquonock Church*, preached in Poquonock by Rev. N. G. Bonney, June 11, 1871.

Edward Griswold, Sr.	Mary Phelps.
William Phelps, died Sept. 22, 1775.	Anne Phelps.
DEA. John Phelps, died Sept. 1, 1777.	Jerusha Phelps.
Isaac Phelps.	Sarah Griswold.
DEA. Joseph Barnard.	Ruth Palmer.
James Phelps.	Jerusha Palmer.
Edward Barnard.	Mabel Barnard.
Gideon Case, died 1800.	Elizabeth Barnard.
Matthew Griswold, died Jan. 19, 1776.	Ruth Griswold.
Abigail Griswold.	Elizabeth Griswold
Ruth Griswold.	Hannah Barber.
Zeruriah Griswold.	Mindwell Griswold.

To these names Mr. Foster adds eight others upon the first page of records: Samuel and Bathsheba Holcomb, William and Lucy Britain, Nathaniel and Mary Owen, Rebeeca Walkley Foster (the pastor's wife), and Sarah Phelps, wife of Dea. John. The latter died Sept. 4, 1777.

Six others appear to have united with the church previously to its adoption in 1775 of the "half-way covenant." Their names were: James and Anna Rogers (slaves of Lt. Noah Griswold), Thomas Negro, Cato Rogers, Zacheus Leonard, and Hezekiah Griswold. The last was chosen deacon of the church after the death in 1777 of Dea. John Phelps. James Rogers died May 9, 1776.

At a meeting of the church, held August 20, 1775, it was

"Voted, 1st, that all baptized persons are members of the Christian Church, and subjects of the godly discipline, watch and care of the same; and that it is the incumbent duty of the church to treat them as such.

"2d. That this church does approve of, and cheerfully consent to what was recommended concerning the discipline of the church, and of all baptized persons in particular by the General Association of the consociated churches, in the Colony of Connecticut, convened by delegation at the house of the Rev. Daniel Welch, in Mansfield, June 21st, 1774, and that we chuse a Com^o for the purpose mentioned by y^e General Association in their 4th article of advice."

October 27th of that year, a meeting was held which unanimously elected for their committee or elders for the purposes aforesaid, the deacons, John Phelps and Joseph Barnard, Capt. Hezekiah Griswold, and Mr. Nathaniel Owen, Jr.

After the adoption of this "half-way covenant," the following persons were admitted to full communion, namely:

May 26, 1776,	Martin and Hannah Pinney.
June 16, "	Thomas Griswold.
March 1, 1778,	James and Susannah Wilson.
" " "	Isaac Phelps, 3d, and Lydia his wife.
August 30, 1778,	Abia (wife of Elibu) Mather.
April 4, 1779,	Sarah Barnard.
" " "	Mary and Medusa Holcomb, daughters of Lieut. Martin.
" " "	Elibu and Mary Griswold.
" 29, 1781,	Rosannah Griffin.
May 20, "	wid. Elizabeth Phelps.

It thus appears, from the records, that twenty-nine united with the church during Mr. Foster's ministry, twenty-five by profession, four by letter. At least twelve of the twenty-four died at an advanced age during Mr. Foster's ministry.

Of those added to the church, at least two, Mrs. Foster and widow Elizabeth Phelps, died previously to his dismissal. Thomas Griswold, who married Rhoda Tudor, daughter of the former pastor, died in 1805. While her husband joined the church she appears not to have made a profession of religion. The last member of the church, Nathaniel Owen, died, according to the date upon his tombstone, in 1821, aged 90. Two of his grandsons, one a clergyman, the other a lawyer, were a few years since men of reputation in New York. The clergyman, John J. Owen, D.D., was the editor of several standard classical works, and of a commentary upon the New Testament. Hezekiah Owen, father of the divine, left Poquonock in 1792, soon after united with the Congregational church in Colebrook, Connecticut, and afterward removed to Kingsboro, N. Y. A son of the minister, of the fourth generation from Nathaniel Owen, is also a lawyer in New York city.

Rev. Dan Foster was dismissed from Poquonock Oct. 23, 1783, the last two or three years of his pastorate having been years of friction with his people.

It is important to know whether those thirty-six parishioners of Poquonock succeeded in their attempt of 1771:— whether they found in Mr. Foster "a sound orthodox Dissenting Congregational or Presbyterian Minister." There is no doubt that Mr. Foster, and his father, who preached the sermon at his ordination, both sustained the reputation of an orthodox minister. Mr. Foster not only came as an evangelical preacher, but he for several years zealously advocated evangelical doctrines. The following sentences, copied from his own record, form the close of Mr. Foster's address to an excommunicated person, Feb. 15, 1778:

"Nevertheless, we shall not cease to pray for you, that God would have mercy on you, and prevent you in your course of folly and great wickedness, by his Holy Spirit and grace. Take heed, we admonish you, lest being thus bound on earth, you be bound also in heaven, to your eternal shame and perdition. We leave you in the hands of God, whose bowels of mercy towards repenting, returning sinners, are infinite, but whose wrath and vengeance towards hardened and persisting sinners are dreadful, and will burn to the lowest hell.

Signed,

"DAN FOSTER, *Pastor.*"

Three years later, namely, in 1781, Rev. Isaac Foster at West Stafford, father of the Poquonock pastor, in consequence of embracing and preaching Universalist views, was deposed from the ministry. The church at Stafford was greatly divided. A large minority adhered to the deposed minister. Dan Foster, brought up there, seems to have retained

his connection with that church. At all events, his name does not appear as a member here. He still communed with that church. This fact came to the notice of his brethren in the ministry. He was called to account by the North Association of Hartford County, of which body he was a member. The last item of business, at their meeting of Oct. 5, 1784, a year after Mr. Foster's dismissal, is the following—I quote from the records, as copied by Mr. J. H. Hayden :

“ Mr. Dan Foster moved to this body for a recommendation as a regular Christian and Minister. Upon which this Association proposed to him several things, by way of inquiry as to his sentiments relative to his adhering to the church in West Stafford, as to terms of communion, and also relative to his communing with them in special ordinances. His answers not giving satisfaction, or appearing well to coincide with his published sentiments,¹ this Association are of the opinion that the way is not clear at present to grant his request, and therefore propose that the whole matter be deferred to farther consideration at their meeting June next, at which time they will be ready to pay a farther attention to it; provided, Mr. Foster shall then and there appear to desire a farther conference.”

The Association met at Windsor, June 7, 1785.

“ Rev. Dan Foster, formerly of Poquonock, a Parish in Windsor, requested again a letter of recommendation as a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ from said Association. As the said Foster was examined in a formal manner two years ago, June, 1783, and professed his belief of the doctrines of the gospel, called Calvinistic, and now before the same body affirms himself solemnly to be of the same sentiments, in this view the Association, confiding in his honesty, think they may recommend him to be employed as a regular gospel minister in the church of our Lord where Providence may call him.”

Three times he was before the Association when his soundness was in question, the first time a few months previously to his dismissal here. He endeavored to remove the suspicion that had fallen upon him. He valued and took pains to secure credentials from Calvinistic ministers. Therefore he could not have preached Universalism while at Poquonock. Had he done so, the record of the Association in regard to him would have been shorter than it was, and different.

Mr. Foster was next installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Weathersfield, Vt., in 1787. This fact would indicate that he made use of the recommendation, hesitating as it was, of the Hartford North Association. He won the reputation in Weathersfield of an evangelical and a powerful preacher. For several years he gave general satisfaction. But after a long time he appeared “ to swerve from the evangelical faith to Universalism.” He became loose in observing the Sabbath. This change occasioned his dismissal, which occurred in 1790.

He went the same year to Charlestown, N. H., preaching there a funeral sermon at the death of General Washington, but he was not installed there. He declared himself a Universalist, but the condition of

¹ Tradition says that he published a book.

the church in that town was such that he supplied their pulpit for the most part, during the remaining years of his life. He died October, 1809, and was buried in his last field of labor.

In both of his last parishes he kept a classical school and fitted young men for college. He had himself never graduated at college, but his classical attainments and his scholarly reputation were such, early in his ministry, that Yale and Dartmouth colleges the same year (1774) conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Foster's dwelling in Poquonock stood where Mr. W. Scott Loomis' house has since been built. He bought the house and four or five acres of land of Abel Wright, and sold to Frederick Winthrop. The house was afterwards burned to the ground; and in the flames perished an apprentice boy employed by Winthrop. Mr. Foster also owned forty acres of land on Tinker's farm, as it was called, including land which Mr. Salisbury now owns. Isaac Griswold was the purchaser from Mr. Foster of that lot.

The third pastor of Poquonock is remembered by old people in his later parishes as small in stature, but portly, gentlemanly in manners, a good man, an able classical teacher, a powerful preacher.

The church and society here were left by their last pastor in an unhappy condition. They did not rally from the effects of their altercations with him sufficiently to procure another pastor. It is understood that the Universalists became a majority in the Society, seized the meeting-house (built about 1800) and the funds of the Society, and used both for their purposes.

They had, however, occasional preaching. Rev. Elam Potter, pastor of the Congregational church at Enfield from 1769 to 1776, preached here at intervals. Mr. Marshall states that after the building of the second meeting-house, in 1796, the association supplied its pulpit one year. Later still, about the year 1806, Rev. David Austin preached there a year. But the church continued to diminish until 1821; with the death of its last member, it vanished away. Yet a few Christians had their abode in Poquonock. Mrs. Rowland of Windsor, now over ninety years of age, resided here from 1816 to about the year 1822. At that time Christian men came from Hartford to hold religious meetings. These meetings were sometimes held with the Rowlands at the old public house, and sometimes with the family of Mr. William Soper, who, with his wife, Rebecca, had joined this church at its formation.

Among those who came from Hartford were the late Norman Smith, Governor W. W. Ellsworth, and Anson Gleason, afterwards a missionary to the Choctaw Indians. Edward Beecher once preached in those times in the old schoolhouse. — Father Gleason records that one of the most earnest and faithful laborers in Poquonock within the period referred to was Albert Judson, student at Yale and teacher at Windsor. Mr.

Gleason studied with Rev. Luke Wood, who taught a private school in this parish. He further writes, "We used to think the Rowland family a kind of lighthouse there. There is a kind of charm to me," he says, "in speaking to any interested person about that old place where, if ever I prayed in earnest, it was there." Mr. Gleason was a member of Dr. Hawes' church in Hartford, as were also several others who conducted the meetings.

"But these efforts were no equivalent for the preached word. The loss to Poquonock in the absence for fifty years of a vigorous church with its stated ministry, was beyond comprehension. Even the pecuniary loss a million dollars would scarcely supply. Time was when men in need of capital, men from Windsor and from Simsbury, came to Poquonock to borrow. Here was the wealth of old Windsor, wealth which had been accumulated when the gospel here was in high repute.

"The loss in morals, for example through intemperance, the loss in education, in public spirit, in all that elevates society, the loss in Christian character, in consequence of the past scarcity of God's word here, was incalculable. Had the church been upheld, had it been kept vigorous, society, improvements, business, every interest of this community would have been widely different for the two and three generations past from what they have been. The present church, the growth of a single generation, can never repair the damage which Poquonock has sustained. A church cannot go back and cancel the old mistakes of a community."

Congregational preaching was kept up at Rainbow from 1835-1841, and 2d of June of the latter year a church of forty members was formed at Poquonock, the sermon on the occasion being by Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, from text Psalms lxxiv. 22.

CHAPTER XVI.

ECCLESIASTICAL—WINTONBURY PARISH, OR FIFTH SOCIETY IN WINDSOR (NOW BLOOMFIELD).

1734-1891.

AS to the time when, or by whom, that portion of Old Windsor formerly known as "Greenfield," then as "Wintonbury Parish," and now as the town of Bloomfield, was first settled, we have no very definite data.¹ Barber, in his *Hist. Coll. of Conn.*, says that "at the period of the first settlements on the Connecticut River the Windsor people sent out a number of men to explore the tract since named Wintonbury. These men returned and reported that there was good land sufficient for the maintenance of *three* families." It is scarcely probable, however, that this exploration could have been at the "period of the *first* settlements."

By 1734, however, the inhabitants of this outlying territory had so increased in numbers as to be desirous and able to support, partially at least, a gospel ministry in their midst. And the Assembly, at the May session of that year, received a petition, signed by twenty-seven residents of the district known as "Messenger's Farms," in the southwest part of Windsor (now called Old Farms), praying that they might be allowed "winter privileges." This, in view of the distance (six miles) from the house of worship of the North Society in Windsor, was deemed a reasonable request, and "winter privileges" were granted them from the first of November to the last of March, and for two years.² At the end of

¹ Edward Messenger and his son-in-law, "Peter Mills the Dutchman," were among the first, if not the first, to settle at "Messenger Farms." Messenger bought his land in 1661, and, in 1666, deeded to Peter Mills "as a free gift" twenty acres, "whereon he has builded." H.

² Names of petitioners:—

Thomas Rowel,	Solomon Clark,	David Grant,
Robert Walley,	Zebulon Hoskins,	Nath'l Cook,
Robert Barrett,	Isaac Skinner,	John Soper,
Isaac Brown,	Enoch Drake, Jr.,	Alex. Hoskins,
David Brown,	Daniel Mills,	Joseph Hoskins,
Peter Mills,	David Buttolph,	Anthony Hoskins,
John Loomis,	Abel Gillet,	Isaac Eggleston,
Jonathan Brown,	John Hubbard,	Daniel Eggleston,
Peletiah Mills,	Moses Cadwell,	John Eggleston,

this time, during which they probably hired a minister and maintained regular worship, another petition was presented to the Assembly, May, 1736, by thirty-one persons in Windsor, with twelve in Simsbury and eight in Farmington, who were similarly situated, and earnestly praying for "parish" privileges. Accordingly, in October, 1736, a parish was set off, bounded on the north by Simsbury and Windsor Third (Poquonock) Society; east by Windsor First Society; south by Windsor and Hartford, and west by Farmington and Simsbury. Of this parish, which was nearly four miles square, about seven-tenths lay in Windsor, one-tenth in Farmington, and two-tenths in Simsbury, and it was named in consequence from the towns of which it was composed — WINTON-BURY.¹

The first society meeting was held November 16, 1736, at which it was unanimously voted to build a meeting-house and hire a preacher. They informed the Assembly at its next session, May, 1737, that they had voted to erect their meeting-house on the east side of Wash Brook; but fearing that they might intrude upon the prerogatives of the legislature in the matter, they requested the appointment of a committee to locate the said meeting-house. The desired committee was appointed, and located the meeting-house near the bank of the hill, about twenty rods from the center of the parish, and the site was duly approved by the Assembly. This edifice — 45 by 35 feet — was "a plain, barn-like structure, unpainted, with no steeple or the slightest mark to distinguish it as a church. Swallows made their homes in the rafters, and squirrels so abounded that it soon became necessary for the safety of the pulpit cushions to keep them over at the tavern between Sundays. A hewn log lay along the middle aisle beside the raised pews for the little children, who generally came barefoot in the summer time; and from this they would rise deferentially and "make their manners" as the minister walked among them to the pulpit. The square pews, straight-backed and high, were annually assigned to the attendants, according to rank and age. In the gallery was a high pew, set apart for colored persons. The tithing-man, from his post in the Singers' Seat, kept watch over the demeanor of young and old, and not seldom some playful or weary urchin was rapped with his long stick, or pointed out to notice, or even treated with harsher measures. All the men sat on one side of the church, and all the women on the other. East of the church a great horseblock of hewn logs stood ready to receive from their saddles and pillions those who had come mounted."² This building was never fully finished.

¹The act creating this society also created three others, viz.: Salmon Brook (now Granby); Turkey Hill (now East Granby), and Simsbury, and was the termination of a bitter controversy of a dozen years relating to the site for the second meeting house in Simsbury. — See *Phelps' Hist. Simsbury*.

²Mrs. E. S. Warner in *Mem. Hist. Hartford Co.*

A church consisting of 67 members (31 males and 36 females) was organized on the 14th of February, 1738, and on the next day the Rev. HEZEKIAH BISSELL was ordained as its pastor, on which occasion the Rev. Jonathan Marsh of Windsor preached from 2d Corinthians, iii. 6; the Rev. Samuel Whitman of Farmington gave the charge, and the Rev. Benjamin Colton of West Hartford the right hand of fellowship.

The names of these original members, as copied from the Rev. Mr. Bissell's Mss. record, are:

Isaac Butler and wife,	David Grant,
Daniel Foot and wife,	Nathan Burr,
Thomas Adams and wife,	Job Drake,
Robert Barnett and wife,	Hezekiah Drake,
Cornelius Gillet and wife,	Jonathan Hubbard's wife,
Peletiah Mills and wife,	Peter Mills's wife,
Joshua Case and wife,	Anthony Hoskins' wife,
Samuel Case and wife,	Hezekiah Parsons' wife,
Solomon Clark and wife,	Ephraim Brown's wife,
William Webster and wife,	Noadiah Burr's wife,
Jonathan Filley and wife,	Daniel Eggleton's wife,
John Burr, Jr., and wife,	Abel Gillet's wife,
Alexander Hoskins and wife,	Nathaniel Cook's wife,
Jacob Drake, Jr., and wife,	John Loomis' wife,
Nath. Case and wife,	Stephen's Goodwin's wife,
Enoch Drake, Jr., and wife,	Enoch Drake's wife,
Stephen Burr and wife,	John Burr's wife,
Jonah Gillet and wife, -	Joseph Hoskins' wife,
Jonathan Brown,	Daniel Brown & wife,
Isaac Skinner,	Moses Cadwell and wife,
James Eggleston,	Daniel Rowel and wife,
Timothy Moses,	Jonathan Gillet and wife.

— 67.

The first book of records of this church (which in 1751 was known as the Fifth Society in Windsor) is still extant and in a good state of preservation, with the exception of one or more leaves at the beginning, which contained the larger part of the names of the original members—the balance being in Vol. 2 of the Church Records. Within a few years from the organization the following, among others, were added to the original membership, viz.: the wife of Thomas Humphrey, Isaac Barber, Mary Filley, three Cases, and the wives of Samuel Webster and Thomas Phelps. No formal creed is on record as having been used at the organization; but we have in Mr. Bissell's own handwriting—and probably of his own composing—the following brief and tender Covenant, which was used instead:

“We do solemnly avouch the Eternal Father, Son and Holy Ghost, to be our God, and do devote and dedicate ourselves and children to Him, promising, as He shall enable us by His Grace to believe His truths, obey His will, run the race of His commandments, walking before Him and being upright, exercising ourselves in y^e duties of Sobriety, Justice, & Charity, watching over one another in the Lord; and because Christ

hath appointed spiritual administration in His house, as censures for offenders, consolations for the penitent, Teachings and Quickenings for all, such as The Word and Sacraments, we will truly countenance and faithfully submit to the regular administration of them in this place, and carefully perform our respective and enjoyed duties, that we may all be saved in the daye of the Lord."

There were at this time (1738) 65 families in Wintonbury, comprising 325 souls.

About this time it was voted at Society meeting, "we will give Mr. Bissell £200 yearly for the space of three years, whereof £100 yearly is for his salary and the other £100 is for his settlement, the money at the present currency." This £100, on the then existing scale of metal coin, was equivalent to £60, which sum was finally established as his salary, with the addition of 38 cords of "3 foot" wood yearly.

In the faithful discharge of the mutual and pleasant relations which should exist between a beloved pastor and his people, time sped tranquilly on, until, in 1779, Mr. Bissell's failing health obliged him to ask for assistance in his ministrations. From that date his pulpit was supplied until his death, which occurred January 28, 1783.

The Rev. HEZEKIAH BISSELL was the son of Sgt. David and Ruth (Warner) Bissell, of East Windsor, where he was born 30 January, 1710-11, and was prepared for college by the pastor of that town, the Rev. Timothy Edwards. He graduated from Yale College 1733, being the first of his name among the alumni of that institution. He married 20 Nov., 1740, Mary (daughter of Rev. Ephraim) Woodbridge (H. C. 1701) of Groton, Ct. His ministerial labors in Wintonbury Parish were most industriously performed. He baptized 1,077 children, besides over 100 who were baptized by other clergymen during his pastorate, making an average of 26 baptisms for each of the forty-five years of his ministry. The first child baptized by him was on 18 Feb., 1738, four days after his ordination: and on the same day occurred the first death in his pastorate, that of Timothy (son of Moses) Cadwell, aged 6 years. The first marriage he performed, 22 Sept., 1738, was that of Stephen Gillet and Anna Loomis. Four deaths occurred during each of the first two years succeeding his ordination, out of a population of 325 souls—not far from the later proportion of deaths to the population. During his fourth year there were fourteen deaths, twelve of which were infants and young children. The only year of his ministry in which he had as many as ten added to the church by profession was 1741, when twelve were so added. From 1738 to 1783, a period of forty-five years, he records 114 received as church members, including one by letter.

Mr. Bissell's funeral sermon, preached by Rev. David S. Rowland of Windsor, was printed, and describes him as "serious and judicious, unbiassed by party views, . . . a fervent preacher;" also as "a man

qualified for his office by natural ability, learning, and good judgment: a man respected, no word having been transmitted to his discredit: a man, moreover, not gloomy but encouraging social intercourse and innocent gayeties." His records are written in a hand somewhat elegant and bear indications of accurate habits and good taste.

On his monument in the old cemetery at Bloomfield is the following inscription:

"Sacred | to the Memory of the Reverend | HEZEKIAH BISSELL | His birth was at Windsor, of pious | and reputable Parents. Yale College was the place of his | Liberal Accomplishments and the Scene | of his usefulness was extended. He was alike unmoved by all the Vices | and Errors of the late Times | Secure against both, his doctrines & | his Life was Exemplary. Remarkable | Peace and good order that reigned | among the People of his Charge | During his Ministry, bear Witness | To the Prudence and Greatness | of his Mind. In Domestic Connections | he was truly a Consort & a Father | and in Social Life a Friend indeed | After the faithful Labors of 45 | years In Sacred Offices his last | and best Daye arrived which was | January 28th, A. D. 1783, atet 72."

In the early years of his ministry Mr. Bissell had adopted the "Half-Way Covenant," which admitted all persons of civil behavior to the watch of the church, and to the privileges of baptism for their children, without attending the Lord's Supper. Under the working of this rule the number of *actual* communicants in the church had become very small. After Mr. Bissell's death, and in September, 1785, the church adopted a new Covenant and Confession of Faith, and at the same time abolished the Half-Way Covenant, accompanying its abolition, however, by the following compromisory vote:

Voted, That all those of competent knowledge in the word of God, and of regular life and conversation, and that appear to be serious and conscientious in the judgment of the church, may be admitted to Covenant with this Church."

But, as this resolution still seemed to leave it an open question whether those who had *formerly* been admitted to the Half-Way Covenant were excluded from this privilege, the church, on March 10, 1786, "Voted that those who have owned the Covenant have still a right to offer their children for baptism, so long as they walk orderly."

Much opposition ensued, and the society, which was then much disturbed by Separatists, as well as by difficulties which had arisen as to settling a successor to their late pastor, was in a most uncomfortable state. Finally, they voted, although with difficulty and by a small majority only, to reconsider their former vote: and adopted the rule of the Stratford Church, which *admitted persons to full communion without necessarily requiring them to partake of the Lord's Supper*. Under this rule, which lasted only to 1791, five persons were admitted to full communion, who felt unworthy of partaking of the Lord's Supper, viz.: Heze-

kiah Latimer, Jr., and wife Rebecca (who became hopeful converts in the revival of 1799), Peletiah Parsons, and wife Roxy, and Dorthesias Hubbard.

Meanwhile, a great quarrel was going on in the society over the settlement of a pastor. The principal candidate, Rev. Solomon Walcott, was bitterly opposed — several of those who were inimical to him going so far as to “certify” themselves as having joined the Baptists. But his friends finally triumphed, and he was installed 24th May, 1786, receiving no settlement, but a salary of £300 and thirty cords of three-foot wood. The unhappy contention, however, to which his settlement had given rise, was still unhealed. The church, indeed, made a desperate attempt to extricate themselves from their embarrassment by the following vote of 15th Nov., 1790: “This Church, conscious of their own imperfections, and of the failings of human nature, and earnestly desirous to be built up in gospel order and regularity, remembering their unhappy situation during the late contest, vote to forgive mutually their past offences towards each other, and to cultivate mutual peace and brotherly love.” But even this pacific measure failed of its desired effect: the malcontents would not return to the fold, and peace was only restored by Mr. Walcott’s dismissal in 1790.

Rev. SOLOMON WALCOTT, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1776: was ordained pastor at North Stamford, Conn., in 1780, and was dismissed from there in 1786. After leaving Wintonbury, he removed to Canajoharie, N. Y.

He was succeeded by the Rev. William F. Miller, who was ordained at Wintonbury, 30 November, 1791, receiving £100 salary, and the same allowance of wood as his predecessor. The membership of his charge then numbered fifty-eight; and by his piety, tact, and faithfulness he succeeded in fully restoring the harmony and tranquillity of the hitherto divided flock, which was visited with several interesting seasons of revival. The most noticeable of these were in the years 1799 and 1800, when fifty-two were added, and 1808 and 1809 when forty were added to the church. Previous to his settlement, the Society threw out the Stratford rule, and re-adopted the vote of 6th October, 1785. They also voted “that *the parson is only as any other church member.*”¹ And dur-

¹ “At a Church Meeting regularly assembled at Wintonbury Meeting House, by adjournment, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1791.

“Dea^r Caleb Hitchcock, Moderator.

“The Question was put, whether this Church will suffer the practice of People owning the Covenant, and having their Children baptized?

“Voted in the affirmative, by Seven: four were silent.

“Also voted that in future, none shall be admitted into full Communion with this Church except such as will attend upon all the Ordinances of the Gospel.

“One only dissenting.

“Voted unanimously, that it is the Opinion of this Church, *that a settled ordained*

ing the years of Mr. Miller's pastorate, the church proceeded in an orderly manner, and after repeated attempts at conciliation, to deal with those members who, during the recent dissensions had left them and joined the Baptists.

The want of better and more sufficient accommodations for public worship had long been pressing upon the attention of the parish; and, as early as 1797, it had been voted in the Society meeting that "a subscription paper may circulate through this Society for raising money to build a new meeting-house on Whirlwind Hill, or on the old Meeting-house plain." Nothing came of this resolution, however, until a start was apparently given to the matter by a sermon preached in Wintonbury by Rev. Mr. Stebbins of Simsbury, whom the late Rev. Allan McLean alludes to in his *Half-Century Discourse*, as an "intelligent, shrewd, and sarcastic" man, who not infrequently exhibited the latter traits not only in conversation but in his pulpit utterances. In this case, Mr. Stebbins preached from the text, "Surely, the fear of God is not in this place," and is reported to have freely exercised his gift of sarcasm upon the appearance of the ancient meeting-house, saying, among other things, "When you pass through a village and see the clapboards on the meeting-house hanging dingle-dangle by one nail, you may be sure that the love of God is not in that people." This must have been about 1800, in which year the matter seems to have been taken up in earnest, the society voting that a meeting-house *should* be built, if a place could be agreed upon. Subscriptions of money and gifts of timber, etc., were procured, the old church was demolished to make way for the new one, which was to occupy the same site; and during the summer and autumn of 1801, worship was held, according to the recollection of some who were lately living, under the spreading boughs of four great oaks, standing near together—one of which still stands opposite the S. E. corner of the present (1890) edifice. A view of this second meeting-house is given in Barber's *Hist. Coll. of Conn.* It was fifty feet long and forty feet broad, and was first occupied on the occasion of its dedication, December 6, 1801, and a sermon was preached by the pastor, from Mark xi. 15, 16, 17. "Not a pew empty above, or below. A joyous day."

In June, 1808, the church adopted the Confession of Faith and Covenant now in use, and, in 1811, Mr. Miller was dismissed, 133 new members having been admitted during his pastorate.

Minister, has no greater Authority in the Church, than any private Brother, except his being (of Course) Moderator, and holding a casting Vote.

"Voted, to appoint a Committee, and appointed Mr Bissell, Deaⁿ Hitchcock and Mr Titus Burr in the name of this Church to confer with Mr Miller, and communicate to him the Doings of this meeting.

"The above is a true Copy of Record.

"Test Hcz^r Bissell Chh Reg^r."

Rev. WILLIAM F. MILLER was a graduate of Yale in 1786, a scholarly man, of strong mental grasp and ardent piety, as well as of a noble countenance and bearing. Several of his sermons were published and can be found in the Library of the Connecticut Historical Society. He was a good church historian: prepared for the above-mentioned society a very good digest of Wintonbury history (to which this sketch is indebted): and left very full and well-written accounts of transactions in the parish which immediately preceded and happened during his ministry, especially as to the origin of the dissensions which led finally to his unsettlement. His labors in Wintonbury seem to merit the grateful remembrance of this church.

He was succeeded by the Rev. JOHN BARTLETT, who was installed 15th February, 1815, dismissed 19th May, 1831. He was a brother of Rev. Shubael Bartlett of East Windsor; was born 16th August, 1784, in Lebanon, Conn.; graduated at Yale College, 1807; settled at Warren, N. Y., 1811; after he left Wintonbury, he was (1831-35) agent for the Bible Society: then settled, 1835-49, at West Avon, N. Y., where he continued to reside until his death in 1866. His ministry at Wintonbury was fruitful of good; forty-eight were added during a powerful revival in 1821: and, by letter and profession, over one hundred members during his ministry, and a record of much religious activity. During a part of his pastorate, an unusual amount of death and disease prevailed which probably aided to deepen serious impressions. A Sunday-school was originated during his ministry, 13th April, 1827, of which Dea. Enoch Frisbie was superintendent, and the Congregational Society received in 1821 from the will of Mr. Peletiah Allyn a very considerable addition to its financial resources.

Rev. ANSEL NASH, installed 7th April, 1831, was dismissed at his own request, February 24, 1835, to enter the service of the American Education Society, leaving a record of many additions to the church during his ministry. He was born at Hartford, Vt., graduated at Williams College, 1809, and at Andover Theological Seminary; ordained pastor Tolland, Conn., 1813-31; installed pastor, Bloomfield, Conn., 1831-35; agent Am. Educ. Soc., 1835-39; preached at Rockville, Conn., 1839-41; agent Am. Educ. Soc., 1841-44; acting pastor, Colchester, Vt., 1845-48; died at Brattleboro, Vt., 11th August, 1851, aged 63. — (*Duffee's Annals Williams College*, 302.)

Rev. CORNELIUS B. EVEREST, installed at Bloomfield, Conn., 22d January, 1836, was born at Cornwall, 1789; graduated at Williams College, 1811; studied theology under Dr. Lyman Beecher of Litchfield, and Dr. Porter of Washington, Conn.; was an evangelist for two years; ordained pastor, Windham, Conn., 1815-27; ordained pastor First Church, Norwich, Conn., 1829-36; installed pastor, Bloomfield, 1836, whence he

was dismissed, 13th October, 1840; acting pastor, Poquonock, Conn., 1842-52, where he resided until his removal to Philadelphia in 1858, where he d. 29th March, 1870, aged 81. While at Bloomfield he commemorated (1838) the Church's Centennial, from 1 Corinthians, iii. 9, "Ye are God's Building." — (*Minutes of Gen. Conference, 1869, p. 107.*)

Rev. WILLIAM W. BACKUS, grad. Yale College and licensed 1832; installed 24th March, 1841; dismissed 16th April, 1844.

Rev. DANIEL GIBBS, acting pastor, 1844-5; graduated at Middlebury College, Vt.; served in the West; once supplied a church in Newtown, Conn.; while at Bloomfield attempted to alter the Covenant, but was stoutly resisted.

Rev. ALFRED C. RAYMOND, installed Dec. 3, 1845; remained until 1848; resides at New Haven, without charge.

Rev. FRANCIS R. WILLIAMS, installed 30th Dec., 1851; dismissed 1858; afterwards settled at Chaplin, Conn.

A new and beautiful church edifice, 82 by 48 feet in size, was erected and dedicated Dec. 22, 1858, and furnished with a fine 1,564 lb. bell and a clock. The steeple of this edifice was blown down in 1862, and rebuilt in 1872; and in 1875 a new bell of 1,608 lbs. weight was procured. The pulpit was supplied in 1860 and 1861 by the Rev. Samuel B. Forbes (later in business in West Winsted, Conn.).

Rev. GEORGE B. NEWCOMB was ordained pastor 15th October, 1861, and dismissed 1866; was afterwards acting pastor of the Dwight Place Church, New Haven, Conn.; in 1886, was a professor in the College of the City of New York. To a "Century and a Quarter" sermon, preached by Mr. Newcomb in January, 1864 (from 1 Corinthians, vii. 31) and to which we have had access in manuscript, we are indebted for some of the details presented in this chapter.

Rev. JAMES B. CLEVELAND was installed 3d Dec., 1867, dismissed 1875; since an acting pastor in Kensington, Conn.

Rev. WILLIAM A. HALLOCK served the church from 1st May, 1875-87; was acting pastor at Gilead, Conn., then served in Watson, N. Y., until he returned to Connecticut.

Rev. EUGENE F. ATWOOD, 1887.

The *membership* of this church was, in 1738, 67; in 1791, 58; in 1833, 118; in 1840, 93; in 1860, 100; in 1880, 137, with a Sunday-school of 115 scholars, and comprising 102 families.

The church has passed through the following *revivals*, viz.: 1741, in which 12 members were added; 1799, 54 added (see Fowler's account of this revival in *Conn. Evangel. Mag.*, ii. 268, 272, 285, 310); 1808, 40 added; 1821, 48 added; 1825, —————; 1832, 15 added; 1834, 11 added; 1856, 11 added; 1858, 17 added; 1864, 11 added; 1868, 39 added.

Ministers raised in this Parish. — WILLIAM CASE, grad. Y. C., 1821, and at Andover Theol. Sem., 1824; ordained pastor Chester, Conn., 1824–35; acting pastor New Hartford, Conn., 1835–6; w. c. East Windsor, 1836–42; acting pastor Middle Haddam, Conn., First Church, 1842–44; teacher at Haddam, 1844–46; acting pastor North Madison, Conn., 1846–47; w. c. 1847–April 28, 1858, when he died at Hartford, Conn., aged 62. (*And. Cat.*, 1880.)

HEZEKIAH GOODWIN, preacher of the Gospel, who died in this parish, 1767, aged 27, was probably raised here. His name is on Rev. Hezekiah Bissell's death-roll. He graduated Yale College, 1761, being the first of his name among its alumni (see Epitaph, Goodwin).

Deacons chosen :

1738 Isaac Butler,	1801 Thomas Taylor.
Samuel Case.	1811 Elijah Loomis.
1759 William Manley.	1815 Enoch Frisbie.
1769 Reuben Case.	1816 Luther Fitch.
1792 Col. Hez. Bissell,	1828 Caleb Hitchcock.
Dr. Caleb Hitchcock.	1845 Amos Gillett.

The Baptist Society in Wintonbury Parish. — The long and obstinate contention concerning the settlement of Rev. Mr. Walcott naturally alienated the minds of many of the Congregational Church members, who swelled the ranks of the "Separatists." This new sect, which dated from the "Great Revival" of 1740, had already made considerable progress in Connecticut; and what tended to gain for it more proselytes in Wintonbury than anything else was a quarrel which occurred in Rev. Mr. Bissell's time between Abel Gillet,¹ a deacon in the church, and one John Hubbard. Mr. Bissell declined to side with either party, and, this being construed by Mr. Gillet as favoring his opponent, he left the church in anger and "turned Separate." Many of these Separatists became Baptists, and are first noticed in the affairs of the Old Society, in 1782. In 1786 they organized the *First Baptist Church of Windsor*, and settled as their pastor Ashbel (son of the above-named Dea. Abel)

Ashbel Gillet

Gillet. Steadily increasing in number, they built a small meeting-house in 1795, which has since been frequently repaired. Elder Gillet was most highly esteemed, even by those outside of the Baptist communion. His prayers were supposed to have special power with the Most High, so that he was much sent for to pray with the sick: and if rain was needed,

¹ Father of the late Hon. Francis Gillette.

especially during haying season, it was a common remark that there was "no use praying for rain until the parson's hay was in." Sometimes, in seasons of unusual drought, the people would turn out and help him get his hay in, and then send up their prayers for the needed relief. It is told of him that he once found a sheep straying after shearing and likely to perish, and that he took off his overcoat, wrapped it about the shivering creature, and went to find its owner. And another story tells how Parson Miller, who had often ridiculed the Baptists, strayed away from his home on Whirlwind Hill, in a period of partial insanity, a little before his death, and made his way, barefooted, over the sharp snow-crust to the window of Elder Gillet's home, a mile and a half away: and how the good man arose and brought him in, and devoted the rest of the night to warming and comforting the sufferer.¹

Elder Gillet was succeeded by the Rev. Augustus Bolles, since whose time the church has had no settled ministry. In 1859 it was cared for by Rev. Ralph H. Maine, at which time it had about fifty members, one of whom, Mr. Wealthy Thrall, then aged 95 years, was the only survivor of the original (twenty or so) members.

In the absence of the original church records, we gather, from the votes of excommunication and other official action of the *Congregational Church*, the following names of some who were original members of the Baptist order in Wintonbury, viz.:

W'd. Hepsibah Barnes,	Joseph Fitch and wife, Prudence,
Mary (wife of Samuel) Eno,	Aaron Phelps and wife, Susanne,
Christian (wife of Caleb) Case,	Abel Pettibone and wife, Elisabeth,
	George Latimer.

A *Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized in Wintonbury 4 July, 1817, by the Rev. Aurora Seagar, a native of the place, who formed a class of three persons, viz.: Maria Palmer, Olive Hoskins, and Fanny Griswold. Edwin E. Griswold, afterwards Presiding Elder of the Bridgeport (Conn.) District became connected with this class, March 20, 1818. The following preachers of this denomination have originated from this town: Aurora, Micah, and Schuyler Seagar; Edwin E. Griswold, Ebenezer Latimer, Walter W. Brewer, Reuben H. Loomis.

The first church edifice was erected on Whirlwind Hill in 1833, and rebuilt on the present location, in the center of the town, 1854.

St. Andrews Protestant Episcopal Church originated in a controversy in the Simsbury Congregational Church in 1740, and its first edifice was erected in that part of Simsbury known as Scotland, and which was annexed, in 1843, to Bloomfield, forming the northwest por-

¹ Mrs. E. S. Warner in *Mem. Hist. Hartford Co.*

tion of the town, near Tariffville and the railroad. The history of this parish, one of the oldest in the State, has been given by Noah A. Phelps in his *Hist. of Simsbury, Granby, and Canton*, 1845. After a lengthened suspension, it resumed services in 1863, and in 1868 was nearly supplanted by an offshoot established by some of its members at Tariffville.

Schools.—Feb. 12, 1795, by a society vote, the parish of Wintonbury was divided into seven school districts, and five school-houses were soon built, two of which—one on Whirlwind Hill and one at the Old Farms—were two stories high, quite large and convenient, and supplied with bells. The upper story of that on the Hill was for a long time used as a Free Masons' lodge-room, but the lodge was disbanded during the famous "Anti-Masonic" excitement of 1826. The school-house at the Old Farms was substantially built of brick, and is still standing. Its bell was presented to it, and its first use was to toll on the occasion of the donor's funeral. On Nov. 7, 1795, the society voted that it would be "agreeable to have the school-house bell rung at the hour of public worship and also to give notice of any death in the Society."

Mrs. Warner, in her sketch of Bloomfield (*Mem. Hist. Hartford Co.*), thus speaks of the Wintonbury schools and their customs: "The public schools of the parish were, for a long time, under the care and control of the Ecclesiastical Society, and great deference was paid to the periodical visits of the parish pastor. When he entered the room, the scholars were all compelled to rise and make obeisance. Country-school education in those days was mostly summed up in the three R's, but the reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic, with the never-omitted spelling, and for the girls sewing on sheets, and often bedquilts, were taught with thoroughness. The teaching of little children, in the early part of the century, began with a series of questions as to their names and those of their parents, their age, what town, parish, county, State, and country they lived in, the name of each pastor of their town, the Governor of the State and the President of the United States. . . . Early in the present century the school had a remarkable teacher, a Mr. Lucas, who aroused the greatest enthusiasm in his pupils, and who closed his one winter with a brilliant exhibition in the church, of the play of Pizarro—'Priest Miller' reluctantly consenting. The schools were generally kept by male instructors in winter, and by female in summer. One of the teachers—an old gray-haired man, and college-bred, which was a rare thing in those days—had the habit of getting his queue done over during 'noon spell' by one of the girls of his 'fore class.' An interesting old lady, Mrs. Wealthy Gillet Latimer Thrall, who lived all of her nearly one hundred years in Bloomfield, used to tell her grandchildren how frightened she was the morning she was promoted to this class,

when the master rapped with his ruler on the desk, and announced before the school that henceforth she was to take her turn at that august task. Her fingers trembled so that she could scarcely tie the black ribbon, as she stood behind the master, sitting by the big open fire, keeping order during 'noon-spell.' This same little girl had such a good memory for grammar—all the grammar they had in those days was in the 'fore-part' of the spelling-book—that her teacher delighted in taking her about the streets and into the houses, of evenings, to show off: where her listeners would exclaim, 'What a pity she isn't a boy!' In her last days, when her strong mind began to give way, in wandering back to her childhood, she would repeat sentence after sentence from those old spelling-book pages. After she was grown and married, she and her husband kept Thrall Tavern, in the Old Farms district, for forty years, and in her old age she never wearied of telling how they once entertained Lafayette at dinner, with a hundred other guests: delighting her eager grandchildren with all the particulars as to looks, and dress, and bill of fare. Her husband had the first chaise ever used in Bloomfield."

A *Wintonbury Library Society* was formed in January, 1793.

Revolutionary War.—Wintonbury's share in this war is embraced within the history of the town of Windsor. Capt. Lemuel Roberts, who resided within that portion of the parish originally comprised in Simsbury, has left "A Noate of those who marched at the Lexington alarm, April, 1775, viz.:

Capt. Lemuel Roberts,	Rubin Fullar,
Left. Abram Pinney,	James Eno,
Sgt. Aaron Pinney,	Amaziah Barber,
Corp'l Levi Pinney,	Alexander Marshall.
Corp'l William Adams.	

Tradition says that when the war began nearly every man in the town was drafted: and that, during the hard times following the war, there was no coffee used and but little tea: only occasionally a pound of sugar, and but few potatoes were raised. The common diet at this period was boiled beef and pork: children eating the broth, which was thickened up with bread and beans—given to them in a single dish, around which they gathered, and into which they dipped with their spoons.

Traces of *Negro Slavery* are found in Rev. Mr. Bissell's private church record—as thus, in 1754, "died, Fortune, a negro serv', who belonged to John Hubbard, Jr., and but a little time before his death was Jona. Smith's": and, in 1772, is recorded the baptism of "Casar, a negro servant of mine." There were but few slaves, however, and their bondage was of the mildest form.

Indians. — “Traces of an Indian reservation still exist in the Old Farms district. A native of Bloomfield remembers how a family of Mohegans used to come and settle down to their basket-making by Old Farms Brook under the hill, on his father’s farm. They would say to the little boys that all the land belonged to them, and they could get their basket-stuff wherever they liked. This was as late as 1820.” — *Mrs. Warner.* (In this connection, see our note on page 130.)

Wintonbury parish, in 1802, contained 176 dwelling-houses and about 1,050 souls. There were then four taverns in the parish, one saw-mill, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, with two sets of stone, and one gin distillery, erected that year. (For agricultural products, see chapter on Bloomfield.) At one period, many years ago, the Brothers Brown made drums, including toy-drums, and Capt. Filley manufactured tin-ware, which was sold by peddlers in Vermont. Among the things of Wintonbury’s past, at one time or another, were two sash and blind factories and an oil well; but, for some time past, carriage and wagon-making has been Bloomfield’s only manufacture.

The Old Burying Place of Wintonbury (now Bloomfield), originally a small clearing in the north end of the forest which stretched back a long distance from the first meeting-house, contains many exceedingly quaint inscriptions, of which we present the following specimens:

Upon a low brown stone, in the extreme north corner, is this:

“ Here lies y^e
 Body of Luce the
 Daugh^r of Serg^{nt}
 Isaac Skinner who
 Died Feb^r y^e 23rd
 1739-40 aged 18 year
 this was y^e first Persoⁿ
 that was Burried Here ”

“ MRS. ANNA MEECHAR | Daughter of Widow | Samantha Cook, Died July 3, 1808.

“ Sixteen years I lived a maid,
 Two years I was a Wife,
 Five hours I was a mother,
 And so I lost my life.
 My babe lies by me, as you see,
 To show no age from Death is free.”

“ MIRE, daughter of Widow Semantha Cook, Died Feb’y 15, 1808, Aged 12 years.

“ One day in health I did appear
 Next day a corpse, fit for the bier.”

“ In Memory of HEZEKIAH GOODWIN, A. M., & Preacher of the Gospel; Son to Mr. Stephen Goodwin & Mrs. Sarah Goodwin, who departed this life Jan’y 19th A. D. 1767, in y^e 27 Year of his Age. His Epitaph composed by himself, upon his deathbed is as follows:

“How short, how precarious, how uncertain—is Life! How quick y^e Transition from time to Eternity. A Breath, a Gaspe, a Groan & lo we are seen no more! And yet on this point, Oh alarming thought, on this slender point turns a vast Eternity.”

“In Memory of Mr. JONAH GILLET, who Died May y^e 21, 1782, in y^e 75 Year of his Age.

“My kindred Dear as you draw near
Don't think that Death's a jeast,
Remember you are mortal too
Must pass the Solemn Test.”

“This monument to the memory of PELETIAH ALLYN, who d. Feb. 5, 1821, in the 24th year of his age, was erected by the Congregational Society of Wintonbury, of which he was a member. Mr. Allyn early arrived at maturity, in the powers of his mind, and was possessed of more than ordinary energy and decision of character. In the testamentary disposal of his estate, good judgment and benevolence were happily united. After several legacies to individuals, he gave £200 for foreign missions, 100 annually forever for the relief of the industrious poor of Wintonbury, 30 annually for the support of religious psalmody in the Congregational Society, and 200 to 270 annually forever for the support of the gospel in the same society.”

Daidamia, Mahala, Lodesca, Lovicy, and Climena, are among the curious female names, and Reuel, Abi, Amaziah, Zeruiah, and Defer, among the masculine names found in this cemetery.

The *new cemetery* was opened in 1856.

Diseases common to the parish: these, according to Rev. Mr. Miller's *Ms. Hist. Account of Wintonbury*, before alluded to, were pleurisy, consumption, dropsy, slow or long fevers, bilious and nervous fevers, dysentery, and hoarse canker. According to this authority, in the western part of the society, on a large brook (which has a dead current, being at the bottom of the mountain, and its banks being boggy and of black earth and coarse grass) the inhabitants dwelling on the road parallel with it have in some seasons been peculiarly subject to slow fever, or to dysentery, neither of which, however, appeared at the same time. In 1775, dysentery raged fearfully on this street, attacking almost every person. That year fifty-two persons died in the society, of whom fifteen died before July 19th, when the dysentery first appeared. Of the other thirty-seven, who died between this date and the next spring, thirty died on this street, which then contained only thirty-three houses. Other parts of the Society suffered but little.

In the fall of 1792, the dysentery again raged on the same street, and many died, while but few were ill in other portions of the society and continued to rage until the following January, despite early frosts and snows.

From January 1, 1792–1801, inclusive, there were 163 deaths in the parish. Of this number

48	persons	died	under	2	years	of	age.
22	"	"	between	2	and	20	years
27	"	"	"	20	and	40	"
31	"	"	"	40	and	70	"
15	"	"	"	70	and	80	"
11	"	"	"	80	and	85	"
6	"	"	"	85	and	90	"
1	"	"	at	age	of	93.	
1	"	"	"	94.			
1	"	"	"	97.			

Among the *old citizens* of the parish, honorable mention must be made of Capt. DAVID W. GRANT, "who, for many years in the early part of this century kept the State and town poorhouse, and left a handsome fortune to his son Wadsworth, who erected the rough-stone house in the western part of the present Bloomfield, and was known as a most liberal-minded man. HIRAM ROBERTS, of one of the oldest families in Wintonbury, was *the* merchant of the parish, in his day — a leading man, and twice a representative to the State Legislature — a man of unusual judgment and integrity. Among other leading men — several of them captains in the War of 1812, some representatives in the Legislature, and nearly all established farmers, and who died at a good old age — were ELIHU MILLS, who is remembered never to have failed of being in his seat at church twenty minutes too early, and who was always the last to give up the custom of standing during prayer; ELIJAH GRISWOLD, a noted singing-master, and one of the two publishers of an early singing-book, the *Connecticut Harmony*, printed about 1800, the engraved copper-plates and letter-press for which are still in existence; the three BIDWELL brothers; the HITCHCOCKS and BROWNS; Captains LORD, GOODWIN, FILLEY, LOOMIS, and ROWLEY (which last outlived his military compatriots) who, in turn, had drilled the old militia company which mustered from 120 to 150 men; and was disbanded just long enough before the Civil War for it to find only raw recruits." — *Mrs. Warner.*

CHAPTER XVII.

WINDSOR'S SHARE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1775-1783.

IT might have been presumed that the colonies, in retiring from a war in which they had borne so conspicuous and loyal a part, and from which they had themselves derived but little benefit, would have received from their sovereign some mark of approbation, or at least of indulgence. But that sovereign was weak, and his ministerial advisers were unprincipled and short-sighted. They found the treasury empty and the national debt increased by recent wars to almost seven millions of dollars. Their subjects at home were already alarmed and grumbling at the increased burden of taxation which seemed to await them. It was then that Grenville's facile brain conceived the idea, ungenerous as it was unwise, of taxing the colonies by levying new duties upon their imports. This was the "one straw too much which broke the camel's back." The colonists, who had sacrificed thousands of their best lives and treasures, and whose frontiers had for so many years been constantly drenched in blood, could not bear this new burden. From one and all arose a unanimous protest against "taxation without representation." A few wise men foresaw and plainly represented the danger, but their advice was wasted on the grasping ministers of England. The Stamp Act was passed on the 22d of March, 1765, and this "entering wedge for the dismemberment of the British empire" was accompanied with the explicit declaration "that it was intended *to establish the power of Great Britain to tax the colonies.*" It was received in America with overwhelming feeling of resentment. Alarmed and abashed at the outbreak of determined opposition which it provoked, the government of Great Britain repealed the act. Hardly had the rejoicings of the grateful colonies over this event ceased before the unwise and unjust acts of the ministry again plunged the country into alarm and discontent. An act enforcing the quartering of a royal army in their midst, and at their expense, was followed by another, levying duties upon paper, glass, paints, lead, and tea imported by them. In both these acts the principle involved was the same as in the Stamp Act, and was as firmly resisted by the colonies. These manifestations of revolt, however, as well as the plain words of

many wise and noble minds, even in parliament itself, were unheeded by the blindly infatuated ministers of the British government. America was in constant and open revolt, but one after another these hated measures were forced down her throat. It is true that a bill was passed in 1770 repealing the duty on all articles but *tea*. It was too late. For on that very day was enacting in the streets of Boston the tragedy of the Boston Massacre. Then came two years of outward quiet, but really of seething unrest. Again, in December, 1773, the smoldering fire burst out anew, and Boston harbor witnessed the destruction of several cargoes of tea by a disguised but orderly band of patriots. Roused and enraged, the English ministry now passed the famous *Boston Port Bill*. This bill, providing for the removal of customs, courts of justice, and all government officers from Boston to Salem, and for the "complete discontinuance of all landing, discharging and shipping of wares and merchandise at Boston, or within the harbor thereof," came into effect on the first of June, 1774. Its effect was instantaneous. "The utter prostration of all business soon produced great distress in the city. The rich, deprived of their rents, became straitened, and the poor, denied the privilege of labor, were reduced to beggary. All classes felt the scourge of the oppressor, yet the fortitude and forbearance of the inhabitants were most remarkable." The sympathy of the whole country was aroused, for, although the blow was aimed at Boston as "the ringleader in every riot," it was keenly felt in every colony. And this sympathy evinced itself not only in words and encouraging resolves, but in substantial tokens of attachment to the sufferers. From Georgia came sixty-three barrels of rice and seven hundred and twenty dollars in specie. The town of Windham, in Connecticut, sent a large flock of sheep; and from every quarter contributions of wheat and grain, pork and money, came pouring in. Even the great city of London, in its corporate capacity, sent one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the relief of the poor in Boston. "The people of Marblehead and Salem offered the Boston merchants the free use of wharves and stores, for they scorned to enrich themselves at the expense of their oppressed neighbors! A committee was appointed in Boston to receive and distribute donations, and, in the midst of martial law, the suffering patriots were bold and unyielding."

Liberty had her friends among the people of our town of Windsor, who were not unmindful of their suffering brethren, and the town government of Windsor at this period was in the hands of men of influence — who were straightforward, brief, earnest, and business-like in all their actions. These characteristics are very plainly impressed on all the records and correspondence of the town during the revolutionary struggle, and are in marked contrast to the eloquent and somewhat wordy

style of expression which is displayed in the East Windsor records. Yet in feeling, patriotism, and attachment to the cause of freedom, both towns were emphatically "shoulder to shoulder." In the correspondence of the committee for the relief of the Boston sufferers by the Port Bill we find the following letter.¹ It tells its own story with a straightforward brevity which characterizes the official actions of the town during this period.

WINDSOR, March 20, 1775.

MR. JONATHAN MASON,

SIR: We being appointed by this town to receive donations for the poor of Boston, and as we understand you are one to receive them, have directed Capt. Smith to deliver you what grain we have collected for that purpose, viz., 391 bushels rye, 89½ bushels corn, and half barrel of pork.

We are your humble servants,

JAMES HOOKER.

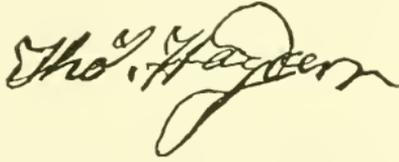
OLIVER MATHER.

Meanwhile the troops in Boston were daily augmenting, until it was one vast garrison. Insulted by the presence of the soldiery, their rights invaded and trampled upon, the people of Massachusetts, and with her the united colonies, were preparing to strike a blow at the coil of despotism which was gradually surrounding them. Every fresh act of oppression was met by scornful and dignified yet determined resistance. Every hour seemed pregnant with impending collision. It came on the 19th of April, 1775. In the grey dawn of morning, on the village green of Lexington, a handful of rustic patriots undauntedly awaited the approach of an advancing column of British troops. One hour later, on that village green, lay eight patriot corpses, and from their blood, still welling out upon the dewy sod, there had gone forth a cry for vengeance which all America heard. Through the length and breadth of the land bell responded to bell, and watchfire to watchfire, and everywhere the people were in arms. "Throughout New England the news was rapidly carried by horse 'express' from town to town. It was despatched to Connecticut by the Massachusetts Committee of Safety at Watertown during the progress of the fighting, or near 10 o'clock of Wednesday morning, April 19th. 'The bearer, Israel Bessel, is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut, and all persons are desired to furnish him with fresh horses as they may be needed.' During Thursday, the 20th, the news was circulating through the eastern part of the colony. The people of Windham County received it generally by noon. It reached Governor Trumbull, at Lebanon, by eleven. It was doubtless at Hartford by night, at New Haven on the following evening."—*Rec. of Conn. Men in the War of the Revolution.*

¹ *Mass. Hist. Soc'y Coll., 4th Series, iv. 266.*

The people of Windsor had just paid the last sad tribute of respect to their beloved pastor—perhaps they even yet stood by the side of the open grave—as a mounted messenger came “spurring in hot haste” from Hartford, bearing the news of the battle which had been fought the day before.

It was as the first lightning flash in the approaching storm, not wholly unexpected, but none the less startling; and as the intelligence spread quickly from mouth to mouth, and from family to family, it everywhere awoke an instantaneous activity. The signs of grief gave place to the sound and bustle of warlike preparation. Brave THOMAS HAYDEN was quickly in the saddle, bearing the news to Suffield as fast as his steed could carry him. On every side there was “hurrying to and fro”; in every home the agitation of sudden departure and the tremulous tones of farewell words. Ere many hours had elapsed an “alarm party” of twenty-three men, under command



of Capt. NATHANIEL HAYDEN, had left Windsor on their march to Lexington. The following are the names of those gallant sons of

Windsor who *first* responded to the call of Liberty, copied from the original pay list, signed by each member of the party. The figure after each name denotes the number of days in service, as given by the *Rec. of Conn. Men in Rev. War* (official); as are also those *names and ranks*, which are starred.

Capt.	NATHAN'L HAYDEN, 5,	Sgt.	SAMUEL GIBBS, 24,
Corp'l	CORNELIUS RUSSELL, 5,		WILLIAM DAVIS, 24,
	EZRA HAYDEN, 5,		LEMUEL WELCH, 24,
	OLIVER HAYDEN, 5,		EBENEZER WOOLWORTH, 24,
Sgt.*	THOMAS HAYDEN, 5,		GERSHOM WEST, 13 (George*),
Sgt.*	REUBEN DENSLOW, 5,		OLIVER LEE, 5,
	MARTIN DENSLOW, 5,		WILLIAM THRALL, Jr., 13,
	JOHN ALLYN, 5,		WILLIAM PARSONS, 24,
	JOHN ALLYN, Jr., 5,		JOHN ROBERTS, 14,
	ELIJAH STOUGHTON, 5,		EBENEZER FITCH BISSELL, 3,
Sgt.	SAMUEL WING, 5,		DAVID THRALL, 5,
	ELEAZUR GAYLORD, 5,		NATHANIEL STANLEY, 13,*
			— BUGBEE, 13.*

They left Windsor about 21st of April, and the receipt is signed July 18, 1775, which was probably about the time of their return. The expenses of the expedition were about £69 15s. 6d.

The struggle for independence was now fairly commenced. The capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen, “in the name of Jehovah

and the Continental Congress," on the 10th of May, and the hotly contested battle of Bunker Hill in June following, inspired confidence in the patriot arms, and committed them to a war from which there was no retreat.

In connection with the Ticonderoga affair we find (*Off. Rec. Conn. Men in Rev. War*, p. 32) the following receipt given by one James Easton of Pittsfield, who was engaged at the capture of "Ti." and who returned to Connecticut for powder :

WINDSOR, May 27th day, A.D. 1775.

Then I the subscriber did receive of Henry Allyn, Esq., five hundred weight of Gun Powder, on account of the Connect^d Colony, to be transported to Ticonderoga with all possible speed."

JAMES EASTON.

The first item which appears upon the records of Windsor relative to the Revolutionary war is the appointment, in December, 1775, of a Committee of Inspection, composed of the following persons, all of them eminent citizens and true patriots :

Doctor ALEXANDER WOLCOTT,	JOSIAH BISSELL,
Capt. JAMES HOOKER,	ROGER NEWBERRY,
Capt. JOSIAH PHELPS,	HENRY ALLYN, Esq.,
Ensign JONATHAN FILLEY,	Lieut. PELATIAH MILLS.
Mr. JOAB GRISWOLD,	

The chief duty of this committee was of a peculiarly delicate nature, warranted only by the circumstances of the times. It was nothing more or less than a patriotic and searching espionage into the principles, actions, and private affairs of every member of the community, without regard to station, profession, or character. It was necessary to know how each man stood affected towards the war — whether his feelings were enlisted in his country's behalf, or whether secretly or publicly he was aiding and abetting the enemy. Lukewarmness in action, an unguarded word, or an equivocal deed, was sufficient in those days of trial to excite distrust; and woe to the unlucky man, whatever his rank in life, who fell under the suspicion of "the people". Undoubtedly many innocent persons were unjustly suspected, yet, on the whole, the influence of this Vigilance Committee was as salutary as it was certainly necessary.

After the battle of Bunker Hill the American army commenced the construction of various fortifications and defenses upon the heights adjacent to Boston, which was held by the British troops. Upon these lines, which were situated on Winter and Prospect Hills, at Roxbury, and from thence to the Charles River, the troops were mostly engaged during the fall and winter of 1775-6. Quite a number of Windsor men are known to have been here, under Gen. Putnam, but their names cannot be fully ascertained.

The voluntary mustering in the Alarm of April 19th was speedily followed (April-May) by the first authorized call for troops. The Assembly was convened, and met May 6th, and enacted that one-fourth of the colony militia should be forthwith enlisted. This apportionment represented about 6,000 men, who were distributed in six regiments of ten companies each, with a full complement of field, staff, and line officers, and to be commanded by a major-general and two brigadier-generals, each of whom was also to take command of a regiment, as colonel. At the July session of Assembly two more regiments, somewhat smaller, were ordered, making eight in all—total of about 7,400—term of service seven months—officers all appointed by the Assembly.

In the 2d of these regiments (Gen. Spencer's) ROGER EXOS, of Windsor, appears as Lieut.-Colonel.

In the 8th regiment (Col. Huntington's) THOMAS HAYDEN, of Windsor, served as Sergeant-Major; SAMUEL STOUGHTON, of Windsor, was Ensign in 4th company, of which EBENEZER FITCH BISSELL was First Lieutenant. This company was mostly of Simsbury, and commanded by Capt. Elisha Humphrey.

EBENEZER FITCH BISSELL was "a gentleman, though not of the most easy and familiar turn; yet for his steady, correct attention to the duties of his station he was well respected." He was advanced, while in camp, to the captaincy of the 7th company, 17th regiment.

Of Ensign (Samuel in official roll) STOUGHTON it is said: "Sickness detained him long out of camp. He was a tall, well-made man, and possessed a good military appearance."

From THOMAS HAYDEN'S letters to his family we have mostly gleaned the following names of Windsor men, although they do not seem to have been in his company:

DAVID GIBBS, sick, Oct., 1775.

HEZEKIAH HAYDEN.

MARTIN DENSLOW, sick, Oct., 1775.

Sgt. [JESSE] THRALL.

DANIEL BROWN, sick.

JESSE WALL, sick.

ALPHEUS MUNSSELL, served at Roxbury as an army blacksmith.

Mr. ROE, sick with pleurisy.

ELIJAH HOSKINS (Wby.) died in March, in camp at Roxbury, aged about 42.

ELIPHALET LOOMIS (Wby.) died in April, on return from the camp, aged about 20 years.

Dec., 1775, or Jan., 1776, JOHN GILMAN (Wby.), died in camp, aged about 18. (*Wby. Ch. Rec.*)

The following document also preserves the names of a number of Windsor men who did military service during the year 1775 :

“ To JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq., Treasurer for the State of Connecticut :

“ These may Certify that we the Subscribers of the Civil Authority and select men of the Town of Windsor, Do hereby abate to Mr. Joab Griswold Collector of the Colony Tax made upon the list made and computed for 1775, and a Tax of 4*d*. on the Pound, the following persons Heads who were non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers in the army in the year 1775, are as follows

“ Job. Allyn	W ^m Davise
Jonathan Loomis	Alpheus Munsell
Increase Mather	Lemuel Welch
Roger Rowel	William Parson
Jacob Judd	Elias Brown
George Wolcott	Cornelius Russell
John Robert	Daniel Eley
Elnathan Filley	Samuel Munrow
Elijah Marshall Jr	Aaron Lyon
Phineas Drake 3.	Nath ^l Stanley
Isaac Pinney, Jun.	Shubel Barber
William Phelps 3.	Jesse Thrall
Lanscott Phelps	Roger Mills
Elijah Griswold	Reuben Loomis
Martin Holecomb, Jun	Thomas Allyn Jun
Solomon Clark, Jun.	William Manley
James Wilson	Moses Cook
Israel Warner	David Filley
Edward Barnard Jun	Jonathan Bidwell
Zacheus Phelps	Moses Drake
John May	Simcon Grayham (Two Heads)
Luke Thrall	Stephen Fosbury
Oliver Winchell	John Fosbury
Theophilus Hide	Joseph Fitch
Ashbel Stiles	Jonah Gillet, Jun
Thomas Hayden	Jonathan Gillet
Martin Denslow	Ezekiel Case
Sam ^l Wing	John Rowel, Jun
Ezekiel Thrall	Isaac Skinner
Oliver Clark	Thomas Gillet
Santuel Gibb	Abiel Wilson
David Gibb	Aaron Webster
Eleazar Gaylord	

“ Being sixty six in number, amounting to the sum of £1188, upon the Public List of the Poles and Ratable Estate of the Inhabitants of the Town of Windsor, made and Computed for August, 1775. Which said sum we hereby abate to the said Collector.

“ HENRY ALLYN, Just. peac.

“ DANIEL BISSELL } Selectmen
—ISAAC PINNEY } of
PEL^l MILLS } Windsor.”

A lifelike picture of the winter encampment is given by the Rev. William Emerson, chaplain in the army. “The generals, Washington

and Lee, are upon the lines every day. New orders from his excellency are read to the respective regiments every morning after prayers. The strictest government is taking place, and great distinction is made between officers and soldiers. Every one is made to know his place and keep in it, or to be tied up and receive thirty or forty lashes, according to his crime. Thousands are at work every day from four till eleven o'clock in the morning. It is surprising how much work has been done. . . . It is very diverting to walk among the camps. They are as different in their form as the owners are in their dress, and every tent is a portraiture of the temper and taste of the persons who encamp in it. Some are made of boards, and some of sail cloth; some partly of one and partly of the other. Again, others are made of stone or turf, brick or brush. Some are thrown up in a hurry; others are curiously wrought with doors and windows, done with wreaths and withes in the manner of a basket. Some are your proper tents and marquees, looking like the regular camp of the enemy." To complete the picture we will quote the words of a Simsbury soldier:

"For every six soldiers there was a tent provided. The ground it covered was about six or seven feet square. This served for kitchen, parlor, and hall. The green turf, covered with a blanket, was our bed and bedstead. When we turned in for the night we had to lie perfectly straight, like candles in a box; this was not pleasant to our hip bones and knee joints, which often in the night would wake us, and beg to turn over. Our household utensils, altogether, were an iron pot, a canteen or wooden bottle holding two quarts, a pail and wooden bowl. Each had to do his own washing, and take his turn at the cooking."

It has been our privilege to read many of the letters written home by the soldiers in this motley camp to their friends and families in Windsor. Though not of sufficient importance to publish, yet they contain many homelike passages of touching interest; queries of, and kind messages for friends; little bits of camp gossip and daily incident, with not unfrequently a request to be furnished with a new vest, or blanket, or a *cheese*. And these were not minor wants or luxuries, but necessities. For at this time the army was suffering for want of means and food. Recruits came in tardily, the army itself was weakened, its spirit was lowered, and, as the cold weather approached, it sorely felt the necessity of fuel and comfortable clothing. Some regiments ate their rations raw for want of fuel to cook them. Sickness was raging in the camp, and, the terms of enlistment beginning to expire, many of the soldiers preferred to go home.

Added to these trials was the dispiriting effect of the failure of the expedition against Quebec. In the month of August previous a plan had been devised to invade Canada by an expedition which, entering that country by way of the Kennebec River, should co-operate with

another, under Gen. Schuyler, approaching by the northern lakes. Eleven hundred hardy men, accustomed to frontier life, many of them veterans of the old French war, were selected from the army for this service. The chief command was given to Col. Benedict Arnold, whose eminent bravery and acquaintance with the country to be invaded peculiarly fitted him for the perilous undertaking. His subordinate officers were Lieut.-Cols. ROGER ENOS, of Windsor, and Christopher Greene; and Majors Meigs and Bigelow; while the rifle corps were commanded by Captain Daniel Morgan, famous as a partizan leader in the subsequent history of the war.

Arnold's detachment marched from Cambridge on the 13th of September, 1775, and embarking at Newburyport on eleven transports, set sail for the mouth of the Kennebec River. At Gardiner they found 200 batteaux awaiting them, and in these they pushed on to Norridgewock Falls. Here began the perils and toils of a march which has no parallel in the history of our Revolutionary struggle. The hardy voyageurs were obliged to carry all their batteaux, provisions, and stores around the falls, into navigable water, a mile and a quarter above. This severe labor consumed seven days, and had to be repeated at Carrentue Falls. At length, however, in spite of a current so rapid that the men waded through the stream, pushing their boats before them, the little band reached the great carrying-place, twelve miles below the junction of the Dead River with the Kennebec. By this time their number had been reduced by sickness and desertion to about 950, yet their spirits were cheerful and their courage unshaken. Twenty-five days' provisions still remained, and Arnold determined to push on to the French settlements on the Chaudiere, estimated at ten days' distance. "The great carrying place was a portage of fifteen miles, broken by three ponds. Oxen dragged the batteaux part of the way on sleds, and the baggage and stores were carried on the shoulders of the men. Over craggy knolls and tangled ravines, through deep morasses, creeks, and ponds, they pursued their journey, sometimes carrying their vessels, and the vessels sometimes bearing them, until they reached the Dead River. The ponds afforded an abundance of delicious salmon-trout, and want of food had not yet been among their privations. The surface of the Dead River was smooth, and the waters flowed on in a gentle current in the midst of the magnificent forest, now rendered gorgeous by the brilliant hues imparted to foliage by early frost. Occasional falls interrupted their progress, but the labors of the men were far less severe than hitherto. Suddenly the monotony of the vast forest was broken by the appearance of a lofty mountain covered with snow, at the foot of which Arnold encamped three days, raising the Continental flag over his tent.

When the expedition moved forward a heavy rain set in, which sent

down such heavy torrents from the hills that the river arose eight feet in one night, overflowing its banks and filling its channels with rafts of drift-wood. So suddenly did this freshet occur that the water came roaring down the valley where the soldiers were encamped so unexpectedly and powerfully that they had barely time to retreat to their batteaux before the whole plain was overflowed. Seven boats were overturned and their provisions lost, and others were in imminent peril in the midst of the flood. They were yet thirty miles from the head of the Chaudiere, and but about twelve days' provisions remained. The storm and exposure made many sick, and despondency supplanted cheerfulness, for the future seemed pregnant with misery. A council of war was held, and it was decided to send the sick and feeble back, and to press forward with the healthy. Arnold wrote to Greene and Enos, who were in the rear, to select as many of their best men as they could supply with fifteen days' provisions, and come on with them, leaving the others to return to Norridgewock. Enos, either through a false construction of the order or willful disobedience, returned to Cambridge with his whole division. His appearance excited the greatest indignation in the Continental camp, and Enos was looked upon as a traitor for thus deserting his companions and endangering the whole expedition. He was tried by a court martial, and, it being proved that he was short of provisions, and that none could be procured in the wilderness, he was acquitted. He never was restored in public estimation, however, and soon afterwards left the army.¹

In the meanwhile Arnold, with the rest of the troops, pressed onward. The rain changed to snow, and ice formed upon the water in which the men waded to push the batteaux as they passed the numerous ponds and marshes near the sources of the Dead River. Seventeen falls were passed, and on a bleak day, marching through snow two inches deep, they reached the Highlands which separated the waters of New England from Canada."

Soon they came to Lake Megantic, on whose eastern shore the little army encamped to recruit from their fatiguing march, while Arnold, with thirteen men in batteaux and canoes, and Capt. Hanchet, with a party of fifty-five men on shore, proceeded down the Chaudiere to the French settlements, to procure provisions. The voyage was frightful in the extreme. The rapid current boiled and foamed over a rocky bottom, and they were without guides, but they lashed themselves to the batteaux and embarked upon the stream. Soon they were among the rapids. Three boats were broken to pieces, their contents upset, and the hapless

¹ The circumstances of this case are most forcibly stated in the admirable defense of Enos' conduct, made by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden of Wilkesbarre, Pa., in an article entitled *Gen. Roger Enos: A Lost Chapter of Arnold's Expedition to Canada, 1775*, published in the *Magazine of American History*.

voyageurs left struggling with the waters, but no lives were lost. For seventy miles there was a constant succession of falls and rapids, with their accompanying dangers. At last they reached Sartigan, where the hospitable French furnished them with provisions, which were immediately sent back to the approaching army. They reached the troops at an opportune moment, for they had slaughtered their last ox some days before, and had even been reduced to the extremity of using dog's flesh, sand-roots, and the leather of their shoes and moccasins, for food.

Pushing on with renewed strength, the army reunited at Sartigan, and on the 9th of November, after this terrible march of thirty-two days through gloomy forests, emerged at Point Levi, opposite Quebec.

Their sudden appearance, mysterious and unheralded, gave rise to the most exaggerated rumors of their numbers, and the Canadians were in a tumult of alarm. Arnold's intention was to have taken advantage of this, and strike a bold and decisive blow; but a heavy storm of wind and sleet prevented him from crossing the River St. Lawrence until the evening of the 13th. Then, under the very guns of a frigate which had been placed in the stream to intercept him, Arnold safely landed his forces at Wolf's Cove, and sealing the heights where Wolf had ascended sixteen years before, stood at dawn upon the Plains of Abraham. And as the little band of patriots mustered there before the grim battlements looming fearfully through the gray light of morn, it is not strange that their hearts sank within them, and that for the first time they realized the full extent of their own hardihood. They numbered but 750 men, without artillery, and half of their muskets were spoiled and useless. They learned also that new reinforcements had added to the enemy's strength. Arnold, however, made a feint of attack, hoping to draw out the English, and relying on the French.

The French, however, were deterred by fear of the English garrison, who in turn were too wary to place the city at the power of enemies within by issuing forth against the inconsiderable force which menaced them without. Consequently, after indulging in some ineffectual bravado, Arnold, finding himself deficient in stores and ammunition, and learning that further reinforcements to the enemies were approaching, hastily retired to Point aux Trembles, twenty miles above Quebec, there to await the arrival of Montgomery's army. On the 1st of December Montgomery appeared with a most welcome supply of clothing for Arnold's half-naked troops, and, taking the chief command, the combined forces, *of less than 1,000 men*, again set out, in the face of a severe snow storm, for Quebec. Reaching that place on the 5th, they invested the city as well as they could with so insignificant a force; and three weeks were spent in fruitless endeavors to intimidate the British commander to surrender, or to batter down an entrance with the light guns which

they possessed. Now mutiny and dissatisfaction began to develop themselves, and the small-pox broke out in the camp. In the face of all these fearful dangers a council of war determined upon a regular assault. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 31st of December, in the midst of a driving storm of snow, which the winds were whirling into almost impassable drifts, the attack was commenced by three columns, commanded respectively by Montgomery, Arnold, Livingston, and Brown, which, approaching the town by different routes, were to meet at a certain point. Slowly and cautiously Montgomery's command crept up to the lower town by the road, under Cape Diamond. Stealing upon the little, and as they hoped unprepared, battery, they were suddenly met by a terrific storm of iron hail, which for ten minutes belched forth death, and then ceased, for there was none to slay. The gallant Montgomery and his aids lay dead, and the few who lived fled in dismay from the terrible havoc. Meantime Arnold, at the head of his division, was struggling through the heavy snow-drifts in the Sault au Matelot, when he received a wound which obliged him to retire, and the command devolved on Morgan, under whom the brave troops stood battling in the narrow pass for three long hours. And just as they had succeeded in storming the battery they were surprised by an overwhelming force of the enemy, to whom they were obliged to surrender. Thus ended this rashest of all rash attempts to take Quebec: 160 of the American forces were killed and wounded, and 426 surrendered, while less than 800 escaped and retired to a short distance from the town, where, under Arnold's command, they remained till the following spring. Gen. Wooster then came from Montreal with a large force, and took the chief command. An attempt was made to beleaguer and occupy the city, which, however, proved futile, and the patriot arms were obliged to leave Canada without anything to boast of except their intrepidity in a good cause.

Those who surrendered themselves were kindly treated, and finally sent home to their anxious friends and families.

It may be thought by some that we have devoted more space to this expedition than is proper in a local history. We have, however, chosen to dwell upon it because, as one of the most remarkable exploits of modern history, it must always be interesting to those who love to recall the brave deeds of our revolutionary struggle, and because WINDSOR men shared the toils of that wonderful wilderness march, faced the fury of the elements, and the wilder storm of British artillery, and languished in the gloomy depths of a British prison.

In the escalade which was made by Arnold's division Capt. SETH HANCHETT, of Suffield, and ELIJAH MARSHALL, of Windsor, were the first to mount the barrier. And clear above the rattle of musketry was heard the encouraging voice of the former: "Walk up, Marshall, our mothers

are at home praying for us, and the enemy can't hurt us." Aye, that was the secret of America's success in the Revolution; her cause was just, her Washington a praying general, and her brave sons, amid the temptations of camp life and the danger of battle, never forgot that mothers, wives, and daughters at home were praying for them.

THEOPHILUS HIDE lost his gun and was killed in the assault.

Among the prisoners we find the names of ELLJAH MARSHALL, before mentioned, DANIEL ROYCE¹ (5th Co.), and STEPHEN FOSBURY (of Wby.), who died in Canada, January 1, 1776, with small-pox, during his imprisonment, aged 20.²

Although these and other reverses tended to depress the hearts of America's patriotic defenders, yet the energy of Washington triumphed over every obstacle. He vigorously pushed forward his preparations for the siege of Boston, and, having secretly fortified Dorchester Heights, commenced the bombardment of the city on the 3d and 4th of March. In the darkness of the night, the American army had done its work well; and the sun, as it rose on the morn of the 5th, revealed to the astonished foe the adjacent heights bristling with cannon and men. Howe was astounded and chagrined. "I know not what I shall do," he exclaimed. "The rebels have done more in one night than my whole army would have done in a month." The tables were indeed turned. The British army in the city and the fleet in the bay were in an extremely critical situation. Esteeming "prudence the better part of valor," Howe abandoned the town, and on the 18th the American army entered it in triumph.

Quite a number of Windsor men were present at this scene, but we have been able to get but few of their names. SGT. THOMAS HAYDEN, before mentioned, was at Roxbury when the fortifications were thrown up, and is said to have constructed some of them, a duty for which his business of carpenter and architect peculiarly fitted him. HEZEKIAH HAYDEN,³ LEMUEL WELCH, NATHANIEL LAMBERTON, and INCREASE MATHER were also there. EZRA HAYDEN was at Dorchester.

¹ A Journal of the Expedition, published in *New Eng. Hist. and Geo. Register*, vi. 129.

² This, with other *Wintonbury* names, from the manuscripts of the Rev. Hez. Bissell.

³ We make the following extract from one of his letters, addressed to his father, Dea. Nathaniel Hayden, dated "Camp at Roxbury, Jan'y 30, 1776."

"Honored Sir It is a sick time in the camp, several been carried to the hospital to-day, and a day or two past. Six I hear, are broke out with the Small-pox to-day & carried to Cambridge hospital (supposed) to be catch'd of the Deserters which come in daily. We are in some fear from the enemy, our regiments are but about half full. Number is so small and duty is so hard & weather is so cold that we are in great danger of being sick. One John Gilman died last night in Capt. Bissell's company — one Indian man died this morning in the hospital — 12 unfit for duty in our company — Windsor men are tolerably well. But I blest be God am remarkably hearty. Provisions is plenty and good."

In 1776, the number of Connecticut regiments in the field was increased from eight to twenty-seven, largely composed of re-enlistments from the men of 1775—all enlisted men in the Continental army being specially exempted from the poll tax in the year 1776, and from arrest for debts during their term of service.

During the re-organization of the Continental army before Boston, December, 1775, to February, 1776, when soldiers were coming and going, Washington called for New England regiments to guard the lines at various points, until the new army had been well established. One of the three Connecticut regiments sent for this duty was that of Col. ERASTUS WOLCOTT of East Windsor. They reached Boston about the end of January, 1776, and remained about six weeks. The only rolls preserved are those of Wolcott's regiment, which formed a part of the American army of occupation of Boston after the British had evacuated that city.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British, they concentrated their forces near New York city. This caused Gen. Washington to call upon Gov. Trumbull to order the whole of the standing militia of this State west of the Connecticut River. His urgent request was promptly responded to by the governor, and there were not less than 10,000 Connecticut militia in the service near New York, among whom were very many "Windsor boys."

The little neighborhood of Pine Meadow, now Windsor Locks, consisted of nine families. The heads of all but one of these families were in the army.

In the disastrous battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, the affair at White Plains, and the retreats through Westchester County, the Connecticut troops suffered terribly. In the motley crowd which accompanied this retreat, it is related,¹ was "the wife of Major, afterwards Gen. Roger Newberry, in a carriage in which she had driven from Windsor to care for her sick husband. At one point her carriage was disabled, and they likely to fall into the hands of their enemies. She pleaded unsuccessfully with the sick man to suffer the badges of his rank to be removed, but he escaped with them on. JABEZ HASKELL, then acting as nurse to the sick, and who had succeeded in bringing off a number of sick Windsor men as far as King's

Bridge, was challenged by the guard at that point, and his pass demanded. Charging bayonet, he shouted, "Here's my pass. Stand out of the way." and his invalid corps was soon beyond pursuit. One Windsor man who

Jabez Haskell

¹ *Hist. Add. at Windsor Centennial*, July 4, 1876, by J. H. Hayden.

was struck by a spent ball, so increased his speed as to leave all his comrades behind. Many fell at their posts, and many, less fortunate, were imprisoned within the gloomy walls of the Old Sugar House, or suffered the terrors of those floating charnels, the prison ships.¹

HEZEKIAH HAYDEN¹ enlisted into the army about the 1st of January, 1776, and served as a private soldier. July 2d, Washington had issued an order to the army, portraying the perilous condition of the country, and the momentous interests at stake in the impending battle. Finding in this order what best expressed his own sentiments regarding the situation, the soldier copied from it until the drum-beat called him to lay aside his pen and resume his musket :

"Honored Father and Mother :

"The time is now near at hand which must probably determine whether Americans are to be free men or slaves: whether they are to have any property they can call their own; whether their houses and farms are to be pillaged and destroyed, and they consigned to a state of wretchedness from which no human efforts will propably deliver them. The fate of unborn millions will now depend, under God, on the courage and conduct of this army. Our cruel and unrelenting enemy leaves us no choice but a brave resistance, or the most abject submission. This is all we can expect. We have, therefore, to resolve to conquer or die. Our country's honor calls upon us for a vigorous and manly exertion, and if we now shamefully fail, we shall become infamous to the whole world. Let us rely upon the goodness of our cause, and the aid of the Supreme Being, in whose hands victory is, to animate and encourage us to great and noble actions. The eyes of all our countrymen are now upon us, and we shall have their blessings and praises if, happily, we are the instruments of saving them from the tyranny meditated against them.

"Let us animate and encourage each other, and show to the whole world that a freeman contending for liberty on his own ground, is superior to any slavish mercenary on earth.

"The General recommends to his officers great coolness in time of action, and to the soldiers strict attention and obedience, with a becoming firmness of spirit.

"The drum beats, and I must turn out with fatigue men and main guard. 'Tis, thanks be to God, pretty healthy in the army.

"Your affectionate son,

"HEZEKIAH HAYDEN."²

He was taken prisoner on the 27th August, 1776, at the battle of Long Island, and died on board the prison-ship, of starvation, after having disposed of everything in his possession, even to his sleeve-buttons, to purchase of his keeper food enough to sustain life. He was a native of Windsor, and much respected and esteemed by his neighbors.

NATHANIEL LAMBERTON³ died on board the prison ship, November 9th.

WILLIAM PARSONS⁴ died November 9th, in captivity at New York.

¹ *Ibid.*

² *Ibid.*

³ See note, p. 323.

ELIHU DENSLOW (son of Samuel, on West street, Pine Meadow) died September 9th, in camp, at New York, of camp distemper (dysentery).

Capt. EBENEZER FITCH BISSELL, Sr.,¹ was one of those who endured the horrible cruelties of the imprisonment in the Jersey prison ship. He was accustomed to relate with much feeling the sufferings which he witnessed and experienced at that time. He sent home to his family for money. Silver was extremely scarce, and by dint of hard scraping, borrowing, and pledging, they succeeded in sending him some. But it never reached him, having probably found its way to the pocket of some greedy British official. "His wife (whose maiden name was Esther Hayden) was vigilant in her endeavors to send articles for his comfort and relief, and once succeeded in visiting him in his captivity."²

Sam & Wing SAMUEL WING and his son MOSES were present at the retreat from New York.

JONATHAN BIDWELL (Why.), DANIEL GILLET, JERLAH BARBER, OBADIAH FULLER, ELISHA MOORE, WATSON LOOMIS, were drafted and served in New York and Westchester in August and September.

FREDERICK (son of Ezekiel) CASE (Why.), died July 26th, in camp, at New York, in his 15th year.

OLIVER CASE (Why.), died October 5th, near New York, aged about 30.

SAMUEL ANDRUS (Why.), died October 5th, on return from camp, near New York.

¹ Tradition does not make it clear whether these men died in the "Old Jersey Prison Ship" or in the old Sugar House or in a Church in New York. Mrs. Ezra Hayden told me that she was present at a meeting of the father of Hezekiah Hayden (Deacon Nathaniel) and the mother of Nathaniel Lamberton when the news first reached them — that their fears were realized, and that their sons were dead from starvation. She also told me that Captain Bissell, who survived his imprisonment, used to go around among the pews every day to see his starving men. Anson Hayden (a nephew of Hezekiah Hayden) who lived in New York 70 years ago, told a Windsor friend while passing the old "Sugar House" that his Uncle Hezekiah died there. And yet it was a common saying, when I was a boy, that Uncle Hezekiah was starved to death in the old Jersey Prison Ship. Perhaps some or all of them were at first put in the prison ship, and transferred to New York later on. A niece of Capt. Bissell said in my hearing that after the war her uncle would sometimes look wistfully at the debris his wife had cast aside for the pigs and say, "What wouldn't I have given, Esther, while I was in prison, for the privilege of going to that barrel." These men all belonged at Hayden's. Cornet Russell, who lived nearer the center of the town, also survived, but so broken by his sufferings that he could never speak, after he reached home, above a whisper. This treatment of the prisoners by the British army greatly exasperated the friends of the victims here and elsewhere throughout the colonies. — J. H. HAYDEN, 1891.

² *Ms.* of Mrs. Fanny L. Bissell, in whose possession was preserved the sword of this gallant officer.

JOSEPH MARSH died August 15th, at Meriden, coming from camp at New York.

The great number, as well as the length of the drafts, had seriously interfered with the agricultural interests of the town, and the crops were scanty and insufficient for the winter's supply. Nearly all the able-bodied men of Windsor were absent in the army, and labor was so scarce that the harvests of 1776 were literally gathered by the women and children. There came, also, a time, when the stern law of necessity required from every barn in Windsor all the grain there found above a given amount for each member of the household depending upon it. And again the constituted authorities went forth in search of lead for bullets. The tradition which preserves this fact also mentions that not a clock in the whole town marked the flight of time, *their weights having been melted down and run into bullets*. This was owing to a requisition. This tradition is well authenticated, both in the case of this and of the surrounding towns. Mr. Roswell Miller once related this fact to Dea. Jabez H. Hayden. Corroborative of this fact, we have found, in looking over some Revolutionary papers of the town, several memoranda, of which this will serve as a specimen, of "lead delivered to the Townsmen, 1776, clock weight lead."

Captain Stoughton,	18 pounds.	David Ellsworth, Jr.,	24 pounds.
Captain Ellsworth,	30 "	Daniel Hayden,	24 "
Rev. Mr. Hinsdale,	13 "	John Allyn,	14 "
Josiah Allyn,	28 "		

There were those, however, who failed to see the corresponding good. Mr. Eliakim Mather, who lived on the street nearly a mile north of the old church, declared the taking of his clock weights to be an illegal and arbitrary act, and took an oath (a familiar practice with him), that his clock should stand without weights until the authority which took them away returned them. Through all the long forty years of the old man's after life, the old clock was to him an unmoved witness to his persevering observance of his oath: and when, at the age of eighty-four, he looked for the last time upon the face of his clock, it still gave no sound.¹

Capt. ERASTUS WOLCOTT was taken prisoner, but exchanged.

SETH PHELPS of Windsor was 2d lieutenant in Col. Durkee's regiment, 20th Continental.

ABNER WARD of Windsor, captain in Col. Ward's regiment.

1777.

Early this year, enlistments for three years, or during the war, were called for, and the quota established for each town. This new levy was

¹ J. H. Hayden's *Add. at Centennial at Windsor*, July 4, 1876.

a severe test of their patriotism, but, burdened and overstrained as they were, it was cheerfully and promptly met by Windsor and the other towns of the State. Large bounties were offered to those who would enlist, and those who, from any cause, were not liable to be engaged in military duty were heavily taxed to pay the expenses thus incurred.

As recruiting for the Continental line progressed but slowly in the spring of 1777, and the Connecticut regiments were not ready to take the field, Washington urged the Governor to send a body of militia to serve for six weeks at Peekskill, where Gen. McDougall was then posted with a slight force. Three regiments -- composed of detachments from the militia regiments -- were sent, under command of Brig.-Gen. Erastus Wolcott, and were distributed at White Plains, Crompond, Fishkill, Fort Montgomery, etc.

The following appears on the town books :

"At a town meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Windsor, lawfully warned and held in Windsor, the 22d of April, 1777, for the purpose of doing the following business, viz: 1st, To see what method the town will take to encourage the proportion of soldiers assigned to the town of Windsor to enlist into the Continental Army, to supply the quota assigned to this town.

"2d, To choose a committee to provide necessaries for the families of all those persons belonging to the town of Windsor that shall enlist into the Continental Army at the price as stated by Law, and at said meeting Doct. Alex. Wolcott chosen Moderator for said meeting.

"To raise a Rate or tax upon the list of the poles and rateable estate of the inhabitants of the town of Windsor, made and computed for August 20, 1776, of so much money upon the Pound as will raise Thirty pound Lawful money for each able bodied effective man that belongs to the town of Windsor that has already enlisted into the Eight Battalions, including what they have already received as private encouragement for enlisting, and are now actually in service in the Continental Army, or that shall enlist into either of the Eight Battalions ordered to be raised in the State of Connecticut for Continental Service on or before the 30th day of April instant, at 12 of the clock on the same day. Provided that not a larger number than 79 soldiers that shall enlist including the number already enlisted, the first 79 soldiers that shall enlist shall receive said sum, which said sum shall be paid to each soldier that has already enlisted or that shall enlist before said 30th day of April, inst. at 12 of the clock on said day, until said number be made up."

At the next meeting, held May 2, 1777, this encouragement was renewed to all who should enlist before the 9th of May, inst. ; also

"Voted, That the families of all such soldiers, being lawful inhabitants of the town of Windsor, who have or shall engage and go into any of the Continental Battalions to be raised in this State, shall be supplied with necessaries in their absence by a committee appointed for that purpose, at the price affixed by Law on his or their lodging or remitting money to said Committee appointed for that purpose, the additional cost to be paid by said town agreeable to his honor's recommendation in the aforesaid Proclamation."

Vote, that Henry Alyn, Noah Griswold, Solomon Alyn, Samuel Denslow, George Griswold, and Josiah Gillet be a Committee agreeable to the above vote, and to execute the same.

"At a town meeting held by adjournment on the 9th of May, 1777, and opened at 3 of the clock afternoon, according to adjournment, the Moderator of the former meeting not being present, Capt. Nath^l Loomis was chosen Moderator," "at said meeting, Voted, that each able bodied effective man, that is an inhabitant of the town of Windsor, that shall enlist into either of the Eight Battalions of Continental Troops belonging to the State of Connecticut, or that has enlisted since the 22d day of April last, shall receive of the Selectmen of the town of Windsor an order upon the Treasurer for the town of Windsor for the sum of Thirty pounds Lawful money agreeable to the vote of this town at their meeting holden on the 22d day of April last. Provided that each soldier so enlisted shall be able to secure the Selectmen, that in case such soldier shall not pass muster that he will repay the said sum into the town treasury with lawful interest for the same, from the time of receiving said money out of said treasury, until the same be repaid into said treasury, and the said order to be drawn upon the said Treasurer to pay the same within two days after sight thereof, and if not then paid to pay the lawful interest for the same after the said two days till such time as the Treasurer shall receive the money for the purpose of paying said order and lay the same by for that purpose."

The encouragement of £30 was again renewed at town meeting of May 27th, and it was also

"Voted; that Capt. Caleb Phelps, Col. Roger Eno, Mr. Alex. Allin, Capt. Nath^l Hayden, Capt. Isaac Pinney, Capt. Edward Barnard, Peletiah Mills, and Capt. Jonah Gillet be a Committee to prepare a Subscription and present the same to the inhabitants of this town in order to raise money by voluntary subscription for the purpose of paying the encouragement voted by this town to give to those inhabitants of this town that shall enlist into the Continental Army."

In addition to this subscription, a rate or tax of eighteen pence upon the pound was self-imposed for the same purpose, by a vote of the town, June 10, 1777.

And at a town meeting in September, Capt. Caleb Phelps being Moderator, it was

Voted; that the Selectmen of this town purchase or procure, as soon as may be, upon the best terms they can, the sundry articles of clothing as requested by the Governor and Council of Safety at their meeting at Lebanon upon the 12th day of Sept. inst., for the Non-commissioned officers and soldiers raised for the Quota of soldiers assigned for the town of Windsor, and that actually enlisted into the Continental Army for the term of the War or for three years, and forward the same to the Commissaries as requested, and bring in their accounts which shall be allowed and paid by this town, including such sum or sums as shall or may be received from the Colony Treasury or other way by order of the General Assembly in October next.

In *Conn. State Archives*, Revol. War, xii. 304, we find an account rendered by Hez. Wyllys, against the State of Connecticut, under date of Sept. 29, 1777, for "procuring Man and Horse to ride express to Windsor on occasion of the alarm from the Enemies of the United States of America, in said month of September, expences for himself and Horse in the Night Season to Raise the Militia to join Gen. Putnam at Fishkill, £1 0s. 0d. Bill pd. Dec. 3, '78."

Dec., 1777.—Capt. Caleb Phelps, Solomon Allyn, Sam^l Denslow,

and Noah Griswold were appointed a Committee to provide necessaries for soldiers' families.

Capt. ARNER PRIOR, belonging to the Fourth Connecticut Regiment, and Lieut. SETH PHELPS of Col. Durkee's regiment, spent some time in Windsor during May, 1777, as recruiting officers: and the work of enrollment went bravely on. Capt. Prior seems to have enlisted the largest number. The original certificates of enlistments, bearing on their backs the owners' endorsements of £30 bounty received from the selectmen, we found preserved (?) in an old barrel (!) at the clerk's office. From these we have been enabled to rescue the names and fame of many of Windsor's revolutionary heroes, which otherwise would have been lost to posterity.

The attack of the British on Danbury, April the 26th, spread a general alarm throughout the State, and Windsor sent many volunteers, most of whom, however, arrived too late to participate in the action of the next day. Among those who started in hot haste for the fray, was DANIEL PHELPS, *aged eighty-four*, who was accompanied by DANIEL GILLET, a young neighbor. Mounted on horseback, they were far on their way toward Danbury, when they were met with the news that the crisis had passed, and volunteers were not needed. Old Mr. Phelps was bitterly disappointed, exclaiming, as he turned his face towards home, "I am so sorry, I wanted just to have a few shots at those red-coat British." On the homeward road they came to a ferry where a number of impatient riders were waiting their turn to be ferried over, but who with one consent allowed the old man the preference, and on his urgent plea suffered "his boy" (Gillett) to go with him. On arriving at Litchfield late that evening, on their homeward route, the old gentleman was so stiff from age and unwonted fatigue, that he was obliged to be helped from his saddle. The exertion which he had made undoubtedly hastened his death, which occurred a few days after. Such was the "spirit of '76."

Capt. EDWARD GRISWOLD of Windsor (as we learn from an affidavit from his son Solomon, May, 1787), (*Conn. State Archives, Revol.*, viii. 85-89), commanded a company at Horseneck this year.

LUTHER CENTER, returning from captivity in New York, died at Wintonbury, Jan., 1777. (*Wby. Ch. Rec.*)

REUBEN KING (Wby.), returning home from captivity in New York, died January, 1777, aged about 18.

JOHN WILSON (Wby.), died at or near New York, aged about 18.

Lieut. SAMUEL WING, died at Danbury, in the service, July, 1777. (*Rev. Mr. Hinsdale's North Ch. Rec.*)

In October of this year, a detachment of Ensign David Barber's company of Windsor, belonging to Lieut.-Col. Willey's regiment of

State militia, was ordered to Peekskill. They started on the 6th, and were absent about thirty-eight days. Their names were as follows:

Ens'd DAVID BARBER,	TIMO. COOK,
Sgt. MARTIN PINNEY,	GIDEON CASE,
Sgt. ALEX. GRISWOLD,	ABEL GRISWOLD,
Corp. ZEPHANIAH WEBSTER,	ELISHA MARSHALL,
Drum. JOSEPH HOLCOMB,	OLIVER PHELPS,
BENJ. MOORE.	

Col. ROGER EXOS, of this town, commanded one of the regiments raised in May of this year. He was stationed on the southwestern border of the State, near Long Island Sound.

1778

was a gloomy year. Enlistments went on slowly; the previous winter (1777-8) had been disastrous and severe; the small-pox was raging in several parts of the country, and men's hearts "failed them for fear." The States, however, came together on a common basis of federation, and, with the aid of the French troops, the war was prosecuted with commendable vigor. Some of the Windsor troops were this year wintered in garrison at West Point.

ELIJAH HILL, JUDAH PINNEY, and JOSEPH HOLCOMB, belonging to Capt. Barber's company, were among the number.

The terrible massacre at Wyoming, in Pennsylvania — a town settled by and belonging to Connecticut — produced great agitation and distress throughout the State. In every county and town there were those who had dear friends and relatives there, and when they heard of the terrible fate which had befallen them, there was deep sorrow and indignation in every heart.

Mrs. AZUBA (Griswold) PERKINS, a daughter of Windsor, barely escaped with her two children, from the infuriated savages, who had murdered her husband. She afterwards lived and died in Popponock.

Dr. ELISHA N. SILL was also a survivor of the Wyoming massacre.

SAMUEL COY and JOEL DENSLOW both died in camp, June, 1778.

Lieut. REUBEN ELLSWORTH was sent, by order of the Assembly, Sept., 1778, to Headquarters at Frederickburgh, with pay-roll of Troop of Light Horse, in service at New York, 1776. His bill of nine days' time, from Windsor to F., expenses and horse hire for ninety miles amounts to £26 — 14 was paid. *Conn. State Arch., Revol. War*, xvi. 290.

1779.

The war being principally carried on in the South, the Connecticut troops were not in very active service. Two alarms for the defense of Horse Neck, in February and May, and the great scarcity of clothing and

provisions in the army were the most noticeable events in the northern division.

At a town meeting held in July, it was voted, that Mr. Elisha Strong should be an agent to procure the quota of clothing assigned for the town of Windsor to clothe the Connecticut line in the Continental Army.

Again at a town meeting in the same month, it was voted,

"That Mr. Elisha Strong, agent for this town for the clothing of the Connecticut line in the Continental army assigned for this town to purchase by Resolve of the General Assembly in May last, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow on the credit of this town and give his obligation therefor, a sum not exceeding Three thousand pounds Lawful Money, payable in a reasonable time on interest, for the purpose aforesaid, and that he be accountable to this town therefor, and that he use all possible care and prudence that the Loaners be repaid by monies received from this or the United States."

This year, Joab Griswold, "being a ready penman," was appointed Collector of Military Taxes for Windsor." — *Conn. Arch., Revol.*, xxi. 205.

1780

was a peculiarly trying year to the American cause. Destitution, famine, and want of clothing had assailed and tortured the northern army in their winter-quarters. Defeat and toryism were the fearful odds against which the southern army was contending. Added to this, the heavy drain of men and means, for the past four years, had impoverished the country, and the sudden depreciation of *Continental* currency, with which the soldiers had been paid off, served to increase the general distress and wretchedness. Just at this juncture, also, as if to complete the gloominess of public affairs, the treachery of Arnold came to light, filling every heart with the direst apprehension of trouble and disaster. Men's hearts stood still with doubt and fear, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Washington and the leaders of the Revolution succeeded by the most untiring exertions and the most earnest and impassioned appeals, in reviving the drooping faith and energies of the people.

The records of Windsor show that the most extraordinary means were put forth, by the authorities, to secure the necessary number of troops which were required. Large bounties were offered for enlistment, and heavy taxes imposed to meet them. And there is sufficient evidence that the calls, both for enlistment and contributions, were responded to with a cheerfulness almost remarkable, when we consider the number of excessive drafts which had been made on the town, and its consequent weakness.

"At a town meeting 10th July, 1780. Voted, that each able bodied effective man that shall enlist muster and be accounted one of the Quota assigned to this town by virtue of an act of the Governor and Council of Safety at a meeting held at Hartford on

the 29th day of June 1780 for raising one thousand men in this State to serve in the Continental army till the last day of December next, shall receive in addition to the bounty given by this State the sum of 40 shillings lawful money; and that each person so enlisting that shall lodge with the treasurer of this town the whole or part of said bounty, and his wages now given, he shall receive for the same during the term aforesaid, the interest at 6 per ct. within a reasonable time. All of which shall be paid in Wheat at four shillings per bushel, or an equivalent thereto in Indian corn, Rye, or Beefe as those articles were usually sold in the year 1774, or in money equivalent in a reasonable time, provided that all monies lodged with the Treasurer of this town be lodged within Ten days next after they shall receive the same."

The *militia* of the town, who should be detached for *three months'* service, were offered a bounty of twenty shillings, to be paid out of the town treasury in the same manner and on the same conditions as above stated.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, belonging to Eighth Co., or Train-band, in the 1st Reg. of Militia, Windsor, 29 May, 1779 — (*Conn. State Arch., Revol. War, xxi. 187, 188*):

Daniel Clark	James Willson	Samuel Rowse
Philander Moore	Calvin Willson	Simeon Moor
Sam ^l Barnard	John Giles (drum & fife)	John Phelps 3
Joseph Barnard, Jr	Abel Wright	Job Phelps
Eli Phelps	Oliver Phelps	John Palmer
Joel Wilson, Jun.	Timothy Cook	Will ^m Phelps, 2th
Abel Griswold	Alexander Phelps	Daniel Phelps
Moses Clark	Juda Pinney	Lot Phelps
Abijah Eno	Noah Griswold, Jr.	Edward Phelps.

Another list of "Subscribers belonging to" same company, dated 24 May, 1779, gives the following additional names and *offices*:

(Sgt.) Isaac Phelps	Moses Niles
(Sgt.) Nathaniel Griswold	Elijah Griswold
(Sgt.) John Pinney	Isaac Griswold
(Sgt.) Martin Pinney	Nath ^l Piney?
(Sgt.) Moses Griswold	Isaac Phelps 2th
(Corp ^l) John Phelps	James Eno
(Corp ^l) James Enos	Michael Brown
(Corp ^l) Elisha Phelps	Thomas Niles
Drum & fife,) Elihu Phelps	John Day
) Timothy Cook	Benj. Moore
George Griswold, 3rd	Justus Brown
Isaac Phelps, 3rd	Joseph Alford
Elisha Marshall	Phin ^s Griswold
Elihu Mather	Elihu Marshall
William Phelps	Solomon Griswold, Clerk
Gideon Case	Timo. Phelps, Jr.
Benoni Case	Edward Phelps
Simeon Phelps	
Elijah Hill	

Also, "Voted, that those persons of the troop of horse of the town of Windsor, to the number of five persons that shall be detached to serve in the foot for *six* months shall have the same encouragement as to bounty and wages made good to them, including the bounty and wages they shall receive of this State, as those of the foot of this town detached for six months by vote of this town." This was accompanied with the same privilege of interest, if they shall lodge their money with the town treasurer as above.

Ample provision was made at a subsequent meeting to guard against any inconvenience or loss by the depreciation of the continental currency.

"At a meeting, Nov. 6, 1780, voted, that the Selectmen of this town with the assistance of Capt. Benj. Allyn, Capt. Sam'l Stoughton, Jr., Mr. Seth Dexter, and Mr. Isaac Pinney, Jr., be a committee to class the inhabitants of the town of Windsor into so many equal classes by the list of the poles and rateable estate of the inhabitants of the town of Windsor, and others having estates in this town, given in August 1779, as the town of Windsor is deficient in their quota of men to fill up the Continental Army, and make report to their meeting on Wednesday next."

At their next town meeting, however, the people resolved *not* to class the town for raising their quota of men; but voted, that "Edward Griswold, Jr., Nath'l Griswold, Elisha Strong, Alex'r Allyn, Daniel Talcott, Jonah Gillet, Jr., Josiah Phelps, and Henry Allyn be a committee to *hire* their quota of men to fill up the deficiency in the army." They were "empowered to act their best judgment in procuring said men as to the price given and what pay to make, and if need be to borrow such sum of money as they shall judge it necessary for the purpose of procuring said men, which sums that said committee shall pay out for said purpose shall be repaid to them with lawful interest," etc.

The following Windsor men were appointed officers of the "Guard to the Convention Troops," May 31, 1780: Eben' F. Bissell, *Capt.*, Isaac Pomeroy, *Capt.*, Oliver Granger, *Eus.*, Seth Smith, *Lieut.*, John Seymour, *Eus.*—*Conn. State Arch., Revol. War*, xxi. 131. The Convention Troops were those belonging to Burgoyne's army, in transit to quarters which had been assigned them.

"A Memorial, dated Windsor, 17 April, 1780, sheweth . . . that one Troop of Light Horsemen and their Horses have been for about two Months last passed Quartered in this town and the Inhabitants have in General cheerfully parted with their Hay, 'till they can spare no more & in a very few days the Horses will have no Hay to eat unless the Cattle now tating are turned out of the stalls & become poor. . . ."

"Signed by HENRY ALLYN, } *Justices of*
 ROGER NEWBERRY, } *Peace.*
 EBZ' FITCH BISSELL, }
 GEORGE GRISWOLD, } *Selectmen."*
 JONAH GILLET, }

—*Conn. State Arch., Recol. War*, xviii. 118

From a letter written by Col. Roger Newberry to Gov. Trumbull, 11 Dec., 1780, it appears that, since March, 1778, and by the Governor's direction, a guard had been established over the General Hospital Stores, located at Windsor — said guard being increased or diminished, according to the amount of stores in hand — and, at time of writing, consisting of eight soldiers; that Capt. James Hooker, who had the charge of these stores, while settling his accounts with Dr. Foster, Medical Director-General at Boston, received from him verbal orders to dismiss the guard; but, as Col. N. has received no written orders, and as "under the same Roof with the Hospital Stores," are "the medicines for the Eastern Department under the care of Dr. Johonnot, with which Dr. Foster & Capt. Hooker have no concern, he does not feel justified in dismissing the guard, without the Governor's orders." — *Conn. State Arch., Revol. War*, xix. 275.

"To the Honourable the General Assembly of Governor and Company of the State of Connecticut

"The Memorials of us the Subscribers in the State of Connecticut, in behalf of ourselves & others humbly Sheweth that the last Winter and the fall before we Sold the Publick a number of Fatted Cattle in expectation of Immediate Payment but were Disappointed, many of our Cattle we Obtained on Credit, our Creditors call for their pay & we are in Danger of being Ruined For want of our pay we have since been unable to Procure Cattle for fattening & our Country suffers for want of our help. Large [& necessary] Taxes are Called for and we are unable to pay because we have parted with our Substance for the use of our Country and can get Nothing therefor, while those who have done nothing construe our zeal to serve our Country to be the want of Common prudence. We are Chagrined to see (by some Political Mistakes) the Virtuous punished for their Publick spirit and the Base rewarded for their Baseness. Permit us [to ask] ask your Honors. *Is Virtue a Crime? Does a zeal to Subscribe the best Interest of our Country deserve to be Punished with heavy Mulets? Can we hope for future supplies & future service while Justice is refused for the past?* It appears to us that to Refuse us pay is to Criminate and severely Punish our Virtue and our Zeal, the Consequence is Obvious. But we have Confidence in your Honors Justice and Regard for the Publick Good and to your Honors we look for that Justice that is our Due & pray your Honors to take our Case into your Wise consideration & Grant us such relief in the Premises as shall appear Just and Reasonable and we as in duty Bound shall ever pray Dated at Windsor, the 11th Day of December Anno Domini, 1780

Henry Allyn
 Roger Newberry
 James Hooker
 Alex^r Allin
 Eliakim Mather
 W^m Thrall
 John Gaylord
 Josiah Bissell
 Ezra Hayden
 Sam^l W. Allin
 Alex^r Ellsworth
 Ozias Loomis
 Uriah Loomis, Jr.

Noah Griswold
 Pe^l Mills
 Solomon Allyn
 Joseph Fitch
 Edward Griswold, Jr.
 James Parsons
 Jonathan filley
 James Cadwell
 Amos Gillet
 John Hubbard
 Roger Mills
 Robert Sanford
 Hezekiah Lattimer

William Phelps	Elisha Moore
Roger Phelps	Daniel Eno
Benj ^s Allin	Phi ^s Wilson J ^r .
Daniel Talcott	Isaac pincy
John Filley	Isaac pinney J ^r .
	Martin Pinney
	George Griswold, Jr.

— *Conn. State Arch., Revol. War*, xix, 332, 333.

Oliver Ellsworth of the Upper House and Messrs. Wales and Mitchell of the Lower House of the Assembly were appointed a Committee (Dec. 1780) to examine into and report upon this petition.

1781

brought with it new drafts and responsibilities. Gen. Washington, having informed the assembly that there was an imperative necessity of raising 1,500 "three months' men," and a force equal to one-sixth part of the State's quota in the regular army, to supply deficiencies, they, at their May session, took measures to secure a voluntary enlistment of 2,100 men by the 1st of July following. All deficiencies existing after that date were to be filled by peremptory detachment. The largest part of actual service performed by these new troops was at Horseneck and vicinity, and guarding the seacoast from that place to New Haven, under charge of Brig.-Gen. Waterbury, Jr. These drafts afterwards (July) joined Washington at Phillipsburgh, N. Y., and for a while served under Gen. Heath, on the Westchester line.

Six men was the quota assigned to Windsor, who were raised by dividing the town into six classes, each of which hired a man for the service.

At town meeting, March 27, 1781,

"Voted, to apply to His Excellency the Governor, and Council of Safety for a permit to transport one thousand bushels of Indian corn to Rhode Island, for the sole purpose of enabling this town procuring Hard money to enable this town to comply with the act of the General Assembly relative to procuring the quantity of clothing assigned to this town for the Connecticut line of the Continental army.

"Voted, that Capt. Josiah Phelps, Eliakim Marshall and Henry Allyn, be agents in behalf of this town to apply for said permit."

At town meeting, held April 3, 1781,

"Voted, That Nath'l Griswold and Sylvanus Griswold shall take all benefit that may be had by a permit granted by His Excellency the Governor, and Council of Safety, granting to the town of Windsor liberty to transport one thousand bushels of Indian corn, or Rye flour equivalent thereto, to Rhode Island for the purpose of procuring Linen Cloth for frocks, shirts and overalls for this town's quota of clothing for the army, agreeable to the acts of the General Assembly, upon these conditions, that they lay out Sixty pounds Hard money in Linen cloth, proper, good and suitable for frocks, shirts and overalls, provided they procure the same by the 10th day May next — and deliver the same to Mr. Elijah Hubbard for and on account of the town of Windsor,

and to have no other pay for the same than what said Hubbard shall apprise the same at, and be allowed by Pay-table for the same.

"Voted, That Nath'l Griswold have Twelve pounds State money paid to him out of the treasury of this town upon his procuring One Hundred and eight [pairs] good, large well made men's shoes, and one hundred and eight pairs of good, well made men's stockings, and deliver the same to Mr. Elijah Hubbard, Subclothier at Middletown, by the 10th day of May next, for and on account of the quota of shoes and stockings ordered by the General Assembly to be provided by the town of Windsor for each non-commissioned officer and soldier required for this town's quota of the Conn. Line of the Continental Army, to serve for three years or during the war. He having no other demand for the same than said twelve pounds State money, and also that what shall be allowed by Pay-table for the same.

"Voted, To raise a rate or tax of four pence one farthing on the pound on the list of polls and rateable estate of the Inhabitants of the town of Windsor made and computed for August 20th, 1780, to be paid in Silver or Gold for the purpose of purchasing the Beef ordered by the General Assembly to be raised in this town in the months of July, August, September and October, 1781, as by said act may appear. &c.

"Voted, That James Roberts be Receiver of all such Beef-cattle as shall be brought in to him by any person or persons as shall choose to pay their four-pence half penny tax above.

"Voted, To raise the Beef assigned to this town, for this month and the three following months, said beef called to be appraised as in said act mentioned and the person or persons procuring the same to have the advantage of the same according to apprisement and price stated, only allowing one half of one per cent for trouble to said Roberts, and said Roberts to have full power to purchase the whole of the beef ordered by the General Assembly to be raised in the month of July, August, September and October by this town, except the beef that shall be delivered to said Roberts by the inhabitants of this town. &c. . . . The town to have liberty to bring in their cattle by the 5th day of each of said months respectively."

The records of the town during the year

1782

present nothing of very special interest.

"At a town meeting held July 15, 1782, voted, That Gen. Roger Newberry and Mr. Oliver Ellsworth be a committee to attend the proposed Convention to be held at Hartford on the 16th day of July next, agreeable to the proposal made by the town of Farmington, there to represent this town to consult and advise what is proper and necessary to be done to carry into execution the Laws of the State for preventing illicit trade and commerce with the enemy, and to counsel and determine upon other matters and things for the public good, proper for such a convention."

The requisitions made upon the different towns of the State were very heavy, and it is doubtful if they could have much longer sustained the continued drain to which they had for so many years been subjected. The town of Windsor, in common with others, began to evince a flagging, not in her patriotism or cheerfulness, but in her *ability*. Yet every nerve was strained to its utmost. At this juncture the God of America's battles interposed his strong arm to save her. The surrender of Cornwallis on the 19th of October virtually ended the long eight years' struggle for independence. The whole country was filled with joy and

thanksgiving. Preliminary articles were signed at Paris in November following, and on the 19th of April, 1783, a formal proclamation of peace was published to the world.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

At the close of the Revolution the officers of the American army felt a natural desire in some way to perpetuate the long-cherished friendship and social intercourse which had bound them together during the many trying scenes of the contest which had ended. Agreeably, therefore, to the suggestion of Gen. Knox, and with the acquiescence of their beloved commander, Washington, they formed themselves, in May, 1783, into a society which they called, in honor of the Roman hero, Cincinnatus, the "Society of the Cincinnati."

This association was founded on the following "immutable" principles:

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a national being is a curse instead of a blessing.

"An unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective States, that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire.

"To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers, this spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the society, towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it."

On this basis, then, these officers solemnly associated themselves into "one society of friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches, who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

This society was divided into State societies. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and South Carolina were thus represented. Gen. Washington was its first President-General from 1783 till his death in 1799. He was succeeded in 1800 by Gen. Alexander Hamilton until his death in 1804. His successor was Gen. Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, who died in 1825. Since then the office has been filled by Major-Gen. Thomas Pinckney, Col. Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey, Gen. Morgan Lewis of New York, Major Popham, of the same State, and lastly Gen. Dearborn.

The following commissioned officers of the Continental Army, belonging to Windsor, were members of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati:¹

¹ From MSS., etc., relating to the Conn. Cincinnati, in possession of the Conn. Hist. Soc.

For, if honor and gratitude are due to him who boldly maintains a just cause by force of arms and personal bravery, how much more is it due to him, who, renouncing glory's brightest dream, takes upon himself the unenviable character and office of a *spy* in his country's service? Such a one not only subjects himself to the ignominy of a felon's death, if detected, but expatriates himself from all human sympathy. He knows — and it is the most terrible thought that a noble heart can feel — that not only his comrades are covering his name with execration, but that those who are nearest and dearest to him, are either unconscious of his real character, or, if conscious, are dragged down and suffering from the contempt which he has brought upon them. For him, all hope of return is past, and the future has but one bright hope to illumine his pathway, the hope that *his country* will profit by the sacrifice which she demands of him. Such was Hale, whose martyr-memory is precious to every patriot heart: such too, though more fortunate, was DANIEL BISSELL of Windsor.

The following account of his military services and adventures is gleaned from a package of documents, now sacredly preserved, in the keeping of his son, Dr. D. BISSELL, resident physician at the Quarantine on Staten Island, New York. They are copies from the original documents in the Department of War, at Washington, and their authenticity is fully attested by the seal of the department and the signature of the Secretary, John C. Calhoun, under date of December 5, 1820.

DANIEL BISSELL, the eldest son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Loomis) Bissell of Windsor, was born in 1754, and arrived at the years of early manhood with a character marked by a great degree of personal courage, self-reliance, prudence, and strict integrity. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution, he enlisted in the Continental line, where his sterling qualities of head and heart speedily gained the esteem of his comrades and the confidence of his officers.

He served through the war with credit — was present at the battle of White Plains, also at Trenton and Monmouth: at the latter place he was slightly wounded in the cheek. In the summer of 1781, he was selected by Gen. Washington to obtain information of the enemy's force and plans in the city of New York and on Long Island. We will let our hero tell his own story, in his own way, in the following affidavit:

“State of New York, Ontario County, ss: I, DANIEL BISSELL, of Richmond, of more than sixty years of age, do testify and say, that on the thirteenth day of August, 1781, Col. Heman Swift, of the 2d Connecticut Regiment, called on me early in the morning, and stated to me that he dined at Head Quarters the day before, and His Excellency found it necessary to send within the British lines, to ascertain their position and force, some person, and that I was determined on for the undertaking, and further stated that His Excellency conceived that the great danger was in passing the several examinations. After some further conversation on the subject passed between us, I agreed

to accept the perilous tour. Col. Swift then directed me to go to a certain place near Head Quarters, where Col. David Humphrey would meet me. Soon after I arrived at the place appointed, the Colonel came and put into my hand a paper, requesting me to go to some bye-place and read it over, through the course of the day, then destroy it, go to my Regiment, get some refreshment, put on and carry with me two suits of clothes, wear in my watch, silver buckles, &c., which I wore in the American army, so as it should have the appearance of deserting;¹ and at the time the army was on the parade for evening roll-call, quit the Regiment, go to a bridge between the army and Col. Schammel's Light Infantry, where I should meet Col. Swift, who would give me further instructions. Col. Swift directed me to call on Col. Schammel at his marquee at nine o'clock in the evening; and Col. Schammel went with, and conducted me by his Camp guards and sentinals, and informed me that he had ordered off all guards and patrols from the North River road (until after midnight) down as far as Croton Bridge, that being the extent of our lines. I was then to answer (if hailed) 'friend to Britain.' The paper Col. Humphrey gave me was as follows, to the best of my recollection:

"As Gen. Arnold² is now in Virginia, with all the new raised corps, there will be no recruiting parties in New York; and as the fleet is now at the Hook, consequently there will be no press [gang] in the city; and with the money you carry in, you can get a protection from the Mayor or Police of the city, to go to Lloyd's Neck, thirty miles on Long Island, to cut wood for the Crown. After this, you will return to King's Bridge or Laurel Hill, and view the works there, obtain the number of each regiment, the number of men each contains, by whom commanded, their several alarm posts, the number of cannon mounted in each work. You will view all the works on York Island in the same manner; get the whole number of regular forces, distinguishing the British from foreigners; the number of the new raised corps, and also the number of militia enrolled for the defence of the city. Get what information you can of their works and force at Powler's Hook, also that of Staten Island. Obtain the number of Shipping in the Harbour, and that at the Hook; and when you have completed your business here, you will pass over to Brooklyn, view the works there, ascertain their force on Long Island. When you have got the business completed, the seventh or ninth night, be at a place called Whitestone, not far from Lloyd's Neck, where a boat will attend to fetch you off. In case you cannot attend on one of those nights, you will then make your escape off at the east end of Long Island."

"Then followed all the probable questions that would be asked me, in the several examinations, together with their answers. But when I arrived in New York, to my great disappointment, I found that Gen. Arnold had returned and had established his recruiting parties in every place where deserters could come in; that the British fleet had got into New York and shut out the French fleet; and that the press-gangs were in every part of the city; that the Commander-in-chief, Sir Harry Clinton, had issued a late order that there should be no more protections given to deserters. After avoiding the press-gang for three days, and being attacked with a violent fever,³ I caused my name to be enrolled in Arnold's regiment. I was soon after sent to the Hospital at Flushing, in

¹ Still further to avoid suspicion and secure the accomplishment of the design in hand, Bissell was entered and published in the official returns, as a deserter from the American army. His real character and design were thus known only to Washington and a few of his principal officers. The astonishment and mortification of his numerous friends, when they heard him returned as a *deserter*, can be better imagined than described; though his character was afterwards satisfactorily vindicated.

² The *traitor* Arnold then in the British service.

³ Mr. Bissell has been heard to say that he had fully possessed himself of the details of the proposed attack on New London, when he was attacked with illness, and thus prevented from making any use of his knowledge, as he dared not attempt to swim the river in his enfeebled condition.

December following removed back to York Island (Harlem Heights), put into a barn which was their Regimental Hospital, where I remained until May. Here my suffering was truly great; without fire the greatest part of the time, only wood allowed for the purpose of cooking our pork and pease; without attendance; but one additional blanket to two men; without shifting my clothes for three months; covered with head and body lice; unable to walk. In this situation, I was taken out of the Hospital to do Quarter-Master Sergeant's duty, for said Regiment, by Capt. Robert Rowley, who acted also as Quarter-Master to the same; and through his kind attention to my health, I owe my escape from them.¹

Although Mr. Bissell in his affidavit has not mentioned the particulars of his escape, yet they are not without interest. It seems that from early boyhood he had been in the habit of *talking in his sleep*, and during the temporary delirium of his fever in the British hospital, he probably betrayed his secret to his attending physician, who was also warmly attached to him. After his recovery the doctor gave him a quiet hint to that effect. Bissell's mind was immediately made up to leave. Taking into his confidence a comrade who was also desirous of escape, the two obtained permission of the officer of the guard, to leave the lines in search of a pig which, as they pretended, had strayed away. Accompanied by a boy, whom they took along *as a blind*, they started forth. Their adventures were numerous and exciting. Coming to a small river, they were obliged to swim across, Bissell supporting his comrade (who was a larger man, but no swimmer) on his shoulders, and the boy swimming by his side. At another and wider river, they were at a loss how to cross, and were deliberating on the subject, when they espied a person approaching in a boat from the other side, whom they hailed. He seemed to be much frightened, threw overboard what seemed to be a quarter of beef, and was about paddling off in the opposite direction, when Bissell seized a small stick about the size of a horse-pistol, and threatened to shoot him immediately, if he did not come ashore. This he thought best to do, and on reaching the beach, was ordered by Bissell to put the party across the river, and "no questions asked or answered." This the man did, and appeared to feel quite relieved when well rid of his load. He was probably a renegade farmer who was smuggling in beef to the British army on New York Island.

Before they had been long absent, their intent was suspected, and they were pursued by a detachment of the British light horse. Luckily, however, they reached a large swamp, in which they hid themselves for some time, with nothing but their heads out of water, while their pursuers, accompanied by *bloodhounds*, were riding and beating around in vain search. But the water with which it abounded threw the dogs off their scent, and after two or more hours of the most agonizing suspense, Bissell and his comrades were delighted to hear the bugle sound a recall, and the footsteps of their pursuers gradually receding. They climbed up into the trees, and there cold, wet, and hungry, spent a forlorn night. But at length their sufferings had an end. [From his Memorial to the Connecticut General Assembly of 24 Oct., 1782, asking for a settlement due him, *Conn. State Archives, Revol. War*, xxiii. 251, he says he was not able to complete these services and "return from them till the 29th of Sept. last."]

Supplemental Note.—In my boyhood days I listened from time to time to the recital of thrilling incidents in the experience of Uncle David Bissell, while he was acting as spy. These stories were told me by two of his sisters, Mrs. John Haskell of Windsor Locks, and Mrs. Pember of Vermont; also by several of his nephews and nieces, among them the late Herlehigh Haskell, who had much to do with Uncle David when a boy. The most exciting part of the story to me was that of his escape. Procuring a pass to go beyond the lines to buy a pig to eat the débris of the camp, with the boy taken as a blind to their real intention, they pushed on beyond the pickets, but found no means to cross the North [Harlem ?] River, where they hoped to; and pushing on farther, knowing that they would be pursued and overtaken soon, they came to a swampy pond

"When I returned from the British Army to the American Head Quarters, and after being there two days, committing to paper the information which I had obtained, Col. Humphrey informed me that his Excellency said that he could not reward me in the way and manner he intended when I went in; my being detained there so long, also there being so many supernumerary officers, Congress had ordered there be no more commissions given; and asked me if I wished to be discharged from service. I told the Col. I had been in every campaign of the War (and out of health) that my wish was to continue through. I was then asked to join the Invalid Corps and receive a pension. This I declined on the ground, that my Country was poor and it would be of no advantage to me. He said I might do duty or not as I pleased. I went to my Regiment and did orderly sergeant duty until May following, when I obtained permission from his Excellency to go to Susquehanna. And on my return to the regiment I found the last division of the army had been furloughed the day before; my clothes which I left in the regiment were all stolen. I found there had been a General Order for me to attend at Head Quarters and receive an honorary certificate and a badge of military merit. These were given me by Jonathan Trumbull, then secretary.

"In the year 1777 or 78, Congress passed a resolution that any non-commissioned officer or private who should furnish himself with clothing (regimental) should receive thirty-six dollars, seventy-five cents per year. Agreeably to the resolve, I furnished myself with clothing the most part of four years as it will appear by the Books of the 2d Connecticut Regiment, now at the seat of Government. Thirteen months I clothed and victualled myself, while in actual dangerous service for my country, and sacrificed a constitution as good perhaps, as any ever entered the American service. In Washington's administration I petitioned Congress for compensation for extra services, and for money paid for clothing in the War. Daniel Buck, Esq., member of Congress from the state of Vermont, carried forward my petition, he was to call on the President, show him my certificate and badge of merit. The President did advise Mr. Buck to put in a petition for me. Accordingly he did. Mr. Buck, on his return to Vermont, informed me I was barred by law, this being the year the Limitation Act took place. James Fisk, Esq., member of Congress from Vermont, carried forward my second petition; on his return informed me that the committee on claims, reported in favour of the petitioner; that it went to the second reading, when Mr. Talmadge, a member from Connecticut moved to have the petition put over to the next sitting of Congress (and carried). Here the business has rested ever since. Furthermore the deponent saith not.

"DANIEL BISSELL.

"Personally appeared Daniel Bissell, of Richmond, Ontario County, State of New York, and made solemn oath, that the above, within and foregoing written deposition by him subscribed contains the truth, according to the best of his recollection and belief. Sworn to, this 7th of January 1818 at Richmond, before

"WM. BAKER, Justice of the Peace."

The Honorary Certificate,¹ which accompanied the Badge of merit, above alluded to, was as follows:

which had bushes in it, and there hid themselves. Soon they heard the coming of their pursuers. Buried to their necks in water, the boy became frightened and began to cry. Uncle Daniel said, "I shall drown you in a minute if you make the least noise," and he used to say, "I should have done it." The boy kept still until the bugle call announced that the pursuit was ended.—JABEZ HASKELL HAYDEN, 1891.

¹ The establishment of this badge was announced to the army in general orders, dated:

"HEAD QUARTERS, NEWBURGH, }
Wednesday, Aug. 7th, 1782. }

"Honorary Badges of distinction are to be conferred on the veteran non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army who have served more than three years with

"I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, sendeth Greeting:

"Whereas it hath ever been an established maxim in the American Service, that the Road to Glory was open to all, that Honorary Rewards and Distinctions, were the greatest Stimuli to virtuous actions, and whereas Sergeant DANIEL BISSELL, of the Second Connecticut Regiment, has performed some important service, within the immediate knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief, in which his fidelity, perseverance and good sense, were not only conspicuously manifested, but his general line of conduct through

bravery, fidelity, and good conduct: for this purpose a narrow piece of white cloth of an angular form is to be fixed to the left arm on the uniform coats. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have served with equal reputation more than six years are to be distinguished by two pieces of cloth set in parallel to each other in a similar form. Should any who are not entitled to these honors have the insolence to assume the badges of them, they shall be severely punished. On the other hand, it is expected those gallant men who are thus designated will on all occasions be treated with particular confidence and consideration.

"The General, ever desirous to cherish a virtuous ambition in his soldiers, as well as to foster and encourage every species of military merit, directs that whenever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings over the left breast, the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding. Not only instances of unusual gallantry, but also of extraordinary fidelity and essential service in any way shall meet with a due reward. Before this favour can be conferred on any man, the particular fact or facts on which it is to be grounded must be set forth to the commander-in-chief, accompanied with certificates from the commanding officers of the regiment and brigade to which the candidate for reward belonged, or other incontestible proofs, and upon granting it, the name and regiment of the person, with the action so certified, are to be enrolled in the book of merit which will be kept at the orderly office. Men who have merited this last distinction to be permitted to pass all guards and sentinels which officers are permitted to do.

"The road to glory in a patriot army and a free country is thus open to all. This order is also to have retrospect to the earliest stages of the war, and to be considered as a permanent one."

Four days later, another order was issued in explanation of the foregoing, and to prevent any misapplication of the badges.

"HEAD QUARTERS, NEWBURGH,)
Sunday, August 11, 1782. }

"In order to prevent misapplication of the honorary badges of distinction to be conferred on the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in consequence of long and faithful service, through any mistake or misapprehension of the orders of the 7th instant, the General thinks proper to inform the army that they are only attainable by an uninterrupted series of faithful and honorable services. A soldier who has once retired from the field of glory forfeits all pretensions to precedence from former services; and a man who has deservedly met an ignominious punishment or degradation cannot be admitted a candidate for any honorary distinction unless he shall have wiped away the stain his reputation has suffered by some very brilliant achievement, or by serving with reputation after his disgrace the number of years which entitle other men to that indulgence. The badges which non-commissioned officers and soldiers are permitted to wear on the left arm as a mark of long and faithful service, are to be of the same color with the facings of the corps they belong to, and not white in every instance as directed in the orders of the 7th instant."

(From an article by Peter Force, Esq., of Washington, in the *Historical Magazine*, vol. iii. p. 1.) At present only two others are known to have received this badge. See the article above referred to.

out a long course of service, having been not only unspotted but highly deserving of commendation.

"Now, therefore, Know Ye, that the aforesaid Sergeant BISELL, hath fully and truly deserved, and hath been properly invested with, the Honorary Badge of Military Merit, and is entitled to pass and repass all Guards and Military Posts, as freely and as amply any Commissioned Officer whatever; and is further Recommended to that Notice which a Brave and Faithful Soldier deserves from his Countrymen.

"Given under my hand and seal, in the Highlands of New York, this Ninth day of May, A. D. 1783.

[L. s.]

"Signed,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"Registered,

"JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Secretary."

This certificate was highly prized by the recipient, and in after life carefully preserved between the leaves of an old family Bible, which, together with all his earthly goods, was lost by the burning of his house in Richmond, N. Y. A copy, however, had been made, the authenticity of which was subsequently attested by the following affidavits and letters:

"To all whom it may concern, by these Presents be it certified and made known: That Daniel Bissel of the town of Windsor, in the State of Connecticut, was a Sergeant in the 2d Regiment of the Troops of the said State, in the service of the U. S. in the year 1781. That the Commander in-Chief, to whom the undersigned were then aids-de-camp, having had occasion to employ an intelligent, faithful, and brave man to obtain, by personal inspection, information of the strength and position of the British army in New York at the time of the junction of the American and French armies, near the White Plains, at the opening of the campaign in the before mentioned year, did through the agency of one of the undersigned, and on the special recommendation of Col. Heman Swift then commanding the Regiment, to which the said Daniel Bissel then belonged engage the aforesaid Sergeant Bissel, in this perilous and important undertaking, under pretext of being a deserter to the enemy, and in order to render the deception complete, of being returned as such, on the succeeding muster rolls; That he did so quit the lines of the American Army, about the 14th of August, 1781, and enlist in one of the Provincial Regiments, so called, in the service of the King of Great Britain, and become Quarter Master Sergeant in the same, whereby he had an opportunity of learning the force of the several corps from the number of rations delivered at the Commissary's store. That having been constrained by inevitable causes to remain for nearly thirteen months, he did then return to the American Head Quarters with interesting intelligence. That General Washington, having been well satisfied with his whole conduct, did give him an honorable discharge from the army, lest from any future contingency he might fall into the hands of the British, and be capitally punished for the performance of his patriotic and secret service to his country. And the undersigned do further certify and make known, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, that the before named Sergeant Daniel Bissel, did receive a highly creditable certificate, together with what was termed the Badge of Merit; and that they are ignorant of his having ever received any other reward for his meritorious services.

Given under our hands and seals, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1817.

[L. s.]

Signed

D. HUMPHREYS,
DAVID COBB.

Accompanying this was a letter from Major Humphreys, in which he says: "We hasten to furnish you with a certificate in conformity to *our joint and distinct recollection of facts*, in the hope it may prove of some avail in procuring you a compensation for the perilous undertaking, in which we believe you engaged from motives of patriotism."

This testimony was further corroborated by two of his fellow sergeants, who were in the same regiment with him, and who were afterwards his neighbors in Richmond County, N. Y.

Sgt. Bissell was afterward Paymaster in Col. Bradley's Regiment in 1780, *Conn. State Archives, Revol. War*, xxii. 168. He also served in the campaign against the Indians in 1799, known as the *Adams War*. He then held the rank of 1st lieutenant in the 16th regiment of U. S. Infantry.

Still later he removed to Vermont, where he married a second wife. In 1810 he removed to Richmond, N. Y., where he died in August, 1824, aged 70 years.

His character was that of an upright, fearless, public-spirited citizen. His naturally fine constitution never recovered from the privations and sufferings to which he was exposed during his service as a spy within the British lines at New York; and the maladies to which his after life was subject undoubtedly tended much to cripple his energies, and to thwart the success which those energies would otherwise have accomplished. Yet he brought up a large family of children, all of whom have taken responsible and useful positions in life. And, to his latest hour, the remembrance of his patriotic service was a source of honorable pride, which fully compensated him for all the sufferings which it had entailed upon him.

AN INCIDENT.

At an early period in the Revolutionary struggle, and before the war had as yet fairly commenced, some of the *torics* (of whom there were a few in Windsor) happened one day to come across ELIOT DRAKE, then a young lad about eight years old, and, partly in earnest and partly in a joke, endeavored to compel him to say "God save the King." Failing of success, they tried to intimidate him by threatening him with a ducking in the Little River. But the boy still stontly refused. Becoming somewhat enraged at the *young rebel*, they carried their threat into execution, and thrust him under water; but as they pulled him out spluttering and choking, the only exclamation which he uttered was a fervent "God d—n the King." Again and again was the little martyr thrust under, but each time the same "God d—n the King" was all which they could extort from him, and they were obliged to release him, with many hearty curses for his stubbornness.

This little hero was the son of Adj. Augustine Drake, of Windsor, and afterwards, at the age of twelve, accompanied his father into the war, in the capacity of waiter.

A LIST OF SOLDIERS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY WHO WERE NATIVES OF, OR ENLISTED FROM, THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, CONN.

In presenting this list in the *first edition* of this work we stated that (despite the claim made by almost every family that it had an "ancestor in the Revolution") we had rigidly discarded *tradition* and had relied exclusively, in its compilation, upon *original documentary evidence* — such as papers in the State Archives at Hartford, the original certificates of enlistment in the Windsor town clerk's office, official returns, private letters, etc., etc.

Fortunately, the recent publication (1889) of the *Record of Service 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, and published by the State* (1889) enables us not only to prove the correctness of our former list, but to add materially to its *details*, as to regimental connections, terms of service, transfers, promotions, etc. Facts obtained from this official record are distinguished by being bracketted, thus [].

NOTE —The term "Continental Army" first appears upon the printed records of the Continental Congress in the summary of 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 defense 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 Continentals. 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. This was organized and reorganized 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. (*Off. Rec. of Conn. Men in Revol. War*, p. 31.)

Abbreviations used in following List :

<i>app.</i> , appointed.	<i>enl.</i> , enlisted.
<i>comm.</i> , commission or commissioned.	<i>memb.</i> , member.
<i>Cont.</i> , Continental.	<i>prom.</i> , promoted.
<i>d.</i> , died.	<i>red.</i> , reduced in rank.
<i>disc.</i> , discharged.	<i>res.</i> , residence.
<i>des.</i> , deserted.	

ADAMS, WILLIAM (Corp'l), of the Wintonbury Parish, "Lexington Alarm" party. *Ms. List of Capt. Lemuel Roberts.*

ALFORD, JOSEPH, [of Capt. Griswold's Co., Brig.-Gen. Erastus Wolcott's Brig., Col. Belden's Reg't (militia); joined regt. 6 Apl., disc. 23 May, 1777.] For service, see p. 330. Served at N. Y., Peekskill, Fishkill, and N. Haven.

ALLEN, BENJAMIN, 1st Lieut. Major Roger Newberry's Co., in Aug., 1776. See *Lemuel Drake* in this list.

ALLYN, ELISHA, [enl. 21 April, 1777, in Lieut. Chas. Seymour's Co., Col. Belden's Reg't, Brig.-Gen. Erastus Wolcott's Brig.; disc. 6 June], [was one of Capt. Robinson's Co., Col. Enos Reg't, 3 mos' troops, which arrived at Saw Pitts, in the Hudson, 29 June, 1778.] In orig. edit. "enl. Mar., 1778, to Jan., 1779."

GEORGE, served at Horseneck, Conn., [from May, 1781, to Mar., 1782; res. Windsor; application for pension on file, Co. Clerk's off., Hartford.]

JOB, [enl. Capt. Roger Enos' (3d) Co., 2d Reg't, Col. Spencer, 9 May; disc. 18 Dec., 1775; Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. E. Wolcott's Reg't, Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776.]

JOHN, in "Lexington Alarm" party, Apl., 1775. See p. 311.

JOHN, Jr., in "Lexington Alarm" party, Apl., 1775. See p. 311.

JOSEPH, [enl. 1 Apl., 1777, for 8 mos. in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Reg't Conn. Line, of the formation of 1777-81; disc. 9 Jan., 1778.]

MOSES, served six mos. in 1780. [A Moses Allyn was in Capt. Roswell Grant's Co. of Col. Enos' (militia) Reg't in service on the Hudson, 1778]; an *E. W. Co.*

SOLOMON (Ens.), in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. E. Wolcott's Reg't, Boston, Jan.-Mch. 1776; at Horseneck, Conn., May, 1781, to Mar., 1782. Sgt. of Capt. Samuel Granger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brig., 1781; joined 23 Apl.; prom. Ens. 19 Aug.

THOMAS, enl. 7 July; disc. Dec. 18, 1775; in 4th Co., 8th Cont. (Col. Huntington's) Reg.

ANDRUS, SAMUEL (Wby.), died Oct. 5, on return from camp, near New York, 1776.

[ASHFORD, JOSEPH, memb. 8th Co. 1st Reg. Mil., Windsor.]

ATWOOD, PHILANDER, teamster of Supply Train portation teams, '79-'81.

BARBER, AMAZIAH, of the Wintonbury parish, "Lexington Alarm" party. — *Capt. Lemuel Roberts' Ms. List.*

BARBER, DAVID, Jr., enlisted May, 1777, in Capt. John Harmon's Co., Col. Durkee's Reg't, for 3 yrs. [this, the 20th Continental of '76, was Gen. Putnam's old reg't of '75 re-org.]

DAVID, Capt. of 8th Co., Pop. Parish, 1st Reg't Militia, Windsor, 20 May, 1779, was detached with a company of men from the 1st Reg't on a tour of duty under Maj. Kent at N. Haven in Aug. and Sept. See pp. 327, 328.

JERIJAH, was drafted and served in New York and Westchester, in Aug. and Sept., 1780. See p. 323.

REUBEN, served six months in 1780. Prob. the Reuben, who was [of the levies in Col. Bradley's 5th Conn. Line Reg't, of the formation of 1777-81, of which Abner Prior of W. was a captain; Barber enl. July 1, and was disc. 13 Dec., 1780.]

SHUBAEL [served in Capt. Roger Enos' (3d) Co., 2d Reg. (Continental), Col. Spencer's 1775; raised on the first call for troops; enl. 7 May; disc. 19 Dec., '75; was of Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. Erastus Wolcott's State Reg't at Boston, Jan. to Feb., 1776; enl. 29 May, '77, for the war, in Capt. Harmon's Co. in 4th Reg. Conn. Line (Col. Durkee's), app. Corp'l 1 Sept., '77; reduced 20 Oct., '77; d. Feb., '78?]. He also bought and sent a negro into the army. See p. 314.

THOMAS, said to have served in the same co. and reg. as Lory Drake, in this list, which see for particulars.

BARKER, OLIVER, [res. Windsor; application for pension on file in Co. Clerk's off. at Hartford.] See p. 330.

BARNARD, EDWARD, JR., in Capt. Roger Enos' Co. (3d), 2d Reg. (Col. Spencer), May-Oct., 1775.

[JOSEPH, memb. 8th Co. 1st Reg't Militia, at Windsor]; said to have enl. for the war; was at White Plains, N. Y. See p. 330.

JOSEPH, Jr., said to have served in Col. Durkee's reg't, Capt. John Harmon's Co., 1777; not found on old rolls of that co. and reg't in *Official Record*.

SAMUEL, [memb. 8th Co. 1st Reg't Militia, at Windsor;] served at N. Y., Boston, and New Haven. [enl. in Capt. Lemuel Roberts' Co. 18th Mil. Reg't in service at N. Y., 24 Aug.; *dis.* Sept. 7, 1776—the co. disc. 25th.] From *Conn. State Archives, Revol. War*, xxi. 197, we learn that he also served as a wagoner 8 days at New Haven.

[MOSES, was memb. 8th Co. 1st Reg. Militia, at Windsor].

BARNES, ABEL, [was a Rev. pensioner, res. W. 1840. aged 86.]

STEPHEN, served 6 months in 1780.

[BARRETT, JEREMIAH, res. Windsor; application for pension on file in Co. Clerk's off. at Hartford.]

BARZILLA, HENRY (colored), enl. in Capt. John Harmon's Co., Col. Durkee's (4th Conn. Line) Reg't, 15 May, 1777, for the war. Name appears in *Official Record* as Barzillai Henry.

BECKET, EZRA. (Possibly same as *Beckwith* below.)

BECKWITH, EZRA (late of Simsbury); enl. in Capt. [Daniel] Alin's Co., Col. Wyllys' Reg't [3d Conn. Line, formation of 1777-81] for the war [Apl. 1, 1777; disc. 25 Mch., 1780; was a Sgt.] See *Official Record*, 8, 45, 482.

[BENTON, ADONIRAM, enl. 3 Mch., 1781, for 3 yrs. as recruit in Sheldon's Dragoons; described as 5 ft. 6 in. high; dark complexion, light eyes, brown hair; farmer.] *Off. Rec.*, 165, 281, 538, 638.

ELIHU, served six mths. in 1780; was one of the [levies; enl. 1 July, in Third Reg't, Conn. Line, Col. Wyllys (formation of 1771-81), for short terms; disch. 4 Dec., 1780.]

BIDWELL, JONATHAN (Wby.), was drafted and served in N. Y. and Westchester, Aug. and Sept., 1776. See pp. 314, 323.

BISSELL, (Ens.) CORNELIUS.

DAVID, Jr. (Lieut.)

DANIEL (Sgt.) [in 4th Co., 8th Cont. (Col. Huntington's) Reg., 1775, enl. 7 July, disc. Dec. 18; enl. 1 Apl., 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th (Conn. Line), for war; prom. Sgt. 1 Sept., '77; Paymaster in Col. Bradley's Reg't in 1780—*Conn. State Archives, Revol. War*, xxii, 168; [was Sgt. also in Capt. Humphrey's Co., 2d (Conn. Line) Reg't, 1 Feb., 1783.] His services as a *spy* are more fully given on pages 336-343.

ELIAS (Corp'l), served in summer of 1780.

EBENEZER FITCH (Capt.), [enl. 6 July, 1775, in 4th Co. Huntington's (Eighth) Continental Reg.; disc. 25 Nov., 1775; comm. 1st Lieut. 4th Co., same Reg't, 9 July; disc. 10 Dec., 1775; re-enl. summer of '76; was Capt. of a Co. from Windsor in Col. Huntington's 17th Continental Reg't;] engaged in battle of and taken prisoner at Long Island; prisoner in Old Prison Ch.; was one of the capt. appointed to guard the Burgoyne prisoners on their way thro' Conn. to the Southward. See pp. 311, 323.

BISHOP, JOHN, joined Capt. Sam. Granger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Reg't, 1 Sept., 1781.

BLANCHARD, JEDIDIAH, prob. the same as the "[]yer Blanchard," of the *Official Record*, [who joined Capt. Sam. Granger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Reg't, 1 Sept., 1781]; prob. also, he was the Jedidiah Blanchard, who was memb. of 8th Co., or Train-band, 1st Reg. Militia in Windsor.]—*Off. Reg.*

BOGUE, DANIEL [was one of the levies who joined the 5th Conn. Line Reg't, Col. Bradley's, July 1; disc. 9 Dec., 1780].

BRISTER, JOHN (colored), enl. 1 Apl., 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line Reg't, for the war [d. 10 May, 1777]. See p. 365, *Official Record*.

BROWN, DANIEL, was in camp at Roxbury, 1775; [prob. the same who enl. 15 Dec., 1777, and was Sgt. in 5th Conn. Line Reg. of the formation of 1777-81.] See p. 313.

ELIAS (fifer), enl. Capt. Roger Enos' (3d) Co., Col. Spencer's 2d Reg't, 9 May, disc. 18 Dec., 1775; 1 Apl., 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line Reg. for the war [transf. to the General's Guard, 28 Meh., 1779]; prom. from fifer, 7 Sept., '81; served into '82.

EZRA, served at Horseneck, Conn., March, 1782, to 1 Apl., 1783.

JUDE C. (Corp'd) [enl. in Capt. Wright's Co., 5th Conn. Line, 9 Feb., 1777, for war; reduced 1 Oct., 1777]; is found, also [on rolls of 2d Reg't Conn. Line (formation of 1781-83), as private, Capt. Wright's Co.; enl. 1 Jan., paid to 31 Dec., 1781; Feb. 1, 1783, is a private in Capt. Robertson's Co., same reg.; residence given as *Windham*].

JUSTUS, served in Rhode Island and N. Y. [memb. of 8th Co. 1st Reg. Militia, Windsor]. See p. 330.

MICHAEL, served at Old Milford and N. Y. [memb. of 8th Co. 1st Reg't Militia, Windsor]. See p. 330.

SAMUEL, Jr., *Official Record*, 527.

BROWNSON, SAMUEL. [This name was found on roll of a Farmington Co., Capt. Heart's (3d), Col. Erastus Wolcott's State Reg., Jan. to Meh., 1776.]

BUGBEE, ———, was one of the "Lexington Alarm" party, Apl., '75; 13 days' service.

BURR, ASA, was [of Col. Canfield's Militia Reg't at West Point, N. Y., Sept., 1781].

SAMUEL, was [of Col. Canfield's Militia Reg't at West Point, N. Y., Sept., 1781.]

THOMAS. Probably [Roger, who enl. 1 Apl., 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line Reg't, for 8 mos., disc. 9 Jan., 1778.]

[BURROUGHS, ZEBULON, enl. Capt. Blackman's Co., Shelbourne's Reg't, 1 July, 1777; trans. to Col. S. B. Webb's Reg., 1 May; disc. 1 July, 1780.

BURNS, THOMAS [enl. 13 Aug., 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line Reg't; enlisted out.; as is supposed to join Georgia Battalion, Sept., 1777].

CAHALE, CORNELIUS. Prob. the one who [enl. 24 May, 1777, in 5th Conn. Line Reg't], and prob. in Capt. Abner Prior's Co. [for the war]; and who was [a member of Capt. St. John's Co. in the Conn. Light Infantry, Maj. John Palsgrave Wyllys, serving under Lafayette Feb.-Nov., 1781, in the South, and present at siege of Yorktown, Va.]

CAMMARUM, DANIEL, aged 20, enl. Aug., 1777, in Capt. Eells Co., Col. Wyllys Reg't, at Peekskill, N. Y.

CANNY, PATRICK, served at Horseneck, Conn., Meh., 1782, to 1 Apl., 1783.

CASE, BENJAMIN, Jr.

- CASE, BENONI, was at N. Y., New London, and Old Milford [memb. of 8th Co., 1st Reg. Militia of Windsor]. See p. 330.
- EZEKIEL, Jr., enl. 7 July, disc. Dec. 18, 1775, in 4th Co., 8th Cont. (Col. Huntington's) Reg.
- GIDEON, was at N. Y. and Fishkill [memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Militia of Windsor]. See also pp. 328, 330.
- FREDERICK, son of Ezekiel (Wby.), d. in camp at New York, 26 July, 1776, in 15th yr.
- OLIVER (Wby.). [was of Capt. Prior's Co., Col. Erastus Wolcott's State Reg't at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776]; died near camp at N. Y., Oct., 1776, aged abt. 30.
- CENTER, LUTHER (Wby.) [enl. 7 July, disc. 18 Dec., 1775, 4th (Capt. Humphrey's) Co. 8th Continental (Col. Humphrey's) Reg't; was in 2d (Capt. Gillet's) Co., Col. Gay's Reg., at Battle Long Island, and reported missing]; returning from captivity in N. Y., died at Wby., Jan., 1777. (*Wby. Ch. Rec.*)
- CHANDLER, ISAAC, was [of Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. Erastus Wolcott's State Reg't, at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776]; enl. 1777, Capt. Thos. Abbey's Co., Col. Wyllys Reg't, at Enfield.
- LEVI, enl. May, 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Reg't, for the war.
- CHAPMAN (afterwards Rev.). FREDERICK, served six mos. in Col. Wyllys' Reg't, 1780; was a pensioner 1840, aged 79; d. about 1855.
- CHARTER, LEVI [prob. the one who was a Sgt. in Capt. Parsons' Enfield Co., 2d Reg. Conn. Line (formation of 1777-81); enl. 15 Mch., '77, for 3 yrs.]. There was also a [Levi C. (Corp'l) among the levies of the reg. in '79, for short term; enl. 1 Mch.; disc. 1 May, '79].
- CLARK, BENJAMIN, enl. (prob. in Capt. Abner Prior's Co.) in 5th Conn. Line Reg. [27 May, 1777, for 8 mos.; disc. 9 Jan., 1778.]
- DANIEL, was one of the levies in 5th Conn. Line Reg't; prob. Capt. Abner Prior's Co. [enl. 1 July; disc. 9 Dec., 1780]; also [memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil. of Windsor.] See p. 330.
- DAVID [enl. 12 July; disc. 8 Dec., 1775, in Col. Huntington's 8th Continental Reg., 4th Co.]
- ELIAS, served 6 mos. in 1780 [prob. the Elias who was of the levies; enl. in Third Conn. Line (Col. Wyllys') Reg't]; for the short term of 1780, 1 July; disc. 10 Dec.; was also a [pensioner, res. Htfd Co., 1832]. See *Official Record*, 43, 475.
- CLARK, EZEKIEL, served in the Continental Army, was at N. Y. and Peekskill; prob. the one who [enl. in Capt. Sam. Grauger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Reg't, 1 Sept., 1781].
- EZEKIEL, Jr. [enl. in Capt. Harmon's Co., 8th Conn. Line; Col. Durkee's Reg., for 3 yrs. 15 May, 1777; disc. 15 Mch., 1780]. It seems prob., also, that he was

the Ez. Clark who had previously [enl. 10 May, 1775, in Capt. Hanchett's (10th) Co. in 2d Continental Reg't., Col. Spencer's, and was disc. 17 Dec., 1777], and who was of [Capt. Harmon's Co., Gen. Wolcott's State Brig. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776].

CLARK, GEORGE, enl. 5th Conn. Line, Col. Bradley's, and prob. in Capt. Abner Prior's Co. [29 May, 1777, for 8 mos.; disc. 9 Jan., 1778].

[IRA, res. Windsor; application for pension on file in Co. Clerk's office at Hartford.]

MOSES, was at Boston and New Haven. [Memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg't Mil. at W.—] See p. 330.

OLIVER, served in 1775. See p. 314.

SOLOMON [enl. 9 May, 1775, in Capt. Roger Enos' Co., 2d Continental Reg't (Col. Spencer's); disc. 19 Dec.]. See p. 314.

[CLUFF, ISAAC, res. Windsor; application for pension on file in Co. Clerk's office at Hartford.]

COLTON, LOUIS (Wby.) [pensioner in 1840; a. 79; res. Bloomfield].

SAMUEL, res. Windsor; application for pension on file in Co. Clerk's office, at Hartford.]

COLVIN, DAVID.

COLT, JABEZ [enl. 30 Dec., 1780, for 3 yrs. in Capt. Munson's Co., 2d Conn. Line, Col. Swift's Reg't; Dec. 30, '80, to 31 Dec., 1781, was of Capt. Morris' Co., same Reg't; was one of the balance of that reg't who were transferred to his new reg't (after the disbandment—June 1783—of the Regular Army, under Washington) in the final formation of the Conn. Line, and which served at West Point or vicinity until discharged, 31 Dec. following.

COOK, ABNER, enl. in Capt. Harmon's Co., 4th Reg't, Continental Line, Col. Durkee's Reg't [15 May, 1777, for 3 yrs.; d. 23 Dec., 1777].

[BENJAMIN, was of Col. Canfield's Militia Reg't at West Point, Sept., 1781].

ELI, [was of Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg't at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776]; detached Aug., 1778, for one month tour of duty in Rhode Island [enl. Capt. Pomeroy's Co., Col. Chapman's Reg't, 3 Aug.; disc. 18 Sept., 1778]; "provided himself with a good gun and marched"; soon after arriving at R. I. was taken sick, and "his gun was lost, without his fault"; his petition to be reimbursed the value of his gun, was granted by the Gen. Assembly. *Conn. State Archives, Revol. War*, xxvi, 186, 189.

JOEL, [enl. among the levies of Fifth Conn. Line, Col. Bradley; prob. in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 1 Aug.; disc. 9 Dec., 1780]. This may have been the same who [enl. 27 April, '77, and was disc. 27 Apl., '80, in Eighth Conn. Line, Col. Chandler's Reg't], and who was also a [Corp'l in 4th Conn. Line (formation of 1781-83), Col. Zebulon Butler's Reg't, enl. Jan. 1 to 31 Dec., 1781].

COOK, MOSES, enl. 7 July, disc. Dec. 18, 1775; in 4th Co., 8th Cont. (Col. Huntington's) Reg't.

RICHARD, prob. the one who [enl. in Capt. Ellis's Co., 3d Conn. Line, Col. Wyllys' Reg't, 19 May, 1778, for 3 yrs.; disc. 1 Jan., 1778 ?] and was [of Capt. Eells' Co., 1st Reg. Conn. Line, Col. Durkee (formation of 1781-83); paid from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec., 1781]; was a Conn. pensioner, Act of 1818; res. N. Y. State].

SHUBAEL, [enl. 10 July; disc. 10 Dec., 1775, in Col. Huntington's (8th) Continental Reg't, Co. 4; was Corp'l Capt. Eldridge's Co., 1st Conn. Line (formation of 1777-81), Col. Huntington, enl. 1 Jan., 1777, for 3 yrs.; disc. 1 Jan., '80].

TIMOTHY, [enl. Capt. Parsons' Co., 2d Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb's Reg't, 26 May, '77, for 8 mos.; disc. 9 Jan., '78]; prob. the same as of Capt. Olcott's Co., Col. Chapman's Militia Reg't; enl. 4 Aug.; disc. 21 Sept., '78]. See also *First Windsor* Revol. Chapter; was also [memb. of 8th Co. Militia, 1st Reg't of Windsor]; served at Fishkill and New Jersey. See pp. 328, 330.

WILLIAM. There were several of this name upon the Conn. Revol. rolls, but it appears prob. that this one, described in our first edition as having "served in the Continental Army for 3 yrs.," was the W. who [enl. in 2d Co., Capt. Wyllys, of 2d Conn. Continent. Reg't, Col. Spencer's, 8th May; disc. 18 Dec., 1775, and who enl. in Capt. Warner's Co., 3d Reg't Conn. Line, formation of 1777-81, 13 July, 1778, for the war].

WILLIAM, enl. May, 1777, in Capt. John Harmon's Co., Col. Durkee's Conn. Line, for three yrs.

[COON (CONE), TIMOTHY, enl. and was a Corp'l in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5 Conn. Line, Col. Bradley's Reg't, 1 May, 1777, for 3 yrs.; prom. Sgt. May, '79; disc. 1 Jan., 1780]. He is perhaps the same who was a Corp'l in Capt. Dickinson's Co., in garrison at Fort Dayton, German Flats, in 1776: enl. 15 Apl., 1776.

COY, SAMUEL [enl. 1 Sept., 1777]; prob. in Capt. Abner Prior's Co. [5 Conn. Line, Col. Bradley's Reg't, for the war; d. 6 Apl., 1778] in camp. He was from Pine Meadow.

CROW, ELIAS, was prob. [of Capt. Sedgwick's Co., in the 4th Continental, Col. Hinman's, Reg't, 1775; enl. Capt. Barnard's Co., 3d Reg't Conn. Line (formation of 1777-81), Col. Wyllys, 26 Feb., 1777, for the war; was made Corp'l 1 July, 1780; reduced 27 Feb., 1781; deserted 5 July, 1781].

CUFF, SAMPSON (colored), enl. 1 Jan. 1781, in 4th Conn. Line, of formation of 1781-83, Col. Zebulon Butler's Reg't; disc. 31 Dec., 1781; Feb. 1, 1783, was of Capt. Munson's Co., 2d Reg't (Col. Swift's) Conn. Line, formation of Jan.-June, '83, for 3 yrs.

DANIELS, DAVID, [was of Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg't at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776; enl. 1 Apl., 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line Reg't, for the war; Corp'l 17 Apl., 1781; perhaps the Corp'l Daniels of Capt. Richards' Co., 2d Reg. Conn. Line, 1 Feb., 1783.]

DAVIES, BURDON.

DAVIS, WILLIAM, one of Windsor party in "Lexington alarm" of 1775 [24 days service]. See p. 311, 314.

DAY, ISAAC, Corp'l. [Pens. 1818.]

[JOB, memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil. — Windsor].

JOHN, was at New Haven.

DENSLOW, ELIHU, died in camp Sept. 9, at N. Y., 1776, of camp dysentery; name not given in *Official Rec.* He was from Pine Meadow. See p. 323.

ELIJAH [Pensioner in W. 1840; a. 76].

JOEL [enl. 1 Apl., 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., in 6th Conn. Line Reg't for the war]; died in camp 1 July, 1778.

MARTIN, was in Windsor "Lexington Alarm" party, 1775 [five days' service; enl. 7 July; disc. 18 Dec. 1775, in 4th (Capt. Elihu Humphrey's) Co., 8th Continental (Col. Huntington's) Reg't as Corp'l; app. 1 Apl., 1777, Sgt. in the 5th Reg't Conn. Line, Col. Bradley's; Sgt.-Maj. 15 May, '79; Ens. Aug. 16, '79; contin. in '81; Ens. of Capt. Morris' Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Swift's Reg.; contin. from '77-'81; retired in '82 before June] — half-pay Lieut.; and memb. of the Soc. of the Cincinnati. See pp. 311, 313, 314.

REUBEN, was a Sgt. in the Windsor party in the "Lexington Alarm," 1775; afterwards belonged to Col. Hart's Light Horse Reg't at Mamaroneck Camp, N. Y., 1777; at Horseneck, Conn., 1781. See p. 311.

SAMUEL, Jr., served six mos. in 1780

DEWOLF, ELIAS, at Fishkill and White Plains, N. Y.

DIGGINS, LUKE [memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Militia, at Windsor].

[DORMANT, STEPHEN (Sgt.), in Capt. Wyllys' Co., Col. S. B. Webb's Reg't of '77-'81; enl. 25 Jan., '78, for 3 yrs.; disc. 1 Jan., '81.]

DRAKE, ABIEL [enl. 7 May, 1775, in 3d, Capt. Roger Enos', Co., 2d Continental Reg't, Gen. Spencer's; disc. 19 Dec., 1775]; was in the 17th Conn. Reg't, Capt. Hubbard's Co., Apl., 1776; was a [pensioner and named as an artificer — res. Conn., 1818].

AUGUSTINE, (Adjutant in the regular line); died at home during the war.

EBENEZER [was in Capt. Judd's Co., 3d Reg't, Conn. Line, formation of 1777-'81, Col. Wyllys' Reg't; enl. 1 July '78, for the war; was a fifer in Apl., '80; reduced Aug., '80; fifer Sept., '80]; poss. the same who [enl. 1 Jan. '81, disc. 31 Dec., '81, in Capt. Clift's Co., 1st Conn. Line, Col. Durkee's Reg't] and who was a [pensioner residing in Vermont, 1818].

[ELIHU, fifer, of Col. Canfield's Reg't, at West Point, Sept., 1781; his application for pension on file in Co. Clerk's off., Hartford.]

LEMUEL. His services, stated in his affidavit, with claim for pension, before pension agent Samuel H. Parsons, of Middletown, Conn., were as follows: About 15th of Aug., 1775, he enl. at Windsor, under Maj. Roger Newberry, in a com-

pany of which Benjamin Allen was first lieutenant, and Austin Phelps second do., remained in service until the latter part of Oct., '76, when he was dismissed, being then at or near Valentine's Hill, N. Y. After his enl. he was marched to Wethersfield, and from thence sailed to New York city, where his co. was stationed in Little Dock street, near East River, and at the time of the battle of Long Island his regiment was paraded near the wharf, but were not called into action. He had a second tour of duty, from August to the latter part of October, 1777. This time he was *drafted* at Windsor in a company commanded by Jonathan Wadsworth, of Hartford, captain, Phelps of Windsor, lieutenant, and Owen, ensign. The regiment to which this company belonged was commanded by Col. Cook, of Wallingford, Lieut. Col. Woodbridge, and Maj. Kent. They marched from Hartford to Stillwater, N. Y., where he was in the battles under Gen. Gates; was present at Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, N. Y.; marched to Albany, was there detailed as one of a guard (under Capt. Blake, Austin Phelps, lieutenant, and Reuben Wadsworth, orderly), to escort 100 prisoners to Hartford. Again, in Sept., 1778, he was drafted at Windsor, to go to New London, where he served two or three months in the militia, commanded by Capt. Allen, of New London, and [Hezekiah?] Bissell, of East Windsor; Sergeant, mostly on guard duty; [was a pens. res. Hartford Co., 1832].

DRAKE, LORY, was one of the [levies in the 5th Conn. Line, Col. Bradley, in 1780; enl. 1 July; disc. 9 Dec.]

PHINEAS, [enl. May 8, disc. Dec. 19, 1775; in Capt. Roger Enos' (3d) Co., Col. Spencer's Reg't; 2d Lieut. 2d Co., Col. Gay's Reg't, 2d Batt., Wadsworth's Brigade, 1776].

DUSET, JOHN.

PHILEMON

EDWARD ("Negro Ned"), slave of the Rev. D. S. Rowland, enl. 2 Jan., 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Reg't, for war; [died 15 July, 1778.]

EGGLESTON, DAVID, prob. the D. [who enl. 25 Dec., '80, in Capt. Harmon's Co. 2d Conn. Line (formation 1781-83), Col. Swift]; res. given as of Simsbury.

ISAAC.

JAMES, served six mths. in 1780; [poss. the James who enl. in Capt. Allyn's Co., 3d Reg't Conn. Line, formation of 1781-83, 1 Jan.; paid to 31 Dec., 1781, and who was a pen.; res. Conn., 1818.]

JOSEPH, aged 17; enl. 1775 in Capt. E. Eells' Co., Col. Wyllys' Reg't, for the war; prob. the Joseph (or Josiah) who [enl. Apl., '77, for the war, in Capt. Eells' Co., 2d Conn. Line, Col. Wyllys' Reg't, and died 18 June, '81.]

JONATHAN (Wby.).

NATHANIEL.

SAMUEL, served in the Light Horse during the war; [enl. 23 Oct., 1776, in Capt. John Skinner's Co., Maj. Sheldon's Reg't of Light Horse; disc. 4 Dec., 1776.]

EGGLESTON, THOMAS, was in the battle of Long Island. His grandson (Elijah, of Hartford) remembered often hearing his narrative of his experiences and recollections. He was one of those detailed to manage the boats and barges which conveyed the Americans across the East River, and worked hard all the night of that memorable retreat. He was prob. the Thomas who [enl. in Capt. Couch's Co., Col. Bradley's Battalion, Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, 24 June; disc. 29 Dec., 1776.]

TIMOTHY, [enl. in Capt. Throop's Co., 1st Reg. Conn. Line (formation of 1777-1781) Col. Huntington, 1 Jan., 1777, for the war;] enl. Apl., 1776, in Capt. Hubbard's Co.; ret. as a deserter.

[ELLSWORTH, ELIPHALET, enl. in Capt. Blackman's Co., Sherburne's Reg., 1 May, 1777; disc. spring of '80.]

HEZEKIAH, enl. 6 May, '77, same Co., Capt., and date of disc.; cr. to W.; claimed by Ellington.

REUBEN (Lieut.). See p. 328.

ELMER, PHINEHAS, was one of the [levies of 1780, of the 5th Conn. Line, formation of 1777-81, Col. Bradley, and prob. of Capt. Abner Prior's Co.; enl. 1 July, disc. 13 Dec., 1780.]

ELY, DANIEL, served in 1775: see p. 314.

ENOS, ABIJAH, [memb. 8th Co. or Train-band, 1st Reg't, Windsor,] 29 May, 1779.

DANIEL (according to a certificate of Col. Roger Newberry, dated 19 Jan., 1777, *Conn. State Archives, Rev. War*, x. 67) was in the army and was ill; left the Regt. to go to East Chester, N. Y.

ERASMUS, at Horseneck, Conn., Apl., 1782.

JAMES, was Corp'l 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil., Windsor; same record identically as that of Phinehas Elmer. One of this name, possibly the same, was on *Capt. Lemuel Roberts' Ms. List of the Wintonbury "Lexington Alarm" party.*

MOSES (according to a certificate of Col. Roger Newberry, 19 Jan. 1777, *Conn. State Archives, Rev. War*, x. 67) was in the army, and "a sick man and should have recommended him for a discharge, but he was so sick as to decline it"—went to East Chester, N. Y.

ROGER (Gen.), [commis. 1st Major 1 May, 1775; also Capt. 2d Co. in Col. Spencer's (2d) Reg.; prom. Lieut.-Col. 1 July, 22d Reg.—was in Arnold's Quebec expedition of that year; tried by Court Martial on the return of that army, and was "honorably acquitted." Disc. 10 Dec., '75. 389 *Official Record*, 91. Jan. 18, 1776, he resigned as Lieut. Col. (then of the 16th Conn. Reg.), and, May, 1777, was one of a Windsor enlistment committee engaged in obtaining recruits for the service. Afterwards he commanded one of the Conn. regiments raised in the S. W. part of the State; but in 1779, resigned from the Conn. service and removed to Vermont, where, in 1781, he was comm. Brig.-Gen. in command of all the Vt. troops then in service. After the war he became a Maj. Gen. of the Vermont Militia. See *Biog. in E. Genealogy.*

FILER, HORACE, enl. 1777 in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., [5th Conn. Line, Col. Bradley's Reg't]; was also at Horseneck, Conn., Meh., 1782, to Apl., 1783.

JOIN, enl. 27 May, 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., [5th Conn. Line, Col. Bradley's Reg't, for 8 mos.; disc. 9 Jan., 1778.]

NORMAN, [enl. 21 Apl., 1777, in Capt. Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line, Col. Bradley's Reg't for 8 mos.; deserted.]

FILLEY, HEZEKIAH, served in summer of 1780, [enl. 26 Aug., 1777, in Capt. Jona. Wadsworth's Co., Col. Thad. Cook's Militia Reg't; prob. the same H.]

JONAH, [joined Capt. Sam. Granger's Co. of Gen. Waterbury's State Brigade, 21 May, 1781]; served at Horseneck, Conn., May, 1781, to Meh., 1782.

DAVID, was in service in 1775. See p. 314.

ELNATHAN, was in service in 1775. See p. 314.

MARK (stands in our first edition with a query).

MOSES (Wby.), was of Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's Reg. State Troops at Boston, Jan.=Meh., 1776.

FITCH, JOSEPH, was in the service in 1775. See p. 314. ✓

FOSBURY, STEPHEN (Wby.), [enl. 7 May, 1775, in 3d Co. (Capt. Roger Enos.) 2d Continental, Col. Spencer's Reg't; disc. 31 July, 1775]; Sgt. in Arnold's Quebec Expedition; was captured at the assault 31 Dec., '75, and died there. See p. 314, 320.

JOIN, was in service in 1775. See p. 314.

[FOSTER, CHAUNCEY, enl. Blackman's Co., Sherburne's Reg., 6 May, '77; disc. spring of '80]; cr. to W.; claimed by Ellington.

ZACHARIAH.

[WARIHAM, Lex. Alarm party from Ellington; Capt. Simon's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg., Boston, Jan.=Meh., 1776; Sgt. Maj. Col. Sherburne's Reg't; app. Sgt. 6 May, '77; prom. Sgt. Maj. 1 Jan., '78; contin. into '80; cr. to W.]

[FRANCIS, WILLIAM, res. Windsor; application for pension on file, Co. Clerk's off., Hartford.] Poss. the "Frank (colored)," of our first edition.

FULLER, OBADIAH, was drafted and served at New York and Westchester, Aug. and Sept. of 1776. See p. 323.

REUBEN, named in *Capt. Lemuel Roberts' Ms. List* of the Wintonbury Parish "Lexington Alarm" volunteers.

GAYLORD, ELIAKIM, served six mos. in 1780; [was of the levies enl. for 5th Conn. Line, Col. Bradley's Reg't, 1 July; disc. 2 Dec., 1780;] prob. of Capt. Abner Prior's Co.

GAYLORD, ELEAZUR, was of the Windsor Lexington Alarm party, 1775; and [enl. Capt. Roger Enos' (3d) Co., 2d (Col. Spencer's) Reg't, 7 July, disc. 18 Dec., 1775; of Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. Waterbury's State Brigade at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776.]

GIBBS, DAVID, was at Roxbury Camp, 1775; [enl. 2d Co., Capt. Pitkin's, 4th Continental Reg't, Col. Hinman's, 19 May; disc. Dec. 20, 1775. This co. served at the siege of Boston; enl. Sgt. in Capt. Allen's Co., 3d Conn. Line, Col. Wyllys' Reg't, 1 Apl., 1777, for 3 yrs.; disc. 1 Apl., '80; pens. res. Hrfd Co., 1818.]

RUFUS, served 6 mos., 1780; [enl. in levies raised for short terms in 1780, for 3d Conn. Line, Col. Wyllys' Reg't; enl. Oct., '79; disc. 11 Jan., 1780; was hired by the town of Windsor, 21 May, 1781, joined Capt. Samuel Granger's Co. in Gen. Waterbury's State Brigade, raised for defense of Conn. seacoast, 21 May, 1781; was prom. Sgt. July 18; pens. res. W. 1840.]

SAMUEL, Sgt. of Windsor Lexington Alarm party, Apl., 1775; [24 days' service]; prob. the Samuel [enl. Capt. Beardsley's (9th) Co., 5th Continental Reg. 25 May; disc. 9 Dec., 1775]; com. Lieut. 1 Jan., 1777, in 3d Conn. Line, Col. Wyllys' Reg't; trans. to Invalid Corps 1 Nov., '80; disc. 23 Apl., 1783; he was disabled or wounded; his name is on a list printed by the 23d Congress, 1833-34; memb. of Soc. of the Cincinnati; he was prob. the Samuel Gibbs of Capt. Keeler's Co., Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade; enl. 24 June, 1776; disc. Jan., 1777; was a pens. (as Capt.) 1818.

JOHN. (prob. the John *Giles* below.)

GILES, JOHN, (drummer) 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil., at Windsor, 29 May, 1779.

GILLET, ABEL, [enl. Capt. Skinner's Co., Maj. Sheldon's Reg't Light Horse; enl. 23 Oct.; dis. 4 Dec., 1776. This command, in whole or in part, accompanied Gen. Washington in the retreat through N. J., Dec., '76.]

AARON, [enl. with Capt. Prior, in Col. Wolcott's State Reg. on service at Boston, Dec., '75-Feb., '76]; went to White Plains, N. Y., 2 July, 1778; [enl. 21 Apl., 1777, in Lieut. Seymour's Co., Brig.-Gen. Erastus Wolcott's Brigade, at Peekskill and other places near N. Y., Mch.-June, '77]; was [of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Roger Enos' Reg't on the Hudson, 1778.]

DANIEL, was in the service in 1775, see p. 314; was drafted and served in New York and Westchester, Aug. and Sept., 1776; volunteer to Danbury. See p. 327.

JONAH, Jr. (drum major), enl. as drummer Capt. Humphrey's (4th) Co. of Eighth Continental (Col. Huntington's) Reg't, 6 July; disc. 18 Dec., 1775; was Capt. 2d Co., Col. Gay's Reg't, in 2d Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, Conn. State Troops, 1776. See p. 314.

JONATHAN, was in service in 1775. See p. 314.

THOMAS, was in service in 1775. See p. 314.

GILMAN, JOHN (Wby.), [enl. 7 July; dis. 18 Dec., 1775; Capt. Humphrey's (4th) Co., 8th Continental (Huntington's) Reg.;] d. in camp, aged about 18, Dec., '75, or Jan., '76 (*Wby. Ch. Rec.*)

- GRAHAM, ———, his wife JEMIMA, pens.; res. 1840, in Windsor, aged 85; poss. the Simeon *Grayham* mentioned on p. 314.
- GREEN, AMASA, [res. Windsor; application for pension on file in Co. Clerk's off., Hartford.]
- GRISWOLD, ABIEL, [memb. 8th Co. or Train-band, 1st Reg. Mil., Windsor]; was at New York and Fishkill; enl. for 3 yrs.
- ABEL, member of 8th Co. or Train-band; poss. same as *Abiel* above.
- ALEXANDER (Corp'l), at New York and Fishkill; Sgt. of Ens. David Barber's Co. on detached duty, 1777. See p. 328.
- EDWARD, Jr., was app. Captain of 3d Co. or Train band in 1st Reg. in W., May, 1776—*Col. Rev.*, xv, 346. From a memorial made by his son Solomon to the Gen. Assembly, May, 1787, we learn that Capt. Edward G. commanded a Co. in Col. Ely's Reg. at Horseneck in 1777.—*Conn. State Archives*, viii, 85-89. Served at New York, West Point, and New Rochelle.
- ELIJAH, memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil.; res. Windsor; [enl. 7 July, disc. 18 Dec.; Capt. Humphrey's (4th) Co., 8th Cont. (Col. Huntington's) Reg't; application for pension on file, Co. Clerk's off., Hartford.]
- ELISHA, was [of Col. Canfield's Militia Reg't at West Point, Sept., '81.]; memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil. at W., 29 May, 1779.
- FRIEND, was at New Haven.
- GEORGE, Jr., [1st Lieut. 4th Co., Capt. Pettibone, Col. Mott's Battalion, State Reg'ts in Northern Dep't, 1776]; re-enl. Continental service in '77; appears in '76 as 1st Lieut. of Col. Ward's Reg't, serving at Ft. Lee, at White Plains, and at Morristown, N. J., until exp. of term, May, '77; was app. Lieut. in 5th Conn. Line, Col. Bradley's Reg't, formation of 1771-81, but did not serve; was prob. the same Lieut. Geo. G. who was of Capt. Harmon's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg., at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76; poss. the George Griswold of Bolton who was an Ensign in the Provisional Regiment, ord. by Gen. Assembly of Conn. to "be raised and put in readiness to march on the shortest notice, in case His Excellency Gen. Washington shall call for them," in 1781; memb. of 8th Co., or Train band, 1st Reg. Mil., town of Windsor.
- ISAAC, was at New York.
- JOAB, was Ens. 8th Co., 1st Mil. Reg't, at Windsor. See also p. 329.
- JONAH, was at Fishkill and New York.
- MOSES (Sgt.), served in summer of 1780; was at New York, Fishkill, and in New Jersey; [enl. Capt. Alden's Co., Col. Sam. B. Webb's Reg. (additional inf. reg't of the Contin. Line), 1777-81, 23 Jan., '77, for the war; Corp'l Sept., '80; Sgt. 1 May, 1781; was Corp'l 1 Jan., 1781, to May 1, in Capt. Bulkley's Co., 3d Conn. Line, Col. S. B. Webb's Reg.] He was prob. the same M. G. who was [Trumpeter to Capt. Skinner's Co., Maj. Sheldon's Reg't Light Horse; enl. 23 Oct.; disc. 4 Dec., 1776.] and [memb. 8th Co. or Train band, 1st Reg't Militia, Windsor.]

GRISWOLD, NATHANIEL (Sgt.), enl. for 3 yrs.: was at New York; [memb. 8th Co. or Trainband, of W., 1st Reg. Militia.]

NOAH, Jr. [memb. 8th Co. or Train-band, in Windsor, 1st Reg. Militia]; was at New York, and on duty guarding the Burgoyne prisoners.

THOMAS (Cornet), in Maj. William Hart's Reg. of Light Horse, org. May, 1776.

PHINEAS, [memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Militia; res. at Windsor, 29 May, 1779]; enl. May, 1777, in Capt. Harmon's Co., Col. Durkee's Reg't 20th Continental, 1776-77, for 3 yrs.; was at New York, and guarding the Burgoyne prisoners.

SILVANUS, (Poq.) Lieut. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil. at Windsor, May 20, 1779.—*Conn. State Archives, Rec. War, 186, et alios.*

SOLOMON. (Poq.) Clerk of 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil. at Windsor; was Sergt. and Quartermaster of Co. in detached service. See *David Barber*.

HALL, WILLIAM, enl. aged 20, Aug., 1777, in Capt. Eell's Co., Col. Wyllys' Reg't, Peekskill. [The *Official Record* gives a Wm. Hall, who was of Capt. Church's Co., Col. Sage's Reg't, 1776; enl. 17 Mch., '77, for 3 yrs., and *des.* 7 Apl., '77, from Capt. Watson's Co., Col. Webb's Reg't add. inf.; enl. 27 May, '77, for the war in Capt. Allen's Co., Col. Wyllys' Reg't, and *des.*; enl. from Middletown, Conn., in Capt. Sizer's Co., Reg't of Artificers, 5 Feb., 1776, for the war.] If these rec. belong to our Wm. he must have been what was known in the Army of the Civil Rebellion as a "repeater" or "bounty jumper."

HALSEY, PHILIP (fifer); pens., res. in Windsor, 1840, aged 80.

HAMOND (colored).

HAYDEN, EZRA, one of the Windsor "Lexington Alarm" Party, Apl., 1775 [5 days' service; of Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg't at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776]. See pp. 311, 320.

HEZEKIAH, one of Windsor "Lexington Alarm" Party, April, 1775; [was Sgt. in Capt. Eben Fitch Bissell's Co., Col. Huntington's 17th Continental Reg't, in camp at Roxbury, Mass., 1776, and with the regiment engaged in battle of Long Island, 1776, and reported as "missing"]. He was captured and died of starvation in the "old Jersey Prison Ship," the "old Sugar House," or the old "Church in New York." See pp. 313, 322.

LEVI, [enl. 23 Oct.; disc. 4 Dec., 1776, in Capt. Skinner's Co., Maj. Sheldon's Reg't Light Horse].

NATHANIEL, Jr. (Capt.), commanded the Windsor "Lexington Alarm" Party, Apl., 1775 [5 days' service]; went to West Point in command of 42 enl. Windsor men, June 27, 1780. See p. 311.

OLIVER, one of Windsor "Lexington Alarm" Party, Apl., 1775 [2 days' service].

THOMAS, Sgt. in Windsor "Lexington Alarm" Party, April, 1775—5 days' service; app. Sgt.-Major in 8th (Col. Jedediah Huntington's) Reg't (Cont.) foot, 11 Aug., 1775; was Adj't. in same (then the 17th Cont.) Reg't, 20 Oct., 1776; 1st

Lieut. in 3d Conn. Line, Col. Wyllys (commission signed by John Hancock) comm. 1 Jan., 1777 [resigned 15 Apl., 1778]; 2d Lieut. in Capt. Hubbard's Co., 17th Reg't; app. Adj't. to Col. Zebulon Butler at Danbury, Conn., 8 Apl., 1777; was at Windsor Aug., 1777, enlisting men for Capt. Eells' Co., Col. Wyllys' Reg't; then at Peekskill, N. Y.; took the oath of allegiance 11 Apl., and was disc. 25th, 1778, at West Point; was one of the lieutenants named by Gen. Assembly to officer the Provisional Regiment, to be raised and held in readiness to march on requisition of Gen. Washington, 1781. See pp. 311, 314.

HASKELL, JABEZ, at New York, 1776. See p. 321.

HAZE (HAYS ?), THOMAS, æ. 21; enl. Aug., 1777, in Capt. E. Eells' Co., Col. Wyllys' Reg't, then at Peekskill, N. Y.

HIDE (HYDE), THADDEUS.

THEOPHILUS [was in Arnold's Quebec Expedition, and lost his gun in the assault]; see p. 320; enl. June, 1777, in Capt. John Harmon's Co., Col. Durkee's Reg't; had res. in W. for two yrs. previous to his enlistment.

HILL, ELIJAH, was at West Point; [enl. 1 July, '80, among the levies for short terms, of the 2d Reg't, Conn. Line, of formation of 1777-81, Col. Chas. Webb's; disc. 9 Dec., '80]; may have been the same, also, who [enl. in Capt. Case's Co., 18th Reg't Conn. Militia; on duty at New York betw. 19 Aug. and 25 Sept., 1776; and also who was of Capt. Warner's Co., 3d Reg't, Conn. Line, Col. Wyllys; enl. 29 May, 1777, for 8 mos.; disc. 1 Jan., '78]; was also [memb. of 8th Co., 1st Reg. Militia—Windsor]. See pp. 328, 330.

JOIN, [enl. 5 July, '80; disc. 9 Dec., '80, in Short Term levies for 2d Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb's Reg't, formation of 1777-81]; may also have been the one who [enl. in Capt. Durkee's Co., 1st Reg't, Conn. Line, Col. Durkee's, formation of 1781-83, 1 Jan., 1780—paid to 1 Aug., '81].

REUBEN, [enl. 1 July; disc. 6 Dec., '80, in Short Term levies, of 2d Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb's Reg't, org. of 1777-81; enl. 1 Feb., '81, for 3 yrs. in Maj. Sheldon's Light Dragoons; described as a farmer, 5 ft. 8 in. high; light complex. and eyes; brown hair]; 1st edit. says he was in Maj. Walbridge's Reg.; served at West Point.

HOLCOMB, AMOS, [enl. 1 Aug. for 8 mos. in Capt. Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line, Col. Bradley, formation 1777-81; disc. 9 Jan., '78; enl. 2 May, 1778, for 8 mos.; Capt. Judd's Co., 3d Conn. Line, Col. Wyllys' Reg't; disc. 31 Dec., '78]; prob. the same as was also of Col. Canfield's Mil. Reg't at West Point, Sept., 1781.

ELIJAH, enl. 7 May; disc. 19 Dec., 1775, in 3d (Capt. Roger Enos) Co., 2d Continental (Col. Spencer's) Reg't; or was he the E. who [enl. 14 July, and disc. 18 Dec., 1775, in Capt. Humphrey's Co. (11th) 8th Continental (Col. Huntington's) Reg.]?

JOSEPH, [served from 22 Aug. to 20 Sept., 1776, as Sgt. in Lieut. Joel Hays' Co., 18th Conn. Reg't Militia, at New York; was of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Roger Enos' Reg. of Militia, on the Hudson, 1778]. A Joseph [enl. 27 Nov. '78, in 4th Troop, Maj. Sheldon's Light Dragoons, described as farmer, 5 ft. 7 in. high, dark complex., eyes and hair. This one undoubtedly from Windsor; prob. same as above. See also Joseph (drummer), p. 328.

HOLCOMB, MARTIN, Jr., served in 1775. See p. 314.

MATTHEW, [enl. Capt. Harmon's Co., 4th Reg., Conn. Line, formation of 1777-1781, Col. Durkee, 17th Mch., '77, for the war; died 21 Mch., 1778].

HOLLIDAY, DANIEL, Sen., at Horseneck, Conn., Mch., 1782, to 1 Apl., 1783.

DANIEL, Jr., ditto.

HOLLIS, EPHRAIM, of Capt. James Stoddard's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brigade, 1781; joined 2 Sept.

HOOKER, DANIEL, [was of Capt. Ozias Bissell's Co., Col. Roger Enos' Militia Reg't, which arrived in camp on Hudson 23 June, 1778; pensioner; a. 79; res. Bloomfield, 1840].

HOOBOD, ALVIN.

HOSKINS, ASA.

ELIJAH (Wby.), [was of Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776]; died in camp at Roxbury, a. abt. 42.

PERE.

TIMOTHY, [enl. 16 May, 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line, Col. Bradley, for the war; enl. 21 Dec., '80; paid to 31 Dec., 1781, in 4th Conn. Line, Col. Zebulon Butler's Reg't, formation of 1781-83].

ZEBULON, [enl. 16 May, 1777, for the war, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line; was of Capt. Chapman's Co., of the 2d Reg., Conn. Line, formed from 5th and 7th Reg'ts, in formation of 1781-83; paid from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec., 1781; and with that co. had a tour of service at the Southward Feb.-Nov., 1781, under the Marquis Lafayette].

HOTCHKISS, SIMEON, [was of Col. Canfield's Militia Reg't, at West Point, N. Y., 1781].

HURLBURT, ALEXANDER, private in Capt. Edw^d Griswold's Co., Maj. Newberry's Militia Reg't, Col. Chester's Brigade; on duty at New York one month and six days in Aug. and Sept., 1776, where he became ill; was examined by surgeon and recommended for a discharge; by some mistake his name was not put on list of discharged, and supposing that he was disch. he returned home; consequently was returned as a deserter. By vote of Assembly his petition for wages, etc., and reinstatement as a loyal soldier was granted by the Assembly, Oct., 1777.—*Conn. State Arch., Revol. War*, viii, 85.

ALVIN, enl. May, 1777, in Capt. John Harmon's Co., Col. Durkee's Reg't, for the war; was of [Capt. Heart's Co., 1 Reg., Conn. Line, Col. Durkee, of the formation of 1781-83]; paid from Jan. 1 Dec. 31, 1781.

JACOBS, WILLIAM, [was of Col. Canfield's Militia Reg. at West Point, N. Y., 1781.]

KING, REUBEN (Wby.), was [of Capt. J. Wells' Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg't, at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776]; died returning home from captivity at New York, Jan., 1777, aged abt. 18.

KEATON, JOHN, [enl. as a farrier, 1 Jan., '81, for the war, as a recruit to Maj. Sheldon's Light Dragoons; is described as a blacksmith, 5 ft. 7 in. high, light complexion, gray eyes, dark hair.]

LAFLEUR, JOHN; [applicant for pension; res. Windsor — *Co. Clerk's office, Hartford.*]

LAMBERTON, OBED, Jr., [was of Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.—Mch., 1776; enl. 1 Apl., 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5 Conn. Line, for the war; was "missing" Oct. 4, '77; mustered in May, '78; transferred to Invalid Corps 6 Nov., '80; made up to 6 Feb., '80; joined Invalid Corps Nov., '80; was in service in '82; pensioner res. in New Hampshire, 1818].

NATHANIEL, was prob. the Nath. who was one of the *Engfield* "Lexington Alarm" Party, Apl., 1775; was at camp in Roxbury, 1775; in Arnold's attack on Quebec, see p. 314; captured at the battle of Long Island, and died of starvation in prison.

WILLIAM, was at New York at battle of Long Island; died in prison

LATTIMER, ABALIAH (Wby.), served in summer of 1780.

GEORGE (Wby.), drafted for 3 mos. in summer of 1776; was at New York at time of retreat from Long Island. In or about March, 1777, was again drafted for 3 mos., and went to White Plains, N. Y., and was there at the time Danbury was burned; enl. as wagoner in Capt. Daniel Jones' Co., 15 July, 1777, for 3 yrs.; term expired 1780; enl. again at Hartford, went to Pomfret, where he was one of 10 men in charge of ammunition wagons; ret'd to Hartford; was in N. Y. State at Red Hook and Fishkill (*affidavit before Sen. H. Parsons, Pens. Agent, Middletown, Conn.*)

LAWRENCE, AMOS (Sgt.), enl. 19 May, 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line, Col. Bradley's Reg't, of formation of 1777-81, for the war; deserted 1 Jan., 1781; disch. produced dated 11 July, '81, signed by Gen. Parsons.

AMOS, Jr.

LEE, OLIVER, was of the Windsor "Lexington Alarm" Party, Apl., 1775. [5 days' service.]

[LEAVITT, MILLARD, enl. Stanton's Co., Shelburne's Reg't, 19 Sept., '77; transf. to Col. S. B. Wells' Reg't; *dis.* 19 Sept., 1780.]

LOOMIS, ELIPHALET (Wby.), New York; died Apl., 1776, on return from camp, a. abt. 20.

GEORGE, enl., May, 1777, in 4th Conn. Reg't, Capt. Abner Prior's Co., for 3 yrs.

GIDEON.

JONATHAN [enl. 8 May, *disc.* 19 Dec., 1775, in Capt. Roger Enos (3d) Co., 2d Reg't, Continental, Gen. Spencer's]; served in summer of '80

STEPHEN, Jr.

LOOMIS, WATSON, [2d Lieut. Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Roger Enos' Militia Reg't on the Hudson, 1778, where they arrived 29 June]; was drafted and served at New York and Westchester in Aug. and Sept., 1776.

[BENJAMIN, res. Windsor; application for pension on file Co. Clerk's office, Hartford.]

LOTER, EPHRAIM.

LOVELAND, LEVI, [was among the "missing" of Capt. Eben F. Bissell's Co., Col. Huntington's (17th Continental) Reg't, after the battle of Lg. Island, 1776; and he may have been the Levi L. of Glastonbury, who was among the Am. prisoners paroled or exc. at Quebec in Aug., 1776; he enl. 21 Feb., '78, in Capt. Barnard's Co., 3d Conn. Line (Col. Wyllys') Reg't, for the war; was transf. 1 Aug., '78, to Capt. E. Eells Co.; prob. was the same who was of Capt. H. Welles' Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776; and was of Capt. Chester Wells' Co., Col. Belden's Reg't, Col. Erastus Wolcott's Brig., at Peekskill, N. Y., 1777, from 10 Apl., to May 22]; ret. as deserter.

LOVEWELL, EPHRAIM.

LYON, AARON, was in service in 1775. See p. 314.

MACK, ANDREW (a Hessian). [Pensioner; res. Hartford Co., 1832.]

MANLEY, WILLIAM, served in 1775. See p. 314.

MARSH, JOSEPH, d. 15 Aug., 1776, at Meriden, coming from camp at New York.

MARSHALL, ALEXANDER, named on *Capt. Lemuel Roberts' Ms. List* as one of the Wintonbury Parish "Lexington alarm" volunteers.

ELIJAH, [enl. 7 May; dis. 31 July, 1775, Capt. Roger Enos' Co., 2 Continent. (Col. Spencer's) Reg't]; was one of those belonging to Capt. Oliver Hanchett's Co., Arnold's detachment, who were taken prisoners at Québec 31 Dec., 1775, and he was held 9 mos. [Pens. 1818, and res. of Colebrook, Conn.]; said also to have served in summer of '80. See pp. 314, 320; also for Elijah, Jr., prob. the same, p. 314.

[ELIHU, was memb. of 8th Co. or Trainband in Windsor, 1st Reg't].

ELISHA, memb. of 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil. at Windsor; was at Fishkill and New London; [enl. Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line Reg't for war; died 1 May, 1778, at Valley Forge, N. J.] See, also, p. 328.

JOSIAH, (according to a certificate of Col. Roger Newberry, 19 Jan. 1777, *Conn. State Archives, Rev. War*, x. 67; was in army ill, and was recommended for a discharge.)

SAMUEL, Jr., enl. in 4th Conn. Reg't, Capt. Abner Prior's Co., for 3 years.

MATHER, ELIHU (Sgt.), enl. 1 Jan. '81; p'd to 31 Dec. '81; in 4th Conn. Line (Col. Zebulon Butler's) Reg't, of which Abner Prior of W. was Maj., in Oct., 1781; being destitute and in great want, by the deficiency of public clothing, was

granted 8 days' leave of absence to go home and procure clothes; was taken ill and lay at home for a long time, and was attended by Drs. Chaffee and Wolcott, whose bills are still on file in the Windsor Town Clerk's office. Elibu M., prob. the same, was of Capt. Griswold's, Col. Belden's Reg., Gen. Wolcott's Brigade, at Peekskill, N. Y., Mch.-June, 1777.

MATHER, INCREASE, was of Suffield "Lexington Alarm" Party, April, 1775, 8 days' service; enl. 3d (Capt. Roger Enos') Co., 2d Continental (Col. Spencer's) Reg't, 7 May; disc. 19 Dec., 1775; then enl. while at Roxbury Camp, 1775, for 12 or 14 mos.; was there when the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought; abt. the middle of Nov. enl., with consent of his captain, in another co., commanded by Eben. F. Bissell, capt.; Lieut. Humphrey and Ens. Richard Goodman in Col. Jedediah Huntington's Reg't, from which he was disc. Jan., 1777. During this service he was on duty on Long Island, in 1776; was in several skirmishes there, and in the retreat from L. I. through Westchester. From July, '76, to January, '77, he served as Sergeant. *Affidavit before Pension Agent Samuel H. Parsons, of Middletown, Conn.*

JOHN, [Quarter-master of Col. Sam. B. Webb's Reg't, 1777-81; comm. 1 Jan., '77; died Nov., '78] in camp at Kingston, N. Y.

SAMUEL; [pens.; res. Hartford Co., 1832.]

TIMOTHY (Dr.), [comm. 1 Aug., 1778, Surgeon's Mate; prom. to Surgeon (*vice* Graham) 1 Jan. '80; retired Jan., '81, in 7th Conn. Line (formation of 1777-81) Col. Heman Swift's Reg.]; served through the war.

MAY, JOHN, served in 1775. See p. 314.

McLEAN, NEIL, Jr., enl. May, 1777, in Col. S. B. Webb's Reg't for the war.

MILLARD, JOSEPH (Why.), [pens. res. Bloomfield, 1840, a. 77.]

MILLER, JOHN, [enl. 9 July; disc. 10 Dec., 1775, in 4th Co., Capt. Elibu Humphrey, 8th Continental (Col. Huntington's) Reg't]; served through the war.

ROSWELL, [Pens.; res. Hartford Co., 1832; res. Windsor, 1840, a. 80]; served as guard at Windsor.

MILLS, ELLIAH, Jr., [enl. 1 Sept., '80; disc. 13 Dec., '80, among the levies for 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley)], and prob. in Capt. Abner Prior's Co.

ROGER, served in 1775. See p. 314.

MITCHELL, OLIVER (colored), [res. Hartford Co.; pens. 1832].

MOORE, ASA, served 6 mos. in 1780; [enl. among the levies in 5th Conn. Line, Col. Bradley's Reg't], and prob. in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., [1 July; disc. 16 Dec., 1780.]

BENJAMIN, was at New York and Fishkill; [memb. 8th Co. or Trainband at Windsor, 1st Reg. Militia]. See also p. 328.

[ELDAD B., memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg't Mil. of Windsor.]

MOORE, ELISHA, was drafted, and served in New York and Westchester Aug. and Sept., 1776; Quartermaster in '77, of Col. Enos' Reg't.

PHILANDER, [memb. 8th Co. Mil. at Windsor, 1st Reg.]; was at Boston and in New Jersey; Pens. 1818.

SIMEON, [memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil. at Windsor]; prob. the *Simon* of our first edition, who enl., May, 1777, in Col. Durkee's Reg't, Capt. John Harmon's Co., for 3 years.

MORRIS, JAMES (Sgt.), at Horseneck, Conn., May, 1781, to Mich., 1782; [enl. 5 May, 1781; hired by Town of Windsor; Sgt. Capt. Sam. Granger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brigade, 1781; joined 5 May.]

MUNROE, WILLIAM (fifer), [enl. 13 July; disc. 14 Dec., 1781, among the levies raised for 4th Conn. Line (Col. Durkee's) Reg't], and prob. was of Capt. Seth Phelps' Co., and is very likely the Wm. M. who was [of Capt. Ed. Griswold's Co., Brig.-Gen. E. Wolcott's Brig., at Peekskill, N. Y., where they arrived 6 Apl., and were disc. 23 May, 1777.]

SAMUEL, served in 1775. See p. 314.

MUNSELL, ALPHEUS (corp'l), [enl. 7 May; disc. 19 Dec., 1775, Col. Roger Enos' Co., (3d) Col. Spencer's Continental Reg't]; was at Roxbury as an army blacksmith; served in summer of 1780.

NEGUS, ISRAEL, was at New London.

NEWBERRY (Gen.), was com. Major of 1st Reg't of Horse and Foot of Colony of Conn., Nov. 4, 1775; prom. May 29, '77, to Col. 1st Mil. Reg't of State of Conn.; app. Brig.-Gen. of 1st Brigade to succeed Gen. Wolcott, 14 March, '81; served during the war. See *Biog.* in *N. Genealogy*.

NILES, MOSES [memb. 8th Co. or Train-band of Militia in Windsor, 1st Reg't]; was at New York and in New Jersey.

THOMAS, [memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil. at Windsor.]

NOBLES, ROSWELL, b. 24 Oct., 1758; enl. for one yr. as drummer at Simsbury, May, '76, in Capt. Noah Phelps' Co., Col. Aud. Ward's Reg't; dism. from service near Morristown, N. J., May, 1777. [Pens. 1832; res. Hartford Co.]

OWEN, ALVAN, [enl. 1 Jan.; disc. 31 Dec., 1781, in Capt. James Morris' Co., 2d Conn. Line (formation of 1781-83), Col. Swift; was in Capt. Chapman's Co. of same reg't (formation of Jan.-June, 1783); is put down as having enl. Feb., '79, for the war; was a Conn. pens.; res. N. Y. State, 1818].

PALMER, JOHN, memb. 8th Co. (1st Reg. Mil. at Windsor), May 20, 1779. *Conn. State Arch., Rev. War*, xxi. 186, *et alios*.

PARSONS, PELETIAH, served in summer of 1780.

WILLIAM, was of Windsor "Lexington Alarm" Party, Apl., 1775. [24 days' service; was a Sgt. in Capt. Hubbard's Co., Col. Huntington's (17th Continental) Reg't and rep. "missing" after the Battle of Long Island, 1776]; died in New York, a prisoner, Nov. 9.

PARSONS, THOMAS, [enl. 1 Apl., '77, in Capt. Allen's Co., 3d Conn. Line, formation of '77-81), Col. Wyllys' Reg't; prom. fifer 1 May, '78; Sgt. July, '80; reduced Jan., '82; deserted Oct., '82.]

PERKINS, AARON, [enl. '76 in Capt. Durkee's Co., Wyoming Valley; was in skirmish near Millstone, N. J.; subsequently served agt. the Indians]; application for pension on file Co. Clerk's off., Hartford.

PIHELPS, ALEXANDER, [enl. May, '77, for 8 mos.; disc. 9 Jan. '78, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, formation of 1777-81; re-en. in levies for same reg't, 1 July, 1780; disc. 2 Dec., 1780]. He may have been the same A. P. who was [of Capt. Sedgwick's Co., Col. Chester, 6th Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade; engaged in Battle of Long Island, Aug., 1776]. He was [memb. 8th Co. Militia, Windsor, 1st Reg. Mil.].

AUSTIN, prob. the [Lieut. of Capt. Wadsworth's Co., Col. Cook's Reg't; engaged at Battle of Stillwater, Aug.-Nov., 1777].

[ASAHEL, enl. 1 Apl., 1782, for 3 yrs., Col. Sheldon's Light Dragoons; described as a shoemaker, 5 ft. 8 in. high, light complex., grey eyes, brown hair].

CORNELIUS (Corp'l).

DANIEL, Sen., volunteer in Danbury Alarm. See p. 327.

DANIEL, Jr., in Aug. and Sept., 1776, was a private in 1st Reg. Conn. Militia, then in service in N. York State [New York and New Rochelle]; was taken ill, returned home by advice of surgeon and with consent of his captain; but was, by mistake, returned on the lists as a deserter. This error was rectified by vote of Assembly, May, 1778, and he received wages and mileage while in actual service, and expense of his return.—*Conn. State Arch., Rec. War*, x, 256. He was in service from 14 Aug. to 12 Sept., 1776; was ill for a long time after he returned home, and as soon as his health permitted, enlisted in Col. Enos' Reg't in the winter of 1777, where he served faithfully.—*Ibid.*, p. 257.

ELLI, memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil. at Windsor.

ELIJAH.

ELISHA, [Corp'l 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil. at Windsor]; hired for the war; was at New York, New Rochelle, Peckskill.

[EDWARD, memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil. at Windsor.]

ELIHU, (fifer) [8th 1st Reg. Mil. at Windsor.]

ENOCII, was at New York.

ISAAC, [Sgt. of 8th Co., 1st Reg. Militia, Windsor.]

ISAAC, 2d, [of 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil., Windsor.]

JESSE, [was memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil., at Windsor; of Capt. Eells Co., Col. Sage's Reg't, 3d Battalion, Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, 1776]; served in N. Y. and on Long Island.

PHELPS, JOB, memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil., at Windsor; prob. of [Capt. Brown's Co., 18th Conn. Mil., at New York, 1776]; was also at New Rochelle and New London.

JOHN, [Corp'l 8th Co. Mil. or Train-band in Windsor, 1st Reg.]; was at New York and in New Jersey.

JOSIAH, at Old Milford.

TIMOTHY, Jr., enl. May, 1775, in Capt. John Harmon's Co., Col. Durkee's Reg't, for 3 yrs.

LAUNCELOT, memb. 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil., at Windsor, was at N. York and Boston; served in 1775, see p. 314, where he is called *Lunscoott*; [enl. 8 May; disc. 19 Dec., 1776, in Capt. Roger Enos' (3d) Co., 2d Cont., Col. Spencer's Reg't].

OLIVER, [memb. 8th Co. Mil., at Windsor, 1st Reg't]; was at Fishkill and in New Jersey; pens.; res. Hartford Co., 1832. See also p. 328.

SETH [(Capt.), 2d Lieut. 20th Continental (Col. Durkee's) Reg't, 1776; com. 1st Lieut. 1 Jan., '77; prom. Capt. 25 May, '78, 4th Conn. Line (Col. John Durkee's) Reg't; the Light Co. of this Reg't, under Capt. Phelps, was detached to Meigs' Light Reg't, and took part in the storming of Stony Point, 15 July, '79, in which action he was severely wounded in the arm; was transf. to Invalid Corps., 26 Oct., '80; disc. 1782; was a life invalid.]

WILLIAM, [Corp'l of Capt. Roger Enos' (3d) Co. of 2d Continental (Col. Spencer's) Reg't; enl. 7 May; disc. 19 Dec., 1776; was Sgt. in Capt. Hubbell's Co., in Col. Silliman's Reg't, 1st Battalion, Wadsworth Brigade, 1776; was engaged at Battle L. I. and in retreat through Westchester; he enl. for 3 yrs.; was also a memb. 8th Mil. Co., 1st Reg., at Windsor.] See p. 314.

ZACCHEUS, served in 1775. See p. 314.

PICKETT, PHINEAS, was of [Capt. Arnold's (9th) Co., 1st Continental (Col. David Wooster's) Reg't, 1775; disc. in North. Dep't 28 Nov., 1775]; prob. dftd. from militia, as he was (acc. to Hayden's *Centenn. Windsor Add.*) at the night retreat of Am. army from L. I., after Battle of L. I., one of the guard stationed at the Brooklyn shore to prevent the overcrowding of the boats. Pens.; res. in Htfd. Co. 1832, and 1840 in Windsor, æ. 83.

PINNEY, AARON, named on *Capt. Lemuel Roberts' Ms. List* as one of the "Lexington Alarm" volunteers from Wintonbury Parish; enl. 6 July; disc. 14 Dec., 1775; Sgt. in Capt. Humphrey's 4th Co., 8th Continental (Col. Huntington's) Reg't; enl. as Sgt.-Maj. in Capt. Lemuel Roberts' Co., 18th Conn. Mil. Reg't, at N. Y., in 1776, where they arrived 24 Aug., and were disc. 25 Sept.; enl. 10 May, for the war, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line, (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, formation of 1777-81; killed 4 Oct., 1777, at Battle of Germantown].

ABRAM, named as Left. of the Wintonbury Parish "Lexington Alarm" Party, on *Capt. Lemuel Roberts' Ms. List*.

ISAAC, served in 1775. See p. 314

PINNEY, JOHN (Sgt.), prob. the [John P. who was Sgt. of a company who "marched from Sundry Places" in the "Lexington Alarm", Apl., 1775, and "were formed into an Independent and Ranging Co. at Roxbury"; he was 2 mos. 13 days in service. He was Sgt. of the Windsor Train-band or 8th Co. Reg., 1st Mil.]; was at New York.

JONATHAN, [enl. 13 Mch., '80, in 5th Troop, Col. Sheldon's Light Dragoons; described as having dark complex., gray eyes, dark hair.]

JUDA, [enl. 7 May; disc. 19 Dec., 1775, in Capt. Roger Enos' (3d) Co., 2d Continental (Gen. Spencer's) Reg't; was Sgt. in Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Moseley's Militia Reg't, in service on the Hudson in '78; arrived in camp 3 July; also a memb. 8th Mil. Co., 1st Reg., of Windsor], hired for three yrs; was at Boston, West Point, N. Jersey.

LEVI (Corp'l), named on *Capt. Lemuel Roberts' Ms. List* as one of the "Lexington Alarm" party from Wintonbury Parish.

MARTIN (Sgt.), Poq., was memb. of 8th Co. Mil., 1st Reg.; res. Windsor; was Quarter Master's Sgt. on detached duty—See *David Barber*—at N. Y. and Fishkill. See p. 328.

NATHANIEL, [enl. 6 July, disc. 18 Dec., '75, in 4th Co., Col. Huntington's (8th Continental) Reg't]; was at New York and in New Jersey.

NOAH, [joined 1 Sept., 1781, Capt. Samuel Granger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brigade]; served 6 mos. in 1780.

[PHYLLASTER (date of Simsbury), was, in 1776, of Capt. Harmon's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg't, at Boston, Jan.—Mch., '76; later of Capt. Lemuel Roberts' Co., 18th Militia Reg., at New York, where they arrived 24th Aug.; disc. 27 Sept., '76; enl. 5 Apl., '77, in Capt. Harmon's Co., in 4th Conn. Line (Col. Durkee's) Reg't, for 3 yrs.; prisoner 28 June, '78; rept. present July, '78; Corp. Aug. 1, '79; disc. 5 Apl., '80.]

POMEROY, JONATHAN; prob. the Jona. P., [who was of Capt. Hanchett's Co., 10th Co., 2d Rgt. (Col. Spencer), 1775. This co. was in the Quebec Expedition.]

PORTER, DANIEL, enl. 1 May, 1777, for the war, in Capt. Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't; [was of Capt. Morris' Co., 2d Conn. Line (Col. Swift's), Reg't, formation of 1781-83; paid from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec., '81; was in Capt. Munson's Co., 1 Feb., 1783, same reg't; was of Capt. Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg't, at Boston, Jan.—Mch., 1776; pens.; res. Htfd. Co.]

DANIEL, Jr.

PRIOR, ABNER (Capt.), [commanded 2d Co. of Col. Wolcott's State Reg't, Jan.—Mch., 1776; was a capt. of Col. Ward's Reg., raised in Conn. on requisition of the Continental Congress, to serve one year from 14 May, 1776; joined Washington's army in Aug., '76, and was at Ft. Lee, White Plains, and in N. J., taking part at Battles of Trenton and Princeton, and encamped at Morristown, N. J., until expir. of term, May, '77; comm. 1 Jan., '77, 5 Conn. Line (Col. Bradley) Reg't, formation of '77-81; prom. Maj. of 1st Reg., Conn. Line, formation '77-81, 27 Aug., '80; contin. in '81; Maj. of 4th Reg., Conn. Line (Col. Zebulon Butler), formation of '81-83; resigned 28 Dec., '81; memb. Conn. Soc. of Cincinnati]; disc. with rank of Major, and half pay.

PRIOR, ALLYN, [fifer in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg., Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76; fifer also in Capt. Roger Enos' (3d) Co., 2d Reg't, Continental; enl. 8 May, disc. 24 Aug.; enl. May, 1777, in 4th Conn., Capt. Prior's Co., for 3 yrs., (Col. Zebulon Butler's) Reg't; as Sgt. in same, was paid from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec., '81.]

ABNER, Jr., was Sgt. in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's Reg't, at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776.

PRIMUS ("Doctor"), colored.

PROVIDENCE (colored), enl. May, 1777, in Capt. John Harmon's Co., Col. Durkee's 4th Conn. Line, formation of '77-81.

PLYMOUTH (colored), [enl. 26 May, 1777, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, formation of 1777-81, for the war.]

RICE, DANIEL, [enl. May 4, 1775, in Capt. Solomon Welles' (5th) Co., 2d Reg., Continental, Col. Spencer's, which was detached to form part of Arnold's force at the attack on Quebec, where he was captured.]

ROBERTS, CLARK, [was of Capt. St. John's Co., 2d Reg't (Col. Swift's), Conn. Line, formation of 1781-83; paid from 1 Jan.-31 Dec., '81; name found on Capt. Humphrey's Co., 1 Feb., 1783, same reg't, formation of Jan.-June, 1781-83, as enl. 1 Feb., '77, for the war.]

JOHN, was one of Windsor "Lexington Alarm" party, Apl., 1775; [14 days' service]; was prob. the Jo. R. who was enl. in 2d Co. (Capt. Pitkin), 4th Continental (Col. Hinsman's) Reg't, 22 May; disc. 20 Dec., 1775; served at siege of Boston; was prob. the Jo. R. of Capt. Prior's Co. in Col. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776; enl. Capt. Roger Enos' (3d) Co., 2d Continental (Col. Spencer's) Reg't, 8 May; disc. 19 Dec., 1776; enl. Capt. Allen's Co., 3d Conn. Line (Col. Wyllys') Reg't, 15 Mch., '77, for 3 yrs.; disc. 11 Mch., '80; poss. the Jo. R. of Capt. Mill's Co., Col. Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brig., raised May, '76; enl. 24 June, disc. 16 Nov., '76; prisoner at Ft. Washington, N. Y., and of Capt. Wadsworth's Co. (Col. Cook's Reg't), engaged at Stillwater, N. Y., Sept., 1777; and of Capt. Russell Grant's Co., Col. Johnson's Mil. Reg't, enl. 10 Jan., '78; named as from Hartford; pens. 1818.] See p. 314.

LEMUEL (Capt.), commanded the Wintonbury Parish volunteers for the "Lexington Alarm" in 1775. He resided in the Simsbury portion of the parish; possibly he and his men were credited to that town. [He, with Capt. E. F. Bissell and Chester Wells, were in command of an escort to Burgoyne prisoners *en route* to the South through Connecticut.]

PAUL, was at Saratoga.

PETER (Why.), [enl. Capt. Morris' Co., 2d Conn. Line (Col. Swift's) Reg., formation of 1781-83; paid from 30 Dec., '80, to 31 Dec., '81; is on Size Roll of Capt. Humphrey's Co., 1 Feb., 1783, same Reg't, formation Jan.-June, 1783, as enl. for the war; on rolls of same reg't its final formation, June-Dec., 1783; time exp. Dec., '83.]

ROWEL, DANIEL (prob. of W.), [was of Capt. Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan. to Feb. 1776.]

JOHN, same record as that of Daniel. John, Jr., (prob. same) was in service in 1775. See p. 314.

PHILANDER (Wby.), same record as Daniel and John.

ROGER, in service in 1775. See p. 314.

ROWLEY, JOB (Wby.), enl. Capt. Barnard's Co., 3d Conn. Line (Col. Wyllys') Reg't, 28 Feb., '78, for 8 mos.; [deserted 1 Jan., '79; poss. the same Job R. who enl. Lt. Seymour's Co., Col. Belden's Mil. Reg't, Col. Wolcott's Brigade, 21 Apl.; disc. 6 June, 1777.]

JOHN, [enl. 10 July; disc. 18 Dec., '76, in Capt. Humphrey's Co., 8th Continental (Col. Huntington's) Reg't; prob. enl. 1 Jan., '81, dis. 31 Dec., '81, in 4th Conn. Line (Col. Zebulon Butler's) Reg't; prob. enl. Capt. Wadsworth's Co., Col. Cook's Mil. Reg't; engaged at Stillwater, N. Y., marched 26 Aug.; disc. 3 Nov., '77.]

SILAS (Wby.), [pens., res. in Bloomfield, 1810, aged 79.]

ROWLAND, DAVID.

SHERMAN, (son of Rev. David Sherman Rowland) enl. 14 Feb., 1777, for the war, in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, formation of 1777-81; [was of Capt. Morris' Co., 2d Conn. Line (Col. Swift's) Reg't, formation of 1781-83; paid from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec., '81; was in Capt. Munson's Co., 1 Feb., '83, same reg't; pens. 1818.]

ROYCE, DANIEL, see p. 320, was of the Quebec Exped., 1775, in 5th Co., Capt. Hanchett; was taken prisoner.

ROWSE (Royce ?), SAMUEL, was of 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil. of Windsor, 29 May, 1779.

RUSSELL, CORNELIUS (Lieut.), was Corp'l of the Windsor "Lexington Alarm" party, Apl., 1775, [5 days' service; was of Capt. Roger Enos' (3d) Co., 2d Continental (Col. Spencer's) Reg't, 1775; enl. 7 May; disc. 19 Dec.; was Sgt. of Capt. Eben F. Bissell's Co., 17th Cont. (Col. Huntington's) Reg't; engaged in Battle of Long Island, and rep. among the "missing"; enl. as Sgt. in Capt. Sanford's Co., 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, formation of 1777-81, and prob. in Capt. Prior's Co.; comm. as Ensign, 1 Jan., '77; prom. 2d Lieut. 15 Dec., '77; 1st Lieut., 1 Apl., '79; continued in '81; 1st Lieut. of Capt. Weed's Co., 2d Conn. Line (Col. Swift's) Reg't, formation of 1781-83; was one of the officers detailed from that reg't to officer the Conn. companies in Col. Hamilton's Battalion, which was attached to Lafayette's Light Division at siege of Yorktown, Va., 1781.] Memb. of the Society of the Cincinnati. At end of war retired with rank of Lieut. and half-pay. See, also, p. 314.

CORNET, (son of Samuel,) taken prisoner at Battle of Long Island; imprisoned in Old Jersey Prison ship; released, but never recovered his voice, and was never able after to speak above a whisper. (Hayden's *Windsor Centen. Address.*)

JOHN, [enl. among the 1780 levies of 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, prob. in Capt. Prior's Co., 1 July, '80-2 Dec., '80.]

[ST. JOHN, [eth], joined 5 Sept., 1781, Capt. Sam. Granger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brigade.]

SEYMOUR, JOSEPH, enl. Capt. Harmon's Co., 4th Conn. Line (Col. Durkee's) Reg't, formation of '77-'81, 5 Apl., '77, for 3 yrs.; [prom. Sgt. 1 July, '78; disc. 14 Feb., '80; was of Capt. Harmon's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg't, Jan.-Mch, 1776, at Boston; pens. 1818.]

JOHN. (Ens.) see p. 331.

WILLIAM (Wby.), pens.; [res. Bloomfield, 1840, aged 79.]

SHELDON, REMEMBRANCE. [enl. among levies of 1780, 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, formation of 1777-81, prob. in Capt. Prior's Co.; enl. 1 July, '80; disc. 9 Dec., '80; in Capt. Morris' Co., 2d Conn. Line (Col. Swift's) Reg't; enl. 1 Jan.; paid to 31 Dec., '81; was among the men remaining in same reg't who were transferred to Col. Swift's new reg't of the final formation of the Conn. Line, June-Dec., '83; on list of 1818 pens. as Sgt. and res. R. I.]

[SILL, DR. ELISHA N., of Gen. Wolcott's Detachment, at Saratoga, N. Y., 1777; pens. res. Windsor, aged 79, 1840.]

SKINNER, ISAAC, was in service in 1775. See p. 314.

[SLED, ABNER, in Blackman's Co.; enl. 7 May, '77; prom. Corp'l 6 July, '78; prom. Sgt.-Maj. 17 Mch., '79, in Col. Sherburne's Reg't, 1777-81; claimed by Ell.]

SMITH, ELIJAH, [was in Col. Wyllys' (23d Continental) Reg't, at Battle of Long Island, and rep'd missing. 27 Aug., 1776; enl. 1 May, 1777], in 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, Capt. Abner Prior's Co., for 3 yrs.; [disc. 1 May, '80.]

JOHN (4th), res. Windsor; application for pension on file Co. Clerk's off., Hartford.

SETH. (Lieut.) see p. 331.

SOPER, TIMOTHY, [pens. res. Hartford Co., 1832.]

SPERRY, AMBROSE, [was in 4th Continental (Col. Hinman's) Reg't, 1775; disc. in North. Dep't, 2 Sept., '75; enl. Capt. Harmon's Co., 4th Conn. Line (Col. Durkee's) Reg't, 5 Mch., 1778, for 3 yrs.; d. 10 Oct., 1778.]

STANLEY, NATHANIEL, of Windsor "Lexington Alarm" party, Apl., 1775, [13 days' service]; enl. 7 May; disc. 19 Dec., 1776; Capt. Roger Enos' Co., 2d Continental (Gen. Spencer's) Reg't. See p. 314.

[STANNARD, ———, wife ELISABETH, aged 93; pens.; res. Windsor, 1840.]

STARKS, ROBERT.

STILES, ASHBEL, was in service in 1775, see p. 314; [joined 5 May, 1781, Capt. Samuel Granger's Co. of Gen. Waterbury's State Brigade]; was at Horseneck, Conn., until March, 1782.

STOUGHTON, ELIJAH, was of the Windsor "Lexington Alarm" party, April, 1775, [5 days' service.]

STOUGHTON, SAMUEL, was Ens. of 4th (Capt. Humphrey's) Co., of 8th Continental (Col. Huntington's) Reg.; comm. 6 July; resigned 25 Oct., 1775; was conductor of Supply Transportation Teams, '78-'80; see p. 313.

TAYLOR, SAMUEL, enl. 20 Apl., '77, in Capt. Savage's Co., Col. Shelburne's Reg't; disc. spring of '80.

JOHN, enl. 3 Apl., '78; disc. Apl., '80, in Capt. Blackman's Co., Col. Shelburne's Reg't; cr. to W.; claimed by Ellington.

STEPHEN, [poss. the S. who enl. in 8th (Capt. Hubbell's) Co., 7th Continental (Col. Chas. Webb's) Reg't, 12 July; disc. 19 Dec., 1775; and who enl. 25 Apl., '78, in Capt. Bacon's Co., 4th Conn. Line (Col. Durkee's) Reg't; disc. 1 Jan., '79.]

WILLIAM, [may have been the Wm. who enl. 7th (Capt. Pettibone's) Co., 2d Continental (Col. Spencer's) Reg't, 5 May; disc. 18 Dec., 1775]; enl. Capt. Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, 1 Apl., '77, for war; [mustered in Aug. Roll for '77; enlisted out: supposed to join Georgia Battalion.]

[THOMPSON, ELIJAH, enl. 14 Mch., '80, 6th Troop, Col. Sheldon's Light Dragoons; described as farmer, 5 ft. 10 in. high; light complex. and eyes, red hair; executed for desertion.]

THRALL, DAVID, was of Windsor "Lexington Alarm" party, April, 1775, [5 days' service]; enl. Capt. Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, 2 Apl., 1777, for the war.

EZEKIEL, was in service in 1775. See p. 314.

ISAAC, same record as David's, except as to "Lexington Alarm."

[JESSE, was of Capt. Canfield's Mil. Reg. at West Point, N. Y., Sept., 1781; prob. also the Jesse who enl. Capt. Humphrey's (4th) Co., Col. Huntington's 8th Continental Reg't, 10 July; disc. Dec., 1775]; see pp. 313, 314.

GILES, [enl. 25 July; disc. 9 Dec., 1780, among "short levies" of 7th Conn. Line, formation of '77-'80, Col. Heman Swift; was of Capt. Matt. Smith's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brigade, 1781, for defense of Conn. seacoast]; was hired as a substitute by Tim. Phelps for 6 mos. service, for £9 1s. 4d.

LUKE, in service in 1775. See p. 314.

WILLIAM, [drummer in Capt. Hopkins' Co., 3d Conn. Line (Col. S. B. Webb's) Reg't; paid from 1 Jan.-31 Dec., '81; prob. the Wm. T. of Capt. Skinner's Co., Maj. Sheldon's Light Horse, 23 Oct., to 4 Dec., 1776]; was one of Windsor "Lexington Alarm" party, Apl., '75; [13 days in service, and prob. who was of Capt. Case's Co., Col. Hooker's Mil. Reg't, 12 Apl.-May 27, 1777; pens., 1818.]

[TOMIXA, PETER, enl. 10 June, 1781, in Capt. Chapman's Co., 2d Conn. Line (Col. Swift's) Reg't, for 3 yrs.; was on the roll of those of this reg't who were transf. to Swift's (new) reg't, in final formation of the Conn. Line, June-Dec., 1783; enl. 30 June, '80; time expir. June 30.]

TROY, TIMOTHY, aged 19, Col. Wyllis' Reg't, Capt. E. Eells' Co., Peekskill, N. Y., in Aug., 1777.

VANDEUSEN, THOMAS, [enl. 26 Jan., '81, for war (blacksmith, 5 ft. 6 in. high, dark complex.); recruit to Col. Sheldon's Light Dragoons, 1777-83.]

WAKEFIELD, PATTESHALL, enl. May, 1777, in Capt. John Harmon's Co., Col. Durkee's Reg't, for 3 yrs.

[WALLACE, ABRAHAM, enl. 15 Apl., '79; disc. spring of '80, Blackman's Co., Col. Shelburne's Reg't.]

[JOSEPH, ditto; enl. 7 May, '77.]

WALL, JESSE, Roxbury Camp, 1775; was sick there, p. 313.

WARD, ABNER (Capt.), Col. Ward's Reg't, 1776. See p. 324.

WARDWELL, ISAAC, [enl. 1 July, '80; disc. 2 Dec., '80; among the short term levies for 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't; prob. in Capt. Prior's Co.; prob. the same I. Wardwell who was of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Roger Enos' Mil. Reg't, on the Hudson; arrived in camp, 3 July, 1778.]

EBENEZER.

WARNER, GEORGE.

ISRAEL, was in service in 1775. See, p. 314.

LOOMIS, [pens.; res. Hartford Co., 1832; res. Windsor, 1840, æ. 83.]

WEBSTER, MICAH; enl. Capt. Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line [Col. Bradley's Reg't, 25 May, '77, for 8 mos.; disc. 9 Jan., '78.]

AARON, was in service in 1775. See p. 314.

TIMOTHY, [enl. 28 Feb., '78, 8 mos.; disc. 1 Jan. '79, in Capt. Eells' Co., 3d Conn. Line (Col. Wyllys') Reg't, formation of '77-81.]

ZEPHANIAH, [Corp'l, enl. 1 Jan., '78 (from Hartford), in 4th Troops of Col. Sheldon's Light Dragoons, 1777-83; described as farmer, 5 ft. 9 in. high, light complex., grey eyes, light hair.] See also p. 329.

WELCH, EBENEZER, [enl. in Capt. Champion's Co., 3d Conn. Line (formation of 1777-81, Col. Wyllys', 14 Oct., '77, 3 yrs.; prom. fifer 1 Feb., '78; reduced 21 July, '78; corp'l 1 Sept., '80; paid as corp'l from 1 Jan.-31 Aug., '81; as private from 1 Sept.-31 Dec., '81, in Capt. Erastus Wolcott's Co., 1st Conn. Line (formation of 1781-83), Col. Durkee's Reg't. It may have been the same Eben. W. who marched 24 Sept. and was disc. 2 Nov., 1776, in Capt. Lathrop's Co., Major Barker's Reg. of Light Horse, and who was a Conn. pens.; res. in Ohio in 1818.]

LEMUEL, was of the Windsor "Lexington alarm" party, Apl., 1775. [24 days service; was corp'l in Capt. Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg't at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776.] See pp. 311, 314.

WEST, GERSHOM, (see p. 311), was of Windsor "Lexington Alarm" party, 1776, [13 days service.]

- WESTLAND, JOSEPH, [enl. Capt. Richards' Co., 2d Conn. Line (Col. Swift's) Reg., formation of Jan.—June, 1783; enl. 2 Jan., '77, for the war.]
- AMOS, Jr., [enl. in Capt. Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg't, at Boston, Jan.—Mch., 1776.]
- ROBERT, [enl. Oct., '77, for the war, in Capt. Munson's Co., 2d Conn. Line (formation of Jan.—June, 1783), Col. Swift's Reg't. Pens. of 1818.]
- [WHEELER, HEZEKIAH, enl. Capt. Blackman's Co., Col. Shelburne's Reg't, 3 Mch., '78, transf. to Col. S. B. Webb's Reg't, enl. for war.]
- JOHN, [prob. the one who enl. 10 Aug., '79; disc. 15 Jan., '80, 2d Reg't, Conn. Line (Col. Chas. Webb), formation of 1777—81; enl. 16 July; disc. 2d Dec., '80, in short term levies of 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley) Reg't; prob. Capt. Prior's Co., and prob. the same who was of Capt. Bulkley's Co., 3d Reg't Conn. Line, Col. S. B. Webb, of formation of '81—'83, and pd. from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec., 1781.]
- WHITING, JOHN, [prob. the one who enl. in short term levies of 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, and prob. in Capt. Prior's Co., 1 July; disc. 13 Dec., 1780, and pens.; res. Hartford Co., 1832.]
- WILSON, ABIEL, [ens. in Capt. Samuel Granger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brig. 1781; joined May 24; app. Q.M. 2d Batt., Aug. 28, 1781; pens.; res. Windsor; perhaps the A. W. who was capt. in 4th Co. (Capt. Humphrey's) 8th Continental Reg. (Col. Huntington's); enl. 7 July; disc. 18 Dec.]; was in the service in 1775. See p. 314.
- CALVIN, was of 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil. of Windsor, 29 May, 1779, see p. 330, at N. Y., Boston, Saratoga; [in *Off. Rec.* named as of *Windham* (?) and of Capt. Potter's Co., 1 Feb., 1783, 2d Conn. Line (Col. Swift's) Reg't, formation of Jan.—June, 1783.]
- JAMES, poss. the one who was [of Capt. Royce's Co., Col. Gay's Reg., 2d Batt., Wadsworth's Brigade, 1776;] belonged to 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil., at Windsor, 29 May, 1779. Oct. 1777, was drafted in Capt. Hayden's Co. of Col. Newberry's Reg. to go to Peekskill; on reaching Waterbury was incapacitated by a fall from his horse which "misplaced the bones of his foot"—was disabled for six weeks and "had to pay the Surgeon six shillings." Petitions for reimbursement 26 Jan., 1778—Negatived. *Conn. State Arch., Rec. War*, x, 153; was in service in 1775. See p. 314.
- JOEL, Jr., was of 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil., at Windsor; [was of Col. Canfield's Mil. Reg't at West Point, Sept., 1781.]
- MOSES, [was of Capt. Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg't, at Boston, Jan.—Mch., 1776; app. for pension on file Co. Clerk's off., Hartford.]
- SAMUEL, [was of Capt. Samuel Granger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brigade, 1781; joined June, '81; was at Horseneck until Mch., '82; prob. the pens. of that name; res. Fairfield, Fairfield Co., 1832, and 1840.]
- JOHN (Wby.), prob. the one who [enl. Capt. Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg't, at Boston, Jan.—Mch., 1776]; d. at or near New York, *ie. abt.* 18, 1777.

WINCHELL, JOHN, [prob. the one who enl. Capt. Harmon's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776.]

JOSEPH, enl. 1 Apl., 1777, in Capt. Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line [Col. Bradley's Reg't, for 3 yrs.; died 16 June, '77.]

OLIVER, was in service in 1775. See p. 314.

WING, JOSEPH, [enl. Capt. Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, 26 May, '77, for the war; died 5 June, 1778.]

MOSES, [was of Capt. Griswold's Co., Col. Belden's Militia Reg't, Gen. Wolcott's Brigade, at Peekskill, N. Y., Mch.-June, 1777; joined Reg't 6 Apl.; disc. 23 May.] See p. 323.

ROGER, [was of Col. Canfield's Mil. Reg't at West Point, N. Y., Sept., 1781.]

SAMUEL, was a Sgt. of Windsor "Lexington Alarm" party, Apl., 1775, [5 days' service; Corp'l of 10th (Capt. Harmon's) Co., 2d Continental (Col. Spencer's) Reg't, 1775; enl. 15 May; disc. 17 Dec., 1775; Ens. of 2d Co., (Capt. Gillett's, Jr.), Col. Gay's Reg't, Second Batt., Wadsworth's Brigade, 1776; Sgt. in Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't; enl. 1 Apl., 1777, for the war; mustered]; d. at Danbury in the service, July, 1777. (*N. Ch. Rec.*) See pp. 311, 314, 323.

[WOOD, SOLOMON, enl. Blackman's Co., Shelburne's Reg't, 6 Mch., '77; disc. spring of '80.]

WOODWARD, OLIVER, enl. Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, 30 Apl., '77, for 3 yrs.; [disc. 30 Apl., '80; Conn. pens.; res. Ohio, 1818.]

[WOODRUFF, SAMUEL, a pens., æ. 80; res. in Windsor, 1840.]

WOOLWORTH, EBENEZER, was of Windsor "Lexington Alarm" party, Apl., 1775, [24 days' service; was of Capt. Abner Prior's Co., Col. Wolcott's State Reg't, at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776; enl. Capt. Abner Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line (Col. Bradley's) Reg't, 1 Apl., '77, for the war; was of Capt. Morris' Co., 2d Conn. Line (Col. Swift's) Reg., formation of 1781-83; enl. 1 Jan.; paid to 31 Dec., '81; was of Capt. Munson's Co., same reg't, formation Jan.-June, 1783, Feb. 1, '83.]

[WOLCOTT, CHRISTOPHER, Surgeon's Mate in Col. Erastus Wolcott's State Reg't at Boston, Jan.-Mch., 1776.]

GEORGE, was in service in 1775. See p. 314.

WRIGHT, ABEL, [Corp'l Capt. Griswold's Co., Col. Belden's Reg't, Gen. Wolcott's Brigade, at Peekskill, N. Y., Mch.-June, 1777; was a memb. of 8th Co., 1st Reg. Mil., 29 May, 1779, at Windsor.]

YOUNG, EBENEZER, [enl. Capt. Weed's Co., 2d Conn. Line (Col. Swift's) Reg't, formation of 1781-83, 31 Mch., '81; disc. 31 Dec., '81]; was in Maj. Hart's Reg't of Light Horse at Mamaroneck Camp, N. Y., 1777.

The following named regiments received many enlistments from Windsor :

Col. Heman Swift's Second Reg't of the Conn. Line — was the third in the third formation of the Line, Jan.—June, 1783; was composed of the 2d and 3d Brigades of the previous formation; was in camp at West Point and vicinity 1 Jan., 1783, until early in June, when it was disbanded.

Col. Elisha Sheldon's Light Dragoons, 1777-83, of the Continental Army — served generally on the East side of the Hudson River, although detached companies served occasionally elsewhere, as at Germantown, with Gates, after Burgoyne's surrender, etc. It generally mustered in Connecticut.

Col. Webb's Regiment, 1771-81 — served on the Hudson; 1778 in Rhode Island; in '79 had winter quarters at Morristown, N. J.; were in battle of Springfield, N. J., in 1780.

Col. Bradley's Fifth Connecticut Line — raised for the war, 1777; went into camp at Peekskill, N. Y., spring of '77; in Sept. sent to Penn.; was engaged in battle of Germantown 4 Oct., '77, and suffered losses; wintered at Valley Forge '77-'78; June 28 of '78, battle of Monmouth, N. J., then camped at White Plains; wintered at Redding, '78-'79; acted under Gen. Heath on E. side of Hudson River, '79; wintered at Morristown Huts, N. J., '79-'80; following summer on the Hudson; wintered, '80-'81, near West Point; were then consolidated for the formation of '81-'83.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ECCLIASTICAL HISTORY.—FIRST SOCIETY OF WINDSOR. 1776—1890.

ON the 27th of March, 1776, the Rev. DAVID SHERMAN ROWLAND was installed as pastor of this church and society. He was a native of Fairfield, Conn., where he was born in 1719; graduated at Yale College, 1743, studied theology for a brief season, and was licensed by the "New Light" Fairfield Association August 12, 1744, and began preaching in the N. W. Society of Simsbury (now Granby), Conn. The society was about to settle him as pastor in September following, but delayed matters in obedience to the advice of the Hartford North Association, which was suspicious of his New-Lightism. In June, 1746, the subject was again before the Association, which confided his examination to a committee for the purpose of seeing if he would be loyal to the Saybrook Platform and would repudiate the excesses of Whitfield and other revivalists. By this means his permanent settlement in that locality was prevented, although he continued to preach there until August, 1747. He next began preaching at Plainfield, Conn., where, according to Pres. Stiles (*Ms. Itinerary*, Yale Coll. Library), he "*installed himself* in the presence of two or three ministers." The majority of the town were Separatists, and it was only by stratagem that a vote was obtained for his settlement. He entered upon his charge there March 17, 1747-8, but, owing to difficulties which had arisen during the time of his predecessor, the Rev. Joseph Coit, the church had become so divided and affected as to throw obstacles in the way of Mr. Rowland's support and usefulness, and to necessitate his removal. He parted on excellent terms with his people, from whom he took a dismissal May 6, 1761, and we next find him settled, *without installation*, in October, 1762, over the "Presbyterian or Congregational Church" in Providence, R. I., where he ranked very high among the clergymen of that day, and was equally admired for his talents, and beloved for his amiability of temper. At an early day he became recognized as a firm and zealous defender of the colonial liberties against foreign oppression. So obnoxious did he make himself by his bold and patriotic defense of these liberties from the pulpit that, when the town of Providence was invested, he was obliged to flee, with his family, in a sloop, and, during the darkness of the night, he escaped through the midst of the enemy's fleet, and went up the Connecticut



David Rowland

REV. DAVID S. ROWLAND.

[From a miniature in the possession of Mrs. Mary C. Willcox of Lowell, Mass.]

River. He not only impaired his fortune in the cause of our country, but equipped a son and sent him into the field, where he continued in service during the whole war.

When he came to Windsor he was past the meridian of life and in full vigor of his powers. "He was a powerful and eloquent preacher, of commanding presence in the pulpit, and of fine elocution," and his influence in Windsor was widespread and beneficially exerted.¹

¹ *From Ecclesiastical Society's Rec.*—August 14, 1775, voted—"That this Society give the Rev. Mr. David Sherman Rowland, for his encouragement in taking the Pastoral care and charge of this Church and Society, the full and sole use of the Church Lands and Town Lot so called, according to the design of the Donor, and in addition thereto, the sum of Sixty pounds Lawful money and Thirty-five cords of wood for his annual Salary so long as he continues his pastoral relation to this Church and Society."

Mr. Rowland's reply—"To the First Society in Windsor, Gent.—Your vote relative to the stipulated sum and other considerations particularly expressed in said vote as encouragement for my taking the pastoral care and charge of your Church and Society, I have endeavored maturely to consider and must think them inadequate for the proposed purpose. But relying upon it that you mean and intend a Decent and comfortable support and considering your professed unanimity, I do hereby accept of your invitation and close with your proposals, Cheerfully taking upon me the pastoral relation of your Church and Society depending upon the power of Divine Grace, the aid and assistance of the Blessed Spirit of God, to enable me faithfully and impartially to discharge the respective duties of a minister of the New Testament to which office I have solemnly been set apart according to Apostolic direction and am yours in the faith and fellowship of the Gospel.

Dated Windsor, Oct. 16th, A. D. 1775, DAVID ROWLAND."

Oct., 1776, Voted—"That Elisha More and Austin Phelps, or either of them, inspect the Wood brought to Mr. Rowland the ensuing year and see that its good wood and good measure." October, 1778, Voted—"That the Rev. Mr. Rowland's Salary for the year should one-half be paid in Provisions, or other necessaries, viz: Wheat at 5s. per bushel; Rye 3s.-6d. per bushel; Indian Corn at 2s.-6d. per bushel; Pork at 3d. per pound. Beef at two pence half-penny per pound, and other things in proportion." Nov. 11, 1779, Voted—"To pay unto the Rev. Mr. David Rowland the sum of Ten Hundred pounds, Continental Money as it now passes, for his Salary for the year 1779, in lieu of the Sixty pounds money due to him for his Salary 1779, or to be paid on the 20th day of Jan. next, Provided nevertheless that if any person shall choose to pay his proportion of said Sixty Pounds in Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn by said 20th of Jan. next, at the price as stated by law by the General Assembly at their session at Middletown; or in any other articles of food or clothing that Mr. Rowland shall want, to be computed at said stated price and to be paid by said time, such payments shall be in lieu of all the moneys voted before this time, for the payment of said Sixty Pounds that shall be due to Mr. Rowland for his Salary for the year 1779." At the same Society Meeting, Voted,—"That the Society Treasurer shall not receive in, any more of the principal of the money due for the support of Schooling in this Society, or any other use; and that the Society will bear what loss shall be, on account of any part of said moneys due to said Society that has been or shall be tendered and not received." This vote indicates that some of the holders of greenbacks, in those days, did not anticipate their permanent use and value, and were anxious to pay their loans speedily.

In Oct. 1780, Voted—"To raise Sixty Pounds, hard money, for Mr. Rowland's Salary." From this time onward to the date of his death, Jan. 13, 1794, the Society voted sixty pounds annually for Mr. Rowland's salary.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, and mainly by the exertions of Oliver Ellsworth, Roger Newberry, James Hooker, and others of those noble-minded citizens of Windsor, who had been so strongly identified with that patriotic struggle, a union was effected between the two societies. That under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Hinsdale had, by the separation of East Windsor from the old town, become the Fourth Society of Windsor, and the plan of union proposed (May, 1792), between it and the First Society, contained the following propositions:

- 1st. That the property of both should be united in a common stock.
- 2d. That a bridge and causeway should be built and kept in good repair "in the new highway lately laid out from the dwelling of Dr. Alexander Wolcott to Capt. Nathaniel Howard's barn."
- 3d. That the center of travel for all the inhabitants within the limits of the *New* Society should be ascertained and considered as the location for the new meeting-house; with this proviso, that it should be no farther south than the location of the First Society's meeting-house, nor farther north than "the first suitable ground" on the north side of the Rivulet.
- 4th. That the New Society should assume all contracts between the said two societies and their pastors, except debts.
- 5th. That the lands given to the First Society for the support of schooling should be applied to the support of a good school on the opposite side of the Rivulet to that on which the new meeting-house should be built; and that the said school should be free to the inhabitants on either side of the stream, and in an equally accommodating position.

These propositions united all parties: the meeting-house and the academy were balanced one against another; and a committee (Capt. James Hooker of the 4th Society, and Gen. Roger Newberry of the First Society) was appointed to apply to the General Assembly for an act of incorporation as one society. This was granted under date of 16 May, 1792, and its provisions fully complied with by 24 Sept., 1793.

In January following Mr. Oliver Mather and Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, as Building Committee, entered into contract with Ebenezer Clark, architect, for the erection of the new meeting-house, which was located just north of the Rivulet, near the old burying-ground, where — with some modifications and repairs — it still remains, in constant use. The steps of the old meeting-house were used for the new, and the date of erection of both, 1757 and 1794, are to be seen on the underpinning stones.

"But to build the causeway was looked upon as a great work, too great for the town to build; so the State was asked for a charter for a Grand Lottery, which was granted; and it was then considered the duty of every good citizen to work out the price of as many tickets in the lottery as there were members in his family." — *J. H. Haylen*: who also says, "My grandfather came down here day after day with his team and his negro slave, Tom, and earned enough to buy one ticket for each of his household — all of whom drew blanks."

In the same year (1794) Mr. Hinsdale, pastor of the Fourth (old 7th or North) Society, was bought off for £300, in three annual payments, by the New Society,¹ who retained the Rev. Mr. Rowland as their pastor. In the Baptismal Records of the Windsor Church occurs the following entry by Mr. Rowland: "1795 — Baptisms in *new* meeting-house and *united* parishes:" the first baptism following is that (January 4) of a daughter of Samuel Allen.

Perhaps no one act of compromise ever secured to a town so many real advantages as this *union* plan of Windsor. A new church edifice, a commodious academy, two new and convenient roads, with a bridge and causeway, were among its visible results. In addition to this was a very appreciable economy which resulted from the union of the two parishes, and which was grateful to a people who had just emerged from a long and exhausting war. But, more than this, and above all earthly estimate, was that serene and happy influence which pervades a community who have agreed to forget their former animosities and live together as brethren.

About the same time (February 3, 1794), the principal citizens of Windsor subscribed the sum of \$1,220 for the support of the gospel ministry in the New Society, while the funds already in the treasurer's hands were to be used for the support of a good school on the south side of the Rivulet.

Mr. Rowland, whose strength had been failing for some years past, from a shock of paralysis, died on the 13th of January, 1794, aged 75. His ministry had been faithful and profitable to this community. During his pastorate 207 had been baptized and 6 admitted to the fellowship of the church. His gravestone in the old cemetery of Windsor bears the following:

"REV. DAVID S. ROWLAND, O. B. 13 Jan. 1794, A. E. 75, minister 47. His deep knowledge of the Scriptures and the humble fervor which he preached the Oracles of God were manifested in the consciences of all who heard him. A natural sweetness of temper, improved by a pure christian affection, made him dear to the people of God, and to a numerous surviving family.

"They that turn many to Righteousness shall shine as the stars forever."

At a meeting of the first Society, March 3, 1790, Voted — "To invite Mr. HENRY ARGUSTUS ROWLAND to settle in the work of the ministry in this Society as Colleague with the Rev. Mr. Rowland our present Pastor, provided the Church shall desire the same and agree with him upon the plan of Church Government and Discipline, and in

¹ The 4th Society had now existed for thirty-three years under his pastorate, and we may fairly presume that it would have existed longer if there had been, during that time, a sufficient increase of population to sustain two congregations. The history of the Society, under Mr. Hinsdale's charge, will be found in Appendix E.

case he shall accept of this invitation and be regularly ordained, Minister and pastor of this Church and Society, we by this vote covenant and agree to give him, during the lifetime of his father, our present Reverend Pastor, Fifty Pounds, Lawful Money, per annum, and Twenty Pounds per annum for the term of ten years, to commence on the death of our present Reverend Pastor, for, and in lieu of settlement, and we further covenant and agree with him that after the death of his said father his annual Salary from this Society shall be Eighty Pounds, Lawful Money, (exclusive of his settlement and the use of the Parsonage Lands, to wit: the Hoi's Meadow and the Town Lot so called,) during his relation as Pastor and Minister of said Church and Society."

The following are the titles of Mr. Rowland's published sermons:

1. **MINISTERS OF CHRIST** freed from Blood Guiltiness, by dispensing all the Counsel of God — A Farewell Sermon [from Acts xx. 25-27], preached at Plainfield, May 3, 1761. Occasioned by the long differences that have there subsided. Published at the Desire of many that heard it. By David S. Rowland, A.M. "Am I therefore become your enemy, because I tell you the Truth."—*Paul*. "They who oppose the Attempts of some, to introduce Corruption and Confusion in the Church, will have many an unkind Reflection thrown upon them, and experience the Severity of Censure, for a conduct which merits the justest Approbation. — They fondly mistake the voice of Prejudice for that of Conscience. — While some, with a pitiable Mixture of Arrogance and Ignorance judge one another, and us, we are concerned rather to secure that *Praise of God*, which will be heard and felt, by the Soul, with the highest Rapture, and silence every Echo of human Applause or Censure." DODDRIDGE — BOSTON; Printed by Benjamin Mecom, at the New Printing Office, near the Town House. 8^o, p. 43.

2. **DIVINE PROVIDENCE** illustrated and improved, A Thanksgiving Discourse, preached [from Ps. cxxvi. 3] in the Presbyterian, or Congregational Church in Providence, N. E., Wednesday, June 4, 1766, being His Majesty's Birth Day, and Day of Rejoicing, occasioned by the REPEAL of the STAMP-ACT (Published at the Desire of the Hearers), By David S. Rowland, M.A., Minister of said Church. The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice. — KING DAVID. As free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of Maliciousness, but as servants of God. — FEAR GOD — HONOR THE KING. — AP. PETER. Providence (New England), printed by Sarah Goddard and Company. 8vo., viii, 31. (Dedication "To the Right Honorable Henry S. Conway, Esq.; Principal Secretary of State and one of His Majesty's most Honorable Privy Counsellors; with all those who have distinguished themselves the *Patrons of Liberty*).

3. **CATHOLICISM**; Or, *Christian Charity* Illustrated and Improved in a DISCOURSE, from Eph. iv. 15, 16; Delivered before the Congregational Ministers of the Colony of Rhode Island, in New England, At their Convention in Bristol, May 20, 1772. By David S. Rowland, M.A.; Minister of the Presbyterian or Congregational Church in Providence.

Providence; Printed by John Carter, at Shakespeare's Head, mdccclxxii.

Published at the request of the Convention, and republished in Boston, the same year, 8^o, 75.

4. **MINISTERIAL NECESSITY**, in the Discharge of the Gospel Embassy. Illustrated and Improved, in a Sermon, from 1 Corinthians, ix. 16 — "Necessity is laid, &c." Delivered, March 27, 1776. By David S. Rowland, M.A.; At his Installment, in the First Church and Society in Windsor.

Hartford: printed by Eben Watson, near the Great Bridge, mdccclxxvi.

5. *The Honesdale (Pa.) Democrat*, No. 31, vol. 3, date of 14 April, 1846, contains the following sermon:

DESPOTISM ILLUSTRATED AND IMPROVED FROM THE CHARACTER OF REHOBOAM; A Discourse delivered at Wrentham, the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, on a day of Fasting and Prayer, occasioned by the distressed situation of public affairs, July 14, 1774, by David S. Rowland, V. D. M., Pastor of the Presbyterian or Congregational Church, Providence, R. I. Text: "My little finger shall be thicker than my Father's loins."—1 Kings, xii. 10.

This is republished from the original manuscript in the possession of his grandson, Rev. Henry A. Rowland, of Newark, N. J., who says, in a letter accompanying it: "The time at which this discourse was preached was one of great political excitement. It was one year before the Battle of Bunker Hill, and about the time when the privileges of Boston were taken away on account of the destruction of the tea. The question of separation from Britain was not then determined on. It was hoped that lenient measures would yet prevail, and that Great Britain would still accord justice to her colonies. Those who are acquainted with the facts of history will find a close parallel drawn with a fearless and patriotic hand between Rehoboam and George the Third. . . . The Hon. Judge Daggett, of New Haven, informed me that he was present when the discourse was delivered, and that it produced a very great excitement."

6. HISTORICAL REMARKS, WITH MORAL REFLECTIONS. A Sermon [from Ps. cxxiv. 2, 3, 6] Preached at Providence, June 6, 1779. Wherein are represented The Remarkable Dispensations of Divine Providence to the People of these States, Particularly in the Rise and Progress of the present War. Prov. 8^o, pp. 35. "A really valuable historical compilation."—*Dexter*.

7. HERESY, DETECTED AND EXPOSED, in a brief Narration of the unhappy Disputes that have arisen in the second Society in Stafford, with the judgments of several Councils that have been called. Published by David S. Rowland and Theodore Hinsdale at the Desire and Request of the Association. Hartford, 1781. 8^o, pp. 63.

8. THE FAITHFUL SERVANT OF CHRIST CALL'D UP TO GLORY. A Discourse [from Rev. iv. 1], Delivered at Wintonbury, January 30, 1783, at the Funeral of the Rev. Mr. Hezekiah Bissell. N. London, 1783. 8^o, pp. 38 (?)

9. AN ÉPITOME OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, By David S. Rowland, Late Minister of the First Church in Windsor, Connecticut. Being "A Compendious representation of the Church; the body of Him who is the Head, even Christ; The Garden of Eden; The Adamical dispensation in a dark shade, also, the different dispensations till the Messiah came—the channel of the Church with the dark shades of errors which obscured its lustre; The running off of the Man of Sin;—The several channels in which the more important truths were conveyed;—The various sectaries;—Events before and since the Christian Era; Prophetic Periods;—The most noted Councils; witnesses for the truth in every age; & a summary description of the leading sectaries." This was a *Chart*, 36½ by 26¼ inches in size— "Entered according to Act of Congress the 5 Day of March A. D. 1806, by William F. Rowland, of the State of New Hampshire, and Henry A. Rowland, of the State of Connecticut, as Proprietors," and was "Engraved and Printed for the Proprietors by Amos Doolittle, New Haven. 1806."

Mr. Rowland was succeeded by his son, the Rev. HENRY A. ROWLAND, who had been ordained as colleague with his father, May 5, 1790. This gentleman was born in Providence, R. I., Jan. 13, 1764, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1785, and was pastor of the church of Windsor for forty-six years. He was dismissed in July, and died Nov. 28, 1835, aged 72 years. In his days, the number of admissions to the church

was 201, and 541 baptisms. His relations with the people of his charge were of the most friendly and happy nature; and in all the relations of life he sustained the character of a true Christian pastor. Mr. Rowland's personal appearance was unusually prepossessing. Commanding in figure, and dignified and polished in manner, he carried in the expressive features of his face, the indications of a strong intellect and a sympathetic heart. In all the relations of social life he is remembered as a faithful pastor, and a sympathizing friend and counsellor. His preaching was plain, earnest, impressive, and, as a natural consequence, eloquent. Sin never passed him unrebuked, and repentance found in him a friend and guide. His salary was continued on the basis of his original call in 1790, until December, 1801, when a society vote is recorded, which gives evidence of some dissatisfaction. "If the Rev. Mr. Rowland will relinquish his present contract with this Society, the Society will give him five hundred dollars a year in coin, during the term of his ministry with them; subject, however, to a deduction of one-half for such part, or parts of said term, if any, as he shall not be able to supply the pulpit."

Whether, or not, he accepted this proposition, we are not informed. That financial affairs were not entirely satisfactory, appears from a vote at a society's meeting in December, 1803, as follows:

"Oliver Mather, Benjamin Allyn, James Hooker, and Levi Hayden, were chosen a Committee to consult with Rev. Mr. Rowland and see on what terms he will be satisfied, and to see what the neighboring Clergy have for their Salaries and the amount the several Lists are in this Parish."

Since Mr. Rowland's ordination the parish had greatly changed, the demand upon his pastoral labors had multiplied, and the ability to pay a larger salary had increased. The revolt, after a growth of thirty years, had been lovingly subdued; and the church and society north of the rivulet had returned and united with the first church and society. But this union had not been secured without money and taxation and pledged notes. A new meeting-house had been built and a union school-house provided. Rev. Mr. Hinsdale, who had been pastor of the church north of Little River, was bought off, and discharged the First Ecclesiastical Society from further obligations to him on the receipt of notes for £325, and an order on their treasurer for £55. A bridge and causeway had been built *nominally* by the *town*, but mostly at the expense of this first society; as another bridge was built at Poquonock at the same time. In 1804, voted — "To give the Rev. H. A. Rowland Twenty Pounds in addition to his permanent Salary, during the pleasure of said Society."¹

¹ "The ladies of the first parish in Windsor assembled on the 15th inst. May, 1806, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Rowland, and presented Mrs. Rowland with 124 runs of linen and tow yarn, and also provided a handsome entertainment."— *Conn. Courant*.

"January 20, 1808. A number of gentlemen of the first Society in Windsor, assembled at the house of the Rev. Mr. Rowland and made him the handsome and liberal present of twenty-five loads of wood."— *Ibid.*

John Waresam 1630 until death, 1670.

1642.

Ephraim Hunt 1639 until death, 1644.

1642.

Elder John Witchfield

1642.

Nath^l Chauncey

Ord. colleague 1667; pastor until 1679.

Benj^l Woodbridge

Pastor of the new church, 1668 to 1681.

Sam^l Mather.

1682 to death in 1727.

Jonathan Mather

Ord. colleague '1709-10; pastor from 1727 to his death in 1747.

Will^{ms} Roper Ord. 1754; died 1775.

David Rowland

Installed 1776; died 1794.

Henry A Rowland

Colleague pastor, 1790-1794; pastor until 1835.

Theodore Hurdale

Pastor of "4th," or "7th," or North Society, 1765-1794.

In 1812, the Society voted — “to give the Rev. H. A. Rowland, in addition to what said Society now give him, the remainder of the Interest on the Ministerial Fund in said Society, during the pleasure of said Society, after the debt due to the Heirs of Oliver Ellsworth, deceased, is paid in full.” (Perhaps it will surprise some advocates of an afternoon preaching service to hear read the following: Voted — “That this Society do recommend to the Rev. Henry A. Rowland to have but one exercise on Sundays, from December 1, 1820, to March 1, 1821, and the same to commence at half an hour past Eleven o’clock.”)¹

In December, 1834, the society voted — “To rescind the two votes giving to Mr. H. A. Rowland an addition to his Salary, which votes were passed in 1804 and 1812.” This seems to have been a not very gentle hint to the pastor, that after forty-four years of service he was worthy of an honorable retirement on half-pay. In March, 1835, the society voted — “To authorize their Committee to expend a sum not to exceed two hundred dollars for procuring more ministerial aid during the year.”

In the following June they instructed their committee to offer Mr. Rowland \$1,250 as the condition on which he should relinquish his pastoral relation to this people. Mr. Rowland accepted this offer, and was soon after dismissed by a council, July 15, 1835.

This arrangement was not made and executed without some disagreeable friction in the society’s action and spirit; and, apparently to avoid the like in the future, the society, in January, 1836, voted — “To give the Rev. Charles Walker an invitation to settle in the ministry, on condition that he is to receive the annual interest of their Funds and the rents of their lands, and that his Salary be \$650 per year, provided the deficiency of said \$650 be paid by Subscription, or without any Tax upon the Society, and that said Contract be dissolved whenever Mr. Walker or the Society give six months’ notice thereof.”

This contract was dissolved after an existence of about one year; by whose *notice*, the record saith not.

During Mr. Henry A. Rowland’s ministry we find, in 1802, the first mention on the society records of a *singing-master*. In 1804, the first mention of a *bell*, which was presented by Henry Allyn, Esq.; and, in December, 1805, the society voted that, as a token of respect to the memory of the late HENRY ALLYN, Esq., the bell which he gave to this society be tolled one hour at the setting of the sun, on the 8th day

¹ If the Church and Pastor accepted the “recommend” of the society the experiment was short lived, for I was nine years old at that time, and have no recollection of missing the “noontime.” All the discussion I remember was relative to the continuance of the winter intermission of one hour through the summer. My father chose to drive home at noon (three miles) and the usual two hours intermission in summer must have been more acceptable to the majority.

of May, in each year perpetually — that being the day of his decease.¹ Previously to this, the only bell in town was that on the school-house, given by Mr. Alexander Allyn, about the latter part of the previous century.

Henry A. Rowland's published sermons were :

1. A Discourse, delivered November 27, 1800; a day observed as an Anniversary Thanksgiving. By Henry A. Rowland, Pastor of the First Church in Windsor. Published by desire of his hearers. Hartford: printed by Hudson & Goodwin, 1801. Text, Psalm, cxlv. 10, p. 20.

2. A Sermon, occasioned by the death, and delivered at the funeral of the Honorable Oliver Ellsworth, Esq., LL.D., who died November 26, 1807, in the 63d year of his age. By Henry A. Rowland, Pastor of the First Church in Windsor. Hartford: printed by Hudson & Goodwin, 1808.

"To the bereaved widow and afflicted children, the following discourse, preached at their desire, and published by their request, is inscribed by their sympathizing friend,
"THE AUTHOR."

Text, Psalm xxxix. 9, p. 15.

He was succeeded by the Rev. CHARLES A. WALKER, who was installed March 9, 1836. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1823, and had been previously settled at New Ipswich, N. H. The society, however, were in a state of unrest; and, his health being extremely delicate, he withdrew just one year after his settlement. He died at Groton, Mass., October, 1847, aged 51 years.

On June 12, 1839, the Rev. SPOFFORD D. JEWETT, previously settled at Griswold, Conn., was installed as pastor of this church, on an annual salary of \$650. He was dismissed 31 Oct., 1843, and afterwards was settled at Middlefield, a parish in Middletown, Conn., where he was for many years postmaster, and died there.

The next pastor was the Rev. THEODORE ADGATE LEETE, born at Guilford, Conn., May 20, 1814; graduated at Yale College, 1839, and at Yale Theol. Seminary, 1843; supplied the pulpit at Broad Brook, E. W., for a while; was ordained at Windsor, 24th September, 1845; dismissed 1st October, 1859. He afterwards supplied and organized the church in Florence, Mass.; was acting pastor at Blandford, Mass., 1864-1870; acting pastor at Thorndike, Mass., 1870-75; organized the Union Evangelical Church in Three Rivers, Mass.; acting pastor in Orange, Conn., 1877 to fall of '79; and at Northford, Conn., 1880-'83.

¹ Mr. Allen had drawn, or partly drawn, a will shortly before his death, in which he had provided for a bell for the church, with a condition that it should forever be tolled one hour on the anniversary of his death. The will was not executed, and consequently had no legal force, but his heirs consented to the appropriation and the bell was procured and tolled at first agreeable to this vote. But afterwards the friends consented to (and I think desired) its discontinuance.

[This story was told me by the late Herlehigh Haskell, who was at the time (1805) an active member of the society.]

J. H. HAYDEN.]



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH EDIFICE, WINDSOR, CONN.

Erected 1794 : Reconstructed 1844.

In every parish where he labored the church received many additions. He died at his home in Longmeadow, Mass., April 28, 1886.

He was succeeded by Rev. BENJAMIN PARSONS, previously a missionary in Turkey, under the A. B. C. F. M., as stated supply, 1860; and as pastor from May 29, 1861, to July 1, 1865; afterwards preached in New York and Michigan, and now resides (1891) at Seattle, State of Washington.

The present pastor, Rev. GOWEN C. WILSON, graduated at Colby University (now Waterville College), Maine, 1857; taught nearly two years in the Hallowell (Me.) High School; passing the winters of 1856-57 and '57-'58, as clerk in office of Secretary of State; entered Bangor Theological Seminary spring of 1859; graduated in class of '61; settled at Winterport, Me. (where he had preached as a supply most of previous year); was ordained to the ministry, October, 1861; was dismissed in the spring of 1866, having spent two months in fall of 1864 in service of United States Christian Commission in Virginia; his service at Windsor, Conn., commenced 1st March, 1866, as a supply; he was settled here 20th November, 1867.

The first *hearse* in this society was purchased (together with a house for its keeping) by a tax of five mills on the dollar, according to a vote of 26th September, 1814. A new *hearse* and house was ordered in October, 1844; and, in 1847, one was ordered for Windsor Locks.

In 1844, the church edifice was thoroughly repaired and altered to its present appearance. The change on the outside, at the front end, involved the removal of the square tower and cupola (as seen in the accompanying picture, from Barber's *Hist. Coll. of Conn.*, published in 1836), which stood on columns over the belfry. This architectural crown of the house was built, as, perhaps, was the rest of the structure, from plans procured (according to the statement of the late Herlehigh Haskell) by Chief Justice Ellsworth from the architect of the meeting-house in Pittsfield, Mass. This reconstruction was the occasion of a rededication of the edifice, held 24th September, 1845, at which time Mr. Leete was ordained as pastor.

A *Conference-house*, or chapel, was erected, in 1822, south of the Rivulet. A few years ago, it was moved back from the road, a second story added for a Women's parlor and kitchen, and the whole put in excellent condition. In 1890 *Sunday-school rooms* were added in the rear of the church edifice, connected with doors opening into it, and nicely furnished and carpeted. A chapel at *Hayden Station* in 1876 was built by private subscription and deeded to the society.

In 1852, a neat brick *parsonage* was erected at upper end of Palisado Green, and was first occupied by Pastor Leete and family 1st September of that year.

Mr. Jabez H. Hayden remembers when *stoves* were first put into the Windsor Church, and, though report says that in many places the innovation met with much opposition, he testifies that "the people of Windsor took kindly to them, only lamenting that the stoves had not been invented sooner." As it would affect the finances of the society, liberty was given to the advocates of this innovation to put in stoves without expense to the society. However, in 1822, December, it was voted — "That two Stoves be purchased for the Meeting-House in this Society." Previously to this, mothers and grandmothers indulged in the luxury of *foot-stoves*, the children, of course, sharing the warmth. These foot-stoves were filled with coals from the hearth, covered with ashes, and retained their warmth through the morning service: the coals were renewed at noon by some generous friends near the church.

This ancient church celebrated on the 30th of March, 1880, the 250th anniversary of its organization at Plymouth, England, previous to sailing for Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay, in 1630. Under the excellent arrangements of a committee appointed by the church, consisting of Dea. J. B. Woodford, Dea. Daniel Payne, Samuel B. Hayden, William Bailey, Dr. Samuel A. Wilson, and the pastor, Rev. Gowen C. Wilson, the occasion was one of the greatest interest, and its happenings have been embodied in an interesting pamphlet of 104 pages, published by the church, entitled, *A Record of the Services held at the Congregational Church of Windsor, Conn., in celebration of its Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary, March 30, 1880.* The services of the day opened at 10 A.M., at the old church, with a prayer of invocation, by Rev. S. D. Jewett (a former pastor), followed by hymn No. 248, from "Songs of the Sanctuary"; an address of welcome, by the present pastor; reading of the Scriptures (Psalms 107, and Rev., 1st and 2d chapters), by Rev. Theo. A. Leete, a former pastor (the Bible used being that of the time of Rev. Mr. Rowland's pastorate), and followed with a prayer. A paper on *The Old Windsor Meeting-House*, was then read by Dea. Jabez H. Hayden of Windsor Locks; and a paper on *The Financial Condition and History of this Church and Ministry*, by Dea. J. B. Woodford. Between these papers the 340th hymn was sung to the tune of "Coronation," with the "Doxology" following. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Jewett.

After dinner, the audience reassembled, and services were resumed at 2 P. M., by the singing, by choir, of "Jerusalem, my glorious home," followed by prayer by "Father" Gleason. The pastor, Rev. Gowen C. Wilson, read a paper on the *History of the Church from the First*. In the middle of this paper the choir sang Mrs. Heman's old hymn, "The breaking waves dashed high," etc., and at its close, Dr. H. Bouar's hymn, "Far down the ages now."

Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon of New Haven (who fifty-six and a half years before had received here his ordination to the ministry by the Consociation), delivered an extemporaneous address, and Rev. I. N. Tarbox, D.D. (an "East Windsor boy"), read his poem written for the occasion, "*Old Windsor, Conn., 1630-1880.*"

Prof. William Chauncey Fowler, D.D., a descendant of Pres. Charles, father of Nathaniel, second pastor of this church, and William Frederick Holcomb, M.D., gave short addresses; and the exercises closed with the singing of a part of the 90th Psalm, from the Sternhold & Hopkins version used by the fathers — it being "lined off" by the deacon and the congregation singing two lines at a time to the tune of "Duudee."

The evening services, at 7 P. M., consisted of an address (after the singing of "Old Denmark"), by Rev. Dr. Tarbox, on *Singing Customs in the New England Churches*, and several addresses were made by ex-pastors and other friends of the church, closing with the singing of the original hymn sung at the dedication of the present church edifice in 1794.

The *Deacons* of the church have been :

William Gaylord, died 1673.

William Rockwell (according to the *Hist. of Dorchester, Mass.*, which says that he and Mr. William Gaylord were the *first* deacons of this church at Dorchester. Mr. Rockwell, however, does not figure as a deacon on the Windsor Town or Church Records).

John Moore, ordained 11th January, 1651-2; died 1677.

John Loomis, died 1688.

Joseph Skinner, died 1724.

Thomas Marshall, died 1735.

John Cook, died 1751.

John Palmer, died 1756.

John Wilson, died 1774, aged 89.

Nathaniel Drake, died 1769, aged 84.

William Cook, died 1780, aged 85.

Edward Moore, died 1798, aged 89.

Eleazer Gaylord, left town 1820.

John Sargent, died 1829, aged 58.

Elijah Mills, died 1831, aged 70.

Daniel Gillet, died 1837, aged 89.

Alvey Rowland, died 1857, aged 91.

Roger Phelps, died 1861, aged 84.

Jasper Morgan, died 1869, aged 81.

John B. Woodford, died 1891, aged 76.

John H. Barber, died 1873, aged 61.

Daniel Payne.

Lemuel T. Frisbee (chosen; left W. before he had served).

Strong H. Barber.

William Bailey.

The Church Fund. — The principal source of revenue has been taxation direct, down to about 1840. This tax was laid by the town until 1712, when the Ecclesiastical Society records begin. And these records and present fund bear testimony to the deep and loving interest in its permanence and growth, felt by many of its earlier members. The fund probably had its beginning in the bequest of Mrs. JANE HOSFORD, widow of Henry Fonkes (Folkes), who died in Windsor, September, 1640, and left to his widow twenty acres of meadow and swamp adjoining in the lower end of the second meadow. "This land was reserved to herself in her own propriety and Dispose," when she married the widower William Hosford. After his death she returned to England. The following is a copy of her will in part: "July 23d, 1655. This is the last Will and Testament of Jane Hosford, the Wife of Mr. Wm. Hosford — I, being going after my Husband into Old England, and not Knowing when God may take me out of this life, do dispose of my Goods as followeth: Imp^r. I do bequeath and it is my will that after my decease the Church of Windsor, of which I am now a member, shall have and forever enjoy that piece of Meadow Land which belongeth unto me called Hoytes Meadow, for the use of the Pastor or Teacher as the Church shall see most need, and when one dead to go successively always." Rev. John Warham was one of the three witnesses to this will. Mrs. Hosford afterwards gave the use of this land to her stepson, John Hosford (during her life), who, claiming that he had no knowledge of her death in England, held on to the use of that land, until legal proceedings, instituted by the society, compelled him to relinquish it in September, 1695.¹ This

¹ On the 15th Jan., 1671, being the 23d year of Charles the 2d, Mrs. Hosford, described as 'of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, widow,' made her will, of which her son Stephen Gaylord, John Witchfield, and Walter Fyler of Windsor, were appointed executors. She devised certain moneys to Esther (or Stephen) Samuel and Sarah Gaylord, and to their children; the rent of a meadow to her sons-in-law John Hosford, and the three above named, during the life of the testator. After her demise, the meadow (about 20 acres of meadow & swamp) was to go and belong to the 'Old Church of Windsor' forever (*Lands*, vol. i. p. 90, *Conn. Archives*). On 13th of Oct., 1692, complaint was made to the General Court, by petition from the Windsor Church, that they were kept out of the right and use of the aforesaid land, it being yet in the hands of her heirs, who say that she is not yet dead. And the Court, considering that she was aged when she returned to England and has been there 40 years or so [she went in 1655], and not heard from lately, declare her to be *dead in law*, unless it could be *proved* that she was alive or had been heard of within 7 years past" (*Docs. in Conn. Archives*). The land was fully confirmed to the church, Sept. 3, 1695.

meadow-land was sold, in 1861, by the society, to the Thrall brothers for \$2,000, and the interest thereof is still applied to the support of the pastor.

The Rev. JONATHAN MARSH, also, fourth pastor of Windsor, devised his property, after his wife's death, to the Windsor church for gospel and school purposes.

Previous to 1740, Lieut. ABRAHAM PHELPS, by will, gave £20 for the use of schooling, to that part of the society north of the Rivulet. BENONI BISSELL, who died in 1761, after certain bequests to relatives, devised his estate, both real and personal, to the First Society, "to be sold in a convenient time as the Society shall agree, and the money that the same shall sell for, to be loaned out by said Society, and the interest thereof to be used and improved yearly for the supporting of schooling in said First Society forever." Most of the present union school fund (\$2,980) is the result of this gift.

Dr. TIMOTHY MATHER, who died April 5, 1788, provides in his will as follows: He gives to his wife Roxanna his house and the land on which it stands, so far as it belongs to him, and her heirs forever. Also one cow and the whole of his household furniture, and one-third part of all the remainder of his personal estate. To his son Timothy all the residue of his estate, and if this son die before the age of twenty-one years, then he gives to his wife the use of one-quarter of the son's portion while she shall remain his widow, and the other three-quarters he gave to the First Ecclesiastical Society in Windsor, to be loaned, and the annual interest thereof applied to the support of the minister of said society. And the said quarter given to his wife during her widowhood as aforesaid he gave to said society, for the purpose aforesaid, after she shall marry or die. This son died in 1792 or 1793, six or seven years of age, and the widow married in 1802, when the son's entire portion of the estate belonged to this church and society. Dr. Mather's whole estate was inventoried at £1,382 13s.

JOSEPH MARSH, a son of Rev. Jonathan Marsh, in his will gave the use of all his property to his wife Elizabeth during her life, and after her decease he gives the same to the Society of North Windsor, where he then lived, to be improved by them for the support of the Gospel ministry or schooling in said society, as they judge best. The inventory of his estate amounts to £205 11s. 7d.

In 1794, after five conditions or articles of agreement for the union of the First Society and the Society of North Windsor is the following: "These conditions being performed, we severally engage to pay or secure to be paid, to the treasurer of the First Society for the sole and perpetual use of supporting the Gospel ministry in the same, the sums respectively affixed to our names, provided however that the bonds we may give shall

not be liable to be sued so long as we shall annually pay six per cent. interest on the same, and stand ready to give such further reasonable security as may at any time be requested by said Society's Committee."

Hez ^b Chaffee,	£60	Oliver Ellsworth,	£100
Horace Hooker,	50	James Hooker,	100
Alex. Wolcott, Jr.,	20	Jerijah Barber,	100
Hez ^b Chaffee, Jr.,	30	Daniel Phelps,	25
Josiah Allyn,	30	Asa Moore,	7
John th Ellsworth,	60	Increase Mather,	12
Elijah Mather,	40	George Phelps,	10
W ^m Russell,	20	George Loomis,	10
Sam ^l W. Allyn,	30	Roger Moore,	50
Giles Ellsworth,	50	Edward Moore,	30
Roger Newberry,	50	George Warner,	6
Oliver Mather,	50	Phineas Wilson,	25
Ozias Lomis,	50	John Filley,	30
Roger Phelps,	25	Eliakim Marshall,	10
Gideon Barber,	10	Elisha Moore,	30
Daniel Gillett,	20	Elihu Drake,	10
Sirajah Loomis,	10	Benj. Allyn,	15
Chas. Wolcott,	15	Elnathan Filley,	10
Abel Strong,	5	Philip Halsey,	5
Austin Phelps,	10		
			£1220

The above was the last contribution to the fund for the support of the ministry, and the entire fund for this purpose now (1891) amounts to \$12,500 (\$3,500 for music, and \$200 for Sunday-school included), of which \$1,700 is invested in the parsonage, and the remainder, \$9,253, is loaned on mortgaged security. The interest on the above, and about \$1,000 received annually for the rent of slips, now furnish the means of paying the ordinary expenses of this Ecclesiastical Society. Incidentals, repairs, and improvements require an occasional subscription-paper and the ingenious devices of the Ladies' Society.

December 25, 1871, Gen. WILLIAM S. PIERSON proposed that he and his sister Olivia would place an organ in the church of the First Ecclesiastical Society in Windsor, and give it to said society on condition that a fund to be called "The Music Fund," of at least \$1,500, should be raised and paid to said society in trust, etc. A fund of \$1,555 was raised by subscription, and an excellent organ now in use is a permanent testimonial of the fidelity and generosity of the donors. Gen. Pierson also, a little previous to his death, in his last will added \$2,000 to this music fund. The chandelier in the church is the gift of Mr. OLIVER R. HOLCOMB.

Miss MARY ANN HAYDEN, before her death, manifested her deep interest in the Sabbath-school by giving \$200 as a fund for its benefit in furnishing suitable books for its library.

The church is without debt; its edifice in good repair; it has a par-

sonage valued at \$2,500, a fund of \$9,000 for support of the ministry, and one of \$3,500 for insurance and repairs on organ. It contributes from \$700 to \$1,000 annually to benevolent causes outside of its own field.

This church has enjoyed the following *revivals* :

1688 — thirty members added (<i>Am. Quar. Review</i> , iv. 295-297).	1858 — thirty-four members added.
1735 — "a very great ingathering" (<i>Tracy</i> , 13).	1866 — eleven " "
1834 — one hundred and eight members added.	1867 — thirteen " "
1841 — forty-seven members added.	1872 — ten " "
1847 — ninety " "	1876 — thirty-eight " "
	1877 — twelve " "
	1883 — one hundred and eighty-six members added.

No revivals since 1883, but additions of a more permanent sort than those of that year.

Ministers Raised in this Town.

Rev. Isaac Stiles, pastor at North Haven, 1724-1760, father of Pres. Stiles of Yale College.

Rev. Abel Stiles, brother of Rev. Isaac, pastor in Woodstock, Conn., 1736-1783.

Rev. Hezekiah Bissell, pastor at Wintonbury, Conn., 1738-1783.

Rev. Jonathan Marsh (son of the Windsor pastor), pastor at New Hartford, Conn., 1759-1772.

Rev. Jedidiah Mills (bro. of Rev. Gideon), pastor at Huntington, (Ripton), Conn., was probably a native of Windsor.

? Rev. Eliakim Marshall, pastor at North Canterbury, Conn., 1759-1768.

Rev. Azariah Mather (son of Rev. Samuel), pastor at Saybrook, Conn., 1710-1732.

Rev. Allyn Mather, pastor at Fair Haven, Conn., 1773-1784.

Rev. Nathaniel Gaylord, pastor at West Hartland, Conn., 1782-1841.

Rev. Solomon Walcott, pastor at Bloomfield, Conn., 1786-1790.

Rev. Henry A. Rowland ?

Rev. James Rowland.

Rev. Oliver Wolcott Mather.

} See *Genealogies*.

Rev. Frank V. Mills (s. John Mills), grad. Ham. Coll. : studied Union Theol. Sem. and Hart. Theol. Sem. : ord. in Windsor, 1882 ; m. Kate C. (dau. Dr. S. A.) Wilson, and has been seven years a missionary of the Presby. Board in Hong Chou, China.¹

¹ His classmate, Rev. Junius H. Judson, m. Jennie H. (dau. Horace H.) Filley, a memb. of the W. Church, and for past ten years have been missionaries at Hong Chou, China.

Rev. William W. Leete, born in Windsor, 1854; graduated Amherst College 1877; Yale Theol. Sem. 1880; now settled over a church in Rockford, Ill.; see *Genealogies*.

It is probable that some ministers were raised in Windsor between 1635 and 1724; also, that this list is incomplete.

Baptists in Windsor.

About the middle of the last century, during the *Great Awakening* which commenced in New England under the preaching of the celebrated Whitfield, several Baptist churches were formed. One of these was at Windsor. Of its history, however, we have no authentic records. There were two classes of Baptists at that time — one consisting of those who were “sober dissenters” from the orthodox form of worship in the colony: and the other of those who believed in the “indulgence of their inward frames, in noise and outcry without restraint,” in dreams and trances, and in the superior efficiency of “lay exhorters.” This latter class were termed Separatists, and, from the fragmentary facts which have come down to us, we infer that they were numerous and influential in this town. Mr. Marsh’s last days were much embittered by their extravagances and commotions. *Trumbull*, after mentioning the “fanatical spirit,” which prevailed in certain counties in the colony, adds that “there was also something of the same spirit in the County of Hartford, in the towns of Windsor, of Suffield, and in Middletown. The separations began, and principally prevailed, in these counties.”

The history of the Baptists in Windsor, as in every part of the colony, is mainly a *record of persecution*. The storm of opposition which overwhelmed them, served only to intensify their devotion to the peculiar principles which they espoused, and, together with the civil judgments which were brought to bear upon them, caused them to run into the extremest lengths of folly and absurdity. *Separatism* was, undoubtedly, the legitimate result of unwise and unwarrantable legislative interference with the rights of private judgment: and any odium which attaches to it should not attach to the *Baptist* denomination. But the multitude, as well as the law, in that day, made little or no distinction between the two classes. Mr. Ebenezer Frothingham of Middletown, in a book printed in 1767, and entitled, *A Key to Unlock the Door that leads in to take a Fair View of the Religious Constitution established by Law, in the Colony of Connecticut*, after affirming that the opposition was not directed against the Separatists alone, says: “Young Deacon Drake, of Windsor, now in Hartford prison, for the Minister’s rates and building their meeting house, altho’ he is a Baptist, . . . is accounted a harmless, godly man, and he has plead the privilege of a Baptist through all the courts, and been at great expense, without

relief, until at last the Assembly has given him *a mark in his hand* [a branding], and notwithstanding this, they have thrust him to prison for former rates, with several aggravations, which I shall omit. But as to what the Constitution does to relieve the poor Deacon, he may there die, and the cry of blood, blood, go up into the ears of a just God."¹ This was evidently a hard case of treatment, but it will serve as a fair exponent of the spirit of the times. In the genealogy of the Marshall family, in another portion of this work, our readers will find some interesting notices of some good and pious men, famous in the annals of the Baptist denomination, to whom old Windsor gave birth.

The Baptist church in Windsor has become extinct within the recollection of those now living. The Rev. Frederic Chapman was its last minister—a man well remembered for his peculiarities of manner, as well as for his piety and kindly disposition.

Their old house of worship stood upon the Poquonock road, near the site of the present Fourth District school-house. In 1886, there was a Baptist Society in Windsor, which occupied a hall in the second story of the First District school-house, and was led by Bro. Horace E. Cooley: it had no church organization, but Sunday services and Sunday-school held regularly in School District No. 1, next to Hartford.

In this denomination in Windsor, there were raised the following Ministers:

- Rev. Abraham Marshall.
- Rev. Daniel Marshall.
- Rev. Joseph Marshall.

The Methodist Episcopal Society.

The Rev. George Roberts was probably the first Methodist preacher in Windsor, about the year 1790. Under his preaching was converted one Ethan Barker—a pious and devoted man (who entered upon the books of the First Ecclesiastical Society of Windsor the following “certificate,” 10th Oct., 1793, “Know all whom this concerns, that I have joined a society of Methodists, in Windsor”), and who formed a class, consisting of himself, as leader, Jerusha Barker, Moses Mitchell, Miriam

¹Dea. Nathaniel Drake, Jr., of (East) Windsor, 2d Society, in a petition to the Assembly, in 1763, testifies that he “is a sober dissenter from the way of worship and ministry established by the law of this Colony, and for more than six years last past hath so soberly dissented and been of that denomination called Baptists, living within the limits of the said Second Society, the whole time aforesaid he hath joined to a Society of Baptists, and hath attended public worship with them under the ministry of a Baptist minister.” The cause of the Deacon’s trouble was that he refused to pay the tax which was levied on him by the Second Society, for the building of the new (orthodox) meeting-house in 1761. The constables distrained for the amount, and his troubles commenced. — *State Archives, Ecclesiastical.*

Bennett, a Mrs. Marsh, and Martha Mather. Two years after, Mr. Barker removed to Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained four years, during which time the class at Windsor, from want of a proper leader, languished, and finally became extinct. Upon Mr. Barker's return to Windsor, he again gathered them together; and the little band, meeting regularly at his residence, increased in numbers until the year 1807-8. About this time they were re-organized, by the Rev. Laban Clark, into a class or society, consisting of Ethan Barker (Leader), and Jerusha his wife, Moses Mitchell, Miriam Bennett, Martha Mather, Samuel, Nancy, and Delia Stiles, Walter Gillespie, Ruth Phelps, and about fifteen others.

This society worshiped around, mostly in school-houses, until 1822, when a church edifice was erected, 42 by 37 feet, and two stories in height, where the present one now stands, on Broad Street Green. It was built by donation, some furnishing the material and others the labor, and its cost was about \$1,200 to \$1,500. Its first board of Trustees organized June 13, 1823, at the house of Elisha Strong, comprised Elisha Strong, Eli Wilson, Ethan Barker, Abel Barber, and Hiram Phelps. In 1845 the church edifice was altered by moving it back, adding some eighteen feet to its front, and erecting a spire, at a total expense of about \$2,200. Subsequently it was again remodeled, and is valued at \$5,000. In 1890 the society renovated their church, and received from Hon. E. F. Mather of New York city, and Frederick Drake, Esq., of the First Congregational Society, the gift of a fine bell, which was rung just before New Year's Day, 1891.

The Protestant Episcopal Society.

Religious services after the Episcopal form were occasionally held in Windsor by the Rev. Arthur C. Coxe, then rector of St. John's, Hartford, now Bishop of Western New York.

The Episcopal *Parish of St. Gabriel* was organized 14 Dec., 1842; its original vestrymen being Isaac Underhill, George Spalding, Fitch Bissell, John Spencer, Alonzo M. Smith, Quarles Bedorthy, Samuel O. Loomis, and Henry A. Bliss. The corner-stone for the first church edifice was laid on the 6th of Nov., 1843, and it was consecrated 15 January, 1845. The building (which is the same as now owned by the Roman Catholics), a little south of Broad street, on the Hartford road, was about 48 feet long by 28 feet wide, with transepts. Its cost, exclusive of the organ, was about \$2,000.

Later, the name of the parish was changed, by legislative enactment, to *Grace Church*; and for a while it was cared for and supplied by the professors of Trinity College, Hartford. In October, 1860, Rev.

REUEL H. TUTTLE became its first rector; on the 25th December, 1863, he made the society a thanksgiving offering of \$500 upon the recovery of his daughter from a serious illness, for the improvement and beautifying of the church edifice. But the society at once moved to increase the sum sufficiently to build anew, and a beautiful stone edifice was erected on the southeast corner of Broad street, costing \$25,000; and this was consecrated by Bishop Williams, 13 September, 1865, the corner stone having been laid 2 August, 1864. The Rev. Mr. Tuttle resigned his rectorship 4 July, 1870, but officiated until his successor, Rev. BENJAMIN JUDKINS, accepted the charge, 13 April, 1871. He resigned 6 January, 1880, and was succeeded, October 1, 1880, to October, 1885, by Rev. JAMES B. GOODRICH. The present rector, Rev. F. W. HARRIMAN, came in May, 1886. This year (1891) the society are just completing a Parish House in the rear of their church.

The Roman Catholics purchased, in 1865, the church-building just occupied by the Episcopalians, and have since held regular services in it.

Revs. James Smith, Michael McAuley, Michael Kelley, James O'R. Sheridan (resident at Windsor Locks), officiate to an average membership of 125.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE SCHOOLS OF WINDSOR.

1636—1709.

NOTHING is more indicative of the sterling character and aims of the first settlers of Connecticut than their appreciation of the importance and claims of popular education. It was indeed inwrought with the whole fabric of their social and civil policy. The very nature, also, of the civil organization, making all civil officers elective, and giving to every freeman the right of voting, rendered, as has been aptly said, "universal education identical with self-preservation."

But, above all, those deep religious convictions, for the better enjoyment of which they mainly had sought these shores, could only be firmly established and secured by the influence of education.

Nor can we forget that the members of the Connecticut emigration were mainly of an intelligent better class. Most of them could read, and, as the Windsor records testify, could write. And the leaders of the colony, the Hookers and Warhams, the Ludlows and Wolcotts, men whose fervent piety, ripe experience of life and business, social position and wealth, gave them the controlling influence of the community, were men of refined and cultivated tastes, who had received in the free schools and even universities of England the best education which that day afforded — God be praised for that — God be praised, too, that amid the trials and hardships of a new settlement, they did not forget the education of their children; and that *here*, in the scarcely cleared *openings* of a primeval forest, they established at a very early date *public* schools, and that too they not only entreated all, but made it *obligatory* on all, to send their children to school.

The lack of the Windsor records, prior to 1650, leaves us quite in the dark concerning the history of its schools during the first twenty years. But enough cotemporary evidence remains to show that there were probably schools here, and that its citizens were neither unmindful nor neglectful of this "nursery of church and state." Hartford had a school in 1642, and we cannot suppose that Windsor, with her wealth and intelligence, the home of Ludlow, Rossiter, Warham, and Wolcott, was behind her sister plantation in providing for the rising generation. We know that in September, 1644, when the Rev. Mr. Shepard presented

to the commissioners of the United Colonies a proposition "for the maintenance of poor scholars at Cambridge," suggesting that each family "which is able and willing" should yearly contribute "but the fourth part of a bushel of corn, or something equivalent thereto," the court approved the proposition and appointed two men in each town "to receive and seasonably to send in what shall thus be given by them." And William Gaylord and Henry Clarke were appointed for that purpose in Windsor. This contribution was continued for many years by the Connecticut Colony, for the "School of the Prophets" was very near to the hearts of the settlers.

In May, 1650, a Code of Laws, which has been previously alluded to, was completed. It contained, under the titles *Children* and *Schools*, the following important enactments, which remained, with only such trifling modifications as contributed to their greater efficiency, until the act of 1792, and the revision of the school law in 1801. Read them, ye Windsor men, with honest pride that these, with other enactments of the Code of 1650, were the work of Roger Ludlow, a Windsor *father*, and with a sincere appreciation of the Christian wisdom therein displayed.

CHILDREN.

"Forasmuch as the good education of children is of singular behoof and benefit to any commonwealth; and whereas many parents and masters are too indulgent and negligent of their duty in that kind.

"*It is therefore ordered by this Court and the authority thereof,* 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 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, upon penalty of 20s for each neglect therein; also, that all masters of families, do, once a week, at least, catechise their children and servants, in the grounds and principles of religion, and if any be unable to do so much, that then, at the least, they procure such children or apprentices to learn some short orthodox catechism, without book, that they may be able to answer to the questions that shall be propounded to them out of such catechism by their parents, or masters, or any of the selectmen, when they shall call them to a trial of what they have learned in this kind; and further, that all parents and masters do breed and bring up their children and apprentices in some honest, lawful calling, labor or employment, either in husbandry or some other trade profitable for themselves and the commonwealth, if they will not nor can not train them up in learning, to fit them for higher employments; and if any of the selectmen after admonition by them given to such masters of families, shall find them still neglectful of their duty, in the particulars aforementioned, whereby children and servants become rude, stubborn and unruly, the said selectmen, with the help of two magistrates, shall take such children, or apprentices from them, and place them with some masters, — boys till they come to twenty-one, and girls to eighteen years of age complete — which will more strictly look unto and force them to submit unto government, according to the rules of this order, if by fair means and former instructions they will not be drawn into it."¹

¹The same wise and careful forethought which devised this admirable Code, did not neglect the interests of the poor Indian. As, however, it does not particularly concern the purpose of our history, we shall not discuss the matter.

SCHOOLS.

It being one chief project of that old deluder Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the scriptures, as in former times, keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these latter times, by persuading them from the use of tongues, so that at least, the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded with false glosses of saint seeming deceivers; and that learning may not be buried in the grave of our forefathers, in church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors.

It is therefore ordered by this Court and authority thereof, That every township within this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of 50 householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town, to teach all such children as shall resort to him, to write and read, whose wages shall be paid, either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those who order the prudentials of the town shall appoint; provided, that those who send their children be not oppressed by paying more than they can have them taught for in other towns.

And it is further ordered, That where any town shall increase to the number of 100 families or householders, they shall set up a grammar school, the masters thereof being able to instruct youths, so far as they may be fitted for the university, and if any town neglect the performance hereof, above one year, then every such town shall pay five pounds per annum, to the next such school, till they shall perform this order.

The first direct allusion to the existence of a school in Windsor is on the town records.

February, 1656-7, "it was voted that Mr. Branker should have £5 paid to him out of the next town rate toward his maintenance of a school."¹

In an account of town debts, February, 1660-1, occurs an item of "£4:10 to Mr. Cornish for schooling."²

In 1666-7, we must chronicle the erection of the *first* school-house in Windsor. Deacon Moore charged the town with "8s. 4d. for iron-work for school-house." Probably up to this time school was "kept" in some private dwelling, or at the residence of the teacher.

In 1672, the town had so increased in population as to be liable under the provision of the statute requiring the establishment of a grammar school. For we find that, April 2d, the town of Windsor was fined £5, "for not procuring and maintaining a grammar school, said fine to be paid over to the Hartford grammar school.

"November 13, 1673. This day was a town meeting to read some orders ordered to be published by the General Court in October, and also discourse about setting up a school in Windsor, and it was agreed to, and four men more [added] to the present townsmen, which [were] Corporal Marshall, John Bissell, John Porter and George

¹ Mr. JOHN BRANKER was a resident of Windsor as early as 1640. We know but little about him, except that he was a gentleman of good education, estate and reputation, and the *first* schoolmaster of Windsor. He occasionally delivered the "weekly lecture" before the church. He died May 29, 1662, and his widow Abigail married the Rev. Mr. Warham.

² This was probably JAMES CORNISH, whom we find mentioned at different times and places along the river as a schoolmaster. He was for some time a resident of Windsor.

Griswold. These with the townsmen [are] to meet on Friday, the 21st day of this month, and to speak with Captain Clarke, and to see what way to order for the setting up of a school."

Nov. 19, 1674, "the Town meeting consulted about the school proposed to be kept by Mr. Cornish." His terms were £36 per year. Some wished the children to pay 5s. per quarter, others wished the town to pay the whole expense. He was to keep five months south and seventh months north of the Rivulet. Two or three months later, it was decided "that the scholars shall pay Mr. Cornish."¹

In 1675, at the time of King Philip's war, John Fitch of Windsor, being called out against the Indians, made the following will:²

"These may testify that I, JOHN FITCH of Windsor, being to go forth and not know that I may return, do desire to commit myself to God, &c.

"As for the small estate God hath given me, I dispose as followeth: first, that my just debts be paid out of it. The rest, both land and goods, I give for the promoting of a school here in Windsor, to be disposed of in the best way as the County Court and the selectmen of this Town shall see meet, for the end aforesaid.

"In testimony to the abovesaid, I hereto set my hand this 30th day of August, 1675.

"JOHN FITCH."

He, with other Windsor men, was at the Swamp Fight, in the attack on the Narragansett fort.³

The town records show that at a town meeting after his death (August 15, 1676), "it was propounded, to the company met concerning John Fitch's will, that what of the estate after his death, and all his just debts be paid is to go for the town of Windsor's use for the maintenance of a school, and therefore we propounded to the company that in case all his moveables of his estate should not reach to pay his debts, they would not allow something out of a town rate, and it was by all said a vote [that] they would [add] unto [the balance] the sum of 3 Pounds."⁴

In December, 1676, Windsor seems to have again been destitute of a school teacher, for "the town voted that they are willing there shall be a schoolmaster be got and the townsmen were to get one and the children to pay as to Mr. Cornish, and the rest by the town."

February 18, 1679, the town voted Capt. Clarke to keep school in Windsor for a year, six months on each side of the Rivulet, and he engaged also to attend to the town business in making out rates, lists, &c., for all of which he was allowed £10.

¹ It is probable that the amount thus received was insufficient to defray expenses, as in May, 1675, "the townsmen agreed that Mr. Cornish should have something out of what we have in hand of the town rate, which is in Dea. Moore and John Loomis' keeping. [He, Mr. C., is] to take it in the kind it is brought in."

² Probate Records, Hartford, Conn.

³ He was probably mortally wounded there, but died after his return home.

⁴ The inventory which accompanies the will, states his property at £40 1s., and debts at £11 15s. 8.

Nearly ten years later, Windsor could boast *two* teachers, for, "at a meeting of the townsmen, December 20, 1685, it was ordered that the four pounds paid to the town by Tahan Grant for the rent of John Fitch's house for the two last years past, shall be paid to the two present school-masters; viz: to Mr. Cornish 30 shillings, and to Mr. John Loomis 50 shillings."

In 1690, the following enactment was made:

"This Court observing that notwithstanding the former orders made for the education of children and servants, there are many persons unable to read the English tongue, and thereby unable to read the Holy word of God, and the good laws of this Colony, and *it is hereby ordained*, that all parents and masters shall cause their children and servants as they are capable to read distinctly the English tongue, and that the grand-jury men in each town do once in the year, at least, visit each family they suspect to neglect this order, and satisfy themselves that all children under age, and servants in such suspected families, can read well the English tongue, or in good procedure to learn the same or not, and if they find any such children or servants not taught as their years are capable of they shall return the names of the parents or masters of the said children, to the next Court, when the said parents or masters are to be fined 20 shillings for each child or servant whose teaching is thus neglected, according to this order, after the order of 1690, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the said neglect is not voluntary but necessitated by the incapacity of the parents or masters, or their neighbors to cause them to be taught as aforesaid, or the incapacity of the said children or servants to learn."

The next year the town of Windsor voted £20 a year for a school.

But the town was enlarging, quite a settlement had sprung up on the east side of the Great River (now East and South Windsor), and they also had children to educate. So in April, 1698, we find the town agreeing to hire a schoolmaster; and school was to be kept *three* months on the east side of the Great River, and *nine* months on the west side, half on the north and half on the south side of the Rivulet: each quarter of the town to provide a suitable school-house without any charge to the town. The master to receive £20, "besides that which is given of gift-money." The Committee were Lieut. Hayden and Lieut. Matthew Allyn. They made (April, 1698) the following contract:

"Agreed with Mr. Samuel Wolcott to keep a reading, and writing, and cyphering, and grammar school for one full year, to begin on the twelfth day of this month [July]; to take none but such as are entered in spelling. His salary is to be thirty-five pounds in country pay or two-thirds of so much in money. The school is to be kept at the several places agreed on by the townsmen.

DANIEL HAYDEN, } Selectmen.
MATTHEW ALLYN, }
SAMUEL WOLCOTT.

1700—1891.¹

WEST OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

In the year 1700, the town of Windsor was represented by its worthy minister, the Rev. SAMUEL MATHER, at that memorable gathering of clergymen who established Yale College. Deeply imbued as they were with the importance of their undertaking, and with a prophetic assurance of its ultimate success, they could not then have foreseen the immense influence which it was, in less than two centuries, to obtain; nor the position it now holds as *the crown* of Connecticut's educational system.

About the commencement of the last century (1701), the common school system of Connecticut embraced the following particulars:

1. An obligation on every parent and guardian of children, "not to suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as to have a single child or apprentice unable to read the holy word of God, and the good laws of the colony," and also "to bring them up to some lawful calling or employment," under a penalty for each offense.

2. A tax of forty shillings on every thousand pounds of the lists of estates, was collected in every town with the annual colony tax, and payable proportionately to those towns only which should keep their schools according to law.

3. A common school in every town having over seventy families, kept throughout the year; and in every town with less than seventy families, kept for at least six months in the year.

4. A grammar school in each of the four head county towns to fit youth for college, two of which grammar schools must be free.

5. A collegiate school, toward which the general court made an annual appropriation of £120.

6. Provision for the religious instruction of the Indians.

The school therefore embraced every family and town, all classes of children and youth, and all the then recognized grades of schools. There were no select or sectarian schools to classify society at the roots, but all children were regarded with equal favor, and all brought under the assimilating influence of early school associations, and similar school privileges. Here was the foundation laid, not only for universal education, but for a practical, political, and social equality, which has never been surpassed in the history of any other State.²

¹ After 1702, the control of school matters became gradually vested in the ecclesiastical societies or parishes—and we shall therefore treat the history of the Windsor schools under their separate parochial divisions. The school history of Poquonock and Wintunbury parishes, in the absence of any official records, cannot be written.

² We have here quoted the language of Hon. Henry Barnard of Hartford, Conn., formerly superintendent of public instruction in this State; to whose admirable digest of
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April 14, 1707. "It was voted that the inhabitants on the north side of the Rivulet shall have liberty to set up a school-house on the meeting-house green¹ upon their own charges for the benefit of learning to the town in general."

"Also [the] same liberty granted to the inhabitants on the south side the Rivulet."

In 1708, the legislature enacted that the constables should deliver the "40s. upon the £1,000 of the list," to the *committee* for the schools in such towns where the committee are, or in defect of such officers, to the selectmen. This is the first intimation we have of a school committee.

In December, 1711, it was ordered by the town of Windsor that there shall be "a constant school kept in the town."

In 1712, it was ordered, "that all the parishes which are already made, or shall hereafter be made by this Assembly, shall have to the bringing up of their children and maintainance of a school in some fixed place within the bounds of their parish, the *forty shillings* in every *thousand pounds* arising in the list of estates within said parish." This is the first recognition of *parish* or *ecclesiastical* authority in school matters. Although by this act the parishes were simply made school districts and subordinate to the towns, yet in course of time they usurped the place of the latter. After this date the history of the Windsor schools is mainly to be found in the records of the "Ecclesiastical Society of Windsor."

February 3, 1712-13. The school Committee chosen were Col. Matthew Allyn, Capt. Abraham Phelps, and Daniel White.²

Also voted to give Mr. Ebenezer Fitch £10 money, out of this Society, to encourage him in the work of the school for the space of five years annually, or per annum.

At the next annual meeting, Feb. 14, 1713-14, "it was then also proposed, whether Mr. Fitch's salary (annually) shall be made up by, or out of the Society, exempting the children that shall go to school, and this shall continue for the space of seven years. Voted in the affirmative." His salary was fixed at £38 per annum, and he was to keep school eleven months in the year. The next year, February, 1714-15, it was resolved "to grant Mr. Ebenezer Fitch's, Jr., petition, viz: that the rent of the school lands as let to Mr. Eleazar Gaylord, during the time of his keeping school here, shall be paid to him, the said Fitch."

the "History of Common Schools in Connecticut," published in the *American Journal of Education* for 1858, we acknowledge our indebtedness. We may also be permitted, in this connection, to express our obligations to him for the many personal favors he has shown us during the prosecution of our work.

¹ Now known as Palizado Green. It was then a parallelogram with the meeting-house about in the center of it, and directly in front of the General Pierson place.

² Up to the year 1717, towns of seventy families had been obliged to keep a school for eleven months, but at that time the same obligations were imposed on parishes or societies having that number of families. Parishes having a less number of families were required to maintain school for six months. The householders in the parish were empowered to lay taxes for the support of schools, to appoint collector, and transact business relating to the same. They were also to choose annually a clerk, and a school committee of three "able and discreet" persons.

"1714, April 5. The school-house was raised on t' other hill" (*Timothy Loomis' Common-place book*).

Taking Timothy Loomis's then residence as a standpoint, we should infer that he had reference to Stony Hill, as "t' other hill."

January 31, 1715-16. The school committee were empowered to "raise by way of rate £4 to be disposed of for the schooling of Poquonoc people's children." The same amount was granted the succeeding year.

The first *schoolmistress* named on the records was Sarah Stiles, in 1717; and the next year it was voted that the "schools shall be kept by women [in] the summer until October."

December 30, 1718. "Our neighbors at Poquonoc" were allowed to improve toward their own schooling, all they paid towards it in the County tax.

Mr. Ebenezer Fitch was released from the charge of the Windsor school in December, 1719.

The next year, December, 1720, "it was voted that this Society will keep schools in a manner following for two years next coming, viz, a fixed school on the north side, and also on the south side of the Little River, the months of November, December, January, February, and March, by two good schoolmasters to teach our children, Reading, Writing, and Cyphering, and the rest of the months improve women to instruct children in Reading, provided the General Assembly do allow and accept, in lieu of the eleven months now stated by law, and that our Deputies be desired to pray the Assembly to allow of it, and thereupon have our school money as other towns and societies have."

Their application to the assembly was, however, refused.

January, 1720-1, the school committee were empowered to lease the school lands for fourteen years.

And in December, the committee voted to raise money in the society for maintaining school the next year, in conjunction with the county money, to which project Mr. Matthew Alyn, Jr., entered a caution.

In December, 1722, £30 was raised on the society list for schooling; and the town voted to divide the school money according to the lists of estates on each side of the Rivulet, and to apply to the assembly for a division into two school societies. Their petition was presented in the May following, but was opposed by a remonstrance from twenty-three persons, who alleged that:

1st. "One school at two houses, as heretofore, is preferred. 2d. One master can teach all the scholars. 3d. Multiplication of schools will increase expense. 4th. New school-houses will have be built. 5th. It will open a door for the multiplication of school societies."

A petition, however, signed by sixty-one persons, was presented in May, 1723, and, by an act of the same session, Windsor was divided into

two school districts, one on the north and the other on the south side of the Rivulet.

1722-23. Mr. Henry Alyn was schoolmaster.

1731. John Alyn was schoolmaster for ten weeks.

1735. Job Loomis.

1735. Also Mrs. Deborah Moore, Widow Esther Eggleston, Eunice Marshall, Grace Rowell, schoolmistresses.

December, 1742. "Voted that there be but one school kept on south side of Rivulet this winter.

"Voted, that said school shall be kept at the school-house near Col. Alyn's, till last of March, and then to have women's school set up."

December, 1743. The school lands were ordered to be leased for 999 years.

Also the inhabitants of Pine Meadows (Windsor Locks) were allowed to use their own portion of school money.

1759. One school and master, to be kept half the year toward the south end, and half the year toward the north end of the First Society.

1760. A school was established in Jeremey's Lane.

1762. A school was established at Moses Barber's house. Also one at Mill Hill, for four months, and one "at the lower end" of the society.

1768. It was decided "to drop either of the said schools, if they have not fifteen scholars or more in a general way."

1773. The society was divided into *Three* Districts. The *North* District was to take in John Roberts and all Cook's Hill. The *South* District was to extend from the south end of the society up to Joseph Loomis's. The *Middle* District included the remainder of the society.

1784. The three districts into which the society was divided, were as follows: *North* District, "all north of Widow Mary Roberts and her house, and Cook's Hill (or Boston, so called) as far as Amos Filley, Theophilus Cook, and Dudley Drake's. *South* District, from Jerijah Loomis' all south to Hartford Line and Pipestave Swamp. The balance of the society formed the *Middle* District.

1797. Windsor, north of the Little River, was divided into the following school districts: 1st. From Suffield line, south through Pine Meadow (Windsor Locks) to the brook next north of Gaylord Denslow's house. 2d. Thence south to the brook near Jacob Osborn's house, including David and Jesse Thrall. 3d. South to the south of Taylor Chapman's home lot, including Eliakim and Samuel Mather. 4th. Thence to Windsor Little River.

This year was noticeable in the *educational* history of Windsor, for the union which took place between the first and fourth ecclesiastical societies, which henceforth became the First Society of Windsor. As

has been stated in the previous chapter, one of the main features of the union compact between the two societies was the erection of an academy south of the Little River, on Broad Street Green.

This academy was built mostly by subscription in 1798. November 25, 1798, the Union School, as it was termed, was "ordered to be set up on June next, and kept till the interest of the school money loaned to the society be expended." In 1802, it was "voted, that the committee be empowered to exclude any scholar that shall not carry his share of wood for use of the said school." Also voted, "that if any scholar should do any thing to the school-house, they shall make it good, or be excluded from said school, after a reasonable time being allowed for the damage to be made good."

This academy at one time enjoyed a high and wide-spread reputation, and is recollected with pleasure and pride by very many who now occupy prominent and responsible positions in life.

"In about 1845, the old building had become much out of repair, and those living at a distance, with some others near by, made an attempt to annihilate the school by petitioning the legislature to dissolve the contract as far as the school was concerned, and divide up the fund among the districts. Two hearings were had before the legislature, and one trial before the superior court, and all decided in favor of the school. In 1853, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for building a new house, if the means could be raised in that manner. After canvassing the society, with a great deal of hard work, it was found that about \$1,500 was all that could be raised. Mr. Henry Halsey, who was chairman of the committee, with the hope that certain of the earlier recipients of this school, who had gone abroad and been successful in business, might have some sympathy for the old school, wrote to them, asking for their donation. The following gentlemen responded to the call: Hon. E. D. Morgan, Gen. F. E. Mather, and H. B. Loomis, Esq., of New York city; Hon. James Hooker, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the sons of the late Levi Hayden, Charleston, S. C., and N. Y.; Hon. James C. Loomis, Bridgeport, Conn.; Wm. S. Pierson, Jun., Esq., Sandusky, Ohio; R. G. and F. A. Drake, Esqs., Hartford, Conn., and Columbia, S. C. With this aid, and renewals of subscriptions and the avails of the sale of the old house,¹ the requisite sum was raised, the new academy built and finished, and the school started in 1854, clear of debt. Its dimensions are 46 by 28 feet, with 26-foot posts, and its cost, including ground, outhouses, fences, school-room furniture, etc., etc., was \$2,878.89.

¹ The *old* academy building was moved off the ground, and was afterwards (with the addition of an under story of brick) occupied as a boarding-house by the operatives in the Sequasson Factory.

The School Fund, possibly, commenced with the legacy of JOHN FITCH, in 1675; certainly was increased by the legacy of Lieut. JOSEPH STILES, who lived just north of the present Judge Ellsworth place, and whose intended bride was drowned shortly before the wedding day. He consequently remained single, and his house, during his lifetime, was a pleasant resort for all the young people of the neighborhood; and, at his death, he left a liberal bequest for the benefit of the schools of his native town.

Sgt. ABRAHAM PHELPS, who died in 1728, was the next who bequeathed a generous legacy for the same purpose. After him Capt. BENONI BISSELL, who died in 1761, left another gift to the school. His monument, yet standing in the old cemetery, was "Erected by the First Society of Windsor in Grateful Remembrance of his generous Gift for the support of their school." The present (1891) amount of the Union School Fund of the First Society in Windsor, which is now used to help out the town's appropriation for High School, amounts to \$2,050.¹ There are at this time (1891) one high school and 10 school districts in the town, and 14 school departments; and 695 children enumerated between the age of four and sixteen years. The annual appropriation from town treasury in 1884 was \$5,000; from School Fund and State appropriations, \$1,563.75; from Town Deposit Fund, \$199.90; from Union School Fund, \$124.80; total, \$688.45; total receipts from all sources, \$10,261.61, and the total expenditures, \$9,949.72.

The Young Ladies Institute is a private enterprise, established in 1867, by the Hon. H. Sidney Hayden. There are two buildings, one on Broad street for the boarding pupils and teachers, and another on Maple avenue containing the schoolroom and Seminary Hall. From its inception it has been conducted by Miss Julia S. Williams, as principal, and Miss Elizabeth Francis, assistant, with an efficient corps of teachers; average number of scholars about sixty.

Loomis Institute. In 1874 James C. Loomis, Hezekiah B. Loomis, Osbert B. Loomis, H. Sidney Hayden and his wife, and John Mason Loomis were constituted a body corporate under the above name. This Institute is designed for the gratuitous instruction of persons of the age of 12 years and upwards, and is to be located on the original homestead of Joseph Loomis, on the Island (an island only in times of high freshets). The homestead is situated on elevated ground on the west bank of the Connecticut River, and commands an uncommonly fine view of the river and valley. This site, since Joseph Loomis's death, has been in possession of his lineal descendants, and it is the design of the corporators to do what they can to endow this institution: in which purpose

¹ We do not understand whether the money derived from the sale of the Western lands in 1720 formed a part of the above school fund.

they look for the co-operation of the Loomis family, that the institution may become a lasting monument to the memory of Joseph Loomis, the emigrant ancestor of the name in America.

EAST OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

Second Society, or East (now South) Windsor.

The first mention of schools on the east side of the Connecticut River was the town vote of April, 1698, already referred to in the former part of this chapter.

About 1700, however, the educational interests of the town east of the river seem to have passed into the hands of the Society there under the charge of Rev. Mr. Edwards.

On their records, under date of December 15, 1702, it was "voted, also, that there shall be a *school*, and divided as it was last year; voted, also, that the committee chosen shall provide a man to keep school."

In 1708, 1s. and 8d. was paid to John Stoughton "for keeping school one day," and in May of the same year "Mr. Roger Wolcott was chosen to make application to the Honorable General Court to be holden at Hartford this present month: that we the above said inhabitants on east side may have the school money out of the country rate which is paid by ourselves every year. We desire that it may be improved among ourselves for the benefit of our children, that they may learn to read and write; and that it may be confirmed to us by the Honorable Court, annually.

"Voted, also, that Mr. Roger Wolcott should be paid for his time waiting at said court, and also for what money said Mr. Wolcott shall pay out for the petition."

December, 1712. Voted, "that the school money should be divided into three parts," one above Scantic River, another from there to Sgt. Joseph Newberry's Brook, and the third from there to Hartford Line.

Provision was also made for masters and school-houses.

January 28th, 1717-18. "Voted, that we will raise money *to add* to the country money that is granted by the Court." "Voted that we will raise so much money that will, with the Country's allowance, amount to £30 for a school. Joseph Rockwell, Sgt. Daniel Bissell and Joseph Phelps to hire a schoolmaster."

"Voted, that Capt. Thomas Stoughton, Samuel Rockwell and Lt. Samuel Bancroft should be visitors to see the well ordering of the school."

December, 1718, it was voted that schools should be kept in *two* places.

December, 1719. A similar vote is recorded. One of the schools to be located below, and the other above the meeting-house.

December, 1721-22. A similar vote for *three* schools. One to be "near this place" (probably the meeting-house), another half-way

between there and the lower end; the third half-way between "this place" and Ephraim Bancroft's house.

December, 1722. School to be kept as before in *three* places, and "the farmers of Bissell's Farm [Wapping?] to have their part."

January 28, 1722-3. "We will raise so much money to support a school among us with what the country allows to make the sum of £37 to hire a schoolmaster to keep a grammar school till December next."

February, 1723-4. "Voted, that we will keep a reading and writing school all this year."

December, 1724. Schools in six places, one below Podunk Brook, second at a "place called Bissell's Farms [Wapping?]," third, at Great Marsh, and the other three from Podunk Brook north, equally divided in length.

In January, 1726-7. £4 was voted to the farmers at Bissell's Farms, for the encouragement of a school among them.

1740. It was voted to add £70 to the country school money. Also to employ masters in the winter, and *school dames* in summer.

December, 1741. "Capt. John Ellsworth, Joseph Loomis, and Roger Wolcott, Jr., were chosen a committee to take care of the money given for the several towns lately laid out in the Western land, to be disposed of, and improved for the support of Schooling in the several towns and parishes of the Colony, as mentioned in the Act, passed in May, Anno Dom, 1741, by the General Court, or Assembly."

December, 1742. Schools were created in *four* places: one between Hartford line and Newberry's Brook; second, from there to Scantie River; third, to a center line between Scantie and the north line of the town; and fourth, from the said line to the north end.

In 1742, Windsor received from the colony, as a school fund, £146 12s., of which the Second Society's share was £84 3s. 9d.

December, 1749, it was voted that "those families that live out at Hockanum, viz., Robert White, Charles Thrall, Joseph Hawkins, David Smith, Joseph Stedman, Jr., Stephen Stedman, and John Seales," should have their own school money.

In 1750 it was resolved to add £200 to the country school fund for schooling.

From this date to that of the separation of the towns, in 1768, we have no record.

CHAPTER XX.

FERRIES, INNS, STORES, TRADE AND COMMERCE, HOUSES, SLAVES,
MANNERS AND CONVENIENCES, WITCHES, COLONIES,
PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS, ETC.

Bissell's Ferry.

THE subject of a regular ferry across the Connecticut, at Windsor, seems to have been first agitated about January, 1641-2, at which time the court decreed that if the town of Windsor provide a ferry boat to attend the river, they are to be allowed three pence for a single passenger, and two pence a person when they carry more than one at a freight, and twelve pence a horse.¹

No definite action, however, was taken in the matter until January, 1648-9, when the court concluded the following contract :

"John Bissell undertakes to keep and carefully to attend the Ferry over the Great River at Windsor, for the full term of seven years from this day, and that he will provide a sufficient Boat for the carrying over of horse and foot upon all occasions: And that if his own occasions should necessitate him at any time to go out of call from his house or Ferry, that then he will provide some able man in his room to attend that service; for which the said John Bissell is to have of those that he ferries over, eight pence for every horse or mare, and two pence for every person that goes over therewith, or that hath another passenger to go over the said Ferry at the same time; and three pence for every person that goes over the said Ferry alone, single, or without any more than himself at the same time."²

"And the court prohibits all other persons (except the inhabitants of Windsor, who have liberty to carry over themselves or neighbors in their own canoes or boat), from carrying over the said Ferry any passenger or passengers, when the said John Bissell or his assignee is present, or within call of his house or Ferry as aforesaid, to attend that service. And if any person or persons as aforesaid shall at any time during the aforesaid term, go over by Indians or English that have not boats or canoes of their own, that they pass over the said Ferry in, they shall as truly pay *8d.* for every horse or mare, and *2d.* for every person, as if they went over with him. And the court also gives the said John Bissell liberty to relieve (*i. e.* — entertain) such strangers and passengers as can not go the ordinary, and take of them convenient and reasonable recompense for the same. This was consented to by John Bissell in Court."³

¹ *Col. Rec.*, i, 74.

² *Col. Rec.*, i, 174

³ There is a tradition in the Bissell family, that in 1636-7, this John Bissell was sent by the colony to England, to procure a new supply of cattle to replenish the heavy losses which they had suffered from the exceeding severity of the preceding winter,— that he returned with "17 cows and a bull"— and as a reward for his services received the *monopoly* of this ferry, from the court. The tradition is strongly marked, both by its prevalence and its uniformity of detail, among all the different branches of this large

The road from the main street, in Windsor, to the original Bissell's Ferry lay along the south side of the present home lot of the heirs of Hezekiah Hills, about 60 rods north of the Chief Justice Ellsworth place. The landing place on the east side of the Connecticut River was near the present wharf used by the Quarry Company. The road thence east, following the present road to a point of the Meadow Hill, at a considerable distance from the street, where it ascended the hill bearing away to the northeast.¹

The lease having expired, was again renewed May 15, 1656, for one year, on the same terms as before, with this addition, that troops shall have free passage for man and horse, "so often as the said troopers shall with their listed horses travel with them to Springfield town or beyond."²

Again :

May 1657. John Bissell's lease of the country ferry was renewed for one year "at his old house," — *Col. Rec.*, i, 298.³

and widely extended family. Yet we are disinclined to believe it: 1st. because in the official colonial records there is not the slightest allusion to any such circumstance; 2dly, because we have very serious doubts whether John Bissell was here in Windsor at so early a date. It is possible that he may have come here about 1639 or '40, and may have brought some cattle with him, but we have been as yet unable to connect them with the ferry.

¹ This road continues, east of the river, to-day, over nearly its ancient course, and extends from the main street in East Windsor, from opposite the Quarry Co.'s property to their wharf at the river; although the old ferry was long ago removed to the mouth of the Scantie, where it still retains the name of its original owners. Near the quarry wharf stood the first house built east of the river, and occupied by a Bissell, and there was also erected a fortification, or block house, of stone (and which was still standing in 1800), and evidences of these structures were very distinct forty years ago." John A. Stoughton's *Windsor Farms*, p. 115

² *Col. Rec.*, i, 281.

³ John Bissell, Sen., the original ferryman, bought the Ludlow lot on the east side of the Connecticut, below the mouth of the Scantuck, after the death of Mr. Whiting, 1649, and had evidently built there before 1657, and had proposed to transfer the ferry to that place; but we find that the court in extending his lease another year specified that it should be kept "at his old house." John Bissell, Jr., kept the ferry "to entire satisfaction" that year, and March 11, 1657-8, the courts agree with John, Jr., to keep the ferry 10 years. The young man married and his father gave him "his old house," the old homestead; but we find six years later, 1664, John, Jr., asks to be released from the remaining four years of his contract. After the expiration of the contract, 1668, we find the Townsmen of Windsor consulting with Nathaniel Bissell about keeping the ferry. Six years before this, 1662, John, Sen., had deeded to his son Nathaniel, for his marriage portion, "one-quarter of his land at Scantuck, with a quarter part of all his housing, dwelling house and out housing," with another quarter at the death of his father; and Nathaniel was living there at the time of King Philip's war, 1675-6, when the council ordered "a garrison of not less than six men kept at the house of Nathaniel Bissell, at Scantuck." The ferry was leased to him in 1677, but had probably been removed to the mouth of the Scantuck (a mile below the old place) in 1668. The landing place on the east side was at first above the mouth of the Scantuck. The Bissells did not build on the east side of the river at the old ferry place.

J. H. HAYDEN, 1891.

March 11, 1657. John Bissell, Jr., having managed the country ferry at Windsor, to entire satisfaction, received from the court a renewal thereof for ten years, viz. :

"This court doth grant to and agree with John Bissell, Jr., of Windsor, that the ferry there, over the Great River, shall be and belong to him for the space of 10 years next ensuing, upon the limitation and terms hereafter expressed, to which he doth in court agree and engage to attend :

"1. That there shall be always maintained in readiness upon all occasions, an able and sufficient boat and man for the safe passage of horse and man.

"2. The said John Bissell shall have *8d.* a head for any beast, and *2d.* a head for any person that cometh with them, and *3d.* for any single person.

"3. That each Trooper listed and allowed in the Court, and the horse he rides, is only freed from the ferriage going to Springfield Town, or as far as Springfield Town, or further.

"4. That no person of Windsor shall have liberty for to help over any person or beast of any other town, but they shall then pay the ferryman as much as if they were carried over by him.

"5. Upon consideration with the inhabitants of Windsor, they are to go over the ferry at half the forementioned price, only that single persons shall pay *3d.* per head for their passage, as before."¹

In March, 1663-4, John Bissell, Jr., applied to the court for a release from his contract. It was granted, "if the Assistants" at Windsor, should provide "a sufficient man" in his place.²

In May, 1668. "The court leaves it to the deputies and townsmen of Windsor to agree and settle a Ferryman there to keep the ferry over the Great River for 7 years, provided there be no charge come thereby to the county."³

This order had not been attended to by the subsequent session of the court in October, for the Windsor authorities received a very brief and summary order to attend to it "without delay."⁴

October 31, 1668. The townsmen consulted with Nathl. Bissell about keeping the ferry (supposed to be the one across the Connecticut, as in the same meeting, they engage "a rope for the *little* ferry"), but they could not agree as to terms, and the subject was deferred.⁵

May 10, 1677. Nathaniel Bissell received a lease of the Ferry for seven years from date: "he was always to keep a boat and men ready to attend the service, and to take for his pains sixpence [for] a horse and man in silver presently paid [*i. e., in cash*], or in other pay eight pence a horse and man."⁶

¹ *Col. Rec.*, i. 310.

² *Col. Rec.*, i. 394.

³ *Col. Rec.*, ii. 183.

⁴ *Col. Rec.*, ii. 95.

⁵ In 1695, the court, in consequence of some overcharges of ferry-rates which had occurred, established the following tariff of fares: A man, horse, and load, nine pence in *pay*, or five pence in money; single man three pence in *pay*, or two pence in money; a horse five pence in *pay*, or three pence in money. (*Col. Rec.*)

⁶ *Col. Rec.*, ii. 314.

The ferry subsequently reverted to the town.

March 18, 1716. At a town meeting, the Connecticut River Ferry at Scantie was granted to Jonathan Bissell and Anmi Trumbull, on condition they should carry over the selectmen and collectors free, when they were upon business, and foot-passengers on lecture days.

In February, 1719-20, the selectmen were ordered to lease it again. Joseph Baker had the ferry in 1724-5.

In 1726, the ferry was granted to Jonathan and David Bissell for seven years. They engaged to pass over all who lived north of the Rivulet in Windsor, or those who lived north of Stoughton's Brook in East Windsor, free on Sabbath and lecture days.

January, 1730. It was voted by the town to raise a sum not exceeding £20, for the purpose of having a free ferry at Scantie, but it does not appear with what success.

The next year, however, Jacob Munsell was the ferryman, and petitioned the legislature for a license to keep accommodation and "strong drink for the accommodation of travellers."

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Windsor, Legally warned. Held in Windsor, April 27th, 1731. Voted to raise money (not to exceed Twenty Pounds) in order to have a free ferry, Cross the Great River at Scantick, for all the Inhabitants of this Town, for the year Insuing, Said Ferry to be kept from daylight to daylight. The Comm^{tee} chosen to look after said affair, are Capt. Job Ellsworth, L^d Sam^l Bancroft, & Capt. Thomas Stoughton. A Question proposed, What was Intended by those words in the foregoing vout (from daylight to daylight). Voted and Resolved that it should be kept from Brak of day, to Evening shut."—*Windsor Farnes*, 115.

1780. A lease was authorized with Jonathan Roberts "to keep a good ferry where Scantie ferry is now kept."

1782, February. A similar lease was granted to Azariah Mather, Jr., for twenty years.

Capt. "Dont (Jonathan] Ellsworth" kept the ferry at one time.

The Wolcott, or Higley Ferry.

In October, 1735, Roger Wolcott, being in need of a ferry for his own purposes, petitioned the assembly for leave to establish a double ferry, from the landing place in Plymouth Meadow, across the Rivulet and the Connecticut River,¹ to his own land on the eastern bank of the latter, the East Windsor landing being at rear of the present Enoch Pel-

¹ Originally the Tunxis or Rivulet emptied into the Connecticut considerably below its present mouth. The ferry, landing about where the Rivulet now empties, necessitated another ferry across the Rivulet to reach Plymouth Meadow, and then to "the Island," otherwise the passengers must drive across the foot of the Great Meadow to ford, or the ferry about half a mile above. Tradition says that Gov. Wolcott dug a channel through the neck of land (the present mouth of the Rivulet) to enable him to land his passengers on Plymouth Meadow, or Great Meadow, as they preferred.

ton's property. From this ferry was laid out a great highway, twenty rods in width, as tradition says, extending east to Tolland, and known from its projector as the "Governor's Road."¹ He offered to make landings and passways on the east side, at his own cost. His request was granted and the court ordered the town to make three highways, for which (March, 1726) they were assessed £158 11s. The town protested against this, alleging that the grant was £1,000 damage to them, and only benefited Wolcott. Considerable litigation followed,² but the future governor was a rising man, and his influence enabled him to hold his own; and, it is but just to say that there is evidence that the ferry was well kept and attended.

In January 27, 1735-36, the town "voted that there be a ferry set up acrost the Connecticutt River neer against the Little Ferry, at the place called Newberries Landing place." A committee was also chosen to oppose the petition of Edward Wolcott at the county court, "for a way from the ferry over the Little River through the Great Meadow to the point to the ferry that crosseth the Great River."

July 15, 1736, Sergt. William Stoughton, Lieut. Thomas Stoughton, and Lieut. Wm. Thrall were chosen a committee to negotiate with Major Wolcott concerning his ferry, and to buy his ferry-house and boat, if they judged it best, and to "take an acquittance of him of his grant of the ferry. Also, to purchase a way, from the River to the County Road, on East side of the River, to accommodate the ferry lately voted to be set up at Newberrie's Landing for the Town's use and to erect and set up s^d Ferry and have the ordering of it, for the current year." — *Stoughton Mss.* One year after, July, 1737, the town voted to move the "*New ferry* lately set up at Newberry's Landing."

In April, 1738, it was voted to reimburse the July 15, 1736, committee for the amount (£192 13s. 3d.) which they had expended in the

¹ The old Wolcott house was on premises now (1883) occupied by Bartholomew McGuire; a stone-walled well alone marks the spot.

² The following *undated* document, among the *Thomas Stoughton Mss.*, probably refers to this:

"To the Honourable the Govenour Councill and Representatives in General Court Assembled.

"We your memorialists humbly move to this Honourable Assembly that they in their wonted Goodness would Grant unto the Town of Windsor, a pattent of the Antient Ferry in Windsor, over the Great River at the place known by the name of Scantic ferry that so it may be under better Reputation than now it is, or can bee while it is onely in the hands of Any and Every person that will take it, and your memorialists are Incouraged to ask this favour and privilege of this honourable Assembly since they have Lately granted the like favour and privilege to the Worshipfull Roger Wolcott, Esq., in Windsor, and hereby your memorialists will be obliged as in Duty bound Ever to Pray,

" ISRAEL STOUGHTON,)
 SAMUEL STRONG,) Selectmen."

purchase of Major Wolcott's ferry boats and ferry grants, and purchasing a way for a ferry at Newberry's Landing.

In 1741, Wolcott obtained from the assembly a renewal of his former grant of a ferry across the Connecticut and Little Rivers, "where he formerly had it." This was remonstrated against by the town.

In 1745, the assembly regulated the fares at this ferry, by the following tariff: Across both rivers, 12*d.* old tenor, for each single passenger; 6*d.* for each single horse; neat cattle, 8*d.* per head. Across Connecticut River only, man, load, and horse, 10*d.*; single passenger, 5*d.* In 1746 the rate was reduced; man, horse, and load, 4*d.*; single passenger, 2*d.* In 1749 the ferry rates on this as well as the Seantic Ferry were again reduced by legislative action, as follows: Man, horse, and load, 3*d.*; single passenger, 1*d.*; horse, 1*d.*; neat cattle, 2*d.* per head; sheep and swine, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per head.

In 1769 Erastus Wolcott petitioned the legislature for an increase of fare, inasmuch as the river was considerably widened. His petition was granted.

Sometime previous to the revolutionary war this ferry passed into the hands of the Higley family, by whose name it was afterwards known. It has long been discontinued.

The Rivulet Ferry.

The history of this ferry, prior to 1700, has been incidentally presented in the previous chapters of this work. The first item we have concerning it, subsequent to that date, is a town vote, in December, 1719, to appropriate £28 for the purpose of building a *new* ferry house.

In March, 1732, we learn from the Ecclesiastical Society's Records that "Jacob Munsell desired this society will allow him to set in the west or lower end of the east flanker seat on the men's side so long as he shall continue ferryman here, and he may also make a door in the east end of the said seat." The request was granted. This was evidently for the purpose of getting out quickly in case of a call to attend the ferry during Sunday service.

In July, 1737, Lieut. William Thrall made a proposal to build a bridge "across the Rivulet at the ferry," and a committee was chosen to consider the matter. The lieutenant was somewhat *ahead* of his more conservative neighbors—as we find no further mention of a bridge until April, 1745, at which time a town meeting was warned to consider "about the Rivulet ferry," and "about a bridge there." The latter was again negatived. In April, 1748, however, the subject again came before the town meeting, and it was then agreed that any person or persons might have liberty to build a bridge, *provided they did so at their own*

expense, and made it a free bridge forever! Said persons were to leave their names with the town clerk within one year from date.¹ In December following, Peletiah Allyn, Daniel Bissell, Isaac Burr, and sundry others,² announced to the town clerk their intention of accepting this extremely liberal offer. Accordingly, in 1749, they erected a good cart bridge—the first ever erected across the Tuxis—and made it *free*.³ In 1759 it needed repairs or rebuilding, but the town voted “not to build or repair.”⁴ Whereupon (December, 1759), the original builders of the bridge petitioned the assembly that they “would order the town of Windsor to rebuild or make such repairs as were necessary.”⁵ The assembly did so order (May, 1760), but the refractory and illiberal town merely contented themselves with making a few slight and temporary repairs;⁶ and thus the matter rested until 1762, when the necessity of a good, new, and substantial bridge became too imperious to be any longer evaded.

We now find the town of Windsor (March, 1762) petitioning the assembly for a *lottery*, to enable them to rebuild the Rivulet bridge. They state that it is the most costly bridge in the government, being 20 rods long, and 25 feet posts; that money is scarce, owing to the expense of the war; that societies in the town are destitute of ministers, and three are building meeting-houses; and that persons stand ready to take tickets for plank. The assembly therefore authorized a lottery of £250 for the bridge, and £30 for the expense of the said lottery, and appointed William, Erastus, and Alexander Wolcott, and Capt. Josiah Bissell, as

¹ *Town Acts*, iii. 78.

² The names of these bridge builders of 1749 should be preserved in grateful remembrance. They are copied from the original petition in the *State Archives* at Hartford. (*Travel*, i. 373, 375.)

Caleb Phelps,	Amos Filley,	Ed. Moore,
Nathl Mather,	Benj. Ellis,	Seth Youngs,
Josiah Loomis,	Dani. Bissell,	Joseph Moore,
Timothy Loomis,	Isaac Burr,	Benedict Alford,
John Warner,	Daniel Phelps,	Wm. Cook,
John Palmer,	Henry Allyn,	Josiah Cook,
David Barber,	Nathl. Loomis,	Alex. Wolcott,
Gideon Barber,	Job Drake,	Peletiah Allyn,
John Roberts,	Benj. Allyn,	Josias Allyn,
John Gillet,	Phineas Drake,	Samuel Eno, Esq.
Nathl. Filley,		

³ The *last* vote in regard to the ferry was in September, 1755, when the selectmen were ordered to “take care of, and dispose of the ferry house, ferry-boat, and rope, for the best advantage of the town.” *Town Acts*, iii. 85.

⁴ *State Archives, Travel*, ii. 369.

⁵ *State Archives, Travel*, ii. 370.

⁶ The town ordered that the selectmen should repair the bridge across the Rivulet, “not exceeding £10.” *Town Acts*, iii. 89.

managers.¹ The drawing took place October 1, 1762, and the bridge was soon after built.²

It stood until January 1, 1767, when "by a sudden fall of rain, the ice in the river and brooks in this colony broke up on a sudden and rushed forward with such impetuosity as to destroy almost everything that stood in its way, so that very few bridges in the colony could withstand its rage, the like of which has not happened within the memory of man, at which time about one-half of said bridge was carried away with the ice," and the other half left standing.³

Again the town refused to repair it, and 31 individuals petitioned the assembly, May, 1767, to "order the town" to build anew. They were accordingly so ordered, and reluctantly complied.⁴

Again, in the winter of 1782-3, this bridge was carried away by a great freshet, and again the town refused to replace it; so 10 petitioners pray for assistance from the assembly.⁵ That omnipotent body also received a petition from 43 inhabitants of the Poquonock District, in which they state (May 7, 1783) that the bridge was built on a sandy foundation, and has been frequently carried away; and that Poquonock Society has built a bridge making a nearer road and better accommodating the travel to Suffield. Therefore, as the lower bridge is "now down by the ice" and about to be rebuilt, and (in their opinion) little needed, and obstructs navigation, they request that it may be rebuilt as a *swing bridge*.⁶ Another petition from 16 persons says that if the river were kept open for navigation to Poquonock, it would save much land carriage.⁷ Nineteen masters of coasting vessels also testify that they can pass up Windsor River as far as Poquonock, and of course prefer the lower bridge to have a swing.⁸

All these petitions were referred to a committee, who repaired to Windsor, examined the facts of the case, and reported as follows:⁹ that the road through Poquonock was $\frac{1}{4}$ of mile and 60 rods, that it will not answer for wet seasons, and "the present location is the best; that the swing bridge is needed by the First and Fourth Societies, and that at high water vessels can pass up to Poquonock, but if these two societies are compelled to build the bridge, they ought to be at the expense of a draw. Furthermore, that the town had voted to divide the town into districts, as Poquonock and Wintonbury had maintained their own bridges, and were urgent, and the others feared that otherwise no vote

¹ Petition in *State Archives, Tract*, i. 372, 373.

² March 9, 1762, "it was voted that the town will take all the tickets of the lottery for the bridge, not sold by the 1st of October next." *Town Acts*, iii. 91.

³ Petition in *State Archives, Tract*, ii. 275.

⁴ By a vote of 51 affirmative to 44 negative. *Town Acts*, iii.

⁵ *State Archives*, iii. 331, 332, 333, 335, 337.

could be obtained to build as ordered, May, 1767." On the whole, the committee were of the opinion that it would be better to take care of *all* the bridges within their limits. The assembly (June, 1783) ordered the town to build the lower bridge so as to let vessels pass, and hereafter to support the other bridges in their limits.

In 1791 a bridge and causeway were erected as part of the union contract between the First and Fourth Societies of the town, as more fully described in Chapter XXVIII. On its site another bridge was built — about 1833 — and being carried away in the freshet of 1854, was replaced by the present one.

Inns were first established by the following order of the court, dated June 4, 1644:

"Whereas many strangers and passengers that upon occasion have recourse to these towns, and are straitened for want of entertainment, it is now ordered, that these several towns shall provide among themselves in each town one sufficient inhabitant to keep an ordinary for provision and lodging in some comfortable manner, that such passengers or strangers may know where to resort; and such inhabitants as by the several towns shall be chosen for the said service shall be presented to two magistrates, that they may be judged meet for that employment, and this to be effected by the several towns within one month, under the penalty of 40s. a month, each month either town shall neglect it."¹

The duties of the innkeeper were very fully defined by the Code of 1650; for the court justly remarks that, although there is a necessity of houses of common entertainment, "yet because there are so many abuses of that lawful liberty, both by persons entertaining and persons entertained, there is also need of strict laws and rules to regulate such employment." So landlords were forbidden to sell any guest more than half a pint of wine at a time, or to allow them to "continue tipping" over half an hour, or later than nine o'clock at night. All the recognized grades of drunkenness, from slight mellowness to downright beastly intoxication, were threatened with fines of proportionate severity. Second offenses — always doubly heinous in the eyes of Puritanic justice — were visited with *treble* fines, and woe to the unlucky chap who could not "fork over the cash," for he was then unceremoniously whipped, or else clapped into the stocks "for three hours, when the weather may not hazard his life or limbs."

The innkeeper was also specially instructed in regard to making proper provision for the "beasts" of travelers and guests. In 1686 the court enacted a strong law against gaming, dancing, and singing in taverns.

¹ *Col. Rec.*, i, 103.

² *Col. Rec.*, i, 533.

The first innkeepers¹ in Windsor, of whom we have any record, were appointed at a town meeting in December, 1715. They were Simon Chapman² and Eliakim Marshall on the *west*; and Nathaniel Cook and the widow Grace Grant on the *east* side of the Connecticut River. Of Messrs. Chapman, Marshall, and Cook we have no information. Mrs. Grant, however, kept tavern in East Windsor until about 1754-5, when it passed into the hands of her son, Ebenezer Grant, subsequently better known as Capt. Grant, the leading merchant of the east side of the town.

The other innkeepers on the east side of the river, before its incorporation as a distinct town, were landlord Nathaniel Porter, whose place was on the west side of the street, a little south and opposite to the South Middle District School-house.

Captain Joel Loomis also kept tavern about forty rods south of the Middle School-house, on the west side of the street. After his death his son, Capt. Giles Loomis, succeeded him in the business for many years. He built an addition to the house for a Freemasons' Hall. The tavern was the regular rendezvous for the train band — and on these occasions, says an aged friend, "there would be a great crowd collected, and card-playing and drinking were not neglected."

Of the ancient taverns of Windsor proper we have collected but few facts, and those mostly from the cob-webbed memory of garrulous *old folks*. More than a hundred years ago Sergeant Samuel Hayden kept a tavern at the house now occupied by the family of the late Levi Hayden. The old oak under which his weary guests found a grateful shade is still a thrifty wide-spreading tree, highly prized by certain individuals whose childhood's home is sheltered by it. Tradition whispers that Chief Justice Ellsworth, before he became known to fame, occasionally cracked jokes and eat apple pie at Sergeant Sam's with the young men of his time.

In later years Pickett's Tavern, which stood a few rods from the former, acquired a wide-spread fame. These taverns were located but a quarter of a mile from Windsor Plains, across which lay the great thoroughfare between Hartford and the north and east. Here the highway

¹ There are several notices of licenses granted by the court to various persons to sell wine and liquors, but it is uncertain whether they were *innkeepers*. In 1664 the record says: "This court grants Sam'l Gibbs a license to sell nine or ten quarter casks of wine by the gallon to his neighbors or those that will buy it; and he freely presents the court with an anchor of the best of his wine, which the court desires him to leave with the governor."

In the lease of the country ferry at Windsor to John Bissell, in 1648, is a clause granting him the privilege of entertaining and receiving recompense from such travelers as may not find it convenient to go to the ordinary.

² He was assessed, in 1720, £5 for keeping tavern on the north side of the Rivulet.

leaves the river, to avoid bridging the streams, and passes between the heads of the brooks which flow on one side into the Connecticut, and on the other into the Rivulet. Not a stream crosses the road in the distance of five miles; and, after rising the hill, the road was almost perfectly level and straight, without a house upon it. Midway, at a spring beside the road, stood an old oak, known far and wide as the Old Smoking Tree. Here travelers, and especially teamsters,¹ made a halt in summer to water and feed their cattle and smoke their pipes. Forty years ago an old man, bearing a knapsack marked U. S. A., who had preferred the old familiar track to the New Road, stopped at the house which once bore Sergeant Sam's sign, to ask a little refreshment before ascending the plain. While partaking of the cheer set before him he asked many questions about the localities he had known long years before. When told that the Old Smoking Tree had been cut down, the ire of the old veteran was roused, and the deep curses he uttered against the vandal who cut it witnessed that the fatigues of another revolutionary war would have been cheerfully undergone to bring the author of so grievous an outrage to condign punishment.

All travelers, with one notable exception, whether going north or south, stopped at Sergeant Sam's, and, after his day, at Pickett's, for refreshment, whether the Plains lay before them or were already passed. The exception to this general rule was Gen. George Washington. On the 21st of October, 1789, Washington, then President of the United States, passed through Windsor on his New England tour, and the following sentence appears in his journal of that date: "Between Windsor and Sullfield you pass through a level, barren, uncultivated plain for several miles."² We think it unfortunate for the Plains that he did not stop at Pickett's as he would then have had a fresher start; and, we fancy, would have omitted the words *barren, uncultivated*; and, looking beyond the shrub-oaks which skirted the road, would have seen (with prophetic eye, at least), large fields of Indian corn and rye, or might have sweetened the *uncultivated* fields with the mention of strawberries, and the wood with whortleberries. But he had that morning breakfasted with his old friend, Judge Ellsworth, a mile or so below. We would not have the reader infer that we have any doubts about the breakfast: it was a good, substantial one, the best the times afforded, but it is not unlikely that they both discussed the affairs of the nation with more inter-

¹A hundred years ago much of the produce from the north which found a market at Hartford was conveyed over this and other roads by ox teams.

²Rev. Samuel Davis' Journal of a Tour to Connecticut, in autumn of 1789 (*Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceed.* 1869-70, pp. 13, 14), also mentions "Pickett's Inn, 18 miles from Springfield. . . . Between Springfield and Windsor there is a long tract of pine woods, through which the road leads, a growth of wood very common to this region, I believe."

est and solicitude than they did the eatables which the Judge's accomplished lady had set before them.

"Capt. Dont [Jonathan] Ellsworth," kept for many years a famous tavern, half a mile north of the meeting-house, on the spot now owned by the heirs of the late Joel Thrall.

In later days taverns have been at various times kept at the places now occupied by Mr. Thaddens Mather, Mr. Hayden Pilley, Judge H. Sill, and Mr. Lemuel Welch. There was also a Bissell's Stage House above Major Ellsworth's place, and a half-way house on the road between Windsor and Hartford, kept by the father of the present mayor of the latter place.

The subject of taverns is suggestive of the following anecdote, illustrative of the men and manners of days gone by. There was a custom among the young people, in the early days of Connecticut, of *stealing the bride*, as it was termed. When a young couple were to be married, those of their acquaintance who were *not* invited to the wedding would sometimes combine, go stealthily to the house where the ceremony was celebrating, and, watching for a favorable opportunity, rush in, seize the bride, carry her out, and placing her upon a horse behind one of the party, gallop off with her to some neighboring tavern, where music, supper, etc., had been bespoken. If the capture and flight were successful, and the captors succeeded in reaching their rendezvous at the tavern without being overtaken by the wedding party, the night was spent in dancing and feasting *at the expense of the bridegroom*. Mr. Elisha Griswold, of Simsbury, a descendant of Old Windsor, used, in his later years, to relate with much glee, the particulars of one of these bride-stealings, in which he was a principal actor. It seems that a certain couple were to be married in Simsbury, and Mr. Griswold, with others of their acquaintance who had not been honored with an invitation, resolved upon retaliation by stealing the bride. Accordingly, on the evening of the wedding, having first ordered a nice supper and engaged the music, etc., very privately, at a tavern at Turkey Hills, himself with two or three others went into the neighborhood of the bride's residence. Here they reconnoitered, but, as the party was large and the rooms crowded, they were obliged to watch for some time before the favorable opportunity presented itself. At length, however, the evening being warm and beautiful, the company gradually withdrew from the house and dispersed through the grounds and garden which surrounded it. Through a window they could see the bride, distinguished by her bridal dress, almost alone in the parlor. Now was their chance. One or two of the surprise party quietly entered the dwelling by a back door. To seize the bride and bear her out to where their confederates were holding the horses, and to place her behind one of the party on horseback, was but the work

of an instant. In another moment they were speeding over the road to Turkey Hills with a swiftness which almost defied pursuit. But to their surprise, the whole wedding party seemed also to have sprung to their saddles, and were almost immediately in pursuit, as their loud voices and the clear ring of their horses' hoofs too plainly told. The race was exciting; their laboring horses seemed not to gain one inch on their pursuers; but at last they reached the tavern, dismounted, carried their fair prize into the hall, and had just time to arrange the dance when the wedding party arrived. The music struck up, the dance began, but the astonishment of the gallant captors can scarcely be imagined when they discovered for the first time that the supposed bride *wore men's boots*, and that her steps and movements were altogether too masculine and antic to comport with the dress and known refinement of the real bride. It then flashed upon them that they had been awfully *sold*: the whole wedding party now came rushing into the hall, laughing and exulting with the greatest glee. It seems that the friends of the bride had suspected or learned of the attempt to be made upon her, and had purposely dressed up one of the young men and left him exposed in the parlor, having their horses also in instant readiness for pursuit. The hilarious scene that followed the denouement was amusing. The whole thing was taken in perfect good humor, the dancing and supper were very highly enjoyed, and the company broke up and dispersed at a very late hour — the *kidnappers paying all expenses*. And for years after they had to bear the laughs and jokes of the neighborhood for having the "lobby turned upon them."

We have heard of another instance in which the joker unexpectedly became the victim. The bride in this case was the heroine of the story. Mrs. C., of East Windsor, on her wedding night was stolen from her husband and friends, placed in a sleigh (for it was winter season), and driven by her abductors to a distant tavern. While they were at table she contrived in some manner to elude their observation for a few moments, let herself out of a back window, went to the barn, helped herself to a horse and cutter, and was far on her *homeward* road before her captors even dreamed that she was absent.

Trees. The oldest *tree* in Windsor, perhaps, is the old cedar, the stump of which now stands in the door-yard of the Chief Justice Ellsworth place. Tradition says that it was one of the original forest trees:¹ and that, for several of the first generations of settlers, it was the rallying spot for the hunters when they made a *general hunt*. High in its branches hung an immense pair of deer's antlers, which disappeared some fifty years since. Lieut. Joseph Stiles's house stood a little north of this

¹ See also, page 145, for reference to original forest trees on Rocky Hill.

tree, and its foundations were dug up by the plow in the summer of 1858. This tree was blown down in November, 1877, and its available wood was carefully husbanded and manufactured into chairs and other articles of use and ornament, to be distributed among the members of the Ellsworth family.

The beautiful elms in Broad Street were set out in 1755¹ by a respectable citizen of Windsor, who afterwards *fell from grace* by reason of dissipation, and was publicly whipped, on two several occasions, at two of his own trees. The peculiar indignity of the punishment rankled deep in his memory, and subsequently, when in want of wood, he threatened to cut down the trees at which he had been punished. Afterwards, in his drunken moods, he used to threaten the destruction of the remaining trees, but was always bought off by old Squire Allyn with a cord of wood and some cider.

The "Old Smoking Tree" and the "Hayden Oak," both relics of the primeval forest, have already been alluded to. While on the topic of trees, we cannot refrain from presenting an extremely interesting article by J. Hammond Trumbull, LL.D., of Hartford, which was first published in the *Hartford Press*, entitled:

Early Apples and Old Cider—A Windsor Orchard in 1650.—Josselyn, on his first visit to New England in 1638-9, found "not one apple-tree nor pear planted yet, in no part of the country, except on Governor's Island in Boston Harbor, where he procured half a score of very fair pippins." In the account of his second voyage, some thirty years later, he says that "our fruit trees prosper abundantly, apple trees, quince trees, cherry trees, plum trees, barberry trees," and he "observed with admiration that the kernels sown or the suckers planted produce as fair and good fruit, without grafting, as the tree from whence they were taken; the country is replenished with fair and large orchards." On his return to England in 1671 he was told by Mr. Henry Wolcott, of Windsor (who was a fellow passenger), that "he made five hundred hogsheads of Syder out of his own orchard in one year." "Syder," adds Josselyn, "is very plentiful in the country, ordinarily sold for ten shillings a hogshead."

Mr. Wolcott's apple orchard was one of the first, and, for many years, was probably the largest in the Connecticut Valley. It was in bearing before 1649, and his cider-presses were at work in 1650. For twenty years afterwards he supplied young trees, summer and winter apples, and cider by the hogshead, gallon or pint, not only to his neighbors at Windsor, but to other towns in the vicinity, and occasionally for exportation to other colonies. The account book in which he entered, year by year, the product of his orchard, the sales of trees and grafts, the times of making cider &c., is still extant. To save paper, or to conceal his profits from the eyes of prying neighbors, these accounts were kept in short-hand. From this book are derived the following particulars, which may not be without interest to our agricultural and horticultural readers.

The first entry is:

"A note of several sorts of apples I had grown, 1649," under which the quantity gathered from each tree of the old and new orchard is carefully entered: "Of the earliest apples, 1 bushel; of 2 early sorts of sour apples in the new orchard, 1 bushel; of

¹The date of erection was cut on a small iron plate and affixed to one of the trees, which was afterwards in its old age blown over, and the plate was then placed on another in front of the residence of H. S. Hayden.

the summer pippin, by well, 4 bushel; of the Holland pippin, 11 bushel; of the Pearmain, 15 bushel; of the 4 trees of winter apples (of the tree next John Loomis's 2½ bushel, the next 60); 19 bushel; of the 4 trees of Ballybonds [as Mr. Wolcott spelled the name of an old favorite; *Bellibone* was the English form of the French *Belle et bonne*], 6 bushel and 1 peck; of the London pippin, 13 bushel; of Mr. Allen's green apples, in the lower side of the orchard, 2 bushel," &c. Total, for 1619, 91 bushel.

In 1650, the orchard yielded 212 bushel, the greater part of which was made into cider, which was sold at 1s 8d per gallon, and £1 4s per hogshead; the apples bringing from 6s to 8s per bushel. Three bushels were "sold at the *Faire*," for £1:7. 31 gallons of *boiled* cider sold at 2s 6d. This year, a half bushel of *quince*s is charged at 1s.

	Bush.	producing	including Cider.
In 1651,	496	£117. 12	£40. 5
" 1652,	452	92. 18	72. 10
" 1653,	1127		19. 10
" 1654,	1588		

The price of apples had gradually fallen from 8s, in 1650, to 2s 6d, and 3s in 1654; and of cider from 1s 8d, to 1s 4d per gallon, or £1 10s per barrel. [In October, 1674, the General Court ordered that no innholder should ask more than 4d a quart for cider; so the retail price seems to have remained nearly constant, from 1650, though Josselyn tells us it was sold, in 1671, at 10s a hogshead.]

In 1653, wheat sold at 4s, rye at 3s, and Indian corn at 2s per bushel. By these standards, it is easy to compare the prices of apples and cider, or other luxuries, of that day with this. Occasional credits on Mr. Wolcott's book show that he exchanged a part of the produce of his orchard for sack [Spanish wine] at 6s per gallon, white wine at 18s, strong water at 3s per quart, &c. Venison at 1s 6d for a quarter, of 9 lbs. and 3s 10d for one of 16 lbs.; 32 lbs. Sugar (a rare luxury), at 7d per lb. "The forbearance of £24 for one year" is charged at £1 18s, or at the rate of 1s 7d per pound (7½ per cent).

Here are a few entries of sales from the nursery and orchard, showing that Mr. Wolcott was doing a tolerably large business in trees and fruit at this early period.

1650, July. To Mr. Gisbert [Gysbert op Dyck, perhaps — who had formerly been commander of the Dutch Fort, in Hartford], 50 bush. apples, £11 17s 6d.

Oct. 18. To the same, 100 *pear* trees, £5.

1651, Aug. 22. " George Phelps bought halfe my thousand of young trees for which he is to pay me two pence per tree to be paid halfe in wheate and halfe in pease, in March" &c., £4. 3s 4d.

July 17. " Sold Joseph Magget [Mygatt, of Hartford] a parcel of young trees," £22 10s.

Sept. To the same, 500 trees, £4.

1652, Sept. 14. Sold to Mr. Goodyear [the deputy governor of New Haven], 100 bushels of apples, to be delivered presently, £20

20 bls. cider, to be delivered the 10th of October next, £10.

1653. Wm. Edwards "owes, for *a cow*, 32 cider barrels to be delivered at the land ing place, by Sept. 12th."

For aught we know, some of Mr. Wolcott's apple or pear trees are yet bearing fruit in their season.

From *inns* we naturally glide into the cognate subject of

Stores, Trade, Commerce, etc.—For, in those early days, as now, tavern-keeping and trading were often carried on by the same persons. The notes which we have gathered relative to this subject are exceedingly scanty, yet sufficient to show us conclusively that *Windsor*, in the early colonial days, was a leading commercial town and port of entry. This position it held until subsequent to the revolution, when its neighbor, *Hartford*, “took a start” and left poor Windsor quite in the background. The WOLCOTTS were probably the first and most extensive merchants here, especially HENRY WOLCOTT, JR. JOSIAH WOLCOTT was a large merchant in 1681. He had land “laid out by Samuel Grant, Town Measurer, 20 feet square, on which to set a warehouse, on the hillside adjoining Wid. Marshall’s fence, being on the North end at the West side of the grant—where an old cellar stands that was built by Geo. Phelps by [*i. e.* near] the Wid. Marshall, her warehouse.”

MICHAEL HUMPHREY was quite a merchant as early as 1662. Among the papers in the State Archives are many inventories, etc., of goods shipped by his brothers Samuel and Henry Rose, merchants of St. Malo.

Captain NEWBERRY and GEORGE GRISWOLD had warehouses here in 1679 on the north side of the Rivulet, near the ferry: and, about the same time, GEORGE and CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS were traders to England and the West Indies.

In 1720 MATTHEW GRANT, on the east side of the river, was assessed £40 “faultry and vessell”; Captain Timothy Thrall was assessed £40, and Captain Daniel White £20 for “trading.” Both resided north of the Little River.

TIMOTHY LOOMIS makes the following entry in his *Common Place Book*: “1739, I sent 221 weight of tobacco to Barbadoes in the sloop, *The Windsor*, whereof 20 pounds was my son Timothy’s.” Half a mile below Hayden’s Station was Master John Hayden’s ship-yard: and another at the Rivulet ferry.

Mr. JAMES MACKMAN was a very considerable merchant from about 1690 to 1698, when he died: and, about same time, and later, Mr. JOHN ELIOT, who married his widow.

Still later, Capt. ROGER NEWBERRY was a prosperous merchant in Windsor, on the place now owned by Dr. Preston, of Hartford. After his death in the Cuba Expedition, in 1740, his widow received a pension from the English government, which she had transmitted to her in goods instead of money, and so continued the store many years after her husband’s decease. Her account books are yet preserved in Bloomfield.

Prior to and during the revolution—or in other words during Windsor’s palmiest mercantile days—the *Palisado Green* was the “commercial center” of Windsor. Here was the great firm of HOOKER



CAPTAIN JAMES HOOKER.

& CHAFFEE, known through the length and breadth of the country for its extensive dealings and its high mercantile honor. The following sketch of this Windsor firm has been furnished for our pages by EDWARD HOOKER, Esq., Commander U. S. N. See also the *Hooker Genealogy* in the genealogical portion of this work.

“James and Horace Hooker, sons of Nathaniel Hooker, of Hartford, received their early mercantile training in their father’s business house; and at an early age they commenced business at Windsor, very probably at first as an extension of their father’s business, in which they always retained an interest. After his death they alternated in the superintendence of the Hartford house, and went back and forth with such regularity that some wag gave them name of the “Two Buckets,” alluding to the custom of putting the well-rope over a wheel and attaching a bucket at each end, so that when one bucket was coming up the other was going down.

“Soon after coming to Windsor they associated with them Mr. John Chaffee, and the firm of ‘Hookers & Chaffee’ became an exceedingly prosperous one, and widely known through all the region around for its prompt and energetic business habits, its high moral standing, and its strict and unswerving integrity.

“Their ships — principally in the West India trade, but some of them going to other commercial points, — discharged their cargoes upon the Windsor wharves, and made commercial life and activity upon the water front. It was largely through the influence of Mr. James Hooker that Windsor was made a port of entry.¹

“Previous to the revolutionary war this firm was one of the greatest and most extensively connected of all the business houses in this part of the country, and its members, all courteous and genial gentlemen, and highly esteemed by all who knew them, were renowned for their ardent patriotism. Mr. James Hooker sold out his interest to the other partners, though his fortune still remained largely in the hands of the firm.

“When the ‘Boston Port Bill’ was passed they opened their stores for the reception of provisions and material in aid of the Boston people; and Mr. James Hooker was appointed by the town one of a committee for collecting aid for the distressed city. When the war commenced their stores were made a depot for collection of supplies for the army. Mr. James Hooker was commissioned a captain in recognition of his active services. They promptly responded to the calls for financial assistance, and freely advanced their money to help the government in its hour of need, while the families of those who had shouldered the musket found ever helpful friends at the great store.

“When the war came to a close these patriotic men found their business almost ruined, their funds gone, and the fact forcibly presented to them that they must commence life over again, and build up their trade anew. Cheerfully and with prompt energy they set about the task, which, from the impoverished condition of the country, was rendered a much more difficult one than it had been in their younger days. Their high character and mercantile integrity were greatly to their advantage, and their prospects for success were bright and cheering, when the ‘French spoiliations’ fell with remorseless weight upon them. Their ships were swept away, and the great firm, crushed by the weight of adversity, succumbed to overpowering misfortune and passed out of existence.

“The settlement was entrusted to Mr. Chaffee, and Mr. Horace Hooker removed to western New York, and finally found a home at Sackett’s Harbor. Without doubt Mr. James Hooker aided Mr. Chaffee in the settlement and the work of honorably closing the business affairs, and saving what could be saved from the wreck; and, though even to this day the money advanced to the government, and the losses by the French

¹ Windsor by the Acts of U. S. Congress (viz.: 1 August, 1790, and 2 March, 1799), was made a Port of Entry. — *F. E. Mather*.

spoliations has never been repaid, the affairs of the great firm were honorably and satisfactorily adjusted.

"Mr. James Hooker settled down to quiet but active participation in public duties. To the needy and unfortunate he was ever ready to give counsel and advice in their troubles, and such more substantial aid as he could bestow; and thus, in peace and quiet, with love and respect from all, his years sped along until December 10, 1805, when he quietly passed away, sincerely mourned by all, but by none more so than by the great army of the poor to whom he had been so truly a friend."

The Chaffee and Hooker houses are now standing on the eastern side of the Green: the former retains much of its pristine appearance; the latter has been somewhat remodeled and modernized, and is occupied by Deacon Woodford. North of this, and a little back from the street, stood the old store, packing houses, etc. Their trade was large. From every portion of the country there was constantly pouring in large supplies of horses, beef cattle, wheat, and produce of all and every sort. The Green was often heaped with goods of all kinds which had been received, or were being shipped. An eye-witness assures us that from her window she has counted as many as *thirty* teams in the road waiting their turn. Old people even now love to dwell upon the theme. "They sometimes retailed a hogshead of molasses in a single day." "They did a larger business than any house in Hartford at the time," are some of the expressions which fall from their lips.

Nothing seemed to come amiss to their mill; notes at thirty days were given in exchange, and always promptly paid; while under the bank of the Little River near by,¹ lay many — sometimes six or seven — coasting vessels, and generally some larger English or West India vessels. A letter from Oliver Welles to Mr. Peter Verstelle, merchant at Boston, dated Windsor, 12 April, 1773, says: "Ezra Webb is not yet heard of: the rest of our sea vessels are all returned, and it was really a pleasant sight to see *seren* (from our steeple) *coming up thro' the meadow at once, all near at equal distances.*" Their trade to Liverpool and the West Indies was at that time very extensive, and during some parts of the year the Little River was quite full of vessels, loading and unloading, and the Green was lively with hearty sea-captains and bronzed and jolly sailors. Several of these captains resided here, among whom was Capt. NATHANIEL HOWARD, father of the late Major Howard and of William Howard. He always brought home a little stock of fine silks and choice goods from his various voyages, and his wife kept store in the building now occupied by the Misses Stiles. It is related of her that she was remarkable for dressing well, which excited the envy of some of her

¹ There being at that time no bridge at Hartford to obstruct the navigation of the river, Windsor was a port of entry, and West India and other goods were, during a part of the year, landed at the Rivulet ferry.

less fortunate neighbors; and that when on one occasion she sported an *umbrella*, which the captain had brought from *farrin parts*, and which was the first article of the kind ever seen here, she was followed by several of her fellow-citizen-esses, in a spirit of derision, carrying *sieves* elevated on the tops of broom-handles, etc.! William Howard afterward traded here, and kept the post-office. The business had previously been carried on under the name of Howard & Alford.

At MATSON'S store, which stood a few rods from Pickett's Tavern, a comparatively large business was done, down to about the beginning of the century. A few years before this the amount of business was \$40,000 per annum. They dealt largely in Turk's Island salt, which, during high water in the Connecticut, was landed direct from the West Indies and exchanged for northern produce. The old salt-room of the store is still cold and damp.

There was also a store (built by Major ELLSWORTH) on the site of Dr. Wilson's former house. Lieut. Jonathan Ellsworth, son of Josiah and grandfather of Judge Oliver, born in 1669, and died 13 Sept., 1749, in the 81st year of his age, resided in an old house (which had been pulled down before 1802), and upon the spot afterwards occupied by his grandson, Lieut. David Ellsworth. He kept there a tavern for many years, and also a small store of West India goods, rum, etc. He was an enterprising man, and much concerned in public affairs. He was a man of very sound sense, and also noted for his sharp wit, which gained him the name of "Hector" Ellsworth. His death was caused by being thrown from his horse while riding in Windsor street. In person he was very tall, large, and of strong constitution.

One STRONG traded on the site of the second house south of the Misses Stiles.

But the palmy days were destined to pass away from Windsor. In addition to the failure of the Hookers, the erection of a bridge across the Connecticut at Hartford also damaged the interests of Windsor, and she gradually fell behind in the race.

Few vessels came up above Hartford bridge after 1820. An amusing story of the last days of the quarrel between Windsor and Hartford, to which this bridge gave rise, is still told. It seems that the first bridge erected there had a draw in its center, but, being destroyed by a freshet, it was replaced by another bridge having its draw (a *drop* draw) at the western end, next to the city. Just below the draw, Lyman's wharf extended into the river, at which vessels were always loading and unloading, so that Windsor vessels were much hindered in getting through the gap. On one occasion Mr. Alford, of the firm of Howard & Alford, was dropping down the stream in one of his vessels, and, coming to the bridge, was refused passage by the bridgemaister, on the ground that the way

below the bridge was blocked up by vessels at Lyman's wharf. Alford, however, insisted on the draw being raised, saying that he would look out for a passage, *he* could get along. Finally, up went the draw — Alford dropped down the stream, but just as he had got *in the gap* under the bridge, he slipped an anchor, and loudly declared he couldn't go any further—even if he did go through the draw—that the way was obstructed by the vessels below. The bridge keeper swore and fumed, the draw could not be dropped so long as the vessel was under it — the current of teams and passengers across the bridge was obstructed, and becoming every moment more impatient and numerous — but imperturbable skipper Alford, as cool as a cucumber, held his place — protesting his willingness, but his inability to budge an inch further. Finding him firm, the Hartford folks made it *convenient* to move some of their vessels out into the stream, and then the Windsor captain floated down the river exulting.

In 1859 the only stores in Windsor were H. S. Hayden's (formerly Loomis & Sheldon's—and originally Col. James Loomis'), on Broad Street Green, and a little shop in the southwest corner of the Palisado Green, kept by Mr. Fenton.

Ship-Building.—Timothy Loomis's *Common-place book* records that, "The *first* sloop raised in Windsor was on the 19th day of December, 1723. Mr. J^s W^d, Master Workman. Said sloop was launcht May 7, 1724. The boat belonging to said sloop was launched May 28, 1724."

Hayden's shipyard, owned by Master John Hayden, who came from Essex, Conn., about the close of the revolutionary war, was situated at the present old red house, half a mile from Hayden Station. There was also a shipyard at the Rivulet ferry. These, together with three yards on the east side of the river, at Warehouse Point, the mouth of Scantie River, and at Higley's Ferry, were used for ship-building until 1820, or thereabouts. From General F. E. MATHER of New York city we learn that "about 1810 Allyn M. Mather built a ship near the 'Stone Bridge' on the Island road; later Howard & Alford built one at 'the Rivulet Ferry.'" The *launching* of vessels from any of these yards was always quite a matter of interest to the towns-folk, who repaired in large numbers to witness the scene. One old gentleman, however, was wont to exclaim that he couldn't see what there was so wonderful in a ship launch; as for his part he "*would just as lief see a turtle slip off an old log into the water.*"

In this connection we present some interesting facts concerning the *early navigation of the Connecticut above Hartford*, condensed from a

paper by our friend, Mr. Jabez H. Hayden of Windsor Locks, published in the *Hartford Courant* of 26th May, 1886 :

In 1636, three years after Captain Holmes, Mr. Pyncheon commenced the settlement of Springfield, and the vessel, with his supplies, sailed up six miles further, to the foot of Enfield Falls, beyond which his vessel could not be taken. From this point land carriage was provided to Springfield, fourteen miles; and when he afterwards built a warehouse to facilitate unloading and loading his vessel, the landing was known as Warehouse Point, a name still retained for that locality. Mr. Pyncheon's vessel was here on the breaking out of the Pequot war, May, 1637, and the General Court of Connecticut pressed it into service. "It was ordered that Mr. Pyncheon's shallop shall be employed [in this design.]"

When larger boats than Indian canoes were first used above the falls is unknown, but there came a time when they made flat-boats (scows), which they were able to take over the rapids and pass and repass by water from Warehouse Point to Springfield. One hundred years ago much of the freight for the up-river towns was re-shipped from sloops at Warehouse Point, and thence sent forward by scows. A warehouse was then standing about forty rods south of the new bridge, and all the evidence tends to prove that that was the site of Mr. Pyncheon's warehouse.

A person born at Pinemeadow, now Windsor Locks, in 1776, told me that she on one occasion counted sixteen sloops at Warehouse Point. During high water in the spring three or four at a time were not unusual. After the bridge across the Connecticut was built at Hartford in 1809, it proved so serious an obstruction that fewer sloops went beyond Hartford, and soon nearly all the up-river freight was stopped and re-shipped at Hartford. As late as 1820 it required many boats to supply all the towns along the river in Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire. These boats carried a square mainsail and topsail, which was only useful before the wind. When the wind was not favorable they propelled their boats along by the shore by poling, a slow and tedious process.

At night the boats were "tied up"; the men went on shore and sought food and lodging at some farm house. The capacity of the boats was from twelve to eighteen tons. A boat arriving at Warehouse Point discharged all above fifteen tons of her freight when the wind was favorable, and all above twelve tons when there was a head wind. The fallsmen, employed at one dollar each, added to the crew, made one man per ton of freight when a boat was poled over the falls. The freight that had been taken off at Warehouse Point to lighten the boat was carted around the falls by teams to Thompsonville, where it was again taken on board. The boatmen sometimes remained at Hartford, waiting for a fair wind, until there was quite a fleet of boats. I have counted more than thirty of them in a single day, running up to the falls before a south wind.

In 1822 a charter was granted for the Farmington canal, to run from New Haven to the Connecticut river at Northampton, with a view to supply that place and the towns above on the river — leaving Hartford out in the cold. The business men of Hartford were unwilling to relinquish their "up-the-river trade," and in 1824 they, too, obtained a charter for a canal. Theirs was the *Connecticut River Company*, with authority to build a canal around Enfield Falls, and, with the co-operation of Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, "to improve the navigation to the sources of the Connecticut River and Lake Memphremagog in Vermont." The passenger business on the Erie canal had proved a success, and to show the feasibility of establishing a steamboat line for freight and passengers along the Connecticut, the Connecticut River Company contracted in August, 1824, "for a steamboat to navigate the river above this place" (Hartford). This was the steamboat *Barnet*, launched at New York September 25, which arrived at Hartford November 15. About a week later the first steamboat that went above Hartford steamed up to Warehouse Point. I was out gun-

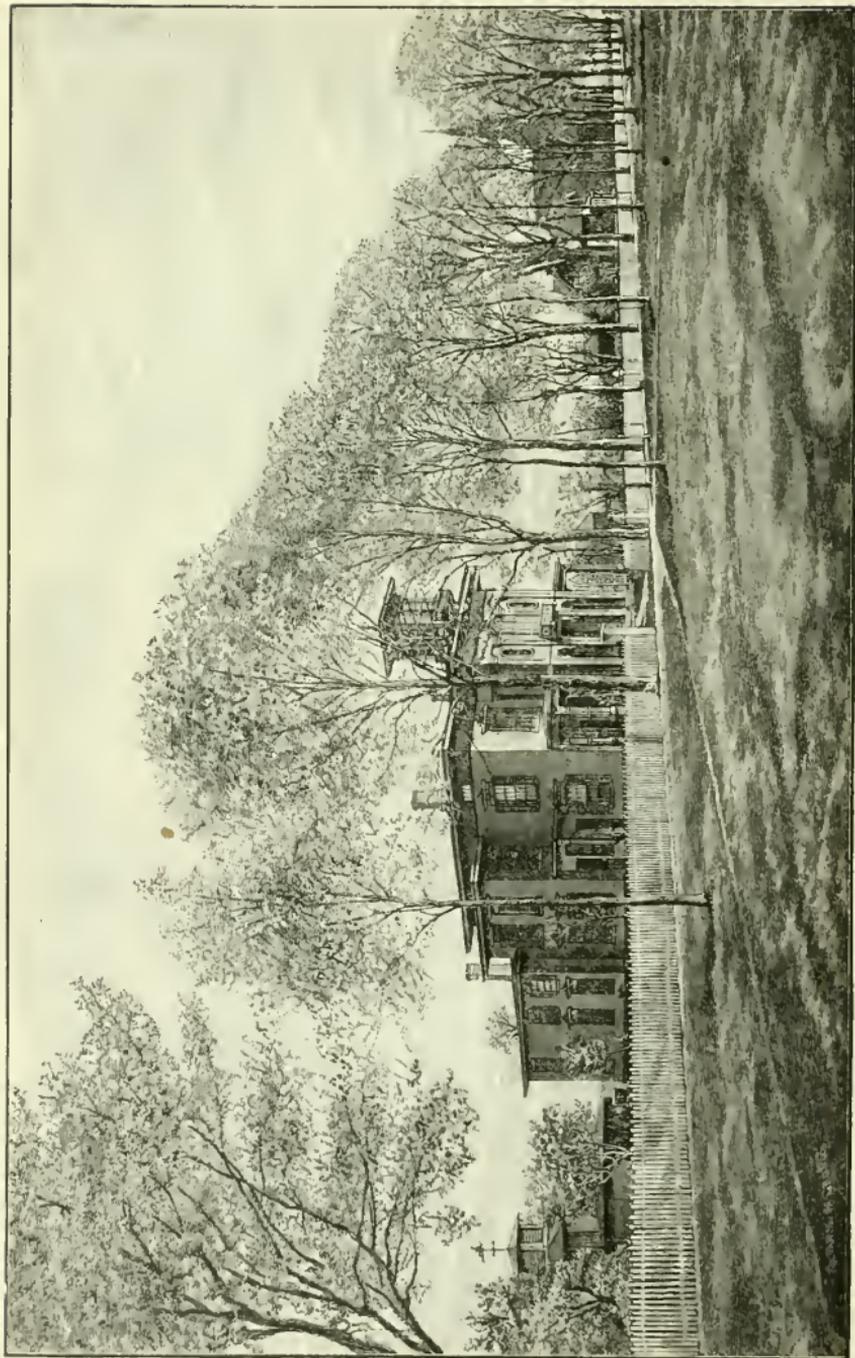
ning that day with another lad of my own age (fourteen), and a man who had driven up from Hartford to Hayden station told us that the steamboat was coming. We reached the river in good time, and awaited her arrival. There was a fusilade of musketry below on both sides of the river. We tried to make our guns speak as loudly as cannons, and burned all our powder in heavy charges while the boat was passing, and the crowd of men and boys who had joined us shouted themselves hoarse. One man walked along the shore some distance, and found that the boat went against the stream "almost as fast as a man could walk." The exhaust steam from the engine was heard from a great distance. One little boy in our crowd, supposing it a thing of life, said to his mother when he reached home: "It was so tired that it puffed, and it puffed, and couldn't hardly get along." A like enthusiastic reception awaited the boat to the highest point reached on the river.

The first effort to get the *Detroit* over the falls was a failure. It left Warehouse Point well-manned, and with much labor it was carried nearly up to the island, a few rods above the railroad bridge. It then returned to Hartford, and on the 27th of November again steamed up to Warehouse Point, and the next day, with a scowboat lashed on each side, well filled with fallsmen (thirty) with their poles, they set forth, and this time were successful, and the boat reached Springfield that night. The boat reached Brattleboro, Vt., December 12th, and set out on the return to Hartford on the 14th, and arrived on the 19th. The successful trip had demonstrated all that was anticipated, and the event was celebrated by a great supper at Mr. John Morgan's coffee house, many guests from Springfield and other towns being present. Still New Haven believed that the Farmington canal was to be the gateway to the sea.

In the summer of 1828 the steamboat *Blanchard* was built at Springfield, the first (?) stern-wheel boat. She made her trial trip up the river in August. On the 10th of September the *Blanchard* arrived at Hartford with about fifty passengers, and left on her return next morning at 9 o'clock. There was no line of passenger boats between Hartford and Springfield before the canal was opened. When that event was celebrated, November 11, 1829, the steamer *Blanchard* brought a party from Hartford, and others came in carriages to the lower locks, where they were met by gentlemen from Springfield and elsewhere, who came down through the canal on the steamer *Vermont* ("recently returned from her excursion to Windsor, Vt."). After locking the steamer through into the river, they locked her back. Two scow-boats had been fitted up for the excursion through the canal, and horses provided. I well remember the request of Mr. Thomas Blanchard of Springfield, the builder of the boat, when we were expecting to be invited to come aboard. He politely invited us young men not to come on the steamer because he wanted room for all the stockholders of the canal, to show them that the stern-wheel steamer was adapted to use on the canal "because it did not wash the banks." The steamer led the procession, followed by the two scows well filled. At the head of the canal the *Vermont* steamed on to Springfield with the company she brought, and the stockholders returned with us to the lower locks. There were sixteen freight boats passed through that first day the canal was filled.

The steamboat *Massachusetts* at one time ran as a passenger boat; it was too large to pass through the locks of the canal, but powerful enough to run up over the falls. Later the steamboat *Agawam*, Captain Peck, made daily trips between Springfield and Hartford, landing and taking on passengers at the stopping places between. The *Agawam* and her commander were made famous by Dickens's account of his passage in her from Springfield to Hartford, 1842 (?). If Dickens's trip had been up instead of down the river, he might have had another item to add. I have seen Captain Peck when the water was extremely low step over into the river on Scantie bar, and with a lever lift upon the boat to carry it over the sand into deeper water beyond.

The completion of the railroads soon ended the freighting and passenger business by water, except a few large boats of about 75-ton capacity still bringing some heavy



Residence of Judge H. Sidney Hayden.

VIEW ON BROAD STREET GREEN, WINDSOR, CONN.

Grace (Episcopal) Church.

freight to Windsor Locks and Warehouse Point, but could not be run up or down over the falls in extreme low water.

Old Houses.—The dwellings of the first settlers were undoubtedly *dug-outs* (see p. 33), succeeded soon by *log-cabins*, such as the western emigrant of to-day erects on his new claim. These were followed, as the circumstances of their owners improved, by a better class of houses, two stories high, containing two square large rooms above and below, with a chimney in the center, and steep roofs. Some of these houses had a porch in front, about ten feet square, of the same height as the main part of the building. This porch formed a room overhead, and the lower part was either enclosed or left open, and supported by pillars, according to the fancy of the occupant. Of this description was the house of Rev. Mr. Hooker, of Hartford, and of Rev. Timothy Edwards, of (East) Windsor. At a later period, as the necessities of growing families increased, and they needed more room, the *scants* or *lean-to* was added to the rear of the house, leaning towards the upright part, and continuing the roof down to the height of the first story. This afforded a kitchen, buttery, and bedroom. This, with an addition to the chimney of a fireplace, for a kitchen, became the established order of domestic architecture. Examples of this kind of house will be found in the old MOORE and ALLYN houses, which stand nearly opposite to each other on Broad Street Green. The former, of which we present a likeness on the opposite page, taken from a drawing made some years since, was built by old Deacon John Moore, and presented — so says tradition — to his son John as a *set-out* on his marriage day, A.D. 1690. It was in its day, and even within the recollection of some now living, a fine house, but finally served as a kitchen to a more modern house which occupies its original site. Still *some* of its ornaments remain — sufficient to *hint* of its former glory. The lady to whom we are indebted for its portrait, and who is herself a descendant of the old house,¹ writes us as follows: “I have pointed out the *door for the cat*, for, at that early day, it was considered a very necessary accommodation to so important and privileged a member of the household. The old song, you know, sings of him, who, when

‘He made a great hole for the great cat to go thro’,
A little hole made, for the little cat too.’

My ancestor was not quite so provident: but be it known that in every door of the old mansion was a passage for puss, that she might pursue her vocation from garret to cellar without let or hindrance.” We may remark, also, that the old elm which overshadows the house always possessed as much interest as the dwelling in the hearts of the

¹ Mrs. Fanny L. Bissell.

occupants — being one of the oldest and most beautiful trees in the town.

The old ALLYN HOUSE, built by the first Squire Allyn, and afterwards occupied by his son, the second squire, was considered, in its day, the grandest house in town, if not in the "universal Yankee nation." It was painted red, and the old people yet relate the anecdote of a certain child, who, having gone down to witness the training on Broad Street Green, saw, for the first time in his life, the Allyn House. In narrating the day's adventures to his parents, on his return home, he asserted, with all the *naïveté* and innocence of childhood, that he had seen "Heaven, the big house where the angels lived!" Here was the center of the best society of the times, and here, also, was justice dispensed by the squire. "How changed the scene!" When we went over it, in the spring of 1859, we found naught but empty rooms; garrets filled with broken spinning-wheels and antique furniture; and in the "best room" a party of negro wenches preparing pies and cookies to be peddled off at an approaching *Lection day*. It has since been totally demolished.

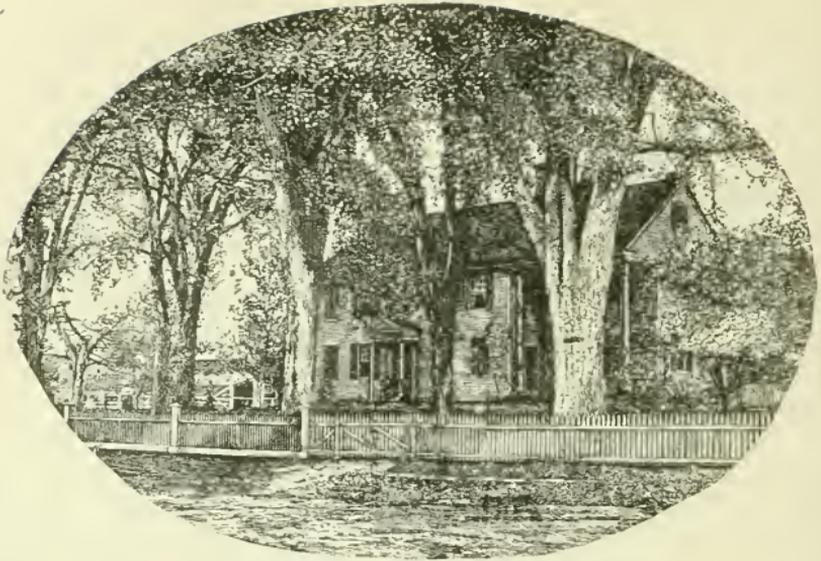
Next to this old house stands the elegant modern dwelling of one of Windsor's wealthiest and most liberal-minded citizens, Judge H. S. HAYDEN, to whom, as well as to other members of his family, we are indebted for many acts of personal kindness, and for much of the value and interest which these pages may possess for those who read them.

Undoubtedly the most *historic* house now standing in Windsor is the CHIEF JUSTICE ELLSWORTH Mansion.¹ Under its stately eaves, its exterior plain but commanding in appearance, it has always seemed to us peculiarly characteristic of its distinguished builder, who, with all the honors which he gained (honors which meant so much more *then* than now) was ever the plain, quiet, good citizen — putting on "no frills" — a pure, strong mind, and a sincere Christian. Within, every room is filled with memories of the noble patriot; the paper on the walls, brought from France; the various souvenirs of his visit abroad; the old-fashioned, elegant, and substantial furniture; the great painting which covers nearly a wall of the parlor, representing the Chief Justice and his wife, life-size, with a view of the exterior of the house appearing through a window behind them, these and many other things render it, perhaps, the most remarkable house in Windsor. Much pains has been taken by its present occupants to keep it in the same state as when the Judge himself was alive.

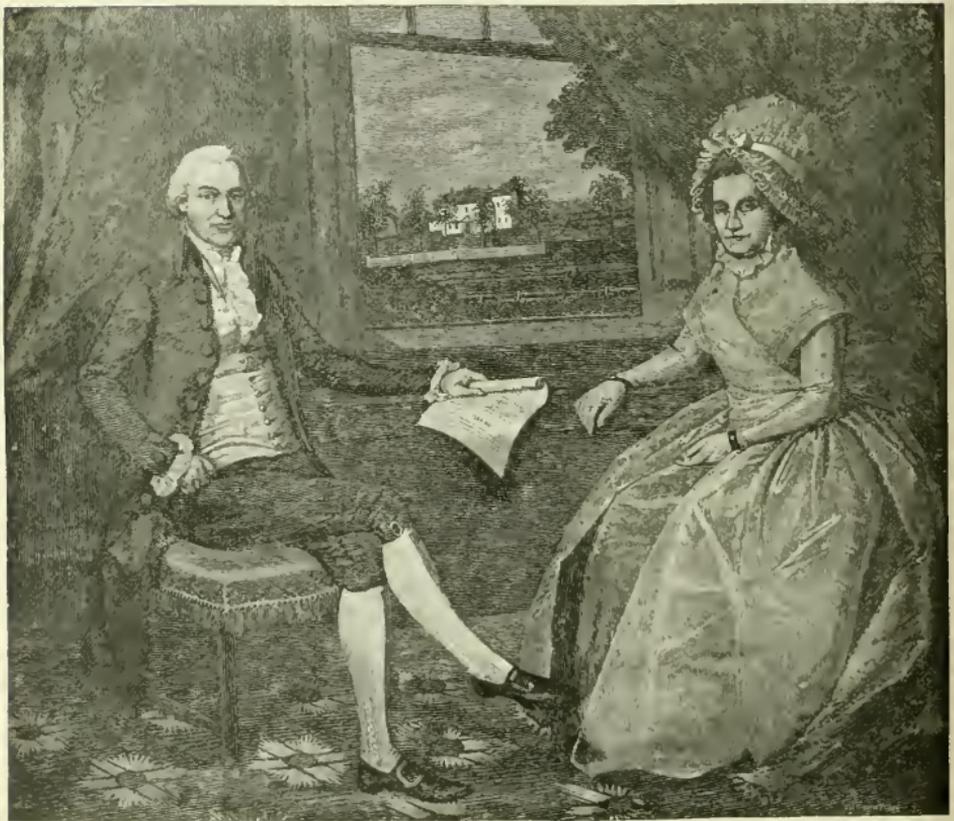
¹ Gen. Washington, on the occasion of his visit to this mansion (see p. 419), is said to have greatly delighted the Judge's children, especially the boys, William and Henry Leavitt, by singing to them "The Darby Ram," holding the younger boy, the while, upon his knee.



H. Sidney Hayden.



THE CHIEF-JUSTICE ELLSWORTH MANSION, WINDSOR, CONN.



CHIEF-JUSTICE OLIVER ELLSWORTH AND WIFE.

After the painting by R. Earle, 1792, now in the parlor of the above house. (By courtesy of the "Century Publishing Co.")

But to return to our synopsis of *the orders* of New England architecture: the next step was the carrying of the same form of house up to the second story, making what is called an *upright* house.

The form of roof was also often changed to that peculiar humpback form, known as the *gambrel-roof*, of which many specimens are yet remaining. The old brick house on east side of Palisado Green, known as "the Chaffee House," is a fine specimen of this style of roof. These were succeeded by houses with *two* chimneys, and a large hall in the center. These were more elegant in form and arrangement than their predecessors, but have sometimes been objected to because the rooms are apt to be small and the house cold. Since then *the orders* of architecture have become sadly confused, and all sorts of dwellings have arisen — varying according to the whim, the convenience, the means, and the tastes of the occupants. Yet, taken as a whole, the architectural effect of Windsor is pleasing, and its dwellings evince prosperity as well as taste. (In connection with this subject reference is made to the pleasant chapter on "Architecture in Hartford," by Wm. C. Brocklesby, in *Hartford Memorial County History*.)

In the olden time it was the custom for young men who were about to be married to first build "a nest for their bird." The *raising* of a new house was always, to a greater extent than now, an occasion of general hilarity. All the neighbors and friends were invited, and work was succeeded by frolics, games, and feasting. It was a custom, also, for the bride-elect to drive one of the pins in the frame of her future home. It is related that, about 1771, a certain young man residing in Pink street, who was about to be married, had a raising, and during the joyous occasion, became somewhat more elevated than his affianced thought proper. So, although she had already complied with the custom of driving the pin, she soon after took occasion to break off her engagement. She afterwards, however, married a young man of the same name, who purchased the house from her former lover; and so "they lived and died in peace" in the house which was built for her.

Slaves. — In every New England village church the *darkies* have a corner in the gallery, and another corner in the village graveyard, where ant-hills and tangled vines and weeds struggle for the honor of bedecking their humble and unhonored graves. So we, also, must give a passing notice to the sable inhabitants of ancient Windsor.

When slavery was first introduced into Connecticut we do not know; nor does it seem ever to have been directly established by law.

¹ Matthew Grant's Old Church Records mentions among the deaths in 1641, "one Hager." If, as is probable, this was meant to be the same as *Hagar*, it would seem to have been a negro woman, possibly an Indian.

although indirectly sanctioned by legislative enactments, and frequently recognized by the courts. In May, 1660, the court decreed "that neither Indian nor *negar servants* shall be required to train, watch, or ward."²

Henry Wolcott, Jr.'s, inventory, in 1680, names CYRUS, valued at £30. This is the first slave in Windsor (and probably in Connecticut) of which we have any record. We have also seen a deed of sale of a negro boy named PHILIP, in 1694, to Eleazer Gaylord, of Windsor, from Andrew Becher, of Boston. In 1720 John Anderson, on the east side of the river, was assessed for a negro man. The record of burials in the Old Burying Ground of South Windsor gives the deaths (but not the names) of *twenty-one* negro slaves between the years 1736 and 1768. Eleven of these belong to the Wolcotts, three to the Elmers, two to the Rockwells, two to the Cooks, one to the Ellsworths, and two unknown. So that portion of Ancient Windsor appears to have been abundantly supplied, for that day, with slaves.

The importation of slaves into the State, however, was never very large, and in 1771 was prohibited altogether. In the Revolutionary war, freedom was granted to all slaves who enlisted and served through the war. Several such will be found in the list of Windsor soldiers in that war. The last *colored* survivor of the Revolution, who dwelt in Windsor, was OLIVER MITCHELL, who died, as was supposed, from a fit, in his boat in which he had been to Hartford for the purpose of drawing his pension money, in March, 1840.

In 1784, the legislature, assuming that "Policy requires that the abolition of slavery should be effected as soon as may be consistent with the rights of individuals and the public safety and welfare," enacted that no negro or mulatto child born after the first day of March in that year, should be held as a slave after they had arrived at the age of twenty-five years. Masters of slaves were also permitted to release them, on application to the selectmen of the towns, provided such slaves were in good physical and mental condition, and between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five years. In 1788, a statute was passed, obliging all masters, within six months after the birth of each slave, to duly notify the town clerk of such birth, etc., on penalty of seven dollars for each month's neglect. This was intended to guard against the illegal holding, by unscrupulous masters, of those who were entitled to their freedom. In 1797, it was enacted that the children of slave mothers born after August of that year, should receive their freedom at the age of twenty-one. At the same time, the carrying of slaves out of the State for sale was prohibited; and thus gradually the institution of slavery decreased, and finally disappeared, in 1848, by a formal act of abolition.

² Col. Rec., i. 349

The following anecdote is preserved in connection with the liberation of slaves. An aged and faithful Windsor slave, working in the field with his master, was observed to be very moody and silent. At length he broke the silence by saying that such a neighbor had given his slave his freedom, and modestly suggested that "Massa ort to give *me* freedom." The master quietly replied, "Well, Tom, you may have your freedom." "May I, Massa — when?" "Now," was the reply. "What, now, Massa, right away?" exclaimed the surprised slave. "Yes, Tom, you may stick up your fork where you are, if you choose, and be free." Tom stood looking upon the ground more moodily than ever, while his master went on with his work. After a half-hour's consideration, Tom resumed his labor, remarking with a knowing look, "No, Massa, you have de^s meat, now you may pick de bone. I no go and take care old Tom myself."

Those who released slaves who were too far advanced in life when the act was passed to be legally affected by it, generally took the precaution to obtain a release from the authorities of the town from all responsibility for their future maintenance. Among a family of slaves released without this precaution, some members who had removed to East Windsor became poor in their extreme old age, and the authorities of that town, finding that they had not been legally liberated, obliged the heirs of their old master (the family of the late Daniel Pinney) to support them.

Those of whatever age, who were incompetent to support themselves, were still slaves unless the town chose to release their owners. Such was Old NANCE, whose death recently occurred in the family of Col. James Loomis. She was born on Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn., and remained in the family of Hezekiah Bradley until she was four years old, when she was given to Charlotte Bradley Chaffee, wife of Dr. Hezekiah Chaffee of Windsor. At his death in 1821, she became a household gift and charge, commended to the especial care of his daughter, Mrs. Abigail Sherwood Loomis, in whose family she was most kindly cared for to the day of her death in 1857, aged 82.

The first record of negro slavery in Connecticut appeared in the inventory of Henry Wolcott, Jr., in 1680. Old Nance, perhaps, closes the record within half a mile of the spot where the first one lived.

For many years previous to the American Revolution, and as late as 1820, or thereabouts, it was the custom of the Connecticut negroes — in that spirit of emulation and imitation which is peculiar to their race and the monkey tribe — to elect a governor for themselves; and not a governor only, but a deputy, staff officers, sheriff, and squires or justices of the peace, who were all elected with much discretion, pomp, and cere-

mony, and exerted the same functions among those of their own color as their more lordly prototypes of the white race.

Negro election and parade generally came off on the Saturday succeeding the election day of the whites, and was participated in by those who came up to the capital with their masters, and such others as were able to be present. "They of course made their election, to a large extent, deputatively, as all could not be present, but uniformly yielded to it their assent. . . . The person they selected for the office in question was usually one of much note among themselves, of imposing presence, strength, firmness, and volubility, who was quick to decide, ready to command, and able to flog. If he was inclined to be a little arbitrary, belonged to a master of distinction, and was ready to pay freely for diversions, these were circumstances in his favor. Still it was necessary he should be an honest negro, and be, or appear to be, wise above his fellows. . . . The precise sphere of his power we cannot ascertain. Probably it embraced 'matters and things in general' among the blacks; morals, manners, and ceremonies. He settled all grave disputes in the last resort, questioned conduct, and imposed penalties and punishments sometimes for vice or misconduct. He was respected as *gubnor*, say many old gentlemen to us, by the negroes throughout the State, and obeyed almost implicitly.

"His parade days were marked by much that was showy, and by some things that were ludicrous. A troop of blacks, sometimes a hundred in number, marching sometimes two and two on foot, sometimes mounted in true military style and dress on horseback, escorted him through the streets, with drums beating, colors flying, and fifes, fiddles, clarionets, and every 'sonorous metal' that could be found, 'uttering martial sound.' After marching to their content, they would retire to some large room which they would engage for the purpose, for refreshments and deliberation. This was all done with the greatest regard to ceremony. His ebony excellency would pass through the files of his procession, supported by his aids, with an air of consummate dignity, to his quarters, and there receive the congratulations of his friends, and dispense the favor of his salutations, his opinions, and his appointments."¹

The following amusing story is related concerning one of the occasions at Hartford. Dinner was duly set, the dignitaries had marched in and taken their places around the "groaning board," the governor at the upper, and the deputy governor at the lower end of it, when the latter with delicate regard for the proprieties of the occasion, exclaimed, "Mr. Gubnor, seems to me dere ort to be sumthin said on dis 'casion." "Will

¹ *Seaver's Hartford in the Olden Time*, whose chapter on the negro governors of Hartford is exceedingly humorous and vivid.

Mr. Deputy say sumthin?" responded His Excellency. Thereupon the Deputy spread himself and began, "Tunder above de Hebens, Litnin on de earth, Shake de tops of de trees. Table spread afore us, no eat a'yet, eat a'bimeby, for Christ's sake, Amen." "Well done," exclaimed the governor, "well done, Mr. Deputy; I no idee you such able man in prayer." And straightway the company fell vigorously to work upon the object of the meeting.

We do not know that Windsor ever gave birth to a negro governor.

Negro Trainings were also common. At one time subsequent to the Revolution, *training* was held at Pickett's Tavern, about half a mile above Hayden's Station. General Ti, a slave belonging to Capt. Jona. Ellsworth, commanded on that occasion. His master, being a captain of the cavalry, furnished him with his own uniform, accoutrements, and watch, to the chain of which he added several huge seals, and set him upon his own war steed. So General Ti rode forth that day, "the observed of all observers." Such exhibitions were a source of no little amusement to the whites, who often visited them to witness the evolutions and performances of their sable competitors. On this occasion, as we learn from an eye witness, the general was early on the ground, and becoming somewhat impatient at the tardiness of the soldiers belonging to the Pine Meadow (Suffield) District, he ordered up his horse and rode through the crowd to take a survey of the field, and things in general. Pulling up his horse in the immediate vicinity of Esquire Bissell, and other prominent Windsor citizens, he exclaimed, "Wonder why de troops don't come on from de north." The squire, who was a bit of a wag, with a sympathizing air, inquired, "What time is it, General?" Dropping the bridle rein, he drew up his watch, hand over hand, and holding it out, exclaimed with scornful dignity, "Look for yourself, gentlemen, by —," which not a little amused the squire and his friends, who happened to know that the general could not tell the time himself.

When the attempt was made to form the regiment, there was no little difficulty in arranging the soldiers so as to make the best appearance — for most had some bit of uniform, but no two alike. The general, anxious to put the best foot forward, hit upon a plan, and issued his orders accordingly. Rising in his stirrups, he shouted, "All you what got white stoeca, rocker shoe, stand in de front." This order was readily understood, and the front rank was soon formed of those who were equipped with shoes and stockings. Then came another order from the chief, "All you what got rocker shoe and no white stoeca, stand in de rear"; and then, with the self-satisfied air of one who felt that he had "gone and done it," the general exclaimed, "Now you niggers what got no white stoeca, and no rocker shoe, stand out of de way."

During some of the evolutions of the day, which were badly per-

formed, the general's passions got the better of his dignity, and he exclaimed, with heartfelt bitterness, "A nigga allus will be a nigga, don't know nuthin, and allus did."

CATO, also, is remembered by some of our oldest citizens as a self-appointed tythingman, who exerted himself on the Sabbath to keep the boys in order, and attended to the ringing of the bell. He was accustomed to go around the town regularly to collect his remuneration for his services as bell-ringer, and when any one refused his or her mite to the voluntary contribution, he would say, "Well, no pay, shan't hear um bell."

At the commencement of the present century, and for some time after, there were many negroes in Windsor; but they all seem to have been, or to have ultimately become, a poor, shiftless, lazy set of free negroes.

No town in New England can boast a worthier ancestry than Ancient Windsor. In social position, intellectual culture, sincere and fervent piety, and sterling integrity of character, her settlers were equalled by few, and surpassed by none. They were not mere random adventurers, seeking some fairy Utopia, and bound together by flimsy bonds of selfish interest, but a high-minded, large-hearted Christian brotherhood — selected with consummate tact and rare judgment from the wealthiest and most cultivated counties of England by the master mind of Rev. John White, who, when he saw them set sail from Plymouth harbor, felt that he was casting forth upon the waters *precious* bread, which, with God's blessing, was to enrich and beautify the ends of the earth. There was WARHAM, "a famous preacher," and MAVERICK, with a reputation equal to his years. There was WOLCOTT, whose ancestral antecedents, wealth, and personal character would have commanded respect in any community, and LUDLOW, with legal abilities, and ideas far in advance of the age in which he lived. MASON, also, with a reputation among the best warriors of the continent. PHELPS, ROCKWELL, GAYLORD, and others, all *picked* men, each possessing some trait or valuable quality essential to the welfare of the whole community. Woman, too, was there, with her sustaining and cheering influences, herself upheld by that deep current of religious faith which underlies the character of her sex. And in every heart — to a degree which we perhaps can never experience, and therefore can never fully understand — dwelt that glorious light of Christian love and truth which maketh free. It sustained them in the hour of trial, it humbled them in the hour of prosperity, it regulated their every action, it developed the exercise of every virtue and talent, it softened the thousand nameless little asperities of individual character and social life, and thus contributed to the perfect and har-

monious working of the whole social polity. Such was the character of the *first generation*.

But, as has been elsewhere aptly said, the emigration from a civilized to a new country is necessarily a step backward into barbarism. The *second generation* did not fill the places of the fathers. Reared amid the trials and dangers of a new settlement, they were in a great measure deprived of the advantages, both social and educational, which their parents had enjoyed. Nearly all of the former could write — which can not be said of their children. Neither did the latter possess that depth of religious feeling, or earnest practical piety, which distinguished the first comers. Religion was to them less a matter of the heart than of social privilege, and in the half-way covenant controversy we behold the gradual “letting down of the bars” between a pure church and a grasping world.

The *third generation* followed in the footsteps of their predecessors. Then came war: and young New England brought from the long Canadian campaigns stores of loose camp vices and recklessness, which soon flooded the land with immorality and infidelity. The church was neglected, drunkenness fearfully increased, and social life was sadly corrupted. *Bundling* — that pernicious custom which prevailed among the young, in some portions of New England, to a degree which we can scarcely credit — undoubtedly tended largely to sap the fountain of morality.¹ Next came the American Revolution, which merely prolonged the evil; for war, even where necessary, is always an evil. So that not until the commencement of the present century can it be said that any return was made to the purity of the first generation. And it is our solemn conviction that all those who croak the romantic tune of “Alas! the good old time,” will find, on careful examination, that in every respect, politically, morally, religiously, the present world, with all its vices, is no worse — nay, that it is infinitely better off — now than then.

We would not, however, be understood as saying that piety, morality, or education died out after the first generation, or was wanting among their descendants. The history of Windsor evidences that religion and education were always dear to her children, and that in every generation there have been many whose lives and characters come down to us as a blessed legacy. These good men possessed a marvelously

¹ Certain strictures made upon this statement in our first edition led the author to investigate the subject more fully, with the result of historically establishing the wide spread prevalence of this custom in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and elsewhere. His researches were published, in a limited edition, entitled, *Bundling; its Origin, Progress, and Decline in America*, by Henry R. Stiles, M.D., 16^o, pub. by Joel Munsell, Albany, N. Y., 1865.

strong faith and belief in *special providences*. Events which we should attribute to natural causes were by them referred directly to divine power. Wars, pestilences, victories, accidents — in short, all the thousand and one incidents which make up the life of a nation or of an individual — were considered as so many direct interpositions and revelations of God's will. They prayed with a fervency which grew out of this intense faith in God's power and willingness to answer prayer. And in New England history there are many instances in which we can hardly doubt that their prayers and faith were singularly answered.

The following *Windsor* legend is quite to the point :

"Once upon a time" — as all good story-tellers commence — the good people in Windsor had suffered for a long time from an excessive drought, until at last, viewing it as a judgment of God upon them for some of their sins, they resolved to hold a fast day, to be spent in humiliation and prayer. In the lower part of the town dwelt a godly man by the name of Barber, to whom some of the people from *up town* extended a very pressing invitation to join them in this day of prayer. Mr. Barber happened to have a great quantity of hay cut at the time, and felt that *he* needed dry weather just then, and could scarcely spare the time to pray, while so much of it was *out*. But, with true Christian good feeling, he consented to join his brethren at the upper end of the town in their prayers for rain. When the time arrived Mr. Barber appeared at meeting, with his overcoat on his arm (although it was clear, hot, scorching weather), and on being wonderingly interrogated as to his motive of bringing it, replied that he "came to pray for rain, and he expected it." Before the day closed the rain did come, sure enough, and, still more wonderful to relate, in passing, as it did pretty generally, over the town, it passed *around* Mr. Barber's land, and left his hay uninjured.

Among some of the Rev. Timothy Edwards's manuscripts we find :

"A Record of Some Remarkable and Gracious answers of Prayer, Remarkable [Providences] and some other things of a Spiritual Nature I have met with in the course of my Life, and first of Remarkable Deliverances, Recoveries."

A few extracts will show our readers the nature of these remarkable incidents :

"1. When I was a little child (as I have been told by my Father as I remember) I fell into a Tub of Water, an y^e providence of God sent one to my Relief and y^e strangely, who passing by upon Occasion, Saw me and took me out almost dead.

"2. When I was a School boy I took a gun In my hand, which was an Indian's hunting Gun, and as he said y^e was y^e owner of it, a gun that Seldom or never missed fire. This gun was charged with a brace of bullets. I held it out against one of my school-mates, John Hunter by name, who was old Goodman Mitchell's Serv^t. I aimed at his breast putting my hand to y^e prick, he being at about 8 foot distance, and said these

wh^o as I remember. 'Oh, Hunter, if you were an enemy now how I could shoot you down,' thinking no harm at all, not being aware y^e y^e gun was charged or if it had been that there was any danger of its going off, but the cock being half bent, went down, and it either fired or as standers by affirmed flashed in y^e pan, and yet no harm ensued. Those that stood by were amazed to see how narrowly the boy escaped, and so was my father, being called in out of y^e Shop, together with y^e Indian, both whom very much wondered when they heard how it was. My Father looked upon it as a little less than a miracle and said 'If Mr. Mather's Book of Remarkable Providences had not been out before, he would have that put in amongst them.' I was also much amazed and affected with God's wonderful goodness to me in keeping of me so [] miraculously from wantonly, though [] killing one of my neighbors, and therefore [] to keep y^e Record of it by me."

On another occasion he tumbled off a cherry tree and liked to have broken his neck — only he didn't: and again he came very near going under the ice while skating — *if* some one had not called to him, and caused him to stop. And then he remembers that, when a boy at the grammar school at Hartford, he one day performed some very foolish feats of climbing on a cherry tree, by way of "bravado to show some of my mates (one of them, at least, viz., Thos. Oleott's son) how venture-some and bold I was, and yet God safely brought me down again," on to the solid earth, which was a sincere cause of gratitude to this pious man in all after life.

We have room for but one more example of the Rev. Timothy's hairbreadth escapes:

"When I was a school boy, as I was eating some [very] mellow peaches, the stone of one [slipped] down as [I was] sucking of 'em, and stuck in [my] throat, and [] speech and my breath so [] neither I strove [] couldn't, the boys seeing how it was clapt me on the back, but all would not do. I saw plainly that I could not help myself and if God didn't help I should surely die. I was very apprehensive and much afraid of death; my thoughts then I think I can remember pretty exactly, and they were these: 'Now, if God don't wonderfully and miraculously help (which I inwardly desired him to do) I shall die bye-and-bye. Death is a coming towards me apace. I am not far off from it. I have heard of dying, but now if God be not very gracious I shall quickly know what it is, and I am afraid God will not help me. I have so sinned against him, but, oh, that he would though!' Thus being very sensible of my dying and dangerous condition, I, seeing straining and striving was to no purpose, I was ready to despair of help though as I remember I had some little hope at least in the power and mercy of God. Only one thing the boys advised me to do, and that was to go down to the river and drink, which was so far off, that if God had not helped me, I should have dropped down dead long before I came there. However I was willing to make any experiment or take any likely course to save my life, for which I was so concerned in my mind, that I did not think of the impossibility of getting any help by doing as they advised me. Accordingly I went to my master to ask leave to go out, and by the time I came half way to him I thought with myself, 'what do I go to ask leave for? I can not speak and besides my life lies upon it. I have need to make all haste I can, I may venture to go out without leave to save my life,' and so I turned back again before I came to him and run in a fright and in haste towards the door so as to go down to the river, and when I came to the door, unexpectedly without any straining or striving at all, when I had not many moments more to live, the peach stone

came out as though it went of itself. God, by his power, brought it out from me and saved my life; he helped me when I couldn't help myself, yea, and when all the men in the world couldn't help me, when I was almost past help, being just at death's door. Then I was 'as a brand plucked out of the burning.'

Apprenticeship.—The following Indenture, found among the *Thomas Stoughton Mss.*, afford a good illustration of the great care taken in arranging the terms of *apprenticeships* in the olden time:

"THIS INDENTURE witnesseth that Jonathan Stoughton, son of Thomas Stoughton of Windsor in the county of hartford and Colony of Connecticut in new england, with his father's consent hath put him selfe an apprentice to Nathan day of the above-sd windsor county and colony: blacksmith and white smith to Learn his art, trade or mistery after the maner of an Apprentice to serue him until he the s^d Jonathan Stoughton attaines to the age of twenty-one years, during all which time the s^d apprentice his master faithfully shall serue, his secrets keep, his Lawfull commands gladly obaye, he shall not do any damage to his s^d master nor see it don by others without givinge notice thereof to his s^d master. he shall not waste his s^d master's goods or Lend them unlawfully to aney, he shall not commit fornication nor contract matrimony within the s^d terme. at cards, dice or any other unlawfull game he shall not play whereby his s^d master may sufer damage. he shall not absent himself day nor night from his master's service without his Leave. nor hunt ale houses, Taverans or playhouses butt in all things behave him selfe as a faithfull apprentice ought to do during y^e s^d terme, and the s^d master shall do his utmost to teach and instruct the s^d apprentice In the boue mentioned blacksmith and white smiths trade and mistery and to teach or caus the s^d apprentice to be Taught the art of Arithmatick to such a degree that he may be able to keep a booke well, and provide for him meat, drink, apparel, washing and Lodging and phisick in sickness and helth sutable for such an apprentice during the s^d terme, and at the end of s^d terme the s^d master shall furnich the s^d apprentice with two good new suits of apparell boath woooling and lining for all parts of his body sutable for such an apprentice besids that apparell he carieth with him, and for the performance of all and every the s^d covenants and agreement either of the s^d parties bind themselves unto the other by these presents in witness whereof they have interchangeably put their hands and seals this first day of September in the year of our Lord god, 1727.

sined, sealed and deliuered

In presence of

Daniel Stoughton
Tim^r. Stoughton

NATHAN DAY (s)

JONATHAN STOUGHTON (s)

Manners, Conveniences, etc.—From the *Ms.* of OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Jr., son of the Chief Justice, and written in 1802, we glean the following interesting items concerning Windsor in the previous century:

"Even by conversing with those who lived but fifty or sixty years since, one is astonished to learn the changes in the manners, &c. which have taken place in this town, within half a century. My father, who is now 47, says that, when he was a boy, the families in Windsor, or at least in his neighborhood, all ate upon wooden trenchers; and what is still more surprising, he says, that when he was born, he does not suppose that there was such a thing as a privy or necessary house, in the town. He says, as I can well believe, that the manners were then coarse and such as would now, in many respects, prove disgusting; that the men, in Windsor, formerly assembled together in each other's houses and would drink out a barrel of cider in one

night. As to carriages and dress, the change has been no less astonishing; for, by conversing with elderly people, I have learned that 50 years since there was hardly such a thing as a common two-wheel carriage in the town of Windsor; at least, my father says, that since he can remember, there was but one in town, which belonged to Capt. Wadsworth, a trader; whereas now (1802-3) a large proportion of the people in Windsor (*i. e.*, of the families in Windsor street, both North and South of the bridge) possess one. The change in dress has likewise been great. My mother, who has now lived in Windsor street 20 years, says that when she first came here to live there were but one or two umbrellas, and but one or two broad-cloth cloaks in the town; let any one now see the women at meeting one winter and one summer's day, they will almost believe this incredible."

"With regard to grafting of *trees*, a singular instance occurred in Windsor in grafting apple trees, a person took a twig of an early apple-tree, when the tree was actually blowing out and grafted this twig with its blossoms on another tree; the graft succeeded well, the season being moist and favorable, these blows produced fruit the first summer in 1802."

"Old Capt. Palmer related (to the Chief Justice) that he remembered when '*the Island*' was the thickest settled part of Windsor—the road to Hartford then ran through it and he remembers seeing warehouses, malt-houses, stills, etc."

"Mr. Josiah Barber told (the Chief Justice) that settlements along the Little River were made at an early date North, towards Poquonock, as well as upon the Mill Brook, near which he had found remains of one old fort or house, in which neighboring old people who were born in beginning of 18th century (old Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert) told him they had lain some nights."

Coaches and other Vehicles.—In 1796, of coaches taxed at \$17, East Windsor had three; in 1799 Windsor shared with Hartford "the highest dignity on wheels, having a coach taxed at \$84; and in 1820, Windsor had *sixty* and East Windsor sixty-six riding carriages."—*Hartford Co. Mem. Hist.*

"Two-horse business wagons were common, but little used for ordinary travel, both men and women rode on horse-back. The first one-horse road wagon ever seen here was made in Pinemeadow, by David Birge, an elder brother of Horace, about 1800. He lived to see the street, nearly half a century after, filled with one-horse pleasure carriages."—*J. H. Hayden.*

"*Stills* were probably introduced in Windsor soon after the first settlement. Mr. Thomas Stoughton, Jr., used stills in manufacturing cider-brandy." In 1819, Windsor had 4 stills; in 1820, 21; in 1828, 17; these were cider-brandy distilleries.

Brick and Stone Houses.—In 1810 there were only 22 "brick and stone houses," of which *East Windsor, Windsor, and Wethersfield* each held *one*.—*Hartford Co. Mem. Hist.*

Iron Works.—As early as 1710 there were iron works along the line of Suffield and Windsor—making the iron from bog-ore. The iron manufacture carried on within the present limits of Vernon and Rockville, Ct. — 1737-1750—touches upon Windsor history, but our limited space forbids more than reference to two interesting articles upon the subject, published by ALYX S. KELLOGG, of Newtonville, Mass., in the *Rockville Journal*, dates of Nov. 14 and 21, 1889.

RELATIVE POPULATION OF THE WINDSOR TOWNS, According to Census Reports, from 1756 to 1880.—Taken from *Hartford County Memorial History*.

	1756.	1774.	1782.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Windsor,	2	11	10	5	6	5	8	4	10	4	15	11	10
East Windsor,	4,220	2,125	2,282	2,714	2,773	2,868	3,008	3,220	2,283	3,294	2,278	2,783	3,058
Bloomfield,		7	7	7	7	4	3	3	3	9	12	10	11
South Windsor,	2,999	3,237	2,600	2,766	3,081	3,400	3,536	3,600	2,633	2,580	2,882	3,019	
Windsor Locks,									20	19	20	21	21
									986	1,412	1,401	1,473	1,346
									18	17	18	18	
									1,638	1,789	1,688	1,902	
										19	16	14	
										1,587	2,154	2,332	

NOTE.—The small figures represent the relative size of each town (as compared to other towns in the State), according to population.

Witches in Windsor.—In relation to this subject, I venture to reproduce an article which I contributed to the *Hartford Evening Post* of July 29, 1885.

SIR: I have seen frequent allusions in your paper, of late, to "Windsor Witches"; and I wonder not that this is a subject of great interest to your Hartford gentlemen. Being myself of Windsor and Hartford descent, and being, withal, much given to antiquarian researches, I have the best of reasons for knowing that, for the past 250 years, the Hartford witch-hunters have taken genuine delight in the pursuit of Windsor witches. And, indeed, it could not be otherwise; for to my knowledge and to yours, Mr. Editor, so winsome have ever been the features, form, and manners of the genuine Windsor witches, that no one, knowing the nature of man, could blame the men of your town for going beyond "Hartford bounds" in the pursuit of such fair game. And knowing, as we do, Mr. Editor, the virtue, discretion, and "faculty" (to use a good old New England term) of these Windsor witches to be equal to their other charms, we can better appreciate the life-long joy, peace, and domestic bliss which many a Hartford man has ensured to himself by securing and domesticating one of them. And, since the genuine breed is by no means extinct in Windsor (as I have had ample means of judging within the last few days) I wonder greatly at the folly of some who are now trying to dig up a specimen more than two hundred years old. Surely this (when one of the present generation, sixteen years old, is so much more bewitching and satisfactory in all her winning ways) is a wilful despising of "the good which the gods provide." It somewhat reminds me of Bunyan's "man with the muck-rake," moiling and grubbing amid the dirt and cast-off rubbish of the earth, and totally unobservant and blind to the brightness and beauty of the world around him. Still, as such a "witch hunter" is now afield with his rake, and seems disposed to produce for our inspection a very shabby and altogether doubtful specimen of the witch genus, which he would credit to Windsor, I feel impelled in defense of the good name of the real witches of that goodly town to examine the evidence.

In *The Connecticut Post* of August 11 and 18, 1883, under the headings of "A Witch of Windsor," and "Our Witch Histories," appeared a couple of articles which, as we believe, affixed a most unjust stigma upon that ancient town. The writer having chanced upon a hint that one Mary Johnson, who was executed at Hartford about 1648 for witchcraft, was a resident of Windsor, proceeded to "interview" Rev. Mr. Wilson, the present pastor of the old church of Windsor; and getting but little satisfaction from that gentleman, he wandered into the Windsor graveyard, apparently expecting to find

therein the gravestone of Mary Johnson as proof of his theory. He found it not, but fortunately for his proposed article, he found enough quaint and interesting epitaphs to enable him to reel off a column or more on general antiquarian topics. In the succeeding week's issue (the 18th) he returned to the charge with another column of matter about the old gallows tree at Hartford, the indictment and trial of Mary Johnson, and some remarks on the literature of Connecticut witchcraft, all treated in the usual loose, disjointed fashion of such sensational articles. The totally irresponsible character of this "interviewer" of Mary Johnson's ghost is especially manifest in his statement that "Dr. Stiles, in his history of Connecticut, deliberately asserts that there were no trials nor executions" for witchcraft in the State. We may remark that Dr. Stiles wrote the history of Windsor, not of Connecticut; and that he made no such statement as the above. Rev. Dr. Trumbull, however, in his history of Connecticut, said that "after the most careful researches, no indictment of any person for that crime, nor any process relative to that affair, can be found."

Our own immediate business, however, is not with the general subject of witchcraft in Connecticut, but with the statement which endeavors to fix upon Windsor the equivocal honor of having been the residence of this Mary Johnson.

We call then upon the Hartford "witch-hunters" to prove that Mary Johnson belonged in Windsor.

"Mary Johnson, for theuery, is to be pr'sently whipped, and to be brought forth a month hence at Wethersfield, and there whipped." See the records of a court held August the 21, 1646, in Trumbull's *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, Vol. I, p. 143.

No better proof is needed that her home was at Wethersfield, and not at Windsor.

Was Mary Johnson the first person who was hanged as a witch in New England?

She could not have been hanged before the action of "the particuler courte, this 7th December, 1648," which action is thus recorded in *Col. Rec. of Conn.*, Vol. VIII, p. 171: "The jury finds the Bill of Inditement against Mary Jonson, that by her owne confession shee is guilty of familiarity with the Deuill."

Having fixed her home at Wethersfield, and fixed a date before which she could not have been hanged, her history, if it has not already been sufficiently told, may well be left to the witch-hunters of Hartford.

What authority can be found for the assertion that Mary Johnson, or any other witch, belonged in Windsor? None, so far as history goes, except in *Winthrop's Journal*, or Winthrop's History of New England (edition of 1853, Vol. II., p. 374; former edition, p. 307), as follows: "One [blank] of Windsor arraigned and executed at Hartford, for a witch." This assertion, without date, without name, without any statement of authority; not made at the time of the alleged occurrence, nor in the regular sequence of the journal, but in a blank space formerly left therein, by a writer in Boston, one hundred miles from Windsor, and wholly unsupported by contemporary records or statements, is all that has been brought against the good fame of Windsor in that respect. And we respectfully submit that it is no more to be accepted as historical truth than would be a similar charge made by a paragraph writer in a Boston newspaper, under similar circumstances to-day.

What have *others* said about the "first case"? Dr. Holmes, in his *American Annals* (I., 345; second edition, I., 287-288,) under date 1648, June, says: "The first instance of capital punishment for witchcraft in New England, occurring in colonial history, was in this year. Margaret Jones, of Charlestown, was indicted for a witch, found guilty and executed."

It is evident that he considered Governor Winthrop's allusion to Windsor, a year earlier, as too vague to have any force or value; and who can say that he was in error?

Hibbard's New England (published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1815) page 530, says: "In June, 1648, one Margaret Jones, of Charlestown, was indicted for a witch, and executed for it."

Hutchinson (2d edition, 2 vols., published in London MDCCLX) vol. I., page 150,

says: "The first instance I find of any person executed for witchcraft was in June, 1648. Margaret Jones of Charlestown was indicted for a witch, found guilty and executed."

Drake, in "*Annals of Witchcraft in New England, 1839*," refers to each of these three cases, but makes no comment on that mentioned by Winthrop against Windsor except: "No circumstances have been found, nor the name of the sufferer." He puts it under the year 1646.

What was the dictum of Judge Savage in the case? In commenting on the vague statement of Winthrop, he said: "Nothing of this is found in the 'History of Connecticut' by Dr. Trumbull, yet it is deserving of melancholy commemoration as the first instance of delusion in New England, too soon infectious. We may presume the unhappy woman was tried as well as arraigned before execution, if the wretched ceremonies in such cases deserve the name of trial." See Trumbull, l. 8, in preface, where he says: "After the most careful researches, no indictment of any person for that crime, nor any process relative to that affair can be found." Perhaps there was sense enough early in the colony to destroy the record; but, at least, we know that in 1670 the court, after conviction of Catharine Harrison, of Wethersfield, for that capital crime, had firmness and cunning in their decision to dismiss her from her imprisonment, she paying her just fees: willing her to mind the fulfillment of removing from Wethersfield, which is that will tend most to her own safety, and the contentment of the people who are her neighbors. The Connecticut law, December, 1642, may be read in three lines of Trumbull's *Col. Rec.*, l., 77, including the authorities from Exodus, Leviticus, and Deuteronomy. Massachusetts borrowed every letter and figure of the text and comment.

Returning to the subject, in his *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, (11, 559, article Johnson), Judge Savage says: "The first person in New England guilty of the impossible crime of witchcraft, and executed at Hartford, was a Johnson of Windsor; and one of the most distinguished was Rev. Samuel Johnson, born at Guilford, 14th October, 1696, the first President of Kings College at New York, who died 6th January, 1772."

In the same volume, page 568, he says: "Margaret Jones, the woman executed as a witch, 15 June, 1648, was the second example of such infatuation in New England, the first being at Windsor a year before."

Wonderful wisdom. In each of the references he calls the Windsor case the first, though Winthrop had said no such thing. In the first he had learned the sex, and in the second the name of the person in question, though Winthrop had given neither, and though she whose name he gave belonged in Wethersfield, not Windsor, and was not tried, and so certainly not hanged, till six months after the well-authenticated case of Margaret Jones, the first, though Savage makes her the second. "Melancholy commemoration," indeed! If he meant to class Rev. Samuel Johnson as "the most distinguished person in New England, guilty of the impossible crime of witchcraft," he ought to have given some evidence of his guilt. If he really meant to call him the most distinguished of the Johnsons, he should not thus have grouped him with the most unfortunate.

Would not his purpose have been just as well served if he had charged upon Windsor the responsibility for Goodwife Elizabeth Johnson, who probably suffered in 1652 for committing one of the twelve crimes which were capitally punished under Connecticut laws. And who can tell which he really did mean? The anacronism is scarcely worse in one case than the other. And who can tell why all cases of offenders except for murder, under those twelve capital laws, should be called cases of witchcraft by the modern witch-hunters? Why did Judge Savage attempt to reverse the decision of those historians who had preceded him? Perhaps because they had left the introduction of witchcraft into New England to appear as a "Boston notion," the trial and execution having taken place there; and he, a Boston man, desired to shift the doubtful honor upon the people of some other place.

A later historian, Rev. Samuel Orentt, in his *History of Stratford, Conn.*, gives a

chapter on "witches and witchcraft," in which (at page 156), under the heading, "Witchcraft in Connecticut — Authentic Records," he repeats the erroneous statements already made.

Mather's Magnalia (Book six, chapter seven, "Thaummatographia Pneumatica," or "Wonders of the Spirit World"), gives as the "eighth example" a history of Mary Johnson, which the Hartford witch-hunters have read in that book, but it is curious that he gives it no date; while his first example was that of the Greensmith woman in Hartford, who, in 1662, so troubled "Ann Cole, a person of serious piety," that she could only be "happily delivered from the extraordinary troubles wherewith she had been exercised" by the execution of Mrs. Greensmith, or, possibly, as shown by the *History of Stratford*, by the execution of both Greensmith and his wife at Hartford, and the flight of the two others "from the country."

Would it not be well for the Hartford witch-hunters to work out a full history of "Greensmith and his wife," and of the "two others" who "fly from the country" in 1662; as well as of Elizabeth Seager of Hartford, who, in 1665, was found guilty, but escaped by an informality in the verdict,—before hunting too much in other towns?

They might then restore Mary Johnson to Wethersfield, look up her full history, and also that of Catherine Harrison, who, in 1670, was convicted, "but allowed to pay costs and leave the town." It might also be pertinent to inquire if Dr. Savage was correct in his identification of Nathaniel Greensmith as the "husband" of the woman there executed for a witch in 1662; and to show, if he was not also executed, why his own conveyance of his property might not have been allowed, instead of appointing Mr. Samuel Willys, Captain Talcott, and the secretary to convey it to Andrew Benton. The property can probably still be identified, and it would be pleasant to know if Benton or his successors have ever suffered inconvenience from the visits of the spirits of the witches to their former haunts?

When Hartford and Wethersfield shall have been fully worked, the experience there gained may help in the Windsor hunt. This ought not to be seriously difficult, for Matthew Grant, the first town clerk of Windsor, whose veracity has never been questioned, was in the habit of putting on record every occurrence which was of interest to Windsor people. If his records, either public or private, fail to show such facts, then the inference will be that no such facts existed; but if he did make such records, then we must accept them as true, even if they involve the best families of the colony.

H. R. S.

Since the above was written, I have heard that, upon the inside of the cover of a diary kept by Matthew Grant, and in his own handwriting, is an entry to the effect that, on a certain day in 1647, "Achsah Youngs was hanged for being a witch;" and that the date corresponds with about what would be the date intimated in *Winthrop's* entry in his *Journal* (Vol. II, p. 374) above referred to—which would seem to be from the context, in March, 1647, N. S. Such a record, by Matthew Grant, giving the *name* of the person executed, with a date fitting in with the imperfect record of Winthrop, would be quite conclusive: *if* our information as to the Grant record was fully satisfactory.

We know that a John Youngs bought land in Windsor, of William Hubbard, in 1611, which he sold in 1619; and thereafter disappears from record. He may have been the husband or father of "Achsah," the witch; if so, it would be most natural that he and his family should leave Windsor.

It is but fair to admit, however, that there does seem to have been a "witch case" which may be fully credited to Windsor; and it was with the design of obtaining, if possible, more information about it that the above letter was written. In the lack of any further testimony, we proceed to tell what we know concerning the *real* Windsor witch case, which, however, dates as late as 1653-4, and therefore does not help the case of the "Hartford and other witch-hunters" who are trying to fasten the Mary Johnson case upon Windsor.

This "real, original," Windsor witch case, the author is happy to say, is intimately connected with the history of his own ancestry. The Stileses, never having had even a "family ghost" to prop their ancient greatness, can at least claim the honor of an ancestor killed by a witch! Smile not, gentle reader, at what to you may seem a singular and a trifling resting-point for family complacency. But hundreds of "high-born" families have held themselves above their fellow creatures, for successive generations, on much slenderer grounds of self-respect.

HENRY STILES, the eldest of four Stiles brothers who came to Windsor in 1635, a carpenter by trade, and a bachelor, was killed Oct. 3, 1651, at the age of 58 years, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Thomas (son of Mr. Matthew) Allyn, of Windsor, and, as tradition avers (*Pres. Stiles Mss.*), "in a military Train waiting upon Gov. Winthrop when he was embarking for England to procure the Connecticut charter, which he obtained 1662." The records of the Particular Court (Vol. II., fol. 29), which met at Hartford on the first Thursday of December, 1651, contain the following proceedings of "The Grand Inquest upon the death of Henry Stiles,"—the jury being Edward Stebbins, John Drake, John White, Humphrey Pinney, Will Gibbons, Steph. Terry, John Moore, Anthony Hawkins, Richard Goodman, Peter Tilton:

INDITEMENT OF THOMAS ALLYN.

"Thomas Allyn, thou art indited by the name of Thomas Allyn that not having that due fear of God before thine eyes for the preservation of the life of thy neighbor didst suddenly, negligently, carelessly cock thy piece, and carry the piece just behind thy neighbor w^{ch} piece being charged and going off in thine hand, slew thy neighbor to the great dishonor of God, breach of the peace, and loss of a member of the Commonwealth, what saist thou, art thou guilty, or not guilty?"

"The Inditement being confessed, you are to Inquire whether you finde the fact to bee man-slaughter, or Homicide by misadventure.

"The said Thomas Allyn, being Indited for the fact, the Jury finds the same to be Homicide by misadventure.

"The Court adjudge the said Thomas Allyn to pay to the County as a fyne £20 for his sinfull neglect and careless carriage in the premises and that hee shall be bound to his good behavior for a twelvemonth, and that hee shall not beare Armes for the same terme.

"Matthew Allyn Acknowledgeth himself bound to this Commonwealth in a Recognizance of £10, that his sonne Thomas Allyn shall carry his good behavior for the spase of a yeare next ensuing."

Henry Stiles's inventory of estate was also presented to the same court, and distribution ordered.

Subsequently, as appears from the records of "A Particular Court, held at Pequot, 24th of March, 1653-4" (folio 51, same vol.) an attempt was made to fasten the blame of this accidental death of Henry Stiles upon *witchcraft*, and the following indictment was presented against one Lydia Gilbert, who was probably a member of the family of Thomas Gilbert, of Windsor.

"Lydia Gilbert, thou are herein indited by that name of Lydia Gilbert, that, not having the feare of God before thine eyes, thou hast of late years, or still dost give Entertainment to Sathat[an], the great Enemy of God, and mankind, and by his helpe hast killed the body of Henry Styles, besides other witchcrafts, for which, according to the law of God, and the Established law of this Commonwealth, thou deservest to dye."

It is not absolutely certain whether the court which tried her was that held the first Monday of September, 1654, or that of November 28, 1654. If the former, the magistrates were Mr. Wells, Mr. Woleott, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Talcott. The names of the grand jury at either court are not given; but there is the grand jury list of the court held first Thursday (7th) December, 1654. The charge to the grand jury preceding the record of Lydia Gilbert's indictment is:

"You shall swear by the ever living God that you will diligently enquire and faithfully present to this court whatsoever you know to be a breach of any established law of this jurisdiction, so far as may conduce to the glory of God, and the good of this Commonwealth, as also what criminal offenses you shall judge meet to be presented as you expect from God in Jesus Christ."

The record further says: "Ye party above mentioned *is found guilty of witchcraft by ye Jury.*" But of the subsequent issue of the trial, or the fate of the unhappy Lydia, no further mention is to be found. It is a part of that mystery which seems to envelop the history of all cases of witchcraft in the Colony of Connecticut.

Some items of the "Account of debts due from Henry Stiles, Sr., to Thomas Gilbert, "which accompanied the inventory of Stiles's estate, as presented to the Court, throw a little light upon the connection of Lydia with Stiles's death. They show that Henry Stiles, being a bachelor, boarded with Gilbert; that the last settlement made between the two, prior to Stiles's death, was on March 25, 1649, and that he was then paying Gilbert "three shilling per week for diet." Gilbert had also charges for his own service "about building his [Stiles's] cow-house," 28 days at 1s. 6d.; also one-half the services and half the diet of John Burton [prob. Stiles's hired man] since April, 1651, and for dieting harvesting hands, two harvest seasons, etc. Gilbert was living in a house which he had purchased, in 1647, from Mr. Francis Stiles, and which was separ-

ated only by an 18-rod-wide lot (Wm. Gaylord, Jr.'s) from Henry Stiles's lot. Evidently Stiles and Gilbert were intimately associated in their daily work and interests, and it is quite possible that Lydia Gilbert may have taken some offense with their boarder, and that this feeling was sufficiently known to their neighbors to bring her under the suspicion (so common in those days) of having invoked the aid of witchcraft to compass his death. What relationship she bore to Thomas Gilbert we do not know, for he seems to have had no children born to him at Windsor, nor mention of any wife. She may have been his sister; but, whoever she was, we are left to infer that she bore not the best of reputation in the community, since the record of her indictment says "thou hast, of late years, and still dost give entertainment to Sathan . . . and by his help hast killed the body of Henry Stiles, besides other witchcraft."

Shortly after this trial Gilbert sold his property in Windsor to Thomas Bissell, and moved to Hartford, where he had brothers. In a few years (1659) he died; and in a letter received from Hon. S. O. Griswold, of Cleveland, Ohio, October, 1886, he says, as the result of a close examination of records, etc., "In the settlement of his debts, as given in the Probate records, the distribution of his estate appears, with the names of his children, among which that of the alleged witch does not appear. She must have died, either by a natural death, or was executed. I think the reasonable probability is that she was hanged."

WINDSOR, AS REPRESENTED IN THE BENCH AND BAR OF CONNECTICUT.¹

The GENERAL COURT, the first in the colony, consisted of eight gentlemen commissioned by the General Court of Massachusetts, March, 1635-6, "to govern the people at Connecticut for the space of a year next ensuing." Two were from Windsor, viz.: ROGER LUDLOW, first-named in the commission, and therefore presiding judge; and, virtually Governor of the new Colony, and WILLIAM PHELPS. This court was legislative, judicial, and executive in its character.

The PARTICULAR COURT, the highest strictly judicial body in the colony, existed from 1638 until 1665, and consisted of two branches—the first composed of *magistrates* elected by the "freemen" at large, and presided over by the Governor, or Deputy-Governor; the other branch consisted of *deputies* sent by the several towns. Its sessions were held at Hartford, and of the thirty-five who, at one time or another, occupied its bench, the following *Magistrates* were from Windsor:

- Allyn, Matthew, 1658-62.²
- Clarke, Daniel, 1659-60.
- Clarke, Henry, 1650-56, 59-62.²
- Ludlow, Roger, 1639-54.
- Mason, John, 1642-62.²
- Phelps, William, 1639-43, 56-62.²
- Wolcott, Henry, 1643-56.

¹Indebtedness acknowledged to Sherman W. Adams, Esq., of Hartford—in *Memorial Hist. Hartford County*. In this list we have necessarily included citizens of *East Windsor*.

²Until superseded by the charter.

The COURT OF ASSISTANTS, consisting of at least seven members sitting at a session, chosen from the assistants in the General Court, was established in 1665; its jurisdiction extended to higher matters than those in the jurisdiction of its predecessor, the Particular Court. Of the fifty who served on its bench the following were from Windsor:

Allyn, Matthew, 2d, 1710-34.
 Clarke, Daniel, 1662-64, 66-68.³
 Clarke, Henry, 1662-October, '62.³
 Ellsworth, Oliver, 1780-85, 1802-08.
 Newberry, Benjamin, 1685-90.
 Newberry, Roger, 1790-1809.
 Wolcott, Erastus, 1786-90, East Windsor.
 Wolcott, Henry, 1662-81.³
 Wolcott, Roger, 1714-18, 20-42.
 Wolcott, Roger, Jr., 1754-60.

At the COURT OF SESSIONS at Hartford, 1687-8, during the *Andros Government*, among the justices present was Benjamin Newbery of Windsor, and the following Windsor men were on the Grand Jury: John Bissell, John Moore, Return Strong, and Nathaniel Loomis of Windsor.

The SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COLONY, established 1711 (colonial to 1776; State to 1798; since then a County Court); after 1819 it became a single-judge court:

Governor Roger Wolcott of Windsor was a chief judge of this court.
 Governor William Wolcott Ellsworth of Windsor and Hartford.

SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS, constituted 1784-1806:

Governor Oliver Wolcott, Jr., East Windsor and Litchfield, chief judge, 1787-1796.
 Governor Oliver Ellsworth, Windsor, 1785-89.
 General Erastus Wolcott, 1789-92.
 General Roger Newberry, Windsor.
 Governor William Wolcott Ellsworth of Windsor and Hartford, associate judge, 1847-61.

PROSECUTING OFFICERS:

(King's Attorney) John Bissell of Windsor, 1727.
 " " Peletiah Mills of Windsor, 1728.
 " " Roger Wolcott, Jr., of Windsor, 1731-1753.
 (State's Attorney) Oliver Ellsworth of Windsor, 1777.

LAWYERS from Windsor:

Governor Roger Wolcott, Sr., admitted to the bar, 1708; the first regularly admitted in the township.
 Samuel Moore of Windsor, 1709.
 Captain Thomas Stoughton, (East) Windsor, 1714.
 John Bissell of Windsor (later of Bolton), 1714.
 Peletiah Mills of Windsor, 1719 (principal inn-keeper of Windsor).
 Roger Wolcott, Jr., of Windsor, 1730; appointed under a law limiting the number of attorneys in the Colony to eleven, three being appointed to Hartford county.
 Bildad Phelps, Windsor, 1760.
 Roswell Welles of Windsor, 1764.
 General Roger Newberry, Jr., of Windsor, 1765.
 Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth of Windsor, 1777.
 Alexander Wolcott, Jr., of Windsor, 1781.

³ Named in the charter. See *Connecticut Legislative Manual*.

In 1783 the present BAR ASSOCIATION of Hartford county was established. The following Windsor names appear on its roll:

Oliver Ellsworth.

Roger Newberry.

Hezekiah Bissell.

Gaylord Griswold of Windsor, admitted to bar, 1790; removed to New York about 1793; was a representative to U. S. Congress.

In the *Connecticut Register* List of "Practicing Attorneys" of Hartford County (numbering, at that time, only 17) appear the names of:

1789. Roger Newberry of Windsor.

Alexander Wolcott of Windsor.

1793-1802. Hezekiah Bissell, Jr., judge of County Court, from Windsor and Hartford.

1797-1829. John Sargent, practiced at Windsor.

1800-1813. David Bissell, Jr., East Windsor and Hartford.

Samuel Woodruff, Jr., removed from Granby (where he had been Judge of County Court) to Windsor about 1827, and practiced there about three years.

1804-1807. Roger Newberry, 3d, at Windsor.

1805-1816. Samuel Putnam Waldo, practiced at East Windsor; was the author of several volumes, including a *Life of President Jackson*, the *Tour of President Monroe through U. S.*; compiler of *Robbins' Journal*.

1805-1840. Grove Griswold, at Granby and Windsor.

1805-1825. Joseph H. Russell, at Windsor.

1808-1816. Sherman Everest, Canton and East Windsor.

1809-1821. Godfrey Scarborough, at Suffield and East Windsor.

1811-1813. Guy Gaylord, at East Windsor, and, with him,

1811-1813 Charles Reynolds, at East Windsor.

1812-13. Thomas S. Sill (of Windsor), at Hartford; rem. to Erie, Pa., and rep. that district in U. S. Congress.

1814-15. Sidney A. Grant, at East Windsor.

1814-36. Henry Leavitt Ellsworth, at Windsor.

1815—. John Milton Niles, at Suffield and Hartford; born in Windsor.

1816-1818. Algernon S. Grant, at East Windsor.

1816-1817. Ebenezer Lane, at East Windsor.

1820, or earlier, and for about 5 years later. John Watson, 3d, at East Windsor.

1822-1824. Apollon D. Bates, at Windsor.

1823-45. Horace H. Sill, at Windsor.

1825-73. William Barnes, at Warehouse Point, East Windsor.

1826-28. William H. Perkins, at Windsor.

1827-31. Selah B. Treat, at East Windsor; became a clergyman and secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., and a contributor to periodicals.

1827-31. Thomas R. Holt, at Windsor.

1830-78. Erastus Smith, first at Windsor, then at Hartford; in early life a teacher; noted for his wit and inattention to personal appearance; often held court as U. S. Commissioner; died 1878.

1833-38. Richard G. Drake, at Windsor; after 1839 associated with Charles Chapman, Esq., of Hartford.

1834-35. Henry R. Buckland, at Windsor.

—1859. George Griswold Sill, ex Lieutenant-Governor.

Albert W. Drake. See *Drake Genealogy*.

Windsor Physicians. — DR. BRAY¹ ROSSETER was the first physician of Windsor. His father, Mr. Edward Rosseter, who is described as “a godly man of good estate,”² belonging to an excellent family in the west of England, was one of the Assistants of the Massachusetts Colony, and a chief promoter and member of the Dorchester Company, which came in the *Mary and John*. But the life of honor and usefulness which seemed opening to him in this trans-atlantic sphere was cut short by death, which came to him at Dorchester October 23, 1630.

Doctor Bray Rosseter, his son, was one of the principal men among those gentlemen who commenced the settlement of Windsor in 1636. He was a well-educated gentleman, and had probably been trained in the best schools in England. Shortly after his arrival he was admitted to practice by the General Court of Connecticut, “being first tried and approved by [Rev.] Mr. Hooker, [Rev.] Mr. Stone, and old Mr. Smith, of Wethersfield, in the face of the said Court.”³ He served in Windsor as Magistrate, and as Town Clerk, which office he held until 1652. About this time he received a very pressing invitation from Mr. Leete and other principal inhabitants of Guilford to settle there as a physician. He accordingly removed thither and purchased the property of Mr. Samuel Desbomrough, who was about returning to England. “At a General Court, October 10, 1651,” say the *Guilford Records*, “Mr. Rosseter [was] admitted and appraised a planter here upon the purchase of Mr. Desbomrough’s accommodations:” and in June following “Mr. Rosseter for his own person was freed from watching, living here as a physician in practice.” In Jan., 1655-6, the town of Hartford granted £10 towards [the Rev.] Mr. Stone’s charge of Phissiek which he hath taken of Mr. Rosseter.” The next year Mr. Stone gave as one reason of his proposed removal from Hartford that “we have no Physician at Hartford or near at hand,” etc. We find him, the next year, engaged as Town Surveyor, an office which he had also filled to a considerable extent while at Windsor. “At a General Court, held the 3d day of the 1st month [April] 1653: Mr. Rosseter hath agreed, and undertaken forthwith, to survey and stake out the whole of every man’s particular proportion sufficiently, for the sum of £5, all men’s land to be laid out in two parts.” During the difficulties in the church at Guilford, which followed Rev. Mr. Higginson’s departure, Dr. Rosseter removed to Killingworth: but when peace was restored by the settlement of the Rev. Joseph Elliot in 1664, he returned to Guilford, and resided there until his decease, in Sept. 30, 1672. (*See Genealogies.*)

¹ Or Bryan. There seems to be equal authority for both names.

² Dudley’s letter to Countess of Lincoln.

³ Extract from his own letter to the Governor, dated Guilford, June 28, 1669. It was customary in those early days for the medical examining committee to be composed wholly, or in part, of clergymen, who were always more or less skilled in medical lore.

The first *post-mortem* examination made in the Colony of Connecticut was made by Dr. Rosseter, at that time a resident of Guilford. March 11, 1662-3, the "Court allows unto Mr. Rosseter, twenty pounds, in reference to opening Kellie's child;¹ and his pains to visit the Dep. Governor, and his pains in visiting and administering to Mr. Talcot. Of this twenty pounds, he hath already received 11/ 1s 4*l*. He is to make no further demands of any particular persons."

For some time after Dr. Rosseter's removal to Guilford there seems not to have been any physician at Windsor. They, as well as their sister towns upon the river, had to depend upon Dr. Lord, who resided at Hartford, and whose fees were regulated by a session of the General Court in Hartford, the 29th of June, 1652, as follows: "Thomas Lord, having engaged to this Court to continue his abode in Hartford, for the next ensuing year, and to improve his best skill amongst the inhabitants of the town upon the river within this jurisdiction, both for setting of bones and otherwise, as at all times, occasions, and necessities may or shall require; this Court doth grant that he shall be paid by the country the sum of fifteen pounds for the said ensuing year, and they do declare that for every visit or journey that he shall take or make, being sent for to any houses in Hartford, twelve pence is reasonable: to any house in Windsor, five shillings; to any house in Weathersfield, three shillings; to any house in Farmington, six shillings; to any house in Mattabeseeck [Middletown], eight shillings, (he having promised that he will require no more); and that he shall be freed for the time aforesaid from watching, warding, and training; but not from finding arms, according to law."² Dr. Lord died in Wethersfield in 1662.

In October, 1654, one Daniel Porter was "allowed and paid out of the public treasury," the salary of *six pounds* per year, with "six shillings to each town upon the river, to exercise his art of surgery." This encouragement was continued to him the following year. Also as late as 1661-2. In 1674, one ROBERT HOWARD, of Windsor, is mentioned as a physician. The period of his practice extended from about the year 1660 to the time of his death in 1684. He was not educated a physician, but was early a millwright. In his inventory are to be found medical books, surgical instruments, etc. Howe's *Chirurgery* was of the number.

¹ This may possibly have been some *ante mortem* surgical operation; "but," says Dr. W. A. M. Wainwright, of Hartford, in the *Hartford Co. Memorial*, "if it was post-mortem, as is most probable, it was the first autopsy made in New England of which any record has been found, antedating by a dozen years the one made in Boston in 1674, an account of which is given by Dr. Green in his "History of Medicine in Massachusetts," and said by him to have been "one of the earliest recorded instances of a post-mortem examination to be found in New England."

² *Col. Rec.*, i. 231.

³ *Col. Rec.*, i. 279.

As will be seen by the records, different cases of surgery were often sent off (at town expense) up to Hadley, Hatfield, and other towns in Massachusetts, to be placed under the care of famous physicians who resided there. Among the *Wolcott Papers* in the Library of the Connecticut Historical Society we find the following letter addressed :

" For His much Respected Friend,
 Mr. Henry Wolcott,
 at His House
 In Windsor.

" Respected Sr

" My service being presented to you and to y^r Rest of my Masters; these may acquaint you that I have, through God's blessing, performed a cure upon Godman Denslow's lad, though with a good deal of difficulty, care, and trouble; it Remains therefore on your part to perform what you have Ingaged; his Diet and dressing at 4 shillings per week, amounts to ten pounds, six shillings. What I have expended in medicines and otherwise, of which I shall give you a true account, amounts to twenty-seven pounds. I desire you to take some effectual course that I may be paid; for I can truly affirm that I am at least Endamaged ten pounds by y^r lad, though I should not (as I hope I shall not), meet with difficulty in getting what is my due: I purpose to see you y^e next week, and if it may be, I desire that my pay may be ready against I come down. I have not at present to add but that I am

Sr

Your Friend & Servant,

THOMAS HASTINGS."

Hatfield, Decemb^r y^e 11th, 1685.

June 5, 1702. £12 were paid to Doctor Jacob Reed [of Simsbury] and Obediah Hosford for the care of Mary Gaylord. — *Town Records*.

DOCTOR SAMUEL MATHER, the son of the Rev. Samuel Mather, was born at Branford in 1677, graduated at Harvard College in 1698, at the age of 21, and was licensed to practice medicine by the General Assembly in 1702. This license is as follows:

[L. s.] Conn'. ss.

"At a General Assembly Holden at Hartford, May 14, 1702, upon the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Mather, Doctor Thomas Hooker and Mr. John Fisk this Assembly doth license Mr. Samuel Mather, Jr., of the town of Windsor, to be a Practitioner of Physick and Chyrurgy, in this Colonie "

"In testimony that the above written is a true copy, I have caused the seal of his Majestic's Colonie to be hereunto assigned and subscribed.

ELEAZER KIMBERLY, Sec'y."

After a life of professional usefulness, during which he held various civil and military offices of trust and honor, he died Feb. 6, 1745, in the 68th year of his age. He was the father of Mr. Nathaniel Mather, of Windsor (who lived upon "the Island"), who was the father of Elijah Mather, and also of Col. Oliver Mather, late of Windsor.

DOCTOR ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, the son of Governor Roger, and great-grandson of Mr. Henry Wolcott, the Emigrant, was born in East (now South) Windsor, January 7, 1712. He graduated at Yale College

in 1731, and shortly after became a student of medicine at the office of Dr. Norman Morrison, then a distinguished practitioner in Hartford. Here the same talent and energy which had rendered him, at college, distinguished for his classical attainments — enabled him to grasp the great principles and explore the mysteries of the healing art with more than usual rapidity and success. Having finished his course of medical study, Dr. Wolcott (about 1740) commenced practice in his native town, and soon attained a distinguished rank in his profession. He served with ability as surgeon at the capture of Louisburg, in 1745, and in 1776 he was, by appointment of the Assembly, placed at the head of the Examining Committee for Surgeons and Surgeons's Mates in the Continental Army. The records of Windsor during the revolutionary struggle show that Dr. Alexander Wolcott was a firm friend to the cause of America, and always active, both in private and in public, to promote its success. He represented the town in the General Assembly many times, beginning in 1757. In 1795 he died, full of years and honors. He was thrice married, and had thirteen children, two of whom were physicians. Dr. CHRISTOPHER, JR., succeeded his father at Windsor; and Dr. SIMON WOLCOTT removed to New London, and, in 1792, was one of the founders of the Connecticut Medical Society.

Dr. Wolcott's residence in Windsor is now occupied by the widow of the late Sidney Bowers.

“His library,” says the late Dr. Sumner, in an address before the State Medical Society, “was large and well-selected, and its array of folios, mostly in Latin, which would make a student, of this day, shudder with apprehension. Yet in such form were the works of Bonetus, Senertus, and Morgagni, while in less ponderous shape, but in the same language, were found the first edition of the great work of Sydenham; and Dr. Wolcott was in the practice of reading these ponderous tomes of Latin and Greek, though one of the sons, to whom they devolved, looked upon them as excellent waste paper, and as such employed them.”

Fortunately, however, a remnant of this splendid library was saved, and, falling into the hands of Dr. Sumner, whom we have just quoted, was by him presented to Trinity College at Hartford. There this unique collection of some 200 volumes, many of them bearing the (Latin) annotations of Dr. Wolcott, is carefully preserved, and is easily accessible to the curious, and more *knowing*, but less *learned* medical men of this generation.

DOCTOR ELIHU TUDOR,¹ son of the Rev. Samuel and great grandson

¹ In his commission as Surgeon's Mate, in the 43d Regiment of Foot, dated in September, 1763, his name was by some mistake written *Edward Tudor*. As he had always disliked his name of Elihu, he ever afterward wrote and drew his pension under the name of *Edward*.

of Owen Tudor, a first settler of Windsor, was born in that town February 3, 1732. He graduated from Yale College, where he was esteemed an excellent Greek scholar, in 1750, and studied medicine under the then famous Dr. Benjamin Gale, of Killingworth. He entered the army service during the French war, probably in August, 1759, as Surgeon's Mate, with the rank of a 2d lieutenant. — Barber's *Hist. Col. Conn.*, p. 54. In this capacity he served with Gen. Wolfe in Canada, and at the capture of Havana. From 1762–1764 he seems to have lived in London, engaged in the hospitals and the active pursuit of his professional studies. Returning then to his native land, with a mind richly stored by research and observation, he established himself in practice at (East) Windsor. His first introduction to surgical practice, as we have been told, was on the occasion of the accidental blowing up of the Hartford school-house, on the 8th of June, 1766, on the day of rejoicing for the Repeal of the Stamp Act. The skill displayed by him in treating the sufferers by this deplorable accident gave him an excellent start. In the following year we find in the *Connecticut Courant*, under date of June 15, 1767, the following advertisement:

“*Doctor TUDOR, Lately from LONDON, Begs Leave to acquaint the Publick, that he sets out the 22d Instant, to visit the Mineral Springs at Stafford, in Connecticut, where he will be ready to give his Advice to those that choose to consult him in drinking the Waters.*”

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Doctor Tudor, who was a pensioner of the British government, and favorable to the royal cause,¹ fell under the suspicion of his neighbors at (East) Windsor. His popularity declined, and his practice, which was chiefly surgical, was, in his later days, not very extensive.

His reputation as a surgeon was at one time equal, if not superior, to any in New England. In person he was of medium height and upright form, near-sighted, always very neat in his dress, wearing ruffles, fine silver buckles, and a nosegay in his button-hole. He died in 1826, at the advanced age of 93.”²

Previous to his death, in 1790, he received from Dartmouth College the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which in that day was a compliment and honor which can scarcely be appreciated in these days of indiscriminate

¹It is related that he used to have *two tea-pots*, one of which was filled with *sage-tea*, the other with real tea, which could be used according to the company he had at his table.

²It is said that the British Government, thinking the doctor was stretching out his life to an unconscionable long length, actually sent an agent over to see as to the facts of the case. It is a remarkable fact that very many of the pensioners of England lived to such an advanced age as to induce suspicions on the part of the Home Government that there was some trickery in the matter.

imate diploma-giving. He was one of the founders and second Vice-President of the Connecticut Medical Society.

“DOCTOR” PRIMUS was originally a slave, belonging to Doctor Alexander Wolcott, to whom he acted as escort and body-guard in his visits to his numerous patients, and as an assistant in the preparation of medicines for the sick. “In this Primus and his master lived on for years, till it occurred to the latter that the old negro should be released from bondage. “Primus Manumit,” as he afterwards wrote his name, was free, but he did not waste months in doubts respecting his future course. He immediately removed to East Windsor, and was at once recognized as a doctor, and as such frequently employed. On one occasion he was requested to visit a sick child at Poquonock (in West Windsor). Primus obeyed the summons. On his way home he rapped at the door of his old master, who came out to inquire what was wanted. “Nothing particular, master; I called to say that I was sent for to see a child of our old neighbor; found it to be a very simple case, and said to the mother it was not necessary to send so far for a doctor, for you would have done just as well as any one else.” — *Dr. Sumner's Address.*

The following “return of flour, grain, and meal” made by him to the Selectmen of East Windsor, during the Revolutionary War, according to a Public Act of the Assembly, shows that “Doctor” Primus had not only picked up some of his old master's knowledge of physic, but also some of the Latin terms used in his written prescriptions:

Sir in obedience to your Directions I Present to your honer | the account of the
Neseseres of Life I am Now in | Possing of I have the flour that Come out | of two
Bushels of Wheat and a Bushel and | half of wheat half a Bushel Promis to doct (?)—
Rockwell one Bushel of Ry Promis to—drake | five Bushel of Corn Promis to Capt
Aaron Bissell: *totum est:*

dated East windsor July 1: 1780

Primus manumit

Quantum: Sufficit:

Dr. Primus lived in a small cabin on the west side of the street, at the top of the hill north of Stoughton's brook, in the present town of South Windsor. He was a large, good-looking man, quite gentlemanly, and had considerable practice.

DOCTOR TIMOTHY MATHER died April 5, 1788, aged 34 years; of whom it is well said that “his life was a relief to the distressed.”

DOCTOR CHARLES MATHER, the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Allyn) Mather, graduated at Yale College, 1763. He lived in East (now South) Windsor, in the house which Dr. Elijah F. Reed afterwards occupied. About 1795, Dr. M. moved to Hartford. He was esteemed an excellent physician, especially in female complaints. He was noted for his long visits, never in a hurry, staid a long time after he got up to

go. He died in 1822. His oldest son, Charles, who graduated at Yale, 1783, was also a physician in the city of New York.

DOCTOR CHRISTOPHER WOLCOTT, familiarly called "Dr. Kit," was the son of Dr. Alexander Wolcott (already noticed); was an intelligent, though somewhat eccentric man, whose long and well-spent life in Windsor contributed his full share to confer lustre upon a name which has been distinguished in more than one profession. He was one of the founders of the Hartford County Medical Society.

In Windsor, also, the DOCTORS CHAFFEE, father and son, practiced with good reputation. And here the father, Dr. HEZEKIAH CHAFFEE, died in 1819, aged 88 years.

Here, likewise, Dr. ABEL SIMMONS, a native of Ashford, in this State, and a physician of much promise, found an early grave in 1818.

Here, also, the DOCTORS SILL, the father, Dr. ELISHA N., and the son, Dr. THEODORE SILL, were both located. In the premature death of the son the profession and the community each suffered heavily.

Dr. CHARLES WOODWARD, now of Middletown, and Dr. GRAHAM LEE, afterwards of California, practiced for some years in Windsor.

WILLIAM S. PIERSON, M.D., a descendant of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, the first Rector of Yale College (1701-1707), was born at Killingworth, Conn., 17 Nov., 1787; graduated at Yale College, 1808; graduated M.D. from Dartmouth College, 1813. He practiced a few years at his native place, and then removed to Durham, Conn., whence, after four years, he removed to Windsor. Here, after a long and eminently successful professional career, he died 16 July, 1860, widely esteemed and lamented. His residence, on Palisado Green, afterwards the home of his son, the late Gen. William S. Pierson, whose widow now occupies it, still keeps alive the memory of "the beloved physician" in many Windsor hearts.

ALBERT MORRISON, M.D., born at Hebron, Conn., 13 March, 1826; graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1847; enjoyed a large practice in Windsor and vicinity: was accidentally killed on the railroad at Windsor, 18 July, 1873, and "was buried from the church which he so dearly loved. The attending crowd bore witness to the honor and respect in which he was held."

SAMUEL A. WILSON, M.D., born at Windsor, 9 Sept., 1828; graduated from the Yale Medical School, 1853; practiced for many years in Windsor; but has now mostly retired from active professional work. His residence is on the Palisado Green.

The present practicing physicians of Windsor are NEWTON S. BELL, M. D., and ADOLF SCHLOSSER.

Dr. J. N. DICKSON is at present practicing in Poquonock.

The list of Windsor men who have represented the Town in the UNITED STATES and STATE GOVERNMENT will be found in Appendix F.

The Old Cemetery of Windsor, on the high bank at the northwest corner of the old Palisado Green, overlooking the "Little Rivulet" (Farmington River), is certainly one of the most beautifully located and historically interesting burial places in New England. Its area, within the past twenty-five years, has been considerably enlarged; and the quaint dignity of its old-time tables and headstones is sharply contrasted by the loftier and more elaborate monumental glories of the "new portion."

Gen. FREDERICK ELLSWORTH MATHER of New York city, whose interest in the old burial place is evinced by the three handsome monuments which he has erected to his Mather and Wolcott grandfathers, etc., secured the passage by the State Legislature of an act, dated January, 1889, authorizing "the First School Society of the Town of Windsor to receive Donations for the Care and Preservation of its Cemetery and Burial Lots."

But the Windsor Cemetery Trust Fund does not accumulate very rapidly, and the intentions of its far-seeing and generous projector bid fair to be thwarted by the apathy and jealousies of others, who should be equally interested in its welfare. Such provision is greatly needed, for the benefit, especially, of those non-resident families which have no living representative residing in Windsor, to take care of their interests in this respect.

John Major

Commander of the Connecticut forces in the Pequot fight, 1637.

Capt. *Samuel Marshall*

Killed in the attack on the Narragansett fort, 1675.

Capt. *Roger Newberry*

Died in the Havana Expedition of 1741.

Return Strong Lt.-Gov. *Roger Wolcott*

Served in the Havana Expedition, 1741.

Major-General, second in command of the Lewisburg Expedition, 1744.

Mathias Hayden

Served in the French and Revolutionary wars.

"The Spy,"—Revolutionary war.

Samuel Bissell Jr.

David Barlow Capt.

Served in the Revolutionary war.

Served from the Lexington Alarm of '75 to 1782; retired as a half-pay Lieutenant.

Martin Dunston Esq.

Gen. *Roger Enos*

Colonel in the Connecticut, and Brigadier-General in the Vermont Revolutionary service.

CHAPTER XXI.

WINDSOR, 1800-1891

ANCIENT WINDSOR covered formerly an area of some 46 square miles; but, by separation of several towns from its limits, has been greatly shorn of its fair proportions, and is now bounded north by Windsor Locks, east by the Connecticut River, south by Hartford and Bloomfield, and west by Bloomfield and East Granby. Its surface may be considered as divided into three planes, or levels: the first, rich, broad meadow-land, skirted by the river; west of this a higher level, on which the village is mainly built, and west of this a still higher elevation, covered with woodlands, etc., extending back towards the bounds of Bloomfield and East Granby. The soil is variable, but all of it good. New England contains no pleasanter town or society than Old Windsor.

The official description of Modern Windsor in the *Connecticut State Register* for 1889 is as follows: Population, 1880, 3,058; children between 4 and 16 years of age, Jan., 1881, 787; Jan., 1888, 594. Grand list, \$1,429,953. Indebtedness, \$25,683.93. Rate of taxation, 11 mills. Principal industry, agriculture. Is reached by the N. Y., N. H. & Hartford Railroad; station at Windsor, with flag stations at Wilson's and Hayden's; by stage daily from Hartford. Post-offices, Windsor, Poquonock, and Rainbow.

The history of Windsor, since the year 1800, has been simply that of a quiet agricultural town, and unmarked by any event more startling than an occasional flood. The town has lived and grown, but of the *process* of its growth there are but few traces left.

Windsor was somewhat agitated by the political events which led to the *War of 1812*; and, from an Orderly Book belonging to the late Daniel Pinney, we learn the names of those who volunteered from this town to go to the defense of New London. In this list we have also included some names (designated by an asterisk) found on a list of privates, in the possession of H. H. Barbour, Esq., of Hartford.

"Fort Trumbull, February 13, 1813. Provisions drawing for 60 men, from the above date to March 1st.

Capt. Blanchard	Jonathan Kent
Lieut. Jas. R. Halsey	Roswell Cook [enl. under Hez. Webster, 13 Sept. to 1 Nov., 1813]
" Samuel White	Chester Soper
Ensign Jos. Smith	Wait Hicox
" H. Rawdon	Thos. W. Stephens
Sargt. Abel Strong	Phillip Barnes
" Cyrus Bissel [Corpor'l under Moses Goodman, Jr., 18 Aug. to 24 Oct., 1814.]	Augustus (Gustavus?) Stebbins
Eliphalet G. Allyn	Austin Hall [enl. under Ed. Wolcott, 3 Aug. to 16 Sept., 1813]
Levi Markham	Roswell Brooks
Morris Gillespie	Oliver Roberts
Pyramus Holcomb	Stephen L. Wilson
John Smith 2d	Aaron Smith, 1st
Ethan Merrill	Zenas Clark
Samuel Stiles	Jasper Peck
Sgt. Charles P. Hempstead [under Geo. Roberts, 26 Aug., 1814.]	Luther Lewis
Sgt. Calvin Adams	Harlow Case [Sgt. under Isaac Phelps, 18 Aug. to 25 Oct., 1814]
Corpl Richard Allyn	Richard Allen
Augustus Hoskins	Zenas Sikes, 2d
Timothy Wilson	Horace Sikes
J. F. Phelps	Samuel Huntington
Amasa Bailey [enl. under Hez. Webster, Sept.-Nov. 1, 1813]	Joseph Dilson
Avery Parsons	Timothy B. Strickland
Wm. Thrall	Samuel Tucker
Henry Clark (named as <i>drummer</i> on H. H. Barbour's List)	Cyrus How
Chauncey Alford [served Aug. 3-16, Sept. 1813]	Apollos Owen
Samuel Hathaway	Wm. Porter
Alfred Sikes	Wareham Griswold, 2d
Nathaniel Snow	*Hezekiah Griswold
Joel Loomis	*Wm. Allyn, 3d
Daniel Marshall	*Ethan Barker, Jr.
Fredus Griswold, 3d, [enl. 4 April, 1813, in 25th Inf.; d. 19 Nov., 1819]	*Elihu Newberry, of Wintonbury, <i>fifer</i> .
	*Timothy Townsend."

From other sources we glean the names of

David Pinney, of Pine Meadow — Orderly Sgt.	Maj. William Howard, in U. S. Army; mustered in 12 Mch., 1812, 25th Inf.;
Reuben Cook, at New London, under Paul Hervey, 1 to 16 June, 1813	Lt.-Col. 1st Inf. 2 Oct., 1814; disbanded 15 June, 1815
Shmuel Cook	Philip Halsey
Frederic Chapman (afterwards the Baptist preacher)	Increase Mather } Graves decorated on
Grove Ellsworth	Oliver Mitchell } "Decoration Day"—as
Maj. Martin Ellsworth, under Lt.-Col. E. Sanford, 10 Sept.-1 Nov., 1813, — at New London, Ct.	Wm Mack } "Soldiers of 1812"
	Chauncey Porter }
	Harvey Stoughton [served under Moses Goodman 18 Aug.-24 Oct., 1814.]

When New London was threatened, 1813, a draft was made from the militia company at Wintonbury parish, which made ready to go out, under Captain James Lord, but ultimately their services were not required. — *L. A. Roberts.*

The following are credited to Windsor, in the U. S. War Department, as having served in the War of 1812 in the Regular Army. Some were probably from *East Windsor* and from Wintonbury parish.

- Austin, Elijah, enl. 12 Aug., '12, under Thomas S. Seymour, 25 Inf.; dropped from rolls 30 June, '15.
- Barnard, Erastus, enl. 2 Jan., '15, under Maj. Dan. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; disc. 23 Mch., '15.
- Barnard, Harlow, enl. 13 Feb., '15, under Maj. Dan. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; present 19 Mch., '15.
- Bartlett, John, enl. 24 Dec., '14, under Maj. Dan. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; disc. 23 Mch., '15.
- Beit, Charles, enl. 12 Dec., '14, under D. Crawford, 11 Inf.; present 16 Feb., '15.
- Billings, Elkanah, enl. 11 Feb., '15, 25 Inf.; on rolls '15 in Feb.
- Bradshaw, Stephen, enl. 2 Feb., '15, under Maj. D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; disc. 24 Mch., '15.
- Brownson, Wm. A., enl. 18 Jan., '15, under Maj. D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; disc. 24 Mch., '15.
- Burland, Aaron, enl. 6 Aug., '12, under Festus Cone, 25 Inf.; dis. 31 Jan., '16.
- Burr, Allen, enl. 13 Feb., '15, under Maj. D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; dis. 23 Mch., '15.
- Butler, William, enl. 27 Mch. '13, under John Smith, 4 Inf.; transf. to 5 Inf.; disc. 1 June, 1815.
- Cadwell, John S., enl. 17 Aug., '12, under John B. Murdock, 25 Inf.; disc. from 6 Inf. 17 Aug., '17.
- Chaffin, Lyman, enl. 22 Jan., '13, under Peter Bradley, 25 Inf.; disc. 21 July, '14.
- Chatham, William, enl. 14 Feb., '15, under Maj. D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; transf. to 6 Inf. '15. Des. 31 Oct., '15.
- Clark, Penuel, enl. 10 Mch., '14, under Maj. D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; dis. 17 May, '15; tm. exp.
- Coburn, Jonathan, enl. 1 Mch., '13, under Festus Cone, 25 Inf.; died 17 June, '13.
- Combs, Sylvester, enl. 18 Jan., '13, under Peter Bradley, 25 Inf.; disc. 17 May, '15, from Capt. Thomas S. Seymour's Co.; tm. exp.
- Cook, Aaron, enl. 2 Mch., '14, under D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; d. 23 Sept., '14.
- Cook, Nathaniel, Jr., enl. 20 Jan., '15, under D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; disc. 24 Mch., '15; tm. exp.
- Day, Squire S. (Wby.), enl. 18 Sept. '12, under John B. Murdock, 25 Inf.; disc. 18 Sept., '17; tm. exp.
- Dexter, Jacob, enl. Mch., '14, under D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; wd. 5 July, '14, at Chippewa, U. C.; disc. 28 Mch., '15.
- Dewitt, Charles, enl. 1 Nov., '14, under D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; name on rolls 19 Mch., '15.
- Drake, Elijah, enl. 14 Feb. '15, under D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; dis. 24 Mch., '15; tm. exp.
- Ellsworth, James, enl. 22 May, '12, under Maj. Geo. Howard, 25 Inf.; d. 8 Dec. '12.
- Fitch, Charles, enl. 21 Jan., '15, under Maj. D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; name on rolls 19 Mch., '15.
- Fox, Charles, enl. 15 Feb., '15, under Maj. D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; name on rolls 19 Mch., '15.
- Frisbie, Nathan, enl. 9 Feb., '15, under Maj. D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; disc. 24 Mch., '15; tm. exp.
- Fuller, Joseph, enl. 17 Jan., '15, under Maj. D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; dis. 24 Mch., '15.
- Go.e, Jacob, enl. 23 Mch., '13, under Ed. White, 25 Inf.; disc. 17 May, 1815; tm. exp.
- Howe, Uriah, enl. with Maj. Dan'l Ketchum, 25 Inf.; absent in arrest, 19 Mch., '15.
- Hills, Ezekiel, enl., 28 Jan., '15, with Maj. Daniel Ketchum, 25 Inf.; disc. 25 Mch., '15; tm. exp.

- Hills, Daniel, Jr., enl. 8 Jan., '15, with Maj. Daniel Ketchum, 25 Inf.; name on rolls 19 Mch., '15.
- Griswold, Fredus (3d), enl. 4 Apl., '13, under Peter Bradley, 25 Inf.; d. 19 Nov., '13.
- Lancton, Horace, enl. 4 Feb., '15, under Maj. Dau. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; transf. to 6 Inf.; disc. 20 Jan., '21; tm. exp.
- Lewis, Samuel T., enl. 22 Feb., '13, under Peter Bradley, 25 Inf.; wd. 11 Nov., '13, Chrystler's Field, U. C.; transf. to Capt. Ed. White's Co.; disc. 17 May, '15; tm. exp.
- Littlefield, John, enl., 30 Dec., '12, under Festus Cone, 25 Inf.; wd. and capt. 26 June, '13, Stony Creek, U. C.; exch. 15 Apl., '14; disc. 25 Mch., '15; tm. exp.
- Lucas, John, enl. 1 Mch., '13, Festus Cone, 25 Inf.; transf. to Capt. D. Ketchum's Co.; disc. 17 May, '15; tm. exp.
- Marsh, Azel, enl. 19 Mch., '13, under Festus Cone, 25 Inf.; d. 17 July, '13.
- Mason, Joseph D., enl. 2 Feb., '15, under Maj. D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; name on rolls, 9 Mch., '15.
- Mathews, Daniel, enl., 9 Mch., '13, under Maj. D. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; wd. and capt. 6 June, '13, Stony Creek, U. C.; exch. 15 Apl., '14; disc. 28 Mch., '15; tm. exp.
- Merrill, Ethan, enl. 10 Mch., '14, under Maj. Daniel Ketchum, 25 Inf.; d. 10 May, '14.
- Moore, Orson, enl. 30 Jan., '15, under Maj. Benj. Watson, 25 Inf.; disc. 22 Mch., '15; tm. exp.
- Norton, John, enl. 13 Mch., '13, under Joseph Kinney, 25 Inf.; killed 11 Nov., '13, Chrystler's Field, U. C.
- Parmeter, Nathaniel (Sgt.), enl. 21 Dec., '12, under Peter Bradley, 25 Inf.; disc. 23 Mch., '15, from Capt. Thomas S. Seymour's Co.
- Patterson, John, enl. 1 Aug., 1812, with Geo. Howard, 25 Inf.; wd. ——— '14; disc. 17 May, '15, from Capt. Ed. White's Co.
- Peck, John, enl. 21 Feb., '13, under Festus Cone, 25 Inf.; disc. 17 May, '15, from Capt. Ed. White's Co.
- Perkins, Hector, enl. 9 Jan., '13, under Peter Bradley, 25 Inf.; wd. — date and action not given; disc. 17 May, '15, from Capt. Ed. White's Co.
- Pierce, Luther, enl. 14 Aug., '12, with Festus Cone, 25 Inf.; disc. dis. 24 July, '15, from Capt. Thomas S. Seymour's Co., 6 Inf.
- Robbins, Daniel, enl. 14 Feb., '15, under Maj. Benj. Watson, 25 Inf.; on rolls 19 Mch., '15.
- Roberts, Oliver, enl. 24 Feb., '14, under Maj. Dan. Ketchum, 25 Inf.; d. 22 Dec., '14.
- Squires, Sherman (Sgt.), enl. 13 Feb., '15, under Maj. Benj. Watson, 25 Inf.; must. Priv.; prom. Sgt.; name on rolls 19 Mch., '15.
- Stephens, George, enl. 6 Mch., '14, with Daniel Ketchum, 25 Inf.; dis. 17 May, '15, from Capt. Jesse Beach's Co.; tm. exp.
- Tasker, John C., enl. 11 Feb., 1813, with Peter Bradley, 25 Inf.; disc. 17 May, 1815. tm. exp., from Capt. Edw'd White's Co.
- Tasker, Jonathan, enl. 15 Feb., 1813, with Edw'd White, 25 Inf.; killed 25 July, 1814, Bridgewater, U. C.
- Tennant, Eli, enl. 18 Mch., '13, with Festus Cone, 25 Inf.; disc. 17 May, '15, tm. exp.
- Tennant, Rufus, enl. 6 Mch., '13, with Festus Cone, 25 Inf.; d. 15 May, 1813.
- Whiting, Caleb, enl. 9 Jan., '15, with Maj. Benj. Watson, 25 Inf.; name on rolls 19 Mch., '15.
- Wiggins, Josiah, enl. 9 Mch., '13, with Festus Cone, 25 Inf.; d. 16 May, 1813.
- Winchell, Shaylor, enl. 2 Mch., '14, Daniel Ketchum, 25 Inf.; d. 27 Sept., '14.

In the *Mexican War* the following citizens of Windsor volunteered in the U. S. service:

Chapman, Edw'd D., must. 18 Aug., '48, Co. A, 2d Dragoons; disc. 19 June, '48 (sic. ?)

Fillen, Timothy, must. Apl. 6, '47, Cos. A and G, 16 Inf.; disc. 5 Aug., '48; tm. exp.
 Halsey, Christopher H., must. 6 Mch., '48, Co. E, 11 Inf.; disc. 14 Aug., '48; tm. exp.
 Scott, Chas. W., must. 5 Nov., '46, Cos. A and D, 4 Inf.; disc. 5 Nov., '51; tm. exp.

In the "Centennial Year," 1876, Windsor celebrated the Fourth of July in a manner highly creditable to the oldest town in the State of Connecticut, by a grand Centennial Picnic on Broad Street Green. The programme of the day's exercises was as follows: A *National Salute* of thirteen guns on Plymouth Meadow, under direction of Col. E. N. Phelps; *Music*, "Hail Columbia"; *Invocation*, by Rev. B. Judkins, rector of Grace Church; *Music*, "Old Hundred"; *Reading of the Declaration of Independence*, by H. L. Soper, Esq., of Poquonock; *Music*, "Yankee Doodle"; *Historical Address*, Jabez H. Hayden, Esq., of Windsor Locks; *Music: Centennial Ode*, by Rev. R. H. Tuttle; *Music*, and DINNER. This was served, and well served, on tables more than 2,000 feet long, besides side-tables, set upon the Green, "and the multitude were filled." The exercises were then resumed by a *Blessing*, invoked by Rev. G. C. Wilson; *Music*; the *Orator of the Day*, Lieutenant-Governor George G. Sill, a native of Windsor; *Address*, by Hon. T. C. Coogan of Windsor; *Reading of Letters and Short Speeches*, by invited guests and citizens of Windsor. A fine display of fireworks on the Green in the evening concluded a day which had been made thoroughly enjoyable to all by the unanimity with which all portions of the town united in its arrangements, and by the complete manner in which every detail was carried out by the marshal of the day, Mr. E. S. Clapp, and his numerous aids. The *Report of the Centennial Celebration of the Anniversary of our Independence at Windsor, Conn., July 4, 1876* (8^{vo}. 48 pp.), printed "By Authority of the Committee of Arrangements," at the press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company of Hartford, 1876, preserves all the details of this most interesting occasion.

On the 30th of March, 1880, the First Church of Windsor celebrated the Quarter-Millennial Anniversary of its organization in Plymouth, England. A full account of this was published, and has been referred to in its appropriate place in Chapter XVIII, page 386.

When the citizens of the State of Connecticut held a *Quarter-Centennial of the State Constitution* at Hartford, January 24, 1889, the Town of Windsor sent the following representatives of the town's first deputies, viz.:

Horace Bowers (descendant of Deacon William Gaylord).

Hon. H. Sidney Hayden (descendant of Thomas Ford).

John A. Stoughton (descendant of Mr. Stoughton).

Jabez H. Hayden (descendant of Mr. Henry Wolcott, Sr.).

And (on a general ticket with Hartford and Wethersfield) the following representatives of the early governors and magistrates:

Timothy S. Phelps, representing Mr. William Phelps.

Thomas W. Loomis, representing Mr. Roger Ludlow, who had no descendant.

Windsor continues to be mostly an agricultural community, though there are several residents who do business in Hartford. Within a comparatively recent period streets and avenues have been laid out, and between thirty and forty new buildings erected. The Hon. H. Sidney Hayden has succeeded in the enterprise of supplying the village (south of the Rivulet) with the purest of water from the Crystal Springs, which are on a high elevation west of the center, with a running capacity of 15,000 gallons a day, and which has never failed during the severest drought. He has also laid large pipes from the large factory-pond, which is abundant for manufacturing purposes, and furnishes an unfailing supply in case of conflagrations. This individual enterprise resulting successfully in so great a public benefit, and paying but a low rate of interest to the projector, is duly appreciated. Ice-houses have been erected near the pond, and consumers are furnished daily by the ice-man. Windsor is but twelve minutes' ride by railroad from Hartford, and there are fourteen or sixteen trains stopping here each day.

The *churches, schools, etc.*, of Windsor have been described elsewhere.

Manufactures. The SEQUASSON WOOLEN COMPANY was started in the spring and summer of 1853, under the name of the "Windsor Knitting and Manufacturing Company," intending the production of stockinet; but, owing to private difficulties, the property was assigned and sold before any goods were made. The present company was then formed in the spring of 1853, with a capital of \$26,000, owned by twelve individuals: William S. Pierson, M.D., *President*; E. N. Phelps, *Secretary*; E. M. Brown, *Treasurer*; William A. Lovell, *Agent*. Its first goods were sent to market December 6, 1855. The mill was a substantial edifice of brick, four stories high, located a little northeast of the present railroad depot, and contained three sets of machinery, driven by steam. The annual production was about \$75,000; annual quantity of wool used about 80,000 lbs., and about forty-five to fifty hands employed. This mill was destroyed by fire in March, 1873. Its site is at present occupied by a new building, 200 x 50 feet in size, of the SPENCER ARMS COMPANY, manufacturing the noted Spencer guns. There is also the BEST

MANUFACTURING COMPANY, engaged in the making of cigars and tobacco; and the large plant of the EDDY ELECTRIC Co. In the whole town, including Poquonock and Rainbow, there are two Town Halls, two grist and saw-mills, three blacksmith shops, ten stores, seven churches, twelve school buildings, and two hotels.

Town Halls. Windsor has *two* Town Halls. That at Windsor, erected in 1878, of brick, is 40 x 80 feet in size, two stories high; contains the Town Clerk's office, and that of the Judge of Probate, an upper and lower hall; and cost \$8,000. The Town Clock in this building was presented by Mrs. Abby Loomis Hayden. That in *Poquonock*, erected in 1883, is of brick, and is 45 x 80 feet in size, two stories high, contains an upper and lower hall, and cost \$9,000. Both are handsome structures.

Poquonock, or Second Society, situated on the Farmington (Windsor, Tunxis, Rivulet, or Little River), is a pleasant corner of the old town. The river was formerly navigable to this point, and now affords abundance of good water power. Much of the land about Poquonock is what is termed *plain land*—sandy, partly covered with wood; when new good for raising rye; well supplied with muck-holes (*i. e.*, upper crust, twelve to fifteen inches deep, pulverized by the action of frosts and rains); and needs only energy to cart the muck on to the sandy parts to make them capable of bearing good crops—since chemical analysis, as well as the experience of some Poquonock farmers, proves this muck to be equal to good barnyard manure.

At Poquonock, in 1859, were the FRANKLIN PAPER WORKS, consisting of two mills—one then owned by Buckland & Co., and containing seven engines, and one 62-inch Fourdrinier machine; the other then recently sold to E. S. Goodrich of Hartford and A. C. Goodman of New York, having six engines, and one 84-inch Fourdrinier machine.

At the same date (1859) A. M. Hathaway & Co. had here a cotton mill, making cotton warps for carpets; Alexander Clapp a grist mill for custom work; and Harris & Co. a cotton mill, with about thirty looms, manufacturing printing cloths.

Rainbow is the name given to that portion of Poquonock where the river makes its most graceful curve; and here, in 1803, Roger Griswold conceived the idea of building in the bend of the stream what he named the Rainbow Mills. The scheme, which seems to have been a family enterprise, was strenuously opposed by his brother, the late eminent Bishop Griswold, but at last his consent was obtained. Roger, who possessed much mechanical ability, as well as a sanguine temperament, commenced the enterprise; but hardly had the mill, dam, etc., been

erected before a heavy freshet swept away the embankment, carried off a large quantity of kiln-dried grain, and proved a serious financial disaster to the Griswolds.

At this place, in 1859, Charles Denslow had a wire-work mill, employing about twenty hands; Hodge & Co., two paper mills, eight engines and two machines, employing about thirty hands; Denslow & Chase, a machine shop, principally employed in millwright and paper machinery.

There are at Rainbow two paper mills, the CONGRESS MILLS, two two-story buildings, 45×200 feet on the ground; erected about 1859, rebuilt 1866 by Mr. D. Buck, and afterwards purchased by the present THE SPRINGFIELD PAPER COMPANY, which manufactures white and colored printing papers, and special goods of that description; having a working capacity of 3,000 pounds per day, and handling about 2,000 tons weight of material a year.

The mills of the HARTFORD PAPER COMPANY are at Rainbow and Poquonock; capital stock, \$150,000; manufacture various kinds of paper, with an average capacity of 9,000 pounds a day. The Rainbow mills were erected about thirty years ago, and that at Poquonock in 1870-71; cost, \$180,000.

In 1873 Austin Dunham & Sons of Hartford began the manufacture of worsted yarns in the old stone mill called the *Tunxis Mill* at Poquonock, to which, in 1875, they added a much larger building; and again, in 1880, their business had so increased that they took on the Poquonock Mill, erected 1856, and up to this time used as a woolen mill. The TUNXIS WORSTED COMPANY, which to-day comprises these interests, was formed July 1, 1880, with a capital of \$162,000; and manufactures all kinds of worsted yarns, and prepares and sells combed wool for worsted spinners. Their production in 1881 was 291,295 pounds of worsted yarns; combed wool sold, 148,749 pounds.

Fish-raising. Here are located the works of the *Fenton Trout Breeding Company*, and the hatcheries of the State Fish Commission, of which Henry J. Fenton is superintendent.

The early ecclesiastical history of Poquonock has been previously given. See Chapter XV.

The *Congregational Church* at Poquonock, designated at its organization "The Second Church of Windsor," was formed 2d July, 1841, with 39 members. The field was hard to cultivate, and discouraging to look upon. Universalism and infidelity had not only killed the ancient church (see pages 290-291), but had sown the seeds of a moral and religious lethargy which had so deteriorated the character of this beautiful portion of Windsor that it was familiarly spoken of in the surrounding country as *Sodom*. In 1830, however, through the efforts

of an eminent temperance lecturer, Mr. Hunt, a temperance society was organized, enrolling 80 names. Mr. Samuel O. Hollister, who procured Mr. Hunt's services, had purchased the (former) Niles & Marshall paper mills there, and learned, to his great disappointment, the nature of the spiritual desolation into which he had removed. The lack of regular evangelical preaching occasioned at times painful inconveniences, and it was an incident of this kind which finally led to the securing of evangelical preaching. Under the action of a committee of the Ecclesiastical Society (Messrs. Hollister, William Soper, Elihu Marshall), the pulpit was thenceforth supplied with tolerable regularity by ministers of various denominations, though the preference of those interested was, perhaps, mostly Congregational. This preaching in a public hall, from 1835 to 1841, embraced the efforts of students from the Theological Institute of Connecticut at East Windsor (among whom was Rev. Dr. Gale, lately of Lee, Mass., who is said to have preached his first sermon here); a year's supply by David Austin Sherman, a graduate and tutor (1804-1810) of Yale; and others. But the forces which gave birth to the church organization culminated more decidedly under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Hempstead of Hartford, 1840-41, resulting in a religious awakening and several conversions.

He was succeeded by John R. Adams, who preached a part of the time at the school-house at Poquonock, as well as at Rainbow. Finally, on June 2, 1841, a church was organized with 39 members, of whom 18 were by letter. This organization was largely due to the efforts of Josiah Smith and Charles W. Denslow, who became the church's first deacons, and Samuel O. Hollister, who was elected the second deacon, but declined to serve. Of the original members ten had died here before 1871, viz.: Mrs. Denslow, 1850; Deacon Josiah Smith, 1851; Mrs. Clemons, 1852; Mr. Clemons, 1853; Mrs. Jerusha, wife of Deacon Josiah Smith, and Mrs. Rebecca Soper, 1854; Miss Martha Moore, 1857; Mrs. Selina Griswold, 1865; Mrs. Maria Griswold, 1866; Mrs. Dulcena Moore, 1868. Twenty-one were dismissed to other churches, one was excommunicated, four absent, and three living—Mrs. Maria Soper, Mrs. Hathaway, Mrs. Doyle.

Pastors. Rev. JOHN R. ADAMS is entitled to be considered as the church's first minister, though he remained less than five months after its organization. He was a brother of Rev. Dr. William Adams of New York city; was born in Plainfield, Conn.; graduated, Yale College, 1821; at Andover Seminary, 1826; pastor at Londonderry, N. H., 1831-38; after he left Poquonock was settled at Gorham, Me., and died at Northampton, Mass., 25th April, 1866; age 64.

Rev. CHAUNCEY RICE preached, after Mr. Adams, until about the 13th February following, supplying about as long as Mr. A. had done; was afterwards pastor of Congregational Church at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Rev. CORNELIUS B. EVEREST (see page 299) was acting pastor here, 1843—1st August, 1852. The majority of the congregation in his time seems to have been resident at Rainbow.

In 1843 he had a congregation of 150, there was no ecclesiastical society, and they were able to raise but about \$300 among them. During the last two and a half years of Mr. E.'s ministry a separate service was held at Poquonock in a hall built for the purpose by Mr. Daniel Buck — in Franklin Hall, as it was called. Rev. Mr. Bruce and others preached several months in the latter part of 1849. In January, 1850, Mr. Thomas H. Rouse, who had been laboring six months at Feeding Hills, exchanged with Mr. Bruce, preaching a semi-centennial sermon, and the congregation were so favorably impressed that they desired to hear Mr. R. on the next Sabbath — with the result that he was engaged to supply in the hall until the following May. For two years he ministered to a congregation unconnected with any church organization, until in 1852 it was united with the church at Rainbow under Mr. Everest, and Mr. Rouse became the preacher to the new church — for whose better accommodation, through his earnest efforts, a new church edifice was soon erected, and dedicated in the spring of 1854. On the 18th July of the same year he was ordained pastor, serving as such until 7th October, 1856.

Mr. Rouse was a native of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., and baptized there in the Dutch Reformed Church, of which his mother was a member. About 1836 he commenced the study of medicine, but his conversion led to a change of plan, and he entered and graduated from Williams College; studied theology two years at the Connecticut Theological Institute, and one at Union Theological Seminary, New York city; came to Poquonock, 1850; dismissed, 1856; installed pastor, 8th January, 1857, Congregational Church at Jamestown, N. Y.; dismissed June, 1868, owing to failing health. Resumed preaching May, 1869, at San Mateo, Cal. During his ministry at Poquonock 39 were received to church membership, 9 of whom were by letter.

Rev. HENRY J. LAMB was next invited to the pastorate of this church, but, from considerations of age and health, declined installation. He supplied, however, for two years from 1857, fourteen being received into the church at one time (4th July, 1858) as the result of a revival attending his labors. Sixteen were received in all, one of which was by letter.

Mr. Lamb studied theology at Andover and Bangor Theological Seminaries; spent thirty-six years in the ministry; was six years post-chaplain

in the United States army: was pastor at West Suffield, 1853-57. He spent the closing years of his life in Springfield, Mass., where he died, 30th October, 1862, aged 61.

Rev. OGDEN HALL, previously a settled pastor at Hartland, Conn., labored with this church nearly two years, 1879-61. He preached at Holland, Mass., and later resided at Chatham, Mass.

Rev. CHARLES H. BISSELL first occupied this pulpit in the summer of 1860: graduated, Williams College, 1858; preached for Mr. Hall several times, and while yet a student at the East Windsor Theological Seminary, where he graduated, 1861, had two engagements of three months each with this church, and was ordained here as an evangelist, 12th June, 1862. In the summer of 1864 he spent two months in the service of the U. S. Christian Commission in the army in Virginia; returned home to suffer from a fever contracted there; and resigned his pulpit in April, 1865, for a second and more responsible engagement with the Commission. Prevented from this, however, by death in his family, he assumed charge, October, 1865, of the church at Harwinton, Conn.; thence he went to Owosso, Mich.; compelled by illness in his family to remove, he went to Independence, Iowa. Under his labors at Poquonock twenty were received, fifteen of whom were upon profession.

Rev. JOSIAH PEABODY succeeded Mr. Bissell. He was born at Topsfield, Mass.; graduated, Dartmouth College, and in theology at Andover Theological Seminary; preached at Bolton about two years, beginning 1839; embarked, April, 1841, in the foreign missionary service, and labored fourteen years at Erzroum and five at Constantinople, until his health failed. He supplied Poquonock from 1865 to 1868, a period of three years; and during that time eight were admitted to the church, five of whom were on profession.

Rev. NATHANIEL G. BOXSEY¹ was ordained pastor 1st July, 1868-1873.

Rev. WILLIAM H. PHIPPS, 1873 1877.

Rev. SILAS KETCHUM, appointed pastor 1877-79; pastor installed 1879-1881; died in office.

Rev. WILLIAM HOWARD, appointed pastor since 1880.

The church edifice is a good brick building, and the society also owns a very good parsonage, valued at \$3,000, a fund of \$600, and no debt. Membership about 100.

Baptists, in Poquonock, under Mr. Geo. L. Hodge, sustained prayer-meetings and occasional preaching previous to 1867, when regular public worship was sustained by the 2d Baptist church of Suffield: and Rev. W. F. Hansell, D.D., became pastor in April 1870, and died 26 Nov.,

¹To whose *Sermon at the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Congregational Church, Poquonock, preached 3th June, 1871*, we are largely indebted for the history of this church.

1875—a church organization having meanwhile been formally recognized by council. Rev. W. R. Dean became pastor 1st July, 1876, served until 6 June, 1878; was followed by Rev. A. S. Burrows, Oct. 1, 1878; then Rev. G. W. Hinckley, Nov. 1, 1881. A new church edifice, valued at \$5,000 was dedicated free from debt, 8 July, 1880.

Town Clerks of Windsor, Conn.—Bray Rossiter, 1636-1652; Matthew Grant, 1652-1677; Timothy Loomis, 1723-1740;

Henry Allyn, 1803; Elisha N. Sill, 1803-1831; James Newberry, 1831-1832; Anson Loomis, 1832-1836; William Howard, 1836-1847; Sidney Bower, 1847-1855; Horace Bower, 1855-1878; John B. Woodford, 1878-1886; Samuel E. Phelps.

Windsor furnished 2 three months' men, 71 for nine months, 184 for three years, or an equivalent of 203 three years men; and paid for bounties, commutations, and support of families of soldiers, \$24,700.00; estimated amount paid by individuals for bounties to volunteers and substitutes, \$5,225.00; Grand List, for 1864, \$1,421,333.

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED TO THE U. S. SERVICE IN THE WAR OF THE CIVIL REBELLION FROM THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, CONN.

- ADAMS, SOLOMON H., enl. recruit Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862.
 ALLEN, GILES D. (Corp'l), enl. Co. F, 22 Conn. Vols., 29 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 ALLYN, CHAUNCEY M., enl. Co. B, 1st Squad Conn. Cav. (2d N. Y. Cav., Co. D), 21 Aug., 1861; re enl. as Vet., 21 Dec., 1863.
 ALLYN, HENRY W., enl. Co. B, 1st Squad Conn. Cav., 21 Aug., 1861 (Co. D, 2d N. Y. Cav.); died 17 June, 1863, of wds. rec'd at Aldie, Va.
 AUSTIN, FRANK, enl. Co. G, 13 Conn. Vols., 22 Dec., 1861.
 ARCHER, CHARLES B., enl. recruit Co. D, 11 Conn. Vols., 9 March, 1864; deserted 20 May, 1864.
 BAILEY, GARRET T., enl. 11 Conn. Vols., March 29, 1864; deserted 12 April, 1864.
 BALDWIN, WILLIAM H., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 8 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
 BARBER, EDWARD L., enl. Co. H, 25 Conn. Vols., 8 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
 BARNES, GEORGE W. (Sgt.), enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; prom. 2d Lieut.; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 BARTHWICK, WALTER, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 BAUGH, EUGENE, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 BRAMIGER, JOHN, enl. recruit Co. C, 11 Conn. Vols., 19 Mch., 1861.
 BRANDT, HENRY S., enl. recruit Co. K, 7 Conn. Vols., 4 Aug., 1862; died of wds., 14 June, 1864.
 BROWN, WILLIAM E., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 BUCK, D. WINTHROP (Corp'l), enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; died 9 Jan., 1863.
 BUCK, F. CLARENCE, enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 7 Aug., 1862.
 BUMSTEAD, JOHN W., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 BURKE, RICHARD J., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.

- BURNS, JOHN, Jr., enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., Aug. 6, 1862.
- CARNEY, JOHN B., enl. Co. E, 10 Conn. Vols., 30 Sept., 1861.
- CASE, EDWARD, enl. Co. D, 3 Conn. Vols., 11 May, 1861; disc. 12 Aug., 1861.
- CASSIDY, HUGH, enl. recruit Co. H, 11 Conn. Vols., 28 Mch., 1864.
- CHASE, WILLIAM, enl. Co. G, 29 (col.) Conn. Vols., 23 Dec., 1863.
- CLARK, ANSEL B., enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 6 Aug., 1862; disc. 6 Feb., 1863.
- CLARKE, SANFORD, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- CLARKE, WARREN G., enl. recruit Co. A, 1st Art., 28 Nov., 1863.
- CLARK, GROVE, enl. Co. H, 12 Conn. Vols., 22 Nov., 1861; d. 17 Sept., 1863.
- CLAY, HUGH, enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 30 July, 1862.
- CLINTON, HENRY, enl. recruit 2d Light Batt., Conn. Vols., 18 Feb., 1864.
- CONROY, JAMES, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug. 1862; dis. 7 July, 1863; enl. recruit Co. A, 8 Conn. Vols., 23 Feb., 1864.
- COOK, EDWARD W., enl. Co. F, 22 Conn. Vols., 29 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863; enl. recruit Co. F, 21 Conn. Vols., 5 Jan., 1864.
- COOPER, ERWIN L., enl. Co. B, 1 Conn. Cav. (2d N. Y. Cav., Co. D), 21 Aug., 1861.
- COOPER, GEORGE A., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- CORBIN, WILLIAM, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- CUMMING, WILLIAM, enl. recruit 1 Conn. Cav., Conn. Vols., 9 April, 1864.
- DANIELS, CHARLES, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., Sept. 9, 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863; enl. Co. A, 1 Art., 9 Dec., 1863, recruit.
- DANIELS, HORACE, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., Sept. 9, 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- DAY, ORSON, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- DELANEY, WILLIAM, enl. Co. E, 10 Conn. Vols., 30 Sept., 1861.
- DORMAN, ELLIOT L., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- DOWD, JAMES W., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- DRAKE, WILLIAM H., enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 13 Aug., 1862; disc. disab., 9 Jan., 1863.
- DUTTING, HENRY, enl. Co. C, 11 Conn. Vols., 25 Nov., 1861.
- ELLSWORTH, ELI P. (Sgt.), enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; prom. 2d Lieut.; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- ENSIGN, ROBERT E., 2d Asst. Surgeon, 6 Conn. Vols.; app. 13 Sept., 1861; res. 3 Jan., 1862.
- EVEREST, WILLIAM C. (Corp'l), enl. Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 20 Nov., 1861; disc. 14 July, 1862.
- FARNELL, JAMES, 2d, enl. recruit Co. G, 11 Conn. Vols., 29 Mch., 1864.
- FENEY, WILLIAM F., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 21 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- FENTON, GEORGE A. (musician), enl. Co. B, 6 Conn. Vols., 12 Sept., 1861.
- FENTON, JOHN M. (musician), enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; dis. 7 July, 1863.
- FINN, JOHN, enl. Co. D, 10 Conn. Vols., Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. Vet., 1 Jan., 1864.
- FLORANGE, MICHAEL, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 21 Aug., 1862; disc. 27 Feb., 1863.
- FLORANGE, PETER, enl. recruit Co. A, 1st Art., Conn. Vols., 21 Nov., 1863.
- FOOT, GEORGE W., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- FOX, HIRAM S., enl. Co. F, 12 Conn. Vols., 26 Mch., 1864.
- FRENCH, ALLEN D., enl. (1st Lieut.) Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; prom. Capt.; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- GETTE, WILLIAM, enl. recruit, 9 Apl., 1864, 1st Conn. Cav., Conn. Vols.
- GLADDING, ADNEY B., enl. recruit Co. B, 10 Conn. Vols., 21 Mch., 1864.
- GOSWELL, PHILIP, enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., Aug. 7, 1862.
- GRAHAM, WILLIAM E., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., Aug. 20, 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.

- GREEN, EDMUND B., enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 7 Aug., 1862.
- GRISWOLD, EDWIN J., enl. Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 5 Sept., 1861.
- GRISWOLD, EVERETT, enl. recruit Co. D, 2d Art., 5 Jan., 1864.
- GRISWOLD, NORRIS, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 20 Mch., 1863.
- HALE, CHARLES O., enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 11 Aug., 1862.
- HALSEY, HENRY A., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- HAMLIN, NOAH C. (Corp'l), enl. Co. B, 6 Conn. Vols., 12 Sept., 1861; enl. U. S. A., 25 Feb., 1863.
- HARPER, GEORGE, enl. recruit 1st Conn. Cav., 9 Apl., 1864.
- HARRIS, WILLIAM, enl. Co. C, 30 Conn. Vols. (col.), now Co. D, U. S. V. (col.), 15 Mch., 1864.
- HARVEY, HORACE L. (Sgt.), enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 24 Oct., 1861; prom. 1st Lieut., 11 May, 1864.
- HARVEY, JAMES H., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- HAYDEN, LEVI (Corp'l), enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 5 Sept., 1862; disc.
- HODGE, JAMES L., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 22 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- HOLCOMB, MORTIMER, enl. recruit Co. D, 2d Art., 5 Jan., 1864; deserted 7 Mch., 1864.
- HOLCOMB, PLINY A., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- HOLLISTER, EDWARD H., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 16 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- HOLDERS, CHARLES H., enl. Co. A, 1 Art., 28 Dec., 1863; d. 11 Apl., 1864.
- HOLT, MOSES P., enl. Co. B, 6 Conn. Vols., 12 Sept., 1861; missing Ft. Wagner, S. C., 18 July, 1863.
- HOUSE, JAMES H., enl. Co. B, 1st Squad, Conn. Cav. (2d N. Y. Cav., Co. D), 21 Aug., 1861; re-enl. Vet., 21 Dec., 1863.
- HOUSE, WILLIAM A., enl. Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 5 Sept., 1861.
- HOSMER, ALBERT, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- HOWARD, WILLIAM E., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- JOHNSON, BARNEY L. (musician), enl. 1 Oct., 1861, Co. D, 10 Conn. Vols.; re-enl. Vet., 1 Jan., 1864.
- JONES, JOSEPH J., enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 7 Aug., 1862.
- JONES, FRANKLIN, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- KAPSER, WILLIAM, enl. recruit Co. D, 2 Art., Conn. Vols., 1 Jan., 1864.
- KEENEY, BUELL, enl. Co. E, 14 Conn. Vols., 12 July, 1862.
- KIRK, EDGAR A., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- KIRK, HENRY E., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- KIRK, RODERIC, enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 24 Oct., 1861; d. 28 May, 1862.
- LAWRENCE, JAMES, enl. recruit 1st Conn. Cav., 31 Dec., 1863.
- LINNEN, JOHN, enl. Co. K, 1st Art., Conn. Vols., 23 May, 1861; deserted 6 Feb., 1863.
- LONDERGAN, JAMES R., enl. Co. H, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- LOOMIS, EDWARD W., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- LOOMIS, G. GILBERT (Corp'l), enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- LOOMIS, SIMEON, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 1 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- LOOMIS, JAMES L., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- LYNCH, JAMES (Sgt.), enl. Co. B, 9 Conn. Vols., 12 Oct., 1861; re-enl. Vet., Feb. 28, 1864.
- LYNCH, JOHN, enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 24 Oct., 1861; re-enl. Vet., 12 Dec., 1863.
- MACK, HENRY C., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.



Amos A. Allen

- MARBLE, AMOS M., enl. Co. A, 12 Conn. Vols., 20 Nov., 1861.
- MASON, JAMES, enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 6 Aug., 1862.
- McCALL, JABEZ B., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; disc. 17 Jan., 1863.
- McNALLY, PATRICK, enl. Co. H, 5 Conn. Vols., 23 July, 1861; deserted 1 Apl., 1862.
- MILLER, FRANCIS D., enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 6 Aug., 1862.
- MILLER, MOSES M. (Corp'l), enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- MILLER, RICHARD, 19 Mch., 1861, Co. F, 31 Reg., U. S. V. (col.)
- MILLS, ALFRED W., enl. Co. A, 1st Art., Conn. Vols., 22 May, 1861; disc. 21 May, 1864.
- MOFFATT, RUSSELL A., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 21 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- MONROE, WILLIAM, enl. Co. A, 12 Conn. Vols., 20 Nov., 1861.
- MOONEY, JOHN, enl. recruit Co. F, 11 Conn. Vols., 7 Mch., 1864.
- MONTGOMERY, LEWIS O., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., Aug. 18, 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- MORGAN, JASPER, Jr. (Corp'l), enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- MORRISON, SYLVESTER P., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 21 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- MURPHY, CORNELIUS, enl. recruit Co. H, 11 Conn. Vols., 16 Mch., 1864.
- MURPHY, TIMOTHY, enl. recruit Co. H, 11 Conn. Vols., 16 Mch., 1864.
- O'KEEFE, FRED. L., enl. 2d Light Batt., Conn. Vols., 18 Feb., 1864.
- PALMER, OSBERT H., enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 6 Aug., 1862.
- PARSONS, HENRY N., enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 7 Aug., 1862; d. 20 Dec., 1862.
- PECK, EDWARD L., enl. Co. A, 12 Conn. Vols., 20 Nov., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 1 Jan., 1864.
- PEDRO, JOHN, enl. Co. G, 14 Conn. Vols., 15 Sept., 1863 (deserted or missing).
- PERKINS, WILLIAM M., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- PETTENGELL, STEPHEN B., enl. recruit Co. K, 7 Conn. Vols., 4 Aug., 1862.
- PHIELPS, ELIJAH D., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- PHIELPS, ELLSWORTH N. (Lt.-Col.), 22 Conn. Vols., 13 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- PORTER, EDWARD, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., Sept. 10, 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- POTTER, GILBERT W., enl. recruit Co. E, 8 Conn. Vols., 23 Feb., 1864.
- PRINCE, AMASA T., enl. recruit Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 16 Mch., 1864.
- RADCLIFF, CHARLES G., enl. recruit Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 29 Feb., 1864.
- RAYMOND, JOHN W., enl. Co. F, 22 Conn. Vols., 29 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- RECOR, GEORGE D., enl. recruit Co. C, 10 Conn. Vols., 2 Dec., 1863.
- REED, WILLIAM, enl. recruit, 1st Conn. Cav., 9 Apl., 1861.
- REYNOLDS, WALTER, enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 13 Aug., 1862.
- ROCKWOOD, NEWELL P. (Corp'l), enl. Co. K, 14 Conn. Vols., 14 July, 1862; prom. 1st Lieut., Co. D, 11 Nov., 1863.
- RODGERS, HARVEY G., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 20 April, 1863.
- RODGERS, WILLIAM F., enl. Co. F, 16 Conn. Vols., 8 Aug., 1862.
- ROOK, WILLIAM, enl. Co. H, 25 Conn. Vols., 11 Sept., 1862; disc. disab. 11 May, 1863.
- ROWLAND, GEORGE C., enl. Co. B, 6 Conn. Vols., 12 Sept., 1861; disc., enl. F. S. A., 1 Nov., 1862.
- SARFIELD, JOHN, enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 22 Oct., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SCALES, SAMUEL J., enl. Co. D, 10 Conn. Vols., 26 Oct., 1861; disc. disab. 13 Dec., 1862.
- SEMPLE, JOHN W., enl. 21 Aug., 1861, Co. B, 1st Squad, Conn. Cav. (2 N. Y. Cav. Co. D).

- SERGEANT, ALBERT, enl. 11 Conn. Vols., 29 Mch., 1864; deserted 12 Apl., 1864.
- SEVERANCE, MELVIN A., enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 6 Aug., 1862.
- SHARP, WILLIAM, enl. (dftd. or subs.), Co. F, 14 Reg., R. I. Hy. Art., 21 Aug., 1863.
- SHELTON, GEORGE T., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- SHANZ, BALTAS, enl. Co. E, 14 Conn. Vols., 4 Aug., 1862.
- SHINNERS, JAMES, enl. Co. A, 8 Conn. Vols., 30 Sept., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 24 Dec., 1864.
- SMITH, BENAIAH E., enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 2 Aug., 1862.
- SMITH, CHARLES, enl. recruit 1st Conn. Cav., 19 Apl., 1864.
- SMITH, GEORGE O., enl. recruit Co. B, 1 Art., 31 Dec., 1863.
- SMITH, JOHN, enl. recruit Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 16 Mch., 1864.
- SMITH, JOSEPH M., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- SMITH, PETER, enl. recruit Co. K, 11 Conn. Vols., 29 Mch., 1864.
- SNYDER, PHILIP, enl. 1st Conn. Cav. recruit, 9 Apl., 1864.
- SOPER, EDWARD B., enl. Co. C, 22 Conn. Vols., 3 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- SOPER, HENRY L., enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols. (Sgt.), 29 July, 1862.
- SOPER, WILLIAM A., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- SOTHERGILL, ROBERT, enl. recruit Co. K, 2d Art.; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., 1 June, 1864.
- STEAMER, JOHN, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- STRIMMER, CHARLES, enl. 1st Art., Conn. Vols., Co. A, 22 May, 1861; re-enl. Vet. 16 Nov., 1863.
- STRICKLAND, SIDNEY E., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- SULLIVAN, JAMES, enl. recruit Co. G, 11 Conn. Vols., 7 Mch., 1864.
- SWAN, GEORGE P., enl. Co. B, 21 Conn. Vols., 14 Aug., 1862.
- THAIN, CHARLES H., enl. (wagoner) Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- TENNANT, CHARLES J., enl. (2d Ass. Surg.), 21 Conn. Vols., 21 Feb., 1862; prom. 1st Ass. Surg. 9 July, 1863.
- THIRLKELL, THOMAS (2d Lieut.), enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; prom. 1st Lieut.; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- THRALL, EDWARD F. (Corp'l), enl. 19 Aug., 1862, Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols.; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- TRUMBULL, GEORGE H., enl. Co. A, 1 Conn. Vols., 20 Apl., 1861; disc. 31 July, 1861.
- TURHUNE, JOHN, enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept. 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- VIBERT, GEORGE, enl. Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 5 Sept., 1861; killed at Proctor's Creek, Va., 16 May, 1864.
- VURNAN, EDWARD, enl. recruit Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 15 Mch., 1864.
- WARNER, FRANCIS R., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- WARRINER, WILLIAM D., enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 14 Nov., 1861; d. 15 Oct., 1862; wd. at Sharpsburg, Va.
- WELCH, MARTIN, enl. Co. F, 16 Conn. Vols., Aug. 11, 1862.
- WELLS, FRANK, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- WILSON, WILLIAM, enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 6 Aug., 1862; died 14 Nov., 1862.

*Notes on Windsor's Colonies.*¹—As one of the three original "mother towns" of Connecticut, Windsor has reason to be proud of her children.

¹These pretend to be nothing but notes and *hints* concerning a subject which, if time and space permitted, might be expanded into a very interesting chapter.

FAIRFIELD was her first-born. In Oct., 1639, Mr. Roger Ludlow, Deputy Governor, and then a resident of Windsor, made a journey to New Haven; and thence — mindful of the beautiful country through which he, with others, in 1637, had pursued the flying Pequots — to Pequanock, Stratford, and Uncoway [Fairfield], where he located some cattle and laid out lots of land "for himself and others." Upon his return there arose some misunderstanding as to what he had done; but he was active in furthering the settlement at Uncoway; which, by April, 1640, was established as a town, and in that year, probably, he became a resident there. He took with him several families from Windsor, among whom were John Banks, a lawyer; George Hull (about 1646), Thomas Bassett, William Hill, and Simon Hoyte (about 1653).

SIMSBURY was Windsor's *second* oldest-born. In April, 1642, the court granted the Governor and Mr. Haines "liberty to dispose of the ground vpon that parte of Tunxis Riuer cauled Massacowe, to such inhabitants of Wyndsor as they shall see cause." About 1643, John Griffin and Michael Humphrey came to Windsor and engaged in the manufacture of tar and turpentine, and in this business became acquainted with the piney wilderness of Massaco, of which Griffin subsequently became the pioneer settler. But, one day, Mannahanosee, a Massaco Indian, having "wittingly" kindled a fire in the woods, which consumed a large quantity of Griffin's tar, was arrested and brought to trial in Hartford. The "payment of 500 fathom of wampum," which was imposed upon him by the court as fine for his misdemeanor, (in default of which he was "either to serve, or to be shipped out, and *exchanged for neagers*, as the case will justly beare.") was so excessive that to escape the penalty, he was obliged to give Griffin a deed of Massaco. And to help him in his trouble, the other "Indians, the proprietors of Massaco, came together and made tender of all the lands in Massaco, for the redemption of the Indian out of his hands, being they were not able to make good the payment of five hundred fathom of wampum for the satisfaction."

From *Simsbury 1st Bk. of Deeds*: "Thomas Bancroft, a 36 yrs, or thereabouts, Testifieth upon oath that when he and his brother John Griffin wer at Massaco they went a Hunting for Moose & being at a Hunting Wigwam they went with Manunto, who desired liberty of my Brother Griffin to plant at Wetauge Meadow; my brother gave him liberty, and he the said Manantoe did then acknowledge John Griffin to be the true owner of the lands of Massachoe and upon that account he desired liberty to plant in the meadows at Wetaug; he further Testifieth that he heard pawnsattaquam at Massaco say that John Griffin was now the sachem of Massachoe & the Indians had no right to any of these lands to whom Tunxes bounds; for they had wholly made out their right to John Griffin and further sayeth not. Taken upon oath 11 of March 1661 in Hartford. *Memorandum*, pawnsattaquam excepted two acres; this was taken upon oath before me, Matthew Allyn, March, 1661."

This, subsequently known as "Griffin's Lordship," was, in 1672, released by Griffin to the proprietors of the town, in consideration of a grant made to him in 1663, of 200 acres north of the falls (in recognition of his having been "the first to perfect the art of making pitch and tarre in these parts"), as well as of another later grant of a mile and a half square. He was a permanent settler there in 1664; in 1666, the then undivided lands at Massaco were laid out to several Windsor men; and, again in 1667, by a committee—Simon Wolcott, Capt. Newberry, and Deacon Moore. In Oct., 1668, about twenty-five men assembled at the house of John Moore, Jr., in Windsor, adjusted the terms of settlement upon their several allotments at Massaco, and within two years were nearly all settled thereon. By a return made to the court, 1669, we learn the names of those who were then "stated inhabitants of Massaco, and have been freemen of Windsor," viz.:

Thomas Barber	Michael Humphry	Samuel Pinney
John Case	Josua Holcomb	Joseph Phelps
Samuel Filley	Thomas Martal	John Pettibone
John Griffin	Luke Hill	Joseph Skinner
	Peter Buell	

To which list may be added the names of

John Brooks (1682),	John Bartlett (1669),
Thos. Barber (1676),	Nath'l Gillett (1670),
John Terry (1676),	

This "Appendix to Windsor," as it was officially termed, was finally created a town, on the petition of its inhabitants, 1670; and its name was declared to be SIMMSBURY—possibly in recognition of Simon Wolcott (familiarily called "Sim," a son of Mr. Henry Wolcott, and father of Gov. Roger Wolcott), who was a prominent man in both town and colony.

To the settlement of FARMINGTON, 1640–1655, Windsor contributed Thomas Orton, Anthony Hawkins (before 1662), John Porter, Richard Weller.

HADLEY, Mass., settled 1659–60, though a direct outgrowth from Hartford, aided by Wethersfield, drew from Windsor some of its best men—Peter Tilton, who became a magistrate there; Dea. Henry Clarke, Aaron Cooke, and others.

NORTHAMPTON, settled 1654–6, attracted, among others, Thos. Bascomb (1656); Capt. Aaron Cooke; Josiah Dewey (1663); Thos. Ford (before 1672); William Hamman, Wm. Hubbard, Nath'l Phelps (1657); Eltwood Pomeroy (before 1671); Lieut. David Wilton, George Alexander, Joshua Carter, John Hillier, Jr.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., John Barber (1671), John Dumbleton, and others; DEERFIELD, Mass., Arthur Williams, 1657–8; NORWALK, Mass.,

Sessions: STAMFORD, Thos. Thornton and his son-in-law, John Strong, 1654.

“Mr.” Edward Griswold, who came to Windsor in 1639, removed thence in 1663 or 1664 to the new settlement of Hammonoscett, of which he was a prominent founder, and to which he gave the name of KENILWORTH (later corrupted to Killingworth), after his own English birthplace. He was accompanied thither by William Hayden, the emigrant ancestor of the Windsor Haydens; Samuel Buell, 1667. In 1663, the following Windsor names found on petitions (*State Arch., Towns and Lands, Vol. I., before 1696*) relative to the farms at Hammonoscett, are sufficiently indicative of Windsor’s interest in that enterprise, viz.:

John Owen	Edward Elnore	Isaac Phelps
William Hillier	Steven Taylor	Samuel Rockwell
Edward King	Samuel Grant	Thos. Gunn
Thomas Burnham	Timo. Buckland	John Osborn

COLCHESTER, settled 1699, and probably named by Gov. Fitz-John Winthrop after the English town of the same name, numbered among its early settlers the following from Windsor:

Samuel Loomis	Evan Jones
Nathaniel Loomis	Shubael Rowley
Josiah Gillett, Sen. and Jr.	Micah Taintor, and others.

HEBRON was settled in 1704, and incorporated 1707-8, by a company, of whom the principal men and the greater number of settlers were from Windsor.

TOLLAND, purchased from the Indians by two prominent Windsor men, was largely settled by an overflow from Windsor, and was incorporated in 1717. It was probably named in honor of Mr. Henry Wolcott’s English birthplace.

HADDAM was settled, 1668, by twenty-eight young men from Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield. It was probably named in honor of Gov. Haynes, whose family estates in England were at Great Haddam, Hertfordshire.

BOLTON, where settlement began about 1716, and organization 1720, drew very largely from Windsor: among them —

Timothy Stanley	Charles Strong	Joel White
John Bissell	David Strong	Jerusha White
Moses Thrall	Jonathan Story	Lemmel White
Ichabod Marshall	Loomis	

The Western Land Grants. — From an article published in the *Hartford Co. Mem. Hist.* (i. 76) by Miss MARY K. TALCOTT, we extract the following well-digested statement of the earlier colonizations in which Windsor and Hartford were concerned. Speaking of the Peace of Utrecht, which had given the colonists a respite from warfare and a chance to subdue the wilderness around them, she says:

“The people of Hartford and Windsor had begun even earlier to plan new townships on the land grants to these two towns by the General Assembly in 1686. This grant was a hasty measure, adopted in anticipation of the coming of Sir Edmund Andros, when it was feared he would attempt to sequester the unimproved lands held by the Governor and Company of Connecticut, under the charter of King Charles II., as well as to annul the charter itself. The grant to Hartford and Windsor consisted of ‘those lands on the north of Woodbury and Mattatuck, and on the west of Farmington and Simsbury to the Massachusetts line north, and to run west to the Housatunnuck River (provided it be not, a part of it, formerly granted to any particular person), to make a plantation or village thereon.’ After the flight of Andros, in 1689, when the charter government was resumed, no action was taken in regard to the lands. ‘It is probable that the General Court, while composed mostly of those who voted the grant, were unwilling by a revocation to incur the imputation of having made a fictitious disposal of the lands: and that the grantees, while the well-known intent of the grants was fresh in their remembrance, were slow to repudiate the implied trust, by any overt act of ownership.’ (*Boyd’s Hist. of Winchester.*) In 1707, more than twenty years after the grant, and after most of those then on the stage had passed away, Maj. William Whiting, Mr. Nathaniel Hooker, and Mr. Caleb Stanley were appointed to survey this tract of land in conjunction with a committee from Windsor. The same committee, with the addition of Mr. Richard Edwards, were appointed, Jan. 19, 1708, to treat with Mr. John Reade of Stratford, and other claimants to these lands, to settle the boundaries, and to adopt legal measures, if necessary, in defense of the rights of the two towns. Here the matter seemed to rest for a time; but, Nov. 2, 1713, after peace was declared, Capt. John Sheldon, Lieut. Cyprian Nichols, and Mr. Sedgwick were appointed a committee to take account of the quantity and quality of the lands, and to ascertain the nature of the Indian claims to the territory. Two years later, in 1715, Col. Wm. Whiting, Ens. John Marsh, and Ens. Thomas Seymour were appointed in conjunction with the Windsor committee to lay out one or two towns in this tract of land; and in pursuance of these directions, in 1717, the town of *Litchfield*, at first called New Bantam, was laid out. Certain considerable persons in Farmington having obtained, by purchase, the native’s right to a portion of this township, after some negotiation, one-sixth part of it was set apart for them, provided that they release and convey to the two towns their claims to the western lands. In May, 1719, the assembly confirmed the rights of the settlers of Litchfield, but with evident disapproval of the proceedings of Hartford and Windsor, appends this declaration, that the whole tract north of Litchfield and Woodbury ‘shall lie for the further disposal of the Assembly.’ This appears to have been something of a check upon the plans of the two towns, and made it necessary for them to go through the form of requesting the assent of the assembly to their next project. — Maj. Talcott, Capt. Cook, and Ens. Seymour being appointed, Dec. 14, 1719, to ask leave of the assembly to settle one or more townships on the remainder of the western lands. There is no evidence that any such consent was ever received; but, in 1720, Ens. Thos. Seymour and Sgt. James Ensign were appointed to purchase the territory of the natives; and later in the same year it was voted that a list of the inhabitants of the town, purchasers of the western lands, be made so that every purchaser should receive his proportion. Dec. 19, 1721, Capt. John Sheldon was charged with the responsibility of selecting a place for another ‘plantation.’ The next year John Seymour, Samuel Cat-

lin, and Wm. Baker, of H., were appointed, with Thos. More and Job Ellsworth of W., 'to take a further view of the land in order to settling another town.' April 1, 1723, this committee reported the laying out of a town of 67 allotments, and it was voted that the allotments be disposed of at £6 cash. The General Assembly was at last aroused, and at its May session ordered the King's Attorney for the County of New Haven to arrest the Hartford and Windsor committees, who had the matter in charge. Public feeling ran so high in Hartford County that civil process against the trespassers could not be executed; so the New Haven officials were called upon to act. Hartford and Windsor responded by appointing a committee to appear and explain before the assembly their proceedings with regard to the lands, and to propose a compromise, dividing the lands by a line drawn from the northwest corner of Litchfield north to the Mass. line, the colony taking the western division; the eastern to be confirmed to Hartford and Windsor. This was not acceded to¹⁷ and finally, after a long and careful examination of claims by the committee of the assembly, in 1726 they proposed that the whole tract of land in question should be equally divided between the colony and the two towns,—the colony to have the western portion and H. and W. the eastern; also, that Litchfield should not come into the division, but should belong to the proprietors. This territory ceded to H. and W. embraced the present towns of *Colebrook*, *Hartland*, *Torrington*, *Winchester*, *Barkhamsted*, *New Hartford*, and *Hartwinton*,—an estimated area of 291,806 acres, to which should be added the township of Litchfield, covering 35,000 acres more. The Government was probably actuated by an earnest desire to have these valuable lands thrown open for settlement, as could not be well done while this conflict continued; for, although called an equal division, the quantity of land reserved to the colony was only 120,000 acres. Notwithstanding this concession, the compact was not fully ratified until Aug. 20, 1729, when the patent was duly executed, and received the colony's seal. The next year the General Assembly annexed all the western lands belonging to H. and W. to Hartford County. Capt. Thos. Seymour and Lieut. Roger Newberry were appointed in May, 1731, to make a division of these lands, and Mr. Kimberly made a survey, from which it was calculated that five towns might be laid out eastward of the Housatonic River, four north of Litchfield, and one between L. and the river. The deed dividing the lands between the two towns bears date Feb. 11, 1732, and the proprietors of Hartford became the owners of Hartland, Winchester, New Hartford, and the eastern half of Hartwinton; while *Colebrook*, *Barkhamsted*, *Torrington*, and the western half of *Hartwinton* were assigned to WINDSOR. The assembly passed a law that each taxpayer of the two towns, on their lists for 1720, should own a share, in proportion to his list, in one of these new townships, at the rate of not more than three acres to the pound of his list. The lands belonging to the colony were sold, and the proceeds were devoted to the support of schools, this money being divided among the towns then settled, to remain a perpetual fund."

"With the exception of *Hartwinton*, which was settled quickly, and of *New Hartford*, settled a few years later, these new townships were not occupied before 1750.

"During the period of those Western land troubles Windsor and Hartford had also other claims, the adjustment of which led to much active excitement in the two communities. It seems that Joshua, Sachem of the Niantics, by his will (1676), gave to certain persons of Windsor and Hartford large tracts of land in the present counties of Windham and Tolland. His title was questionable, and it was with much hesitation that the will was admitted to probate; and then only on condition that the legatees should 'submit the dispose and improvement of the said lands to the General Court's ordering, to make a plantation of.' In 1706 the Hartford legatees received a grant of township privileges for Coventry, and in 1715 those of Windsor were authorized to lay out *Tolland*. But, previously to this, Capt. Jeremiah Fitch of Norwich had purchased a large tract in Coventry, deriving his title by deed from a Windsor settler, who had bought from one of the Windsor legatees; and a part of his farm, being within the tract reserved by Joshua for his sons, was willed by the last survivor,

Abimelech, to Major John Clarke and Rev. Thomas Buckingham of Saybrook. Clarke, in May, 1721, brought an action against Fitch, in the Superior Court, to recover possession of these lands; and judgment was given in his favor, and execution granted for the costs. Capt. Fitch was obdurate, and the execution was returned unsettled, and the captain was imprisoned. His neighbors were aroused by what they considered an outrage on their rights—for most of them were living on farms to which there were conflicting titles; and they decided to demonstrate their opinion in unmistakable terms. On the 23d Oct., 1722, a party of about fifty from the Hop River country, joined by some from (East) Windsor, crossed the Hartford Ferry, and proceeded to the jail, where they demanded Capt. Fitch's release. This being denied, they battered down the door, carried the captain off in triumph, and effected a general jail-delivery. Col. Wm. Whiting, High Sheriff, with such assistance as he could at the moment secure, pursued and overtook them at the river-side; but, after some blows and scuffling, the invaders got the best of him, and escaped across the ferry. The General Court ordered a special court to sit at Hartford, May, 1723, at which fifteen of these offenders were tried and convicted; but Capt. Fitch was fully acquitted of all participation in the *enquete*, the court not considering that he did wrong to walk out of jail when the doors were open."

TORRINGTON, said, at the time of its cession to Windsor, in 1732, to contain 20,924 acres, was granted to Matthew Allyn and Roger Wolcott, Esq's., and the rest of the Windsor proprietors, 106 in number, who held their first business meeting in Windsor, Sept. 10, 1733. Its survey was completed in 1734; its first family settled in 1737; it was incorporated 1740, and its church organized 1741. Its settlers on the west side of the township were from Windsor and Durham; those on the east side from Windsor. The following Windsor men were settlers at Torrington before 1757, viz.:

Nathaniel Barber (grandson of Thomas, the emigrant) and wife; David and brother John Birge (fourth generation from Daniel, the emigrant); Benjamin Bissell; Shubael Case; John Cook, made a deacon in 1755; Thomas and brother Abraham Dibble; Shubael Griswold; Nehemiah Gaylord (third from Deacon Gaylord of Windsor), and wife; William Grant; Joseph Hoskins; Jonathan Gillett; Joel, Ebenezer, Ichabod, Aaron, and James, descendants of Joseph Loomis, the emigrant to Windsor; Thomas Marshall (third from Capt. Samuel of Windsor); Charles Mather (grandson of Rev. Samuel of Windsor); John Phelps (grandson of Mr. William, the emigrant to Windsor); Joshua, in same line; Rev. Nathaniel Roberts, in 1743, married a daughter of Rev. Mr. Marsh of Windsor; Jacob Strong and wife (descendant of Elder John of Windsor); Joel and David Thrall (descendants of Timothy of Windsor); Ebenezer Winchell. See also, Orcutt's *Hist. of Torrington*.

BARKHAMSTED, containing at the time of its cession, in 1732, 20,531 acres, was granted to Capt. Thomas More, Lieut. Jonathan Ellsworth, and the rest of the proprietors.

COLEBROOK, containing at the time of its cession, in 1732, 18,199 acres, was granted to Capt. Samuel Wheeler, Henry Wolcott, and others. It was surveyed and laid out in 1760 into 79 rights, the number of the original proprietors. Sixty acres were laid out as a "minister's lot"; 100 for the parsonage; 100 for a school lot; and 10 as a parade,

on which to erect a meeting-house. The committee who laid out the town were Peletiah Mills, Josiah Phelps, 2d, James Rockwell (fourth generation from Deacon William), Ephraim Wolcott, and Nathaniel Filley. The first settler was Benjamin Horton, and Dec., 1765, Joseph Rockwell, from (East) Windsor, and family: Joseph Seymour, Jan., 1766; then Joseph Seymour; Nathan Bass, who married Anne Rockwell; Samuel Rockwell—both these last named from (East) Windsor.

NORFOLK was begun in 1744 by Windsor and Hartford men.

The Pennsylvania Settlements. In 1753 the Susquehanna Company was formed in Connecticut to colonize the Wyoming Valley, then claimed by Connecticut under its ancient charter, and the Indian title was secured to a large tract there; and in 1757 another Connecticut company purchased and located on the Delaware River. Emigration from Connecticut poured in apace, but the Pennsylvanians opposed the new settlers; and from this time to the close of the Revolution the whole Susquehanna region became the theater of conflicting land titles, of embittered local controversies, of terrible massacres and widespread devastations by Indian and European warfare—culminating in the massacre of Wyoming, in which many Windsor men bore a share, and by which many a Windsor family was driven from its home back to the old home in Connecticut.¹

Windsor had its share in the peopling of VERMONT—a State where between 40 and 50 towns bearing Connecticut names evidence the share which the latter State has had in peopling it, and where Windsor names are of common occurrence.

Settlement of the Western Reserve. But Windsor men have been further afield than the limits of New England in their search for homes. The charters granted to the different American colonies by the British Crown during the 17th century were given with no clear definition of the quantity of territory, or of the running of boundary lines, which they involved. They were all framed, like that of Connecticut, to border on certain Atlantic seacoast limits, but to run westward “to the South Sea”—a then unknown point—but which would, according to our present knowledge, extend to the Pacific. These charters, especially those of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, were ultimately found to conflict with one another; and upon the establishment of a General Government of the United States, at the close of our Revolutionary struggle, these conflicting claims had, in

¹See note on p. 49, on the *Pennsylvanian and Yankee War*; also Miner's *Hist. of Wyoming*; Lossing's *Illustrated Field Book of the American Revolution*, i 343; and an article on *Early Connecticut Claims in Pennsylvania*, by T. J. Chapman, in *Mag. Am. History*, 1884, 238.

some way, to be adjusted. Finally a compromise was effected, by which the different states ceded to the General Government their western land; and, under this arrangement, Connecticut, in 1786, ceded her western lands under her old charter, to the United States, reserving, however, an area of 3,300,000 acres, included within the present State of Ohio, and covering the present counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Lake, Geauga, Portage, Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie, and north part of Mahoning and Summit. The transaction was finally concluded between Connecticut and the United States in 1800, and the right of jurisdiction in the ceded lands conveyed by Congress to the State of Ohio.

The disposition of this immense area, and of the funds which would arise from its sale, now became the great public question of the day in Connecticut, and finally after much and violent agitation of the subject in the legislature, the press, and the church, it was decided by the State that such funds should be devoted to the purposes of a permanent State educational fund — a fund which, with its accretions and additions, now amounts to over \$2,000,000. As soon as this land was open to purchase, it was bought by a syndicate of wealthy men in the State, who purchased the whole territory, and immediately opened offices for its sale to emigrants. “For years this work went on, and for years the long procession of emigrant wagons were making their weary journey from Connecticut to Ohio. These moving crowds were followed by the Connecticut Missionary Society, with religious teachers and preachers, who might form churches and schools, and fix the population on the old-fashioned New England foundations. Of course, the emigration to the Reserve was not wholly from Connecticut. The emigrants came from many quarters, but the dominant stream flowed from the ‘Land of Steady Habits’; and the older generation used to like the name *New Connecticut* better than any other.” OLIVER PHELPS (son of Charles), a native of Windsor, where he was born 1758, and removed in early manhood to Suffield, was the leader in this enterprise, its largest subscriber, and chief manager. He took \$168,185 of its stock in his own name, and, with Gideon Granger, Jr., of Suffield, another \$80,000, the total amount of stock being \$1,200,000.¹ Among the names of this syndicate occur those of Newberry, Phelps, Loomis, King, and Mather; and one has only to consult the genealogies of this History of Windsor to see how thoroughly and extensively Windsor was identified with this great exodus from Connecticut. Scarcely a family, if any, within the limits of the towns once comprising Old Windsor was unrepresented amid the new villages of the Connecticut Reserve.

¹ Dr. Henry Barnard's *Hist. of the School Fund of Conn.*, 1853 (Legislative Doc.), p. 107.

The Phelps and Gorham Purchase. Mr. Oliver Phelps had also been the promoter of a similar, though earlier, enterprise. Massachusetts, having ceded the title for her western lands to the General Government, had received as compensation a large tract of land in "the Genesee country," in the present State of New York. In company with Mr. Nathaniel Gorham of Massachusetts, Mr. Phelps had purchased a large tract of this land, now embracing the whole of Monroe, Ontario, Livingston, Yates, and Steuben counties, the larger portion of Wayne and Allegany, and lesser portions of Orleans, Genesee, and Wyoming counties, comprising altogether 2,200,000 acres, purchased partly from Massachusetts, and partly from the Indian proprietors; and this new field of opportunity drew many Windsor families from their old homes beside the Great River — as one will also see by consulting our genealogies.

CHAPTER XXII.

BLOOMFIELD.¹

THIS town, incorporated May, 1835, comprises the old parish of Wintonbury and a portion of Poquonock Society of Windsor, to which was added, in 1840, the territory known as Scotland parish, in Simsbury. As thus constituted, the town of Bloomfield is bounded north and east by Windsor, south by Hartford, and west by Simsbury and Avon, and averages four miles in length and breadth. On its eastern border a forest extends the whole length of the township; on the west is the range of hills known as Talcott Mountain. Through the broad, undulating valley between run three large brooks, uniting in the south part to form Woods' River, which meeting another small river near the Hartford line, forms the Little (more recently called Park) River, which flows through the city of Hartford and empties into the Connecticut. These three Bloomfield streams are of slow current, frequently overflowing their banks and enriching the soil; and it is a singular fact that, on the opposite sides of these brooks, in many places, there is an entire difference of soil. The eastern part of the town is quite level, with a warm, sandy soil; the middle, from north to south, principally a clay soil, covered with rich, deep loam, especially good for grass: and as the land grows higher, even to rolling hills, to the westward, it is chiefly red loam, particularly adapted to fruit culture. Another factor in the town's adaptability to agricultural purposes is its naturally warm climate, yielding rain here when there is snow upon and beyond the mountains. Its timbers of original growth are elm, butternut, walnut, chestnut, and the oaks. As a whole, Bloomfield is a remarkably excellent agricultural town, yielding large crops of the finest grass, as well as of superior apples and pears. Formerly it also produced cherries and plums, and, at certain periods, peaches in the greatest perfection.

The region also abounds in birds. A former resident of the town remembers counting forty-six kinds about her home, among which were the scarlet-tanager, cuckoo, rose-breasted grosbeak, killdeer, and indigo bird. It was always the home of the fringed gentian, and of almost

¹As to the topographical and geographical features of the town, especially, we have quoted from Mrs. E. S. WARNER'S sketch, published in the *Memorial History of Hartford County*.

every other wild flower of southern New England. Barber says (*Hist. Collect. Conn.*) "the inhabitants are generally agriculturists and remarkably free from the evils of litigation."

Rev. William Miller records, in 1801, that wood and hay were the chief marketable products of Wintonbury parish, and that "cider, cider-brandy, and apples are considered market articles; also that 1,500 meat-casks (hogsheads, barrels, and tierces) were made and marketed in that year. It is still within the memory of some who are now living that corn was raised here for exportation to the West Indies. A great change, however, has taken place in Bloomfield's products within the last forty years, owing to tobacco having usurped the place of grass and grains.

No better evidence of prosperity is needed than the generally neat and well-ordered appearance of the houses and farms throughout the town, which abounds in so many roads as to give rise to the saying that "in Bloomfield every man has a road of his own to Hartford."

The early *ecclesiastical, educational, and military history* of Bloomfield is included in our chapter on Wintonbury and Poquonock.

In the Mexican War, Sherman Brown enl. 3 May, 1847, in Co. F, 9th Inf.; was left sick at the City of Mexico 26 Dec., 1847.

The population of Bloomfield, 1840, was 986; 1850, 1,412; 1860, 1,401; in 1880 it was 1,346; number of children between ages of 4 and 16, in January, 1881, was 273; in January, 1888, 250; grand list, \$743-341; indebtedness, funded, \$74,000.00; floating, \$5,000.00; rate of taxation, 16 mills.

The Connecticut Western Railroad furnishes a connection with Hartford and the outside world by its stations—Cottage Grove, Bloomfield, and North Bloomfield—and has largely aided the recent development of the town.

The town has two post-offices—Bloomfield and North Bloomfield.

Among its prominent citizens, we may mention the late U. S. Senator, FRANCIS (son of Elder Ashbel) GILLETTE (see *Gillette Gen.*); the excellent and widely-loved JAY (son of Capt. Oliver) FILLEY, who spent his last years in Hartford, and whose sons are prominent men in the West; SAMUEL R. WELLS, the well-known phrenologist, lecturer, and author; JAMES G. BATTERSON, president of The Travelers' Insurance Company, and of the New England Granite Company, a pioneer of accident insurance in the United States, a man of great energy and public spirit; and LESTER A. ROBERTS, a man of wide intelligence and some literary note, now a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., but who still makes Bloomfield his summer home.

To aid in suppressing the rebellion of the Southern States, Bloomfield sent one hundred and ninety-two men, being thirteen more than her quota; expended for bounties, commutations, and support of soldiers'

families, \$39,235; the estimated amount paid by individuals for bounties to Volunteers and Substitutes, was \$1,000; the grand list of the town for 1864 was \$833,529.

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED TO THE U. S. SERVICE, IN THE WAR OF THE CIVIL REBELLION, BY THE TOWN OF BLOOMFIELD, CONN.

- ADAMSON, JOHN, enl. Co. H, 22 Conn. Vols., 4 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 ALDERMAN, HENRY C. (Corp'l), enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 16 Jan., 1863.
 ALLEN, EDWARD O., enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 28 July, 1862; deserted 1 Oct., 1862.
 ANDRUS, FRED. M., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., '62; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 ASHWELL, SAMUEL, enl. 6 Aug., 1861, Co. A, 1st Squad, Conn. Cav. (Co. C, 2d N. Y. Cav.).
 ASHWELL, WILLIAM, enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 7 Aug., 1862; transf. Invalid Corps, 1 May, 1864.
 BOLTON, JOHN P., enl. recruit Co. H, 1 Conn. Vols. Cav., 12 Dec., 1863; deserted 12 Jan., 1864.
 BRADBURY, THOMAS E., enl. Co. E, 10 Conn. Vols., 22 Oct., 1861; d. 28 June, 1862.
 BRAINARD, THOS. J., enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 31 July, 1862; d. 3 July, 1863, at Gettysburg.
 BROWN, CHAS. D., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 29 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 BURR, CHARLES E., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 BUSHENHAGEN, FREDERIC, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. July 7, 1863.
 CADWELL, CHAS. S., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 CASE, CHESTER W., enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., '62.
 CASE, WILLIAM WIRT, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 CLARK, GEORGE L., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 3 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 COMBE, FOSTER W., enl. Co. C, 10 Conn. Vols., 22 Oct., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 1 Jan., 1864.
 COSSETT, ALFORD, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 COWLES, ED. C., enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 30 July, 1862.
 COWLES, MARTIN D., enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 28 July, 1862; not heard from after 3 July, 1863.
 CROSLY, JAMES E., enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 28 July, 1862; disc. disab. 24 Apl., 1863.
 DAVIS, WILLIAM, enl. recruit Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 17 Mch., 1861.
 DEAN, CHARLES, enl. Co. D, 16 Conn. Vols., 13 Aug., 1862; disc. disab. 12 Feb., 1863.
 DORMAN, CHARLES A., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 DUDLEY, EDWARD E. (Corp'l), enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 ELMER, ORRIN E., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 ELLSWORTH, JAMES B., enl. Co. B., 21 Conn. Vols., 15 Aug., 1862; d. 25 Feb., 1863.
 ENO, FREDERICK B. (Sgt.), enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 29 July, 1862; killed, Sharpsburg, Md., 7 Sept., 1862.
 FARRALL, JAMES, enl. recruit Co. G, 11 Conn. Vols., 18 Feb., 1864.

- FERGUSON, GEORGE, enl. Co. A, 12 Conn. Vols., 20 Nov., 1861; re enl. Vet., 1 Jan., 1864.
- FIELD, EDMUND L., enl. Co. I, 11 Conn. Vols., 7 Aug., 1862; killed, Sharpsburg, Md., 17 Sept., 1862.
- FILLEY, ALBERT D., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- FILLEY, LOUIS J., enl. recruit Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 14 Aug., 1862.
- FLOWER, AUGUSTUS, enl. Co. I, 14 Conn. Vols., 1 Aug., 1862; deserted 23 Sept., 1862.
- GAVIN, JOHN, enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 4 Aug., 1862; transf. to Invalid Corps, 15 Jan., 1864.
- GIPSON, ROBERT A., enl. recruit 29 (Col.) Conn. Vols., 12 Dec., 1863; d. 5 Feb., 1864.
- GLAZIER, HENRY, enl. Co. G, 29 (Col.) Conn. Vols., 24 Dec., 1863; d. 4 June, 1864.
- GOODWIN, DAVID W., enl. Co. C, 22 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; d. 4 July, 1863.
- GRANT, JOSEPH W., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- GRIMES, JOHN, enl. recruit Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 26 Jan., 1864.
- GRISWOLD, MOSES G., enl. Co. A, 16 Conn. Vols., 21 Aug., 1862; disc. disab. 31 Jan., 1863.
- GRISWOLD, WOLCOTT, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 27 Aug., 1862; disc. 16 Jan., 1863.
- HAMBLIN, GEORGE C., enl. Co. D, 2 Conn. Vols., 7 May, 1861; disc. 7 Aug., 1861.
- HEALY, JOHN, enl. recruit 20 Conn. Vols., 18 Feb., 1864; deserted 9 Mch., 1864.
- HENRY, MINGO, enl. 26 Dec., 1863, Co. G, 29 (Col.) Conn. Vols.
- HERLIKY, DANIEL, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., Aug. 25, 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- HICKEY, JOHN, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols. 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- HILL, BENJAMIN A. (Corp'l), enl. Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 5 Sept., 1861; re-enl. Vet., 22 Dec., 1863.
- HILLS, ADDISON M., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols. 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- HITCHCOCK, JOSEPH (Corp'l), enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- HOLCOMB, LAMBERT E., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 28 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- HOLCOMB, VICTOR, enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 7 Aug., 1862; disc. disab. 4 Feb., 1863.
- HORTON, JOHN A., enl. Co. G, 9 Conn. Vols., 26 Sept., 1861; d. 25 Nov., 1862.
- HUBBARD, CHARLES E., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- HUMPHREY, EDWARD G. (Sgt.), enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- HYDE, DAVID, enl. Co. G, 29 (Col.) Conn. Vols., 24 Dec., 1863.
- JONES, GEORGE E., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- KELLY, ANDY, enl. recruit Co. G, 7 Conn. Vols., 18 Feb., 1861.
- LANDRINE, ABRAHAM, enl. 2 Jan., 1864, 30 Reg. Conn. Vols. (Col.) now Co. D, 31 U. S. V. *Col.*
- LATIMER, EDWARD A., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., Aug. 26, 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- LATIMER, WILLIAM R., enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 1 Aug., 1862.
- LAWRENCE, CHARLES B., enl. recruit Co. L, 1st Conn. Cav., 5 Jan., 1864.
- LERMAN, WENDAL, enl. recruit Co. L, 2d Art., 8 Feb., 1861; deserted Feb., 1861.
- LYNCH, THOMAS, enl. recruit Co. G, 7 Conn. Vols., 18 Feb., 1864; deserted 24 Apl., 1864.
- MALONEY, JAMES, enl. recruit 5 Conn. Vols., 10 Nov., 1862; never joined regiment.
- MANDEVILLE, ENOS, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 28 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.

- MASON, DEMPSTER H., enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 29 July, 1862; disc. disab. 20 Feb., 1863.
- McGUIRE, JOHN, enl. recruit Co. E, 5 Conn. Vols., 9 Feb., 1861, deserted 12 Mch., 1864.
- MEACHAM, GAYLORD O. (Sgt.), enl. Co. C, 10 Conn. Vols., 22 Oct., 1861; disc. 7 Oct., 1864.
- MEACHAM, MORRIS O., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- MICKEL, JAMES, enl. Co. G, 29 (Col.) Conn. Vols., 26 Dec., 1863.
- MORGAN, JOHN, enl. recruit 5 Conn. Vols., 5 Jan., 1861.
- MORONEY, WILLIAM, enl. recruit Co. A, 1 Art., 2 Jan., 1864.
- MORRISON, WILLIAM, enl. recruit Co. H, 1st Conn. Cav., 12 Dec., 1863; deserted 12 Jan., 1864.
- MURRAY, PATRICK, enl. recruit Co. L, 2d Art., 8 Feb., 1864; deserted Feb., 1864.
- NEARING, HENRY T., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- NEWHOUSE, HENRY, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 28 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- NEWHOUSE, FREDERIC, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- PARSONS, HEMAN, enl. recruit Co. A, 14 Conn. Vols., 28 Sept., 1863; d. 25 Dec., 1863.
- PINNEY, GEORGE B., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- PINNEY, SAMUEL H., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1863; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- PINNEY, ORATOR L., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- RAYNESFORD, WM. H., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- READER, CORNELIUS, enl. Co. C, 29 (Col.) Conn. Vols., 18 Nov., 1863.
- RICE, NELSON, enl. recruit Co. A, 16 Conn. Vols., 30 Nov., 1863.
- RILEY, JOHN, enl. recruit Co. G, 20 Conn. Vols., Feb. 18, 1861; des. 24 Apl., 1861.
- ROCKWELL, GEORGE L. (Corp'l), enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1861; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- ROSTER, JOHN, enl. Co. H, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- RYAN, PATRICK, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- RYAN, JOHN, enl. Co. G, 13 Conn. Vols., 22 Dec., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 8 Feb., 1864.
- SACKETT, NORMAN A., enl. 1st Light Batt., 15 Oct., 1861; transf. to Invalid Corps, 7 Feb., 1864.
- SHEPARD, LEVI L., enl. Co. A, 8 Conn. Vol., 30 Sept., 1861.
- SHEPARD, THERON, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- SHEPPIXON, DANIEL, enl. Co. B, 21 Conn. Vols., 22 Aug., 1862; killed near Drury's Bluff, Va., 16 May, 1864.
- SHERIDAN, EDWARD, enl. Co. H, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- SMITH, J. FRANK, enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 31 July, 1862; disc. disab. 28 Apl., 1863.
- SPENCER, IMRI A., enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 28 July, 1862.
- STARR, GEORGE, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 21 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- SWAINE, JAMES, enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 2 Aug., 1862; disc. disab. 1 Mch., 1864.
- SWAINE, JESSE W., enl. Co. I, 9 Conn. Vols., 1 Oct., 1861.
- TAYLOR, CHARLES L., enl. Co. C, 10 Conn. Vols., 22 Oct., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 1 Jan., 1864.
- WATKINS, WILLIAM R., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- WELCH, PETER, enl. recruit Co. M, 2 H. Art., 6 Feb., 1864.
- WESTLAND, CHARLES U., enl. Co. F, 14 Conn. Vols., 11 Aug.; missing, Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862.

- WHITON, LESTER, enl. (1st Lieut.) Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 28 Aug., 1862, disc. 7 July, 1863.
- WHITON, TUDOR, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 28 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- WILCOX, WILLIAM P., enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- WILLIS, ANDREW, enl. Co. D, 22 Conn. Vol., 27 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- WINCHELL, JUSTIN H., enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 2 Aug., 1862.
- WISE, MARTIN W., enl. Co. G, 20 Conn. Vols., 15 Aug., '62.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE HISTORY OF PINE MEADOW, NOW WINDSOR LOCKS,¹ 1676—1890.

THE northern portion of Ancient Windsor, west of the Connecticut River—known from earliest times as *Pine Meadow*—was without value to the first settlers, except a tract of meadow land, containing less than a hundred acres, which lay along the river at its southern border. It was more than a mile beyond the nearest house in Windsor, but a road was opened to it, and it was early put under cultivation. Windsor had its Plymouth Meadow, Little Meadow, Great Meadow, and Sequestered Meadow; and this meadow probably received its name from the Pine forests on its borders. It was set out to individuals (among whom was Gov. Haynes of Hartford) before 1640, at which time the lots are described on the record as lying in Pine Meadow. Its first settlers were called "Pine Meadow people"; when a public school was established here it was known as the Pine Meadow District. When the Enfield Falls Canal was completed in 1829, the Connecticut River Company, anticipating the building of a manufacturing village, desired to associate their work with the name of the coming town. The upper end of the canal, with its head-lock in the town of Sutfield, and the lower one, with its series of locks in Windsor, suggested the name of WINDSOR Locks—officially recognized by the establishment of a post-office here in 1833, and confirmed by the incorporation of the town in 1854. The Indian purchase of this territory, and such Indian history as connects itself therewith, has been given at pages 111, 124.

The town of Windsor Locks is about three miles in extent along the river, which bounds it on the east, and it extends to about the same distance to the west. Its northeast portion, on which the village stands,

¹ The original chapter on Windsor Locks, as given in our first edition, is here largely replaced by a reprint of Mr. Hayden's admirable Centennial Sketch, entitled, *Windsor Locks; its Early Settlers and Their Successors; Their Social, Civil, and Religious Life*, published at Hartford, 1880, 12mo, p. 64, and map (also here reproduced in reduced size). [U. R. S.]

has a moderately productive soil, and the meadow land at its southeast corner is subject to inundations by the annual spring freshets of the Connecticut. The western portion of the town is a sandy plain, with a light soil, and during the first third of this century was mostly under cultivation, producing fair crops of corn and rye; but of late many of the fields have been allowed to grow to wood again. "The Plains," as this section was formerly called, are seamed with ravines, in which run the clearest brooks, well stocked with trout. Over the Plains, and along the heads of these ravines, ran the "old country road," the first road opened on the west side of the Great River between the Massachusetts and the Connecticut settlements; laid out there because it required no bridges, and but little labor to work it. For five miles across these plains there was not a hill to climb, or a stream to ford. Suffield was then a wilderness, and the most feasible track across that territory was found, without much regard to directness. This remained the great thoroughfare to the north for nearly 190 years. When, during Jefferson's administration, Suffield furnished a U. S. Postmaster-General, and *had the distributing office* (and not Hartford), this road was carefully measured by the P. O. Department, and some of the mile-stones then erected are still standing:

Those yet living remember when there were two well-worn tracks nearly all the way across the plains; now, in places, the remaining single track is partially overgrown with weeds.

The first distribution of land was made by the General Court before 1640.¹ A quarter of a mile in width along the river, extending from

¹This distribution is said to have been *pro rata* to the contributions of the several parties concerned towards the general fund raised, before they left Massachusetts, to meet the expenses of their emigration, etc. But it was mainly based on the "person" of the settler and the estate he had to invest here.

The original distribution, beginning on Pine Meadow Brook, was to Gov. John Haynes of Hartford, "about 10 acres, bound south and west on the brook"; next, John and Thos. Hoskins, 45 rods on the river; Nicholas Denslow (father of Henry), 33 rods on the river, 80 rods to the west; Thomas Ford, 400 rods to Kettle Brook, 80 rods to the west; Thomas Ford, 200 rods north of Kettle Brook, 80 rods to the west.

When such lands had been set out to the first settlers as they needed for cultivation, for fuel, and timber, the undivided lands, or "commons," were held in common by the town; and as, from time to time, wanted for cultivation, they were granted by vote of the town. For some reason this course proved unsatisfactory, and Windsor and many other towns transferred the title of the commons to the proprietors. The proprietors were all the inhabitants or taxpayers in the town, and the share of each proprietor, his heirs and assigns, was in proportion to his or her tax list. In 1722 a few lots south of Mrs. Webb's, lying west of the 80 rods originally laid out next the river, had been set out by the town, but none of these lots extended as far west as Center street. In 1752 a committee of the proprietors set out nearly all the remaining land in this town to the original proprietors or their heirs.

Pine Meadow Brook, at the south end of the meadow, to Kettle Brook,¹ 500 rods, thence 200 rods to Doctor Burnap's, a little above the railroad station; and 600 rods of the north end of this strip of land was set out to Thomas Ford of Windsor, which included nearly half the meadow, and all of the mill-sites and the main street of the present village. Thirty acres of the meadow he sold before 1656 to William Gaylord, Jr. (which lot became the home of the first Gaylord family here), and, Feb. 7, 1663, he sold the balance of the lot (540 rods) to Henry Denslow (son of Nicholas Denslow, a first settler of Windsor), who built his house (on the south point of the hill overlooking the meadow, about 50 rods south of Mr. Francis' present residence) and brought his family (a wife and seven children) here probably the same year. Their nearest neighbor was William Hayden, fully two miles away.

Tradition tells us that the Denslow family returned to Windsor after the breaking out of King Philip's war, and that Mr. Denslow, venturing back to his farm, was captured and killed by the Indians. This was probably March 25th, O. S. [April 4th], 1676.² After

¹ It is not known what this stream took its name from. It first appears on the Colonial Records in 1636, marking the north bounds of Windsor. Subsequently our boundary line was carried north, where it now remains, separating it from Sudfield, which for many years remained under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The line between the colonies was not definitely fixed for about a century after the settlement of Pine Meadow. One survey by the Massachusetts authorities struck the river about half a mile below Hayden Station. In 1751 Daniel Hayden, aged 81, and Ebenezer Hayden, aged 70, testify that they live about three miles south of a stream called *Kettle Brook*, and they always understood that it was about the south bounds of Massachusetts; that they remember when "the artists (engineers) came on from Boston [1702], they ran across John Bissell's chimney, the remains of which are to be seen to this day. They took the height of the sun at noonday, and said they were several miles too low" [down the river].

² From the *Council Journal*, 1676, we learn that Major Robert Treat was ordered, on Saturday, the 25th of March, to take about 100 of his men, and make the best of his way to Norwich; but on Monday, the 27th March, the Council, having received intelligence of "a party of Indians that, on the last Sabbath day [*i. e.*, on the previous day, the 26th], did doe dispoyle there, and on Sabbath night burned a great part of Simsbury," and, also, "a man carried away from Windsor by skulking parties of Indians," etc., etc., recalled Maj. Treat and his command. In August following an Indian prisoner, being examined before the Council, was asked, "Who killed Henry Denslow?" He named seven Indians, and added, "and these were those who burned Simsbury." The "man carried away" was undoubtedly Henry Denslow, and his capture being coupled with the burning of Simsbury, as the cause of recalling Maj. Treat, it seems probable that Denslow was captured on Saturday, while the Indians were *en route* to Simsbury. The Council at Hartford could scarcely have heard of it, if it had occurred on Monday, the day of their meeting. Assuming that Henry Denslow was killed on Saturday, the 25th of March, O. S., and adding ten days to reduce it to our present new style, and we have the anniversary of his capture and probable death, April 4, 1676. Through the exertions of Mr. Jabez H. Hayden, the site of his house has been definitely fixed by excavations which uncovered the lower portion of the

the war his widow and children returned. His youngest daughter, Elizabeth, born 11th February, 1665, was probably the first white child born in this town. Samuel, his only son, who was 17 years old at the time of his father's death, spent his days here, and was succeeded by two sons, Samuel and Joseph. Joseph was the father of Martin, and grandfather of Carlos, the father of Mrs. Myron S. Webb, who owns some of the original Henry Denslow purchase, including the site of the original house, which has remained continuously in the family.

The next settler here was NATHANIEL GAYLORD, son of William, Jr., and grandson of Dea. William of Windsor. He was an infant when his father died, and the Pine Meadow lot was reserved for his portion, and given him when he attained his majority. He married in 1678, and it is probable that he then came here to live, two years after the death of Henry Denslow. He built his house on the high ground at the extreme west end of his lot, say forty or fifty rods southeast of the present Gaylord house. This house was standing in 1757. The site is on the brow of the hill, close to the south line of the present home lot. He afterwards obtained, by purchase and grant from the town, lands lying west and north, and in 1711 deeded to his son, Nathaniel, Jr., certain lands with a dwelling-house standing thereon. This house stood on or near the site of the present Gaylord house, and was probably built for Nathaniel, Jr. His descendants remaining on the paternal estate have been Eliakim, Ithiman, Eliakim, and Wilbert, the present occupant.¹

cellar wall at each of the corners, and a gray flint bowlder of more than a half ton's weight (found on his own farm), has been placed over the northeast corner, with the following inscription:

1663.	1676.	1876.
THIS STONE MARKS THE SITE OF THE FIRST HOUSE IN PINEMEADOW, BUILT 1663 [?] BY HENRY DENSLow, CAPTURED HERE AND KILLED BY THE INDIANS, APRIL 4th [?], 1676.		

¹The title-deed given Nath'l Gaylord is an interesting specimen of the old Recorder, Matthew Grant's habit, where occasion required, of discarding technical phraseology, and running off into family history. It contains date of father's death, birth of the grantee, and other items of family history, report of overseers or guardians, and their authority; besides telling us that the portion of the lot lying in Pinemeadow, 16 acres, was fenced, and that lying without was wooded.

²March 8, 1677, Jacob Drake and John Gaylord, Sen., sent a note to Matthew Grant, with their hands to it, by Nath'l Gaylord, who was son of William Gaylord that died Dec. 14, 1656, and his son Nathaniel was born the September before, the third day, and now last September he had completed his 21 years of age; and, therefore, Jacob Drake and John Gaylord who were appointed overseers by the court to see to

Thirty years later ABRAHAM DIBBLE, grandson of Thomas, also an original settler of Windsor, came, and the town granted him a lot in 1708-9 lying north of the Gaylords and west of the Denslows. The ditch, 41½ rods, marking the south line of this lot, is still to be seen along the north side-hill of "Dibble Hollow." The house stood at the northwest corner of the lot, a little southeast of Mrs. Webb's tobacco barn. In 1743 Abraham Dibble conveyed this land, with the "Mansion Dwelling-House and barn standing thereon," to his son Thomas, in consideration of his "maintaining me and my wife during our natural lives." Nine years later Thomas Dibble sold the premises to Joseph Winchel, and moved with the tide of emigration to the then far west, the town of Torrington, about thirty miles distant. Winchel sold to Nathaniel Copley, who was living here in 1757, and was probably the last occupant, though the title to the land passed through other hands before it passed to the Denslow family, about twenty years later.

Abraham Dibble
mark

In 1757 a new meeting-house was to be built in Windsor: and, to ascertain where the center of travel would locate the new house, the distance from each dwelling-house was measured, and at the same time a rude map was made, showing the location of each house. This map gives the two Gaylord houses, the Dibble house, then occupied by Mr. Copley, and the two Denslow houses, one of which stood nearly north of the Dibble house, about fifty rods northeast of Mrs. Webb's. This house was built before 1732 by the first Samuel, son of Henry, and was occupied by the family of Joseph, a grandson of Henry; the other house, which stood at the "head of the spring," west end of the cemetery, was occupied by Samuel, a brother of Joseph.

These five houses were all there were standing, within the present limits of this town, 122 years after the first settler. Thirty years later the Denslow house does not appear on the map, and had doubtless

the preserving of the estate until they should come of age, to receive their portions; and now their desire is that I would enter upon the record a parcel of land which they reserved for Nathaniel Gaylord for his portion out of his father's estate, he being now of age. The land lies in Pine Meadow, and woodland adjoining against the meadow, purchased of Thomas Ford, all the meadow within the fence, being 16 acres, and all the upland behind it, according to the bounds 61 rods, and bounds in the meadow and in length back from the river 80 rods, north by Widow Denslow, east by the river, south by Nicholas Denslow." The "meadow within the fence" is mentioned in Ford's deed to Gaylord (before December 14, 1656), proving that Pine Meadow was open and "fit for immediate cultivation" at first, and was early improved by the owners though they lived about three miles away. They made a road (very crooked on account of swamps) from Wm. Hayden's to it. The Indians had cultivated this meadow so recently that the forest trees had not grown there; but the Indians were gone, their graves only remaining. They probably had died from the small pox, (a disease introduced by Europeans before the Pilgrims came to Plymouth,) and left without inhabitants the open meadows our fathers found there.

ceased to be occupied as a dwelling, and probably had been removed or demolished. Two other houses appear on the map, one where our parsonage stands, the other on West street; but, for obvious reasons, they must have been added to the map several years later. The first road to Pine Meadow (what now remains of it is called "the Lane") was doubtless built by the parties to whom the meadow had been set out as early as 1640. They lived in Windsor, but there was no land "fit for cultivation," at first, except the meadows from which the Indian cultivators had died out.

The "old country road"¹ across the plains two miles west of us, was

¹At this point (Gunn's Brook, at Hayden Station Chapel) the road left the river to avoid bridging the streams, turned west through what is now known as Pink street, and on across the plains, through Christian street, and Crooked Lane, Sullfield (which town remained without settlement nearly half a century because it had no river meadows), and on to Northampton. This was called the Old Country Road, and continued to be the great thoroughfare and mail-route to and from the north down to about 1820. (During Jefferson's administration the Post-office Department had their distributing office at Sullfield, not Hartford.) Twenty years after the first settlement of Windsor the highway is defined as four rods wide from the Palisado, north as far as the upper side of Wm. Hayden's lot (near Hayden Station Chapel): from thence "a way turneth northwesterly to Norwoct" (Northampton). In 1729 this road across the plains is again described, beginning "near Pine Meadow Gate," at Hayden Station Chapel. It shall be "three rods wide through the lots" (the lots set out to individuals, and probably under cultivation), but on the Commons (about one-fourth of a mile beyond) it should be "ten rods wide" (1752, it was made four rods wide). The "Half Way Tree," afterwards known as the Smoking Tree, and the head of Kettle Brook, are designated in the lay-out of 1729. Smoking Tree was half way across the plains. It was a fine spreading oak, standing on the east side of the way, about one fourth of a mile south of the road now leading from Windsor Locks to Poquonock. Near by, on the opposite side of the road, was a never-failing stream of good water. Nowhere else in all the five miles across the plains was water so near the road; and not only those who went on foot, but numerous teamsters from Western Massachusetts and beyond, most of them with ox teams, halted here for rest, water, feeding, and to sit under that tree and smoke their pipes. There appears to have been a house of some sort standing near by in 1752, belonging to Jonathan Alvord. The Proprietors' Committee mention it in their description of the lot set out to Edward Griswold. There were no pre-emption laws in those days, and he probably disposed of his house, if it had a marketable value. Half an acre was reserved "around the Spring for a convenient watering place." Smoking Tree was widely known during at least three generations. It stood until about 1810.

The Pine Meadow road left the country road at Gunn's Brook, followed its present course, making a long detour to the east to avoid a swamp which lay in a direct line, continued thence north in or near the present highway nearly to Broderick's house, when it bore to the west and crossed the brook a few rods below where the railroad now crosses it. The stones now lying in the brook were a part of the "Stone Bridge," which was in use and good repair within my recollection. After Henry Denslow settled here the town ordered that the owners of lots in Pine Meadow "should agree among themselves where the road should run through their lots to Henry Denslow's, at the higher end of Pine Meadow."

The upland road, Center street road, was first defined "from the county road to Sullfield," as far up as the "Pine Meadow path," the present north path to the Gay-
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open as early as 1656 to reach Northampton. The first road opened to Springfield was on the east side of the river from Bissell's Ferry, and continued to be the great thoroughfare for northern travel down to within my own recollection. That road was not formally laid out until 1737, when it was described as "ten rods wide." Under the last date a highway was laid out to accommodate the Pine Meadow people with an "upland" road, for use in freshet-time. This was more than seventy years after the settlement by Henry Denslow, and doubtless there was

lords; thence it bore more easterly eighty rods to about the northeast corner of Nath'l Fox's home lot. Then the land previously granted, and owned by the Gaylord family, was reached, and the Proprietors' Committee, who had laid it thus far on "the Common," were not authorized to go farther. From the end of this road a trespass road led across Lieut. Nath'l Gaylord's lot to Dibble Hollow; through which, and beyond, it reached Abraham Dibble's house (a little southeast of Mrs. Webb's tobacco barn), thence nearly north to the house of Joseph Denslow, thence to Samuel Denslow's, at the west end of the cemetery. Thence, passing east and down the hill near the present entrance to the cemetery, it reached the saw-mill and the fording place on the river at the mouth of Kettle Brook.

Very early, a road branched off near the house of Abraham Dibble, running out into the commons to the northwest. It passed several rods south of Mrs. Webb's house, thence more northerly through the present woods, where this path is still open, on and across Add's Brook at "the Old Rock" (south of Geo. Holcomb's brick-yard), and intersected with "Saw Mill Path," near the south end of West street. Traces of the road are still visible on both banks of the Add's Brook. There is little doubt that before 1752 a road had been opened from near the house of Abraham Dibble, running southwest until it passed the head of the first spring, thence more southerly until it entered the present Center street road, near John Fowler's house, and thence where the present road runs into "Pine Meadow Path," where it connected with the laid out highway, and the old road across Dibble Hollow was discontinued. The road through the meadow was continued from the original Henry Denslow house north and west, and formed a junction with the upland road at Joseph Denslow's. The track of this road is still plainly marked in Mr. Francis' pasture south of South street, and was kept open until after 1812, when the present highway was opened from Hayden Station through our Main street to Suffolk.

When the Proprietors' Committee laid out our present Center street, preparatory to dividing the Commons, they rested the south end on the road then running from near Dibble's to and past the "Old Rock." The north end rested, as now, on our North street. All the lots on the first tier, lots lying next west of Center street, were bounded east on highway between our present North street and the south side of Mrs. Webb's garden; south of this point the lots on the first tier extended about forty rods farther east, and bounded east on lots owned by Denslow, Dibble, Gaylord, and others, and a reserve was made in each grant for "a highway near the east end," until the highway at Pine Meadow path was reached. There is no record of this reserved road from Pine Meadow path to Mrs. Webb's, but when it was opened it was carried west to give an easy place to cross the brook; and, for some unknown reason, instead of running from the point where it crossed the brook to the end of Center street, as originally laid out, it was continued on, on such a course that it formed a junction with the already existing Center street, several rods north of the end of it.

After the new road had been opened, and that part of the old lay-out for a road where Mrs. Webb's house stands had been discontinued because no one had occasion to use it, Capt. Martin Denslow built that house (about 1790), and he set it partially in the

from the first a bridle-path by which they could reach Windsor when the freshets made it impracticable to go there by the way of the meadow.

Down to the year 1752 all the lands within the present limits of this town, except eighty rods in width on the river, and a lot granted by vote of the town to the Gaylord family, and a lot to Abraham Dibble, were held in "commons." About twenty years before this the title to these commons was transferred from the town to the proprietors. In 1752 a committee of the proprietors set out the highways, and divided these "commons" among the individual proprietors of Windsor in proportion to the amount of tax or taxes which had been paid by the individuals or their families, on the grand list of 1720.

Nineteen years after the date of the map referred to, and twenty-four years after the general distribution of the lands, brings us down to the period of the Revolution. The families living in Pine Meadow at that date were MARTIN DENSLOW, great-grandson of Henry, and his wife, Louis Wiard of Farmington, SAMUEL DENSLOW¹ (Martin's cousin) and

old highway to bring it forward to the traveled path. This explains the reason why, following the original lay out of Center street, we run directly through the front end of Mrs. Webb's house. Ten years before Center street was laid out Mr. Samuel Denslow, who owned all the land within eighty rods of the river between School street and Dr. Burnap's, sold one-half of his saw mill and privilege in the deed for a right-of-way out to the Commons, to get logs for the mill "between the two brooks" (Kettle and Add's). This path went up the hill farther south than it now runs, but followed Elm street west of Center street; and, when the Proprietors' Committee divided the Commons, the first lot north of Elm street, extending from Center to West street, was bounded "south on Saw mill Path." The significance of "Saw mill Path" is better understood by an extract from the record-book of the proprietors of the Commons or undivided lands, dated sixteen years before the date of this deed, when the proprietors appointed a committee "to license persons to cut timber on the Commons:" "Persons who shall own they intend the boards and timber they get out for the use of the inhabitants of this town." Another paragraph provides that "persons making coal or tar shall pay the treasurer two shillings a load for wood put into a kiln or kilns, to be paid back for so much as he shall make it appear he has delivered the coal to smiths living and working in this town."

This saw-mill path was declared a public highway, two rods in width, from Center street west to the old county road. From the north end of Center street another highway running west, nearly parallel with Saw mill Path our present North street, also extended to the county road. A reserve for a two-rod highway, extending south from North street was made between second and third tiers, and between third and fourth tiers. These north and south highways have never been more than partially opened. A few rods between third and fourth tiers are now traveled on the road to Poquonock. A two-rod highway was laid through the second tier, and a reserve through the first tier on the lot south of Mr. Gandy's, to intersect with Center street road.

¹ Samuel Denslow was a son of Samuel, son of Henry, who built and lived in the

Old House at the head of the Spring," west end of the cemetery. He built the house about 1732, and probably died there. His death occurred in 1762. The third Samuel bought five lots on second tier, (now West street,) from the parties to whom they were set by the Proprietors' Committee, 1752. The first bears date December, 1759, the others early in 1760, in all, ninety acres, at an average price of about \$1 per acre.

his wife, Hannah Leavitt, of Suffield, on West street; ELIAKIM GAYLORD and his wife, Elizabeth Hayden, at the Gaylord place.

Eliaxim Gaylord

Cyril Hood

The next in the order of time of settlement were EZEKIEL THRALL¹ from Turkey Hills and his wife, Elizabeth McMoran, of Suffield; SAMUEL COY² from Ellington and his wife, Sarah; JABEZ HASKELL³ from Rochester, Mass., and his wife, Elizabeth Bissell, of Windsor; SETH DEXTER⁴ and DEBORAH HASKELL from Rochester,

He probably built his house soon after; the premises constituted his "home lot" in 1762. In 1785 the property passed into the possession of his son-in-law, Martin Pinney. The old house was taken down recently, and a new one built on its site. This place and farm is now owned by S. McAuley.

¹ Ezekiel Thrall's house stood on the site of our present parsonage, corner Center and Elm streets. He bought the lot of Isaac Hayden in 1765; it extended on Center street from Elm to about the north line of C. A. Porter's lot, and on Elm to West street. He probably built immediately after; was certainly living there 1769. After the death of his wife, in 1776, he sold to a Mr. Bolles, who sold to Daniel Ela, 1781. The house, originally one-story, had another story added by Mr. Ela about 1800, and when our parsonage was built by Taleott Mather the old house was removed and re-modeled, and now stands next west of the parsonage.

² Samuel Coy bought his lot in 1766, and probably built his house at once. The names of himself and wife appear the same year on the church record. He "died in camp," 1778. His place was sold, 1783, by Seth Dexter, administrator to Jabez Haskell. The family removed to Massachusetts. The widow of Oliver Hawley and Mrs. Hervey Phelps are granddaughters of Samuel Coy.

³ Ephraim Haskell and Seth Dexter of Rochester, Mass., bought the land lying east of Center street, and from School street on the south to Grove street on Main, and still further north on Center street, 160 acres, for £340, \$7.08 per acre, including the saw-mill and "old house." The eastern portion of this lot was originally set to Thomas Ford, who sold it in 1663 to Henry Denslow. From thence it passed into possession of his son Samuel, and his grandson Samuel, who sold to Daniel Hayden half the saw-mill, and the privilege of turning a little stream into the mill-pond to add to it, called "Add's Brook," in 1742. Soon after, 1744, the land north of Kettle Brook had been sold to Daniel and Isaac Hayden, and before 1752 all south to School street. After Center street had been set out, 1752, the "Commons" lying east of it was added to Daniel and Isaac Hayden's lot. Haskell and Dexter bought of Isaac Hayden, and the creditors of Daniel Hayden; Haskell and Dexter divided their purchase, Haskell taking two-thirds of the saw-mill, all the land south of Elm street and east of the west line of the Oliver Hawley place, and all north of the south line of the present Harris Haskell place. Ephraim Haskell deeded his share to his son, Jabez Haskell, who came up the same year, and in November married and occupied the old house at the head of the spring. In 1774 he built and moved into the house now standing on the corner of Main and Elm streets. A one-story addition was built on the west side, about twenty-five years later, and a second story was added to it in 1856. The south extension was built about 1820.

⁴ Seth Dexter bought of Ezekiel Thrall, in 1770, the water privilege, "with right to repair dam, and room near the road for mill and shop, and convenient room around them," for £5 (\$16.66). This was on the site of the present Holbrook mill. In 1770 Mr.

Pelatiah Birge

Mass.: PELATIAH BIRGE¹ from Windsor and his wife, Mary Grant, from Ellington; and SAMUEL WING² from Rochester and his second wife, Lydia, widow of Martin Moses, of Simsbury.

Farming and domestic manufactures were almost the only occupation of the people 100 years ago. The men cultivated the fields and prepared the flax and wool, and the women spun and wove the material from which the family were clothed.³ Their tables were abundantly

Dexter deeded his interest here to his son Seth, who was also a clothier, and who set up the first "clothier's works" in this vicinity. He moved his family here Aug. 17, 1770. In 1773 he exchanged a small lot on the corner of Center and Elm streets for more accommodation around the mill. His first house, in which he lived about eighteen years, was built near his mill, in connection with his shop or finishing-room. About 1788 he built the "old Dexter house," now occupied by William Anderson. He died in 1797. The business was continued by his family until 1817, when it was sold, with the house and land on Center street, to Timothy Mather. The third Seth Dexter, grandfather of E. D. Dexter, retained his father's interest in the saw and grist-mills, and the lands now held by the family, and also lands south of Elm street and west of the Hawley place.

¹ Jeremiah Birge of Windsor bought a lot of land on the "half mile tier," north of North street in 1766, and some time before 1772 had built a house on it, and was living here. Mr. Horace Birge, his nephew, says that his uncle Jeremiah became so homesick after he came here to live that he offered such inducements to his father, Pelatiah Birge, that they exchanged places, and Jeremiah went back to the old homestead in Windsor, the late Roswell Miller place. Soon after a Mr. Carter (?) began a house near the present tenant-house of James Coogan, on West street, but he abandoned it, and Mr. Pelatiah Birge bought and enlarged his house with it. In 1876 the old Birge house was pulled down.

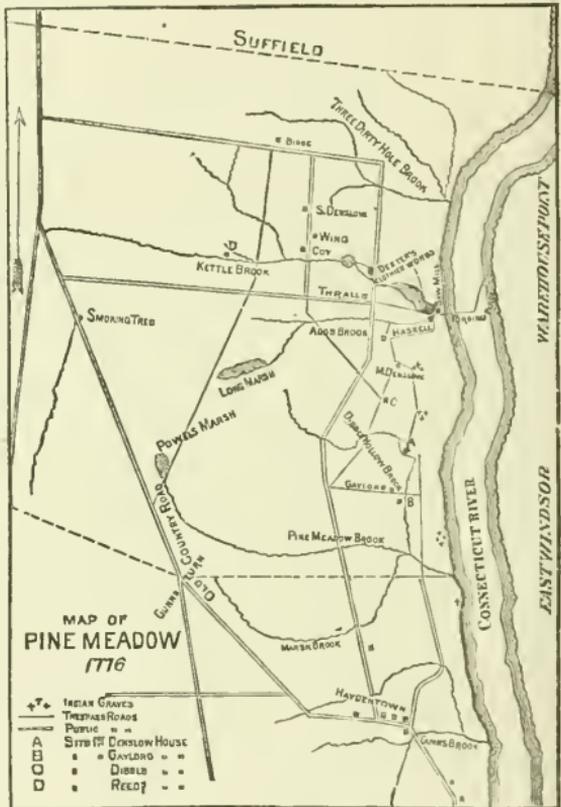
² Samuel Wing and his wife Joanna (sister of Jabez Haskell and Mrs. Seth Dexter) from Rochester, Mass., were living at Hayden Station as early as 1769, probably. Mrs. Wing died there, and he afterwards married Lydia, widow of Martin Moses, of Simsbury.⁴ In 1775 he bought of Joseph Barnard the lot set out to him on the first tier by the Proprietors' Committee in 1752. It was twenty-five rods wide, and extended from Center to West street. Mrs. Horton occupies the east end; the houses west of hers, on the south side of Spring street, all stand on the Wing lot. Mr. Wing built his house on West street, a little to the rear and west of the present house of John Cashman. He died in the army Aug. 14, 1777. Moses Wing, son of the above Samuel and Joanna Haskell, married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Denslow, and built a house and shop on the east end of the above-described lot, known of late as the Luke Fish house, recently removed from the corner of Center and Spring streets. I remember his little shop standing in the street nearly in front of Mrs. Horton's house. He was called a goldsmith. He made brass clocks, some of which are still excellent time-keepers, silver teaspoons, knee-buckles, shoe-buckles, etc. His first wife died 1792, and he married a daughter of Capt. Martin Denslow. About 1805 he removed to Worcester. Mrs. Oliver Woodford of Hartford is a daughter of his, and he has a son and other descendants living in the Western States.

³ A tailoress was brought into the family a few days each autumn to make up the winter's stock of clothing for the men and boys, especially for their "go-to-meeting clothes." It must have marked an era in the progress of the art of domestic manufactures when Seth Dexter brought up from Eastern Massachusetts the art of cloth dressing.

The shoemaker was also brought into the house to make up the shoes for the family. For some whimsical reason, this industry was called "whipping the cat."

supplied, but with far less variety than we have. Salt provisions were more used than now, and shad and salmon were abundant and cheap.¹ Bread was made from rye, ground at the nearest mill, with a little wheat for extra occasions; and cornmeal was served up in a variety of ways. Turnips largely supplied the place of potatoes,² which were almost unknown a few years before the Revolution. Pumpkins were used for sauce as well as for pies. Apples were abundant, and cider was a common drink. Drunkenness was not unknown, but almost no alcoholic drinks were used except on festive or other extra occasions, or when extra labor was supposed to be lightened by the stimulus of alcohol.

Between 1776 and 1800 there were eight new houses³ built, and three disappeared, leaving fourteen houses, a



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Hartford County.*

¹ Under date of 1781, on an old account book, we find fifty shad charged at 2d. (3 cents) each, and ten years later single shad at 6d. (8 cents) each. Indeed, shad were not esteemed a luxury in the olden time. Mrs. Haskell, born 1748, used to tell of a dispute between two school girls in Windsor, where one child taunted the other with the poverty of her family, who "eat shad."

² The same Mrs. Haskell, daughter of Dr. Daniel Bissell of Windsor, once said in my hearing that the first potatoes she ever saw were three small ones her father brought home in his saddlebags. My great-grandfather, who died 1803, aged 91, never learned to love potatoes. He told my father that when they were first introduced it was said that if a person ate freely of potatoes they would not live over two years.

³ The first house built here after 1776 was probably the "old Gaylord house," in 1780, still standing on Elm St., bet. Center and West Sts. The lot was orig. set out to Daniel and Isaac Hayden, and ext. from Center to West Sts. They sold the lot to Ezekiel Thrall, 1765, who built a house where the parsonage now stands, and in 1773

sold the west part of the lot to Eliakim Gaylord. In 1789 Eliakim Gaylord deeded the lot to his son Eleazer, "with the house standing thereon"; the house had probably been built several years; 1780 he is charged on Jabez Haskell's account book to sawing oak for frames and joist, boards, clapboards, and four summers; probably used in this house.

In 1781 Elijah Higley sold to Alexander Allen "the house, barn, and shop partly built," and "half the grist mill, the other half belonging to Ensign Eliakim Gaylord."

Jacob Russell

The site of the grist-mill is now occupied by English's Paper Mill, in the south part of the town. This property passed into the hands of Jacob Russell about 1785; thence,

about 1812, into the hands of Gideon Drake, some members of whose family still occupy the house.

1781 Jabez Haskell and Seth Dexter built a grist-mill and store below their saw-mill. The mill now stands east of the canal, and is used as a portion of the stock house for the Dexter Paper Mill. The store or salt house stood a little south of it. It is mentioned on Jabez Haskell's account book as "the store" in 1784 and in 1788. There are some charges in that account book of various articles usually found in country stores, and it is not improbable that an assortment of goods were kept there for a time, besides Turk's Island Salt. After a few years it was known as the "miller's house"; removed 1796 to the west side of the saw-mill yard; and Miss Eliza Denslow says that she heard Mrs. Levi Loomis, the then miller's wife, complain about 1813 because her chamber floor was so wet in rainy weather. Mrs. Haskell told her that when vessels came up in the spring they stored salt there, and the floor took up so much salt that the damp weather melted it. There was a dilapidated building standing, when I was a boy, at Hayden's shipyard, two and one-half miles below, called the Old Turk's Island salt store. Ninety years ago the Matsons kept a famous store at Hayden Station. The building is still standing among the out-buildings at the Levi Hayden place. One room in it was always called "the salt room," and was very damp. Every well-to-do family had a salt-mortar. Tradition brought some of them from England with the first settlers. I remember my youthful efforts at the salt-mortar, preparing "course salt" for the table. They were also called samp-mortars, being used by families who lived far from grist-mills to pound their corn in. The old Denslow house, now standing in the rear of E. D. Coogan's store [pulled down 1878] was originally a salt store, and Mr. Horace Birge says that he has been told that a general assortment of goods was also kept there.

The lot on which it stood was bought of Jabez Haskell in 1782 by Oliver Chapman and Jas. Steele, "10 rods square for £10 (\$33.33 $\frac{1}{3}$)."¹ It stood near the north end of the Medlicott Mill, "the same distance from the water as the old ferry house, now standing on the opposite of the river" [since burned]. The land was bought the same year that Jas. Chamberlain petitioned the General Assembly to grant the ferry. 1785 Mr. Jas. Chamberlain bought the land, "with a store standing thereon," for £60 (\$200). 1793 Jas. Chamberlain, Jr., bought the ferry and lot, "with store standing thereon," and the same year sells "the lot and store" to Samuel Denslow for £45 (\$150). This was the fourth Samuel (his father lived on West street); he had lived in the Miller's house, and "tended" grist-mill for Haskell and Dexter until 1793. Samuel Denslow's account book, under date of 1794, has a charge against Martin Moses, son in law of Jabez Haskell, for the "rent of his store." Martin Moses, Jr., who is still [1880] living at Peekskill, N. Y., was born in the old Denslow house, Dec. 16, 1793. Miss Eliza Denslow has a tradition that there was a family lived there before her father bought it.

The "Jefferson flood," 1801, the highest then known (though exceeded by the flood of 1854), came into the chamber of the Denslow house, and the family moved out, but Mrs. Chamberlain, who lived in the ferry house on the opposite side of

saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a clothier's works. A ferry¹ across the Connecticut had been established, and two highways from Center street to it had been opened.

In 1811 a gin-distillery was established here by H. & H. Haskell, and was financially a success. It was then esteemed a laudable enterprise, and a public benefit; but the revival of 1833 convinced the owners

the river, thought there had been a higher flood, because she remembered when her andirons floated out of the fire-place, and they did not in 1801. In the spring of 1811, or 1812, the ice crushed in the basement story of this house, the family flying in the night to the Miller's house, or Mr. Haskell's, the only houses then east of Center street. The upper story of the house was then moved back to the present east end of the canal bridge. When the canal was dug it was removed to the northwest, on the ferry road, and was again removed to its present position.

There were two other houses or cabins, temporary structures — one built before the Revolution; the other during that period, or soon after. The first was on Kettle Brook, west of the farm of the late Capt. S. S. Hayden; the cellar hole remains.

The other (built by the Samuel Denslow who lived on West street for his hired man, Hendrick Roddemore, a Hessian soldier) stood on the S.W. corner of S. McAuley's farm, about fifteen rods north of Spring street, and ninety rods W. of West street. Roddemore continued to live in it until his wife died, Dec. 25, 1790. He then removed to Windsor, south of the little river, where he married again, and, with his wife, united with the church, 1792. The brook, on the north bank of which his cabin stood, is still called Hendrick's brook. He belonged to a Hessian Regiment which was captured at Bennington, Vt., 1777, a little before the surrender of Burgoyne.

¹A charter for a ferry was granted by the Gen. Assembly, 1783, to James Chamberlain; title passed 1793 to his son James; and 1801 it was sold to Samuel Denslow. At the same time Ebenezer Collins, who had "improved the ferry," relinquished his claim to it; in 1806 it was sold to Jabez Heath for \$50; in 1815 to Solomon Terry, with two scows, mortgaged, for \$300; in 1816 to Erastus Reed and Daniel Stocking for \$300, with boat mortgaged; in 1819 to Epraphas and Charles Phelps for \$325. Then for many years Mr. Chapin owned and ran it; then B. M. Douglass took it. In 1788 Jabez Haskell deeded land for a road, "to begin for the S.E. cor. at the N.E. cor. of Capt. Chamberlain's store, at his ferry, on the W. side of Conn. River"; it crossed Spring near the head of Chestnut St., and entered Center a little N. of Oak St.; a trespass road was continued from Center to West St., opp. the farmhouse of S. McAuley. The same year the road from the parsonage to the Haskell house, and a pent way from there to the river, was made a public highway, and prob. a road opened to connect it with the ferry, though not recorded. When the road from Hayden's Station to Sunfield was laid through, 24 years after, but one rod width of land was bought from the mill down to the ferry, proving a public road there.

When the saw mill was built (1742, or before) the bed of Kettle Brook was so deep that it was not practicable to draw the timber growing on the north side of it to the south side. The mill was built on the south side, and an earth-dam built, doubtless broad enough to drive a team across it. When a public road from the ferry became necessary, it was laid along the river bank — say three-fourths of the distance to the brook — when, to save the cost of an expensive bridge, they were allowed to cross on the mill-dam.

On this ferry, except when they had a favoring wind, the ferrymen propelled their boat by poling, or rowing. About 1838 a pier was built above the ferry, about midway of the river, from which a wire connected with the boat, by which the latter was swung from side to side of the stream.

that it was not so, and they abandoned it. On the completion of the canal (1829) water-power (the first taken from the canal) was furnished their works. After distilling had been abandoned, and in 1838, Haskell & Hayden commenced the manufacture of silk, and the business is still continued on the same ground by Mr. Dwight Allen. The original buildings were burned in 1848, and immediately rebuilt on its site.

In 1812 the highway from Hayden's Station to Sufield was laid out through Main street to the top of Clay Hill; thence to Sufield line. The cost to the town was to be so great that but one man in the whole town advocated the building of it. The road from Pine Meadow Brook was laid along the river bank, except at a single point to and beyond the ferry, when it turned westerly and on a single course ran to the top of Clay Hill. The road as laid and traveled twelve to fifteen years did not pass over the hill where Mr. Jabez H. Hayden now lives, but ran between the river and the distillery (then standing where the silk-mill now does) leaving this lower terrace and gaining the higher ground at the east end of the canal bridge. The direct course was to run east of the saw-mill, where the canal now runs; but, for the same reason that the ferry road already crossed the mill-dam, the new road also made a detour around the saw-mill to save expense, the committee making a reserve of the mill-dam, which, if they had condemned for public use, would probably have been more expensive than a bridge east of the saw-mill: "reserve to the said Haskell and Dexter the right to alter or repair the flume in their mill-dam." Mr. Herlehigh Haskell, who was an advocate for the road, related me that the opponents of the road used that reserve argument against the acceptance of the committee's report "because the road ran over private property, and the travel would be liable at any time to be obstructed." The canal was opened 1829.

Pine Meadow was a quiet neighborhood; the people were scattered and few; industrious and frugal.¹

Funerals in those days arrested the serious attention of all the community. Mr. Seth Dexter died in 1797. The distance from the burying-ground was so great that the remains were placed in a wagon and carried down Center street two miles below Mrs. Webb's to Pickett's, where the procession was met by men from Windsor, who took the remains on their shoulders; and, by frequent changes, the carriers bore him to his grave the remaining three miles. Less than twenty years later Herlehigh Haskell shocked the people of Windsor by proposing in the School Society meeting to have the Society's committee procure a hearse. It was pre-

¹Twelve and a half cents for "cutting and basting" was all that it cost a girl for the making of a calico dress less than sixty years ago.

dicted that with the use of a hearse men would come to feel that they could render no assistance at funerals, and by degrees neglect them and their lessons, and fail to pay proper respect to the dead. In time the people became reconciled to the proposition, and the hearse was procured. The remains of Peletiah Birge, in 1815, were the first ever carried on it. The results anticipated have certainly followed, but the use of the hearse has been only one of the causes.

It was also a matter of common remark in those days that the Pine Meadow families were more regular in their attendance upon church than those from other parts of Windsor. Peletiah Birge, after he became an old man, retained his habit of attending church often on foot, although the meeting-house was, after 1794, about six miles distant.¹

Schools.—The first school here was kept by the widow Samuel Wing, on corner of Spring and West streets. About 1776, Jabez Haskell and Seth Dexter built a school-house on their own land, and largely at their own cost, on the ground where Mrs. Talcott Mather now lives; and, in 1777, we find in Jabez Haskell's account book a charge of 7*d.* to Samuel Wing "for schooling your children." Before 1800 there were children enough to make a school of respectable numbers. An incident which occurred in this school in the winter of 1799-1800, shows the outside estimate of the wealth of this community at that time. Old Mr. Warner, of Windsor, rode post, bringing a few copies of the *Weekly Courant* to this place, and continuing on to Suffield. On a cold day he stopped at the school-house to leave his papers for Pine Meadow and warm himself; and, on looking over the school with some surprise, he asked: "Where do all these children come from?" On being told that they all belonged in the district, he exclaimed, "Well, I always noticed that poor people had the most children,"—a remark he thought best to qualify when he saw its effect on the children—"or, I notice that is the case in *our* part of the

¹ Horace Birge, born 1784, still remembers seeing his father and mother set out for meeting on horseback—his father in the saddle, and his mother on the pillion behind him. Previous to 1794 they went *via* Center street, Hayden Station, and Main street, Windsor. After the present meeting-house in Windsor was built they usually went down along the plains, past Powell's marsh, Gunsturn; down Sandy Hill, not entering Main street until they reached Palisado Green. But Mr. Birge often went the whole distance on foot, accompanied by his boys. His youngest and surviving son, Horace, says he remembers walking to the old meeting-house to attend public worship, though he was but ten years old when the present house was built, and afterwards he attended at the present house of worship. Previous to the organization of the church in Suffield, 1698, several persons living there united with the Windsor church, and tradition tells of one Suffield woman who was a regular attendant at Windsor, and sometimes walked the whole distance.

town." Mr. Seth Dexter was, at that time, reputed the richest man, his estate (1797) being appraised at £1,600 — \$5,333.

Fifty or sixty years ago the school-house was moved from the south corner of Elm and Center streets to the north corner, where it stood until about 1844, when the village was divided into two districts, and so remained until 1868, when they were again consolidated, and the present school-house was built at a cost of \$32,000, accommodating six schools.¹ The South school-house continues to be used as a primary school. The enumeration of scholars is about 650 children between the ages of four and sixteen: about 550 of these attend at least three months in the year. Our annual expenses for the support of our schools is about \$4,000.

The Canal.—In 1824 the Connecticut River Company was chartered to build a canal at Enfield Falls. The promoters of this enterprise were principally business men of Hartford, who were engaged in trade with the up-river towns. Previous to the introduction of railroads freight could be delivered at any of the river towns by water cheaper than by land carriage, even from Boston. When the up-river merchants bought their goods in Boston, they were shipped *via* Hartford and Warehouse Point, where the goods were transferred to scows or flat boats, and thus delivered at Springfield, Northampton, and other towns above, Barnet, Vt., being the highest point. The capacity of the boats used was about 18 tons, and they were of light draft, to pass the sand bars below in time of low water, and not so large as to be unmanageable on the rapids. But 10 or 12 tons could be carried over the falls, and the excess of freight was carted around by ox-teams and reshipped at Thompsonville, more than five miles above. Except with a favoring wind from the south, it required as many men to "pole" a boat over Enfield Falls as there were tons of freight on board, and the time requisite was about one day. At the time the canal was built there were probably 60 or more boats which had occasion to pass and repass these rapids several times in each season; and a number of men residing at this point made it their business to join the crews here, to help them work the boats over the falls. The stated price for this service was one dollar.

The charter of the Connecticut River Company contemplated not only a canal at Enfield Falls, but the consolidation of the improvements already made at South Hadley, Bellows Falls, etc., and the improvement

¹In 1868 this Windsor Locks school, by request of the manufacturers, began the system of giving certificates of attendance to those scholars under 14 years of age who had complied with the requirements of the law respecting the employment of children in factories. Since then the State has incorporated this feature into its school laws.

of all the rapids and shoals to Barnet, Vt., provided the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts acquiesced. Vermont consented, but the other States failed to ratify the project, and the company confined its operations to the building of the Enfield Falls Canal, on the west side of the river, at Windsor Locks. This was opened with a public celebration Nov. 11, 1829. Though the improvement of navigation was the primary object of the projectors, yet they considered the water-power thus created to be a valuable part of their franchise. When the canal was opened the capacity of many of the boats was increased two, three, and even fourfold. A daily line (and a part of the time two lines) of passenger steamboats ran between Hartford and Springfield, and many of our readers will remember these queer looking "stern-wheelers," the *Agawan* and *Phoenix*, which, however, soon gave way to railroads. The Hartford & Springfield Railroad began to run its trains over a completed road Dec. 1, 1844, and boats gradually disappeared from the river. Three or four freight boats and a steam-tug now ply between Hartford and Holyoke, and about the same number of large scows which bring coal and heavy freight to the Locks.

The manufacturing establishments now (1881) receiving their water-power from the canal at Windsor Locks are, *The Seymour Company* (paper); *The Windsor Locks Machine Company*; *Converse Iron Foundry*; *The E. Horton & Son Company* (lathe chucks); *J. R. Montgomery & Co. Mill, Nos. 1 and 2* (cotton warps); *Dwight & Co.* (wool scouring); *The Medlicott Mill, Nos. 1 and 2* (knit goods); *C. H. Dexter & Sons* (paper); *C. H. Dexter & Sons* grist and saw-mills; *The Haskell & Hayden Mill* (silk); *Whittlesey Mill* (paper); *The Farist & Windsor Company* (steel rolling) *Mill*.

Manufacturing Interests.

The system of manufactures has been entirely changed within the last sixty or seventy years. Previous to that time most families raised their own wool and flax, and spun and wove the material for their own clothing. Girls were ambitious to learn to spin wool, linen, and tow, and to attain such proficiency in the art that they could do what was accounted "a day's work before the middle of the afternoon." To acquire the skill to put in a warp and weave difficult patterns required signal ability. The flax was prepared by spreading it on the pasture and leaving it to "rot" in the rain and sunshine. When the woody part had become brittle and the fibre easily separated from it, it was gathered again and subjected to the process of breaking, — done on a somewhat ponderous implement, worked by a strong man. The next process was "swingling," after that "hatcheling." What remained after this latter

process was then ready for the distaff, — the tow, the tangled mass made by the hatchel was carded and spun on the great wheel (used also for wool) and made into tow-cloth for the men and boys, “every-day” summer wear. It was nearly 150 years after the settlement of the country before the wooden cloths manufactured in families were subjected to another process after coming from the loom.

The first mill here for cloth dressing was set up, 1770, on Kettle Brook (where the C. W. Holbrook mill now stands) by Seth Dexter, who brought the art from the eastern part of Massachusetts; and the clothier’s art added much to the quality of the home-made woollens. Wool carding by machinery was probably introduced somewhat later, — relieving by so much the labor of the women, and giving them better rolls to spin than could be made by hand-carding. The Dexter clothier works were run more than half a century; and young men who learned the trade here were instrumental in establishing other mills elsewhere, as the tide of emigration rolled on, and long after the trade here had been superseded by the *factory*.

Water power was first used to run a saw-mill on Kettle Brook, the mill being built, or rebuilt, on the site of the present saw-mill of C. H. Dexter & Sons, in 1742. It had been owned by Samuel (grandson of Henry) Denslow, who, at above date, sold half of it to Daniel Hayden, of Hayden Station. Later on Denslow sold the remaining half, and Hayden with another partner extended his business up the river, was unsuccessful, and the mill passed into other hands in 1761. In 1769 it was purchased by Haskell & Dexter, who ran it jointly for seventy years, since which it has been run by the Dexter family, and is now [1875] run almost exclusively on spruce logs, brought from the head waters of the Connecticut River, the product being largely converted into paper pulp.

As early as 1781 a small grist-mill was set up on Pine Meadow Brook, at the extreme south end of the town, two miles from the present village. After twenty or thirty years it was converted into a wool-carding mill, and finally became a paper-mill, now owned and run by William English.

In 1784 Haskell & Dexter built a grist-mill below their saw-mill, which was operated until the building of the canal destroyed the water-power. They also built, 1819, the grist-mill which is still run by the Dexter family. Formerly the grist-mills were supported by the farmers, who brought in “grists” of rye, corn, and a little wheat, which the miller “tolled” to get his pay for grinding. Though still called a grist-mill, the “grists” are wanting at this mill, the supply coming mostly by the car-load from Western States.

1831. Jonathan Danforth, from New York, built a factory, the

first one erected on the canal (and afterwards used by H. A. Converse as a foundry from 1814-1860), where he manufactured door-butts, but, after two years, struck his flag to a cheaper imported article which came into the market. The building was afterwards occupied a few years in the manufacture of cotton batting, by Griswold & Co., of Hartford; Elisha Jenks, of Warehouse Point; also Saxton, Woodward & Co., of the same place. In 1844 Slate & Brown, from Stafford, Conn., erected on the site of the finishing-building the present machine shop, for the manufacture of cotton and other machinery. The building (1859) was owned by L. B. Chapman and used by A. G. West in manufacturing sewing and other kinds of machines; and, during the war, by Denlow & Chase as an armory.

1833. Samuel Williams, of Hartford, built a six-engine paper-mill just north of the ferry-way, which failed during the panic of 1837. In 1838 the mill was again operated by a joint stock company as *The Windsor Mills*, but failed in about two years, and finally came into the hands of Persse & Brooks, of New York, in 1844. By them it was operated until burned, in 1856, when they rebuilt it as an eight-engine paper-mill, and it was, in 1857, transferred, with two others, to the Persse & Brooks Paper Works Company.

1836. A Mr. Carlton (from New Hampshire) and Mr. Niles (of Hartford) built a large saw-mill and manufactured lumber for some years, until the death of the latter, when the property was sold to J. B. Chapman, and run by him until his death in 1847; and subsequently came into the hands of C. B. Hutchins & Co., of New Hampshire, and by them to James Outterson. He converted the works into a paper-mill; it was sold, after his death, to Converse, Burbank & Co., in 1855, who manufactured manilla paper there for about a year; when it was sold, in 1857, to Persse & Brooks, and by them, in same year, to the Persse & Brooks Paper Works.

About 1836, also, Charles Haskell (son of Seth) Dexter, born 19 Sept., 1810, began, in a small way, the manufacture of wrapping paper in the basement of the grist-mill, receiving its water-power from Kettle Brook, and making 200 pounds a day. He was the first to make paper out of bagging, and for several years purchased saltpetre bags from Col. Hazard, the powder manufacturer of Hazardville, and converted them into paper. He was also the first to discover and utilize the use of lime in cooking and preparing stock, as it killed the germ in the fibres. Mr. Dexter possessed, in a high degree, the family tendency and ability in mechanical and manufacturing industries; and this first adventure led to the building of the new mill which, in 1847, he erected on the site of the present *C. H. Dexter & Sons' Paper Works*. His experience and improved methods of his own devising rendered the business a very



C. H. Dexter

profitable one, and the products of his mill ranked among the best in the market. In 1855 he became president of the *Connecticut River Company*, and, under his fifteen years administration, that which had been almost valueless became a fairly remunerative property. To his enterprise and judicious management the company owes its large increase of water-power in the canal, and the village its consequent growth of manufacturing industries. The Dexter mills were burned in 1873, and the present mill built soon after; during which rebuilding it was necessary to hire two mills in order to keep up the firm's work without interruption. It is now one of the most complete mills in the country, filled with the latest and best machinery; running entirely on specialties, colored manilla and other novelties, of only the finest grades, and with a capacity of five tons a day.

Mr. Charles H. Dexter died 29 Aug., 1869, in his 59th year, leaving a void in the community which will not soon be filled. While he never sought or held any civil or political office, he was ever foremost in all measures of public improvement; and the impress of his mind and hand was to be seen on all the material interests of the town, especially the school, the home, the church. His life, taken in all its bearings, was by far the most influential that Windsor Locks has known. He possessed a remarkably fine person and a winning address, with a commanding form, slightly bowed in his later years by rheumatic suffering. He was of quick and clear apprehension, systematic in business, hopeful and earnest in all he undertook, responding freely and gladly to calls for help, whether in money or in personal service. His son, Edwin D. Dexter, who was a partner with him in business, died in 1886, and H. R. Coffin is now the surviving partner in charge of this large business.

1838. Herlehigh Haskell, and Jabez H. Hayden, under the firm name of *Haskell & Hayden*, commenced the sewing-silk business under the superintendence of the latter, in the old Distillery building (burned and rebuilt 1848), and for many years carried on successfully the manufacture of silk. Mr. Haskell died 1858, T. R. Haskell 1863, and Mr. Hayden retired 1881. Since 1881 the business has been in the hands of Dwight Allen.

1839. Royal Prouty from Spencer, Mass., commenced the business of wire-drawing; built a new mill in 1846, and was moderately successful until 1857, when he failed.

James H., Jr., and John F. Wells of Hartford built a two-engine paper mill for hardware paper just south of the ferry-way. The venture was not successful, and the property was sold, 1843, to C. P. Hollister of Andover, Conn., who ran the mill on printing paper until it was burnt in 1847. The ruins were sold to A. & G. Blake of Wrentham, Mass., in 1849, who commenced to rebuild for the manufacture of

cotton-batting, but were hindered by some old embarrassments, and the unfinished property was sold to L. B. Chapman in 1850. He finished the building, and sold to Medlicott & Osgood, manufacturers of stocking goods.

One of the most important industries in Windsor Locks is the Medlicott Company, manufacturers of full-fashioned knit underwear. This firm's goods are known throughout the United States, and they bear an enviable reputation. This business was founded by the late W. G. Medlicott in 1864. The company's main building was erected at that time, and the business was carried on by Mr. Medlicott as a private concern until 1868, when a corporation was formed, composed of Mr. Medlicott, Charles E. Chaffee, Beach & Co., James C. Cooley, and Joseph H. Fuller, who carried on the business till 1876, with Mr. Medlicott as president and manager. The firm that year became financially embarrassed. Mr. C. E. Chaffee, then one of the firm, was appointed assignee, and he effected a compromise with the creditors; and the business was reorganized and run with Watson Beach as president till 1882, when Mr. Chaffee was chosen president of the company, having served in the capacity of treasurer after the failure. Mr. Chaffee bought the controlling interest soon after the failure. This firm made cut goods entirely till 1867, and then began on full-fashioned goods. Mr. Chaffee went to Europe to secure the machinery frames, or fashioning frames. They increased the manufacture of the full-fashioned goods till 1879-1880, and then made that line of goods altogether.

In 1881 the firm enlarged the finishing department of their mill, and again in 1885, to meet the demands of their business. In 1888 they built a large addition on the north end of the mill, 40×70 feet, and four stories high. This was done to have their business complete under one roof. For several years they ran another mill south of the present structure, but now it is all together. Since 1880 they have thrown out all the old machinery, and entirely refitted it with new and improved machinery adapted for their work.

1844. J. P. and H. A. Converse from Stafford, Conn., established an iron foundry, and work was begun in the building that is now used by J. R. Montgomery & Co. Here the firm did business in a small way until H. A. Converse (father of A. W. Converse) bought out J. P. Converse's share in 1850. He conducted the business until his son came from the army, when the latter became an active partner. In 1867 the firm's name was changed to H. A. Converse & Co. In 1864 they built a new foundry above the old building, and have since conducted a paying and substantial business. About 1868 they were obliged to build a large addition to meet the wants of the business. When they first built the new foundry they could keep about six men

busy ; now twenty men are engaged in moulding, and work is done here that goes to all portions of the State. H. A. Converse died in 1882, and since that time the firm has been called "A. W. Converse & Co."

1845. Philip and Edwin J. Ripley of Hartford built a rolling-mill about 60 rods south of the lower (canal) bridge, to which was added the manufacture of steel. In 1852 E. J. Ripley retired from business, and Philip Ripley continued until 1856, when the works were leased for five years to T. G. Noack, who retired after one year's trial. In 1860 the works were enlarged by Farist & Windsor, as the Windsor Locks Steel Co., and organized as a stock company (The Farist Steel Co.) in 1879. It is practically under the same management now. They make steel of the finest grades, and during the Civil War their products were greatly in demand among gun-makers. The steel as it comes to them is the product of other mills, and comes in shape of billets, which is heated and rolled into any desired size or shape wanted. They also make crucible steel used in making dies, tools, and for special purposes, where finer grades are required. This firm has run night and day since 1883, and employs two sets of help. The general office of the company is in Bridgeport, but A. R. Webb has long been the manager here.

Josiah Rice of Hartford erected a building a few rods north of the rolling-mill, for the manufacture of Wesson rifles ; but, instead of rifles, cotton batting and thread were manufactured by several parties, in succession, until 1849, when the property was sold to Apollo Wilmarth of Medway, Mass., manufacturer of thread and twine. Since converted into a paper mill.

1846. The Connecticut River Co. built a large structure near the Locks, designed to rent for various mechanical purposes ; but in 1847 rented it to the Connecticut River Mills, a joint stock company owned mostly in Hartford, for the manufacture of printing cloths and umbrella goods. After running nine years without a dividend, it was sold out to A. Dunham & Co., who were succeeded by several other parties previously to the present occupants, J. R. Montgomery & Co.

1847. C. H. Dexter built a four-engine paper mill for manilla, which he subsequently enlarged.

Leander Hotchkiss erected a building near the lower (canal) bridge, for the purpose of manufacturing edge tools, in company with Charles Dickerman of Westfield ; but it was ultimately used by Hotchkiss alone as a small machine shop until 1819, and then sold to Carroll & Risley, and by them converted into a mill for printing paper. After Mr. R.'s death the property was sold (1853) to S. N. Risley, who carried it on until 1857, and failed. One of the mortgagees, John C. Ely of New York, ran the mill for five months in 1858, then closed. It was burned March, 1859, and the ruins and land were bought by C. H. Dexter.

Now [1891] included with the site of the Prouty mill, occupied by the Electric Light Company.

1851. Eli Horton, resident at the Locks, this year invented a lathe-chuck superceding all previous inventions in that line, and he began its manufacture in a small way in the old Seymour Paper Mill, employing at first, beside his son, S. Ellsworth Horton, only one workman. The business increasing, he removed to the building now occupied by J. R. Montgomery & Co., where one room was used; and about 1865 he built the large shops where the works are now located. A large trade was created, and the Horton chuck to-day stands without a peer in excellence of workmanship and materials used. In 1873, on the death of his son, the business was changed into a corporation, the *E. Horton & Son Co.* About twelve years ago, after the death of Mr. Horton, E. B. Bailey assumed charge of the business, and by successful management it has grown so that now the present mill is adequate to meet all demands made upon it. A few years ago all the old machinery was removed, and automatic machinery, made at a large cost, put in. At the time Mr. Bailey assumed charge the company made a few kinds of chucks; now over 300 different kinds and styles are made, from those large enough to hold a drill the size of a needle to those of forty-eight inches in diameter, capable of holding a large car-wheel.

1854-5-6. Persse & Brooks, purchasers of the Williams' Mill (built in 1833), erected one of the largest paper mills in the country, with all modern improvements in machinery, for making first-class book papers. It was on the site where the mill now stands occupied by Dwight, Skinner & Company as a wool-scouring mill. After the first mill had been in operation a few years, the company built a second one (now known as the Seymour Paper Mill), and the original building is now only a very small part of the plant, which has grown to large proportions. In 1857 they were incorporated under the title of the *Persse & Brooks Paper Works*, commencing business August 1st of that year, with three mills, storehouse, dwellings, etc., capital \$450,000, employing about 200 hands, and making about eight tons of paper a day. Complications, arising originally in the financial panic of September, 1857, eventuated some years later in the company's suspension; and it then passed into the hands of its present owners, Seymour & Co. The capital stock of the company is \$450,000, and during the years it has been managed by the present owners they have spent \$250,000 in improvements and additions. This concern has a capacity for turning out from twelve to twenty tons of finished paper per day, according to the quality of paper required. It formerly made about 250 pounds per hour; but, by the addition of new and improved machinery, it now turns out 650 pounds per hour. In 1882 the lower mill was sold for \$60,000; and,

although that mill was very large, and had an enormous capacity for making paper, the Seymour now turns out more paper from one mill, with its numerous additions, than was formerly made in both combined.

The company employs about 250 hands in the different departments of its service. It is the largest mill in Windsor Locks, and one of the leading paper mills in the United States.

1860. About this time Dwight Holbrook commenced the manufacture of school apparatus, slates, globes, etc., at the old Dexter clothier works on Kettle Brook, the principal market being at the West. His son-in-law, C. W. Holbrook, still continues the business.

1871. Mr. J. R. Montgomery came to Windsor Locks from Housatonic, Mass., and began, in 1871, at the lower cotton mill (as it is called) the manufacture of cotton yarns with fifteen hands. The yarns were used in sateen mills in the manufacture of cloth. Soon colored warps were added to the business, and the coloring of the warps was done "in the bundle" out of town. In 1875 he started to dye his own product in a part of the mill owned then by A. Dunham & Son. In 1880 he purchased the entire property where he is now located, and he put in new machinery adapted to the manufacture of all kinds of plain and fancy cotton warps. The lower mill was continued in use by Mr. Montgomery, so that the firm had two large mills concerned in the making of these goods.

In the lower mill was begun the first manufacturing in this country of "novelty" yarns,—a composition of yarn and threads of different materials, such as cotton, silk, wool, or other fibres, twisted in an intricate and ingenious manner to produce a novel effect in goods. This is the only firm in this country that manufactures these yarns, and they were formerly imported from England and other foreign countries. The business has now grown to large proportions, and the firm now employ over 200 hands. In 1880 George M. Montgomery was admitted into partnership (*J. R. Montgomery & Co.*), and he now has charge of the business at the lower mill. About four years ago the firm built a large dye-house and equipped it with modern and improved machinery. They buy cotton in the bale and sell the product of 15,000 cotton spindles, which is widely distributed over the New England States and the West.

1875. George Glover established a manufactory of Brussels, Wilton, and Tapestry wires, extensively used in carpet looms. He died December, 1889, and was succeeded by A. W. Glover.

1881. Dwight Allen came from Springfield, Mass., and engaged in the silk trade in the old Haskell & Hayden mill, which is one of the oldest mills known to be engaged in that work. Mr. Allen is engaged in making what is known as "thrown silk," that is, he buys the raw material and sells it after it is spun and ready to dye. Only a

part of the product is dyed and finished at this mill, as a good share is sold previous to dyeing. Mr. Allen also established a dye-house, and he has a large amount of silk to dye for other parties. When Mr. Allen came to this mill about 150 pounds a week was the product, and he has increased the business and built on a large addition, so that he now sends out about 600 pounds a week.

F. H. Whittlesey bought a paper-mill in 1878, which was old and dilapidated, but a liberal use of money transformed it into a fine looking mill. He knew nothing about the manufacture of paper, and when he started here, after the failure of several others to make a success of the business, he was told that he was only wasting his money. But skill and business tact and lots of "push" has made the old mill turn out a handsome profit each year. Several considerable additions have been added to it. When he started the wax-paper business in connection with the trade, it then commanded \$2.50 a ream; now it is hard to sell for 45 cents. Toilet paper brought then \$16 a ream; now the price is \$7. The products of this mill are mostly tissue, manilla, and copying papers, which have a wide sale. He supplies many of the leading railroads of the country with a specialty of way-bill copy paper.

1877. George P. Clark got a patent in 1877 for a rubber wheel, or castor, and kept but one man busy about half the time. Two years later he added rubber rolls for scouring machines, and as the business began to increase he secured a large room in the woolen mill, and put in machinery of different kinds and added more men. In 1882 he added drying fans for drying cotton, wool, etc., and in 1888 Mr. Clark received a patent for ventilating fans for removing dust, steam, foul air, etc., from mills and dye-houses. They were found useful in reducing the temperature in paper mills, or where steam is used. In 1888 he added scouring machines to his long list of products. These cost \$1,300 each, and many are in use throughout the State. He also manufactures trucks of various kinds, rubber and iron wheels and rolls, and keeps a large force of men at work to supply the demand.

Dwight, Skinner & Co. are the largest dealers and scourers of wool in the country. The capacity of their scouring mill here in Windsor Locks is 300,000 pounds a month. The wool is procured in the "grease" from all parts of the country. Texas, Colorado, and the Territories furnish the most of the supply, while a good portion is secured abroad. The best wool comes from Austria and New Zealand. The business was brought to Windsor Locks from Ellington twenty-four years ago, and a plant established in the mill now occupied by J. R. Montgomery & Co. It was managed for a time by H. R. Collin & Co. and E. N. Kellogg & Co., and Austin Dunham & Son. Then the business was purchased by Dwight, Hillyer & Co., and the firm in a few years became H. C. Dwight

& Co., then changed to Dwight, Skinner & Co., its present owners. The owners are well-known Hartford business men, and the main office of the firm is in Hartford. The firm purchased the large mill where they are at present located of the Seymour Paper Company for about \$60,000, the old plant not being large enough for the business. About forty men are employed.

A new mill was put in operation by the *Windsor Locks Machine Co.*, formed in 1881, for the manufacture of machinery. It built a very large shop and fitted it with new machinery for manufacturing paper machinery, and general jobbing. Ex-Representative E. E. Latham, who was killed in the Seymour Paper Mill in February, 1889, was one of its founders, and with him were associated George Glover, Jr.; and Edwin Upton, since the death of Mr. Latham, has been president. George Glover is treasurer, and Mrs. Martha Latham is secretary, and retains her late husband's interest in the business.

First Congregational Church of Windsor Locks.

Except from 1761 to 1794, when there was a secession from the old church of Windsor, Pine Meadow was included in the First Society of Windsor, whose records, though imperfect, yet bear the names of Pine Meadow people, in every generation from the first. The wife of Henry Denslow was a member before the close of Mr. Warham's pastorate, and her six children baptized, 1655. Twenty years later, three of them, Samuel, aged 26, Hannah, 24, and Elizabeth, 20 years, "owned their children's covenant." During the same year there was an extensive revival, and eighty-six were added to the church; among the number appear the names of Hannah and Elizabeth Denslow. Pine Meadow children were baptized from time to time, down to 1761, Abraham Dibble's first child, 1736, Samuel Denslow's, 1738, Joseph Denslow's, 1738, Thomas Dibble's, 1746, Eliakim Gaylord's, 1746. Whether these parents were in "full communion," or had owned the covenant, is uncertain. After the Fourth or North church was established, 1761, the meeting-house stood a mile and a half nearer Pine Meadow than the old one, but still five miles from the Birge family.

On the records of that church the following names appear of persons living here, at the time of its organization in 1761. Nathaniel Gaylord and Elizabeth his wife, and Joseph Gaylord, Jr.; in 1762, Hannah Denslow; 1766, Samuel Coy and Sarah his wife; 1774, Seth Dexter and Deborah his wife; 1775, Nathaniel Gaylord, son of Eliakim, afterwards a life-long pastor of the church in Hartland; 1776, Peletiah Birge and Mary his wife; 1782, Eleazar Gaylord and Sylvia his wife; 1791, Hannah, wife of Moses Wing. Interspersed with these names are others.

against whose names a star is placed. The first one in 1771, Jabez Haskell and Elizabeth his wife, Martin Denslow and Lois his wife, "these four profess scruples about a present attendance on the Lord's supper." Other Pine Meadow names with a star, Elizabeth Thrall, wife of Ezekiel, "recommended by the deacons of the church in Turkey Hill," 1775; Daniel Ela and Mary his wife, 1782; Jacob Russell and Esther his wife, who came here 1785, had elsewhere owned the covenant, 1784; Azariah Mather and Charity his wife, 1788; and Eliakim Gaylord, Jr., 1790. These persons united with the church by the "half-way covenant," which made their children subjects for baptism. Mr. Levi G. Hayden was the last one baptized under the half-way covenant in the Windsor church, and very few like baptisms occurred later in this State or elsewhere. After the reunion of the divided church in Windsor (1791), its pastor, Rev. Mr. Rowland, held occasional preaching services at the Pine Meadow school-house; and in 1820 we find a stated neighborhood-meeting held once a fortnight at the school-house, and conducted by Eleazur Gaylord, a member and afterwards a deacon of the Windsor church, assisted by Herlehigh Haskell who read the sermon. Three members of the church of revolutionary times were still living, the widows of Seth Dexter, of Jabez Haskell, and of Eleazur Gaylord. Mrs. Dexter died in 1830, aged 87; Mrs. Haskell in 1833, aged 85; Mrs. Gaylord in 1839, aged 84.

In 1829 the canal had been completed, and Mr. Asa B. Woods came here from Hartford to take charge of it. He was a professor of religion, as was his wife, who came from Clinton, New York; both united with the church in Windsor. Deacon Gaylord had previously removed to Amherst, Mass.

In 1831 several Christian women, who held a female prayer-meeting, brought about the opening of a Sabbath-school, which was organized at the school-house May 1, 1831, with A. B. Woods for superintendent. The teachers were Mrs. Herlehigh Haskell, Mrs. A. B. Woods, Miss Eliza Denslow, Miss Harriet Dexter, Charles H. Dexter, and O. M. Nelson. A majority of these teachers were still in the school when our church was organized, and were of the original members. The school was held after the afternoon service at Windsor, from which Sabbath-school library books were brought, and it has been continued without interruption to the present time.

Mr. Ezekiel Williams, a licentiate, and who had labored some as a missionary in western New York, came here in the employ of his brother, who had built a paper-mill, and, in the winter of 1832-3 volunteered to conduct an additional Sunday service at the school-house for those who had no means of conveyance to Windsor. In the spring of 1833, largely through the influence of Mr. Danforth of Hartford, a manufacturer here,

and Mr. Williams, an evangelist from the State of New York, a Mr. Curry, who had been laboring at Hartford, held here a "three-days meeting," which resulted in a very general religious awakening, and several hopeful conversions. Mr. Danforth failed in business, and both he and Mr. Williams removed from the place soon after. The Sabbath services, however, were continued, and some of the members volunteered to preach here in turn at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoons.

The next year a chapel was built, and, from that time until the organization of the church, the desk was usually supplied by the senior class, or the professors, of the Theological Institute, at East Windsor Hill: with the exception of the year 1841-2, when the Rev. Mr. Hemmingsway supplied. On communion Sabbaths the members went to Windsor.

In 1844 it was decided to organize a church, and the intending members met at the house of Mr. Dexter to agree upon Articles of Faith, and a Covenant, to be laid before the Council. It had been proposed to adopt the Articles of Faith and Covenant of the Windsor church (then supposed to be the original creed of that church), and, in honor of its first pastor, to call the organization the Warham church. But the creed of the Center church of Hartford was adopted and the name of Warham dropped.

The church was organized February 28, 1844. The original members were Herlehigh Haskell and Arathusa his wife, Asa B. Woods and Elizabeth his wife, Charles H. Dexter and Lydia his wife, Sylvia Dexter widow of Seth, Betsey Fish wife of Luke, Eliza and Mary A. Pickett, and Jabez H. Hayden from the Windsor church, Oliver Hawley and Anna his wife from Poquonock, Myron S. Webb from the First church of Bennington, Vt., and Miss Hannah Allen from Barre, Mass. Eleven from Windsor and four from other churches. Immediately after the organization of this church Mr. Woods was appointed deacon, and remained sole deacon until his death ten years after, at the age of 60. The population of the village was at that time estimated at 250 to 300.

Two whose names are not on the record among the original members, are entitled to honorable mention with them. Mr. SETH DEXTER, the father of Charles, was a man whose candid judgment and unassuming worth commended him to the esteem of all who knew him. He was a strict observer of the Sabbath, which to him and his generation began at sunset Saturday night; constant in his attendance upon religious service, both at Windsor and here; contributed liberally to the building of the chapel, as to every other good work, giving good evidence to those around him in his daily walk and conversation that he had passed from death unto life, but himself doubting his meetness to be enrolled with the people of God. He died three years before this church was organized, aged 61.

Another man of like spirit was HARRIS HASKELL, whose name stands first on the roll, after the original members. He had an imposing presence, a calm dignity, united with a cheerful smile and winning voice, which called every child to him, and secured the esteem of all he met. He paid more for the building of this church than any other man; and, on his death-bed, made provision for extinguishing the debt of \$1,600 remaining, by paying half of it himself. To no man's opinion, respecting any measure proposed for the benefit of this church and people, was more deference paid than to his. He was always in his place at the prayer-meeting, and was a rare singer. His age was 66.

Harris Haskell

Soon after the organization of this church, Rev. SAMUEL H. ALLEN was engaged as a supply and before the end of a year was called to the pastorate, which he filled with more than usual acceptance for seventeen years, when by reason of ill health he resigned. Two years after his ordination, 1847, this church edifice was completed, and the chapel removed. There were added to this church, from time to time, during the first fourteen years of its history, by profession, fourteen, and forty-seven by letter, but no general revival occurred until 1858. There were added by profession during that revival, forty-four, making the whole number, February, 1859, eighty-five. Our number has never been less since that time; our last report is one hundred and nineteen members, the highest we have ever reported.

During the revival of 1858 HERLEIGH HASKELL died. His name stands first on the records,

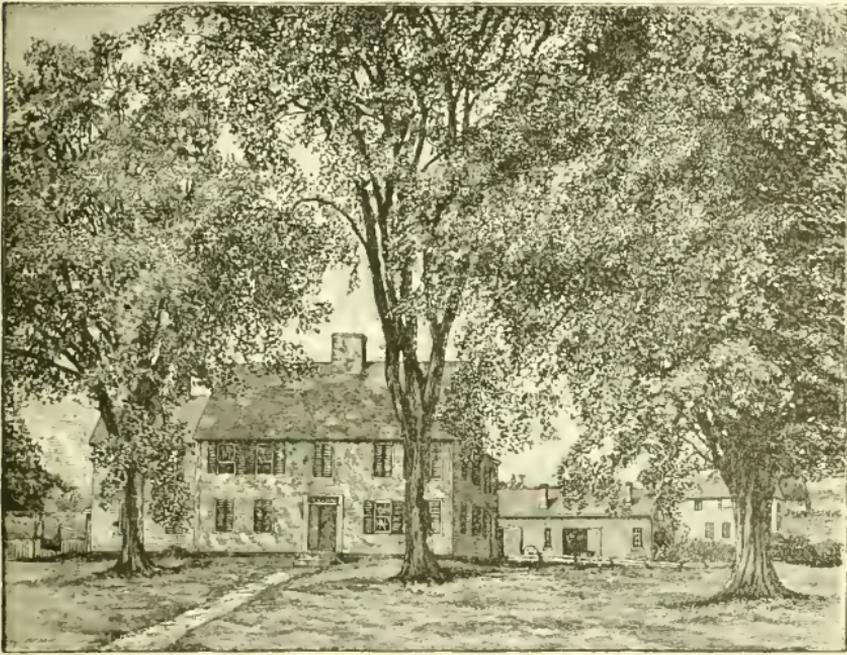
Herleigh Haskell

as he was at that time the eldest. He died in the house where he was born, having never lived elsewhere, or been absent from the annual thanksgiving festival. He was the last of his generation, the last in this community who remained steadfast through life, to that venerable custom of our fathers, of reverently "keeping Saturday night." During his early childhood there was no other house east of Center street, and north of School street, and but eight or nine houses within the limits of the present town, and the church was four miles distant. He lived to see a thriving village grow up around him, and a church before his own door. There were no public highways east of Center street, and the private ways were little more than bridle paths; those who traveled them usually went on foot or rode on horseback. No one-horse pleasure wagon was owned in Windsor when he was a boy.

The elms of his own planting had grown to overshadow the house, and given a name to the street they adorn.

He was outspoken in the expression of his opinions, and nobody

charged him with deceit and double dealing. He had a sort of intuitive opinion on almost every subject, and his prompt expression of it rarely needed revision. He hated shams and pretensions, and was apt to use bluntness in expressing his opinion of them. But he had a kindly heart, and rare good judgment. He was a good counsellor.



THE HERLEHIGH HASKELL HOUSE, WINDSOR LOCKS.

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He was greatly interested in the Connecticut Theological Institute, was for several years a trustee; and, after providing for those he left behind, he gave his property to that institution, except \$2,000 which is to inure to the Congregational Church. He had lived to the age of 78 years.

August 29, 1869, CHARLES H. DEXTER died, aged 59. His was a leading, organizing mind. His talent for leadership was cheerfully recognized by all the brethren; and on him devolved the larger share of the personal supervision and labor attending the temporal affairs of this church and society. In the office of deacon "he purchased to himself a good degree."

Mr. HAWLEY was the next to die, at the age of 71, in 1870. He had less pecuniary means, and his occupation as a mechanic gave him less time or means to devote to the temporal affairs of the church, but he was regular in his attendance at the prayer-meeting and the Sabbath

service, and a useful member of the church,—loved and respected by all.

Mr. WEBB was appointed to the office of deacon made vacant by the death of Mr. Dexter, and filled the place to the acceptance of his brethren. His quiet habit of life, and his greater distance from the church, did not favor so active a participation in the direction of affairs as some others, but he always did well whatever devolved upon him, and was esteemed for his candor and his abilities. His age was 61. Jan. 3, 1877, this church edifice was destroyed by fire, and the present very elegant and commodious church was erected during the year at a cost of \$23,000, including a \$2,500 organ. The first services were held in the new edifice Sunday, Oct. 14, 1877, and it was dedicated Nov. 22d, the sermon being by the Rev. Dr. Burton of Hartford. Parsonage erected 1866, at a cost of \$4,500. Nearly \$30,000 in charitable legacies paid from estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Haskell Bartlett, wife of Rev. P. M. Bartlett. The original female members of this church deserve an abler pen to record their worth.

Pastors.

Samuel H. Allen, ordained and installed April 27, 1846. Dismissed July 15, 1862.

Charles C. McIntire, installed Nov. 4, 1863. Dismissed June 4, 1865.

P. Mason Bartlett, installed Jan. 2, 1867. Dismissed Feb. 3, 1869.

J. Wickliffe Beach, ordained and installed July 28, 1870. Dismissed June 4, 1874.

Thos. S. Childs, D.D., acting pastor Nov., 1874. Engagement ended Feb. 6, 1878.

John H. Goodell, installed Feb. 6, 1878.

Deacons.

Asa B. Woods, elected March 12, 1844, d. Dec. 17, 1854, a. 60.

Chas. H. Dexter, " " 2, 1855, d. Aug. 29, 1869, a. 59.

Jabez H. Hayden, " " "

Myron S. Webb, " April 28, 1870, d. Dec. 18, 1871, a. 61.

Herbert R. Coffin, " July 5, 1872.

Clerk.

Jabez H. Hayden, elected March 4, 1844.

Treasurers.

Jabez H. Hayden, elected March 12, 1844; Asa B. Woods, elected Feb. 28, 1849; C. H. McMaster, elected Feb., 1855; Amos H. Putnam,

elected Feb., 1860: Chas. W. Denslow, elected Feb., 1863; Jabez H. Hayden, elected Feb., 1866.

The *Roman Catholic Church* was erected 1847. It is estimated that one-third of the village population are connected with that body.

The *Methodists*, who had sustained religious services at the school-house and elsewhere for a considerable time, erected a brick church in 1865, at a cost of \$10,000.

Windsor Locks expended for bounties, commutations, and support of soldiers' families, \$15,944.98: the estimated amount paid by individuals for bounties to volunteers and substitutes was \$2,630.00: Grand List in 1864 was \$612,990.

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED TO THE U. S. SERVICE IN THE
WAR OF THE CIVIL REBELLION, FROM THE
TOWN OF WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN.

- ADAMS, JOHN H., enl. Co. H, 29 Conn. Vols., 2 Jan., 1864; deserted 20 Mar., 1864.
- AGON, MICHAEL, enl. Co. G, 12 Conn. Vols., 28 Dec., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 1 Jan., 1864. Died at Windsor Locks Jan. 19, 1865.
- ALCORN, HUGH G., enl. Co. K, 1st Conn. Hy. Art., 4 Sept., 1864; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.
- ANDERSON, WILLIAM C. (Sgt.), enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 1 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- ASH, CHARLES, enl. Co. A, 1st Cav., 8 Aug., 1864; disc. 2 Aug., 1865.
- ATWATER, EDWARD J., enl. recruit 12 Conn. Vols., 11 June, 1864; disc. Aug. 12, 1865.
- BARRETT, DAVID, enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 22 July, 1862; disc. June 16, 1865.
- BEERS, ALFRED, enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- BENNETT, KING G., enl. Co. C, recruit, 12 Conn. Vols., 7 Mch., 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.
- BENNETT, NOBLE H., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 1 Sept., 1862; d. 27 Apl., 1863.
- BEVER, AUGUST, enl. Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols., 12 Aug., 1862; disc. June 13, 1865.
- BOWEN, JOSEPH, enl. Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 5 Sept., 1861; disc. Sept. 11, 1864.
- BRADBURY, THOMAS E., enl. Co. E, 10 Conn. Vols., 22 Oct., 1861; died 28 June, 1862.
- BROMLEY, JOHN, enl. Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols., 13 Aug., 1862; disc. disab. 23 Mch., 1863.
- BROWN, JAMES, enl. Co. A, 1st Conn. Hy. Art., 16 Sept., 1864; deserted 10 Apl., 1865.
- BUCKLAND, SOLOMON, enl. Co. B, 6 Conn. Vols., 12 Sept., 1861; disc. Sept. 11, 1864.
- BURBANK, R. S. (Capt.), enl. Co. C, 1st Conn. Hy. Art., 23 May, 1861; disc. disab. 6 Feb., 1863.
- BURGESS, ALBERT, JR. (Corp'l), enl. 22 Apl., 1861, Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols.; disc. disab. 4 July, 1861.
- BURGESS, CHARLES, enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 1 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- CAREY, DEFOREST, enl. Co. H, 22 Conn. Vols., 10 Sept., 1862; disc. disab. 7 Mch., 1863.

- CARRIER, ASHBEL J. (Sgt.), enl. Co. F, 22 Conn. Vols., 29 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- CARROLL, RICHARD, enl. Co. C, 1st Art. Conn. Vols., 23 May, 1861; re-enl. Vet., 1 Dec., 1863; disc. Sept. 25, 1865.
- CASHIN, THOMAS D., enl. 1st Art. Conn. Vols., Co. C, 23 May, 1861; re-enl. Vet.; prom. 2d Lieut. Dec. 18, 1863; Capt. Apr. 9, '65; disc. Sept. 26, 1865.
- CHAPIN, CHARLES, enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl., 1861; disc. 31 July, 1861.
- CHAPMAN, JOHN, enl. 1st Conn. Light Batt., 14 Nov., 1861; re-enl., disc. 11 June, 1865.
- CLAPP, SETH A., enl. recruit Co. K, 7 Conn. Vols., 14 Aug., 1862; disc. Nov. 28, 1864.
- CLARK, HORTON S. (musician), enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 24 July, 1862; disc. June 16, '65.
- CLARK, JOHN, enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., July 21, 1862; disc. June 16, 1865.
- CLEVELAND, CHARLES, enl. 1st Conn. Light Batt., 25 Nov., 1864; deserted 22 Jan., 1865.
- COBB, CHARLES A., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., Sept. 1, 1862; died 26 July, 1863.
- COBBERLY, EDWARD, enl. Co. K, 12 Conn. Vols., 8 Jan., 1862; killed Port Hudson, La., 14 June, 1863.
- COLEMAN, SAMUEL, enl. 1st Cav., 9 Sept., 1864; unassigned.
- CONDON, PATRICK, enl. Co. A, 1st Conn. Hy. Art., 16 Sept., 1864; disc. 1 Aug., 1865.
- CONELLY, MARTIN, enl. Co. B, 6 Conn. Vols., 12 Sept., 1861; disc. disab., 4 Dec., 1862.
- CONVERSE, ALFRED W. (Sgt.), enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 5 Sept., 1862; prom. 1st Lieut.; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- CONVERSE, JOSEPH H. (Sgt.), Co. C, 1st Conn. Vols.; enl. 22 Apl.; disc. 30 July, 1861. Enl. Co. B, 11th C. V., Nov. 7, '61; killed, Cold Harbor, June 4, '64.
- CONWAY, JOHN H., enl. 23 Nov., 1864; deserted 1 Dec., 1864.
- COSTELLO, BRIEN, enl. Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols., Aug. 1, 1862; disc. June 13, 1865.
- COULTER, JAMES, enl. Co. K, 20 Conn. Vols., 2 Sept., 1862; died Oct. 31, 1864.
- CROWLEY, MICHAEL, enl. recruit 7 C. V., 21 Aug., 1862; deserted 30 Aug., 1862.
- DACY, CORNELIUS, enl. Co. C, 1st Art. Conn. Vols., 23 May, 1861; re-enl. Vet. 1 Dec., 1863; disc. Sept. 25, 1865.
- DALEY, DENNIS, enl. Co. G, 1st Conn. Hy. Art., 25 Nov., 1864; deserted 30 July, 1865.
- DARBY, FRANK J., enl. Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 15 Jan., 1862; re-enl. Vet. 22 Jan., 1864; disc. Aug. 24, 1865.
- DEWITT, WILLIAM, enl. recruit Co. A, 7 C. V., 25 Aug., 1862; killed Ft. Wagner, S. C., 11 July, 1863.
- DIMOND, PAUL, enl. Co. C, 1st Art. Conn. Vols., 23 May, 1861; re-enl. Vet. 9 Dec., 1864; deserted Jan. 9, 1864.
- DONAHUE, JAMES, enl. Co. C, 1st Art. Conn. Vols., 23 May, 1861; d. 17 July, 1862.
- DONOHUE, DANIEL, enl. 1st Conn. Light Batt., 25 Nov., 1864; disc. 11 June, 1865.
- DORR, JOSEPH, enl. Co. C, 12 Inf., 21 Jan., 1862; re-enl. Vet., 22 Jan., 1864; disc. 26 Aug., '65.
- DOWD, JOHN, enl. Co. G, 7 Conn. Vol., 10 Sept., 1864; prisoner, Oct., 1864; paroled, 28 Feb., 1865.
- DOWNIE, JOHN, enl. recruit Co. C, 1st Art., 18 Dec., 1863; disc. Sept. 25, 1865.
- DOYLE, H. HENRY, enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., Sept. 1, 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- EASTON, CHARLES H., enl. Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 20 Nov., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 1 Jan., 1864; disc. Aug. 12, 1865.
- EASTON, OLIVER, JR., enl. Co. F, 22 Conn. Vols., 10 Sept., 1862; d. 1 Oct., 1862.

- EDWARDS, JOHN, enl. Co. D, 1st Conn. Hy. Art., 25 Nov., 1864; deserted 4 Aug., 1865.
- EGAN, MICHAEL, enl. Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols., 25 July, 1862; disc. disab. 10 Dec., 1862.
- ELCOCK, ALFRED, enl. (as landsman in Navy) 6 Sept., 1861; disc. 26 July, 1864.
- FASSETT, NORMAN, enl. (musician), Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 2 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- FERGASON, FRANK A., enl. 1st Conn. Light Batt., 25 Nov., 1864; deserted 1 Feb., 1865.
- FISCHER, JOSEPH (Corp'l), enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl.; disc. 31 July, 1861; enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 1 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- FOWLER, JOHN J., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 4 Oct., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- FURY, THOMAS, enl. Co. L, 1st Art., 7 Feb., 1862; re-enl. Vet. 2 Feb., 1864; disc. Sept. 25, '65.
- GANDY, JOHN, enl. Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 20 Nov., 1861; disc. Dec. 2, 1864.
- GAYLORD, ABEL, enl. recruit Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 22 Feb., 1864; died Aug. 6, 1864.
- GILLETTE, HORACE F., enl. Co. F., 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- GRIFFIN, JOHN, enl. recruit Co. I, 7 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. June 14, 1865.
- GRISWOLD, JOHN, enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl., 1861; disc. 31 July, 1861.
- GRISWOLD, JOHN C., enl. Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 27 Jan., 1862; disc. Jan. 27, 1865.
- HALEY, MARTIN, enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 4 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- HAMILTON, DAVID, enl. recruit 1st Art., 8 Jan., 1864; name not taken upon rolls June 30, 1864.
- HANCOCK, THOMAS C., enl. Co. C, 25 C. V., 1 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- HARTLEY, EDWIN L., enl. Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 5 Sept., 1861; transf. to Invalid Corps 15 Mch., 1864; disc. Apr. 11, 1864, disability—wounded and prisoner at Ft. Wagner.
- HAYDEN, SAMUEL S. (Capt.), enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 1 Sept. 1862; killed at Irish Bend, La., 14 Apl., 1863.
- HAYES, MARTIN, enl. 1st Conn. Hy. Art., 24 Nov., 1864; deserted 5 Aug., 1865.
- HEALEY, PATRICK, enl. Co. B, 6 Conn. Vols., 12 Sept., 1861; disc. disab. Nov. 3, 1862.
- HEMPSTEAD, WILLIAM A. (Sgt.), enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl.; disc. 31 July, 1861.
- HILLMAN, LEVI N. (Capt.), enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl., 1861; disc. 31 July, 1861.
- HINMAN, JOHN F., enl. recruit Co. K, 7 Conn. Vols., 14 Aug., 1862; disc. May 29, 1865.
- HOLBROOK, CHARLES W., enl. Co. I, 10 Conn. Vols., 22 Oct., 1861; disc. 7 Oct., 1864.
- HOLLEY, JAMES, enl. 1st Light Battery, 14 Nov., 1861; disc. Nov. 13, 1864.
- HORTON, STODDARD E., enl. (2d Lieut.) Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl., 1861; prom. 1st Lieut.; disc. 31 July, 1861.
- HOWE, GEORGE L., enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl., 1861; disc. 31 July, 1861; enl. Co. K, 20 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. June 19, 1865.
- HOXSIE, EDWARD B., enl. Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 15 Jan., 1862; disc. disab. 6 June, 1863.
- HOXIE, MARTIN B., enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 24 Oct., 1861; disc. 22 Dec., 1863. Shot in the head.
- JACKSON, WELLINGTON, enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 4 Sept., 1862; d. 1 July, 1863, w'ds rec'd Port Hudson.
- JACOBY, JAMES, enl. Co. B, 1st Conn. Hy. Art., 1 Sept., 1864; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.

- JEWETT, LEVI (Surgeon 14th Reg.), enl. 23 Aug., 1862; disc. for disability 4 Jan., 1865.
- JOHNSON, GALEN, enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 29 July, 1862; transf. to Invalid Corps 1 Sept., 1863; disc. July 13, 1865.
- JOYNT, HUGH, enl. 1st Art. Conn. Vols., Co. C, 23 May, 1861; term exp., disc. 22 May, 1864.
- KELLY, PETER, enl. 14 Conn. Vols., 29 Nov., 1864; deserted 1 Dec., 1864.
- KERWIN, JAMES, enl. recruit Co. B, 1st Art., 1 Oct., 1862; disc. Sept. 25, 1865.
- KIBBE, ORA B., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- KILBOURN, EDGAR B., enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl., 1861; disc. disab. 4 July, 1861.
- KING, THOMAS, enl. Co. D, 1st Conn. Hy. Art., 25 Nov., 1864; deserted 4 Aug., 1865.
- KINNEY, MICHAEL, enl. Co. D, 11 Conn. Vols., 14 Nov., 1861; disc. 13 Nov., 1864.
- KRAMER, FREDERICK, enl. recruit Co. K, 1st Art., 7 Jan., 1864; disc. Sept. 25, '65.
- LACEY, JAMES E. (musician), enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 4 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- LAMPHEAR, ADDISON (Sgt.), enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 4 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- MANN, WILLIAM, enl. Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols., 12 Aug., 1862; disc. May 19, 1865.
- MARDEN, EDWARD F. (1st Lieut.), enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl., 1861; not reported for duty.
- MARSHALL, STEPHEN, enl. Co. D, 1st Conn. Hy. Art., 25 Nov., 1864; deserted 23 May, 1865.
- MARTIN, JOHN, enl. 1st Light Batt., 25 Nov., 1864; disc. 11 June, 1865.
- MATHER, JAMES, enl. recruit Co. C, 1st Art., 25 Nov., 1863; deserted Sept. 3, 1865.
- MCCARTY, CHARLES, enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl., 1861; disc. 31 July, 1861.
- MCCUE, FRANK, enl. recruit Co. K, 1st Art., 8 Jan., 1864; disc. June 12, 1865.
- MCDONALD, JOHN, enl. Co. C, 2d Conn. Hy. Art., 23 Nov., 1864; deserted 27 July, 1865.
- MCLEAN, JAMES, enl. Co. K, 20 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; disc. disab. 13 Oct., 1863.
- MORAN, DAVID, enl. Co. G, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- MORRISON, ROBERT (Corp'l), enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 11 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- MULLEN, HENRY, enl. Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 3 Dec., 1861; disc. Dec. 2, 1864.
- NELSON, GEORGE H., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- NEWPORT, EDWARD (Corp'l), enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- NEWPORT, OTTO, enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl., 1861; disc. 31 July, 1861.
- O'BRIEN, EDWARD, enl. Co. B, 1st Conn. Hy. Art., 16 Sept., 1864; deserted 26 July, 1865.
- PARSONS, LINES H., enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl., 1861; disc. 31 July, 1861; enl. Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 8 Jan., 1862; disc. disab. 12 June, 1863.
- PHELPS, ABRAHAM, enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 4 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- PHELPS, HORACE E., enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl., 1861; disc. 31 July, 1861; enl. (Sgt.) Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 20 Nov., 1861; prom. 2d Lieut. 1 Oct., 1863; killed Oct. 19, 1864.
- PORTER, CHAUNCEY, JR., enl. Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols., 22 July, 1862; disc. May 19, 1865.
- PORTER, WILLIAM, enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 4 Sept., 1862; killed, Port Hudson, 27 May, 1863.
- QUINN, PATRICK, enl. 20 Aug., 1862, Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols; disc. June 13, 1865.

- REYNOLDS, JAMES, enl. Co. F, 13 Conn. Vols., 28 June, 1862; re-enl., taken prisoner at Cedar Creek; disc. 25 Apl., 1866.
- RICHMOND, GEORGE E., enl. (Sgt.) Co. C, 1st Art., 23 May, 1861; re-enl. Vet. 16 Nov., 1863; disc. Sept. 25, 1865.
- ROWE, JOHN, enl. Co. G, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- RUMRILL, FRANK L., enl. Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 15 Jan., 1862; re-enl. Vet. 22 Jan., 1864; disc. Aug. 12, 1865.
- RUSSELL, WILLIAM, enl. recruit Co. M, 1st Art. (dftd. or subst.) 2 Sept., 1863; disc. Sept. 25, 1865.
- RYAN, NICHOLAS, enl. Co. D, 16 Conn. Vols., 23 July, 1862; deserted Sept. 17, 1862.
- RYAN, NICHOLAS S., enl. Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols., 8 Sept., 1862; disc. June 12, 1865.
- SAWN, EDWIN G., enl. Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 20 Nov., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 1 Jan., 1864; prom. 2d Lieut.; disc. Aug. 12, 1865.
- SAWN, WILLIAM H., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 1 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863; enl. 1st Light Batt., 31 Aug., 1864; disc. 11 June, 1865.
- SCHLEFER, LEONARD, enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 1 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SCULLY, WILLIAM F., enl. Co. D, 2 Conn. Vols., 7 May, disc. 7 Aug., 1861.
- SELBY, HENRY, enl. Co. E, 15 Conn. Vols., 10 Sept., 1864; transf. to 7th Reg.; disc. 20 July, 1865.
- SHANAHAN, RICHARD, enl. 24 July, 1862, Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols.; deserted 7 Oct., 1862.
- SHAY, MICHAEL, enl. 1st Light Batt., 25 Nov., 1864; deserted 25 Jan., 1865.
- SHINNERS, EDWARD, enl. Co. K, 1st Art., 23 May, 1861; disc. 22 May, 1864.
- SHINNERS, WILLIAM, enl. Co. K, 1st Art., 23 May, 1861; disc. 22 May, 1864.
- SIMPSON, TIMOTHY D., enl. recruit Co. H, 1 Art., 1 Jan., 1864; pro.; disc. Sept. 25, 1865.
- SISSON, CHARLES W., enl. (as landsman in navy) 11 Aug., 1864; disc. 30 June, 1865.
- SKINNER, ELISHA H., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SKINNER, HEZEKIAH, enl. Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 16 June, 1861, disc. disab. 6 July, 1862.
- SKINNER, JAMES N., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SKINNER, SAMUEL S. (Surgeon), 1st Hy. Art., (4 Inf.) Conn. Vols., 23 May, 1861; disc. Sept. 25, 1865.
- SMITH, GEORGE H. (Corp'l), enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 1 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SMITH, JAMES W., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 1 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SMITH, JOHN O., enl. recruit Co. E, 1st Art., 5 Jan., 1864; disc. Sept. 25, 1865.
- SMITH, JOHN C., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 4 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SNOW, GEORGE H. (Corp'l), enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 1 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SPERRY, THEODORE B., enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl.; disc. 31 July, 1861; enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., July 26, 1862; transf. to Invalid Corps, 30 Sept., 1863; disc. July 13, 1865.
- STARK, THOMAS, enl. (as musician) Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols., 8 Sept., 1862; disc. 12 June, 1865.
- STOCKWELL, LEVI, enl. Co. G, 1st Art., 15 Meh., 1862; deserted 3 Apl., 1863.
- STRONG, WILLIAM H., enl. recruit Co. I, 1st Art., 8 Jan., 1864; died Sept. 9, 1864.
- TAYLOR, AUGUSTUS, enl. 1st Art., Co. C, 23 May, 1861; re-enl. Vet. 1 Jan., 1864; disc. Sept. 25, 1865.

- TOWNE, CLINTON, enl. 1st Hy. Art., Co. C, 23 May, 1861; disc. May 22, 1864.
- TWOMEY, THOMAS, enl. 1st Hy. Art., Co. C, 23 May, 1861; re-enl. Vet. 1 Jan., 1863; des. Mch. 9, 1865.
- WEED, AVRRES, enl. 1st Light Batt., 1 Sept., 1864; disc. 11 June, 1865.
- WELLS, JAMES H., enl. 1st Lt. Batt., 14 Nov., 1861; disc. Nov. 13, 1864.
- WELT, CHARLES, enl. recruit 1st Art., 1 Jan., 1864; deserted 14 Jan., 1864.
- WHITE, GEORGE M. (2d Lieut.), app. 16 May, 1861; disc. 31 July, 1861.
- WHITTLESEY, GEORGE W., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 2 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- WILBUR, CHARLES, enl. Co. —, 7th Reg., Conn. Vols., 23 Nov., 1864; not taken up on rolls.
- WILMARTH, EDMUND D., enl. Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 4 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- WILMARTH, GARDNER, enl. 22 Apl., 1861, Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols.; disc. 31 July, 1861; enl. (Sgt.) Co. C, 25 Conn. Vols., 4 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- WILMARTH, WINFIELD S., enl. 1st Light Batt., 31 Aug., 1864; disc. 11 June, 1865.
- WILSON, ALEXANDER, enl. Co. C, 1 Hy. Art., 23 May, 1861; deserted 14 Feb., 1863.
- WILSON, JOHN, enl. Co. E, 13th Reg., Conn. Vols., 23 Nov., 1864; deserted 5 Jan., 1865.
- WITHRELL, EDWIN, enl. Co. C, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl., 1861; disc. 31 July, 1861.

The Joseph H. Converse Post, No. 67, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized 11 February, 1884, and named in honor of Maj. Joseph H. Converse, who enlisted from Windsor Locks, and was killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864. Previous to this organization, there had been a "Veteran Association" since 1879.

By strenuous and persevering efforts, and aided by its two auxiliary societies, the *Woman's Relief Corps* and the *Sons of Veterans* of this place, the Post had raised, in 1889, sufficient funds to purchase the fine location known as the Haskell Homestead, when, by the generosity of Mr. Charles E. Chaffee, a beautiful Memorial Hall was erected thereon and presented to it, on the 10th of June, 1891, as its permanent home.

The civic and military display on that day was worthy of the occasion, and the speeches of welcome by J. R. Montgomery, president of the day; of presentation, by Hon. John L. Houston of Thompsonville; of reception and dedication, by Department Commander Henry N. Fanton; the address of Judge Arthur F. Eggleston of Hartford, admirably voiced the grateful appreciation of Mr. Chaffee's gift by the members of the Post, as well as of the citizens of Windsor Locks. The day was a public holiday, all business being suspended in stores and factories; and the whole town was gay with flags and decorations.

"Memorial Hall" is built of Monson granite, a grayish stone of great beauty. The building is two stories high exclusive of the basement and an unfinished attic. At the northeast corner is a round low tower surmounted by a flag-staff. The entrance is in the form of a large archway, with the words "Memorial Hall" on the stonework in gilt. The

interior is finished in hard woods. On the first floor are the library and rooms for the use of the Sons of Veterans and Woman's Relief Corps. A wide staircase leads to the second floor, where is found the reception room of J. H. Converse Post, No. 67, G. A. R. The large



MEMORIAL HALL.

Grand Army Hall occupies the remainder of this floor. The building is beautifully frescoed and finished, the windows are large and there are handsome mantels and fireplaces. In the lower hallway is a bronze memorial tablet. The cost of the structure was about \$30,000.

Mr. CHARLES E. CHAFFEE, the donor of this beautiful structure, is a native of Monson, Mass., and was born June 30, 1818. Commencing his

career, as a youth, with a suit of home-spun clothes and but fifty cents in his pocket, his ability and industry have won him position and success. He began as a wool-sorter, in Rockville and Thompsonville, Conn., and from thence came into the employ, at Windsor Locks, of the Medlicott Company, of which he is now president and treasurer.



CHARLES E. CHAFFEE.

“Memorial Hall” — which is the outcome of a “self-imposed obligation, on his part, to pay a loving tribute to the spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, on the part of those, living and dead, who bore the brunt of

the terrible struggle to preserve the nation's life"—is not the only evidence of Mr. Chaffee's generosity towards his adopted town. The Congregational church (of which he is a member) is largely indebted to him for generous gifts.

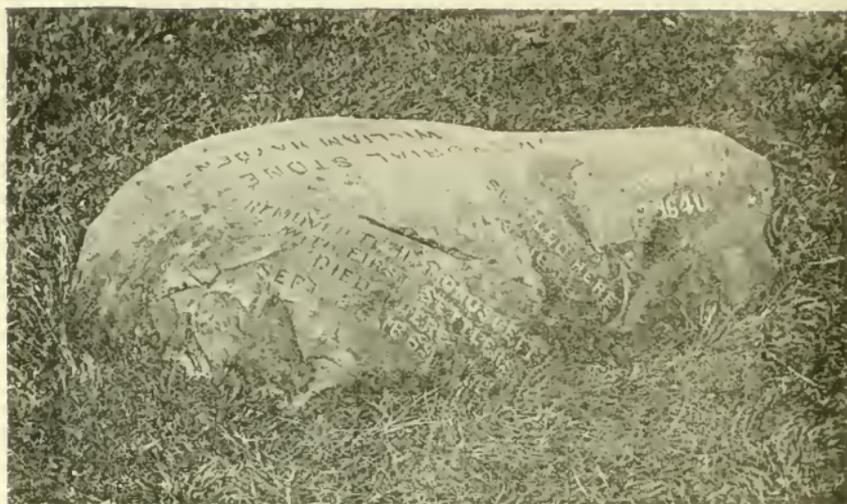
St. Paul's (Protestant Episcopal) Parish. Episcopalian services inaugurated here in 1854, by Rev. Prof. Jackson of Trinity College, Hartford, were continued by him and Rev. Wm. Cook of Wetherfield, until June, 1856, when an abortive attempt was made to organize a parish under the name of St. Bartholomew. In September, 1866, services were again commenced and continued with more or less regularity, sometimes by clergymen and sometimes by lay-readers, until the organization of the present parish, 22 August, 1870, under the charge of Rev. G. M. Wilkins. A church edifice, costing about \$12,000, was consecrated 7 May, 1872; the seats were made free in 1875; and, in 1889, a chancel and vestry-room were added to the church by Mrs. John B. Windsor of Hartford, the former being a memorial to her deceased husband, who had during his lifetime been an active member of the parish. The chancel was consecrated 18 June, 1890. *Rectors*—Rev. G. M. Wilkins, 3 October, 1869–14 July, 1873; Rev. William Wilson, Easter, 1874–31 March, 1877; Rev. George W. Lincoln, June 3, 1878–21 November, 1880; Rev. W. H. George, 1 January 1881–1 February, 1883; Rev. William Peck, 1 April, 1883–23 May, 1886; since which lay service has been provided by the Bishop of the Diocese.

Physicians: Dr. SAMUEL W. SKINNER practiced for many years at the Locks; was surgeon in First Heavy Artillery (Fourth Connecticut Infantry) during the civil war, since when he has been a resident of Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. RALPH T. CHAFFEE, a native of Wilbraham, Mass., came to Windsor Locks, from Granby, in 1850, commenced to practice according to the homeopathic system, in 1857; removed to Hartford, 1865; returned to Windsor Locks, 1867; was at Hartford from 1871 to 1875, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1878.

He was succeeded by FRANK MAIN, M.D., of the same school, who removed to Springfield, Mass., in 1891. Dr. MAIN's successor is Dr. CHARLES W. KELLY.

The other present practicing physicians at the Locks are S. R. BURNAP, A. W. COYLE, and JOSEPH COOGAN.



WILLIAM HAYDEN MEMORIAL STONE.

Windsor, Conn., Dedicated 2 Sept. 1885. This boulder is of flint stone, egg-shaped; its weight is a little over two tons; its greatest length five feet; its breadth three and a half feet. The lettering, which took eight days labor and the repair of 300 chisels, is as follows:

MEMORIAL STONE.

WILLIAM HAYDEN

BORN IN ENGLAND

HARTFORD WITH THE FIRST SETTLERS.

DORCHESTER, MASS., 1630

WINDSOR

1640

SETTLED HERE

1645

REMOVED TO HOMONOSSETT

WITH FIRST SETTLERS.

DIED THERE

SEPT. 27, 1669.

DEDICATED

SEPT. 2, 1885.

WINDSOR, EAST OF THE GREAT RIVER.

EAST WINDSOR, 1768-1891.

SOUTH WINDSOR, 1845-1891.

ELLINGTON, 1717-1891.

Joseph Steedman

Rev. Tim^o Edwards.

Thomas Stoughton

John Grant

Samuel Grantson

Sam^l Wolcott

Sam^l Rockwell

John Stoughton

Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D.

Thomas Sprit

Nathan Bissell

Joniel Skinner

Thomas Todd Jr

WINDSOR, EAST OF THE GREAT RIVER.

CHAPTER I.

THE SETTLEMENT OF WINDSOR FARMS¹ AND THE HISTORY OF THE SECOND CHURCH AND SOCIETY OF WINDSOR, 1662—1768.

Its First Settlement.

IT will be remembered that the first purchase of land made by the Dorchester People after their arrival on the Connecticut, was upon the east side of the river, within the present town of South Windsor.² Tradition has always asserted that, at first, they intended to settle here, but that fear of floods induced them to remove to the high lands on the west side. All the evidence, however, which has been presented in a former chapter, tends to show that their original intention was to locate on the present site of Windsor. *Yet, it is not improbable that this purchase, made during the disputes and negotiations with the Plymouth Company concerning their land at Windsor, was intended as a dernier resort; and that, in case of the failure of those negotiations, the Dorchester party would have effected a permanent settlement on the east side of the river.*

¹ The term "farms" was not infrequently applied to the *out-settlements* of the older towns. Cotton Mather gives a catalogue of ministers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, in which he mentions "Windsor, Mr. Samuel Mather, and Farms, Mr. Timothy Edwards."

"Windsor Farms." *A Glimpse of an Old Parish*, together with the Deciphered Inscriptions from a few Foundation Stones of a much-abused Theology, by John A. Stoughton, Hartford, 1883, 150 pp.

This work is a most valuable contribution to the history of Old Windsor east of the Connecticut river; of which we shall make frequent use in the following pages. Mr. Stoughton's work is compiled from a mass of old Edwards and Stoughton family papers, long dormant in the garret of the Capt. John Ellsworth house. An ancient Account Book of Mr. John (brother of Capt. Thomas) Stoughton, who married Abigail the sister of Rev. Timothy Edwards; and who, from his social position and business qualifications, was a prominent man in the east side matters, also, furnishes us with many interesting and important points of information concerning the beginning and course of Mr. Edwards' ministry; which are further elucidated by Mr. Edwards's own carefully kept Rate-Book, in which he entered the payment of tithes, or "rates," and other business dealings between himself and his parishioners.

² See *Chapter on Indian Purchases*.

From this alternative, however, they were relieved by the final agreement with the Plymouth Company in 1637, which left them in quiet possession of the much coveted lands at Windsor. For thirty years after, there seems to have been no occupation of the lands on the east side, except as a pasturage for their cattle, and some small pieces of mowing.¹ Tempting as were the advantages offered by its broad expanse of fertile meadow, there were obstacles and dangers in the way of its actual settlement, which could neither be overlooked nor rashly encountered. The broad stream of the Great River, at all times an inconvenient highway, was, in the winter season, almost impassable with ice and drift. It was also a serious barrier to social intercourse and mutual aid or protection; while its annual freshets obliged them to build on the uplands at a considerable distance from its banks, and consequently at a greater remove from the main settlement. On those eastern shores, also, dwelt the Podunks, and their allies, the Scantics, who, though never overtly mischievous or unfriendly, could hardly be considered as safe or pleasant neighbors. Moreover, prudence and the exigencies of the times, forbade any undue increase of colonization, whereby the strength and safety of the older towns might be weakened. Such, probably, were the main reasons which, for many years, retarded the progress of settlement and improvement on the east side of the Great River.

The BISSELL family, to whom the monopoly of the Country Ferry was granted in 1648-9, were undoubtedly the pioneers of the East Windsor emigration. It is not probable, however, that they had any permanent residence on the east side at that date, as so isolated a position, in the then unsettled state of the country, would have been full of peril to themselves and the common welfare. In January, 1662-3, Nathaniel Bissell received from his father John, a deed of property upon the east side of the river, near the ferry, wherein is mentioned a house *already built*. As "Goodman Bissell's Sen'r's" landing place on the east side the Great River is referred to in a record in Windsor, *Book of Town Wages*, under date of January, 1659/60, we may reasonably infer that this house was erected about 1658 or '59. It was undoubtedly the first and for several years the only dwelling-house in East (now South) Windsor;² and it is probable that John Bissell, Senior, himself moved over to the east side in 1662, for in that year he made over without reserva-

¹ Matthew Grant, in describing the great flood of 1638-9, says that it "endamaged many cattle over the river," *i. e.* on the east side. Also, "Sept. 7, 1657, it was voted that the meadow east side of the river be cleared by the 23d." These and many other similar extracts might be adduced to show that the lands on the east side were to some extent improved.

²Thos. Burnham and others had purchased lands at Podunk in 1659-60; but there is no evidence that they were occupied, otherwise than for agricultural purposes.

tion, his former residence on the west side of the Connecticut to his son John, Jr.

The numerous purchases and grants which were made during the following ten years, bear evidence that the Windsor settlers justly considered their possessions on the east side of the Connecticut as among their most important and valuable interests. In 1660, twenty-five years after the first settlement of Windsor, we find the community stirring itself to establish what had evidently been a long-felt want and matter of discussion amongst them, viz.: a common highway along the meadows on the east side of the Great River, from Podunk to Scantic, and thence up through Scantic to connect with the "country road" towards Springfield. This we learn from the following record in the *Book of Windsor Town Ways*, p. 16:

"Jan: 23d, '59 [-60] we met to Consider of wayes or Landing places over East side of great River, we agree that there is need and allso has formerly been yielded that there shall be a Common highway Thwart Every man's Lands, from podunk River where it shall be found most Convenient upon view, & so to run through Every mans Lotts, until it comes to Scantock, one rod and half in breadth, and men shall be appointed to set it out where it shall be most meet; yet this shall not be for any Country use for Drift of Cattle, but only for the Town use for horse or Cart, and from Scantock to go in Like maner through Every mans Lotts until it comes to the Country way, same breadth with the former and to be Bounded out, and for Landing places at Goodman Bissels Senr's, there is a Comon Landing place for men to go down with Carts to boat their Corne or hay if any man need Liberty to set Rocks they must agree with the owner of the Land; for the Country Landing place it is to go up Betwixt Abraham Randwels & the widow Gibbsses. [This was at the original Bissell's Ferry. — J. H. H.]
A True Copy of Record

Test, Timothy Loomis, Register.

This was a continuation of the road to which the historian of East Hartford thus refers (*Hartford Co. Mem. Hist.*, ii, 86): "one of the first roads laid out through the town ran along the edge of the meadow hill. . . . A road from the Connecticut river crossed the meadows to the above-described road, and is the present north meadow road. From the earliest settlement a road extended northward through the meadows to Podunk and Windsor."¹ But, before long there must have been a road

¹ "There seems to be no reason for doubting that this highway through the meadows extended below Podunk river to Hartford Landing place" in East Hartford. In the lay-out of said landing-place and a road to it, in 1678, said new road was to be "two rods wide upon the bank," or highland belonging to Mr. John Pantry, and from "thence to turn North two rods wide until it meets" with the common highway north upon the highland, "by the merestones" [upon the highland], etc. And John Easton's deed for the same in 1696, refers to it as follows — said two rods in width "should only extend to the highway upon the bank leading from Potuncke to Hartford Landing-place, on the bank of the meadow next to the low land, leading to the river" (*vide*, my history — Hartford Town Notes, 1678, and John Easton's deeds in *Htfd. Rec.*, 1696). Easton also deeded "20 ft. in breadth of land from 'said highway on the bank of the river. . . . which 'hath been the towns for many years.'" — Letter of JOSEPH O. GOODWIN, Town Clerk and Historian of East Hartford, Ct., dated 21 Feb., 1891.

opened along the edge of the hill above the meadows, for we learn from a document dated at Hartford April 6, 1692, that in May, 1670, the General Court had "ordered that the selectmen in the respective Plantations [on the river] shall lay out a Highway *six rods wide* upon the upland, on the east side of the Great River, that men may pass to their Lotts there as occasions shall require"; but complaint was made at the date of this document, over twenty years later, that this order had been "neglected by the selectmen of Windsor, w^{ch} is to the great damage of the Inhabitants there," and therefore the Assistants (John Allyn, Caleb and Nath'l Stanley) order the selectmen of Windsor to attend to this former order and to "lay out the sayd Highway that so one neighbor may pass to another without being a Trespasser."¹ From this we may infer that travel along the east side of the river had hitherto been rather by sufferance than by any legal right of way over each others' lands.

In 1672 there was a decided movement towards the settlement of the east side as a *distinct* town. We learn from the Colony Records, that the court, having at a previous session granted a considerable tract of land on the east side of the river "within Windsor bounds" to Capt. Benjamin Newberry, Deacon John Moore and others, received a petition from the inhabitants of Windsor, asking for the postponement of confirmation until they could present objections to the same.

The court answered this petition thus: "and it is condescended to by Capt. Newberry, and Deacon Moore, that if Windsor plantation at their next town meeting, by unanimous or major vote, of the inhabitants of Windsor, will release their township right in the lands on the east side of Connecticut River that are within their bounds, *to make a distinct plantation*, on that side of the River, then the said Capt. Newberry, and Deacon Moore engage to release their particular grants, for the accommodating of the said plantation, provided the plantation be confirmed a plantation by this court also, October next, and they have their proportion therein."

The reply of the town to this accommodating proposition of Messrs. Moore and Newberry, has not been preserved. That it was insufficient to influence the previous decision of the court, is evident, from the record of its subsequent session; wherein they declare that they see "no cause to put a stop to Deacon Moore and Capt. Newberry's" proceedings.

These gentlemen, however, were by no means the only persons on the east side. Already many individuals, mostly middle-aged or young

¹ Original copy of record, among *Stoughton Mss.* Stoughton Mss. are papers once belonging to Capt. Thomas Stoughton, and now in possession of Ruth T. Sperry *by inheritance*. These papers are quite distinct from the papers inherited by Judge John A. Stoughton from his ancestor, Mr. John Stoughton, brother of Capt. Thomas Stoughton.

married men, urged by the adventurous spirit of the day, or by the necessity of larger accommodations for their growing families, had crossed the river, and had built their humble dwellings along the uplands which overlooked the meadows. A road, also, had probably been opened from Seantie to Podunk, for in June 1672, occurs on the town books the following "List of Persons on the East side of Great River," who were appointed to work the highways:

Thomas Bissell,	Samuel Grant,
Nathan'l Bissell,	John Higley,
Nathan'l Bancroft,	Richard Johnson,
Nathan'l Briskall,	Edward King,
Thomas Buckland, ¹	William Morton,
Thomas Buckland, Jr.,	John Osborne, Jr.,
John Buckland,	Joseph Phelps,
Samuel Baker,	Samuel Rockwell,
Samuel Cross,	John Porter, Jr.,
John Colt,	Stephen Taylor,
Edward Elmor, Sr.,	Stephen Taylor, Jr.,
Edward Elmor, Jr.,	John Taylor,
John Elmor,	Jonathan Winchell.
Joseph Fitch,	

The young settlement had but just fairly commenced, when (1675) King Philip's War broke out. Immediately "great fear fell upon the land." Danger lurked in every bush and peered from behind every tree: their houses were scattered, their numbers few; the Indians numerous and suspected; and the broad stream of the Long River cut them off from any immediate help of their friends and neighbors on the west side. In that hour of anxious fear and torturing suspense, they felt that "in union there is strength." Many removed to the opposite side of the river, and those who remained carried their "lives in their hands." The frequent orders of the council of safety, in regard to places of refuge and precautions necessary to be taken, show how imminent was the danger. Finally, the inhabitants on the eastern side of the Connecticut were ordered "forthwith" to remove themselves, with their cattle and grain, to the west side; and garrison houses were ordered to be kept for the protection of the few who were obliged to remain. One of these garrisons was established at Nathaniel Bissell's at Seantie, and another at Thomas Burnham's at Podunk. In fact, the settlement was temporarily broken up and dispersed. But soon the war closed. Peace smiled again upon the settlements, and the tide of emigration set back with renewed vigor. The lofty forest trees bowed their heads before the energetic stroke of the settler's axe; the meadows gained new beauty and fertility

¹ Or Burnham?

under his daily toil; and the smoke which curled lazily up from the chimneys of his cabin announced to the inhabitants of the old town that the settlement "on the east side" of the Connecticut was a *fixed fact*.

Yet this was attended with dangers and hardships almost equal to those experienced by their fathers, on their first arrival in the country, thirty years before. There were the same stubborn elements of nature to be subdued. The Indian was still an undesirable neighbor, and the constant fear of his sudden attack compelled them to carry their arms with them into the field, and even to the sanctuary; while at night they sought a common safety with their families in block houses, two of which were built on the street; one where John Allen, 2d, and the other where Abizur Porter lived in 1845.¹

Sickness, also, weakened the strength of the settlers; for the depressing emotions of fear and anxiety, added to the fatigue and exposure of daily toil, rendered him an easy prey to the malaria which arose from the virgin soil which his plow upturned, and from the low, wet lands on the river.²

Concerning the *locations* of the early settlers, our information is exceedingly scanty; yet, as far as can be ascertained, their descendants at the present day occupy very nearly the same localities.

The BISSELLS, who, as before mentioned, were the first, settled at

¹ *Ms.*, Dr. Elijah F. Reed.

² 1711, A memorial, dated 27 March, addressed to the Gen. Assembly, and signed by

Job Drake,	John Taylor,	William Wolcott,
Joseph Drake,	William Taylor,	John Wolcott, Jr.,
Joseph Phelps,	Thomas Bissell,	Joseph Newbury,
Jacob Strong,	Dan'l Bissell,	Roger Wolcott,
John Strong,	Ephraim Bissell,	Joseph Loomis, Jr.,
Sam'l Pinney,	Sam'l Rockwell, Sr.,	Richard Skinner,
Joseph Baker,	Joshua Willis, Sr.,	Thomas Skinner,
Matthew Grant,	John Wolcott, Sr.,	Hez. Porter,
Sam'l Rockwell, Jr.,	Simon Wolcott,	Joseph Porter,
Sam'l Grant, Jr.,	Joseph Loomis, Sr.,	John Loomis,
Sam'l Baker,	Sam'l Tudor,	Joseph Skinner,
John Moore, Jr.,	Henry Wolcott,	

says they are "several of the prop'r's of the Wett Lands on the East side of the Great River in Windsor"—and "Forasmuch as there is on the East side of Connecticut River in Windsor, a considerable tract of land (lying between the upland and Dry Meadow) of many hundred acres that is almost wholly useless by reason the Water stands thereon a Great part of the year" &c., they recite that: Oct. 14, 1686, the Gen. Assembly ordered a ditch or drain to be made through all the lots "from Podungue River," and nothing was done—but some one interested, at their own charge, made two ditches, one between Sam'l Tudor on the North and Henry Wolcott on South, which "if they were finished and cross ditches dug through the Lotts would doubtless effect the thing intended—wherefore they pray that all the inhabitants of Wett lands from South part of Sam. Tudor to Scantick River, be compelled to make a five-foot wide drain."—*Stoughton Ms.*

the mouth of the Scantic River.¹ They were very large landholders on the East side (See chapter on *Indian Purchases* and on *Ellington*), and purchased of the Indians a tract which included the present location of Osborne's Mill on the Scantic River.² The coming over from Old Windsor, in 1680, of Simon Wolcott, youngest son of Mr. Henry Wolcott, with his wife and nine children, of whom the youngest (afterwards Governor) Roger, was then an infant a year old, was a most important addition to the new settlement.

Next above the Bissells were the OSBORNS, and next to them the STILES family. THOMAS ELLSWORTH built the first house above Scantic River, a few rods north of the present line of division between East and South Windsor.³ The three first, and for a considerable time the only houses on The Hill, were, one on nearly the spot now (1891) occupied by the Richard T. Abbe residence; one where the house built by Rev. J. E. Tyler stands; and the third nearly opposite the Academy. JOHN LOOMIS is supposed to have built a house nearly opposite Chandler Ward's, and on the north corner of the road to Bissell's Ferry; while his brother JOSEPH probably built a house nearly opposite Cassius M. Newberry's present dwelling (south corner of the road to Wapping), and which was taken down about 1770.⁴

EDWARD KING (the Irishman) had a house on the south side of the Podunk as early as 1663. In 1679 JOSEPH FITCH sold the house he then lived in, on the north side of the Podunk, to JOHN COLT. In 1667 SAMUEL ELMOR sold to JOHN ELMOR land and "encumbrances" in Podunk Meadow. "Mills," says Stoughton (*Windsor Farms*, 116), "were erected at a very early period on Podunk Brook, on the site of those now owned by C. C. Vinton & Son, in South Windsor.⁵ They were for a long time known as Rockwell's mills, and so late as 1867 furnished to the antiquary the refreshing sight of a primitive colonial saw-mill, the

¹See *Bissell's Ferry*, beginning of Chapter XX.

²Stoughton says (*Windsor Farms*, Appendix): "From W. Land Records, Vol. I, it is evident they owned a mill on land purchased from the Indians before 1670. Nathaniel and John Bissell, Jr., purchased land jointly, bd. Easterly on "Scantic Brook," Oct. 8, 1670. Dec. 18, 1669, "John Osborne sold all his timber East of the Connecticut River," Fitt to saw at the sawmill "to John and Nathaniel Bissell, but stipulated that they must not cut any within a mile of the river. This was one of the 3-mile lots and the Bissells could cut on the other two miles all the saw-logs: but "all the oaks fit for shingles and clapboards" Osborne reserved for his own use. The consideration for the privilege of cutting over this whole tract of primeval forest was "500 feet of good boards at the saw-mill and slabs enough to lay in the lower floor of my house on the East side. The proprietorship of the mill was evidently in the Bissell family, in 1697, according to certain extant accounts.

³*Mss.* Dr. Elijah F. Reed. The "Academy" mentioned by Dr. Reed is not the Academy known to the later generation, but is the school-house on the Hill belonging to District No. 1.

⁴*Ibid.*

⁵Probably of later date than Bissell's mill.

dam and foundation being of heavy logs and plank, while the motive power was furnished by what is known as the 'flutter-wheel,' the simplest form of under-shot motor, being little more than a wooden shaft with a series of short arms supporting floats about ten feet long and twelve inches wide, against which the water was admitted from the bottom of a flume: the coarse, upright saw being attached to a crank and pitman at the end of the wheel-shaft. The companion *grist-mill* had, at that date, been comparatively modernized, and within a few years the lazy flutter wheel has given way to a voracious turbine, while the sententious clip of the venerable upright saw has yielded to the steady hum of that terror of our American forests, the circular saw.¹ It seems to have had several owners, or parties interested in it, among whom were Samuel Rockwell, John Grant, Samuel Grant, Sr. and Jr., Nathaniel Bissell, etc. Other mills were subsequently erected at various convenient points on the east side of the Great River, one especially at Ketch Mills (now Windsorville)."²

"Att a Town Meeting Feb. 16th 1687/8 It was Voted that Samuel Grant Sen^r and Nathan^l Bissell shall have Liberty to set up a Saw Mill upon the brook, that is known by the name of *Catch*, with the use of Ten acres of Land, where it may suit to Lay Timber; and the Town is to have the boards for 4th per 100 at the mill or 5s. at the Great River, they to have no right to the Land, any longer than they maintain a mill upon the place.

A true copy of Record

Examined by me Tim^o Loomis Regist^r"

(*Thos. Stoughton Papers.*)

The first *houses* were as a general rule erected on the upland, along the present street from Hartford to Warehouse Point, etc. As their numbers and necessities increased they gradually moved further back in the woodlands, and there cleared away farms and building spots. Of these latter settlements, such as the present town of Ellington, the parish of Scantie in East Windsor, and Wapping in South Windsor, we shall speak more fully in a subsequent portion of our volume.

¹"This was, I believe, the last saw-mill in Windsor to retain a complete set of old machinery; but there is (1883) yet an upright saw in use at Osborne's mill, driven by a comparatively modern wheel, and in the old grist-mill can be seen the modern gearing of the flour mill that has been in use over 100 years."—(*Windsor Farms.*)

²"As late as 1800 mills were in operation at the mouth of Scantie (where, until timber grew scarce, ship building for the West India trade, in which Capt. Ebenezer Grant was largely interested, was carried on), Elihu Loomis had a mill there about that time. On the south branch of Stoughton's Brook a saw-mill was standing, near the main street, just east of Oscar Stoughton's present (1883) residence, in 1775-90. The mills on 'Rye Street,' on what is known as 'Dry Brook,' were very early in operation (the upper privilege being used as a fulling mill, and the lower as a grist-mill) a century or more ago. But the mills at Scantie (the village in the vicinity of Mr. Potwine's church) were doubtless the earliest" source of lumber supply for building purposes, as appears fully from various old East Side papers. Mr. William (father of Gov.) Pitkin, of Hartford, owned a fulling mill on the Hockanum River, in what is now known as Burnside.—(*Windsor Farms.*)

Of the special *trades* or *occupations* carried on by some of these "forefathers of the rude hamlet" we get (1695-1706) a glimpse from the Stoughton and Edwards "account books," so much quoted by the author of *Windsor Farms*. Thus, JOB DRAKE, afterward the first deacon of the East Windsor Church, was a tailor; SAMUEL GRANT (grandson of Old Matthew), a carpenter and proprietor of a cider-mill; NATHANIEL BISSELL also had a cider-mill, and was ferryman and shoemaker; PETER MILLS, Jr., a tailor; SAMUEL ELMOR, a weaver; THOMAS MARSHALL, a wheelwright; THOMAS BURNHAM, a blacksmith; JOHN WOLCOTT, a brewer; SIMON DRAKE, a brickmaker. And later (1725, or thereabouts), JABEZ COLT was a weaver; JOSEPH PORTER, a glazier; and Deacon JOSEPH SKINNER, a veritable "Jack at all trades," including tooth-drawing.

THE LOCATION OF LANDS OWNED BY EARLY SETTLERS OF WINDSOR, ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE GREAT RIVER.

In the first settlement of Windsor the inhabitants, in addition to their home-lots and such other portions of land as were allotted to them on the west side of the Great River—that side being better fitted for immediate occupation and cultivation—each received, also, by allotment from the town, a proportionate share in the lands purchased from the Indians on the east side of the river—a tract (now comprising the towns of East and South Windsor) then an unbroken wilderness. Most of these east-side grants, called in the old records "planting-lots," were laid out in strips—*i. e.*, a certain number of rods in breadth on the river, and *running easterly for a distance of three miles*—an extremely equable arrangement, by which each settler received his fair share of each kind of land, meadow, upland, and woodland. The size of these grants was regulated, probably, as were those on the west side of the river, *viz.*, in some relative proportion to the amount of property which each settler had brought with him, or had contributed to the general expense of the new settlement: and, it is not unlikely, with some due regard to his social standing, or to his presumptive value in the make-up of the new community.

These lands underwent many changes of owners within the first fifteen or twenty years of the settlement. Some of the original grantees never occupied their claims; others removed, or died, and their property passed into other hands, by purchase or inheritance; and the larger owners and men of means—as keen in those days as in these to see the possibilities of valuable real estate—bought out the lesser proprietors. So that it is difficult to follow out accurately the "chain of title" to most of these east-side grants. Still, with the valuable

assistance of our co-laborer, Mr. JABEZ H. HAYDEN, we are able to glean so much from *Town and Colonial¹ Land Records* as to afford our readers an *approximate* idea of

THE LOCATION OF THE EARLIEST LAND-OWNERS ON THE EAST-SIDE OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER, 1640-1653.

It will be understood that in the following "lay-out" our *notes* commence at the north and proceed southward.

I. THE PRESENT TOWN OF EAST WINDSOR.

Commencing at the North Boundary line of the Town of Windsor, which in 1636 was two miles above Kettle Brook, we first come to

N. No. of rods fronting on the River.

60. SALTONSTALL PARK, described (in deed 1640) as 60 r., more or less, in breadth, on the river, and extending three miles east; "and there [at the end of the 3 m.] it is in bdth. 444 r., more or less; bd. N. by *Thos. Hoskins*, S. by *St. Nicholas*. It comprised some 2,000 acres, of which 1,500 acres was set to Mr. Francis Stiles (the agent of Sir Richard Saltonstall), viz.: "400 acres for allotment of Towne, 1,100 fro Towne by purchase." It extended on the river from Enfield Falls and included (as described in 1710) Saltonstall Brook and the Warehouse, about a mile apart—its south line evidently on the N. bd. of the Town of W., as orig. set at Kettle Brook. The history of this "Park" is more fully discussed in a subsequent portion of this chapter.

72. JOHN BISSELL, Senr, "over the Great River, opposite to Pynemeado [Windsor Locks], he hath in bdth. by the river 72 r., more or less; on the S. it is bd. by *Anth. Harkins* from the river eastward 160 r., and then he falls behind [*i. e.*, takes up land in the rear of] Anthony Hawkins, and bds. by *James Eggleston*, and is there [*i. e.*, at that point] in bdth. 96 r., more or less, and from thence he runs eastward $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.," yth bdd. on N. by him that runs next; 60 r. in bdth. of this he hath from the Plantation, the rest by purchase.

It is not possible, at this day, to run the Bissell lines very closely. They were (as will be seen by reference to pages 130-1, *Chapter on Indian Purchases*) large purchasers of east side lds., both on their own account and as agents for the Town.

24. ANTHONY HAWKINS, "opp. to Pine Meado" [Windsor Locks], 24 acres; E. 160 r., bd. N. by *John Bissell*; S. by *James Eggleston*.

¹ In the office of the Secretary of State, at Hartford, Conn., is a volume of *Land Records* of the three River Towns, covering the period between 1640 and 1653. This volume, which had been a long time lost, was recovered in September, 1862; and, according to endorsement of State Librarian Charles J. Hoadly, LL.D., is mostly in the handwriting of Thomas Welles.

It commences thus in its record of Windsor lands:

"January y^e 27th 1640. Wyndsor.

"Severall Parcellls of land in windsor upon the river Conetecotte belonging to the inhabitants thereof, as followeth."

Matthew Grant (Town Recorder of Windsor) seems to have added, thirty years later, five leaves between original pages 2 and 3 of the original book; and thereafter we have a double paging (or, more exactly, numbering) of leaves.

- N. No. of rods.
14. JAMES EGGLESTON, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Anth. Hawkins*; S. by *Rich. Samos*.
14. (prob.) RICH. SAMWAY (Sammis).
14. THOMAS BASSETT, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Rich. Samos*; S. by *Mary Collins*.
11. MARY COLLINS, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Thos. Bossett*.
24. JOHN BISSELL, SEN., E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Mary Collins*; S. by *Joshua Carter*; B. prob. bo't early of *Thos. Dewey*, who d. 1648, or from his wid.
17. JOSHUA CARTER, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Thos. Dewey*; S. by *Matthias Sension*.
24. MATTHIAS SENSION (St. John?), E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Joshua Carter*; S. by *John Stiles*.
17. JOHN STILES, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Matthias Sension*; S. by *Josias Hull*.
10. JOSIAS HULL, E. 3 m.; bd. S. by *John Hawkes*; N. by *John Stiles*.
10. JOHN HAWKES, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Josias Hull*; S. by *Thos. Stayres*.
13. THOMAS STAYES, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *John Hawkes*; S. by *Thos. Thornton*.
15. THOMAS THORNTON, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Stayres*; S. by *Anth. Hawkins*.
12. ANTHONY HAWKINS, E. 160 r.; bd. N. by *Thornton*; S. by *Rich. Oldage*.
12. RICHARD OLDAGE, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *A. Hawkins*; S. by *Elias Parkman*; "also more over Great River."
25. ELIAS PARKMAN, "for a planting-lot"; E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Rich. Oldage*; S. by *Henry Stiles*.
10. HENRY STILES, "another lott, by purchase, neare unto y^t" (referring to another piece rec'd by grant); E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Elias Parkman*; S. by *Wm. Gaylord*.
10. WILLIAM GAYLORD, JR., bd. by *Henry Stiles* on both sides; E. 3 m.
18. HENRY STILES, "for a planting lot"; E. 3 m.; N. bd. by *Will. Gaylord*; S. by *Aaron Cook*.
16. AARON COOK, "a planting lot"; E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Henry Stiles*; S. by *Walter Filer*.
16. WALTER FILER, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Aaron Cook*; S. by *John Taylor*.
16. JOHN TAYLOR, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Walter Filer*; S. by *Will. Hubbard*.
10. "Also JOHN BIRG is to have land on y^e east side y^e great river as it is in breadth Tenn rodd and a halfe more or less as it bounds N. by y^e land of *John Taylor*, in length runs front y^e great river that bounds it W. and runes from it towards y^e E. 3 miles, also bounded S. in part by y^e land of *Jacob Drake* as it runnes from y^e great river toward y^e east in a straight leyne, it runes owfer a corner of seantock brooke and takes all ye river within the leyne for a littell space and when it is eight score rodd from y^e great river which is y^e length of *Jacob Drake's*, then it bounds by y^e land near *Stephen Taylor's* to y^e eand of y^e 3 miles from y^e river."
- JOHN BIRG has land, breadth 18 rods; bd. N. *Josiah Ellsworth*; S. *Henry Wolcott, Jr.*; runs back from y^e great river easterly three miles. Date, post 1674. Refers, probably, to another grant further south. See page 548.
18. WILL. HUBBARD, bd. N. by *John Taylor*; S. by *Giles Gibbs*; begins 160 r. from river; E. 2½ m.; 18 acres of this, running E. 160 r., passed to *Abm. Randall*, by exch.
30. GILES GIBBS, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Randall & Hubbard*; S. by *John Bissell*; G. d. 1641, devising this ld. to his s. *Gregory*, if he should serve out his apprenticeship faithfully; no further rec. of *Gregory*; property prob. changed hands.
- JOHN BISSELL.
- WILL. HILL.
42. JOHN DRAKE, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Wm. Hill*; S. by *John Bissell*.
7. JOHN BISSELL, "an add. to a former lot"; E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *John Drake*.
12. JOHN DRAKE, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *John Bissell*; S. by *Mr. St. Nicholas*.

- N. No. of rods.
- 18 (?). ST. NICHOLAS (Mr.), prob. sold to Hoskins, and prob. the 18 r. credited on *Col. Rec.* to JOHN HOSKINS and his son THOMAS, "as fro the Plantation"; E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Francis Stiles* (see *Saltonstall Park*, p. 542), and S. by *John Haynes*.
44. HAYNES, JOHN (Gov.) of Hartford, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *John Hoskins*; S. by *William Gaylord, Senr.*
58. WILLIAM GAYLORD, Sen., "for part of 2d allotment and in part for meadow and by purchase"; E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *John Haines*; S. by *Humphrey Pinney*. Wm. G.'s s. John (known as John, S^c) came into possession of S. part of this.
1. "GAYLAR, JOHN, Sen., also, over y^e great river, John Gaylar has y^e south side part of his father's lott in y^e east side of y^e great river an y^e barne y^t is upon it; y^e land in breadth 21 rodd, wanting 2 foot, and bds. northerly by y^e land of Samuel Gaylar his brother and southerly by ye land of Humphrey Pinney, westerly great river and is to run easterly 3 miles." (*Add. to Col. Rec., in handwriting of Matt. Grant, 167—*).
27. HUMPHREY PINNEY, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *William Gaylord, Sr.*; S. by *Begat Eggleston*.
75. BEGAT EGGLESTON, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Humphrey Pinney*; S. by *John Warham*.
20. JOHN WARHAM (Rev.), "another parcel"; E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Begat Eggleston*; S. by *Thomas Stayres* and *William Hosford*. One-half of this seems to have passed into hands of John (s. Wm., Sen.) Gaylar, Sr. "On y^e east side of y^e great river 10 rodd and a halfe in breadth, that which was John Warham's, in length 3 miles bd N. by children of William Gaylar's, S. by hand of Wm. Gaylar's (Jun'?)." (*Add. to Col. Rec., by Matt. Grant, 167—*).
6. THOMAS STAYRES, as bo't of Wm. Hosford; E. 1 r.; bd. N. by *John Warham*; S. by *Will. Hosford*.

II. THE PRESENT TOWN OF SOUTH WINDSOR.

29. *William Hosford*: "over the Great river in breadth next the same, as far as 160 r. goes, is 29 r.; at the end of the 160 r. the breadth is 24 r. and runs the same breadth to the E. 3 miles; bd. as far as the 160 r. by *Abraham Randall* on the S. and *Thos. Stayres N.*, and after that by *John Wareham, N.*" Hosford exchanged "nookes" with *Randall* so they bounded on the River.

Scantic River ~~~~~

10. ABRAHAM RANDALL: E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Will. Hosford*, S. by *Philip Randall*; also 18 a. in exch. with *Will. Hubbard* E. 160 r.—*John Bissell*, 1653, bo't from the River, 160 r.; bd. Easterly by *Randall*, at end of the 3 m.
14. PHILIP RANDALL: E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Ab'm Randall*, S. by *Roger Ludlow*. *John Bissell*, 1653, also bo't this, 160 r. E. from River; and, 1662, gave his s. *Nath'l* $\frac{1}{4}$ of the three lots (*Ab'm* and *Philip Randall's* and *Roger Ludlow's* ?) 72 r. with another $\frac{1}{4}$ at his (John's) dth. *John Sen^r* prob. res. here from time of *John Jr.'s* marriage, 1657; and with his son *Nath'l* res. here from 1662.
64. ROGER LUDLOW: (lds. not rec.) sold to *Mrs. Whiting*; by her sold to *John Bissell, Sen^r*; a 3m. strip, 1649; B. sold 16 r. on S. side to *Job Drake*, then repurchased it, "back to the meadow, or fence."
30. ELTWEED POMEROY: E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Roger Ludlow*, S. by *Will. Hill*. Sold to *Whiting*; bo't from wid. *Whiting* by *John Bissell*, who gave it to his son *Thomas*, 1658.

- N. No. of rods.
40. WILLIAM HILL, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Eltreed Pomeroy*; S. by *Geo. Gunn*; sold 1648, "with house and barn" to Rich. Samways and Stephen Taylor; Samways d. 1650, and Terry bo't the N. half 20 r. This ho. and barn the first buildings on record E. of the Gt. River.
15. THOMAS GUNN, E. 3 m., bd. N. by *Will. Hill*; S. by *John Mason*. G. in 1678 gave it to his son-in-law, Timo. Thrall.
25. JOHN MASON (Capt.); grant des. as 26 r. bdth., "more or less," "continues that breadth to the east side of the wet marsh, and there y^e but 16 r. in bdth, and so continues to the end of the 3 m.;" bd. N. by *Thos. Gunn*; S. by *Roger Williams* and *Joseph Clarke*. Sold to Henry Clarke, 1653. (*Joseph Clarke* had a lot, 10 r. wide, which began "on the further side of the wet marsh at the beginning of the upland, and runs as far as the rest of the lots do"; bd. N. by *John Mason*; S. by *Roger Williams*.)
17. ROGER WILLIAMS, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *John Mason*; S. by *Mattheu Grant*. W. sold to Benj. Newbury; he to Jeffrey Baker before 1658, then it passed to his son Samuel, 1665.
24. MATTHEW GRANT; bd. N. by *R. Williams*, S. by *John Rockwell*; runs S. [E.?] 3 m.; G. gave it to his son Samuel, 24 June, 1658; "Samuel Grant's now house" stood on this lot, 1677, "the one little ridge not drowned" in the flood of March, 1639—see *Old Ch. Rec.* (Acc. to Ld. Rec. *John Rockwell* had 10 r. E. 3 miles; bd. N. by Grant, and S. by Wm. Rockwell. It is not easy to find where this come in; or the following: "10 r. to John R., thence John Taylor, to Begat Eggleston; to Saxton; to Michael Humphrey; 20 r. Sam'l Rockwell,"—but in this vicinity evidently.)
30. WILLIAM ROCKWELL, bd. N. by *John Rockwell*; S. by *Thos. Buckland*; "20 r. of this [N. side] is in length 3 m., the other 10 r. is from the river E. 160 r." (Henry Wolcott, Sen., had 50 acres in bdth.; 10 r. to begin, 160 r. from the River; and fr. thence in lgth. 2½ m. towards E.; bd. S. by Thos. Buckland; N. by Wm. Rockwell;—evidently back of Rockwell & Buckland.)
30. THOMAS BUCKLAND, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Wm. Rockwell*; S. by *Geo. Hull*; descended to B.'s sons.
27. GEORGE HULL, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Thos. Buckland*; S. by *Wm. Phelps*; sold to John Drake, Jr., 1660.
34. WILLIAM PHELPS, SEN., E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Geo. Hull*; S. by *Thos. Holcomb*; was given to his sons, Nathaniel and Samuel.
18. THOMAS HOLCOMB, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Wm. Phelps*; S. by *Stephen Terry*; sold to George Phelps, before 1660.
36. STEPHEN TERRY, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Thos. Holcomb*; S. by *Thos. Stoughton*; sold to George Phelps, 1660.
50. THOMAS STOUGHTON, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Steph. Terry*; S. by *Ephm. Huit*; was given to his s. Thomas, 1646; his grandsons settled upon it.
20. EPHRAIM HUIT (Rev.), sold to Henry Clarke; then, 1661, to Thomas Loomis.
20. JOHN BRANKER, Mr. (the schoolmaster), E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Ephm. Huit*; S. by *Christopher Wolcott*; given by will to his wid. who m. Rev. Mr. Warham, 1662.
5. CHRISTOPHER WOLCOTT, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *John Branker*; S. by *Joseph Loomis*; sold to Job Drake; then, 1677, to Job Drake, Jr.
5. JOSEPH LOOMIS, by purchase (4 r.); E. 3 m.; N. by *Chris. Wolcott*; S. by *Thos. Moore*; given to Nathan'l Loomis, 1655.
7. THOMAS MOORE, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Joseph Loomis*; S. by *John Moore*.
7. JOHN MOORE, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Thos. Moore*; S. by *John Witehfield*.

- THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.
- N. No. of rods.
29. JOHN WITCHFIELD (Elder), E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Thos. Moore*; S. by *Henry Wolcott, Sen'*; sold to Anth. Hoskins, 1659.
20. HENRY WOLCOTT, Sen', had, somewhere in here, 10 r. on the river; E. 3 m.; bd. by *Witchfield* and *David Wilton, Sr.*; and 14 acres, beginning 31½ r. from the river and ext. E. 160 r., with a bdth of 18 r.; bd. N. and S. by his own grounds, and E. and W. by *David Wilton*.
18. DAVID WILTON, bd. by *Henry Wolcott, Sr.*, on both sides; "length is first from the s^d river back 31½ r. and then the s^d Henry Wolcott to have within the same bds., according to the same bdth., 160 r. in length; and the s^d David W., at the end of the s^d 160 r., to keep the s^d breadth of 18 r. within the bds. before-s^d; and to run to the E. 2½ m."
10. HENRY WOLCOTT, Sen'; E. 3 m.; bd. by *David Wilton, N.*; and S. by *Henry Fookes*.
23. HENRY FOOKES, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Henry Wolcott, Sen'*; S. by *Geo. Phelps*; sold to Henry Wolcott, Jr.
10. GEORGE PHELPS.
18. THOMAS DEWEY, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Geo. Phelps*; S. by *Benj. Newberry*.
10. BENJAMIN NEWBERRY, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Thomas Dewey*; S. by *John Newberry*.
10. JOHN NEWBERRY, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Benj. Newberry*; S. by *Sarah Newberry*.
4. SARAH NEWBERRY, E. 3 m. (4 r.); bd. N. by *John*, and S. by *Mary Newberry*.
10. MARY NEWBERRY, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Sarah*, and S. by *Rebecca Newberry*.
10. REBECCA NEWBERRY, E. 3 m.; bd. N., by *Mary*, and S. by *Hannah Newberry*.
11. HANNAH NEWBERRY.
18. JOSIAH ELLSWORTH. (See *Birge*.)
25. HENRY WOLCOTT, Jr., E. 3 m.; bd. by *John Warham, N.*, and *James Marshall, S.*—corrected by Matt. Grant, "this is 36 r. in bdth."
26. JAMES MARSHALL, Mr., not described; sold to Joseph Loomis, Jr.
13. THOMAS MARSHFIELD, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *Mr. Marshall*; S. by *Samuel Allen*; sold to Henry Wolcott, Sen.; passed to George W. and afterwards to Simon Wolcott.
15. SAMUEL ALLEN, E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *John Hurd*; S. by *Joseph Loomis*.
42. JOSEPH LOOMIS, Sen'; "runs that bdth. back to the E. 160 r.; and then yth 60 r. in bdth., and so continues to the end of the 3 m.;" bd. N. by *Samuel Allen*; S. by *John Porter*.
58. JOHN PORTER, "runs back to the E. 160 r. and then yth 50 r. in bdth., and so continues to the end of the 3 m.;" bd. N. by *Joseph Loomis*; S. by *John Witchfield*.
10. JOHN WITCHFIELD (Elder), E. 3 m.; bd. N. by *John Porter*; S. by *Thos. Ford*; sold, 1659, to Anth. Hoskins.
20. SIMON WOLCOTT, same bdth. for 160 r.; then 10 r. bdth. to end of 3 miles. (It was prob. somewhere here that *Jonathan* and *Nathan Gillett's* grants came in; the latter being described as "11 r. next Gt. River; the lgth. begins 150 r. fm. river and runs 2½ m.; bd. N. by *Jonathan Gillett*; S. by *Henry (?) Rossiter*.")
33. BRAY ROSSITER (Dr.), bd. by *John Diamant (?)* and *Will. Jesse (?)* on N. and *Henry Wolcott, Sen.*, on S.; E. 3 m. This was 18 r. wide to the 2d swamp, and 15 r. wide to the end of the 3 miles.
81. HENRY WOLCOTT, Sen', 24 acres; lgth. fro. River to E. to the 2d swamp, the N. side abt. 50 r. the S. side 70 r.; bd. by *Benj. Newberry* on S. and *Bray Rossiter* on N.
- 2½. BENJ. NEWBERRY, "toward Podanke," one acre meadow ld., 78 r. from river E. to swamp; bd. N. by *Henry Wolcott, Sen'*; S. by *John Newberry*.

N

No. of rods.

4. JOHN NEWBERRY, "toward Podanke"; a similar grant; from "rivulett [Podunk] to the Swamp 342 r."; bd. N. by *Benj.* and S. by *Sarah Newberry* — $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. SARAH NEWBERRY, "toward Podanke," a similar grant; bd. N. by *John* and S. by *Mary Newberry*.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. MARY NEWBERRY, "toward Podanke," a similar grant, "3 score & 12 r."; bd. N. by *Sarah* and S. by *Rebecca Newberry*.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. REBECCA NEWBERRY, "toward Podanke," a similar grant; bd. N. by *Mary*, S. by *Hannah Newberry*.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. HANNAH NEWBERRY, length from river to swamp, 73 r.; bd. N. by *Rebecca Newberry*, S. by *John Warham*.
- 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. JOHN WARHAM, (Rev.) "meado towards Podanke," 3 acres; 3 r. bdth. 9 r.; length to swamp, 3+18 r.; bd. N. by *Hannah Newberry*; S. by *John Porter* — $5\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
(At rear of these Newberry and Warham lots, a piece of $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres = 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ rods, sold to Joseph Newberry, 1641.)
6. JOHN PORTER, had 3 acres meadow between river and swamp; 80 r.: gave to his s., James.
20. JOSEPH LOOMIS, had 10 a. meadow, between river and swamp, running back 83 r.; bd. N. by *John Porter*, S. by Mr. *Huit*, 3 acres of which was from the town, the rest by purchase.
12. EPHRAIM HUIT (Rev.), had 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres between river and swamp; running back 83 r.; it was sold to Joseph Loomis, and passed to his son Joseph.
27. JOHN TALCOTT (Mr.), of Hartford; "hath allowed from the Plantation by virtue of a Purchase, the summe of 13 acres," near Podunk, bd. N. by *Tho. ———*, S. by *Roger Williams*, "for the length y^t begins neere the great river and runs backe on the N. 88 r., on the S. 20 r." It was sold to Thos. Ford.
6. ROGER WILLIAMS, "near Podanke," 50 r. back from river; bd. N. by *Talcott*; S. by *Will. Hill*; was also sold to Thos. Ford.
18. WILLIAM HILL, "one parcel of meadow near Podunek, with an add. of swamp 6 acres, more or less"; ext. from river to the 1st brook; bd. N. by *R. Williams*; S. by *John Brunker*; was also sold to Thomas Ford.
32. THOMAS FORD, seems to have had a large hold upon real estate in this vicinity. In 1655 he recorded this grant (of 32 ft. front on river) anew, *together with the Hill, Williams, and Talcott* parcels mentioned. He had also the land lying east of the meadow lots of the Newberrys, Wolcott, Porter, and others, south of Bray Rossiter, and to end of the 3 miles. Also, a parcel of ld. "76 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. y^t keeps the which breath from the river but 83 r., and fro. there [i. e., that point] it runs in bdth. 44 r. to the End of the 3 m. upon the S. side"; bd. N. by *Aaron Cook*; S. by *John Talcott*. — (See *Talcott*.)
7. EDWARD ELMER, had by exch. with Thos. Ford 90 r. ext. 3 m., which includes the above 4 lots (Ford, Hill, Williams, and Talcott), and also the 144 r. lot E. of Wolcott's and others.

Podunk River

44. JOSEPH FITCH, 1662, bo't of the General Court (to which Thomas Ford had mortgaged it and failed to redeem it), in the meadow south of Podunk river; same width E. 3 m. if there was width enough to the end within Windsor bds.

THOMAS BURNHAM. On page 132 we said: "It is very evident by the old Burnham deeds that the Burnham purchase extended north into South Windsor." Corroborative of this, and connected also with what was said on p. 131, is the following:

Nov. 14, 1662. At a Town Meeting at Windsor, held to consider the

N. No. of rods.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

application of Thos. Burnham, of Hartford, to buy a certain parcel of land at Podunk, "now at present in the Indians' possession and improvement, and, by agreement made by the town with the said Indians, to belong to them," &c., the town consented to the purchase, on certain conditions, viz.: (1) it should in no degree prejudice or nullify the Indians' right to those lands lying within the bounds of Windsor; (2) Burnham should not directly or indirectly molest the Indians in peaceable possession and improvement of said land, whereby their livelihood or subsistence may be obstructed; but, if a mutual agreement could be made, B. and his heirs were to possess the land; (3) If Burnham should make a contract with the Indians, then he or his heirs were to *build within the bounds of Windsor*, so that his lands and other valuable estate might be subject to the common charges and levies within the town of Windsor; Lastly, this was to put an end to all controversy, and Burnham "shall relinquish all claim to any land *behind Podunk brook*."

KING, EDWARD (Irishman), Sept. 16, 1662, had additional land set out to him by that previously sold to him by Thos. Ford (see *Ford* above) on the *South side of Podunk brook* (evidently east of the river meadow), on condition that Burnham should have a right of way through one corner of K's land, to pass from the "Indian land," or swamp, to his (B's) own land. March 22, 1663-4, Burnham complained to the town that King had obstructed his passage across the 23 acres set out to King — the way set out to him (B.) by the town for that purpose, "which way passeth before the cellar [house] of said King"; and, on examination, a committee reported that Burnham should have free liberty of said highway "until such time as Edward King hath removed his cellar and leveled the place where his cellar now is."

Attempts to obtain a Distinct Church Organization.

The first inhabitants of Windsor Farms for many years attended public worship on the west side of the river, and retained their connection with the church and congregation there. But this was accompanied with great inconvenience and, in certain seasons of the year, with so much hardship, and even danger, as to induce them, at a very early period, to seek relief. Accordingly, in May, 1680, they petitioned the assembly for a separate township, that they might settle a minister and enjoy religious ordinances of their own. Their request, however, seems to have been denied, as eleven years after, in October, 1691, we find them again urging the matter in the following well-set and expressive language: ¹

To the Hon^d Gen^l Court sitting at Hartford, October 8, 1691:

The petition of the inhabitants of Windsor on the East side of the River, humbly sheweth: That whereas by God's providence, who is the Supreme Orderer of the bounds of all men's habitations, ours are so disposed as that we are incapacitated for attendance upon the public worship of God, in our Towne, without great Trouble, Labor, Hazard, and difficulty on the Sabbath, which by Divine appointment is a day of rest, and a considerable part of our inhabitants being for the most part wholly deprived of any oppor-

¹ *State Archives, Eccl., i., 87.*

tunity of enjoying God in his ordinances in public worship, and God having increased the number of us their children on y^t side of the River, that we should be thereby deprived of the liberty of quietly enjoying God in his ordinances on the Sabbath, & the Town together being by God's Goodness to us able to maintain 2 ministers; We humbly petition that the Hon^l Court would be pleased to order that the Town should mutually maintain 2 ministers, and one of the 2 to be settled on the East side of the River We request the Hon^l Court to consider that it hath pleased the Hon^d Gen^l Ct to grant an enlargement of 5 miles to our place for encouragement of the plantation, which is nothing to us, without the enjoyment of God's ordinances there. And the extreme hazards, dangers, and difficulties to the most able, and total inability of the greater part to go to the publick meeting at the Town, and the many Sabbaths that none of us can go, forces us to make this our application to this Hon^d Court Your compliance herewith will oblige us, & as in duty we are bound to pray, &c.

Signed by us in behalf of the major
part of the inhabitants of Windsor }
on the East side of the River }

JOSEPH FITCH
NATH^l BISSELL
SAMUEL GRANT S^r

At their next session, May, 1692, the court declared that "finding a difficulty arising in the case," they were unwilling to render an immediate decision; but appointed Mr. William Pitkin, Mr. Timothy Woodbridge, and Mr. Noadiah Russell "to meet at Windsor, and to endeavor to bring the people to a comfortable agreement between themselves for settling the ministry to the best accommodating of the people, and to make report thereof to the Court at their next session." The committee was to meet on "Thursday come 7 night at Windsor."

It does not appear from the records exactly what was the nature of the "difficulty in the case," which influenced this action of the court. It probably, however, arose from the unwillingness of the inhabitants of the town on the west side of the river to allow the formation of a new society, which would involve a division of the estates, and thus increase their own share of the burden of ministerial support. That this was one if not the chief "difficulty," is evident from the record of the subsequent court,¹ wherein (June 22d) they say that, "having considered the same," they "do not find the estate of the people to be such as may at this present encourage this Court to grant their petition," and they therefore "recommend it to the inhabitants of Windsor to a hearty endeavor in the first place to settle a comfortable maintainance to their present minister, & then that they (of the West side) do freely grant the people on that (East) side to provide for the settlement of a minister on that side in some good way of their own agreement, for this Court sees that after a little patience the necessity of the case will call for it, & it will be [a

¹ *Col. Rec.*, May and June, 1692, p. 71-78.

matter] of necessity to have 2 places of public worship in that Town, one on each side of the river."

This sensible advice of the honorable court was followed, and the east side folks held their "souls in patience" for two years longer. But the inexorable "necessity of the case" was still upon them, — a burden too grievous to be borne. Consequently we are not surprised to find them again agitating the question.

April y^e 9th, 1694. — We whose names are underwritten, being the inhabitants of Windsor, on the east side Connecticut river, do earnestly desire that we may have liberty to procure and settle a minister among us to be maintained by the present inhabitants and those that shall inhabit with us hereafter.¹

Joseph Fitch, Sr.,	James Porter,
Nath'l Bissell,	John Elmor, Sr.,
Sam'l Grant, Sr.,	Joseph Skinner, Jr.,
John Colt, Sr.,	John Strong, Jr.,
Sam'l Rockwell, Sr.,	John Pinney,
Thomas Stoughton,	Geo. Sanders,
Stephen Tailer,	Benj. Bissell,
Thomas Bissell,	John Stoughton,
Nath'l Loomis,	Joseph Colt,
John Loomis,	Matt. Grant,
Henry Wolcott,	John Taylor,
Jeremiah Diggins,	Robert Stedman,
Samuel Baker,	Samuel Rockwell,
Job Drake, Sr.,	Joseph Fitch,
Josiah Loomis,	Joseph Rockwell,
Nath. Porter,	Josiah Grant,
Sam'l Grant, Jr.,	John Grant,
Joseph Drake,	John Moore, Jr.,
Joshua Willes, Sr.,	Thos. Long,
Joseph Loomis,	John Elmor, Jr.,
James Loomis,	Joshua Willes,
Simon Wolcott,	[Moses ?] Loomis.

Settlement of the Rev. Mr. Edwards.

The desired permission was accordingly granted by the Assembly on the 10th of May, 1694 :

"Whereas, the inhabitants of Windsor on the east side of the Great River have petitioned this Court that [they] may have liberty to procure and settle a minister amongst them to be maintained by the present inhabitants and those that shall inhabit there hereafter, this Court grants their petition that they may procure a minister to settle with them, *provided that all those that live on the east side the river shall be at liberty to continue and repair to the ministry on the west side and there to pay their dues and duties,* and all those on the west side of the river that have estate, in land or otherwise, on the east side their estate shall be rated to the ministry of the west side, and this order to take no place till they of the east side have a minister settled among them, and to continue no longer than they do keep a minister there."

¹ *State Archives*, Eccl., i., 103.

Every impediment being now removed, the east side people lost no time in procuring the services of the Rev. Timothy Edwards, who preached to them as a candidate from "the midst of November" following, until his formal ordination as their pastor. "According to Mr. Thomas Stoughton's memoranda, 'Mr. Edwards came with his wife, November 14, 1694,' and probably his first ministerial work was done in Mr. Stoughton's house, the church edifice and parsonage not being completed for more than two years after; or, more likely, he gathered his flock in some large barn. . . . Mr. Stoughton was, at this time, a selectman of Windsor, and owing to his prominence in the community, was naturally called upon to entertain the ministerial bridal party; for, only eight days before, the queenly young woman, who accompanied Mr. Edwards, had in her distant Northampton home become the new pastor's bride. Though Mr. Edwards' pastoral labors commenced immediately upon his arrival at the "Farms," the early records of it are very incomplete, but we know that it was "a peculiarly laborious one. Throughout his minutes of transactions, we have the evidence of his self-denying spirit. When we consider that this merchant's son,—this foremost among the scholars of New England—was restrained in the development of those innate powers of his being by the drudgery of a farmer's life, a life from which, by birth and education, he must have naturally shrank—we can have some idea of what it was to bring his lofty conceptions and thoughts to practice the routine of a husbandman's career."¹

Their choice had fallen on one eminently qualified, both by nature and education, to be their spiritual guide and counsellor. He was well descended, being the eldest son of Mr. Richard Edwards of Hartford, "a respectable merchant and an exemplary Christian."² His boyhood had been spent in the midst of a pious, well-regulated family circle, and having pursued his studies at the Grammar School of his native city, he was at a proper age sent to complete them under the Rev. Peletiah Grover of Springfield. Under this eminent classical scholar he finished his preparatory studies, and entered Harvard College in 1687. On the 4th of July, 1691, he received *on the same day*, the degree of Bachelor and Master of Arts, "which was an uncommon mark of respect paid to his extraordinary proficiency in learning."

Such were the antecedents of the individual who now, in the prime of his youth, consecrated his talents to the service of God, in caring for the spiritual welfare of this pioneer community.

Windsor Farms.

² As to the somewhat apochryphal ancestry and Welsh origin etc., of Rev. Timo. Edwards, see *Windsor Farms*, pp. 38, 39.

First Meeting-House.

Less than fifty families, according to the petition given on page 550, comprised the whole population of the east side settlement of Windsor, from Podunk Brook on the south to the site of the present Connecticut River Co.'s quarry on the north, a distance of about six miles. Between these points — a little back from edge of the upland which overlooked the meadows — wandered the winding bridle-path which (gradually enlarged, improved, and built upon as time rolled on), came finally to be known as "The Street" — a name still distinguishing it, in common parlance, from all other roads in the vicinity. A few families had settled, back from the river, on Kettle Brook (Windsorville) and also on the Scantie, where good milling privileges offered; — but all else — the sites of Broad Brook, Ellington, Warehouse Point, and Windsorville, formed then "a howling wilderness."

About the time these people had called Mr. Edwards, they had erected the frame of a small meeting-house upon the crest of a sandy knoll in the extreme northeast corner of the *old* burying ground, and facing "the Street" opposite the present residence of the late Oliver Cook. "Just north of it," says Mr. Stoughton,¹ "across a narrow ravine, then much more abrupt than now, stood the old Palisado, or Fort, which was built as a protection against the Indians. This was upon the lot late owned by Maj. F. W. Grant, and vestiges of it were discernible about 1800. Its location upon the brow of the hill overlooking the meadows, gave an advantageous site from which to repel the foe; while its proximity to the only house of worship made it a convenient rendezvous to the settlers, who, at the sound of drum or blowing of trumpet, were wont to assemble at the church. Both these structures were within sight and signal of the old fort [Palisado] and church [at Windsor proper], being erected at a point where the highway approached nearest to the river." It is not probable that this edifice was completed for several years, or used for worship until about 1696/7; and, indeed, various subsequent charges for "mending" show that it was never entirely finished.

Having now called a minister, the Court, May, 1695, granted them "so much of their country rate as amounted to 3 pence upon the pound, for their encouragement," a favor which was repeated the following year; and further enlarged to "one-half" in May, 1697, which was the

¹ Comparison between the former and the present editions of this work, will show that I have accepted, as more correct, the opinions relating to this first meeting-house, &c., expressed by Mr. JOHN A. STOURTON, Esq., in his *Windsor Farms*, p. 44, *et alios*. The authorities which he presents in that work, render him the highest Appellate Court on this and kindred matters relating to the East Windsor church during Mr. Edwards' ministry.

more acceptable, undoubtedly, because it was (see p. 233) a year of great mortality, scarcity, and distress.

"At a meeting of Inhabitants on the East side of the Great River in Windsor, for the settling of Mr. Timothy Edwards in the work of the ministry, September 25, 1695, it was then voted as follows :

"That they will allow Mr. Edwards, besides the hundred pounds formerly granted,¹ three score pounds a year for the two first years,² seventy pounds per year for the next two years, and eighty pounds per year for the future, and his wood.³

About the time Mr. Edwards had accepted the call, his father had purchased for him a farm and upon it built a good substantial house. It was a plain, two-story house, built close to the ground.⁴ It was narrow and long, with a door in the middle of the front, which faced the west. The southwest room had a bench fastened to the wall around three sides. It was located on the east side of the main street, near the residence of his brother-in-law, Capt. Thomas Stoughton, on a slight eminence, about a hundred rods north of Stoughton's Brook. From the house the land sloped towards the east to a brook that flowed at the foot of a

¹As compensation for his time and services while ministering to them as a *candidate*.

²His first year commenced in the midst of November, 1694, and ended in the midst of May, '95. He received for it £31 9s. 8d. — at a rate (in year 1695) of 34*d.* on the pound. The collectors were John Stoughton and Samuel Tudor.

³A copy of a receipt which Mr. Timothy Edwards gave to the collectors which is as followeth :

"I do hereby acknowledge that I have received the full of my Rate made for the first half year, as witness my hand.

December 11, '96.

TIMOTHY EDWARDS."

⁴Whereas, Joseph Phelps, of Windsor, deceased, did ingage to a committee of the inhabitants of the s^d town, living on the east side of the river, as appears from the testimony of Job Drake and Thomas Stoughton, members of the s^d committee that the said Inhabitants should have some part of his woodland, on the South side of his lott, lying by Thomas Stoughton's land nine rod and a half in breadth, extending eastward for the country rode 40 rods, for the accomodation of Mr. Timothie Edwards the minister of the place, this court now impowers the widow of the s^d Joseph Phelps to confirm the s^d land to the said inhabitants for y^r s^d use

a true coppie of the Court act,
as *Attest.* Eleazar Kimberly
Secretary

Hartford May 19, 1696

(*Stoughton Mss.*)

⁴*i. e.*, the ground floor of the house was laid on the ground, and the sills of the house laid upon it, so that in entering one had to step over the sill. It has been described to us by very old people, as having a projection in the center of the front, perhaps 8 or 9 feet square, forming on the lower floor a vestibule, or ante room. The house, like all the houses of that period, was furnished with fireplaces sufficiently large to take in wood five or six feet in length, and leave room enough on each side to seat a large family of children. Wood was abundant, and his people kept his wood-pile well supplied, so he used it freely. His negro, Tom, attended to his fires, and it is related of Mr. Edwards that when the room became too hot for comfort, he would call upon Tom to bring in an armful of *green* wood to quench the fire.

steeper hill, which was then crowned with a beautiful forest of primeval trees, and from which an extensive view was afforded of the wide sweeping meadows and broad flowing Quonetakut beyond.¹ To this spot Mr. Edwards was accustomed to go for seclusion, and there his son Jonathan built the booth wherein he held soul-inspiring converse with God.² . . . The house was completed about Jan. 1, 1697. Its construction occupied about a year, the timbers being drawn from the distant mill during the winter season, when the farmers were more at leisure, and loads could be better drawn upon sleds. Corporal Joseph Stiles and John Hosford seem to have been the master workmen; and, a portion of the time, were boarded by the selectman, Capt. Stoughton, who charges Mr. Edwards "Sept. 25, 1696, for diatting Corporal Stiles and his son Joseph 4 days, 5s. 4d. Oct. 4th, for diatting John Hosford 1 week, 4s. 6d." Brick was brought from Podunk and clay to stop the interstices was used instead of mortar. The windows were of diamond-shaped panes set in lead.

In May, 1696, the General Court enacted, "upon the motion of divers of the inhabitants of Windsor living on the east side of the river," that they should have liberty, "in an orderly way, with the consent of neighbor churches," to "imbody themselves into church estate," and to proceed with the ordination of their minister, first having obtained the free consent of the church of Windsor. This, however, involved the division of the parish—then a new thing—in fact, this was one of the earliest instances of the kind in the Colony. And it is quite likely that "the free consent of the church of Windsor" was not so easily obtainable; for, although a vote was passed in by the east-side inhabitants of Windsor May 3, 1697, that Mr. Edwards should be called to the office "as soon as conveniently may be,"³ it is not until May 28, 1698, that Mr. Stoughton makes charge in his Account Book for "*Provision laid in the*

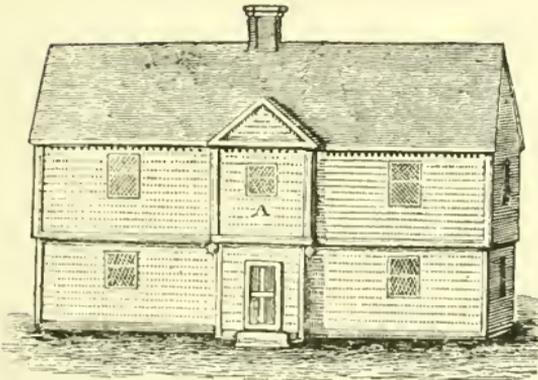
¹ Under date of March 30, 1812. *Rev. Mr. Robbins' Diary* records that "the house of Mr. Edwards, the first minister in this town, in which the great President Edwards was born, was taken down. It was in its day a very expensive house, decorated with many elegant ornaments. The roof was very steep, and it is said it has had but one covering of shingles." If, as supposed, this house was built for Mr. Edwards by his father, Mr. Richard Edwards, of Hartford, in 1694, it must have been at the time of its demolition about 118 years old. It stood until 1813, when it was replaced by a smaller one, erected by Mr. James Flint, which stands over the original cellar. The stepping-stone which laid in front of the sill was purchased of Mr. Flint and used as the corner stone of the Theological Institute at East Windsor Hill.

² *Windsor Farms*.

³ "and those that are made church members to treat with him respecting that matter." In the same vote, the East-siders included "an aplycation" to the Gen. Court "y^t the present inhabytance and them that shall inhabit with them hereafter may have the liberties and priviledges of a town"; and Capt. Joseph Fitch, Mr. Nath'l Bissell and Thomas Stoughton were chosen "to order that affair. Also, voted that seats be made in the meeting house and each one to pay there proportion by way of rate."—*Stoughton Mss.*



PRES. JONATHAN EDWARDS.



THE HOUSE OF REV. TIMOTHY EDWARDS, EAST WINDSOR, AND BIRTH-PLACE
OF PRES. JONATHAN EDWARDS.

house of Mr. Edwards for his ordination" — the list including rum, wine, butter, cheese, eggs, and *wheat-meal*. So it seems that the real division of parishes did not take place until 1698.¹

"At a General Court held at Hartford, May 12th, 1698, Ordered by this Court that all those that do now inhabit on the East side of the Great River in the township of Windsor — and those who shall hereafter inhabit there shall pay their equal proportions with the rest of their neighbours for the maintenance of the worship of God in that place so long as they shall there inhabit.

Vera Copia

Test. ELEAZUR KIMBERLY, Sec'y."

It will seem strange to many to know that "the ordination was followed by a *ball* in honor of the event. Such, however, is the fact. Not long since, there was found, in the young pastor's handwriting, the original invitation sent to Capt. Thomas Stoughton and wife, urging their attendance at 'an Ordination ball,' given at his own house and signed by Timothy Edwards."

July 21, 1699, the embryo Society commissioned Dea. Job Drake to purchase its first communion service, or, as the record has it, "Cupes and platters, flaggons, tassel linen."

Incorporation as a Distinct Society.

"At a General Court holden at Hartford, Oct. 12th, 1669.

"Ordered by this Court and the authority thereof that the inhabitants of Windsor on the East side of the Great River, belonging to the society there, shall have liberty to choose 3 or 4 men for a Committee to order the affairs of that society, and also Collectors to gather rates.

"A true Copy.

Test. ELEAZUR KIMBERLY, Sec'y."

The people of Mr. Edwards's charge were thus incorporated into an ecclesiastical society, henceforth known as the Second Church and Society in Windsor.

Accordingly, at their first subsequent meeting, "John Stoughton, Sgt. James Porter, Samuel Tudor, Corporal John Ellsworth, were chosen a committee to order the affairs of the society. John Stoughton was chosen clerk "to record the votes and make rates." Joseph Skinner and John Rockwell were chosen collectors.

December 15, 1702. Voted, "that every man and all the teams shall spend one day to cut and cart wood for Mr. Edwards, and if that doth not provide wood enough for one year, then that the Committee now chosen shall have power to call out the men and teams another day."

In 1706 we find the following item among the expenses of the Society :

¹ Rebecca Drake, who died in 1790, at the age of 100 years and 8 months, distinctly remembered when Mr. Edwards was ordained.

“ To Lieut. Willis for sweeping the Meeting-house, £1: 6*l.*”

In those earlier days even a *lieutenant* did not disdain to be a “ doorkeeper in the house of the Lord.” He performed this office until about 1723.

Second Meeting-House.

“ At a meeting of the Society on the East side [of] Connecticut River, in Windsor, December 28, 1710.

“ Deacon Drake was chosen Moderator for this meeting.

“ Voted at this meeting that the place where the meeting-house shall be set up shall be determined by a major vote.

“ Voted by this Society that they would build a meeting-house.

“ Voted that the new meeting-house shall be set up in this place where the present meeting house now standeth, or within a few rods of said house.

“ Voted also that the new meeting-house shall be built 40 feet square, and of a suitable height.”

Capt. Thomas Stoughton, Lt. Nathaniel Loomis, Sgt. Henry Wolcott, Sgt. John Ellsworth, Sgt. Samuel Bancroft, were also appointed a Building Committee with discretionary power.

1711, Sept. Mr. Edwards, chaplain of an expedition against the French in Canada, falling sick, the Governor and Council sent two men, with four horses, to Albany to bring him home. *Col. Rec.*, 270.

May 22, 1713, “ voted the roof of the new meeting-house shall be as this is.”

Also, voted, to raise a rate of £100, “ to be paid by January next,” for building said meeting-house.

And one year after (May, 1714) it was voted “ that this old meeting-house should be put into the Committee’s hands to dispose of.” This, with an accompanying vote to raise a rate of £100 on the next list for “ finishing ” the new meeting-house, chronicles the completion of the latter. See, also, note on page 44 of *Windsor Farms*.

Its erection, however, had not been unaccompanied with difficulties and vexations; for who ever heard of a New England meeting-house being built that did not call out some expression of dissatisfaction, or some manifestation of ill temper? In this instance, the cause of the trouble was that most prolific of all causes—the *location* of the new house. The records of the Society merely mention a trouble which had arisen from “ Henry & Simon Wolcott & others,” which necessitated the calling of a council. The matter is more fully explained by a petition preserved in the *State Archives*. This petition, dated October 5, 1713, is made by 57 families living south and 37 families living north of the meeting-house, who, after stating that the present or old house stood “ near the midst,” between Martha Osborn’s house on the north, and John Morton’s house on the south, 8½ miles and 60 poles apart, go on

to affirm that the travel of the south families is about double that of the people on the north. They, therefore, urgently pray that the new meeting-house may be more equally located.¹ In Oct., 1713, the General Court, in reply to the petition of the inhabitants of the east side that it would consider and determine where they shall set the new meeting-house among them, "ordered, that the new meeting-house agreed to be set up by the petitioners on the east side of the river in Windsor, be set up on or near the place where the present old meeting-house now stands." Their request was evidently reasonable, and the number and eminent respectability of those who urged it secured the respectful consideration of the assembly, who called a council to compose the difference.

This council, consisting of Joseph Talcott, Timo. Woodbridge, and Thos. Buckingham, met on the 15th of May following (1714), and their decision supported the previous action of the Society, viz.: 1st, that the new meeting-house should be placed according to their own votes and the act of the assembly: 2d, that the dissenting brethren *be quiet and Christian-like*; 3d, that they reserve the liberty, "when God in His providence shall put them into a capacity for it in a lawful and orderly way," to make a distinct society.

Thus thrown back upon their own resources, the South-enders, as we may call them, seem to have made a vigorous and honorable attempt to hold their ground, as appears from the following document:

"We, the subscribers (being Inhabitants on the East side of the Great River in Windsor), *having sett up a frame and intending to cover the same* that it may Be in a Readynes (if providence shal open a door to our Being a Society) for us *for a meeting house*. And as yet not Being formed into a sôsiety and thereby under disadvantage in Respect of gatering mony to Defray the charge of covering s^d house Being willing and desireouse that the mony to defray the charge of covering s^d should be Leued upon Euery man according to his Rateable Estate upon List this present year have therefor Bound our selves and By these presents do Bind our selves and successors to pay or cause to be paid unto Cor. Nath^l fitch, Jeams Loomis, Thomas Skinner and Robert Stedman jun^r al of Windsor afores^d who were chosen and appointed by us the above

¹ Signatures to the above:

Joseph Fitch, Sr.,	John Elmor, Sr.,	Robert Stedman,
Nath'l Fitch,	Benj. Loomis,	Ed. Elmor,
Joseph Newberry,	Hezekiah Porter,	Benj. Colt,
John Wolcott,	Samuel Fitch,	Sam'l Evans,
Nath'l Porter,	Joseph Stedman,	Samuel Long,
Jas. Loomis,	Sam'l Burnham,	Hezekiah Loomis,
Joseph Porter,	John Morton,	Henry Wolcott,
Sam'l Elmor,	Noah Loomis,	Roger Wolcott,
Jeremiah Diggins,	Jabez Colt,	William Wolcott,
Jeremiah Diggins, Jr.,	John Wood, Sr.,	Mary Morton,
Joseph Colt,	Thos. Loomis,	Joseph Phelps,
Simon Wolcott,	Thomas Skinner,	

mentioned parties to be a committee to have the oversight of that affair, the full and just sum* that by computation shall be found to be our proportion according to our Estate as it is upon List this present year to the true and faithful performance of the above written premises we the above mentioned parties have bound our selves and successors as witness our hands this 25th day of January 17 $\frac{1}{2}$.

" Signed in presence of us

John Stedman	Simoon Woolcot	Samuel Elmor
Moses Loomis, jun	Natheneal Fitch	Samuel Stedman
	Hezekiah Porter	Benjamin Loomis
	Henry Woolcot	Daniell
	Jabez Coult	Thomas Lomus
	Joseph Porter	Samuel Fitch
	Jams Loomys	Joseph Coult
	Jr ^w Woolcot	John Wood
	hezekiah Lomys	Samuell Burnham
	Robert Stedman, iun	John Morton
	Thomous Digines	Joseph Elmer
	Noah Loomis	Jaromia Digens
	Benjamin Coult,	Sarah long
	Thomous Skinner	Nathanil Porter. ¹
	Jeremiah Digins Jr	

An amusing evidence of the intensity of the excitement to which this controversy had given rise is presented in the following *verbatim et literatim* copy of some "Verses made by Jabez Coult [of East, now South Windsor], when they raised the Meeting-House on the East Side of the Great River, at the Lower End," which we found in Timothy Loomis's old common-place book. In the same book we find that "the meeting-house (on y^e South end) of y^e east side of Great River was raised March 22d, 1714."

Behold all you that do pass by
Which at us scorne and jeare
Be pleased now to turne aside
and our defence to heare

You do account that we Rebel
And Siscems [schisms] we do make
Thus are we in the talker's mouths
and of us they do spake.

As if that some new sectary
we did intend to bring
we never had the least intent
to practise such a thing.

Thus Ruben, Gad, Menassa's tribe
they were reproacht likewise
but yet the altar which they built
was not for sacrifice.

Nor neither do we build this house-
false worship to erect
Yet grievously, without a cause
on us they do reflect.

But if you have a mind to know
or heare the reasons why
we undertake to build this house
I'll tell y^e presently.

One reason why we build this house
I openly declare
to offer praises, Sacrifice
and for a house of prayer.

The Lord of host [s] now grant for us
with upright hand and mind
we in the same may worship him
with hearts that are unfained.

¹ Original S. W. Ch. Mss.

And let our priest with righteousness
 as with a robe be clad
 His holy truth for to unfold
 to make our soles full glad

One other reason yet there is
 the which I will unfold
 how many of us suffer much
 both by the heat and cold.

It is almost four milds
 which some of us do go
 upon God's holy Sabbath day
 in times of frost and snow.

Two milds we find in Holy writ
 Sabbath daie's journies bee

O wherefore then are we compelled
 for to go more than three [?]

By reason of the length of way
 Our burden it is great
 through stormy wind which we do go
 both in the rain and snow.

now let us all with one accord
 in unity and love
 by lifting up of heart and mind
 Seeking to God above

That he would cast off our reproach
 and eke exalt our horne
 and with His gracious presence then
 Our Meeting house adorn.

Attempt to Divide the Parish.

Still unsatisfied, the people residing in the south part of the town petitioned the Assembly (May 12, 1715) for liberty to set up a separate society.¹ This petition, signed by forty-one persons, was promptly negatived by the assembly. And finally the matter was again referred to the former council, who reaffirmed their previous decision, supporting the vote of the society and the assembly.

Finding both the assembly and council unyielding, the dissenting brethren had no alternative but submission, and at the next society meeting, on December 26, 1716, it was "voted that Roger Woleott, Esq., Capt. Stoughton, and Ens. Burnham should 'dignify the seats' in the meeting-house."²

In August 30, 1717, the Society voted Mr. Edwards £100, which "shall be paid Mr. Edwards, whether he does stay with us, or go away from us."

Meeting-House Improvements.

December, 1718, the Society vote records that, "if there be money left that was raised for the building the meeting-house, the committee shall be empowered to build pews over the gallery stairs."

December 8, 1719, it was voted "that the present committee shall demand what money there is due the Society, and lay it out to buy a *cushion* and a *hour-glass*: and make two horse-blocks, one on the north end of the meeting-house, and the other on the south; and build two pews, one over the south stairs, and the other over the north stairs, *if the money will hold out*. Voted, if there be money enough together, then to make caps over the doors."

¹ *State Archives*, Eccl., ii. 237.

² *State Archives*, ii. 237.

Probably the money failed "to hold out," as the "caps" were rescinded at a subsequent meeting. Our fathers were careful not to incur any undue amount of indebtedness in the matter of church erection; a point worthy of notice by some "church building committees" of the present day.

1720 — From the *Thos. Stoughton Mss.* we glean the following List of Rates of the East Windsor people:

The sum total of each man's List (annexed to his name) of the Poles and Rateable Estate, on the East Side of Connecticut River, in Windsor, Anno dom. 1720, as followeth:

	£	s.		£	s.
John Andreson,	61	05	Job Ellsworth Junr's heirs,	18	00
Abiel Abbot,	41	00	Thomas Ellsworth,	143	13
Jeremiah Bissell,	45	10	John Elmor, Senr,	23	00
Joseph Baker,	82	08	John Elmor, Junr,	24	00
Ephraim Bancraft, Sr,	43	10	Sam ^l Evens,	44	00
Ephraim Bancraft, Junr,	66	00	Benjamin Egelston, Junr,	37	16
John Bancraft,	27	00	Joseph Elmor,	48	09
David Bissell,	115	10	Samuel Elmor,	63	18
Nath ^l Bissell,	38	05	Nathanael Fitch,	33	05
Samuel Bancraft,	95	00	Samuel Fitch,	18	00
Thomas Bissell, Senr,	57	15	Samuel Grant,	26	10
Cornelius Birge,	31	00	Mathew Grant,	180	10
John Bartlett's heirs,	23	00	Daniel Grant,	20	19
Jonath ⁿ Bissell,	41	00	Daniel Garret's heirs,	21	00
Nath ^l Bancraft,	21	00	Samuel Gibbs,	30	00
Thom ^s Bissell, Junr,	10	00	Thom ^s Grant,	19	04
Jonathan Bliss,	48	10	Daniel Gillet,	28	00
Ebenez ^r Bissell,	47	11	John Gaylord's heirs,	81	12
Sam ^l Bissell,	30	18	John Grant,	41	00
Isaac Bissell,	74	11	Grace Grant,	56	08 <i>sd</i>
Benjamin Colt,	60	04	John Huntington,	71	10
Ruth Colt,	15	13	Joseph Loomis, Senr,	49	01
Edward Chapman's heirs,	06	00	Wid ^e Mary Loomis,	05	05
Jahez Colt,	40	00	Joseph Loomis, Junr,	50	16
Mr. Simon Chapman, Senr,	07	10	Nath ^l Loomis,	74	18
Joseph Drake, Senr,	83	10	Noah Loomis,	42	11
Jeremiah Drake,	34	05	John Loomis,	25	10
Jeremiah Diggins, Senr,	49	18	Hez. Loomis,	83	15
Benjamin Drake,	19	00	Zechariah Long,	41	05
Isaac Davis,	30	00	Moses Loomis, Junr,	26	00
Jonathan Day,	26	08	Thomas Loomis,	99	10
Jeremiah Diggins, Junr,	39	12	James Loomis,	103	10
Lieut. John Ellsworth's heirs,	198	10	Moses Loomis, Senr,	68	05
Amos Elmor,	21	00	Joshua Loomis,	46	00
Caleb Ehuor,	23	00	Benjamin Loomis,	34	15
Benj ⁿ Ellsworth,	24	00	Samuel Moore,	70	06
Edward Elmor,	90	01	Jacob Munsell,	18	00
Samuel Ellsworth,	24	00	John Morton,	24	04
Benjamin Egeleston, Senr,	11	03	Ebenezer Moore,	27	00
Job Ellsworth, Senr,	90	06	Samuel Morton,	15	00

	£	s.		£	s.
John Moore, Junr,	22	04	Ebenez ^r Styles, - - -	23	00
John Moore, Sen ^r , - - -	99	02	Thomas Stoughton, Junr,	30	00
Ruth Nubery, - - - -	07	09	Thomas Sadd, - - - -	54	11
James Naughton, - - -	21	00	Joseph Skinner, - - -	75	14
Joseph Newbery, - - -	71	05	Joseph Stedman, - - -	62	00
The Heirs of Benjamin New-			John Strong, - - - -	46	15
bery, Dec ^r , - - - -	25	05	John Smith, - - - -	83	10
John Osborn, - - - -	82	00	Mary Stedman, - - - -	03	10
Samuel Osborn, Junr,	71	00	John Styles, Sen ^r , - - -	40	10
Isaac Osborn, - - - -	28	00	Richard Smith, - - - -	49	10
Samuel Osborn, Sen ^r , - - -	31	00	William Stoughton, - - -	70	02
Benjamin Osborn, - - -	21	10	Thomas Skinner, - - -	68	15
Jacob Osborn, - - - -	44	10	Richard Skinner, - - -	52	11
Joseph Phelps, - - - -	87	00	Samuel Tudor's heirs, - - -	67	06
John Phelps, - - - -	41	10	John Taylor's heirs, - - -	97	02
Joseph Porter, - - - -	98	05	Ammi Trumble, - - - -	39	00
Samuel Pinney, - - - -	50	10	Jacob Wills, - - - -	29	00
Job Phelps, - - - -	24	00	Henry Wolcott, - - - -	103	16
Jonathan Pasco, - - - -	21	00	William Wolcott, - - - -	81	09
James Paseo, - - - -	24	00	Ebenez ^r Warner, - - - -	15	00
Mrs. Hannah Porter of Hadley,	06	15	Samuel West, - - - -	18	00
Nathana ^l Porter, - - - -	40	07	Lt. Joshua Wills' heirs, - - -	32	05
Hez. Porter, - - - -	91	00	Simon Wolcott, Junr,	21	00
Samuel Rockwell Heirs, - - -	75	18	Christopher Wolcott's heirs	21	00
Joseph Rockwell, Sen ^r ,	107	02	Ebenez ^r Watson, - - - -	72	10
Josiah Rockwell, - - - -	42	00	Roger Wolcott, Esq., - - -	115	06
John Rockwell, - - - -	75	15	John Wolcott, - - - -	81	00
Joseph Rockwell, Junr,	47	00	Simon Wolcott, - - - -	124	02
Capt. Thomas Stoughton,	155	00	Jedidiah Watson, - - - -	72	00
Jacob Strong, - - - -	79	15	John Wood, - - - -	36	00
Noah Spark, - - - -	07	19			

Feb. 18, 1722-23. The meeting-house was re-seated by a committee chosen by the Society, viz: ¹

1. <i>In the first pew next the pulpit</i>	Edward elmer	4. <i>The first seat,</i>
Roger Wolcott esq ^r	Samuel tudor	Joseph lomis
Thomas Stoughton	decon Job Drake	benjamin egleston
Mr. Simeon wolcott	Srg ^t Thomas elsworth	John Taylor
Lieut nathaniel lomis	Srg ^t Jared bissell	hezakiah lomis
Thomas lomis	Cap ^t Job elsworth	Serg ^t Joseph rockwell
Mr. mathew grant	Mr. John wolcott	Serg ^t Joseph porter
widdow elsworth		ebenezor watson
widdow osband	3. <i>The next pew adjoining</i>	mrs. abigail willis
	Serg ^t John Strong	Serg ^t Samuel more
	Mr. John More	
2. <i>The next pew adjoining.</i>	Leu ^t Samuel bancroft	5. <i>The pew by the great door</i>
Thomas bissell	hezakiah porter	mr. John bartlett
Serg ^t James porter	Mr. William wolcott	Serg ^t Joseph phelps
Lieut. henry wolcott	Mrs. grace grant	mr. William Stoughton
Jedadiah watson	deacon rockwell	mr. Joseph newbery

¹From *Windsor Furnes*, p. 100.

Serg ^t Jacob Strong	Josiah rockwell	Jacob osbond
Joseph bacon	Ebenezer bissell	beniamen elsworth
John Smith		Job elsworth
Samuel elmer	9. <i>The third seat</i>	daniel elsworth
Lieut. Charles wolcott	John lomiss	Samuel burnham Jr
moses lomiss	Nathaniel porter	
	Jonathan bissell	12. <i>The north pew in the gallery</i>
6. <i>The second seat</i>	Serg ^t robert Stedman	James wolcott
deacon Skinner	hezakiah parsons	Ebenezer Stiles
Joseph Drake	Ebenezer warner	noah Sparks
Samuel osbond	Joseph Stedmon	Job phelps
John osbond	John phelps	Enoch lomiss
Jeremyah Diggins	widdow ruth Coult	Samuel morton
Lieut. Isaac bissell		Samuel fitch
Ensg ⁿ Joseph lomiss	10. <i>The front side gallery.</i>	Timothy demming
Jeremiah bissell	Joshuah lomiss	
Thomas Skinner	beniamen lomiss	
widdow hannah graylord	Thomas Sad	13. <i>The forth Seat</i>
Phranc baneroft	Jeremiah drake	beniaemen coult
	abial abit	Jabiz coult
7. <i>The fore front gallery</i>	John morton	Samul gibbs
Corp ^t Samuel pinney	John grant	Thomas bissell Jr ^r
Jonathan blis	Thomas grant	John wood
Serg ^t Samuel osbond	Samuel grant	Jacob muncel
Serg ^t John Elsworth	Joseph rockwell Jr	Nathanil grant
Thomas Stoughton	daniel grant	John burrowes
widdow newberry	John more	nathaniel Taylor
John anderson	Simon wolcott	
Ephraem baneroft Jr	cristovor wolcott	14. <i>The fyth seat</i>
Joseph Elmer	daniel gillet	Ebenezer Taylor.
Jeremiah digins	daniel Stoughton	
widdow mary lomiss	Zachariah long	
corp ^d nathaniel fitch	moses lomiss Jr	15. <i>in the middle pew in the gallery</i>
	william Elmer	abial abit
8. <i>The pew adjoining y^e 3 pews.</i>	Thomas Elmer	Joseph rockwell Jur
John rockwell	ammy trumble	Samuel grant
Richard Skinner		daniel grant
John Stiles	11. <i>The middle pew in the gallery</i>	Jacob osbond
James lomiss	Caleb Elmer	John more
Ensg ⁿ Nathaniel bissell	cornelius birg	Thomas Stoughton
Corp ^d Richard Smith	amus Elmer	Thomas grant

March 27, 1724. There being a general dissatisfaction with the seating of the meeting-house, it was ordered to be reseatd, and the rules adopted by vote were :

1st. That shall be 1 head to a man, and age, and estate, &c., to take it from the building of the meeting-house until now.

2d. That the men shall sit on the men's side, and the women on the women's side, and it *shall be counted disorder* to do otherwise.

3d. That the seaters shall fill up all the seats with young persons, viz.: where the married [folks] are not seated.

Singing.

May 22, 1727. "Voted, That for the future the rule of Singing in this Society shall be according to the rule of singing now brought in, and taught among us by Mr. Beall."

Renewed Attempt at Division.

In May, 1729, an attempt was again made to divide (East) Windsor into two distinct societies, Ellington people desiring to form a separate parish, but the movement was promptly negatived by a vote of 60 against 19. It would seem, however, that its adherents were augmenting in numbers, for on a similar motion made at the society's annual meeting, two years later (1730-31), they formed a minority of 31 against 66. In April following, the south end people petitioned the assembly for a new society.¹ In this document they state that the present "society is built almost wholly on one street, and is ten miles long." But the assembly would not sanction them; whereupon with a degree of perseverance which does them honor, they petitioned at the October session of 1732, for *winter privileges* (i. e., that they might employ a minister during the months of December, January, February, and March), and for an abatement of one-third of their rates to Mr. Edwards.

"We are forced," say they, "to travel from our own dwellings unto ye meeting-house, & there endure ye extreme cold, & oftentimes with wet clothes, fasting from morning until night, and then travel from ye meeting-house, unto our own dwellings, which by reason of ye difference of ye way, & ye coldness of ye weather, is so great a hardship that but few of us are able to endure. So that many of ye aged men, women & children are utterly debarred from attending on ye public worship a great part of ye cold season, &c."

Again the influence of the society prevailed, and again were the courageous south-enders defeated.

Here we will leave them for a while, contending against the prejudices of their neighbors, and the *old-fogy* conservatism of the assembly.

Troubles in the Church, 1735-1741.

The even course of the Second Church was now seriously disturbed by a sharp and protracted contest between the pastor and his people on certain points of church government and discipline. The somewhat remarkable character of this dispute, as well as the importance of the principles involved, claim for it a more than passing notice at our hands. It is necessary to take a brief retrospective glance at the state of the

¹ *State Archives.* This petition signed (and probably drawn up) by Lt. David Bisell, Clerk.

churches in Connecticut, in which this difficulty first had its origin. Previous to 1708, the congregational had been the only mode of worship in the colony. Presbyterianism and Episcopalianism, however, had commenced their inroads upon the established opinions of the people. Against them the Congregational Churches had no general plan of church-fellowship or discipline to oppose. The Cambridge Platform, which for sixty years had been their rule, made no provision either for any association of ministers or consociation of churches. It was true that such associations of the clergy had, at an early date, been established in particular counties or neighborhoods—which had been productive of much good: yet they were purely voluntary and lacked the efficiency which a more general plan of union would have secured. In the absence of such a plan, many abuses had crept into the churches. One of the chief of these was an utter lack of any regular system of examination of candidates for the ministry, and of their proper introduction to that office. The deplorable looseness which prevailed in this matter was a source of reproach and evil to the cause of religion.

“Besides,” says Trumbull, “it was generally conceded that the state of the churches was lamentable, with respect to their general order, government, and discipline. That for the want of a more general and energetic government, many churches ran into confusion: that councils were not sufficient to relieve the aggrieved and restore peace. As there was no general rule for the calling of councils, council was called against council, and opposite results were given upon the same cases, to the reproach of councils and the wounding of religion.”

A very general desire was felt, therefore, among the clergy and the laity of New England, for some nearer union between the churches. In Connecticut, both legislative and clerical influence favored the association of ministers and the consociation of churches: and the synod of 1662 had distinctly approved of the latter. “The heads of agreement drawn up and assented to, by the united ministers in England, called presbyterian and congregational, in 1692, had made their appearance on this side of the Atlantic: and in general, were highly approved.”

Such was the state of things, when in May, 1708, the Assembly of Connecticut, being “sensible of the defects of the discipline of the churches of this government, arising from the want of a more explicit asserting of the rules given for that end in the holy scriptures,” passed an act, requiring the ministers and churches of each county to meet and prepare drafts of an ecclesiastical constitution, which drafts were to be compared together at a subsequent general meeting at Saybrook. Accordingly, the delegates of the several councils met at Saybrook, Sept. 9, 1708, and having duly considered the drafts submitted to them,

drew therefrom a constitution, which was presented to, and approved by the assembly at its session in October following.

Concerning this platform of discipline, now generally known as the Saybrook Platform, Trumbull makes the following remarks :

“Though the council were unanimous in passing the platform of discipline, yet they were not all of one opinion. Some were for high consociational government, in their sentiments nearly presbyterian; others were much more moderate and rather verging on independency: but exceedingly desirous of keeping the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, they exercised great Christian condescension and amicableness towards each other.

“As it was stipulated that the heads of agreement should be observed through the colony, this was an important means of reconciling members to the constitution, as these did not carry points so far as the articles of discipline. These did not make the judgments of councils decisive, in all cases, but only maintained that particular churches ought to have a reverential regard to their judgment, and not to dissent from it without apparent regards from the word of God. Neither did these give the elders a negative in councils over the churches: and in some other instances they gave more latitude than the articles of discipline. These, therefore, served to reconcile such elders and churches as were not for a rigid consociational government, and to gain their consent. Somewhat different constructions were put upon the constitution. Those who were for a high consociational government, construed it rigidly according to the articles of discipline, and others by the heads of agreement; or, at least, they were for softening down the more rigid articles, by construing them agreeably to those heads of union.”

We have been at the pains of thus quoting these remarks of Trumbull's, because they serve to enlighten us very materially concerning this controversy in the Second Church.

Mr. Edwards was undoubtedly one of those who “were for high consociational government, and in their opinions nearly Presbyterians,” and disposed to construe this Saybrook Platform rigidly according to the “articles of discipline.” On the promulgation, therefore, of the Platform, he asserted that it should henceforth be the order of his church, as their

¹This church early adopted the Cambridge Platform of church government and worship, and the Westminster Confession of Faith; as the church in West Windsor, from which they originated, had also done; but has ever united in associations and ecclesiastical councils with the neighboring churches, who are generally settled on what is called the Saybrook Platform. (Extract from *Church Manual*.)

The church had only one *form* of Covenant for those who came into full communion, and those who joined by half way Covenant, it being understood that the latter entered into the Covenant in a modified sense, not asking, nor expecting, full privileges. July 1, 1786, 163 were living in Half way Covenant, whose names are given, including

delegates had been present at the convention which framed it, and had (impliedly, at least,) endorsed it.' This the church denied, inasmuch as they were unaware, when they sent their messengers to the convention, that any such change was contemplated. They also declared their adherence to the ancient congregational order. "Finding their Pastor so much attached to this new Scheme of Discipline," and finding that according to its provisions the messengers of a church were of no account unless they conformed to the major part of the elders: and not approving of the *silential* method of voting, they insisted to their pastor upon their right, as a church, to the free choice of messengers.

Notwithstanding this wide variance of opinion between pastor and people, concerning this platform of discipline, there seems to have been no open break until the year 1735. In the course of that year, Mr. Edwards, preaching to his church on the subject of church discipline, asserted the following points:

1st. That it belongs to the Pastor of the Church to judge and determine what complaints or accusations shall be brought before the Church and what not.

2d. That the votes of the Brethren to Convict or Restore an offender, are of no force or validity without the concurrence or approbation of the Pastor.

It is needless to say that the brethren were both surprised and grieved at the position taken by their pastor. They immediately addressed him a letter, wherein they modestly but firmly insisted on the *equal* rights of messengers and elders: complaining that he had always

30 in Wapping. From July 1, 1786, till March 27, 1808, when the last half-covenantor was admitted, 168 were received.

Discipline. The records leave us to conclude that licentiousness was one of the most common occasions for church discipline a hundred years ago; and they show, also, a good degree of fidelity in dealing with delinquents.

¹ For our information concerning this controversy in the Second Church of Windsor, we are indebted to a manuscript volume, in the possession of the *Conn. Hist. Society*. It fills 108 small quarto pages, written in the clear chirography of Governor Roger Wolcott, and was evidently (having title page, preface, &c.) intended for publication. It is entitled "A | *Narrative* | of the Troubles in the Second Church in | Windsor | since the year 1735; to the year 1741 | with the | *Reasons why the Brethren of that Church* | adhere to the order of Church Government | Assented to | By the Churches of New England: A: *Done: 1648* | and | *Refuse to submit to the order of Discipline* | agreed upon at Saybrook 1708 | *Acts, xvii, 11.*

—Siquid Novisti Rectius Illis

Candidus Imperti Si non his utere mecum.—*Hor.*

Published at the Desire of Several of the Brethren and others." The heading of the first page is "The Privileges of the Church contended for."

It evidently presents an *ex parte* view of the case; yet its able discussion of the theological points involved, its strong common sense, and the dignified spirit of Christian courtesy which pervades it, inclines us to a more than usual confidence in its statements.

designated the one to be sent as messenger — unless some one objected, which is the silential method, and unfair in its operation. They conclude by requesting a fair and free conference on the matter.' This very reasonable request was declined by Mr. Edwards, and the difficulty existed in this unsatisfactory state, until a case of discipline brought matters to a focus. Here we quote the very just remarks of the author of *Windsor Farms* (p. 56): "The parish, in Mr. Edwards's day, was an exceedingly difficult one to curb and direct. The community then, as now, was perhaps the wealthiest agricultural village in the State; but many of the men were far removed in their connections and practices from that spirit of self-denial that is so essential to the happy union of Church and State. The characteristics of indifference to the support of religious institutions have unhappily been transmitted to later generations. Although under the vigorous administration of Mr. Edwards, they were stimulated to a high degree of activity, even he deploras that although they are able, yet they will not contribute to the comfortable support of Gospel privileges. The investigator of the parish history, since 1760, is forced to the painful conclusion that not only the spiritual but the material interests of the place are suffering from the same causes to-day. Indeed, it will be difficult to find in New England any other town that contributes so small a proportion of its wealth to the usually recognized means of religious instruction. Its present condition is not owing to any reactionary movement from Calvinistic theology: it is simply the result of hereditary causes." Again (p. 91), "The parish of East Windsor seems to have been in a ferment during a large part of Mr. Edwards's ministry. As has been intimated, many of the men who composed it were of an irreligious habit, and it required all the energy and forbearance of their pastor to encourage and restrain them. Their manners were, in many cases, unneath, and to one like Mr. Edwards this was exceedingly disagreeable. His own address was exceedingly ceremonious, yet pleasing and often affable. He rebukes them, in several instances, for their ill-breeding, intimating in his sermons, that towards himself he wishes a greater deference shown, calling attention to the fact that he notices they do not 'remove their hats when they meet their betters upon the street,' etc. Perhaps the most disagreeable contests that occurred in the parish grew out of this very element of coarseness to which we have alluded. The first of these difficulties was occasioned by an unfortunate attachment which sprang up between his niece, Abigail Stoughton, and John Moore, Jr., a profligate young man of the parish. This soon ripened into a secret marriage, much to the consternation and dismay of the parents and

This letter was signed "in behalf of the church," by Dez. Porter, William Wolcott, Sam'l Bancroft, Joshua Loomis, Henry Wolcott, and Roger Wolcott, all highly respectable and influential men.

uncle of the bride. Mr. Edwards, deeply wounded, and anxious to aid the afflicted parents, used his influence to have the matter brought before the North Association of Ministers for Hartford County. These gentlemen met at Windsor, on the 3d day of February, 1724-5, and discussed the following question: "Whether matrimonial contracts, either private or publick, made by children living in their father's house, and being in their youth, without ye consent of their parents, and especially contrary to their minds clearly notified by them, do bind in conscience?" To this question the assembly returned the following answer: "By the best light we have, from the word of God, & according to the concurrent Judgment of Learned, Judicious, and approved divines, we Judge that *the father* hath a right or power to make void such contracts, *in ordinary cases*.—Voted: *Attest, John Graham, Scribe.*" How long the contest between Mr. Stoughton and his objectionable son-in-law continued, we do not know, but there are various writs wherein Mr. Edwards' name appears as a witness in a suit pending between the two parties. It is certain no divorce was granted [the Colonial Court not seeing a way to the cutting of the knot, as readily as the divines had done]; and, a few years later, Abigail Moore received from her father 'a setting out' in the shape of various household goods, which seems to indicate an adjustment of the difficulties."

The next case which disturbed the Church was a similar one, wherein "Mr. Edwards for a considerable time debarred one Joseph Diggins from owning his covenant and having his child baptized, unless he would publicly confess himself guilty of a scandalous offence Mr. Edwards had charged him with," viz.: his marrying Mr. Wm. Stoughton's daughter contrary to her father's wish. Joseph Diggins asserted his innocence, and claimed a trial by the church. This Mr. Edwards refused, claiming that he had a *negative* on the church, and that therefore, until his opinion was altered, it was useless for the church to trouble themselves about the matter. Thus the case rested (although Mr. Edwards was often importuned by the elders and brethren to allow a trial) until October, 1738, when a council was called which decided in favor of granting a trial to Joseph Diggins. Some time after this, Mr. Edwards called a church meeting, and entered a formal protest against Diggins, charging him with having broken the 5th and 8th commandments.

The case was tried, and Joseph Diggins was pronounced *not guilty*. From this decision Mr. Edwards and two of the brethren dissented, and called a council. The council met June 12 and 18, 1739, and their decision sustained the previous action of the church. They, however, commended Mr. Edwards for his "tenderness, prudence, faithfulness, and caution" in the matter; and if he can not without scruples admit Joseph Diggins, the brethren are advised not to press the matter, and Diggins

himself recommended to apply to some other minister for church privileges and baptism for his child.

After this, Diggins again applied to and was denied by Mr. Edwards. The kindly importunities of the deacons of the church in his behalf met the same fate from the unrelenting pastor.

Then an affectionate, plain-spoken, and earnest letter from the church, in behalf of Joseph Diggins, praying for his admission, and asserting their rights, as a Congregational Church, was handed to Mr. Edwards. Again he refuses their request, on a plea of conscientious scruples, as he does not wish to countenance such marriages as that of Joseph Diggins.

Finding the pastor thus disposed, the church moved that Diggins be allowed to seek elsewhere for church rights. To this he demurs: 1st, on the ground of its great inconvenience; and, 2d, because "it is safest for me to be here under the watch of this church, where my brethren are about me to observe my behavior and direct me."

The aspect of things was now decidedly bad, and the deacons, "fearful and loth to have the affair drove to extremity," requested their pastor to call a church meeting. This he flatly refused to do, whereupon the deacons called one on their own responsibility. At this meeting (Oct., 1739-40), Joseph Diggins made a formal charge against Mr. Edwards of maladministration. Finally the pastor was induced to call a council, which met April 22, 1740.

To them the church propounded four questions for their consideration and advice.

1st. Concerning the power of the pastor to appoint messengers.

2d. Concerning the pastor's power to negative the action of the church.

3d. Concerning the pastor's power to judge and determine what complaints shall come before the church.

4th. To determine the case of Joseph Diggins.

Involved with this was the still pending charge of maladministration against the pastor. But the council, like most councils, was too thin-skinned to manage the matter. It contented itself with *declining to entertain any discussion on the first three propositions*, but professed its willingness to adjudicate the case of Joseph Diggins. This, however, was but of secondary importance to the church. Deeply interested as the majority were in the case of their aggrieved brother, they could not but feel that it involved principles of vital importance to themselves and the church at large. For thirty-two years they had firmly maintained the inalienable rights of a Congregational church to govern themselves, and during all that period they had resisted the attempted encroachments of their respected pastor, with a mingled judgment and forbearance

which excites our surprise and admiration. Councils had but added to the difficulties of the case. That of 1738 had wholly omitted to pronounce on the duty of Mr. Edwards to submit Diggins's case to the church. That of 1739 had given advice contradictory to itself, or liable to misconstruction. The last council had utterly refused to adjudicate the very points upon which the welfare of the church depended, and had, indeed, required them to renounce those principles. Their pastor, also, was still lying under a charge of maladministration, and for nearly three years the church had not partaken of the Lord's Supper.

"We desire," said the church, as they recounted their grievances, "no new thing, but only what were the *principles* and *practices of our fathers*; yea, the *principles of the first Puritans*, as may appear from the Order of Church Government drawn up by Mr. Cartwright, the father of the Puritans, in Queen Elizabeth's time." Furthermore, they stated their convictions that the *real* controversy was whether the church or the pastor should have the *power of nominating* their elders. Finally Mr. Diggins, having, "upon importunity of some of the brethren," withdrawn his complaint, a considerable number of the church presented their pastor with the following letter:

WINDSOR, August 11th day, 1741.

REV^d SIR:

It would have been a great satisfaction to us if you had granted our motion to you (the last time you called us together) to call a Congregational Council to advise us in our controversies respecting our church-order which was offered to the council that met, which they refused to hear and give their opinion upon. We are still of opinion that a Congregational Council would have been the properest way to have led us into peace in that matter. But since you have declined this, and we are denied the benefit of such a council, we hope you will suffer us, without offence, to declare that we are still a Congregational Church, and that in our opinion it is not with our Pastor to debar us from any privilege belonging to us as such; but we are ready to receive any evidence from the Scriptures or reason, to convince us that the Congregational Church-order is unscriptural or unsound. We are further of opinion that merely the different understanding between us about our church-order is not a sufficient cause to hinder our Communion, and Mr. Diggins having withdrawn his complaint, we see nothing in the way but we may set down at the Lord's Table together.

To the Rev^d Mr. Timothy Edwards.

(Signed)

HEZ. PORTER,	JOSIAH ROCKWELL,
JOSEPH SKINNER,	MATTHEW ROCKWELL,
ROGER WOLCOTT,	DANIEL SKINNER,
JOB ELLSWORTH,	WILLIAM WOLCOTT, JR.,
SAM'L BANCROFT,	WILLIAM ELLSWORTH,
JEREMIAH BISSELL,	JOSEPH OSBORN,
JOSEPH NEWBERRY,	JAMES PASCO,
RICHARD SKINNER,	JACOB MUNSEL,
ABIEL ABBOT,	SAMUEL ELLSWORTH.

Upon receipt of this letter, the pastor "propounded the Sacrament, which was attended by the Brethren without objection."

The unhappy condition of the church seemed now in a fair way to be at an end. But, "on the Lord's day, Nov. 1, 1741," Mr. Edwards read a letter to the church after morning discourse, desiring them to send a messenger to a council at Hartford. He also took occasion to re-assert his right to nominate the messenger, "*yet for peace sake and for this time,*" he condescended to leave it to them. In the afternoon the congregation met and appointed a messenger, who applied to Mr. Edwards for his certificates to said council. The pastor, who had been absent from the election, although invited to attend, declined to furnish such certificate to the messenger: alleging as a reason that, not having been present, he did not know who was elected.

Thus, suddenly and strangely, the partly healed wound between pastor and people was rudely torn asunder, and the church found themselves again plunged into a sea of troubles.

How the difficulty was finally settled we are not informed. The written account, to which we are indebted in the previous pages, although fully prepared and intended for publication, was never issued. But the following item from the society's books may possibly afford us a clue:

"To Mr. Matthew Rockwell £8 for preaching 4 Sabbaths to this Society *in Mr. Edwards's confinement.*"

"Four Sabbaths" previous to this date of December 1st would carry us back near the date (Nov. 1) of that "Lord's day" whereon Mr. Edwards so unaccountably renewed the scarce-healed controversy between himself and people. It is not improbable that we may find in this fact an explanation and an extenuation of the aged pastor's strange conduct. Old age brings with it infirmities of temper as well as of body; and we are inclined to regard his persistence in what he doubtless thought to be the line of duty as an unconscious manifestation of that disarrangement of the nervous functions which more or less accompanies the gradual decay of the physical powers; and of which it was, in his case, probably the first marked premonition. It was at all events followed by a few weeks' illness, the first, as the records show, of a series of successive sicknesses which marked his passage to the grave.¹

It is probable that this was the opinion of his people, for, as we have before said, the intended protest was suppressed, and no further

¹ Mr. Stoughton, in his *Windsor Furnes*, p. 216, is disposed to question my opinion that Mr. Edwards's conduct in this matter was due to physical causes. But Mr. Edwards was at this time 72 years of age, and though "his accounts, his sermons, thirteen years later, were written in the clear, vigorous style of his earlier productions," and though "his death did not occur until eighteen years after the controversy," I still beg leave, from a professional standpoint, to maintain my original opinion. There was evidently the beginning of a break-up of physical power — calling so obviously, *two* years later (1752), for some relief, that he conceded promptly to the desire expressed by his people that he should have a colleague — and there are other memoranda of various illnesses.

allusion is found on any of the records to the question in dispute. Whatever difference of opinion might have existed in regard to the mooted points of church government, there seems to have been at all times an unusual degree of affection for their pastor. They could not but feel that his whole life had been devoted to their highest good, that his character had been in strictest harmony with his teachings, that in all his dealings with them fidelity had been mingled with love, and judgment tempered with mercy. Over the errors, as they deemed them, of his declining years, they were disposed to cast the wide mantle of charity; and, rallying around his bending form, they strove, by tender offices of affection, to lighten his labors and to uphold his feeble hands.

Another yet more powerful influence was probably at work to bind them together in the bonds of Christian fellowship. The "Great Awakening" of 1741-2, which had commenced at Northampton under the ministry of "Mr. Jonathan," the son of their beloved pastor, was spreading over the land. And this church and town partook of its blessed effects. "Some of the aged still among us," says the church record in 1791, "date their conversion from that memorable period, and have maintained a Christian life to their old age." And before the presence of the Lord all bitterness of spirit, if such there was, must have melted away, as the snows upon the hillside disappear before the genial warmth of spring.

1742, December. It was voted that the "Galleries be enlarged all around, as it now is on two sides." And in 1745 £10 was paid to Doctor Matthew Rockwell and Mr. Wolcott, "for preaching in our Pulpit" in Mr. Edwards's absence.

In the year 1750 a part of the Second Society in Windsor was set off to help form the Society of North Bolton, as will be more fully set forth in another part of this chapter.

Mr. Perry Installed as Colleague Pastor.

For nearly threescore years Mr. Edwards had "gone in and out" before this people, breaking to them the "bread of life," and ministering to their spiritual wants with a fidelity and earnestness which had greatly endeared him to their hearts. His whole active life had been spent in their service, his children had grown under their eyes to positions of eminence and usefulness, and his fame had become a part of their own.

But these many years had not been without their effect upon him; the tall form was beginning to bend, the elastic step grew daily less firm, and the snows which whitened his head reminded them that he and they were "passing away."

And so, with a consideration honorable alike to themselves and their

venerable pastor, the society determined to procure a colleague to help him in the work of the ministry, and at a meeting in August, 1752,

“The Committee, Capt. Roger Wolcott, Mr. Matthew Rockwell, and Mr. Wm. Wolcott, are directed to wait upon the Rev. Mr. Timothy Edwards, and inform him that his great age and the infirmities that attend it, have rendered him unable to preach the word to the Society to their edification as it ought to be, and that therefore the Society have agreed to settle another Minister, in which they desire his concurrence and advice.”

The committee doubtless performed their somewhat delicate task in a manner acceptable both to their aged pastor and the society; as, in December following, we find the latter taking measures for procuring a colleague, and also for building a new meeting-house: which latter, however, was not accomplished until 1761. And, in October, 1753, it was resolved that “this society shew their willingness by their committee that Mr. Edwards should be eased of the burden of preaching,” until the next annual meeting. His pulpit was accordingly supplied by the Rev. Thomas Williams, who afterwards received a call from the society on very flattering terms of settlement, which were declined. The first mention of Mr. Perry in the Church Records is in the minutes of a “meeting of the Second Ch. of Christ in Windsor, regularly convened on the 15th day of April, A.D. 1755. Hon^{ble} Roger Wolcott, Moderator. Matthew Rockwell chosen clerk. At this meeting a call to Mr. Perry to be Pastor of this Church, together with the declaration &c. of the Faith & order of this church is voted and subscribed unto. And Major Roger Wolcott, Deacon Joseph Skinner, Deacon Matthew Rockwell, Deacon Daniel Rockwell, Mr. Abiel Abbot, and Wm. Wolcott, Esq. were desired and appointed to wait upon Mr. Perry and present our call to him.” At this meeting thirty-two men subscribed their names to a declaration of the Faith and Order of the Church. “And we do confess and declare our Faith and Belief is according to that confession of Faith called the Westminster Confession.” “Also at this meeting Deacon Matthew Rockwell and Deacon Daniel Rockwell are appointed a Committee to wait upon the Rev. Mr. Edwards and inform him of the doings of this church.”

Gov. Wolcott drew up the Covenant on the church's part, and when he laid it before the church he informed them that by the Westminster Confession of Faith they were to understand the same as the Assembly's Catechism. So that the faith which this church hath subscribed unto is contained in the Assembly's Catechism.

The society then called Mr. Joseph Perry. The terms offered him were a *settlement* of £2,500, old tenor, in bills, to be paid in three equal installments at end of each year, for the first three years, and a *salary* of £60 proclamation money, annually, for first three years; and after that £75 in lawful money or its equivalent; so long as he should remain with them in the ministry.

The call was accepted by Mr. Perry in the following letter:

"To the Second Society in the town of Windsor:

Brethren — After having returned you my most hearty thanks for the honor and respect you have done me, by inviting of me (on the 28th of October last) to settle with you in the work of the Gospel Ministry, I would inform you by these lines, that I have taken your proposal into serious consideration, consulted Heaven for direction, and taken all proper advice in this great and important affair, and accordingly return an answer to your request, in the following manner (viz) that I fully and freely accept of the settlement by the society votes, also that I freely accept of the salary by the society votes for my support, so long as I shall continue among you as your Minister. As your courteous behavior to, and Christian treatment of me have effectually engaged my heart to you, let it be our constant care to keep up a Christian temper and deportment towards each other, and mutually strive to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, that he who is Head over all things to His Church, may dwell in the midst of us, and bless our honest designs to promote the Glory of God in the salvation of souls, and may we long rejoice together in beholding the Glory of God, and the prosperity of the Redeemer's Kingdom among us.

Brethren, pray for me, that I may be a faithful and successful laborer in God's Vineyard, and that I may study to show myself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, and may that Love, Peace, and Harmony, I trust is really subsisting between us at present, continue, until we shall be admitted into the New Jerusalem, and God's Holy Temple above, where Love reigns without dissimulation, which is the prayer and shall ever be the constant endeavor of your friend and well wisher

JOSEPH PERRY.

Windsor, April the 28th, 1755.

This letter was read to the Church meeting convened "29th day of April, and the Clerk of the Society was directed to send letters of invitation for a Council of Ministers to ordain Mr. Perry, and the last Wednesday in May was appointed to be kept by the Church as a day of Fasting and Prayer, and the Rev. Eliphalet Williams and William Russell were invited to preach to them on that day, in which they were to implore the Divine blessing upon their choice." Accordingly, on the 11th, the second Wednesday of June following, "he was duly ordained as colleague pastor over the Second church of Windsor." The Council, on that occasion (which represented the churches of Sherburne and Dedham, Mass., of Tolland, Hartford, East Hartford, Poquonock, Ellington, Wintonbury, Windsor, and Windsor North Society), was entertained at the house of Capt. Ebenezer Grant, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel Porter, of Sherburne.¹ Mr. Perry was a native of Sherburne, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1752, and was in his 23d year when he became Mr. Edwards' colleague.² He possessed a fine education, a strong mind, promising talents, and great amiability of

¹ A Sermon | preached at the | ordination | of the Reverend | Mr. Joseph Perry, | to the | Pastoral care of | a Church in Windsor: | June 11, 1755. | By Samuel Porter, A.M., | Pastor of a Church in Sherburne — Boston: New England: Printed by John Draper, at his Printing Office in Newberry Street, | mdccv. Text. 1 Cor., 11, 2.

² *Ms. Rev. Thomas Robbins, S. W. Ch. Rec.*

character, and a wonderful aptness in prayer. These, together with his fervent piety, soon endeared him to the hearts of his new charge, and commended him to the confidence of their aged pastor.

Windsor, Sept^m 19, 1755 [the first called by Mr. Perry.] At a meeting of the 2^d C^{hb} of Christ in Windsor, at House of Jo^s. Newbery, duly Warned for this purpose (viz) To know y^r Minds of S^d C^{hb} in Regard to the practice of Requiring a Relation of Christian Experiences from Persons to be admitted to ful Communion with s^d C^{hb} & to settle a Rule of Future Conduct in Reference to this Question (viz) whether Relations should be held as a Term of Communion — after having sufficiently debated this matter the C^{hb} unanimously came to the following vote.

Viz, That however this C^{hb} is well pleased with y^r Practice of giving in Relations & should be glad all Persons y^t join our Communion would find it in y^r hearts to do it, as thinking this practice is for edification, yet we do not insist upon Relations as a Term of Communion —

This is the true original vote of the s^d C^{hb} attest^d

Jo^s. Perry, Pastor
of s^d C^{hb}

Death of Rev. Mr. Edwards.

The pleasant relations which they sustained to each other were, however, soon broken, by the death of the venerable Edwards, on the 27th of January, 1758, in the 89th year of his age. For 63 years he had been a faithful laborer in the Lord's harvest-field. How many precious souls were bound up in the sheaf which he presented to his Master will never be known to us on earth, for the records of this church during his ministry, as well as that of Mr. Perry, are lost.* But certain we may be, that the crown which Timothy Edwards wears at his Lord's right hand in the heavenly mansion above, is not the least for brightness among those that surround the "starry throne."

We find in Dr. Sprague's valuable *Annals of the American Pulpit*, the following account of Mr. Edwards's appearance, character, and habits, from the pen of his descendant, Dr. Sereno E. Dwight :

"Mr. Edwards was about five feet ten inches in height; of fair complexion; of a strong, robust frame; full but not corpulent. He was a man of polished manners, particularly attentive to his dress, and to propriety of exterior; never appearing in public but in the full dress of a clergyman.

"The management not only of his domestic concerns, but of his property generally, was entrusted to the care of Mrs. Edwards, who discharged the duties of a wife and a mother with singular fidelity and success. In strength of character she resembled her father; and like him she left behind her in the place where she resided for seventy six years, that 'good name' which is 'better than precious ointment.' On a visit to East

* As also, in great part, during that of Mr. Whelply" (*Church Manual*). It was our good fortune to find, in some manuscripts of the Rev. Timothy Edwards, belonging to Mrs. L. Weld, of Hartford, a copy of the Original Church Covenant; list of church members under date of 1700, and baptisms from August, 1698, to July, 1703. These, with other private memoranda concerning church matters, constitute the *earliest* and *only* records of the Second Church, prior to 1830. They have been duly incorporated in Appendix G.

Windsor in the summer of 1823, I found a considerable number of persons advanced in years, who had been well acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and two upwards of ninety who had been pupils of her husband. From them I learned that she had received a superior education in Boston; was tall, dignified and commanding in her appearance, affable and gentle in her manners, and was regarded as surpassing her husband in native vigor of understanding. They all united in speaking of her as possessed of remarkable judgment and prudence, of an exact sense of propriety, of extensive information, of a thorough knowledge of the scriptures and of theology, and of singular conscientiousness, piety, and excellence of character. By her careful attention to all his domestic concerns, her husband was left at full liberty to devote himself to the proper duties of his profession. Like many of the clergy of that early period, in New England, he was well acquainted with Hebrew literature, and was regarded as a man of more than usual learning, but was particularly distinguished for his accurate knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics. In addition to his other duties, he annually prepared a number of pupils for college; there being, at that time, no academies or public schools endowed for this purpose. One of my aged informants, who pursued his preparatory studies under him, told me that, on his admission to college, when the officers had learned with whom he had studied, they remarked to him that there was no need of examining Mr. Edwards's scholars."¹

"He was also something of a *poet*, for Roger Wolcott, in the dedication of his poems, 1723, thus addresses him:

"Yet where you censure, Sir, don't make the verse,
You pinned to Glover's venerable hearse,
The standard for their trial; nor enact,
You never will acquit what's less exact.

"Sir, that will never do; rules so severe
Would ever leave Apollo's altar bare,
His priests no service: all must starve together,
And fair Parnassus' verdant tops must wither.

¹ His account books, as quoted by Stoughton, in his *Windsor Furnes*, furnish us with an interesting glimpse of the immense educational labor performed by this learned pastor of a retired country parish, viz.:

"Jan^y 10th 1722-3. To Teaching his Son Matthew, viz. Dea. Rockwells Son Matthew, two years and as long besides as from Jan^y 10th to Sept. 8th, as I reckon it 138 weeks at 2s. 6d. per week, all is, £17, 05s. 00d. And 'June 14th,' 1726, Reckoned with Thomas Grant and due from him to me for teaching Matthew Rockwell (I casting in ten shillings) as a gift to his mother Rockwell — £12—19s^h—05d. Thomas Grant was son-in-law to Dea. Matthew Rockwell, having married Elizabeth, dau. of the deacon.

"1726, Dec. 16, *James Skinner* came to learn to write in y^e evening":

"1726/7, Jan. 12, *Abijah Skinner* came to learn to write: 25 or 26, *Joseph Newberry* came to write: *Daniel* and *Jonathan Skinner* came to learn to write in y^e evening: 'Isaac,' son of Joseph Loomis, Sen^r, 'schooling': Aug. 28, Mr. *John Anderson* brought his son to me to keep at my house and to learn to read, &c.; Oct. 16, 'Thomas Moore, By his father's and mother's desire came to me & began his accidence in order to get Learning'; Nov. 20, 'Lt. *Isaac Bissell* desired me to take his son *Isaac* and teach him y^e Latin Tongue,' &c.—Nov. 21, 'he sent his son Isaac': Nov. 27, 'Sergt. *Daniel Bissell* sent his son *Hezekiah* to me to be instructed in y^e Latin Tongue': Rev. *Hezekiah Bissell* grad. Y. C. 1733, was pastor at Bloomfield.

"1727-28. 'The Widow *Gaylord* is D^e. To Instructing her son *Alexander* in y^e Latin & Greek (viz. y^e Greek at least for a considerable part of y^e time at 3s. per week for 52 weeks, £001, 16s. 00d.' He grad. Y. C. 1739.

"1728, Jan. 8. 'Mr. *Stuwell Talcot*, Gov. Talcot's son, by y^e Govern^r's desire came

“ He was for that period, unusually liberal and enlightened, with regard to the education of his children — preparing not only his son, but each of his daughters also, for college. In a letter, bearing date August 3, 1711, while absent on the expedition to Canada, he wishes that Jonathan and the girls may continue to prosecute the study of Latin; and in another of August 7th, that he may continue to recite his Latin to his elder sisters. When his daughters were of proper age, he sent them to Boston to finish their education. Both he and Mrs. Edwards were exemplary in their care of their religious instruction; and, as the reward of their parental fidelity, were permitted to see the fruits of piety in them all, during their youth.

“ He always preached extemporaneously, and, until he was upwards of seventy, without noting down the heads of his discourse. After that time he commonly wrote the divisions on small slips of paper, which, as they occasionally appeared beyond the leaves of the Bible that he held in his hand, his parishioners called ‘ Mr. Edwards’ thumb papers.’ Apologizing for this one day to one of his pupils, he remarked to him that he found his memory beginning to fail, but that he thought his judgment as sound

to me to be instructed in y^e Latin Tongue &c &c y^e next Saturday late in y^e afternoon went home and came again next Monday. Jan^y 13 he went home again & came again Feb. 6, 1728-9. Feb. 22 he went home again.’

“ Jan. 12. John Wolcott, Jun^r came with *Jno. Eliot* by his Sister’s Eliot’s desire as he told me that I might teach him the Latin Tongue.

“ 1729, Nov. 10. *Alexander* [s. Gov. Roger] *Wolcott* came to me to be instructed in y^e Tongues, viz. to be further instructed for y^e revival of his learning — so that it was evident that, tho’ only 17 yrs of age, he had been studious. He grad. Y. C. 1731, and became a distinguished physician.

“ 1730. *Thomas Barbank*, of Suffield was a student Aug. 31. ‘ On a Monday *William Wolcott, Jun^r*, came to me to be instructed in the Tongues.’ Mr. *William Wolcott sen^r* came to my house to talk with me about my Teaching his Son. I told him he must give me 3 sh per week for Teaching him. I also told him y^t I did nt oblige or bind myself to take up with that. But if I found that would nt do he must give me more, and that I should nt allow or abate anything for vacancies except yy were considerable, (meaning very considerable) to which he seemed ready readily to Consent, not making y^e least Objection. I told y^e young man w^o I first consented to take him that he must do some chores for me, besides what his Father gave me for his Learning, or to y^t effect, to w^h he seemed also very readily and freely to Consent.’ The next reference to this pupil reads: ‘ About July 21, 1731, *William Wolcott* went to the College, Eng^t.’ — and the father is further debited with ‘ Annis 1730 & 1731. To instructing his Son *William* in the Latin and Greek Tongues 45 Weekes at 3sh per W. £006 — 15sh — 00d.’ He grad. Y. C. 1734.

“ 1731, 29 July. *Ebenezer Grant* — ‘ The widow Grant’s acct. concerning my teaching her Son *Ebenezer*, in my Red pocket book. Fo. 53, 75.’

“ 1732, Dec. 11. *John Diggeus* came to me by his father’s desire to be instructed in y^e Latin Tongue, &c. (was still a pupil as late as 1736). He grad. Y. C. 1740.

“ 1738. Corp^l *Ebenezer Bissell* is D^r To Teaching his Son *Jaron* y^e Latin and Greek Tongues, with 4 Rates = £28 — 06s, 10d; also in 1739.

“ 1742. *Aaron Hutchinson* was a boarder and pupil.

“ 1745. *John* (afterwards Col.) *Slaughter*.

“ 1749. Capt. *Joshue Loomis*’ son *George* was a pupil.”

In addition to these we may name his own son Rev. and Pres. *Jonathan Edwards*, Y. C. 1720; Rev. *Isaac Stiles*, Y. C. 1722, Pastor at No. Haven and father of Pres. *Ezra Stiles*; *Daniel Edwards* (half brother), Y. C. 1720; and the list might be still more enlarged. It is evident from some of these entries, that his well-instructed daughters also rendered assistance in this work of teaching, especially when he was called away from home.

"His influence over his congregation was commanding, and was steadily exerted on the side of truth and righteousness. When he knew of any division among them, he went immediately to see that the parties were reconciled; and when he heard of any improper conduct on the part of any individuals, it was his uniform custom to go and reprove them. Under his preaching the gospel was attended with a regular, uniform efficacy, and in frequent instances with revivals of religion; yet no record is preserved of the actual admissions to the church.

"In some of the family letters I find incidental mention of a revival of religion as existing in 1715 and 1716, during which Mrs. Edwards and two of her daughters made a profession of their Christian faith; and several others of the family are spoken of as traveling towards Zion with their faces thitherward." His son observes, in 1737: "that he had known of no parish in the west of New England, except Northampton, which had as often been favored with revivals of religion as that of his father."¹

In the ancient burying ground of East Windsor, which commands an extended view of the beautiful Connecticut Valley, rest the remains of this devoted servant of God. Over them, on a monumental table, is inscribed:

"In memory of the Revd. Mr. TIMOTHY EDWARDS, Pastor of the 2d Society of Windsor (whose singular Gifts and Piety rendered him an excellent, and in the Judgment of Charity, a successful minister of the Gospel), who died January 27, A.D. 1768, in the 89 year of his age, and 64th of his ministry. And his remains buried under this stone.

AN EPITAPH.

"The Man of God, who nobly pled,
His Master's Cause, alas! is dead.
His Voice no more! but awful Urn,
Still speaks to Men their great Concern.
His Praise, on Souls by Heaven Impress'd,
This mouldering Stone will long outlast.
When Grace completes the Work begun,
Bright Saints will shine his living Crown."

The partner of his bosom, who had so long shared with him life's toils and labors, survived him but twelve years, during which time she retained her mental faculties in remarkable vigor. Her husband's salary, and the affection of his flock, was continued to her until her death, January 19, 1770, at the advanced age of *ninety-nine* years. As she had been a most efficient helper to her husband, so, by her active piety and good influence, she greatly assisted and strengthened his successor in the ministry.

A New Meeting-House.

Meanwhile the good people had been agitating the propriety of erecting a new meeting-house, for the old one was altogether insufficient

some 2,000 sermons "written out;" most of which, with many others of his papers, have been destroyed, some sixty only remaining. Interesting specimens of his sermons are given in Mr. Stoughton's *Windsor Farms*.

¹Allen: *Sprague's Annals Am. Pulpit*, i. 230-232; *Cong. Quart.*, 1871, 256-27, by Rev. I. N. Tarbox.

to meet the wants of the fast increasing population. Indeed, as early as 1752, the society had decided to build anew, and some steps had been taken towards it; but in 1753, in consequence of some contentions (as usual) in regard to its location, the necessity of settling a new minister, and the burden of £300 paid to the society, which had been set off in the north parish, under the Rev. Mr. Potwine, it was concluded not to build "at present."

In 1757, however, the project was revived and application made to the assembly for a committee to *locate* the said meeting-house. The committee appointed by the assembly were Colonels Trumble, Huntington, and Jabez Huntington. This important step being accomplished, the society fixed upon the dimensions of the new edifice (viz., length, 60 feet; width, 45 feet; height, 27 feet posts), and appointed (Dec. 10, 1760) Erastus Wolcott, Ebenezer Grant, and Joel Loomis as building committee. Mr. Grant had the greatest burden of the business, as the records and accounts of this committee sufficiently evidence.¹ These accounts were duly accepted by the society 11th Jan., 1762.

By a vote of the society, 12th Jan., 1761, liberty was granted "to build a steeple at y^e north end of y^e Meeting House by *subscription*," to which the society added £40.

By October, 1761, the new meeting-house was so far advanced that the society chose the *seaters* to seat it, and instructed them as follows:

"*Voted*, that the Committee seat men and women apart.

"*Voted*, furthermore, that if any set of males (of the married people) being so seated, shall agree among themselves to exchange with their wives, they have the liberty.

"*Voted*, the men to take the south end, the women the north end. Left with the committee, to seat the widows & single people."

"Zebulon Seymour, carp'r began work on meeting house, July 6, 1761, ceased Nov. 7." The "seating" of the new edifice was completed on 15th of October, his bill for services of "self and boy" being £29 15s. 6d.; and in the old record of baptisms is the following entry: "November 22, 1761, that was the first sabbath [we] met in our new meeting house, there was four children baptized that day."

At a meeting held by y^e Second Society in Windsor legally warned and assembled at y^e New Meeting House this 19 day of Nov., A. D. 1761, Erastus Wolcott, Esq., chosen Moderator:

Voted, to accept y^e Report of y^e Commⁿ appointed to seat y^e New Meeting House.

Voted, y^e building Comⁿ be Impower^d to Dispose of y^e old Meeting House in y^e best manner they can.

¹Accounts formerly in possession of his grandson, the late Maj. F. W. Grant of South Windsor.

(The above is written on the back of a large sheet, endorsed "Seating the Meeting House, 1761," on the other side of which is the following:)

FRONT GALLERY.	
<i>Men's side.</i>	<i>Women side.</i>
Josiah Wolcott	Rusha Bissel
Joseph Phelps	Ruth Loomis
Nez ^r Rockwell	Betty Grant
Dan. Bissel	Betty Drake
Will ^m Grant	Sarah Bissel
Pelt ^h Foster	Emice Cooly
Giles Wolcott	Rusha Elmor
	Hannah Baneroff
FRONT PEW.	
<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Charles Rockwell	Mir ^m Rockwell
Augustus Fitch	Lucy Bissel
Sam ^l Tudor	Mary Rockwell
Oliver Day	Molly Day
Doct ^r Convess	Molly Wolcott
	Cloe Elmor
2 PEW.	
<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Isaac Grant	Hip. Strong
Oliv ^r Skinner	Abigail Wolcott
Nath ^l Higley	Lilea Rockwell
Alex ^r Grant	Lorany Woolcott
Thomas Foster	Betty Rockwell
Luke Lomis	
3 PEW.	
<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Gabriel Burnham	Rocksi Lomis
Oliver Chamberlain	Naomi Diggins
Justus Day	Ann Rockwell
Dan ^l } Elmor	Rachel Lomis
Alex. }	Rusha Baneroff
Abn ^r Baneroff	Molly Wolcot, Jun ^r
4 PEW SIDE.	
<i>Men.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Aug ^t Diggins	Eleas Olcott
Elijah Rockwell	John Fitch
Jos Porter	Benj. Wolcott
John Porter	
UPPER SIDE GALLERY.	
<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Isaac Phelps	Nabby Rockwell
John Skinner	Esther Bissel
Henry Loomis, Jun ^r	Hannah Lomis
Gideon Drake	Molly Vining
Nath ^l Drake, Jun ^r	Sarah Skinner
Moses Lomis	Ann Bissel
Dan ^l Skinner, Jun ^r	Cloe Webster
	Lucy Morton
	Pad. Carver

LOWER SIDE GALLERY.

<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Silas Stevenson	Pheby Pomery
Nez ^r Drake	Pheby Millinton
John Pental	Eunice Webster
Dan ^l Eaton	Dolly Coult
Dan ^l Burr, Jun ^r	Molly Coult
Gideon Lomis	Boyantons
Silas Drake	2 Elest Girls
Elisha Pental	

UPPER SIDE GALLERY PEW.

<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Asael Bower	Ellis Bissel
John bower	Bula Rockwell
Hack foster	Sible Rockwell
Tim. Skinner	Martha Elmor
Ep. Wolcott	Cloe Fitch
Dan ^l Bissel	Nancy Burnham

(2)

<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
John Rockwell	Selome Bissel
Nath ^l Bissel	Nancy Stoughton
John Foster	Ann Moor
John Smith, Jun ^r	Ursula Lomis
Charles Bissel	Sarah Rockwell
Benj ⁿ Rockwell	Betty Foster

3 PEW.

<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Oliver Lomis	Prudence Smith
Ezek Lomis	Molly Wells
Isaac Rockwel	Molly Rockwell
Timo. Elmor	Bulla [Beulah ?] Lomis
Timo. Olcutt	Zuriah Lomis
Abner Rockwell	

The forging is a true acco^t of y^r Doings of y^r Com^l appointed to Seat y^r new meet-
ing House in Windsor 2nd Society.

Certified by

EBEN^r GRANT, Clerk of said Society.

Nov^r, 1761

This edifice, which was *paid for mainly by the sale of tobacco,*¹ stood originally in the street, about 60 or 65 feet south, and 50 feet east of the present church. This position was forced on the society in consequence of the unwillingness of the owner of a desirable adjoining lot to sell, although offered an extravagant price. Here it stood until about 1845, when it was removed back to the location of the present building by Dea. Abner Reed. Its removal was accomplished, in spite of the predictions of all the wisecracks of the village, without any perceptible

¹ Tradition, amply confirmed by the accounts of the building committee.

strain or damage to the church or steeple.¹ It was considered in its day as a remarkably fine specimen of church architecture. The steeple especially was the pride of the town, and was built by subscription; except £40 voted by the society. One influential gentleman remarked, when the subscription paper was handed to him, that he should cheerfully add his contribution, for "God had one *barn* in Windsor already, and did not want another," referring to the Wapping meeting-house, which had no steeple. The old negro doctor Primus also had his say in the following sentiment proposed at the raising:

"Big church, high steeple,
Proud committee, poor people."

1763, June 23d. The society's committee were "empowered to secure the glass windows of the meeting-house from breaches, by purchasing *springs* or *weights*," as they should judge best.

In December following, they were ordered to make such changes in the floor seats "as to make room below to bring the new married people down."

December, 1765. A sum of money having been subscribed to obtain a *bell*, Erastus Wolcott, Ebenezer Grant, and Joel Loomis were appointed a committee "to lay it out." This bell, the first in the society, became broken, and was replaced with a new one in 1791-2.

From 1763 (or earlier) the church seems to have been much disturbed by several cases of discipline, mostly those of Stephen Stedman and Martha, his wife, and of Dea. Matthew Rockwell, for long-continued absenting of themselves from public worship and the sacrament. The proceedings towards these recusants, as evidenced by papers still existing, appear to have been marked by "long-suffering," patient Christian firmness, resulting finally in the formal excommunication of the two first-named. Deacon Rockwell, who seems to have been afflicted with a long-continued mental depression, and who endeavored to resign in 1763, finally found relief from his morbid feelings, retracted, and came back into the fold in a humble spirit. These proceedings, which involved the assembling of an Ecclesiastical Council, covered the years 1767 to 1770, inclusive, and the documents regarding them are very interesting, as showing the forms of procedure then obtaining in these matters.

¹The house was so well built that, to quote the words of Deacon Abner Reed, in a letter to the author: "At the time it was taken down (1845) the timbers of the frame were perfectly sound, and the builder of the new house told me that after he had stripped off all the covering he examined the frame, and could not find a spot of rot in whole that he could stick the point of his knife in: except one in the sill where the double front door lapped together, and that not enough to injure. All the posts of the old house, and all the beams and other parts that for size and length would answer, were worked into the new. The contractor told me that he could not have got timber for the posts that would have answered so well as the old ones."

In 1773 the relations between pastor and people seemed to have been somewhat strained owing to the insufficiency of Mr. Perry's salary (then £75 per annum) to meet his necessities under the changed values of money, consequent upon the war; and there is still extant a letter from him asking his charge to unite with him in calling a council for the dissolution of the connection between them, together with sundry records of votes, etc. The matter was finally amicably arranged.

In 1768 that portion of Windsor east of the Connecticut River was incorporated as a distinct town, and this church and society became the *First Church of East Windsor*.

It will be remembered, also, that before the town of East Windsor itself thus came into being there were *four* ecclesiastical parishes existing upon the east side of the Connecticut River, within the limits of the ancient town of Windsor, viz.:

1. The Second Church or Society, whose history we have been tracing in this chapter, organized 1698.

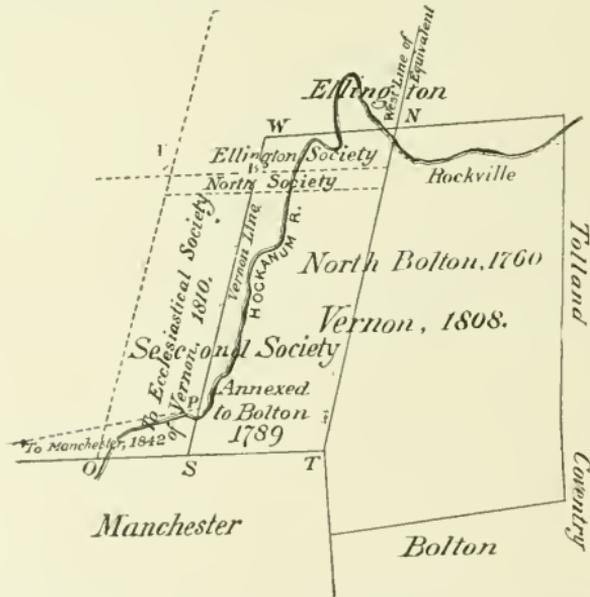
2. The North, Third, or Seantic Church, organized 1752, see the following Chapter.

3. The Windsor, Goshen, or Great Marsh Parish, which in 1735 became the parish (and subsequently the separate town) of Ellington. See Chapter IX, *East Windsor division* of this History.

4. The Winter Parish of Wapping, organized about 1761, the forerunner of the present Wapping (So. Windsor) Congregational Church. See Chapter IV, *East Windsor division* of this History.

Society of North Bolton. In regard to the setting off, in the year 1760, of a part of the Second Society in Windsor to help form the Society of North Bolton, Mr. ALLYN S. KELLOGG says: "Something respecting this may be found in the *Records of the Colony*, vols. viii. and ix.; but most of the papers are in *Ecclesiastical*, vol. xii., State Archives, State Library, under the title North Bolton. The assembly, in May, 1750, appointed a committee upon the memorials of Benjamin Stoughton and others, of Windsor, for an Ecclesiastical Society, with certain limits: and of Isaac Jones and others, part of them living in Bolton, and part of them living in Windsor, for an Ecclesiastical Society, with certain other limits. In each case it was reported that they were "too few." February 12, 1754, Isaac Jones, Moses Thrall, and John Hills, of Bolton, David Smith, John Searl, and Joseph Steadman, of the South [or Second] Society of Windsor, and John Crow and Samuel Hills, of the Parish of Ellington, petitioned for an Ecclesiastical Society that should include a district about two miles in width, lying in Windsor. Another petition for a new Society was presented in

May, 1757. A final petition, dated April 23, 1760, was granted, and in October, 1760, *North Bolton* was made a Society, its north and west boundaries being thus defined in the resolution: (starting from the N.E. cor. of Bolton), "thence turning westward in the line betwixt Bolton and Ellington, to Bolton N. W. corner, and still continuing the same course into Ellington about a mile and a half and forty rods [line N on map]; thence turning and running southwardly at the west end of the second tier of lots to Hartford line; thence turning eastward in said line to Bolton or the T ditch; thence turning southwardly one mile in the line betwixt the towns of Hartford and Bolton: thence "eastward to the east line of Bolton." That part of Ellington which was, in 1760, included in *North Bolton* Society was about half a mile in width, as may be seen in the act incorporating Ellington Society.



"North Bolton took also a part of the *North* (or *Seantic*) *Society*, on which there were no inhabitants in 1760. Later (1802) Solomon Loomis and Samuel Andrews, being in the Society in East Windsor, were annexed to the Society of North Bolton—see *Private Laws*. In the plan filed with their petition, the line adjoining North Bolton is marked as 80 rods in length. Whether that part of the North Society included in North Bolton was of uniform width is not made clear from the act establishing that North Society in May, 1752, and the act incorporating Ellington.

"In May, 1810, the tract B V O S was annexed to the Vernon Ecclesiastical Society (*Private Laws*, i. 554). It thus became a part of

Vernon School Society, and so continued until May, 1831, when it was annexed to Wapping. — *Private Laws*, ii. 1695.

“In the absence of any accurate maps of Vernon, or of South Windsor, it is somewhat difficult to define these older landmarks. The “Hartford lines” were, until 1842, the boundaries of Manchester, and the “T ditch” is at the northeast corner of Manchester. The part taken from Windsor seems to have been a rhomboid, its longer sides being the present west line of Vernon, and a parallel line running from the *re-entrant* angle in the southwest corner of the town. The line of Windsor (afterwards East Windsor) used to pass within sixty or eighty rods of the site of the present meeting-house at Vernon Center.

“I have not satisfactorily ascertained the place of N, the original northwest corner of the town of Bolton, and probably it could not be determined without a re-survey. It *appears* to be, however, in the line west of the road leading into Vernon from Ellington.

“But I think the foregoing will make clear the *ecclesiastical* relations of that part of Old Windsor which is now (or has been) included in the Ecclesiastical Society of North Bolton (or Vernon), or in the Town of Vernon.”¹

¹Some of the persons mentioned in the *Windsor Genealogies* resided in the North Bolton part of Windsor, and for some of these items we are indebted to Mr. Allyn S. Kellogg's kindly help.

CHAPTER II.

THE NORTH, OR SCANTIC, PARISH (NOW THE FIRST SOCIETY IN TOWN OF EAST WINDSOR).

1754—1890.

(This Society, when organized, in 1754, was the *Sixth* Society in Windsor, and so remained until 1768, when, by the division of the ancient town, it became the *Third* Society in East Windsor, the Ellington Church being the *Second*. After the incorporation of Ellington, in 1786, this Society became the *Second* of East Windsor; and in 1846, by the incorporation of South Windsor, it became the *First* Society in East Windsor.)

THE late Deacon AZEL S. ROE wrote so thorough and excellent a history of this parish,¹ that any attempt to rewrite it, for the mere sake of originality would be a work of supererogation. We content ourselves, therefore, with simply abridging the substance of his little volume and adding a few things of our own collating.

As before mentioned, the first settlement of Windsor, east of the Connecticut River, was along the river from Scantic to Podunk, and included the whole of the present town of South Windsor. At a subsequent period (1696–1700) a few families began to locate themselves north of the Scantic. Thomas Ellsworth, the Osborns, and the Stilesees were among these northernmost settlers, all of whom were near the Connecticut River. But the gradual increase of numbers, and a necessity of larger accommodations, drove them, in the course of a few years, back into the higher forest lands of the interior.

“As early as 1736 settlers began to select favorable spots for location amid the forests—some choosing their position where the land was favorable for grain, some where the large pines afforded means for the manufacture of tar, and others amid marshy places where the grass grew rank, for the purpose of gathering hay to winter stock, the sowing of grass-seed being an improvement in agriculture not then known to them.”

¹HISTORY OF THE FIRST ECCLESIASTICAL SOCIETY IN EAST WINDSOR, from its formation in 1752, to the death of its second pastor, Rev. Shubael Bartlett, in 1851. With a sketch of the life of Rev. Mr. Bartlett, and his farewell discourse, prepared for the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement. Hartford, 1857.

Tim^o. Edwards.

1696 to death, 1768.

Joseph Perry

Colleague, 1755: pastor until death, 1783.

David W. Glave

1786, until death, 1820.

Tho Robbins

Colleague pastor, 1809 to 1829; pastor until 1827.

Facsimile AUTOGRAPHS OF THE FIRST FOUR PASTORS OF FIRST CHURCH OF EAST
(NOW SOUTH) WINDSOR, 1696-1827.

Tho: Potwine

1753, to death, 1802.

Michael Bartlett.

1804, to death, 1854.

Facsimile AUTOGRAPHS OF THE FIRST TWO PASTORS OF SCANTIC (OR NORTH)
PARISH, EAST WINDSOR, 1753-1854.

Dea. *Arul S Roe*

Historian of the North Parish. See p. 690.

At what time the *Ketch Mills'* settlement was commenced is uncertain. As early as March, 1663-4, the court allowed Mr. Matthew Allyn "to take up that meadow at Catch, beyond Goodman Bissell's, on the east side of the River, and what upland he pleaseth, so he exceeds not his former grant." And Feb. 2, 1687-8, the town voted that

"Samuel Grant, Senior, and Nathaniel Bissell shall have liberty to set up a sawmill with the use of ten acres of land upon the brook that is known by the name of Ketch, and the town is to have the boards for 4s per 100 at the mill, or 5s at the Great River, they to have no right to the land any longer than they maintain a mill upon the place."

We think the settlement in that neighborhood, however, began at a much later date — and subsequently to that on the river. The first settlers there, or among the first, were JOHN, ROGER, and LUKE, sons of John Loomis.

Ireland Street, in the northeast part of Scantic Parish, was settled about the middle of the last century (one date 1718, another 1720) by a number of families of Scotch-Irish, who came from the north of Ireland with the Rev. Mr. McKinstry, and others, who settled at Ellington. The names of Thompson, McKnight, Harper, Gowdy, Cohoon, and others, have been long and honorably connected with the history of this parish.

"From all," says Mr. Roe, "that can now be learned of the character of those who first settled the north parish of East Windsor, we must judge them to have been men of strong resolution, untiring industry, and of religious habits. They were not mere speculators, who sought to make the most out of the land they occupied in the shortest possible time, and then to remove and try their luck upon some other uncultivated spot; but they seem to have settled with a design to make a life-

¹It is related that once, "in the olden time," the men engaged at the old saw mill here were suddenly alarmed while at dinner by the unceremonious appearance of a huge bear. Unprepared for such an honor, they sought their safety in flight, while their unwelcome visitor, snuffling around in search of something to eat, espied the luncheon which one of the men had left on the huge log that was *set* for the saw. Mounting the log, Bruin began, with his back to the saw, quietly to dispose of the luncheon. Meanwhile the owner thereof, taking courage to reconnoitre, found his four-footed adversary thus busily employed, and *started the saw*. Away it went, steadily sliding along the timber, on which unconscious Bruin was seated, in happy enjoyment of his stolen feast, until he was awakened from his "sweet dream of peace" by a savage scratch on his shaggy back. Quick as thought he faced around, and instinctively grasped the shining blade in a death-like hug — but still, up and down, the relentless saw held on its way — and a mangled carcass testified to the exultant settlers that Bruin had "*caught a Tartar*."

This incident has been assigned as the origin of the name *Ketch Mills*, but this is an evident mistake. The name is a corruption of *catch*, by which the brook was known at a very early date in the history of Windsor. The low wet lands on its borders were then covered with a large quantity of coarse grass, of which each of the surrounding inhabitants had liberty to gather in what he could; hence the name of *Catch Brook*.

stay of it, contenting themselves with a bare living for the first few years, and enlarging their incomes as they extended their clearings and brought more land into a state of cultivation. The houses which they erected were not log-houses, such as have formed the first houses of settlers in the far West, but they were frame buildings of small size, made comfortable without any pretention to ornament. Many of the original settlers purchased large tracts of land, which have sufficed even to the present day for division among their descendants, so that in very many locations among us the present owners can sit beneath the shadow of the trees that sheltered their forefathers, and cultivate the soil where their great-great-grandfathers labored.

They were a church-going people, and in the habit of attending regularly those places of worship nearest to their different locations. Those who lived in the north visited the old church in Enfield, and those in the middle and southern portions of the parish attended the church of Mr. Edwards, situated near the old burying ground at East Windsor. Sabbath after Sabbath they traversed the footpaths through the woods to that place of worship; and in death they were carried through the same paths for many miles on the shoulders of neighbors and acquaintances, to the depository of the dead near the house of God.¹

The gradual growth of population for a period of seventy years, in the territory between the Scantic River on the south and Enfield on the north, had rendered the necessity of a new parish north of the Scantic so apparent, that in December, 1749, the Second Society petitioned the assembly therefor.

Several committees were appointed, the last of whom reported, Sept. 1751, favorably to a division of the society by a line running due east from the mouth of the Scantic River; with the proviso, that as the list of the south side exceeded that of the north side,² a part of the former should pay rates to the latter for six years. This report was finally adopted, not without some remonstrance from the south-siders; and, by an act of the assembly, in May, 1752, that part of the Second Society north of the Scantic became the Second, or North Society of Windsor, east of the Connecticut River.³

The first meeting of the new society, of which we have any record, was held on the 25th of June, 1752. From this point we follow Mr. Roe's book. "A meeting legally warned convened on that day at the

¹ One of our oldest inhabitants remembers that at the death of a young lady, whose relatives had been buried in the old cemetery on East Windsor Hill, the corpse was carried from the house he now occupies in Ireland Street, upon the shoulders of the bearers to the place of interment, a distance of seven miles; several sets of bearers relieving each other.

² South side list, £9. 716s. North side list, £5. 165s.

³ *State Archives, Ecclesiastical.*

house of Mr. John Prior. Captain John Ellsworth was chosen moderator, and the following votes were passed :

" *Voted*, That Captain John Ellsworth, David Skinner, and Joseph Harper be society's committee.

" *Voted*, By more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of the North Society, entitled by law to vote, to build a meeting-house in and for said society.

" *Voted*, That they would apply themselves to the county court to see where the meeting-house should be.

" *Voted*, That Samuel Watson, an inhabitant of said society, be the agent for said society to apply to the county court for a committee to affix a place where the meeting-house shall be."

Oct. 30, 1752, at an adjourned meeting of the society, the following resolution passed :

" *Voted*, That they would raise five hundred pounds, old tenor currency, for the building of a meeting-house, to be put into the hands of the committee for that purpose."

The county court, according to request, appointed a committee, and said committee made report, but it appears not to have been satisfactory, for, on the 10th of Dec., 1752, at a meeting then held, in which Captain John Ellsworth was moderator, and Ammi Trumbull clerk, we find the following resolution passed by a vote of ten majority :

" *Voted*, That they would apply to the county court to laying objections against the report of second committee of said court ordered by said court to affix a place for a meeting-house, and to apply to said court for another committee; and that Erastus Wolcott be employed to find the center of society, and to make a new place if necessary.

" *Voted*, That Benjamin Osborne be an agent for said society in laying their objections before the county court."

During the delay necessary to fix upon a suitable spot for the erection of their place of worship, the inhabitants of the parish were not willing to be without the preaching of the gospel within the bounds allotted to them, and we find the following resolution on record :

" At a meeting of the North Society of Windsor, legally warned,

" *Voted*, To raise one hundred pounds, old tenor money, to hire preaching at Mr. John Prior's.

" *Voted*, That one-quarter of said hundred pounds, should be spent in preaching at Mr. Nathaniel Ellsworth's.

" *Voted*, That Benjamin Osborn should go to hire a minister to preach to said society."

At the expiration of a year from the time of their first meeting for the purpose of erecting a house of worship, the difficulties attending the setting a stake at the place where it should be located were surmounted, and on the 22d of June, 1753, we find the following vote :

" *Voted*, That a person be appointed to go to the county court, now sitting at Hart

ford, to get the place where the last committee set the last stake, as a place for a meeting-house to be recorded.¹ And that Joseph Harper be their agent for that purpose."

At the same meeting it was also

"*Voted*, That Mr. Caleb Booth should go for Mr. Potwine to preach."

In August we find the following important resolutions:

"Aug. 20th, 1753. At a meeting of the north society in Windsor, legally assembled, Captain John Ellsworth being moderator,

"*Voted*, To give Mr. Thomas Potwine, of Coventry, a call to preach with us on probation, in order to settle with us, with the advice of the association.

"*Voted*, To build a meeting-house, the same length and breadth as the meeting-house in the second society, and twenty-one feet high between joints.

"*Voted*, Jonathan Bartlett, Samuel Alyn, and Ammi Trumbull, be a committee to employ men to get timber for said building."

After a trial of two months it was decided that Mr. Potwine should be called as their pastor. The meeting for that purpose was held on the 22d October, 1753.

"*Voted*, To give Sir² Thomas Potwine a call to settle with us in the work of the ministry.

"*Voted*, To give Sir Thomas Potwine, of Coventry, two thousand pounds in money, old tenor, as it now passes, as a settlement.

"*Voted*, To give Sir Thomas Potwine five hundred pounds for his yearly salary. Equal to grain, wheat at forty shillings per bushel, rye at thirty shillings per bushel, and Indian corn at twenty shillings per bushel, old tenor, and to add to it as our lists rise until it amounts to six hundred pounds old tenor money.

"*Voted*, That Joseph Harper and Mr. David Skinner be a committee to treat with Sir Thomas Potwine about settling with us.

"*Voted*, To alter the shape of the meeting-house, that it should be forty-seven feet in length, thirty-five in breadth, and twenty-one in height between joints.

¹The following record was made at the June term of the county court, 1753:

"We, the subscribers, being appointed in November last, a committee to repair to the north society in Windsor, view their circumstances, hear all persons concerned, and affix and ascertain a place, in our opinion, most suitable and commendable whereon to build a meeting-house for divine worship in said society, having reported to said court in January last, the said society having applied to us to review and further consider their case, did on the 6th day of May inst., repair to said society and review their circumstances and hear all persons concerned, and having advantage of a new plan of said society which gave a different representation from that which we before used, in reconsideration, have, in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants of said society, set down a stake in the lot of Lieutenant Samuel Watson, about 36 rods near south from the new dwelling-house of Mr. Daniel Clark in said society, and are now of opinion that the place where we have now set the stake is the most suitable place whereon to build a new house for divine worship for said society, and will accommodate the inhabitants thereof.

NATHANIEL OLCOTT,
ZEBULON WEST,
STEPHEN CONE,

June term, 1753.

Committee."

²This appellation, in the antique and stately language of that day, had much the same significance as the title *Mr.* in the earlier New England generations.

"*Voted*, That Ebenezer Bliss go to Lieutenant Watson and Daniel Clark, in the name of the society, to purchase of them and take a deed for the same, of one and a half acres of land."

This was designed for the spot on which the church should be erected and where the stake had been placed.

"At a meeting of the north society legally assembled on the first day of February, 1754,

"*Voted*, That if what we have already voted for Sir Thomas Potwine's salary should be insufficient for his support, that we will add to his salary *as his circumstances call for and our abilities will admit of.*"

The reason which called for this resolution is not given, but the fact of its having been placed upon their records goes far to illustrate their character as men and Christians.

In 1758 a new agreement was entered into between the Rev. Mr. Potwine and his people, in which, at his request, the sum to be paid to him annually was to be sixty pounds so long as he should continue their minister. He had also the use of the glebe land, or minister's lot, and a yearly provision of wood. As this seems to have been an arrangement satisfactory to both parties, we may conclude that the sum, small as it appears to us, was sufficient in that primitive period of country, for its purpose.

When, at a subsequent period, in consequence of the high price of the necessaries of life during the terrible years when our young nation was in the deadly struggle for her independence — and upon an application by Mr. Potwine for assistance, we find the following record :

"27th Dec., 1799. *Voted*, To raise fourteen hundred and forty pounds money to be paid to the Rev. Thomas Potwine, in addition to his stated salary the current year, on account of the high price of the necessaries of life."

The actual value of the amount designated (£1,440) is not now easily determined, but as they also raised £180 for the purchase of his wood for that year, which had usually cost five pounds, we can suppose it to have amounted to forty pounds — an addition to his regular salary of two-thirds. The salary of their minister was also paid promptly. Regularly as the year came round his receipt is attested as in full for the amount agreed upon.

The following rules of church discipline were defined for settlement of Mr. Potwine, at a meeting of the society on the first of April, 1754 :

"*Voted*, To settle Sir Thomas Potwine in the following manner, viz. :

"1st. The Word of God is the only infallible rule of church discipline.

"2d. That the church will have a manual vote in this house.

"3d. That whenever we shall have occasion to send a messenger, that we will choose him by proxy.

"4th. That whenever we shall have occasion for a council, that the church shall choose them.

"5th. We do agree to leave the examination of those who desire to join in full communion with the minister.

"6th. We do agree that those who have a desire to join in full communion have liberty to make relation of their experience in the church and congregation, upon their admission to the church."

Mr. Potwine, having accepted the terms offered him as a settlement, it was concluded that on the 1st day of May, 1754, he should be solemnly ordained as their pastor.

And the following votes were passed at the meeting held on the 1st April preceding:

"*Voted*, To ordain Sir Thomas Potwine at Lieutenant Samuel Watson's.

"*Voted*, That Captain John Ellsworth proceed for the ministers that shall ordain Sir Thomas Potwine, and the rest of the ministers that shall come to ordination, and the messengers.

"*Voted*, That Caleb Booth, Ezekiel Osborn, Jonathan Bartlett, Samuel Watson, David Skinner, John Gaylord, Ebenezer Bliss, Benjamin Osborn, and Ammi Trumbull, provide for people that come to ordination."

No building had as yet been erected for public worship, but the people, anxious to have the ministration of the ordinances and a servant of God as their leader and teacher, procured the use of a private house for that purpose, and the one most appropriate then on account of its size and capacity for accommodating a number of people was that which is now in possession of Mr. Joel Prior, situated in Main street. The ordination of Mr. Potwine was celebrated Oct. 1, 1754, under the roof of a *barn* then newly erected and never as yet used.¹ Mr. Roe received an account of it from an old lady, who very distinctly remembered what her mother told her about it, who was present and with her babe in her arms. The ceremony was performed upon the barn floor. A table answered for a desk, and benches made of rough boards, with a few chairs for the more distinguished ministers, were their seats. Boards were laid across the bays as standing places for the women and older people, while upon the beams above perched the younger and most elastic. This barn is still (1882) standing on "the street."

We are unable to give particulars of the ministry of Mr. Potwine, as unfortunately no records have been preserved that can throw light upon it: nothing pertaining to church matters can be known except from tradition. How many were added through his long ministry can only be known now when the last great account shall be made up.

In about one year after his ordination, the house for worship was

¹This barn then belonged to Lieut. Samuel Watson, later to Mr. John Prior.

completed,¹ and the congregation joyfully assembled together for the purpose of consecrating it to its holy uses.

It was erected as nearly at the center of the parish as could be agreed upon, although in the opinion of many, who lived on what was called the river road, "too far in the woods." The site chosen was the one occupied by the present place of worship. The building was after the fashion of many of that day, a plain, oblong building, of small size, as the dimensions already given testify, and without steeple or ornament. A door opened from the east and south, and with its galleries could probably accommodate from two to three hundred persons. Not long after the erection of the church a small building was put up near the present site of the dwelling-house of Samuel W. Bartlett, Esq., for the accommodation of those who lived too far from the place of worship to be able to return to their homes during the interruption of public worship at noon, where they could take refreshment such as they had brought with them; or, if the winter season, have the benefit of a fire, and replenish their foot-stoves for the afternoon service, a warm meeting-house being in those days an interdicted luxury. This building also answered a very useful purpose for those females who might have no convenience for riding to church, and were of necessity often compelled to encounter sand and dust if the season was dry, or snow and mud at other times — a change of the nother garments was necessary, and here it could be effected.

Going to church was in those days a matter of course. None staid at home but the very aged and the sick; and they went in that way which happened to be most convenient, for the most part on horseback,² the husband and the wife, the brother and sister, the lover and his lass,

¹ The house of worship was not probably in a finished state when first occupied, for we find on record the following resolutions in reference to it:

"Dec. 18th, 1759, *Resolved*, That Joseph Allyn, Jonathan Bartlett, and Ammi Trumbull, be a committee for finishing the lower part of the meeting-house.

"*Resolved*, That the lower part of the meeting-house be finished with pews."

Again at a meeting held 21st Dec., 1767:

"*Resolved*, To raise twelve pounds to glaze the meeting-house, to be paid in grain, viz: wheat at four shillings, rye at three shillings, and Indian corn at two shillings per bushel; and the Society's committee to take charge of the glazing."

Again, at a meeting held 11th Dec., 1769:

"*Resolved*, To raise eighty pounds to be expended in finishing the meeting-house, to be paid in grain, wheat at four shillings, rye at three shillings, and Indian corn at two shillings per bushel; and Lemuel Stoughton, Jonathan Bartlett, and Simeon Wolcott, to be a committee to lay out the money and see to the work."

² Some of the roads were inconvenient even for that mode of conveyance. At the top and bottom of the long hill which ascends from Mr. Osborn's mill to what is now called Prospect street, horse-blocks were erected at which the riders could dismount and mount — the hill was so steep and rugged they were obliged to lead their horses going up or down; and some persons now living remember well seeing these blocks.

each pair on the same horse, and often a little one in the arms of the mother or father. One hundred horses have been counted thus passing in line along one of the most frequented roads, of those who had been attending the house of God.

Weather did not then determine the numbers who should be in their seats in the Lord's house. Moreover, going to church was considered an indispensable duty, none turned their backs upon the house of God, and it was no uncommon thing for neighbors to question each other if for one or two Sabbaths any were absent from their place.

As the parish increased in numbers, we can readily understand how at the end of fifty years the house which had accommodated the fathers became too small for their descendants. The seats could not contain the congregation, and the stairs which led into the galleries, as well as the outer steps at the doors, were often filled with those who could find no other resting place.

Whether the spiritual condition of the people may be judged by this crowding to the house of God, cannot now be so clearly ascertained as we could wish. That there was a good degree of vital religion we may hope. Prayer-meetings were regularly kept up in different parts of the parish, and in these exercises the hands of the pastor were greatly strengthened by the energy and devotion of his venerable father who had removed to this town.¹ He went from house to house and held meetings that were well attended, and was constant in his labors both in regular attendance through all weathers and in direct conversation with individuals. And so much was he esteemed for these labors of love, that the people of their own accord erected for him a small house in the center street of the parish, that he might have a permanent home among them.

The division between the eastern and western portions of the old town of Windsor, in 1768, made this parish *The Second Church of East Windsor*.

The needs of the parish seeming to demand a new meeting-house, a meeting of the society was held Dec. 19, 1796, to ascertain the feeling of the people regarding it; but that and a succeeding adjourned meeting in March following failed to gain their assent to the question put by the moderator, "Will you do anything respecting the building a new meeting house?" Five years elapsed; then, April 21, 1801, at a society meeting it was

Voted, To build an addition to the meeting house in said society of about 21 feet in length, and the same height and breadth with the body of said house, on the north part of said house; to build a new roof facing the opposite way from what the old

¹ John Potwine, a goldsmith, removed from Boston to Hartford, and thence to (North) Coventry, Conn., where he was admitted a freeman in 1751. From Coventry he came to Scantic. See *Potwine Genealogy*.

one now stands; to move the pulpit to a proper place; to fill the new part with pews, excepting proper alleys; to move any pews that it shall be necessary to move; to plaster all parts of said house that shall be necessary; to new cover the outside of said house and paint it; to underpin the said house decently with three tier of stone, including many of the old underpinning stone as can be used; and to procure suitable step stones; all to be done within twenty months from this date.

"*Voted*, That Messrs. John Morton, Thomas Potwine, Jr., and Stoddard Ellsworth be a committee to carry the above vote into execution.

"*Voted*, To raise four cents on the dollar on the list of 1800, to enable said committee to carry into execution the above described building."

But at the October meeting in the same year nothing had been done, except collecting the materials; nor was any action taken relative to it, except that a vote was passed permitting "the inhabitants of the society or any individuals" to "build a cupola or steeple to the meeting-house," *provided* it "be done entirely by subscription."

A difference of opinion, however, had arisen, and perhaps a little too much pertinacity was manifested on each side; the breach became seriously wider and wider, and the members on either side of the question were determined to stand by their expressed opinion. At the close of their meeting in April, 1802, in which many hard words had been sent back and forth, and in which it had been decided by a majority of voters that an addition should be made to their present house of worship, it was very evident that the minority felt sorely grieved, and one of them was heard to express the opinion "that the addition would never be made." Whether it was spoken under prophetic inspiration or otherwise is of little consequence now.

In the edge of the evening of that day, 20th April, 1802,¹ the church was discovered to be on fire, and within a few hours a heap of charred timbers and ashes alone remained to mark the spot where for half a century the Second parish of East Windsor had worshiped. To them its destruction seemed like the triumphing of the wicked; like the tread of the demon of evil upon their sacred Zion.

But perhaps to no one was the intelligence "that the church was on fire" so heart-rending as to him who had administered at that sanctuary for the last fifty years. Mr. Potwine had now become an old man. He had reached the farther shore of time, and the mists from eternity's vast ocean were beginning to gather around him. Advanced in life and weakened by disease, he was in no condition

¹ That the date given by Mr. Roe (5 Oct., 1801) is incorrect, is proven by the following notice in *The Balance and Columbian Repository*, published at Hudson, N. Y., of date of 4 May, 1802: "PROGRESS OF REASON. A meeting-house in East Windsor, Connecticut, was burned on the 20th ult. by design." Mr. J. S. Allen of Broad Brook, Conn., who furnishes us this item, says that Peter Parsons, an East Windsor boy, then employed in the *Columbian* office, was probably the one who inserted this notice.

to bear such a trial. To him, above all others, that old edifice was precious.

A period of darkness ensued.¹ The minds of many in the society were sadly embittered. The daring and wanton act which had been perpetrated by some rude hand could not be forgotten. More than one individual was suspected and openly charged with the crime, and at length a prosecution was commenced, which lasted some time, but the result of which is now of little consequence.

At the society meeting in April, 1802, it was

“Voted, To build a meeting-house in this society, at a place where the Honorable General Assembly or County Court shall affix — by a majority of the whole except two — and that Caleb Booth, Esq., be agent in behalf of this society to proffer a memorial praying said Assembly or Court, as occasion may require, to appoint, order and affix the place whereon said meeting-house shall be built, and also to apply to said Assembly for their resolve appropriating the materials and money provided for repairing the old meeting-house, lately burnt in this society, to the purpose of building a new one.

“Voted, To raise five mills on the dollar on the list of 1801, for the purpose of defraying the expenses.”

The expense referred to was more particularly intended for carrying on the law-suit ordered to be commenced against those suspected of having fired the old meeting-house.

On the 26th day of May, 1802, a meeting was held “for the purpose of taking into consideration the doing of the Honorable General Assembly committee in affixing the place whereon to build a meeting-house in this society, and for acting thereon.”

“Voted, That provided said Assembly shall ratify the doings of said committee, we will build a meeting-house on said place.

“Ninety-one in the affirmative and twenty-three in the negative.”

On the 31st May the society again assembled :

“Voted, To raise two cents on the dollar on the list of 1801, towards defraying the expense of building the new meeting-house, when the General Assembly have affixed the place, in addition to the four cent tax already voted and appropriated to the building of said house, by said Assembly, payable on the first day of October, 1802.

“Voted, Messrs. John Morton, Thomas Potwine, Jr., and Job Ellsworth be a committee to carry the building of said meeting-house into effect.

“Voted, To build said meeting-house of the following dimensions: fifty-six feet in length and forty-seven feet in breadth, and a proportionable height, to be determined by the committee appointed to build said house; and to erect the frame, and cover the outside, and lay the lower floor, by the first day of October, 1802, or as soon as may be.”

The committee exhibited a very commendable degree of energy in carrying out these resolutions, for in one month from the date of their

¹ Out of this strife issued the formation of the Episcopal Church at Warehouse Point in 1802.

last meeting the house was raised, and in such a state of forwardness that at a meeting legally warned and held on the 2d of July, 1802, they felt it necessary to pass a vote and take measures for protection against any evil-disposed persons who might attempt to injure it. The following resolution speaks for itself :

Voted, That Samuel Stiles, Jeremiah Lord, and John Felshaw be agents in behalf of this society, and they are hereby authorized and appointed to take care of the new meeting-house lately erected in this society, and to commence a prosecution or prosecutions against any person or persons who shall attempt or commit any trespass on said meeting-house, in any wise injuring the same, and to make presentment to proper authority for any breaches of law or for any threats that have or shall be uttered respecting said house, and prosecute the same to final judgment and execution."

The last vote for raising the yearly salary of Rev. Mr. Potwine was passed by the society at their regular meeting in October, 1802.

Voted, To raise two hundred dollars for the Rev. Thomas Potwine's salary for the current year.

Voted, To raise sixteen pounds, sixteen shillings to get the Rev. Thomas Potwine's wood for the year ensuing, to be paid to the following named persons, in proportion as they have undertaken to get said wood:

"To Daniel Osborn,	4	cords	at	8	shillings.
" Hezekiah Wells,	4	"	"	8	"
" Daniel Chapin,	4	"	"	8	"
" Hezekiah Bissell,	8	"	"	8	"
" Jonathan Clark,	2	"	"	8	"
" Henry Wolcott,	2	"	"	8	"
" Paul Hamilton,	2	"	"	8	"
" David Bancroft,	2	"	"	8	"
" Alexander Vining,	6	"	"	8	"
" Joseph Button,	2	"	"	8	"
" Caleb Booth,	4	"	"	8	"
" Jonathan Button,	2	"	"	8	"

42 cords."

This method of supplying wood for Mr. Potwine had been adopted first at a meeting of the society in November, 1794, at which time an inspector of the wood thus to be provided was appointed.

Soon after this meeting in October, 1802, the society was left destitute of a pastor by the death of the Rev. Mr. Potwine, in November, 1802, about one year after the burning of the meeting-house. The following record of his last hours of life was made at the time when the scene occurred :

" For more than ten days preceding his death, Mr. Potwine was exercised with great bodily distress, but patient and resigned to the hand of God. So great was his weakness that he was unable to converse in that length of time; but while the lamp of life was glimmering in the socket, and every moment expected to be his last, on the morning of the Lord's day, which was the day before his death, to the surprise of his mourning family and many people who called in to take a last and affectionate farewell of their beloved pastor, on the way to the place of public worship, at that moment he

was favored with a short revival, his departing spirit recalled, and with an audible voice he asked them to unite with him in prayer; and in the following words poured forth the desires of his heart:

"Almighty God and Heavenly Father! be pleased to be with us on this Thy holy day, to keep us from sin and all evil, and guide us in duty. Will God be with me, Thy servant, who is soon to be laid in the consuming grave. Merciful God! be with me in my dying moments, to uphold and support me. Put underneath me Thine everlasting arms of mercy; and support me by Thy free, rich grace; and receive my parting spirit to Thy blissful presence. Will God be with my dear and mourning wife in her great trials, and support her by Thy Holy Spirit. Will God sanctify my death to my dear children, for their spiritual and everlasting good. And may my death be sanctified to my beloved church and people, when I am laid in the dust. Unite them in one heart and one mind to serve the living and true God. Preserve them from Will worship; and may they in truth and sincerity love and serve Thee. May they be united in harmony and peace. Bless the whole Israel of God; and have compassion on the immortal souls Thou hast made; through the merits of Thy dear Son, our Lord and Saviour, and to Him, with the Father and Eternal Spirit, be ascribed everlasting praises. Amen."

The last words which Mr. Potwine was heard to utter were: "Christ is my all and in all." And the Rev. Mr. McClure, the pastor of the South Church in East Windsor, chose them as the text from which he preached his funeral sermon, November 17, 1802. Colossians iii. 2. — "Christ is all and in all."

His monument, in the Scantie graveyard, bears this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Potwine, first Minister of the Second Church in East Windsor, he was a native of Boston, and educated at Yale College, 1751, settled in the gospel ministry here, 1754, where he continued more than 48 years, the faithful pious pastor of an united people, his useful and exemplary life, thro' the grace of his Saviour, was crowned with peace and triumph in death. He deceased Nov. 15th, 1802, aged 71 years."

Though his people had now no spiritual leader, and many who had been members of the society had either withdrawn their aid or united in opposition, still the business of the society went steadily on.

At a meeting on the 10th of January, 1803, it was

"Voted, That Caleb Booth be and he is hereby appointed agent for this society to apply to the association for advice and assistance in procuring a candidate to preach the gospel to them on probation.

"Voted, To raise two cents on the dollar, on the list of 1802, for the purpose of paying the expenses on the meeting-house, already arisen, and likewise to build a pulpit."

March 28 instant, 1803, at a meeting duly warned and held:

"Voted, To finish off the new meeting-house in this society *complete* by the first day of December next; the stairs in the steeple to be included in finishing said house.

"Voted, To raise six cents on the dollar, on the list of Aug. 20, 1802, to defray the expense of the same, to be paid at 3 several payments, viz.: $\frac{1}{3}$ first of Oct., 1803; $\frac{1}{3}$ first

of October, 1804; $\frac{1}{2}$ first of October, 1805; and that the rate-bills be immediately made out, that any persons so disposed may pay their proportions at once.

"*Voted*, That John Morton, Job Ellsworth, and Thomas Potwine be the committee to finish said house."

At an adjourned meeting, 6th of June following, it was

"*Voted*, To raise five mills on the dollar, on the list of 1803, to defray the expense of hiring a clergyman to supply the pulpit in this society."

Mr. Booth had been successful in procuring a candidate, the Rev. Shubael Bartlett; and the above tax was laid for the purpose of paying him for his services. After preaching some months as a candidate, Mr. Bartlett received a call from the society to settle as their pastor. The preliminary meeting for that purpose was held 28th November, 1803; by a large majority vote, 84 affirmative, 12 in the negative. He was to have \$700 as a settlement, and a yearly salary of \$450, so long as he should be able to supply the pulpit, and if disabled from preaching, one-half the salary to be deducted. He was also to have the use of the ministerial lot.

These terms being accepted by Mr. Bartlett, he was ordained as their pastor, 15th of February, 1804.

In 1809 a *bell* and *clock* were purchased by subscription and presented to the society, and provision was made for their care and use by Mr. Thomas Tarbox, at a salary of \$22 per annum. In October, 1812, it was

"*Voted*, That the following shall be the regulations for ringing the bell:

"The bell shall be rung at 12 o'clock in the day, and nine at night, five minutes each time. After ringing the bell at nine at night, to toll the day of the month.

"It shall ring every sabbath morning at half past nine o'clock, fifteen minutes, it shall ring at meeting time five minutes, and then toll until the minister comes and enters the desk.

"In like manner before a lecture.

"It shall ring for a death five minutes; for a male about ten years old, it shall strike three times three strokes; for a female over ten years of age it shall strike three times two strokes; and for a child under ten years of age, three strokes; and then it shall strike the age of the person deceased; and then it shall be tolled fifteen minutes. It shall be tolled at a funeral when requested.

"It is not to be tolled for a death after the sun is down."

We find no mention made of *stoves* for warming the meeting-house until October, 1825, when it was

"*Voted*, To give liberty to the inhabitants of the second society in East Windsor, to put a stove or stoves into the meeting-house, provided they shall be the property of the society so long as the society shall suffer them to remain in said house."

But nothing was effected in this direction until the 2d of January, 1827, when it was

"*Voted*, To raise three-fourths of a cent on a dollar, to defray the expenses of putting up stoves and pipes into the meeting-house — to provide fuel for the same, and a man to attend to the stoves."

Seating the Meeting-House.

The first notice in regard to *pews* is recorded at a meeting of the society in December, 1759, when a committee was appointed to finish the meeting-house with pews. Whether the committee completed the work is doubtful, for no mention is made of their doings, nor was any money voted for that purpose. In 1769 eighty pounds was raised for the purpose of finishing the meeting-house, and Ensign Lemuel Stoughton, Capt. Jonathan Bartlett, and Simeon Wolcott were made a committee to see to it. The next year, December 10, 1770, we find the first notice of seating the meeting-house, so that, in all probability, the pews were not completed until then. The seating committee were James Harper, Simeon Wolcott, John Thompson, Jr., Ensign Lemuel Stoughton, and John Prior.

In 1785 and 1790 the pews were re-seated, Capt. Hezekiah Bissell, Major Lemuel Stoughton, Capt. Caleb Booth, Joseph Allen, Esq., and Ebenezer Watson, Jr., committee. Again the house was seated in 1794, and October 6, 1800, the *last committee* for seating the meeting-house was appointed, viz.: Samuel Stiles, Samuel Bartlett, Thos. Potwine, Jr., Benjamin Loomis, James Chamberlain, Stoddart Ellsworth, and John Pasco.

After the erection of the new house, in 1802, the congregation took possession of the new pews; probably, according to some principle which had been virtually established during their occupancy of the old house: but in October, 1826, it was

"*Voted*, That the Society's Committee be directed to embrace in their warning, at the next annual meeting, to see if the society will *lease* the pews in the meeting-house in this society for one year — or whether they will do anything relating to *selling* the pews, or *seating the meeting-house*."

The society was divided on the question, and it rested until October, 1832, when it "*Voted*, To *lease* the pews for one year to raise money to defray the expenses of the society the current year and to discharge the debts now due from the society," and this method of seating the meeting-house has since been adopted with slight variations.

Singing.¹

Attention to singing, as a part of the worship of the sanctuary, has always been held among this people as of great importance, and very

¹ In this connection, see also pp. 273-275.

early in the history of the society we find the subject alluded to and provision made for its maintenance.

At a meeting of the society in December, 1758, among other resolutions for the good of the society, we find the following:

"*Voted*, To raise eight pounds to hire Mr. Beal or Mr. Wilson to teach us to sing."

At a meeting of the society in April, 1771, it was

"*Voted*, To introduce singing by *rule* in the congregation."

This resolution, it would seem, did not meet with approbation, for at a meeting of the society next year it was in effect rescinded, as follows:

"*Voted*, Not to act upon the article of singing in the congregation."

There were doubtless wise men among them, who, as soon as they perceived what testy folks singers were, resolved to let them have their own way, either to sing in unison, or each one "on their own hook," — merely insisting upon the following regulation, which should be in force for one year:

"*Voted*, To sing in the congregation without reading line by line, a part of the time, not exceeding one-half, until the next annual meeting of the society."

At the next annual meeting it was

"*Voted*, To continue the singing in the congregation, as agreed upon at the last meeting."

Among the Stoughton papers, quoted by Mr. John A. Stoughton, in his *Windsor Farmes* (p. 97), is the following petition:

EAST WINDSOR,

Sep^r. y^e 9, 1772.

To y^e Jentlemen Society Comm^{rs}. for y^e North Society in said East Windsor, this from us the subscribers are to Desier you as soon as may be to warne a society meeting to do y^e following Business, viz :

1st. To see what y^e Society will do Respecting Singing whether they will approve of Beeting y^e time with y^e hand in divine worship.

2d. Whether y^e society will approve of Sounding or Pitching y^e notes with y^e voice or Pitchpipe before they begin to sing.

3d to see whether they shall appoint y^e Rev. Mr. Potwine to tell the tuner what tune they shall sing.

4. to see if the Society will agree upon a Serteine number of tunes that shall be sung upon y^e Lord's Day in divine worship, in this Society, and what tune they will have sung.

5 to see whether they will chuse any person or persons to tune the Psalm for us in this Society.

6. to see whether the society will agree to Sct the Meeting house againe, or approve of y^e disorderly Sitting in y^e Gallerys among y^e young people.

7. to see if the society will agree to sing without having the Psalm read upon the Sabbath in divine worship.

Samuel Skinner	Hezekiah Wells	Joseph Egolston
David Skinner	Nathaniel Bancroft	Jonathan Fish
Lampson Willis	Noah Stiles	Eleazer Blodget
Job Thompson	Joel Price	Adonijah Crane
Thos. Elsworth	John Bancroft	Nath. Bissel
Joseph Allen	John Osbornes	Will Bissell
Samuel Allen	Joseph Osborne	John Gaylord
Hezekiah Allen	Thomas Bancroft	Charles Gaylord

At a meeting of the society, held in January, 1794, the following resolution was passed:

"*Voted*, To raise one farthing on the pound on the list of 1793, for the purpose of hiring a singing-master to instruct in the rules and arts of singing Psalms, so that singing in divine worship may be performed *decently and orderly* in this society."

The peculiar wording of this resolution rather leaves an impression upon the mind that things were not, in respect to that department of the exercises, just as they should have been. And the society appears now to be in earnest to correct the evil, for at the next annual meeting another farthing on the pound was raised, and Major Caleb Booth empowered to hire a singing master for the winter.

Again, in 1796, a vote was passed to raise one-half penny on the pound for the purpose of hiring a teacher "to learn the inhabitants of this society the rules of singing psalms in the congregation," and Daniel Osborn was appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

The last singing school for the benefit of worship in the old church was in the winter of 1800 and 1801.

At a meeting held 6th October, 1800, it was

"*Voted*, To raise two mills on the dollar, on the list of 1800, for the use of hiring a singing-master the ensuing winter.

"*Voted*, That Capt. Asahel Stiles should procure a singing-master."

Since the erection of the last meeting-house, and during the ministry of Mr. Bartlett, singing schools were enjoyed every few years: the pastor himself always attended them, for he not only took a great delight in sacred music, but he believed that the meeting together of the younger part of the congregation to engage in this exercise had a happy influence on their minds, and he has often been heard to say that he could date the beginnings of several revivals of religion from the close of the singing-schools. His prayerful watch over them did, no doubt, much to prevent the evils which have come upon other ecclesiastical societies from this source.

In 1841 the meeting-house was remodeled and finished in a style of modern convenience and elegance.

In 1847 Mr. Bartlett was induced, by the infirmities of age, to request the assistance of a colleague pastor.

Accordingly the society chose the Rev. SAMUEL J. ANDREWS, who was duly ordained to his office in October following, "and commenced his peculiar and responsible duties, for which by nature, and more especially by the grace of God, he was in an eminent degree qualified."

In 1854 the society was bereaved by the death of the venerable second pastor.

The Rev. SHUBAEL BARTLETT was born at Lebanon, Conn., 2d of April, 1778. His father, Mr. John Bartlett, was a deacon in the Congregational church at Lebanon, and in a direct line could trace his ancestry to John Alden, of the *Mayflower* emigration to Plymouth, 1620, and the whole line of pedigree runs through those who were professedly pious persons. He was a man of plain circumstances, working with his own hands at the shoemaker's trade, but training his family in the fear of God. And in his declining years, having lost his wife, and his children being scattered abroad, he left Lebanon and closed his life at the house of his son, Rev. Shubael Bartlett, at East Windsor.

Mr. Shubael Bartlett's record says: "If ever I was born again, I have reason to hope that it was some time in the springing of the year A.D. 1794." He united with the church in June of the same year, when sixteen years of age.

His mind turning towards the ministry, he commenced his preparatory studies with Rev. Zebulon Ely, and, in Sept., 1796, entered as freshman at Yale, his expenses being defrayed by teaching and some perquisites received for service in college. He graduated in 1800, commenced the study of theology under Dr. Dwight, and was licensed to preach the gospel in 1802. January 7, 1803, he received the invitation from the East Windsor Church to preach to them as a candidate, which resulted in a call, and he was ordained to that pastorate Feb. 15, 1804.

Mr. Bartlett was eminently a consistent Christian; remarkable for evenness of deportment. He seemed always to realize his accountability to God for all his conduct towards his fellowmen, and believed it not only wrong to indulge in harsh censure, but even in harsh thoughts of others. As a true child of God, he earnestly sought the care and counsel of his heavenly Father, and, thus connecting the care and will of God with his daily interests and duties, he may be said truly to have traveled the path allotted to him with the sensible presence of his Almighty Friend, hallowing every scene and making even its darkest passes radiant with the light that streameth from heaven. . . .

Mr. Bartlett's style of preaching was not calculated to please a fastidious taste; and the matter of his preaching was rather practical than doctrinal. He never studied to adorn his discourses with the graces of elocution, and perhaps regarded with too much indifference the manner in which the truths which he wished to enforce were presented. And

while, indeed, he would not keep back the prominent articles of our faith, yet they were never brought out in their startling boldness so as to lead the minds of his hearers to revolt at them or to create a disputatious spirit. He was fully conscious that "we now see only in part," that many things "were hard to be believed," and could never be made quite clear in our imperfect state. But, "to love the Lord with all our heart and our neighbor as ourself," to repent heartily of sin, to lay hold on Jesus as the great Saviour of the soul, to do works meet for repentance, and to walk by faith on the Son of God — these were within the grasp of the mind, and upon these he dwelt.

His attention to the children of his flock was also a peculiarity in his ministrations. He never passed a child without some token of special notice, and, for many years, could call any child among his people by name. He walked before his people a living example of true religion, upon a plain, steady path of unaffected piety. The tongue of scandal was never heard against him; he never wandered into a dubious path, nor did an act of questionable character. He loved his people; he did his best for their temporal and eternal welfare, and his record is in many hearts on earth, and, we doubt not, well registered in heaven.

The last public services at which he officiated were in December, 1853, at the consecration of the Congregational church at Broad Brook. An attack of influenza was then incurred, which finally deepened into what was evidently to be his fatal illness. He had no special preparation to make on his own account; he had been doing that for sixty years, and had no new arrangements to trouble himself with. He conversed freely about the event that was approaching, with the same calmness as was usual with him in reference to any concern in life.

By degrees he gave up his duties as the head of a family, as he had done those of a pastor of his flock, having placed in the hands of his colleague, the Rev. Mr. Andrews, the book of records belonging to the church, which for fifty years he had faithfully kept. The morning and evening service at the family altar was the last duty he resigned. No fear, no doubt, no cloud dimmed his clear vision, or troubled his passing spirit. And thus he sank to rest, June 6, 1854.

He was succeeded by Rev. SAMUEL JAMES ANDREWS, D.D., son of Rev. William Andrews, pastor of First Congregational church at Danbury, Conn., 1813-27, and brother of the Rev. William Watson, Rev. Israel Ward, Rev. Ebenezer Baldwin, and Rev. Edward Warren Andrews. He was born at Danbury, Conn.; grad. Williams College 1839; was settled at East Windsor as colleague pastor with Mr. Bartlett, 20 Sept., 1848, and remained sole pastor about one year after Mr. B.'s death. He was dismissed 9 May, 1855.

The fourth pastor was Rev. FREDERICK MUNSON, born at Bethlehem,

Conn., 25 April, 1818; grad. Y. C., 1843, and was pastor here from 3 Sept., 1856, to 19 July, 1865.

The fifth pastor was Rev. DAVID HAVEN THAYER, born at Nunda, N. Y.; grad. Union Coll., 1849; first settled at Mt. Carmel, Conn., 1853; at Scantic, 1866; was in charge of the Catholic Apostolic ch. at Enfield, Conn., 1 July, 1878; d. 19 Sept., 1882; pastor here from 22 May, 1866, to 20 Dec., 1878.

The sixth pastor was Rev. AUSTIN S. CHASE, grad. Dartmouth College, 1869; installed pastor here 23 April, 1879; dismissed because of failing health, 31 Dec., 1880.

The seventh was Rev. HOWARD BILLMAN, installed April 26, 1882.

The eighth and present pastor is Rev. CURTIS M. GEER, grad. Hartford Theol. Sem., 1890; ordained and installed here, June 25, 1890.

Ministers raised in East Windsor (though some of these may be claimed by Ellington, or South Windsor):

Rev. LORIN ANDREWS.

Rev. and Prof. DAVID ELY BARTLETT, s. of Rev. Shubael Bartlett, b. Scantic parish, E. W., 29 Sept., 1805, graduated Y. C. 1828, and at once became a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, where, with but slight interruptions, he remained until his death at H., 30 Nov., 1879, being at the time the oldest teacher of the deaf and dumb in this country. This was due to the fact that he had been so eminently successful in this department of instruction that he could not be spared from it. He had, to a remarkable degree, the qualities which fitted one to excel in this voiceless training. Of a most gentle nature, he had a lively sympathy with these children of misfortune; he was a natural actor; and, when using the sign language before his classes, his whole body was full of this silent speech. His was a life of true Christian simplicity and beauty, and his death was greatly mourned. He studied theology at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and was a preacher, as well as a week-day teacher, to the deaf and dumb.

Rev. ELDAV BARBER, b. North Parish of E. W., 24 Sept., 1801; grad. Y. C., 1826, and from Yale Divinity School, 1829; ord. 26 Aug., 1829, with five others, as evangelist in the West. From 1829-1832 was pastor of Pres. ch. at Milan, O., and afterwards, for 3 yrs., principal of the Huron Institute at that place. His longest pastorate was over the Pres. ch. at Florence, Ohio, 1837 until his death, 27 Mch., 1870. His second wife, and the mother of his children, was a dau. of Mr. Moses Osborn of East Windsor.

Rev. HORACE BELKNAP.

Rev. HENRY NEWTON BISSELL, b. E. W., 2 June, 1816, grad. Y. C., 1839; engaged in teaching in Ohio, and was for several years principal

of the Huron Institute, Milan, O.; then entered the ministry: was settled at Lyme, Ohio, 1846-54; then called to Pres. ch. at Mt. Clemens, Mich.; m. 5 May, 1846, Elizabeth Hale Hubbard, a native of Vernon, Conn.

REV. ALBERT BOOTH.

REV. CHAUNCEY BOOTH, b. E. W., 15 Mch., 1783, son of Capt. Caleb and Anne (Bartlett) Booth; educ. and grad. Y. C., 1810, and from Andover Theol. Sem., 1813; ord. pastor at Coventry, 20 Sept., 1815, and retired from active duties in 1844; res. in C. until his death, 24 May, 1851. See *Booth Genealogy*.

REV. SAMUEL ROBBINS BROWN, b. Scantic Parish, E. W., 16 June, 1810; fitted for college at Monson Academy, and grad. Y. C. 1832, and from Union Theol. Sem., N. Y. city, 1838; m. 1838, Elizabeth Goodwin, younger dau. of Rev. Shubael Bartlett. "He was for many years at the head of the Morrison School in China, and most honorably known and esteemed for his missionary labors in China and Japan. The first Chinese and Japanese students sent to this country for their education were sent by Dr. Brown, and placed at Monson Academy." Dr. B. died suddenly at Monson while on a visit, 20 June, 1880. See *Bartlett Genealogy*.

REV. DANIEL ELMER, the earliest college grad. from the East part of Old Windsor; name on the Triennial of Y. C. for 1743; his wife was Margaret, sister of Rev. Jonathan Parsons of Newburyport, Mass., at whose home Whitefield died. Mr. Elmer preached at Brookfield and Westborough, Mass., and spent his later years in N. J.; died 1755; prob. fitted for college by Rev. Timothy Edwards.

REV. BENJAMIN B. PARSONS.

REV. LEMUEL STUGHTON POTWINE; b. E. W., 4 Feb., 1832; grad. Y. C., 1854; taught two yrs. at Norwalk, Conn.; studied theol. two yrs. in Theol. Instit., Conn.; tutor Y. C. 1858-60; has been many years Prof. of Latin in Western Reserve College, now known as Adelbert College, Western Reserve University.

REV. THOMAS STUGHTON POTWINE, D.D., b. E. W., 4 April, 1829; grad. Y. C., 1854; at Theol. Instit. of Conn., 1854; tutor at Beloit College, Wis., 1851-53; and at Yale, 1854-57; rec'd degree of D.D. from Yale, 1856.

REV. INCREASE N. TARBOX (D.D.). See *Tarbox Genealogy*.

REV. HENRY WILLES, son of Joshua, b. E. W., 1690; grad. Y. C., 1745; was the first pastor of Franklin, Conn., 1718, until his death, 1755; prob. fitted for college by Rev. Timo. Edwards.

Deacons.

- LAMSON WELLS and DAVID SKINNER, 1754.
 JOSEPH EGGLESTON, died May 9, 1797, aged 82.
 JOHN BANCRAFT, died March 20, 1800, aged 66.
 JAMES HARPER, died March 19, 1808, aged 85.
 OLIVER BARBER, died October 8, 1820, aged 81.
 NOAH ALLEN, ordained 1809; died May 7, 1824, aged 67.
 DANIEL RICHARDSON, ordained 1818; removed 1829; died 1847.
 IRA WELLS, ordained 1823.
 ANSON BISSELL, ordained 1825; removed to Wapping 1832.
 ERASTUS BUCKLAND, ordained 1830; died Jan. 23, 1848.
 AZEL STEVENS ROE, ordained 1833; died Jan. 1, 1886.
 CHAUNCEY ELLSWORTH, ordained Sept. 1, 1854, died 12 June, 1869.
 PHINEAS L. BLODGETT, ordained Sept. 1, 1854.
 GAJUS N. BOOTH, ordained Sept. 16, 1866; removed to Enfield 1874.
 JOHN F. FITTS, ordained Jan. 1, 1871.
 DANIEL W. BARTLETT, ordained Jan. 3, 1875.

When the second pastor of this church first removed to this place, in 1803, no records of the church were found, from its first formation, May 1, 1754, to the death of the first pastor, November 15, 1802. Of the members of this church, as far as they could be found, February 15, 1804. Figures denote the age at death:

Mrs. Lydia Potwine, widow of Rev. Thomas, 82.	Benoni Stiles, 64.
Dea. James Harper, 85.	Seth Stowell.
Wife of Dea. H., 74.	Elijah Sadd, 77.
Dea. Oliver Barber, 81.	Alexander Vining, 76.
Wife of Dea. B., 81.	Gideon Wolcott, 71.
Noah Allen, 67.	Widow Sarah Bancraft, 81.
Benjamin Allen, 44.	Wife of Nathan Pelton, 63.
Nathaniel Allen, 36.	Wife of Hezekiah Allen, 81.
Ashbel Barber, 73.	Wife of Nathan Cohoon, 70.
Simeon Barber, 67.	Wife of Samuel Bartlett, 84.
Jerijah Bissell, 92.	Wife of Solomon Ellsworth, 85.
Isaac Bancraft, 87.	Wife of Aaron Frost, 87.
Samuel Bartlett, 81.	Wife of Alexander Morton.
Isaac Bancraft, Jr., 79.	Wife of Daniel Bissell, 79.
Josiah Blodget, 73.	Wife of Daniel Chapin, 73.
Elisha Crane, 91.	Wife of David Crane, 88.
Hezekiah Crane, 84.	Wife of Rufus Crane, 88.
David Crane, 91.	Wife of Wareham Crane.
	Wife of Elijah Sadd, 84.

Rufus Crane, 64.	Wife of Oliver Clark, 70.
Wareham Crane, 65.	Miss Mary Eaton, 61.
Jonathan Clark.	Mrs. Hannah Eggleston, wife of
Daniel Chapin, 54.	Dea. E., 88.
Aaron Crane.	Mrs. Rachel Potwine, 86.
Aaron Frost, 70.	Wife of Hezekiah Crane, 83.
Aaron Frost, Jr.	Wife of Josiah Blodget.
Alexander Morton, 63.	Wife of Aaron Crane.
Daniel Osborn, 82.	Wife of Elisha Crane, 94.
Nathan Pelton, 75.	Mrs. Hannah Bartlett, widow of
Thomas Potwine, 67.	Jonathan B., 94.
Solomon Payne.	Wife of Seth Stowell, 59.

Society Fund.

The first mention of any fund for the support of the gospel ministry in this parish, appears to be the following resolution passed by the society Oct. 4, 1813, a sum left by Capt. Samuel Stiles:

" *Resolved*, That the society committee be directed to receive the sum of one thousand dollars given to this society by the last will of Capt. Samuel Stiles, deceased, and dispose of the same according to the tenor of said instrument "

Year by year, after this, we find the interest of this fund used in part for the payment of the minister's salary — at first as an addition to the regular salary on account of the high price to which the necessaries of life had risen, and thus it was continued until 1820.

The next addition to the fund appears to have been received from the State, and is called the *State Fund*—the record concerning it was made at a society's meeting held the 6th day of October, 1818, as follows:

" *Resolved*, That the State Fund received at Hartford in December last, by the society committee, and interest amounting to one hundred and seventy-seven dollars, be put at interest and remain as a fund for the support of the Gospel ministry in this society during the pleasure of this society."

At an adjourned meeting held on 2 Jan., 1827, we find the first notice of the *Bartlett Fund*:

" *Resolved*, To accept of the donation given by Mr. Samuel Bartlett, of one thousand dollars, to the second society in East Windsor, under its restrictions."

The following extract from the will of Mr. Bartlett will show the nature of the donation and the restrictions above referred to:

" And wishing to perpetuate a regular Gospel ministry, I will that my executor pay as a donation which I now make to the second ecclesiastical society in East Windsor to which I belong, the sum of one thousand dollars, under the following restrictions,

viz. That this donation shall be kept at annual interest until principal and interest shall amount to four thousand dollars, and when the whole sum shall amount to the aforesaid sum of four thousand dollars, the interest arising thereon shall be applied annually towards paying the minister's salary in the society, leaving the principal of four thousand dollars entire with the following conditions being complied with :

"1st. That said society keep and maintain a decent meeting-house in which to perform public worship.

"2nd. The said meeting-house to be the sole and entire property of said society.

"3rd. That said society shall not at any time be destitute of an ordained minister more than two years, which minister shall be a learned man of true orthodox principles according to the sense in which our forefathers maintained the same.

"4th. They shall not pay any of the interest arising on this donation to hire a minister of different principles,—but if at any future period of time shall neglect or refuse to comply with the above conditions and restrictions, then and in that case said donation shall be forfeited by said society to my executor or his heirs, to sue for and recover the said donation to his or their use."

This fund reached the amount specified in the will of Mr. Bartlett (four thousand dollars), in 1849, since when its income has been appropriated for the purpose to which it was consecrated by the deviser.

In Oct., 1845, a permanent lease of the parsonage lot was made for a term of 999 years, from April, 1845, for \$1,470.93, the interest on which was annually thereafter paid to Rev. Mr. Bartlett, after whose death, and in Oct., 1851, this fund was applied towards the liquidation of the society's indebtedness in securing their parsonage land and building the parsonage.

In 1868, an *organ* was introduced into the church, and the building painted. In 1869, there was a mission-school connected with the church. In 1878, the Conference House was improved.

Religious Statistics. (For Dr. Dwight's account of this parish and vicinity see his *Travels*, ii. 279-283.) Members, 1833, 286; 1850, 150; 1882, 147. Revivals, 1780, a considerable one; 1808, 19; 1809, 11; 1817, 96; 1818, 11; 1822, 15; 1827, 53; 1832, 77; 1838, 12; 1855, 50; 1861, 15; 1874, 17; 1876, 12.

CHAPTER III.

THE DIVISION OF ANCIENT WINDSOR AND INCORPORATION OF EAST WINDSOR.

1768.

WE have now arrived at a point, in our history, of some considerable interest, viz.: the incorporation of that part of Windsor, lying east of the Connecticut River, as a distinct town, by the name of EAST WINDSOR.

The gradual increase of population in the east-side settlements of Windsor developed the necessity and awakened an urgent and steadily increasing demand for such a division of the ancient limits as should better accommodate the circumstances and promote the interests of their inhabitants. Those, who, even in these days of railroads, good turnpikes, and easy carriages, find the breadth of the noble Connecticut a bar to their visiting their relatives on the opposite side oftener than once a year — if indeed as often — can readily understand that, in those early days of rough roads, sparse settlements, and horseback riding, it was a serious matter for their ancestors (tough and hearty as they are supposed to have been) to be obliged to travel from six to twelve miles, and cross a river, in order to attend town meetings, or transact any business with the town officers. The only wonder is that they bore it so long and so patiently as they did.

The subject seems to have been first publicly agitated at a town meeting on the 30th of January, 1748/9, but was not acted upon. Fortunately, the river itself constituted so natural a line of separation between the towns, that there could be no occasion for disputes about boundaries; but there was an immense amount of conservatism in the community, and the matter moved not again until July, 1753, when it was voted that they would divide the town of Windsor into two distinct towns, "as Connecticut River rms." At a meeting on February 11, 1756, the same vote was passed, and a committee appointed to confer with the assembly about the matter. In 1759, the same subject came before the town meeting, and William Wolcott, Samuel Eno, and Peletiah Mills were appointed agents to apply to the assembly. Then the project slept for eight years, until, 7th December, 1767, Erastus Wolcott and Josiah Bissell were appointed a committee for the same purpose, and their

efforts were, at last, crowned with success. At a town meeting on the 3d Monday in March, 1768, the details were agreed upon, as follows: that the town should be divided as the river runs; that Windsor should keep all the records and half the money which might remain in the treasury after all town debts were paid; and support ten of the town poor (who were named), and have the free use of the stone quarry (Snake Hill) on the east side; while the east-side folks were to take care of eight of the town poor.

Finally, the colony records show that:

"At a General Assembly of the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut holden at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, A.D. 1768.

"On the memorial of the inhabitants of the town of Windsor, showing to this Assembly that the memorialists, at their legal town meeting in December last, agreed to divide the town, and praying that the part of the town on the west side of Connecticut River be and remain the town of Windsor, with ancient privileges of said town; and that the part of said town that is on the east side of said river be made and constituted a town; and that their common stock, money, and poor be divided, etc., according to their agreement at their publick meeting on the third Monday of April, 1768, as per memorial on file,

"It is enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that that part of said town that is on the east side of the Connecticut River be, and they are hereby, made, erected, and constituted within the limits and bounds thereof a distinct town, with all the liberties, privileges, and immunities that other towns by law have and do enjoy, and that said new erected and constituted town be called and known by the name of East Windsor."

And thus, "Windsor, east of the Connecticut River," including the present towns of East and South Windsor, and Ellington (now in Tolland County), was duly set apart and incorporated as the town of

EAST WINDSOR.

The first town meeting held in East Windsor was on 6th of July, 1768, when Erastus Wolcott was chosen Moderator and Aaron Bissell Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Thus, it will be seen, that (one hundred and thirty-three years from the date of the original settlement of Windsor; and one hundred and twenty from that of John Bissell's pioneer lodgment on the east side of the Great River; and ten years after the death of their first pastor, Rev. Mr. Edwards; during whose ministry of sixty-three years, four ecclesiastical parishes had been organized within the town's limits, east of the river) the new town — yielding to the inevitable logic of events — dropped from the arms of the old town, as naturally as the ripened fruit drops from the parent bough.

The new township was of large proportions; upon the north it was bounded by Enfield and Somers; its eastern line was irregular, stretching back in some places from ten to twelve miles eastward from the

river: Hartford (which then included East Hartford and Manchester) bounded it on the south, while the river formed its western boundary — the length of the township, from Enfield to Hartford lines, being nearly ten miles.

East Windsor's civil and military history, prior to 1768, is necessarily incorporated with that of Windsor, in our preceding chapters: but the separate histories of its several ecclesiastical parishes has been — for the sake of unity — presented in the following chapters.

Extracts from Newspapers.

HARTFORD, Feb. 27th, 1767.

One night last week, a panther having killed nine sheep in a yard at Windsor, the owner of the sheep, one Mr. Phelps, the next morning, followed the panther by his track into a thicket about half a mile from his house, and shot him. He was brought to this town, and the bounty of five pounds allowed by law was paid for his head. — *New London Gazette*, No. 172.

From the *Connecticut Courant*, dated Hartford, August 10, 1767.

“Last Tuesday two transient persons were taken up at Windsor, for committing, each of them, two thefts, and received sixteen lashes on each of their backs; eight for each offence. The next day they were committed to Gaol in this Town, to take their trial at the Superior Court next month, for breaking open and robbing a house at Windsor.”

From the *Connecticut Courant*, dated Hartford, September, 1767.

“Last week, David Campbell and Alexander Pettigrew, were indicted before the Superior Court, sitting in this Town, for breaking open and robbing the house of Mr. Abiel Abbot, of Windsor, of two watches, to which indictment they both plead guilty, and were sentenced, each of them to receive 15 stripes, to have their right ears cut off, and to be branded with a capital letter B on their foreheads; which punishment was inflicted on them last Friday. Pettigrew bled so much from the amputation of his ear, that his life was in danger.”

From the *Connecticut Courant*, No. 191, dated August 22, 1768.

“On Saturday, the 13th inst., the following melancholy accident happened in Windsor, viz.: Four young women whose names were Thrall, who had been at work abroad in the afternoon, after they had completed their labor, agreed to divert themselves in the water, in a small river at that place. Accordingly they pulled off their stocking and shoes, and joining hands, immediately went into the river; but not being acquainted with the depth of the water, and the bottom being very uneven, the young woman that was foremost fell into a deep place, which she did not discover till it was too late to save herself, and pulled two of her unhappy companions after her, by which means they were all unfortunately drowned; and the other very narrowly escaped sharing the same fate. Two of the above young women were sisters, one of which was about 21, the other about 19 years of age. The other was a near relation. Their bodies were soon after taken up, and the next day decently interred. The Rev'd Mr. Russell preached a sermon suitable to the occasion.

“A few days after, one Henry Chapman of the same place, accidentally fell from a beam in a barn, upon a cart that stood upon the floor, and split his head, and died instantly. He was about 40 years of age.”

Parson Hinsdale's (North) *Church Records* contains the following note of these deaths, "Aug. 13, 1768, Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of David Thrall, and Jerusha, daughter of Charles Thrall, were all, at once, unhappily drowned in Poquonock River, as they went in for their diversion"; and, "no longer after than August 17, Mr. Henry Chapman, in the dusk of the evening, climbing a scaffold in a barn, fell and received a wound in his head, of which, in a few hours, he died. How hard God calls to a hardened people!"

Tradition relates that Mr. Chapman, at the time of this accident, was at work for a neighbor on the north side of the Rivulet, his own residence being on the south side. That afternoon, his wife sent a little daughter up to Hoyt's Meadow, to look after or drive home the cows. The child went, but shortly returned, crying violently and appearing greatly frightened and agitated. On being questioned as to the cause, she affirmed that on reaching the pasture where the cows were, she had seen her father standing on the stump of a tree, and covered with blood.

In a few minutes after, word was brought to the family, of the sudden accident by which the husband and father had lost his life. It was undoubtedly one of those cases of premonition which sometimes precede coming events, but which all our philosophy fails to explain.

"We hear from Poquonock, a parish in the western part of Windsor, that about half an acre of the surface of the ground there has lately sunk or fallen to a considerable depth below the common surface or level; not unlike to what is frequently occasioned by earthquakes, though attended with no eruptions, either of water or fire; for which event no natural cause has as yet been assigned. And it is more unaccountable, as the ground that is sunk was not contiguous to or bordering upon any precipice or declivity, nor adjacent to any collection of water that should occasion it to sink." — *Conn. Journal, June 22, 1770.*

CHAPTER IV.

WAPPING PARISH (THIRD CHURCH OF EAST WINDSOR).¹

1717-1890.

TRADITION, at least, accords to one THOMAS BISSELL, the honor of being, as early as 1700-1705, the first settler of that portion of Windsor known as *Wapping*—a name probably borrowed, though we know not why, from that of a street in London, on the Thames. His house is said to have stood a little south of the road from East Windsor Hill, and west of Podunk River, until about 1840, when it was taken down. It was probably the house occupied, at the last, by Mr. Elijah Blodget. We find, in the society records, frequent allusions to a place below Podunk River, called "Bissell's Farms," which may, perhaps, refer to Wapping; and, in an old account-book kept by Samuel Rockwell, who in those days was "a mighty hunter," are notes of venison sold to Thomas Bissell who lived, as early as 1705, in the N.W. corner of Wapping. Tradition also records that, shortly after coming here, Bissell had a very severe fight with a large and powerful Indian, who in a drunken bravado, boasted of having killed *ninety-nine* white men and insisted on making up the *hundred*, by killing him. Foiled in his attempt to burst in through a half-opened door, by Bissell's dog, he was finally overpowered by the dog's master and his sanguinary intentions defeated.

Deacon Francis Vinton, however, in an interesting paper prepared for the South Windsor Grange, introduces to us another claimant for prior, or at least contemporaneous, settlement in Wapping. He says, "as far as I have been able to learn, from tradition, one JOSEPH STEADMAN made the first settlement in Wapping, in the south part, on the land now of H. C. Hayes, near the old crossing a little east or south-east of his ice pond. A small quince tree was pointed out to me, in 1836, as indicating nearly the site of his house; he got his water from a spring a little east of the fence between the pasture and mowing-lot, near the driveway. The building of his house was closely watched by a

¹We are mainly indebted, for information concerning this parish, to a *Ms.* account written by Rev. Marvin Root, in 1840, and deposited in the archives of the Conn. Hist. Society; also, to *Ms.* of Dr. Elijah F. Reed.

few Indians who then lived in the forest east, on the land now owned by Clayton Grant, or his brother; and he was, at times, annoyed by the prowlings of these Indians around his house. Once, while on horseback looking for his cows, he was fired upon by them, the bullet passing through his clothes and grazing his back." The Windsor Land Records show certain two-rod roads between the Hartford line and Steadman's corner, which seem to confirm the traditional account of his settlement in that neighborhood.

NATHANIEL DRAKE afterwards built a house N.W. of Mr. Watson Hayes' present place. BENAJAH STARKWEATHER must have been an early settler in Wapping, as his son Thomas received a deed of land here from Roger Wolcott in 1780, and buried a son in 1795. Capt. NOAH BARBER, the ancestor of the Wapping Barbers, came from Windsor and the house which he builded was only pulled down some two years ago, by Mr. F. Gillet. Mr. BARZILLA GREEN died in 1795, aged 70; his wife died the same year, aged 71. JOSEPH STEADMAN married, in 1709, Sarah Taylor, and died in 1762, aged 83. Mr. H. C. Hayes is their lineal descendant. JOHN GRANT died in 1803, aged 80. DANIEL ROCKWELL died 1789, his wife, 1785.

The *Bissells, Rockwells, Skinners, Sudds, Stoughtons, Smiths, and Grants* were among the first to locate in Wapping — and *Gibbs, Fitch, Dorchester, Uppard, Wheaton, Armstrong, Lathrop, Adkins, Hun, Dormant, Stocking, and Gay* figure largely among the earlier names.

The first settlers were, of course, included within the limits of the Second Society (or Windsor, east of the Connecticut River), and attended worship in Mr. Edwards's congregation. But, the roads to "the Street" were exceedingly bad; and they seem to have petitioned, at a very early day, for "winter privileges" — *i. e.*, for liberty to hire a minister during six months of the year. This reasonable request was, for many years, refused. In 1761, however, the Assembly made them a *winter parish*, and the Second Society voted to allow them their proportion of rates, which amounted to £6, 12s. A number of documents relative to Wapping are preserved in the State Archives; and among the records of the Second Society we find the following document (attested, as a true copy, by Rev. Mr. Perry, Aug. 14, 1761):

"As the Second Society of Windsor were sundry years about fixing a place for building a meeting-house, so the Inhabitants of Woping, in s^d society at the same time, were endeavoring to be made into a Distinct Society upon y^e account of which there were two Parties in the Street of s^d Society: for the People of the North Part said Woping must not be a Society. But the Meeting-House must be set at his Honour's [Roger Wolcott's ?] to accomodate Woping, and the People of the South Part say'd Woping must be a Society and therefore y^e meeting house must be set at Nuberry's to accomodate them, and in particular Wth Wolcott, Esq., one of the members of the Cth of Christ in s^d Society, who was always Spokman for the South Part Say'd Woping must be Society. & therefore the meeting house must be set at Nuberries and the s^d Will hath

declared from time to time to some of the People of Woping he had nothing against Woping being off, But would be glad if they were off then and y^t he would not appear against y^m nor oppose Wopings getting off at the Assembly nor in any shape at all, and in January last past he told Chapman Grant when he knew Woping were going to y^e Assembly that he w^d not oppose him but would do him all the service he could as an evidence all which may be proved. Notwithstanding all these Declarations & Solemn Promises the s^d Wi^l did appear at the Assembly at their Session in May last at Hartford and opposed the agent of Woping and pleaded that the Memorial of Woping that was then upon Trial should not be Granted for that they were not big enough on the List and for that the People of Woping did live but two miles & quarter from the streat, also pleaded for the North Society by wich conduct of the s^d Wi^l, Stephen Steadman, one of the members of the same C^h of Christ, being so offended, charges him of being guilty of a scandalous breach of the ninth commandment," etc.

From all of which it doth appear that with the Wolcott influence against them, the Wappingites had a pretty hard fight to obtain even the scanty ecclesiastical privileges granted them by the Assembly.

At this time, according to their petition, dated March, 1761 (*State Archives*), they numbered 200 souls, and had 32 houses, while their proportion of the Second (East Windsor) Society list was £2,000. They complain that, on settling the meeting-house on the Street, no regard was had to them; that they are obliged to go to it four miles and a half "through the wilderness."¹

¹The following document curiously illustrates the disintegrating influence of church quarrels upon the body-politic:—
To the Hon^{ble} General Assembly now sitting at Hartford:—

We the subscribers being in East Windsor in a place called Wappon Soldiers & those y^t are allowed by Law to vote for Commission officers, beg leave to Inform your Honors that the Inhabitants of Wapon some years ago, were made a Winter Parish, and a L^{ieut}'s military Company was made there, for their Ease & Convenience. That the said military company, then with great unanimity made choice of m^r Sam^l Smith (who had served as Serg^t many years before to good satisfaction) Lieutenant of said Company, m^r Edward Chapman Grant, Ensⁿ. and the affairs of s^d Company were Carried on in Peace and Good Order: till an Ecclesiastical Controversy arose & threw them into Parties. And the Ensⁿ Mr. Grant made very much the Head of one of them, which of late seemed to abate, and we the Subscribers hop'd had happily Subsided, but on the first monday of may Inst. when we were Called out to Chuse a Capt^l. our Numbers being Encreased to a Captain's Company we found, as we apprehend, the old Party Spirit still remained. for when we Come to Count the Votes, we found Ensⁿ Grant Contrary to y^e General Expectation had the majority of votes, which we apprehend was occasioned by y^e Influence of an Ecclesiastical Controversy, and the unfair Practice of those that were of that Party, and not for y^e Good of the Company, or agreeable to y^e minds of y^e major Part of the voters: and we beg leave to Observe to your Honors that many of y^e voters not apprehending there w^d be any Difficulty in the Choice of Capt. were not present, and many that were present & voted, were not lawful voters. And yet there were but one vote in the Majority for Ensⁿ Grant. The No. of votes for Mr. Grant were 34, and those not for him 33. A bare, or Small Majority this. There was one Rouse in particular a Stranger of no Interest, lately come into Town and married there and never belonged to s^d Company and tho living out of the Limits thereof — put in a vote, and was Counted in favour of m^r Grant — and Green, a young Soldier when he was putting in a vote for L^t Smith, [was asked by] by an Elder Soldier in favour of

Their first meeting-house was built under the title of a *school*, about 1765, and stood on land, afterwards of Capt. Samuel Hall, whose west barn occupied a part of the old church site — and was three miles from the Second Society's meeting-house, on "the Street." "The Street" always claimed that their society extended within half a mile of the Wapping meeting-house, *i. e.*, three miles from the river, or to the end of the "3-mile lots."

The upper windows of this meeting-house were boarded up, only the lower ones were glazed, and the whole edifice finally became so dilapidated that the *six* months winter privileges were extended to *eight* months; and by leave of the assembly, the warm season was substituted for winter, the people worshipping in the latter season with the Second Society, who invited them to do so, *tax* free. Their own old edifice was therefore used only in spring, summer, and autumn; and, finally, the "Wapping Barn," as it came to be called, was pulled down one night in the year 1799 by a party of frolicsome young men.

The first minister ascertained to have preached in Wapping was one MATTHEW ROCKWELL, who graduated at Yale College in 1728. He was a physician, and added a gift of preaching to his other accomplishments. He was a licentiate, and occasionally preached for the Rev. Mr. Edwards during the last year of the latter's life.

"WINDSOR, Nov. 4, 1763.

"Received, of Samuel Grant, the sum of £1 1s 3d for preaching at Wapping, in the year 1762. By me,

"MATTHEW ROCKWELL."

Tradition affirms that he preached in Mr. Grant's old house, before the building of the meeting-house, in 1765.

Mr. MOSES TUTHILL also preached here for three years. He was a Congregationalist, and a man of eccentric character, although of considerable talent. He graduated at Yale College in 1745; became the pastor of a church at Granville, Mass., at its organization in 1747; resigned his charge in 1753. He then came to (East) Windsor for a season. His wife was Martha, the daughter of Rev. Timothy Edwards, to whom he was married in 1746, and who is represented as a woman of remarkable fine powers of mind, although, perhaps, with some peculiarities of char-

m^r Grant, who his vote was for, told him for Lt. Smith, with that y^e other Soldier pulled y^e vote out of his Hand & destroyed it, and put a vote for m^r Grant into his Hand, to Influence Him to vote against his mind, and by such unfair Practice only m^r Grant was Chosen. We need not observe to your Hon^{rs} How ruinous & fatal it is like to be, to Said Company & y^e Leaders too, to have such a Choice Established, and Pray your Hon^{rs} to take y^e mater into your wise Consideration with y^e Return of s^d Choice, refuse to grant a Commission to s^d Grant and order said Company to be led to a new Choice by one of y^e Field Officers of y^e Regiment and due care be Taken, till that a fair Choice be made that Order and Peace may Subsist in said Company.

We are may it please this Honour^{ble} House your humble Petitioners. Dated at East Windsor, May y^e 14 1771.

acter. It is related of them that, on the day appointed for their marriage, Mr. Tuthill was on the west side of the river, and the ice, just then breaking up, rendered crossing impossible. As soon as he could cross he came to her residence in East Windsor, but she refused to see him. At last she was persuaded to give him a hearing, he being in one room, she in another, with the door closed between them, and the conversation was so carried on. In answer to her question why he had not come at the appointed time he told her he could not have come if his life had depended upon it; but the irate maiden told him he should have minded nothing about his life when he was going to be married. A reconciliation was finally effected. It is of this lady, also, that Stoughton (*Windsor Farms*, p. 67-68) relates the following: "It is related of Mr. Tuthill's courtship, that when he, after the custom of the time, requested of Mr. Edwards the privilege of soliciting Miss Martha's hand, the latter, knowing his daughter's propensities, expressed a fear that she might not be a suitable companion for the would-be-son-in-law. Mr. T. misunderstanding the reply, supposed it had reference to her spiritual condition, and anxiously inquired if "Miss Martha had not experienced the great change." "Yes, yes," replied the father, "she is a good girl, but, Brother Tuthill, *the grace of God will dwell where neither you nor I could.*" Despite this dubious warning, they were married; and many are the stories yet extant of Mistress Tuthill's strange doings. One of these, also given by Mr. Stoughton, is thus: "Upon one occasion, when a meeting of ministers had convened at the Wapping parsonage, as night drew on, he suggested to his spouse that, as the brethren were about to depart, he would like to have some repast made ready for them. 'And what would you like, my dear?' said the amiable consort, who had not up to this time, paid the slightest attention to the guests. 'O,' replied Mr. T., overjoyed at the tractable disposition of his better-half, 'Anything you please, something light, no matter about meats, only a light, wholesome meal, that is all.' In about half an hour Mrs. Tuthill announced supper and motioned her husband and guests into a room where a table covered with a snowy-white cloth bore upon it the 'light' repast in the shape of a burning candle at the chair of each guest; and, it was not until the disappointed divines were about to leave in disgust that the mistress came forward with a very substantial and 'wholesome' meal which induced them to resume their seats, while she stood by and laughed merrily at their expense."

Their residence in Wapping was in a house on the lot north of Mr. Waldo Belcher's present place.

Mr. Tuthill is described as "an orthodox and faithful minister, and his short ministry in Granville was blessed with prosperity and peace."¹

¹ Rev. Dr. Timothy M. Cooley, pastor of the Granville church.

He died at Southold, L. I., October, 1785, in his 78th year. His widow died in Wapping February, 1794, aged nearly 77 years.

Another meeting-house was built in 1801, about twenty rods south-east of the site of the old one. Its dimensions were 60 by 44 feet, and 24 feet posts. Its frame stood uncovered until the spring of 1802, when a subscription was raised for "covering, glazing, and roofing it." Its pulpit and seats were rough and unfinished, and a pillow with a clean case was carried to meeting every Sabbath and placed on the desk as a cushion. This edifice was erected by the different denominations then existing in Wapping on a *union* plan. The Congregationalists were to become the sole proprietors at such time as they should see fit, paying the other denominations what they had contributed towards its erection, "deducting decay." This church is the same now in use, but has never been consecrated except by usage. In 1816-17 Mr. Blakely (Bap.) preached here with much success, as also did Mr. Osborn (Meth.) in 1826. In the fall of 1829 a subscription was raised "for lathing and plastering its walls, erecting a breastwork around the gallery, and building a pulpit." It was not finished until 1832, and was remodeled in 1848; at which time some strong members of the church became disaffected in regard to its site. When Mr. Thomas Robbins took charge in South Parish, East Windsor, in 1809, he records that "the people at Wapping show the want of gospel privileges."

Although the Wapping people had enjoyed preaching almost all the time since 1761, no formal attempt seems to have been made to organize a church. "In the years 1826 and 1827, however, the question was seriously discussed by a few individuals," say the *Church Manual*, "Must our children be brought up under a religious belief different from the one which we and our fathers embraced?" Few in number, they resolved to make an effort to sustain Gospel ordinances among themselves, and secured for the period of six months the Sunday ministrations of Rev. Mr. Brinsmade, then teaching in the Mute's Asylum at Hartford. Rev. HENRY MORRIS labored in Wapping from the 10th July, 1829, till the summer of 1832 (one reliable authority says from 1826-31).

During his ministry a council of ministers, of which the Rev. Samuel S. Whelpley was moderator, convened at the house of Mr. Samuel Hall, Feb. 2, 1830, and organized a church of twenty-eight members (of which twenty-three were females) from East and South Windsor. In the autumn of 1831 this church enjoyed a revival which resulted in about fifty conversions.

Mr. Morris was succeeded, July, 1832, by Rev. DAVID L. HUNN, from Sandwich, Mass. He was born in Coleraine, Mass., 5 Nov., 1789; grad. Y. C. 1813, and was for some years the oldest graduate of that college. He served at Wapping until May 1, 1835, and during his min-

istry twenty-seven were added to the church. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., 29 Jan., 1888, *a.* 98.

Rev. MARVIN ROOT first preached in Wapping 12 July, 1835; commenced as stated supply Aug. 10, same year, and was installed as pastor 29 June, 1836. He was dismissed, at his own request, 29 April, 1840. During his ministry twenty-three were added to the church (three by profession), and the pulpit was for a while supplied by Messrs. William and Augustus Thomson, from East Windsor Hill Seminary, and by a Mr. Paneray, and a revival in August, 1841, added twenty or twenty-five to the membership.

Rev. OSCAR F. PARKER was acting pastor for two years, and was ordained pastor 3 Jan., 1844. His resignation in October, 1848, was caused by ill health. From that date until 1854 the pulpit was supplied chiefly from the Theological Seminary at East Windsor, and from 1832 to 1859 the church was aided by the Connecticut Home Missionary Society.

Rev. WILLIAM WRIGHT, from Chicopee Falls, Mass., was ordained 22 Aug., 1854, and served until 1865.

Rev. WINFIELD S. HAWKES began 12 Nov., 1868; was dismissed 22 March, 1871, and succeeded by

Rev. CHARLES WESLEY DRAKE, who supplied the pulpit until 1875.

Rev. HENRY ELMER HART, 1875-1878.

Rev. CHARLES N. FLANDERS, grad. Dartmouth College, and of Andover Theol. Sem.; was in charge 1878 to 1886.

Religious Statistics.—Membership, 1830, 28; 1847, 126; 1868, 61; 1880, 116; 1881, 111.

Revivals.—Members added, 1830, 22; 1831, 50; 1832, 32; 1841, 21; 1846, 13; 1852, 15; 1869, 14; 1878, 20.

Standing Rule of the Church.—At a regularly organized meeting of this church, held December 12, 1831,

Voted, That it shall be a standing rule in this church, that no individual shall hereafter be received into fellowship (or connection), who vends, distills, or makes an habitual use of ardent spirits.

Deacons of the Church.—EDWARD MINER was chosen first deacon of the church, December 12, 1831, and inducted into his office the 22d of the same month.

He afterwards removed to Hartford, and united with the Second Church there, but, having returned to Wapping again, was re-elected to the office of deacon February 8, 1849.

November, 1832, ANSON BISSELL was chosen and inducted into the office of deacon. In the summer of 1835 he removed to the West, consequently vacated the office of deacon.

June 12, 1836, WILLIAM VINTON was chosen deacon by the church.

September 26, 1837, this church was consociated with Hartford North Consociation.

The first Sabbath-school was organized April 19, 1829.

The first monthly concert for prayer was held August 2, 1829.

The tax list of the church, in 1865, was \$68,000; the exterior of church edifice was renovated 1871; horse-sheds provided in 1874; a parsonage erected, at cost of \$3,000, in 1869.

Old Burial Place of Wapping, north of Congregational Church. The first person buried here was an Indian. "Molly Mohalk," whose inscription reads thus: "In Memory | of Molly Mohalk | who Died Desember | A.D. 1763 In the | 28 Year of Her | Age. A Squaw." Her grave was opened by Oliver Skinner, the first sexton of Wapping, who died August 31, 1777, æ. 36 years. He was also a *schoolmaster*, and taught in the old brick school-house, which the oldest inhabitants affirm was the only one in the parish until 1775 or 1780, at which time Wapping formed one school district. The next burial here was that of Mr. Benjamin Stoughton, 1769. Among others we find the gravestone of another Indian: "In memory of | polly the Daugh | ter of John and | Esther Mohoek | who Died March | 29 A.D. 1777 | aged one Year | and 9 months."

Also that of a negro: "In memory of | Desire y^e Daughter | of Christmas | Negro who | Died Sept. y^e 3d | 1774 in ye 9th | year of her age." Thatcher Lathrop succeeded Skinner as sexton; then came Alfred Grant, at whose death the service and the burial records passed to David Miner, and are now lost. He was followed as sexton by Mr. Warren Grant. The oldest person buried here is claimed to have been the widow of Abraham Foster and ancestress of the Wapping Fosters, who died in 1800, æ. 99; no stone. Many of the oldest gravestones in this burial place came from Slate Hill, worked by Mr. Drake.

The *Baptist Church* in Wapping parish (South Windsor) was organized 14th Jan., 1823. For its history see *South Windsor Chapter*.

Methodist Church in Wapping. A Mr. V. Osborn preached here about two years, 1826-7, and did much good. His denominational prejudices, however, were very freely exhibited. It is even said that he once took the Saybrook Platform and the Methodist Articles of Discipline into the pulpit, and commented strongly upon the latter, much to the disadvantage of the former. This so embittered the Congregationalists that they expelled him from the meeting-house; and this act was followed by the formation of a separate Methodist society, with eight members, who held meetings in the South District school-house

until a house was erected and dedicated by Mr. O. in 1833. Present membership, 70.

Ministers raised in this parish :

BARBER, Rev. ELDAD, a life-long minister in Ohio.
 CHARLES HENRY BARBER, minister in West.
 LEMUEL BARBER (D.D.).
 HENRY BARBER.

Revolutionary soldiers from this parish (see also Chapter V.) :

Barber, Capt. Noah,	Grant, Justus,
Barnes, John (?),	Green, Asahel,
Drake, Simeon,	Hum, Tip,
Elmore, Daniel,	Lathrop, Thatcher,
Foster, Thomas.	Munsell, Hezekiah,
Gay, Levi,	Sadd, Thomas,
Grant, David,	Stoughton, Jonathan,
Grant, Gustavus,	Starkweather, Thomas.

Soldiers of War of 1812 from this parish :

Barber, Warren,	Stoughton, John,
Green, Asahel (2d),	Wright, Jonathan,
Hall, Herman,	Munsell, Silas.

CHAPTER V.

EAST WINDSOR'S SHARE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BY RUTH T. SPERRY OF EAST WINDSOR HILL.

PREFATORY NOTE. — The Town Records of East Windsor, during the progress of the war, furnish no specific information as to the part borne by the town in that struggle. There is recorded, now and then, the vote of the town to concur with some Act of the General Assembly; or its compliance with some measure recommended or urged by the Governor and Council of Safety.

We had hoped to find some bundles or box of loose papers, such as we have seen in the Windsor Town Clerk's office, from which to perfect our list of East Windsor soldiers. And such papers did, indeed, exist, until within the last five years. They were left by Dr. Leonard, who was at the time of his death town clerk, in the attic of his residence. Dr. Allen, who subsequently occupied Dr. L.'s house, called the attention of the Selectmen of East Windsor to the box of papers; but, as they did not remove it, he finally burned it and its contents.

We have thus been forced to depend upon State Records, mostly contained in thirty-seven folio volumes of manuscripts kept in the State Library, and designated as "State Archives — Revolutionary War."

The private papers of three of the Selectmen of East Windsor during this period (viz., LEMUEL STOUGHTON, EBENEZER GRANT, and BENONI OLCOTT), have fortunately been partially preserved; and we have also had access to private papers of Capt. ROSWELL GRANT and Ensign ALEXANDER KING. Thus our chapter is not what we could wish it to be, but only such as we could make it, with diligent use of all that was left to us in the way of *original authorities*.

EAST WINDSOR, as a separate township, had been launched into existence during the stormy political period which preceded the Revolutionary struggle. The years 1764 to 1774 were years of great political excitement throughout the New England colonies; and the same spirit which animated the men of Old Windsor stirred also the hearts of her children on the east side of the Connecticut.

1774.

From the Town Records we learn that "at a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of East Windsor, on the first Monday of August, 1774, to deliberate on the dangerous situation of the liberty of the American Colonies, and the distressed condition of the Town of Boston," Erastus

¹ See page 309 of this History.

Wolcott, Esq^r., was chosen Moderator." After a full discussion the opinion of the meeting found expression in the following paper, which was passed unanimously:

"That the measures which the British Crown and Parliament of late years have thought proper to adopt in relation to the Colonies of America, in the opinion of this town, wear a very threatening aspect to their liberties and tranquillity and deserve the most serious attention.

"The Act for raising a revenue for His Majesty, in America, to defray the expense of the Administration of justice and the support of civil government and the defense of His Majesty's dominions in America, was made not only on principles subversive of the darling privilege of the English Constitution, in taking away the property of the subject without his consent, but also with the further view to place it in the power of the Crown to support a government in America independent of the people, and His Majesty undertaking to increase and pay the salaries of some of the American officers who appeared most forward to favor the views of the Crown, out of His American revenue, that used to be done by the people without any expense to the Crown, affords ample proof of such a design, and that the court and government of Great Britain design to have the government of the Colonies entirely in their own hands. The situation of our affairs is truly distressing, but in the opinion of this town it ill becomes the offspring of those that have done and suffered so much in the cause of liberty to give up the most valuable blessings of life; but we ought to exert ourselves with great firmness, union and resolution to avoid the oppression that threatens us."

"In the first place most devoutly to look to Him, whose throne is in the heavens, for help and deliverance.

"2d, that in the management of this unhappy controversy we ought to treat His Majesty, our rightful sovereign, and his parliament with a becoming conduct and expression of loyalty and respect.

"3d, We entirely approve and very much rejoice that there appears to be such unanimity of sentiment in the colonies.

"4th, That we judge it of the greatest importance that the several provinces, cities, towns and each inhabitant thereof, lay aside all party and selfish views and firmly abide by the decisions of our delegates about to assemble in Congress.

"5th, In the opinion of this town, every man that from lucrative motives, prejudice, or other mean and narrow views, shall counteract these measures, ought to be looked upon as a traitor to his country, and treated not with violence to his person, but with neglect and all the proper marks of disesteem which such a character deserves, and be made sensible of his ill conduct by denying the benefits of society, of commerce and the common advantages of civilized life.

"That we look upon it to be our duty tenderly to sympathize with and liberally to contribute to the relief of such as are, or shall be reduced to want in this struggle for liberty; and to do all in our power to encourage and strengthen those that appear for the support of it; and the inhabitants of this town do hereby agree, resolve and engage, to conduct themselves in this important crisis of affairs, agreeable to the sentiments and duties set forth in the above-mentioned particulars."

A few months later a *Committee of Safety* was created by the following action of the Town:

"At a Town Meeting on the first Monday of December, 1774, Erastus Wolcott, Moderator; *Voted*, That this town accept and approve of the association of the Continental Congress, and agreeable thereto, appoint William Wolcott, Erastus Wolcott and Charles Ellsworth, Esqrs., Capt. Ebenezer Grant, Dea. Benoni Olcott, Capt. Lemuel Stoughton, Messrs. Daniel Ellsworth, Jr. and Edward Chapman Grant a committee of

protection and safety, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons in this town touching such association and endeavor that the same be inviolably kept and observed."

Under this appointment, the Assembly, at its session of Nov., 1776, assigned Justus Miles, a reputed tory, to the care of Mr. Chapman Grant of East Windsor, who was authorized to keep and govern him in such manner as he should think prudent.¹

1775.

Early in the following year, in the correspondence of the Committee for the Relief of the Boston Sufferers by the Port Bill (see *Note*, p. 310), we find East Windsor thus promptly and eloquently responding to the dictates of patriotic humanity.

"East Windsor, March 22d, 1775.

"GENTLEMEN. These are to inform you that the donations of the inhabitants of the town of East Windsor, in grain, are for the support of the poor of Boston, now suffering under the operation of the severe oppressive Port Bill. The quantity, and on whom, and upon what conditions the same is shipped, you will learn by a copy of the master's receipt, which is sent you inclosed. We rejoice at the patience and fortitude of the Town and Province, under the extreme sufferings of such cruel and oppressive acts, and hope and most ardently pray, that Heaven will support you till in his righteous providence he shall see fit to appear for your deliverance and cloathe our enemies with shame, and in the meantime put it and keep it in the hearts of the inhabitants of this Town, and all the Towns of the continent, willingly and cheerfully to bear so small a part of the burthens unjustly brought upon you by these Acts, so threatening to us all, as to support the poor of your Town in so just a cause and so glorious a struggle for liberty. You will accept what this town has done, though far less than what some other Towns have, as a testimony of their sympathy with and concern for you, and an encouragement to expect further help, which the Committee of this Town will be ever ready industriously to promote.

By order of the Committee,

"WILLIAM WOLCOTT.

"TO THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR IN BOSTON."

Events were now hurrying on towards a climax. In less than a month from the date of this letter, occurred the fight at Lexington, which roused a nation to arms in vindication of its rights. Of this event and the commotion which it caused in Boston, we have the following account by one who was an eye-witness, and who after the close of the war, became a central figure in East Windsor — Rev. DAVID McCURE. We quote from his journal in possession of Miss Mary Tudor of South Windsor.

"1775, April 19th. Wednesday in Boston at Brother W^o at breakfast heard y^e the Regulars had marched from Boston to Lexington & killed some of the Inhabitants — alarm'd by the report walke'd out, but could obtain no certain acc^t, untill about noon, by an Inhabitant of Boston who had just return'd from Lexington with an account of 7 or 8 of our countrymen who he saw lying dead near Lexington meet'g. house. — The

¹ Hinman's *War of the American Revolution*, p. 396.

Inhabitants of B on this day were in y^e utmost Consternation — paleness upon every face that walks the streets — not knowing what the consequence of the bloody tragedy at Lexington would be —

“About 9 or 10 o'clock this morning saw Lord Piercy march with a Brigade out of Bⁿ. by the fortification — about 900 men & two field pieces.—

“The Soldiers had lost their wonted cheerfulness — saw tears standing in the down-cast eyes of many of them — & in the whole Brigade saw but one or two smiling countenances — These we were inform'd were going to reinforce Col^o. Smith's Brigade, who had marched silently from Bostⁿ. the last night, having cross'd Cambridge Bay from y^e bottom of the common, & were now on their retreat from Concord.—

“The Enemy under Gen^l. Gage to the number of about 7 or 8000 having been in Boston eight or nine Months & finding the Inhabitants of the [town] unwilling to commence hostilities — bearing their unsufferable Insults & encroachments — by this manœuvre had probably two ends in view — to provoke the Americans to begin the war — & to destroy a quantity of military stores which had been collected at Concord — fearful of y^e event of tarry^g longer in Boston, the head quarters of the enemy, now the war was commenced — I determin'd to get my horse out & thought of return^g & lodg^g in town that night & leave it the next morn^g. Rode to Charlestown ferry — the boat had just set off crowded with people — The Ways of the ferry were also full of people desirous to get out of a place that was now full of terrors — a Barge from the Somerset Man of War that lay in Channel — was dispatch'd to order the boats back — they were oblig'd to obey. Rode thro' the town.”

Four companies of East Windsor men sprang to arms in response to the “alarm” which swept over New England. These were commanded by Captains LEMUEL STOUTGTON (North Parish), AMASA LOOMIS (South Parish), MATTHEW GRANT (Wapping Parish), and CHARLES ELLSWORTH, comprising a total of 148 men. Capt. Ellsworth's company was mainly enlisted from Ellington.

“Prepared, to a certain extent, for such an alarm,” says the author of the *Official Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution*, “a large number of able-bodied men in Connecticut hurried off to Massachusetts. The wording used in the records of the day, ‘marched for the relief of Boston,’ expresses alike the extent of their sympathies and the nature of the service intended. The response to the alarm was not the official action of the Colony, nor, on the other hand, an impromptu movement of individuals without previous organization. An ‘uprising’ of armed men might have partaken of a mob character, and the militia regiments as such could only be called out by the governor or legislature. It was rather a *movement of the townsmen marching under their militia organizations*. The gatherings thus became orderly as well spontaneous and represented the *town spirit*, shown previously in protests and resolutions. It appears, from the records, that, in some cases the companies or train-bands collected and marched off under their officers without further orders; in other cases, the colonels, taking the lead, called out a certain number of their men and directed them forthwith to the point of danger; in a few cases volunteer companies were organized for the special service.”

Marched from East Windsor for the Relief of Boston, etc., in the Lexington Alarm, April, 1775.¹

[“NORTH SOCIETY” (SCANTIC) TRAIN BAND.]

MEN'S NAMES AND QUALITY.	No. of days in Service	Wages Due.			Billing due at 1/6 per day.			Total Amount.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lemuel Stoughton, Captain,	9	1	16		13	6		2	9	6
Solomon Elsworth, † Lieut.,	7		18	8	10	6		1	9	2
Noah Allen, † Ensign,	7		14		10	6		1	4	6
Ebenezer Watson, Junr [*26-4, under Capt. Stoughton], Serjeant,	5	7	11		7	6			15	5
David Allen,	7		11	1	10	6		1	1	7
David Trumbull, Clerk,	7		11	1	10	6		1	1	7
David Shaw, Private,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
Asael Stiles [*8], [drummer],	11		14	8	15			1	9	8
Samuel Watson, Junr [*Clerk, 16],	5		6	8	7	6			14	2
Jonathan Munsell, Junr [*12],	17	1	2	8	15			1	17	8
Oliver Bissell [*20],	25	1	13	4	15			2	8	4
Jon ^{tho} Pinney [*26],	36	2	8		15			3	3	
Roswell Blodgett,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
Ephraim Ely [*35],	40	2	13	4	15			3	8	4
John Stiles, Junr [*15],	19	1	5	4	15			2		4
Phineas Blodgett,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
Hez ^{kb} Munsell [*12],	17	1	2	8	15			1	17	8
James Harper, Junr [*8],	11		14	8	15			1	9	8
John Roberts [*12],	11	1	2	8	15			1	17	8
David Osborn,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
Josiah Blodgett,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
Ely Pease,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
Joel Elsworth,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
John Loomis, Junr,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
Ezekiel Osborn [*8],	11		14	8	15			1	9	8
Nathaniel Watson [*16],	21	1	8		15			2	3	
Noah Phelps [*35], Serjeant,	40	3	2	1	15			3	17	1
Samuel Osborn, Junr,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
Jos. Harper, Junr,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
Wm. Brow[n]lee*,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
Ashbel Barber,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
Daniel Moss [Morse] [*15],	19	1	5	4	15			2		4
John Pearce,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
Francis Baxter [*23],	27	1	16		15			2	11	
John Wills [*21],	21	1	8		15			2	3	
Jesse Fitch,	7		9	4	10	6			19	10
Samuel Skinner, Junr. [*8],	11		14	8	15			1	9	8
Samuel Allen,	4		5	4	6				11	4
Jonathan Barber,	4		5	4	6				11	4
Caleb Booth, Junr,	4		5	4	6				11	4
Daniel Osborn,	4		5	4	6				11	4
Nathaniel Andrus,	4		5	4	6				11	4
Moses Bissell, Junr,	4		5	4	6				11	4
Samuel Peck,	44	2	18	8	6			3	4	8
Jonathan Pinney, Serjeant,	32	2	11	3	4	6		2	15	9

	588	£12	4	1	£25	4		£67	8	1
Add to Ebenezer Watson's wages,									17	4
“ to Noah Phelps									9	
“ to Samuel Watson,									4	
20 Horses rode, amount 1,066 miles, at 2/4. per mile,									8	17
Forage for ditto, amount 65 days, at 9/4. per day,									2	8
Transporting provisions not used by Company,									2	14
								£82	19	4

¹This company (as it appears by another document) reached Shrewsbury, Mass.

June 6, 1775.

Certifyd.

Pr. BENONI OLCOTT,	} Selectmen.
DAN'L ELSWORTH, JUN.,	
EDWARD CHAP. GRANT,	
CHARLES ELSWORTH.	

	£.	s.	d.	
June 11, 1775, Rec'd an order on Colony Treasurer for	73	16	3,	pr. Lemuel Stoughton
June 20, 1775, " " " "	1	10	4,	pr. Ebenezer Watson.
Sept. 5, 1775, " " " "	3	4	8,	pr. Ichabod Wadsworth.
	<hr/>			
	78	11	3	
	<hr/>			
	2	15	9	
	<hr/>			
	81	7	0	

The within and above is a true copy of the original Account as allowed and settled.

Pr. T. SEYMOUR,	} Comtee.
EZL WILLIAMS,	
OLIV. ELLSWORTH,	

where it was met with the news that the urgent necessity for its presence at Boston had passed; and the *asterisk*, within brackets, in the above list, indicates those members of the company who, at Shrewsbury, *decided to push on to the front*, and who then and there chose Ebenezer Watson, Jr., to command them. They reported for duty at Roxbury, as is shown by the following document:

ENFIELD, June y^e 3^d, 1775.

These may certify that Mr. Ebenezer Watson, Jun^r, appear^d | at Roxbury with a party of Men under his command | did duty as a Lieut., and was excepted as such by | the general Officers.

p^r me, HEZEKIAH PARSONS.

To the Select Men of the Town of East Windsor.

* The *figures* included within the brackets indicate the number of days service of each man, as returned by Lieut. Ebenezer Watson, Jr., in command from date of his being chosen Lieut., April 24, to the time of their return. Hezekiah Parsons, who gave the above certificate, was Captain of that portion of the Enfield Lexington Alarm party which decided to push forward to the scene of action, and probably Lieut. Watson's men was consolidated with Parsons' command during their term of service at the front.

† Elected by the Train Band, May 9, 1774.

Marched from East Windsor for the Relief of Boston, etc., in the Lexington Alarm, April, 1775.

[“WAPPING PARISH” TRAIN BAND.]

MEN'S NAMES AND QUALITY.	No. of Days in Service	Wages Due.			Billiting due at 1s. 6d. per day.			Total Amount.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mathew Grant, Captain,	6	1	4		9			1	13	
Thomas Sadd, Lieutenant,	6	16			9			1	5	
Noah Barber, Serjeant,	5		8		7	6		15	6	
Thacher Lothrop, "	6		9	7	9			18	7	
Wm. Grant, "	5		8		7	6		15	6	
Simcon Drake, "	6		9	7	9			18	7	
Abner Rockwell, "	6		9	7	9			18	7	
Oliver Skinner, Private,	6		8		9			17		
Samuel Mears,	6		8		9			17		
Israel Strong,	6		8		9			17		
David Wright,	6		8		9			17		
Nathaniel Drake,	3		4		4	6		8	6	
Joel Nash,	3		1		4	6		8	6	
Jonathan Stoughton,	6		8		9			17		
Asael Green,	6		8		9			17		
Ebenezer Rockwell,	3		4		4	6		8	6	
Levi Gay,	3		4		4	6		8	6	
Daniel Strong,	6		8		9			17		
Elisha Pendal,	6		8		9			17		
Timothy Bissell,	6		8		9			17		
Justus Grant,	6		8		9			17		
Alexander Elmor,	3		4		4	6		8	6	
		£9	4	9	£8	12	6	£17	17	3
The following persons proceeded forward after the company returned back, viz.:										
Thacher Lothrop, as Ensign,	5		7	10				7	10	
Samuel Mears, Private,	3		4					4		
Israel Strong,	5		6	8				6	8	
David Wright,	5		6	8				6	8	
Jonathan Stoughton,	5		6	8				6	8	
Justus Grant,	5		6	8				6	8	
Elisha Pendal,	5		6	8				6	8	
	148	£11	9	11				£20	2	5
22 Horses, rode 1,046, at 2d. per mile,								8	14	4
Forage for ditto, at 9d. per mile,								1	16	
								£30	12	9

EAST WINDSOR, June 10, 1775.
Certified.

PR. LEMUEL STOUGHTON,
CHAS. ELSWORTH, } Selectmen.
EDWARD CHAP. GRANT, }

June 11th, 1775, Rec'd an order on Colony Treasurer in full of this acc't in favour of the Selectmen.

PR. MATHEW GRANT.

The within is a true copy of the original account as allowed and settled.

PR. T. SEYMOUR,
EZL. WILLIAMS, } Com^{tes} of
O. ELLSWORTH, } Pay Table.

Marched from East Windsor for the Relief of Boston, etc., in the Lexington Alarm, April, 1775.

[" ELLINGTON PARISH " TRAIN-BAND.]

MEN'S NAMES AND QUALITY.	No. of days in Service.	Wages Due.			Billiting due at 1s. 6d. per day.			Total Amount.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	d.	
Charles Ellsworth, Captain,	5	1			7	6	1	7	6	
Elisha Kibbe, Ensign,	5		10		7	6		17	6	
James Slade, Serjeant,	5		8		7	6		15	6	
Ichabod Wadsworth, Serjeant,	5		8		7	6		15	6	
Samuel Pinney, Fifor,	5		7	3	7	6		14	9	
Gurdon Elsworth, Private,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
James McKenney, Jun,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Wm. McKenney,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
John Taylor,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Edward Payne,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Joseph Pinney, Jun.,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Oliver Hills,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Joseph Parkhurst,	5		6	0	7	6		14	2	
Eli Carpenter,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Nathan Hall,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Hozea Chapman,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Warham Foster,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Andrew Pember,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Jacob Bottom,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Abner Borrowghs, Jun.,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Seth Gibbs,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Jonathan Sexton,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Elijah Lee,	x		10	x	12			14	2	
Lothrop Shirtliff,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Hezekiah Russell,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Josiah Bradley, Jun,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
John Charter, Jun.,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
Wm Spear,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
John Wallace,	35	2	6	x	12		4	19	2	
Andrew Kennedy,	x		10	x	12		1	2	x	
Stephen Bartlett,	8		10	x	12		1	2	x	
Samuel Peck,	x		10	x	12		1	2	x	
Jonathan Damon,	x		10	x	12		1	2	x	
Daniel Green,	x		10	x	12		1	2	x	
John Whitney,	x		10	x	12		1	2	x	
Stephen Russell,	x		10	x	12		1	2	x	
Peter Mills,	5		6	x	7	6		11	2	
Jonathan Porter, Jun.,	5		6	x	7	6		14	2	
	244	£17	5	3	£16	5	6	£33	10	9
38 Horses rode, amount 2,280 miles, at 2d. per mile,								19	0	
Forage for ditto, 114 days, at 9d. per day,								4	5	
								£56	16	3
Deduct overcharged in Billiting, etc.,								4	19	5
								£51	16	10

June 10, 1775.
Certifyd.

Pr LEMUEL STOUGHTON, }
EDWARD CHAP. GRANT, } Selectmen.
BENONI OLCOTT, }

June 11, 1775, Rec'd an order on Colony Treasurer for £51 16s. 10d. in full of this account.

Pr CHAS. ELSWORTH.

The within and above is a true copy of the original account and settlement thereof.

Pr T. SEYMOUR, }
EzL WILLIAMS, } Com^{rs} Pay Table.
O. ELLSWORTH, }

Marched from East Windsor for the Relief of Boston, etc., in the Lexington Alarm, April, 1775.

["SOUTH PARISH" TRAIN-BAND.]

MEN'S NAMES AND QUALITY.	No. of days in Service.	Wages Due.			Billing due at 1s. 6d. per day.			Total Amount.		
		£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amasa Loomis, Captain,	6	1	4		9			1	13	
Samuel Tuder, Lieutenant,	6		16		9			1	5	
Roger Wolcott, Ensign,	6		12		9			1	1	
Oliver Day, Sergeant,	5		7	11	7	6		15	5	
Silvanus Martin, "	5		7	11	7	6		15	5	
Erastus Wolcott, Clerk,	6		9	6	9			10	6	
Stephen Gills, Private,	6		s		9			17		
Oliver Stoughton,	6		s		9			17		
John Brownley,	6		s		9			17		
John Stoughton,	6		s		9			17		
Ebenezer Foot,	6		s		9			17		
Daniel Sunderland,	6		s		9			17		
Aaron Drake,	6		s		9			17		
Charles Bissell,	6		s		9			17		
Elijah Churchill,	6		s		9			17		
Giles Loomis,	6		s		9			17		
Asael Olcott,	6		s		9			17		
Abraham Skinner,	6		s		9			17		
William Stoughton,	3		4		4	6		s	6	
Wm Culver,	6		s		9			17		
Amasa Drake,	6		s		9			17		
Elisha Bissell,	5		6	s	7	6		14	2	
Nathaniel Porter,	5		6	s	7	6		14	2	
Nathaniel Strong,	6		s		9			17		
Timothy Pratt,	6		s		9			17		
Roswell Skinner,	5		6	s	7	6		14	2	
Chauncey Nuberr[y],	6		s		9			17		
Thos. Bancroft,	6		s		9			17		
Isaac Washburn,	3		4		4	6		s	6	
Abner Burnham,	6		s		9			17		
Christopher Horton,	6		s		9			17		
Ebenezer Smith,	5		6	s	7	6		14	2	
Warham More,	5		6	s	7	6		14	2	
John Anderson,	3		4		4	6		s	6	
Diodate Morton,	6		s		9			17		
Samuel Bancroft,	3		4		4	6		s	6	
Timothy Elmor,	3		4		4	6		s	6	
Cymon Wolcott,	6		s		9			17		
Noney [Benoni] Thomson,	6		8		9			17		
Noah Wells,	5		6	s	7	6		14	2	
Harden Gerrels,	6		s		9			17		
Job Thomson,	3		4		4	6		s	6	
Aaron Grant, Jun.,	6		s		9			17		

The following persons proceeded for ward, and were longer in service, viz.:

Ebenezer Foot,	3		4		4	6		s	6	
Charles Bissell,	3		4		4	6		s	6	
Amasa Drake,	3		4		4	6		s	6	
Simon Wolcott,	3		4		4	6		s	6	

Carried forward, 245 £17 13 4 £18 5 £35 19 4

Brought forward,	244	£17	17	4	£18	6	£35	19	4	
Benoni Thomson,	3		4			4	6	8	6	
Stephen Gills,	5		6	8		4	6	11	2	
Oliver Stoughton,	5		6	8		4	6	11	2	
John Stoughton,	5		6	8		4	6	11	2	
Aaron Drake,	5		6	8		4	6	11	2	
Elijah Churchill,	5		6	8		4	6	11	2	
Wm. Culver,	5		6	8		4	6	11	2	
Nathaniel Strong,	5		6	8		4	6	11	2	
John Brownley,	19	1	5	2				1	5	2
		301	£21	13	2	£20	2	£41	15	2
Horse hire, 2,276 miles, at 2 <i>d.</i> per mile,								18	19	4
Forage for ditto, at 9 <i>d.</i> per day,								3	18	3
								£64	8	9

June 10, 1775.

Certify'd.

Pr CHARLES ELSWORTH,
LEM'L STOUGHTON,
EDWARD CHAPMAN GRANT, } Selectmen.

June 11th, 1775, Rec'd an order on Colony Treasurer in favour of the Selectmen, East Windsor, in full of this account.

Pr AMASA LOOMIS.

The within and above is a true copy of the original account as allowed and settled.

Pr T. SEYMOUR,
EZ. WILLIAMS, } Com^{rs} of
O. ELLSWORTH, } Pay Table.

It is said that among these volunteers for the Lexington Alarm were some (among whom were ENS. ALEXANDER KING and THOMAS STARKS) who were present at the subsequent battle of Bunker Hill, and that in the retreat from the latter Mr. King very nearly lost his life.

These hastily-mustered troops were equipped in the most grotesque manner, a few of them having swords and pistols, but most of them only a gun, powder horn, and shot-bag. Dr. GILLETTE says, "Among the latter was Corporal DAVID SOPER, who long afterwards kept a tavern near Tarringford Meeting-House in Litchfield county. Soper was sent, in charge of twelve men, on a foraging tour. He was small in person, mounted on a large horse, with gun in hand and a mammoth powder-horn and shot-bag by his side. A few miles from camp the party was fired upon by a British foraging party concealed behind a stone wall; two of the party were wounded and taken prisoners, while nine escaped as best they could and got into camp safely. Soper put spurs to his horse and, four hours after, returned to camp by a circuitous route. He was cordially congratulated by Gen. Putnam, who, surveying the Corporal's mount and 'rig,' with characteristic bluntness, exclaimed, 'Soper! If you should ever fall into another scrape like that one you've just ex-

perienced, pull out the plug of your powder-horn and crawl in, sir — you'll be safe.' ” This powder-horn was for many years a valued possession of Dr. Gillette's.¹

At the time of the Bunker Hill battle, the father of Deacon Vinton (of South Windsor) was on picket-guard near Cambridge.

From a report made to Gov. Trumbull, June 26, 1775, of the amount and nature of available military supplies held by the various towns, it appears that Windsor and East Windsor had (located at Windsor) about 100 lbs. of powder (the rest being “lent to the Colony”) and 300 or 400 lbs. of lead. It was noted that “Individuals are mostly destitute of powder.”—*State Archives, Rev. War*, iii. 7.

Shortly after the Lexington Alarm, the General Assembly directed (*State Archives, Rev. War*, i. 148) that the military officers concerned in that march to “the Relief of People in Distress,” should deliver to the selectmen of their several towns a full list of all soldiers who thus volunteered, their time of service, the expenses of their trip in provisions, carriage, &c., that they might be laid before the Pay Table Committee for reimbursement. The Assembly further, in June, 1776, directed and empowered the selectmen of towns “to purchase such lead weights and other implements of lead, as well as all the bar and old lead *except sheet lead on buildings*, as also all shot” which might be found in private hands, at a reasonable price for the use of the Colony; to present their accounts for such purchases to the Committee of the Pay Table, etc.; and in case any person or persons holding such lead should refuse to sell and deliver it, the selectmen were authorized to procure “proper warrants for impressing the same for the use of this Colony, to be paid for as aforesaid.”

By subsequent enactment, December, 1776, the Assembly, after remarking that the selectmen of the towns have “in many cases neglected their duty in the premises,” and that “it is necessary for the safety of this State that every preparation for defence be speedily made,” again directed the collection of all available lead, and that “the same be cast into bullets of suitable and various sizes, and to send in their accounts of weights, cost, etc., to the committee of the Pay Table.”

The selectmen were held stringently accountable for the execution of this order, any neglect or refusal on their part to collect said lead being visited with a penalty of £5 if the order was not complied with by the 1st day of March following; and a further fine of 20s. for each week's failure after that date, etc., etc.—*Conn. State Archives, Rev. War*, 1776-1780, i. 22, 24. This act was re-enforced by another passed by the Assembly, May, 1777. — *Rec. State Conn.*, 1776-1780, vii. 346.

¹ Dr. H. C. Gillette's *Sketches in Hartford Times*, Sketch III.

The lead thus gathered was issued to the troops upon the personal order of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull and by sanction of his Council of Safety, as seen by the following:

State of Connecticut, October 17th, A.D. 1777.

Gentlemen:

Please to Deliver to Brigad^r Gen^l Erastus Wolcott, or his order, Four Hundred w^t of Lead belonging to the State in your hands, to be by him made up into Cartridges for the use of his Brigade in the defense of this State and take his rec^d therefor.

Given under my hand in Hartford the day & year above.

To The Selectmen of
East Windsor in the State of } JOXth TRUMBULL.
Connecticut.

Indorsed on back:

March 17, 1778, Rec'd on the

Within 84¹/₂ lb of Lead.

ERASTUS WOLCOTT.

(Copied Aug., 1889. Original in possession F. A. King, South Windsor.)

And Deacon Benoni Olcott's Account Book furnishes this item:

March 15, 1777, Sold to Mr. Trumbel:

	lb oz.		
	08 : 06	government Lead	00 07 - 00
	lb		
	to 08	$\frac{1}{2}$ of Lead Sold to John tomfon	00 - 06 - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
		^{oz}	
	to 4 pounds	13 of Lead to adonijah Crane	00 - 04 - 00
	to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	of lead to John Newbury Lent for few days	
		^{oz}	
	to 7 : 11	Lead lent to Joseph Diggins	
	to 71 pound	of Lead to y ^e town of East windfor	01 - 19 - 02
		lbs	
May 6 :	to Lead to y ^e town of East windsor	16	00 - 13 - 01
		lb oz	
May 10 :	Sold to Samuel Rockwell	20 06	00 17 - 00
May 27 :	to 30 pounds of Lead to the town		01 05 - 00
	lb		
June 17 :	to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	of Lead to the town	04 - 01 - 03
March 17 th 1778 :	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	of Lead Delivered to general wolcott for which I have his Receipt [see above, on this page.]	
January 8 th 1779	Delivered to Capt Ebene ^r Grant		
	one of the Select men of East windsor	579 pounds	
	and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lead belonging to the Stat of Connecticut		
	to 3 pound $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lead Delivered to Alex ^d King		
	Ensign when he marched to the Northward for		
	which I have his Receipt.		

Lead for bullets was gleaned from every possible source. The old-fashioned lead settings of the diamond-shaped panes of glass were taken out of the windows of some houses, their place being supplied with square panes and wooden sash. The very meeting-house was deprived

of its lead window settings and sash weights, as appears from the following receipt, dated one day after the Declaration of Independence:

East Windsor, July 5th, 1776.

Then received of the Select Men of East Windsor thirteen pounds, five shillings, and seven pence, for the Lead Weights taken out of the Meeting-House Windows,

Received for me,

JOEL LOOMIS,¹

Clock-weights formed a considerable proportion of the lead thus garnered for military uses, and many clocks in East Windsor, as in the neighboring towns, stood still during the war, bearing mute witness to the emergencies of the time.

"This is to Certify the Honorabel Comitee of Pay | Tabel that wee the Subscribers have Purchased for | the Government's use Seven hundred and thirty | Pounds of Lead it belng *Clock weights* at the price | of Eight pence two farthings per pound to two Hundred and thirtey three pounds | of Lead being taken of *fish nets* at 25 17 1 nine pence per pound 08 14 09

East windsor July 3: 1776 34 11 10

& the said Lead is now in our Hand for the Governments use when call^d for |

Joseph Allen Jur.	}	Select Men
Benoni Alcott		
Dan ^l Elsworth Jun ^r .		
Edward Chapman Grant		

brot Down £34: 11 10

8½ Day Spent by Select Men purchasing & Collecting s^d Lead & to pay for same — a 5 per Diem 2: 2 6

£36: 14 4

Rec^d Hartford July 5th 1776, of Pay Table Com^{tee} their Orders on | Colony Treasurer for £36-14-4 in full the above Acc^t for | S^d Select Men

p Joseph Allen Jun.^r

In the *Military Operations* of the year 1775, following the Lexington affair, many East Windsor men were in the *Fourth Continental Regiment*, under Col. Benjamin Hinman; and mostly in the 2d Company, under Capt. George Pitkin, of Hartford, and the 10th, commanded by Capt. Hezekiah Parsons, of Enfield. Both of these companies were at the Siege of Boston; the former enlisted from the latter part of May to the latter part of December; the latter from the middle of May to the latter part of December.

Capt. Charles Ellsworth's (Ellington) company, the 5th of the *Eighth Continental Regiment*, under Col. Jedediah Huntington, was in service from July 6th to Dec. 18th. During July and August they were doing duty along the Sound; and, early in September, were ordered to the Boston camps, and stationed at Roxbury, in Gen. Spencer's Brigade, until the expiration of their term.

¹ Dr. Gillette's *Sketches*, No. XIII.

A few East Windsor men were among those detached from the Connecticut regiments for the Quebec Expedition, under Benedict Arnold, of which Roger Enos of Windsor was Lieut.-Colonel.

1776.

East Windsor, during the Revolutionary war, was known as "a provision town"; that is, a center from which provisions could be drawn, as her record in the Pension Office in Washington and in the State Archives clearly show.

There seems to have been a general division of duties among the three selectmen; and, as a rule, though sometimes broken, Deacon BEXONI OLCOTT had charge of *Arms and Ammunition*, EBENEZER GRANT, the merchant, purchased, collected, and forwarded *Clothing* for the soldiers, and Capt. LEMUEL STOUGHTON forwarded *commissariat supplies*, Beef, Pork, Flour, etc., to the Continental Army.

The following was the oath which the latter was required to sign, upon taking his contract:

"I *Lemuel Stoughton* do solemnly and sincerely swear, in the Presence of Almighty God, that I will not | collude, with any Person or Persons whatever, to enhance the Price of Provisions or any Article of | Commerce which I shall at any time hereafter be directed to purchase for the Use of the United States, | and that I will Endeavour by every honest means in my Power, to procure the Articles which | I may be directed to purchase at the most reasonable Rates, and that I will not charge the | public with any Advance on any Purchase by me to be made, and that I will in all things | Conduct myself as becometh a faithfull servant to the Public —

"Hartford County East Windsor Decembr 30th, 1777 Personally appeared | Majr Lemuell Stoughton and made solom oath as is above written

"Before me Erastus Wolcott Jus^t. Pac^t.

Through the winter of 1777-78, Major Stoughton was engaged in buying to "Drive & kill &c &c." Much of the beef appears to have been salted, and a close account was kept of the hides and tallow. His title or office was "Ac P at East Windsor in the East Department."

Capt. L. Stoughton was also one of those who "were appointed inspectors, to examine and approve of all such fire arms and locks as should be made within the State." General Assembly holden October 10th, and adjourned Nov. 7th, 1776. Reappointed 1777.—*Hinman's American Revolution*, 239.

The strenuous exertions which were now being made during the early summer of 1776, with a view to equipping the troops sent to New York city and vicinity, to resist the impending capture of that place by the British, are most graphically told in the various acts of the General Assembly; and in the scattered notes and papers which tell what the selectmen of each town were doing.

In June, 1776, the Assembly appointed and empowered Capt. Jeremiah Wadsworth and Col. Jonathan Fitch to purchase "a sufficient number of Tin Kettles," and, also

"suitable Iron Hollow Ware, so far as Tin Cannot be had for the use of the Battalions now Raising and Destined to New York and forward | the Same to the Care of the Commissary General at New York by the | Cheapest & most Convenient Carriage taking his Receipt therefor | That the Committee who have Procured Firearms to be made in | the Several Counties be and they are hereby Directed to make a | Division of the Whole Number of those arms already Procured to & | among the Several Towns in this Colony according to their Respective | Lists and Certify to the Selectmen of Each Town the Number | of Guns & Bayonets allotted to them and where they may be found, and give | Proper Orders to them [to receive & following] to Receive the Same, and Such Selectmen | shall Deliver such arms as they shall so Receive, to the Chief officers of the | Troops now Raising in such Towns taking their Receipts therefor, which | Receipts shall be Lodged in the Hands of the Treasurers of the Respective | Towns and such Arms when Returned shall be Lodged with the same | Treasurers to be by them kept in | Constant Repair at the Cost of such Towns — and fully to Equip said | Troops — It is further Resolved that the Fire arms Taken from Persons | Belonging to this Colony who are Enemies to this Country, and in the | hands of the Committee of Inspection or others shall be marked with the Initial | Letters of the Owners Names and appraised by two Indifferent Men under Oath and a Particular Account thereof taken by such | Committee and Lodged with the Treasurers of the Respective Towns where | such Owner Live, and shall also be Repaired if need be by order of | Such Committee at the Expence of the Colony and when Repaired shall be | delivered to the Chief officers of the Companies Raising in the Towns where | the owners of such arms Belong, taking their Receipts therefor which | Receipts together with the Marks and Prices of Such arms | and the Names of the Owners shall be Recorded by the Town | Clerks of the Towns where such owners Lived when said arms were taken | from them and a Particular account of the Repairs of those arms | shall by Such Committee be Laid Before the Committee of | Pay Table for adjustment and they are Directed to give orders on the Treasurer for | Payment and when Such guns are Returned they shall be Lodged | with the Clerk of Such Committee of Inspection there to be kept until further | Orders from Such Committee or this Assembly and in Case of Loss | of any Such arms of Enemical Persons the Same may be laid | before this Assembly for their Orders thereon and it is further |

"Resolved That the Select Men of the several Towns be and they | are hereby Directed to Purchase or hire arms to furnish such Soldiers of | any of the Battalions aforesd as Cannot furnish themselves or be furnished in any of the | Ways aforesd and shall allow to the Owner of Each Gun so hired the Sum of £0. 6. 0 and to the owner of Each Bayonet Belt & Cartouch | Box so hired the Sum of £0. 4. 0 — and if Such Arms are | Lost by Inevitable Providence the owners thereof shall be Paid for | the Same according to apprizal, and in Case a Sufficient | Number of Arms Cannot be Obtained in the Ways aforesd the | Number [Wanting] shall be Impressed from Householders or others | not in the Militia Roll by Warrant for that Purpose from | Civil Authority and the Owner or Owners of Such Impressed Arms | may Demand a Receipt of the Officer who shall Impress & Receive | the Same and be Paid the Same Sums for the use thereof as | those from Whom arms are hired as aforesd and in Case of Loss shall | be Paid for Such arm According to Apprizal to be Made as aforesd | And it is farther, Resolved That the Captain or Chief officer | of Each Company in the Battalions aforesd shall take a | Particular account of all the Arms Used in his Company | Distinguishing such as Belong to the Colony, Such as Soldiers | Provide for themselves, Such as are Purchased, Such as | are Hired, such as are Impressed as aforesd, and such | as Belong to Persons

Inimical, and Transmitt the Same | with the Prices and Repairs to his | Honor the Governor that he may | Know the State thereof and it is further | " etc., etc.

Consequently the State archives are liberally supplied with such items of accounts as the following :

Dr. The State to Select Men of East Windsor.			
1776			
Aug ^t	To two Guns bo ^t for Cap ^t Harmans Co	50 / & 38 /	£1: 0: —
	To 1 D ^r & 1 D ^r & Bay ^t for Cap ^t Robinsons Co.	56 / & 70 /	£6: 6: —
	To 2 ^d Day procuring them & Blankets &c & settling this		
	Acc ^t horse & Expense		0: 15: —
			£11: 9: 0

Aug^t 12th 1776 rec^d the Contents for s^d Select Men by Order on Treas.

JOSEPH ALLEN, JUN.

— *State Archives, Revol. War*, vi. 335.

State of Connecticut to Selectmen of East Windsor Dr.			
1776	To Two Guns purchased for Capt. Simon Woolcotts Company.		
	one £3: 2: 6. Do £3: 6: 0, pr rec ^t		6: 8: 6
	To One Gun for Capt Stoughtons Company of militia pr rec ^t		2: 0: 0
			8: 8: 6
	To Time & Expense 5 Days & half procuring Arms for Militia &c a 6 ^o		1: 13: 0
			£10: 1: 6

Sept 18th 1776. Rec^d Order on Treasurer in full of the above account allowed —

pr JOSEPH ALLEN JUN^r *Select Men*.

— *State Archives, Revol. War*, vi. 382.

Military Operations. The regiments called into service during 1775, although adopted as Continental, had formed in fact only a provisional force, limited to short terms of service, and nearly all expected to disband in December—when, from previous experience in the French and Indian wars, it was supposed that winter operations would cease. But the necessity of holding the advantages gained on the Lakes, etc., in the Northern Department, and at Boston, where the British forces had been hemmed in, led, early in the autumn of '75, to the organization of a new army fitted for the exigencies of the protracted struggle that was now seen to be inevitable. So that the year 1776 opened with a reorganized and regularly constituted Continental army. The five Connecticut regiments in the army before Boston, at the beginning of the year '76, remained there until the British evacuated the place in March; and, in April, they marched under Washington to New York, the next field of expected operations, and assisted in fortifying the city and approaches on Long Island, being joined by Col. Webb's regiment in August. Of these, four were on the Brooklyn side at the time of the Battle of Long Island, August 27, '76, and three more or less engaged; two or three were involved in the panic-stricken flight from New York, Sept. 15th,

and all were at the affair at White Plains, where Col. Webb's regiment was closely engaged.

The rolls of all these Connecticut Regiments of '76 are, unfortunately, very incomplete, and we thus lack much desirable information. But we have reason to think that our *East Windsor* men were mostly to be found in the 17th (the 8th of 1775) Continental Regiment, of Col. Huntington: and in the 22d (the 2d of 1775) under Col. Samuel Wyllys of Hartford. Col. Huntington's regiment was ordered (Aug. 26th) to the Brooklyn front, was engaged in the Battle of Long Island (Aug. 27th) in and near Greenwood Cemetery, was surrounded by the enemy and lost heavily in prisoners, some of whom suffered the hardships of the prison-churches in New York. Wyllys's regiment has the same record, though it was not so closely engaged in the battle and consequently suffered less. Both regiments remained, after the White Plains affair, at Peekskill, under Gen. Heath, until the expiration of their enlistment, Dec. 31, 1776.

It is probable, also, that a few East Windsor men were in Col. Ward's regiment—enlisted to serve one year from May 14, '76, on a Continental footing—and which was with Washington at the battles of Trenton (Dec. 25, '76) and Princeton (Jan. 3, '77) and in camp at Morristown, N. J., until expiration of term, May, 1777.

In connection with this summer service of our East Windsor men, we present the following letter from the American camp:

New York July 25th 1776

Honoured father these lines are to inform you that | I am well and I hope they will find you all so I have | Nothing Piticular to right but the Regulars have landed Nine | thousand men on long island and our men have Intrench | against them they have engaged them three or four | days and Drove them about half a mile killed some | Last Night we have took about forty head of cattle | and we have not won man killed but seven or eight | wounded we are all well but sergent wolcott and | john Newberry wich have ben unwell but are gitting better | we are stacioned about 50 rods from the grand fort in dock street god onely nowest when we shall returne | we ask your Prayers and sow I remain your obedent son

SHEM STOUGHTON.

The above is written on a piece of paper picked up in some shipping house in the city, and bears part of a bill of lading by John Tenbrook.

Among the *re-enforcements of State and Militia troops* furnished to the service in 1776, we find a very considerable number of East Windsor men. During the re-organization of the Continental Army before Boston, Dec., '75 to Feb., '76, when soldiers were coming and going, Washington called for New England regiments to guard the lines at various points, until the new army had been well established. Connecticut sent three regiments under Cols. James Wadsworth, Erastus Wol-

¹ Copied from original in possession of Norman Stoughton, Wapping Com.

cott, and John Douglass. They reached Boston towards the end of January and remained about six weeks. The regimental rolls of Col. ERASTUS WOLCOTT of East Windsor alone are on file. It formed a part of the detachment that occupied Boston after the enemy had evacuated the town." The East Windsor men in Col. Erastus Wolcott's regiment, during this term of service, were enlisted mostly in the 5th Company, commanded by Capt. Jonathan Wells, of Hartford, of which Hezekiah Wells of East Windsor was Ensign; and in the 7th Company, under Capt. John Simons of Enfield, of which David Johnson and Samuel Bancroft of East Windsor were Lieutenants.

In Col. Fisher Gay's¹ (2d) Battalion of Wadsworth's Brigade (which was raised in June—served at the Brooklyn front just before and during the battle of L. I., was in the retreat to New York, and from New York, and at White Plains—time expired Dec. 25, '76,) the 6th Company, under Capt. Simeon Wolcott of Hartford, was mostly made up of East Windsor men, his Lieutenants, JOHN CHARTER and HEZEKIAH WELLS, being from this town. This regiment suffered some losses in prisoners.

In Capt. Parsons (Enfield) Company, of Col. Sage's (3d) Battalion, same Brigade, were also many East Windsor men. This regiment's record is identical with that of Col. Gay's; and, probably, there were East Windsor men in Col. Chester's (6th) Battalion, of the same (Wadsworth's) Brigade—if so they were of the Company of Capt. Hezekiah Wyllys of Hartford.

The accounts of Col. Geo. Pitkin² with the State (*State Archives, Revol. War.* xxxii. 210) contain the following items, under the head of

"To Bounties paid his Regim^t marched to N. York in 1776—

No. 3. Capt^e *Aucasa Loomis* Co, 53 men at 20s. — £53.

" 5 *Lammell Stoughton's* Co, 51 " do. 20s. — 51 "

Capt. JOEL LOOMIS's Company of East Windsor men was in service at New York, in September and October, in Major Backus's Light Horse Regiment, being dismissed Nov. 2d by Gen. Washington, with the following honorable mention in General Orders: "A relief having come for his Light Horse, under Maj. Backus, that corps is now dismissed with the General's hearty thanks for their faithful services, and the cheerfulness and alacrity they have shown upon all occasions." This company numbered 32, inclusive of officers.

ERASTUS WOLCOTT, who, at the beginning of the war, was Colonel

¹Col. Fisher Gay of Gen. Wadsworth's brigade was from Farmington, Conn. He had also served at the siege of Boston. His regiment was on duty for some time on Long Island; but the Colonel was taken ill and died (or was buried) on the day of the battle of L. I., August 27, 1776.

²Col. Pitkin was a son of Gov. Pitkin, a resident of East Hartford, and prominent from the very beginning of the Revolution in military affairs.

of the 19th Reg. Conn. Militia, and who was in command, as we have already seen, of a State Regiment at Boston, Jan.—March, 1776, was promoted Brigadier-General in December of same year, being succeeded in the command of his regiment by Col. Nathaniel Terry of Enfield. Gen. Wolcott was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, comprising the First (Col. Wyllys of Hartford), Sixth (Col. Talcott of Glastonbury), Nineteenth (Col. Terry of Enfield), and Twenty-second (Col. Samuel Chapman, of Enfield) Regiments. Col. Wolcott resigned this command in 1781, and was succeeded therein by Gen. Roger Newberry of Windsor.

In the Northern Department, in Col. Mott's Battalion (one of two raised to reinforce Fort Ticonderoga, and which served under Gen. Gates until Nov., '76), were several East Windsor men, among whom we may mention, ALEXANDER KING, Ensign, and 1st Lieut. DAVID McCURE (also Acting Surgeon for a time), of the 5th Company, commanded by Capt. Elijah Robinson of Stafford.

These East Windsor men were engaged in the attempt made by the patriot forces to hold Fort Ticonderoga, and in the brilliant, but unsuccessful, naval encounters of the 11th, 12th, and 13th October, 1776, upon Lake Champlain, under the intrepid Arnold.

Mr. JOSEPH HOSMER (father of Horace of South Windsor, and uncle to James and Charles Hosmer of Hartford) was in this naval battle on Lake Champlain, where the American troops who had seen service as sailors were transferred to the fleet; and Mr. Hosmer, having had five sea-voyages, was one of those so drafted.²

In a private note-book of Ensign ALEXANDER KING of Col. Mott's Battalion in the Northern Department, we find the following brief diary of this tour:

- Aug. 19, 1776. Marched from home with a party
- Do. 24. arrived at Bennington & staid over Sunday
- Do. 31. arrived at Skeensborough & joind my Company
- Sept. 8. three Companies of our Regiment embarked and set sail for Ticonderoga
- Do. 9. arrived, and Encamped on M. Independent
- Oct. 2. Genl Waterberry set sail from here with two row gullies to join the Fleet near Crown Point with discharge of Cannon.
- Do. 2. Colonel Mott with the remainder of the regiment from Skeens joind us.
- Oct. 11, 12, 13 our Fleet was engaged with the Enemies. But being over powered by numbers got defeated, and but five sail out of Sixteen returned. Genl Waterbury and all his Crue were taken and some others, but soon released on parole
- Ditto 28. The Enemy with a number of Boats appeared and landed on a point of land three miles below us, and passed and repassed the Lake, but returned before Night. One of their Boats came to view us, came so nere that our Cannon fired upon her and bored her thrue and kiled one man
- Oct. 20. A chain of Logs was strung across the Lake to prevent the Enemies Fleet from coming up the Lake.
- Nov. 1. The flote Bridg across the Lake finished

Dito 28. Marched from Mount Independent by way of Lake George home.
Decr 7. arrived at home."

This note-book also contains a "copy of an oration composed by the Rev^d Mr Tenent, Chaplain to Col^o Swift's Regiment, and delivered to Col^o Mott's & Col^o Swift's Regiment when under Arms and Hourly expecting the Enemies approach. Mount Independent, Monday morning, Octr 21st 1776. Nehemiah 4, 14th—' Be ye not afraid of them: Remember the Lord which is greate & Terrible, & fight for your Brethren, your Sons & your Daughters, your Wives & your Houses.'"

From the original, in possession of Fred. O. King,¹ we give the following extracts from a letter addressed to "Ens. Alex. King, of Capt. Robisons Company, Col. Mott's Regiment, at Mt. Independent, Lake Champlain," by his father, Zebulon King, of East Windsor:

"EAST WINDSOR, 12th Octr 1776.

My Dear Son

"Your favor of the 30th ult. I received yesterday. I, and your | Mother, and Sisters, rejoice at your health &c, remembering our Love to you and | hoping you will endure hardyness as a good Soldier in the behalf of | your country, your parents are both in their usual health . . . About the 15th of Aug^t | 14 Regiments of our militia marcht for N. York, and wer discharged about the | 26th of Sept^r there was a great deal of Sickness among them and some | deaths. . . . On Tuesday & Wednesday the 27 & 28 of Aug^t was the Feighting on Long Island, Thursday was quiet, in the night following our people retreated and on Friday they left Governour's Island, | when there was no defence left between the city | and the British Fleet and Army. of your Acquaintance Joel Skinner, & | Aaron Drake are among the missing: Sabb. 15th Sept^r the Enemy crossed the East River and had almost enclosed | a number of our people who escaped with their Arms and what cloaths wer on their backs on Monday | was a hot Battle the Enemy remain in possession of the City and 6 or 7 miles | distance from it. before this some ships of war had gone up the Sound | and wer station'd in the East River some of them cruse up and down | the sound and obstruct our provision Vessels. our Militia which went not | at first weer sent to relieve the others there are likewise great numbers—marching towards our army near New York from y^e Bay an Hampshire. what will be the event | of all these things remains yet in the womb of Divine Providence, from | whence we look for deliverance from the evils of the present | time. unto Divine protection I commit you my son, and | subscribe myself your

" Affectionate Father

" ZEBULON KING."

Speaking of these raw soldiers, then awaiting the shock of a first collision with European veterans, Johnston says (*Campaign of 1776, Around New York and Brooklyn*, etc., pub. by Long Island Hist. Soc., 1878, p. 122): "Pass these men in review, and we have before us not a small porportion of those 'fathers' of the Revolution, to whose exertions and sacrifices America owes her independence. It was a crude,

¹ Mr King also has a very carefully drawn map, made by Ens. King, of the seat of military operations on Lake Champlain during this tour of service.

² Dr. Horace C. Gillette's *Sketches*, No. XIII.

unmilitary host, strong only as a body of volunteers determined to resist an invasion of their soil. Here and there was an officer or soldier who had served in previous wars, but the great mass knew nothing of war. The Continental or established regiments formed much less than half the army, and some of these were without experience or discipline; very few had been tested under fire. As to arms, they carried all sorts — old flint-locks, fowling-pieces, rifles, and occasionally good English muskets, captured by privateers from the enemy's transports. Not all had bayonets or equipments. Uniforms were the exception; even many of the Continentals were dressed in citizens' clothes. The militiamen, hurriedly leaving their farms and affairs, came down in homespun, while some of the State troops raised earlier in the spring appeared in marked contrast to them, both in dress and discipline."

Capt. SIMON WOLCOTT of East Windsor was in active service during this campaign, with his command.¹ Dr. Gillette relates that when he

¹This is evident from numerous existing receipts for payments from the selectmen to different individuals for guns, etc., hired by them; *e. g.* (*Dr. Gillette's Sketches*, viii.).

March 7th, 1777. Then received of Benoni Olcott £2 5s. for a gun lost in Capt. Simon Wolcott's Company, in Col. Gay's Regiment, in a campaign at New York. I say received per me

TIMOTHY STRONG.

May 1st, 1777. Then received of Benoni Olcott, one of the Selectmen of East Windsor, two pounds ten shillings for a gun that was lost in Capt. Simon Wolcott's Company last Summer Campaign at New York. Received per me

JOHN STRONG.

July 29th, 1776. Then received of Benoni Olcott, one of the Selectmen of East Windsor, six shillings for the use of a gun this Summer Campaign in the Continental Army, in Capt. Simon Wolcott's Company. I say received per me

HENRY LOOMIS.

This may certify whom it may concern, that the gun of mine Capt. Simon Wolcott had in his Company the last Summer Campaign is returned to me in good rig.

February 14th, 1777.

HENRY LOOMIS, JR.

July 6th, 1776. Received of Benoni Olcott, Selectman of East Windsor, six shillings for the use of a gun procured for one of Capt. Olcott's soldiers, for this Summer's Campaign in the Continental Army, per me

DANIEL PHELPS.

Guns loaned by the Selectmen of East Windsor, 1776

Timothy Strong hired gun and bayonet and strap, marked T. S., prized,	02. 05. 00
Isaac Phelps gun, bought, marked I. P., prized,	06. 00. 00
Daniel Phelps gun, marked D. P., hired, prized,	02. 10. 00
Charles Rockwell, gun, marked C. R., hired, prized,	02. 10. 00
John Strong, gun, marked J. S., hired, prized,	02. 10. 00
Henry Loomis, Jr., gun, hired, marked H. L., prized,	02. 15. 00

July 1st, 1776 — Then we, the subscribers, prized the six above mentioned guns, under oath.

AMASA LOOMIS.

SAMUEL TUDOR.

16th August 1776 Rec'd of the Select men of East Windsor two Guns one the Property of Abel Bancroft appraised by Eben Watfon Junr & Nathan Pelton under oath

left home, having two barrels of pork in his cellar, and not knowing what might happen before his return, he concealed one barrel in the center of his hay-mow.

It is related, by the same authority, that there was in Captain Wolcott's command a noted sharpshooter from East Windsor, who felt so sure of his aim that, every time, after loading his gun and before pulling the trigger, he was wont to put up this petition for his enemy: "May the Lord have mercy upon your soul!" But in one of these engagements near New York, while firing from behind a small tree, from which shelter he had done his usual deadly execution — while in the very act of praying for his next victim — he was himself shot through the brain.¹

OLIVER WOLCOTT, a native of East Windsor, though a resident of Litchfield, and afterwards Governor of Connecticut, at the opening of this campaign was appointed to the command of the fourteen Connecticut militia regiments sent to the defense of New York, and performed that duty until the force, amounting to over 5,000 men, was subdivided into four brigades.

Furthermore, the Assembly, in November, 1776, and in view of cold weather and the approaching winter, and recognizing the fact that "the soldiers raised in the State and now in the Continental Army are many of them in want of *Blanketts* and in danger of being greatly Distressed unless some Provision be made for that purpose," directed the selectmen of each town, "at the Cost of this State, to procure and Collect in each of their Respective Towns such a Proportion of Blanketts as shall amount to the Number of one Blanket to the sum of five hundred pounds in the Gen^l List of such Respective Towns, to be Immediately sent to the Army for the use of the Soldiers there," etc. And if a sufficient number could not be bought, then the selectmen were to impress the needed number of blankets from the inhabitants, as in the case of arms and ammunition. — *Conn. State Archives, Revol. War*, v. 86.

Our East Windsor readers will probably be interested to learn from the following list (preserved in *Conn. State Archives, Revol. War*, ii. 12) in the handwriting of Capt. Ebenezer Grant, who of their forefathers and foremothers had blankets to sell to the selectmen, and the prices they received for them.

at three pound, twelve Shilling the other belonging to Joseph Egleston apprifed at two pounds to be ufed by the Melitia in my Company in the present Campaign & at the Expiration thereof I promis to Return said Guns to the Select men of East Windfor unless Loft by Inevitable providence

(*Stoughton Mss.*)

LEM^{ES} STOUGHTON Capt.

¹ *Dr. Gillette's Sketches*, No. XIII.

AN ACCOUNT OF BLANKETS COLLECTED BY Y^R SELECTMEN OF EAST WINDSOR | FOR
Y^R USE OF Y^R SOLDIERS AND CAREFULLY APPRIZED BY MES^{RS} NATH^{LS} STRONG AND
| AZARIAH GRANT.

Mr Benoni Olcott Collected of		Capt. Lem ^l Stoughton Coll ^d	
Amaza Lomis	6 00	Ashbel Barber	0 11 00
John Lomis	0 6 06	Sam ^l Skinner	0 10 00
Zebul ⁿ King	5 00	Nath ^l Baneroft	0 12 00
Nath ^l Porter	8 00	Dan ^l Orsborn	1 00 00
George Cummin	5 00	Jonathan Barber	1 10 00
Doct ^r Mat ⁿ Rockwell	7 06	Sharach barber	1 04 00
Benj ⁿ Newberry	10 00	Jonas Pascko	1 01 00
Jerijah Phelps	6 00	Lamson Wells	1 00 00
	£2 14 00	Extr	8 00
			£7 16 00
Eben ^r Grant coll ^d	6	Mr Josep: Allin Collected	
Abram foster	0 09 00		£ 8 d
Nathan day	0 08 00	James Tomson	1 10 00
Matthew Bissel	0 10 00	James White	0 16 00
David Drake	0 12 06	Robert Tomson	0 16 00
Wid ^r Prudence Skinner	1 00 00	Isaac Baneroft	0 14 00
Eben ^r Moor	0 9 00	Jonath ⁿ Bartlet	0 12 00
Eben ^r Grant	0 8 00	John Tomson 3 ^d	16 00
Eben ^r Grant	0 17 00	Wid ^r Ann bliss	18 00
Extr	6	Dr. David Skinner	18 00
	£14 19 6	Extr	10 00
			£7 10 00
Mesrs Elsworth & House [collected]		Sarah Nichols	9 00
Alex ^r McKenny	07 00	Ruben Cary	7 00
James Kenny Jun ^r	15 00	Extra	17
Andrew McKenny	12 00		
Capt. Dan ^l Elsworth	16 00		£8 18
Jonath ⁿ Grant	15 00		
Capt. Beng ⁿ Piny	8 00	Mr Edward Chap Grant [collected]	
Lemmel Piny	0 07 00	Abiel Abbot	18 00
Ephr ^m Pierson	12 00	Silas Drake	13 00
Ezekel McKinstre	5 00	Noad ^h Dickinson	16 00
Sam ^l Tomson	12 00	Ephr ^m Rockwell	18 00
W ^m Speers	12 00	Dr. Nath ^l Drake	12 00
Ezekel Sexton	06 00	Joseph Smith	1 01 00
Stephen Warner	05 00	fees	4
Abram Wallis	13 00		£5 0 2

[On back of this paper]

Dr Olcut Bill	£3 . 0 0
Eben ^r Grants D ^r	1 19 6
Capt. Stoughton D ^r	7 . 16 . 0
Mr Jo ^h Allin D ^r	7 10 0
M[s]rs. Elsworth D ^r and House	8 18 0
Mr Edward C. Grant D ^r	5 02 0

£37 05 : 6 Amount bro't over £37 5 6

All^l Capt Grant for Journey to Hartford to settle Acct 0 5 0

£37 10 6

Hartford Jan^y 3^d 1777

Rec^d Orders on Treat^r in full the above Sum.

Blanket Bills

The within mentioned Blankets are all in my possession | to be kept till call^d for by the State —

p *Eben^r Grant*

Their Quota of Blank^t
bo^t & lodg^g in Capt
Grants Hands for
the State —
p^d £37 10 6 —
Jan^y 3^d: 1777

East Windsor July 23, 1777 —

Then Rec^d of Eben^r Grant one of y^e Selectmen of s^d | Town fifteen blankets for y^e use Souldiers Inlist | by my Self in y^e Contintental Service for 3 years — said blankets being appriz^d at £14 - 9 - 0 —

Rec^d p Josiah Brown Leut
Capt E Blackman's Co^e
Col^l Sherburns Reg^t

£14 - 9 - 0

East windsor, March 4, 1776.

Received of Capt. Lemuel Stoughton Eight pounds | Ten Shillings & Six pence money in full for pork Sent by the Inhabitants to palmer [Mass.] in the alarm together with Two pounds and six pence for Expences | and carting of the pork to palmer alowd by the pay table.

JOSEPH ALLEN, JR^r,
SOLOMON ELLSWORTH, } *Comtes.*
FREDERICK ELLSWORTH, }

East Windsor, March y^e 11th, 1776.

then Received of Lem^l Stoughton two pounds one Shilling & Six pence for Carting 700 and over | of Pork from palmer to Cambridge and Likewise 2 | for haf day training for James | .

JAMES HARPER.

It would seem from another unsigned receipt that Jacob Munsell and Abel Osborne also carted pork to Palmer at this time.

Receipts show that the following men carted flour and pork to Cambridge in 1775, and delivered the same to Joseph Trumble, Esq^r: Hezekiah Bissell, Samuel Osborne, Jun^r, and James White carted 55 bushels of wheat to South Burroughs, Mass., to deliver to Joshua Smith of South Burroughs.

East Windfor, December 7th, 1776.

Then Rec^d of Dea^r Benoni Olcott One Hundred and Eleven pound Weight & one Quarter of Gun Powder to be Accounted for With Said Olcott.

Rec^d p^r Me,
HENRY ALLYN, *Select Man.*

From Account Book of

Benoni Elliott Select
men

August, 1776,	to number the people in our parish 1 day $\frac{1}{2}$	00 - 04 - 06
	to fetch powder from hartford and goe over to ellin and ferry	00 - 04 - 00
June 5, 1777,	pay ^d Cash for Cartrage [cartridge] paper	00 - 15 - 00
June 19, 1777,	to git one Boshel of Rey at Cook's. one at Col wolcotts and Car[ry]ing to peters wife	00 - 01 - 09
July 12, 1777,	to one day in giting Blankits for Lieut ^s Brownes men 3 Small Bole of tody [bowl of toddy] ^s for pris[on]ers 1	00 - 04 - 00
	to git Clothing for Soldiers one day	00 - 16 - 00

A Militia Reserve. By Act of the General Assembly, then in session at Middletown, Conn., December 18, 1776, a *Reserve* was ordered to be formed in every town in the State, consisting of such males, between the ages of 16 and 60, who, for various reasons, were not included in the militia train-bands. Many such had previously belonged to the militia, and some had been commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the same, and were deemed to be "able and willing to fight in defence of their country"; and it was imperatively necessary that such should be made available as soldiers since "the present situation of this State calls loudly for the whole force and aid of its inhabitants."

This *Alarm List*, as it was called, was made to include about every available male in the State (except members of the Council of the House of Representatives and *American Congress* for the time being, the treasurer and secretary of state, ministers of the Gospel, the president, tutors, and students of Yale College for the time being; and negroes, Indians, and mulattoes) and its members, "if of sufficient ability in the judgment of the Selectmen of the Towne wherein they resided," were required to furnish their own proper equipment, and to hold themselves ready in case of an alarm, and to choose their own officers, each company to consist "as nearly as conveniently can be, of 64 privates." If there were not enough persons in such an Alarm List to make a company of 30 men, including officers, they were to be joined to the company of some other town, as the regimental field officers should see fit. When in active service they were to be under the command of the field officers of the respective militia regiments in whose districts the company was located, and to be under the same regulations as to service as the militia companies. An Alarm-List man, like a militiaman, could, if drafted, etc., procure a substitute, or exemption, by paying the sum of

£5 to the town treasurer within a month. The members of each company thus formed were, furthermore, divided by lot into four equal divisions (or "classes," as they were termed), each division taking its turn of duty according to the order or number of the lot which it drew: thus, the division drawing lot No. 1 took the first turn of duty; the division drawing No. 2 took the following, etc. And, again, in each division or "class," each individual's place upon the muster-roll was determined by lot; and when a draft was called for any special duty, each man was detached for duty in the order of his place upon the muster-roll. Thus a most equitable division of duty was secured. Persons above the age of fifty years, and such *millers* and *ferry-men* as the selectmen of the town deemed necessary to the public convenience, were not obliged to leave the town of their residence, but were liable to do "home-guard" duty. — *Acts and Laws, 1776*, p. 441.

At its October session, 1776, the General Assembly passed an act "prescribing and enjoining an *Oath of Fidelity* to the State, in which it was provided that, as the king of Great Britain had abdicated the government of the United States by placing them out of his protection and unjustly levying war against them, and, as the States had declared their independence and sovereignty, which had been approved by this State. The legislature, for the security of the State, resolved that an oath of fidelity should be taken by the *freemen* and *officers* thereof, to truly and faithfully adhere to and maintain the government established in the State, by the people, according to the laws of the State, and that each believed in his conscience that the king of Great Britain neither had, nor of a right ought to have, any authority in or over the State, and that they did not hold themselves bound to yield any allegiance to the king, and that they would, to the utmost of their power, maintain and defend the freedom, independence, and privileges of the State against all open enemies or traitorous conspiracies, and that no person should be authorized to execute any office after the first day of January, 1777, until he had taken the oath of fidelity; that no freeman should vote for any officer of government until he had taken said oath, and his name enrolled in the records of the town where sworn."¹

At a special session, 19th November, 1776, the time for taking the oath of fidelity was by act suspended until the first Monday after the first Tuesday in April, 1777;² and on October 11, 1777, an act in addition to the act enjoining an oath of fidelity to this State, was made, in which it was provided that no person in the State should exercise any office, civil or military, or vote in any town, society, or other public meeting appointed by law, or plead in any court (except in his own case), until he had taken the oath of fidelity to the State.

¹ *Hinman's Hist. War of Revolution*, 231.

² *Ibid.*, 245.

and that after the 1st day of December, 1777, no person should be executor on any estate, or administrator, or guardian to a minor, until he shall have taken said oath.

The Names of the Persons in East Windsor who took the Oath of Fidelity to this State :

William Wolcott, Esq.,	Enf. Joseph Diggins,	Archelus Flynt,
Eraſtus Wolcott, Esq.,	Dan ^d Rockwell,	Dan Bifsell,
Rev ^d Joseph Perry,	Dan ^d Elmer,	Wareham Moor,
Cap ^t Ebenezer Grant,	Shadrach Barber,	Levi Booth,
Thomas Skinner,	Ebenezer Read,	Samuel Watson, Ju ^r ,
Dea ^r David Skinner,	Cap ^t James Harper,	Isaac Phelps,
Cap ^t Matthew Grant,	Zebedee Orfborn,	Gideon Lomis,
Maj ^r Lemuel Stoughton,	M ^r Nathan Day,	David Trumbull,
Joseph Allin,	Joseph Chapin,	Abner Blodgett,
Enf. Edwd. Chap. Grant,	Jacob Elmer,	George Burnham,
Dea ^r Benoni Olcott,	Hezekiah Crane,	Nathan Pelton,
Lt. Samuel Tuder,	Ashbel Barber,	Ashbel Barber,
Cap ^t Nath ^l Houfe,	Sept ^r 16, 1777,	Isaac Rockwell,
John Prior,	Sworn & Enroll'd.	Oliver Barber,
Andrew McKinney,		Henry Wolcott,
John Watſon,	Augustus Fitch,	Timothy Elmer,
Ezekiel Sexton,	Caleb Booth, Ju ^r ,	Jonathan Chapman,
David Smith,	Robert Watson,	Matthew Bifsell,
Dan ^d Elsworth, Ju ^r , Esq ^r ,	Ebenezer Nafh,	Dan ^d Bifsell,
John Lomis,	Abraham Wallace,	Sam ^d Bartlett,
D ^r Charles Mather,	Nath ^l Strong,	Aaron Grant,
Edward Kneeland,	Ephraim Ladd,	Alex ^r Elmer,
Eliphabet Bartlett,	Thomas Fofter,	Dan ^d Osborn,
Jonathan Brown,	Noah Barber,	Noah Bifsell,
Joseph Kneeland,	Jeremiah Fullar,	Jacob Munsell,
Aaron Bifsell,	Oliver Hills,	Abijah Skinner,
Ebenezer Bifsell,	John Lomis, Ju ^r ,	John Thompson, 3 ^d ,
Thomas Drake,	W ^m Stoughton,	Sworn 13 th April, 1778.
Elijah Hills,	Cap ^t Amasa Lomis,	
Moses Wells,	Joel Drake,	Ezekiel Osborn,
Stephen Lee,	Lt. Thomas Sadd,	Abiel Gaylord,
Cap ^t Hezekiah Bifsell,	Benjamin Newberry,	George Cummings,
Jonathan Barber,	Elijah Lomis,	Ethemar Pelton,
Zachariah Allin,	Jerijah Bifsell,	Ebenezer Allin,
Simeon Barber,	Benajah Lomis,	Hezekiah Munsell,
Oliver Stoughton,	Sworn & Entered	Alexander Vining,
Abiel Abbott,	Jan ^{ry} 26 th , A.D. 1778.	Cyrenus Webber,
David Bifsell,		Joseph Smith,
Abrah ^m Fofter,	Dea ^r Ezekiel Ladd,	Lamfon Wells,
Cap ^t Simon Wolcott,	Sworn 16 Decemb ^r , 1777,	Sworn 13 th April, 1778.
Paul Simons,	as by certificate appears,	
Enf. Fredric Elsworth,	Entered 16 th Febr ^y , 1778.	Elitha Ladd, Sworn
Enf. Roswell Grant,		4 th May, 1778, as per certifi-
Samuel Webber,	Cap ^t Joel Lomis,	cate.
Eliphabet Chapin,	John Craw, Ju ^r ,	
Lt. Samuel Watſon,	Ebenezer Watson, Ju ^r ,	Nathaniel Porter,

Eliakim Hitchcock,
Abijah Skinner,
Zebulon King,
Stephen Paine,
Noah Allin,
Benjamin Wolcott,
Hezekiah Porter,
Sworn 15th Sept., 1778.

Samuel Allin,
W^m Lewis,
Abiram Skinner,
Robert Wood,
Benjamin Carver,
Benjamin Cook,
Cap^t Jonathⁿ Bartlett,
Abijah Jones,
Abner Rockwell,
Simeon Belknap,
Jabez Fox,
Henry Wolcott,
Lampson Wells,
Azariah Grant,
April 12th, 1779,
Sworn, etc.

Benoni Thompson,
Phineas Strong,
Thatcher Lothrop,
Eli Bissell,
Samuel Smith,
Alex^r Elmer,
Charles Bissell,
Hezekiah Welles,
Sworn 21st Sept., 1779,

Ezra Rockwell,
John Bancroft,

Elisha Mumfoll,
Titus King,
Isaac Newton,
Ezekiel Ladd, Junr.,
David Ladd,
Justus Grant,
Daniel Carpenter,
William McCray,
Eleazer Pinney,
Lemuel Pinney,
Silvanns Rockwell,
Jonathan Stoughton,
Alex^r Stoughton,
Nath^l Rockwell,
Gideon Chapin,
Nathaniel Lomis,
Joel Rockwell,
Lt. Solomon Elsworth,
Jonathⁿ Bissell, Junr.,
Barzilla Green,
Sworn 10th April, 1780.

Eben^r Holman,
Sworn 9th April, 1781.

David Allin,
Nathaniel Allin,
Joseph Pinney, Junr.,
Sworn 18 Sept., 1781.

Daniel Elsworth, Junr.,
Oliver Chapman,
Levi Gibbs,
Hezekiah Allin,
James Steel,
Jonathan Button,
Sworn 17th Sept., 1782.

Eben^r Chubbuck,
James Burnham,
Eph^m Wolcott,
Sworn 7th April, 1783.

Chaunfey Newberry,
Amasa Newberry,
Russell Stoughton,
Cap^t Erastus Wolcott,
David Shaw,
John Stoughton,
William Stoughton,
Arodi Wolcott,
Aaron Chapin,
Eben^r Rockwell, 3^d.
Albert Wolcott,
Benjamin Skinner,
Aaron Bissell, Junr.,
Benajah Lomis,
Obadiah Dickinson,
Timothy Bissell,
Ephraim Parker,
Oliver Day,
Sworn 16th Sept., 1783.

Samuel Stiles,
John McKnight,
Daniel Burnap,
Benjⁿ Ellery Green,
Samuel Elmer,
Nath^l Porter, Jr.,
Giles Lomis,
Elizur Wolcott,
Nath^l Strong, Junr.,
Benjamin Gillman,
Sworn 11th April, 1785.

Scanning the foregoing list, we see that the names most prominent in Windsor one hundred and forty years before, appear again in numbers and strength in the hour of peril and duty. Here are eight men of the name of *Allen*; thirteen of *Bissell*; six of *Barber*; five of *Elmer*; three of *Elsworth*; seven of *Grant*; eight of *Lomis*; three of *Newberry*; three of *Osborn*; three of *Pinney*; eight of *Rockwell*; seven of *Stoughton*; five of *Skinner*; four of *Watson*; nine of the name of *Wolcott*, with many others of the old names in lesser numbers.

1777

In March of this year, Col. Erastus Wolcott, of the 19th Militia Regiment, detached 17 men of Capt. Lemuel Stoughton's (the 4th) company for duty at Providence until the first of May; they were to have 20s. advanced as part of their pay.

Gen. Wolcott was also placed in command, March to June of 1777, of three militia regiments (Cols. Belden's, Hooker's, and Moseley's),

Grastus Wolcott Brig^d Genl

who served at Peekskill, the companies being distributed at various points — White Plains, Croupond, Fishkill, Fort Montgomery, etc.

During this year East Windsor men served in the Enfield, Windsor, Suffield, and Tolland companies of the *2d Connecticut Line Regiment*, under Col. Charles Webb. This regiment served during the autumn of this year along the Hudson, under Gen. Putnam; was in the battle of Whitemarsh, Pa., Dec. 8th, and lost heavily; wintered at Valley Forge, '77-'78; was at the battle of Monmouth July 28, '78; wintered, '78-'79, at Redding; served again on the Hudson, '79, and a part was detached for the storming of Stony Point; wintered, '79-'80, at Morristown, N. J., and, '80-'81, at Connecticut Village on the Hudson.

The *3d Connecticut Line Regiment*, Col. Samuel Wyllys, of Hartford, '77-'81, with the same service record as the 2d Regiment, had many Hartford and Windsor men.

The *4th Connecticut Line Regiment*, Col. John Durkee, with the same service record as above, had companies composed of Windsor and Suffield men.

The *5th Connecticut Line Regiment*, Col. P. P. Bradley, same record as above, had Windsor, Tolland, and Hartford companies.

Col. S. B. Webb's Additional Infantry Regiment, with same service record, had three Hartford companies.

Col. H. Sherburne's Additional Infantry Regiment, with the same service record, had a good a good many East Windsor men in its ranks; as also did *Col. Sheldon's Light Dragoons*, which was in very active service in New Jersey and along the east side of the Hudson.

" EAST WINDSOR, April 21st 1777.

" We the Subscribers being Convened by orders for y^e Great & important Purpose of furnishing our Proportion of men for the Continentall Army & notwithstanding the Encouragement heretofore made by y^e Honourable Continentall Congress & this State & Town, there appears a backwardness; we y^e subscribers therefore considering ye necessity of our furnishing our Coto are willing & promis to pay to Cap^t James Harper & Cap^t Lem^l Stoughton y^e sums anext to our names Provided there is a number sufficient appears and Enlists to make up our quota now Required for three year or during the war & we order s^d Harper & Stoughton to Collect forthwith & pay s^d sums to those so inlisted.

	£. s. d.		£ s. d.
" Epaphras Wolcott, -	2 10 0	John Vining, -	0 6 0
John Gains, -	1 0 0	Moses Bissell, -	1 0 0
Jonathan Barber, -	3 0 0	John Potwine, -	1 0 0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Jonathan Munsell,	1	10	0	Shubal Parsons,	1	12	0
William Bissell, -	2	0	0	Daniel Braman, -	0	6	0
Levi Booth, - - -	5	0	0	Jonathan Button, -	1	0	0
Jacob Munsell, - - -	2	0	0	Joel Pease, - - -	0	8	0
Sam ^l Allen, - - - -	5	0	0	Isaac Bancroft, Jr.,	0	12	0
John Loomis, - - - -	3	0	0	Josiah Blodgett, - -	1	1	0
Caleb Booth, - - - -	5	0	0	Ebenezer Allen, - -	1	4	0
Asel Stiles, - - - -	3	0	0	Timothy McKlewain, -	1	10	0
Oliver Barber, - - - -	3	0	0	Noah Allen, - - - -	1	4	0
Ashbel Barber, - - - -	3	0	0	John Hadlock, - - - -	0	10	0
Silas Simons, - - - -	1	0	0	Joel Ellsworth, - - - -	1	0	0
Abner Blodgett, - - - -	3	0	0	Abel Orsbon, - - - -	1	0	0
Simeon Barber, - - - -	3	0	0	Zebede Orsbon, Jr., -	0	12	0
David Shaw, - - - -	1	10	0	Jonah Parke, - - - -	2	0	0
Zacheus Munsell, - - - -	3	0	0	Obediah Abby, - - - -	2	0	0
Hezekiah Munsell, - - - -	1	10	0	Joseph Pierce, - - - -	0	6	0
Alexander Vining, - - - -	4	0	0	Ehathan Fitch, - - - -	1	0	0
Lem ^l Stoughton, - - - -	10	0	0	Benjamin Munsell, - -	0	12	0
James Hayes, - - - -	3	0	1	Noah Stiles, Jr., - - -	1	0	0
Hezekiah Willes, - - - -	5	0	0	Phineas Blodget, - - -	0	12	0
Solomon Ellsworth, - - - -	6	0	0	Nathaniel Allen, - - -	1	0	0
Frederick Ellsworth, - - - -	6	0	0	Samuel Orsborn, Jr., -	1	10	0
Lamson Willes, - - - -	5	0	0	Gideon Drake, - - - -	0	12	0
Henry Wolcott, - - - -	5	0	0	Thomas Hadlock, - - -	0	10	0
Benjamin Osborn, - - - -	0	6	0	Nathaniel Stoughton, Jr.,	1	10	0
Hezekiah Crane, - - - -	1	4	0	Roswell Blodget, - - -	4	0	0
Sam ^l Watson, Jr., - - - -	1	4	0	John Thomson y ^r 2d, - - -	4	0	0
Joseph Stoughton, - - - -	3	0	0	David Allen, - - - -	4	0	0
Benoni Thomson, - - - -	1	10	0	John Loomis y ^r 3d, - - -	0	10	0
Daniel Osborn, - - - -	6	0	0	Roswell Prior, - - - -	0	10	0
Nathan Pelton, - - - -	3	0	0	Elihu Loomis, - - - -	0	12	0
Joseph Chapin, - - - -	3	0	0	Hezekiah Allen, - - -	2	0	0
Charles Gaylord, - - - -	3	0	0	John Bliss, - - - -	3	0	0
Joseph Allen, Jr., - - - -	6	0	0	Sam ^l Skimmer, - - - -	0	10	1
James Thomson, - - - -	6	0	0	Sam ^l Watson, - - - -	2	0	0
Joseph Harper, Jr., - - - -	3	0	0	Jeremiah Lord, - - - -	1	0	0
John Prior, - - - -	2	0	0	David Trumbull, - - -	1	10	0
Stephen Pease, - - - -	0	6	0				
Israel Stiles, - - - -	2	0	0		£200	0	0
Elisha Munsell, - - - -	1	0	0	John Elsworth, - - - -	2	0	0
Athermer Pelton, - - - -	2	0	0		£2	0	0
John Thompson, 3d, - - - -	4	0	0		£204	0	0
Edward Bancroft, - - - -	1	0	0				
Aron Frost, - - - -	0	18	0				

—Windsor Farms, p. 150.

At its October session, 1777, the General Assembly passed a bill providing for a supply of *small Cloathing* (or what we should now call "underwear") for the soldiers in the Continental army, by which bill it was enacted:

"That each Town in this state be requested | to make Provision to procure immediately one shirt or more if they | see fit either Linnen or Flannel: one hunting shirt or

Frock: one pair of | woolen Overhalls, one or two pair of stockings & a pair of good shoes, for | each Non-commissioned Officer & soldier in y^e Continental Army belonging | to such Town, and Deliver y^e same to Messieurs Elijah Hubbard or Royal Flint superintending Commissarys for this state to be by them conveyed | to y^e respective issuing Commissarys of y^e Battalions of y^e continental | Army raised in this State to be by them delivered to the | Non-Commission^d Officers & soldiers raised in this state at y^e following | Rates: shoes at eight shillings & six pence pr Pair; stockings at six | shillings P pair; shirts, hunting frocks & overhalls according to the | Quality in proportion to good yard wide tow Cloath at two shillings | & nine pence P yard & good yard wide check^d or striped flannel at three | shillings & six P yard."

And this law was to apply, also, to the supply of the *whole quota* of soldiers.

"And in Case said Cloathing cannot be otherwise pro | cured y^e same may (by Warrant from any one Assistant or Justice | of peace which Warrant s^d Authority are here by impowered upon Appli | cation to them made by y^e Committees appointed by s^d Towns for the | purpose of procureing s^d Cloathing or for y^e supplying y^e families of said Officers and soldiers to grant) be impress^d from any persons who can | conveniently spare y^e same to be adjudged by said Com^{tee} which being | done y^e same shall be appraised by three indifferent | persons to be under Oath for that purpose & who have taken y^e Oath of Fidelity to this state one to be chosen | by y^e Owner of such Articles, one by s^d Com^{tee} and one by y^e Officer | serving such Warrant; and in Case s^d Owner shall neglect to chuse | such appraiser as afores^d y^e same shall be by chosen by said Officer | and y^e Cost arising upon s^d warrant (being first tax^d by y^e authority | granting y^e same) shall be paid by y^e owner of s^d Articles provided | y^e same be not appraised at a greater sum than had before | been offered by s^d Com^{tee} and may by them be deducted out of the | price of said Articles; otherwise to be paid by s^d Com^{tee} & charg^d in y^e acct with said Articles & transmitted to y^e Assembly and be finally | paid out of y^e Treasury of this state.

"And in Case any persons are desirous to send any of the | Articles afores^d to their friends in y^e continental Army from this state | they may put up y^e same in Packages properly mark^d & directed: which | shall be duly delivered and Rec^{td} taken and payment be made for y^e same | as aforesaid not exceeding y^e Quantity above prescribed for one single | person and shall be accounted as part of said Towns Quota."—*Conn. Archives*, viii. 6.

The following document, in handwriting of Roswell Grant (*State Arch., Rev. War*, xii. 426), records an instance of East Windsor's compliance with this law:

Rec^d Middletown 14th Dec^r 1777 from the Committee of the | Town of East Windsor appointed to purchase Cloathing | Agreeable to a Resolve of his Excellency the Governor & | the Hon^{bl} Council of Safety the 22nd Sep^r last the | following Articles for the s^d Town of East Windsor by | the hands of Joseph Stoneton: ¹

Viz 14 p full ^d Overhalls	.	.	.	.	@ 16/	.	.	.	£11 - 4 - 0
20 p d ^o . . . d ^o	.	.	.	.	@ 14/	.	.	.	14 - 0 - 0
5 p d ^o . . . d ^o	.	.	.	.	@ 12/	.	.	.	3 - 0 - 0
4 p d ^o . . . d ^o	.	.	.	.	@ 9/	.	.	.	1 - 16 - 0
5 p Mixt . . d ^o	.	.	.	.	@ 12/	.	.	.	3 - 0 - 0
2 p blue & White d ^o	.	.	.	.	@ 11/	.	.	.	1 - 2 - 0

¹ Undoubtedly this should be *Stoughton*.

3 p Stript flannel d ^o	a 9/	1 - 7
44 Check Woollen Shirts	a 12/	26 - 8
5 d ^o d ^o	a 9 6	2 - 7 - 6
1 d ^o almost worn out	a 4	0 - 4 - 0
1 Stript " d ^o	a 8/	0 - 8 - 0
3 White flannell d ^o	a 9/6	1 - 8 - 6
12 Check linen d ^o	a 12/	7 - 4 - 0
2 d ^o part worn	a 9/	0 - 18
5 Stript d ^o	a 9/	2 - 5
7 Tow d ^o White	a 8/	2 - 16
87 p stockings	a 6/	26 - 2
88 p Shoes	a 8/6	37 - 8 - 0
2 p d ^o	a 7/	0 - 14
89 hunting frocks	a 9/	40 - 1
Also 1 Woollen Shirt & 2 p ^r Stockings to solomon wood		1 - 4
1 Check d ^o 1 p ^r Stockings & 1 p ^r Shoes to t Moses Loomis)		1 - 6 - 9
		£186 . 3 . 9

Rec^d the Within Mentioned Articles to forward to the Army | and dispose of Ac-
cording to the directions in s^d Resolve In | Behalf of Elijah Hubbard State Commis-
sary

p ANDREW JONONNET

*Support of the families of the eight battalions in the Continental
army, August, 1777:*

Resolved, By this Assembly that the Select | men of the respective Towns within
this State | be directed to provide for the Familys of the | non Commission officers and
Soldiers raised | by this State for the continental Army with | whatever necessarys such
Familys may Want at | the Rate established by a late Law of the State | setting the
Prices at which the necessary and | convenient articles of Life should be sold at to the
| amount of any sum such now | Commission officer and Soldier shall deposit in their
Hands not exceeding three Quarters of | their Wages at the Expence of such Towns
wherein | the Familys of such non Commission officers | and Soldiers dwelt at the time
of their Inlistment, | till the first Day of December next, Before which | Time this As-
sembly will make such other Provisions | for said Familys as shall be equitable | and
just . . . and such Selectmen are | directed to procure such necessarys at the |
most reasonable Rate, and if necessary shall | apply to some Assistant or Justice of
Peace | who shall issue a Warrant to impress such | necessarys, the Value whereof
shall be apprizd | by indifferent Persons appointed by the | Authority issuing such
Warrant and thereupon the | Price at which such necessarys are apprizd | shall be paid
by such Selectmen | Provided that if any Town has | Appointed a Com-
mittee to provide for the | Familys of such non commission officers and | Soldiers, such
Committees shall have the | same Authority as by this Act is given | selectmen — and
it shall be their Duty | to provide for said Familys accordingly." — *Conn. State Arch.*,
vii. 425.

The Subscriber wants to pay Cash for good | merchantable Pork & beef to barrel
for the Use | of the United States; by Direction of Peter Colt Esq^r | & will give for
Pork from nine to Eleven pence p^r | pound according to its quality & a generous price
for beef.

East Windsor Decem^{br}

22^d 1777.

LEM^d STOUTON Ac P.

" In session, August 20, 1777, the Assembly directed Capt. Allen
Stillman to store the salt in his hands (the property of the State) in a

safe store, and deliver one bushel to Capt. Ebenezer Grant of East Windsor, for supporting and for the use of the guard that kept Gen. Prescott."—*Hiiman's War of the American Revolution, 177-78.*

Maj.-Gen. Prescott was the British general in command of Rhode Island, who was captured by Lieut.-Col. William Barton, near Newport, on the night of July 10th, this year, and who, for awhile, resided as a prisoner of war at East Windsor, occupying the southeast (second story) room of the Maj. F. W. Grant mansion. Tradition, as given by Dr. Gillette, says that he was "very haughty and aristocratic, looking upon his captors with the greatest contempt, especially despising the frugal meals of the farmers, on whom he was billeted. His guard (one of whom was Timothy Anderson) used to amuse themselves by annoying him and listening to his wholesale curses against the Americans." This statement agrees well with the historical reputation of the man, whose cruel severity, haughtiness, and intolerant rudeness to all Americans excited the universal indignation of the people of Newport, and led very directly to his capture. He was the same officer who treated Ethan Allen so brutally when a prisoner at Montreal, in 1775. He was finally removed from East Windsor to Washington's headquarters on the Raritan, and was exchanged for General Charles Lee, in April, 1778.

1778.

Nothing very eventful occurred this year in East Windsor, except the usual detail of furnishing and equipping and provisioning her soldiers in the field.

"In Session, January 14, 1778, the Assembly received from Samuel Terry, of East Windsor, his account for 53 cartouch boxes and belts at 11s. 6d. each, made by order of the Governor and Council; which was allowed, at £30 - 9 - 6, which were directed to be delivered to Gen. E. Wolcott."—*Hiiman's Am. Revol., 511.*

During the same month, Gen. Erastus Wolcott of East Windsor was appointed by the assembly as one of a committee of three to meet and confer with a committee from Massachusetts, at Providence, R. I., as to "the reasons why" the recent expedition against Newport had failed. And Capt. Roswell Grant's company, in January of this year, was ordered to report at Providence, R. I., as per the following:

"By State of Connecticut to Cap^t Roswell Grant for a Man & Team [to Transport the Baggage of his Company from East Windsor to Providence [in the State of Rhode Island, Pursuant Ord^r from Gov^r & Council] of Safety — Viz —

1778

March 19 th To Solomon Jones & his Team from East Windsor to Providence 80 miles 6	£24 0 0
To Cash paid for an Express before marching to Collect the Company	1 4
	£25 4 0

March 19, 1778 This May Certifi that Solomon Jones Transported the Baggage of my Company from East Windsor to Providence 80 miles Pursuant to Ord^r from Gov^r & Council of Safety — & acknowledge to have Rec^d an Ord^r on Treas^r for the Above Sum in full

ROSSELL GRANT, Capt

— *State Archives, Revol. War, ii, 589.*

The following receipt is not without interest :

Beno Tomfon

Receipt.

5 Dozⁿ Cartrages

East Windsor Jan^y 28th 1778 — Rec^d of Eben^r Grant one of ye Selectmen of 8^d Town five Dozⁿ of Cartrages with powd^r & ball. for the use of ye Gaurd appointed to Gaurd Gov^r Franklin —

Rec^d p^r

BENONI THOMSON

Serjt. of the Gard^r

P. Cartrages allowed 4^s p^r Dozen.

This Governor Franklin was William (only son of the eminent American philosopher and patriot, Benjamin Franklin) and the Royal Governor of New Jersey. Deposed from his office by the popular uprising in July, 1776, he was seized at his residence in Perth Amboy, N. J., and conveyed as a prisoner to East Windsor. In 1778 he was exchanged for some American prisoners, and at the close of the war went to England, where he enjoyed a pension of £4,000 per annum until his death in 1813.

Dr. Gillette (*Sketches*, No. VI.) says that "he was quartered in the present South Windsor, at the home of Lieut. Diggins, [located on the east side of the main road on the site of the present house of Mr. Evelyn Pitkin;] and that a juvenile guard was placed over him, among whom Benjamin Skinner and Dyer Newberry, then aged about 14 years, served for several weeks. Franklin had plenty of servants and lived well—tradition says that he was exceedingly fond of sour punch. In the summer season, his favorite resort was a cold spring on the banks of the Podunk, in a pasture owned by the late Ebenezer Pinney, where he had a bower erected for his use, furnished with such comforts as he needed. His orders to his man Dyer, as they were about starting for the bower, became a by-word among the members of his guard long after they arrived at manhood. "Dyer, you will find me at the bower; bring along the jug, the lemons, and the sugar." In 1853, this old spring was still in a state of good preservation. Franklin was intimate with Doctor Elihu Tudor of East Windsor, who was also a loyalist, and their intercourse was naturally regarded with jealousy by their neighbors. It was, at one time, proposed to ride the doctor on a rail (*skimitry*, as it was then called), but he showed so bold a front that his visitors concluded not to try it; and so worked off their patriotism on a man by the name of Cummings, of conspicuous Tory proclivities.

Conn. Archives, Revol. War, xv. 77, contains a curious memorial (in the handwriting of Erastus Wolcott) to the assembly, dated Oct. 18, 1779, in reference to some oxen owned by Benjamin Potwine, Hezekiah Bissell, and Joseph Allyn of East Windsor, which were impressed into the service to transport the baggage of the "Convention Troops" in their march (southward) thro' Connecticut in Nov., 1778; and which were sadly damaged, according to their owner's story, and for which they desire to be compensated. We shall have more to say about these "Convention Troops" in a subsequent portion of this chapter.

In the spring of 1778, General the Marquis Lafayette, made his headquarters for a time in the present South Windsor, where he resided at the house of Nathaniel Porter, grandfather of Col. Solomon of Hartford. This house, which no longer exists, was on the east side of the highway, nearly opposite the present residence of Mr. Edgar A. Farnham. It was then provided for defense with port-holes for muskets.

"On a certain day, during Lafayette's stay here, he was notified that Gen. Washington would visit him at his quarters. In honor of the occasion, Lieut. Alexander King of East Windsor, and then an officer in the regular, or Continental, army, was requested by the Marquis to report to him at 2 P.M. of the following day with a company of mounted men. Mr. King exerted all his energy to raise the troop, and succeeded in mustering forty-two men. He had but two saddles in the company, but as a substitute they used bags and sheep-skins, and broken clothes-lines for bridles. Some carried guns and others canes as substitutes for swords. To this motley troop Gen. Washington was presented by Gen. Lafayette in the following words: 'General, I presume you are acquainted with this troop.' On Washington's remark that he did not remember that he had ever enjoyed that honor, Lafayette expressed his surprise, remarking 'that they had seen much service, and were called the *Old Testament Light Horse*.'"

Gen. Lafayette made frequent excursions into Rhode Island, and to different parts of this State, always with a small mounted escort. Mr. Justus Grant of Wapping parish was frequently one of the number, and said he had often wrestled with Lafayette with success, but when he undertook to fence with him he could do nothing with him.

While Lafayette resided at South Windsor, young Porter (before alluded to, as father of Colonel Solomon of Hartford) acted as his private secretary, and on one occasion was sent with despatches to Washington's headquarters. Immediately after his arrival there he was taken ill with the small-pox, and was sick for six or seven weeks, without opportunity to communicate with his friends, or to inform them of his whereabouts. Great, therefore, was the joy of all on his safe return.

A portion of the French army under General the Count Rocham-

beau, on their way from Newport to join Washington on the Hudson in 1781, was encamped for awhile in the lower part of East (now South) Windsor, and in East Hartford. The people of the two towns sympathized with them, and everything was done to render their stay agreeable. The French balls, parties, and entertainments were well attended by the ladies of South Windsor and East Hartford. During the fall of that year the camp-distemper broke out among the foreign troops and the East Hartford Church was converted into a hospital.¹

From Lieut. Alexander King's *Note Book* :

The New London Tower 1778. Detach the 14th of September 1778. Marcht from Home 21 Sept^r Arriv'd at N. London 23 Sept^r ² Set out for home 21st Oct^r. Discharged from service 24th Oct^r from Sept^r 14th. The time when detachd to Oct^r 24 when Discharged is 5 weeks and 6 Days in Service —

	Wages	Rations	Sums
Jay Ferchill	5: 16	12: 0	5: 0
John Anderson	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
Sam ^l Elmore	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
Shem Stoughton	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
Chancey Newberry	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
John Newberry	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
Aaron Chapens	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
Abiram Skinner	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
Timothy Strong	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
Ebenezer Rockwell	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
Obadiah Bissell	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
Joel Rockwell	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
Moses Wells	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
Oliver Stoughton	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
Joel Nash	5: 16	12: 0	5: 8
	80: 19	910: 0	4: 8

Eben^r Grants Bill D^o

To 5 yds & half Wollen flannel at 8 ^o	£2	4 - 0
8 yds & half of Nath ^l Rockwell at 1 ^o	3	9 - 0
pd Sibil Rockwill to make 4 Overhalls	1 -	0 - 0
yd Two [Tow] Cloth for facing & thread	0 -	8 - 0
pd Coll ^o G. Pitkin for drawing 20 y ^d thro' Mill	0	18 - 0
pd Math ^a Bissels Wife for Shirt ready made	1	4 - 0
to 9 Doz ⁿ Button Moles for overhalls at 8 ^d	0	6 - 0
pd Azriah Grants Wife making 2 frocks	0 -	10 - 6
	£9	19 - 6

D^o Olcutt's Bill viz

1 Wollen Shirt	01	03 - 00
one pair Stockings	00	12 - 00
one Rifle frock 23 ^o	01	01 - 00
White flannels	02	02 - 00
	4:	18 - 00

¹ *Gillett Sketches*, No. V.

² Sept. 21, set from home Monday night lodged at Olbards. Tufday Night at Henry's. Wednesday Night New London Court Houfe on *Larjers Green Cloth* [*i. e.*, they slept on the court room tables of the New London Court House.]

East Windsor Aug^t 3^d 1778Invoice of Clothing purchased by y^e Selectmen of s^d Town for y^e use of Soldiers in y^e Continental Army.

viz.	52 Shirts	} Contained in five Bags ——— Expect you'll provid a Cask or Box for y ^e Clothing and Send ye bags back. E. G.
	41 Overhals	
	30 Rifle frocks	
	16 pair Stockins	
	43 pair Shoes	

To m Hubbard att Middletown Commissary —

The Above Articles goes Consigned to you, & hope will come safe to Hand and to Acceptance from S^r your Most Obed^t humble Serv^tEBEN^r GRANTIn behalf of y^e Select men

Augt 4, 1778

sent by M^r Zebulon King

1779.

In this year we find, among State and town papers, many allusions to troops, etc., forwarded to New London. That harbor, on account of its depth of water and sheltered position, was from the beginning of the war a most desirable point to both of the contending armies. Great efforts were made by the British naval commanders to obtain possession of both city and harbor, and for a long time the coast in its vicinity was menaced by a large fleet. Of course, its protection was a very serious charge upon the fidelity and watchfulness of the Connecticut State Government, and we find that men were constantly being drafted from different points to serve in its defense.

Thus, 31st March, 1779, Col. Nath^l Terry of Enfield informs Capt. Roswell Grant of East Windsor that the whole of his regiment is under orders from Gen. Wolcott to march to New London, and that he must have all his men properly equipped and provided with "four days provision and Bread for eight days." — *Grant Mss.* Again, 19th June, the Colonel direct the Captain to detach "one able bodyed man" from his company, properly equipped, "to march forthwith to New London under the command of Ensign Roger Wolcott; he will not be holden in service more than two months after his arrival; a fine will not excuse him." — *Ibid.*

" State of Connecticut to Cap ^t Noah Barber	<i>Dr.</i>
" Sept ^r 9 th 79 To the use of his horse for Express &c 20 Miles 3s. pr Mile	£3 0 0
To the use of a Team transporting Baggage of his company from East Windsor to N. London by way of Hartford 55 Miles	66 0 0
	£69 0 0

"This bill is receipted by Noah Barber. Cap^t. 9, Sept^r 1779." — *Conn. Archives, Revol. War*, xvi. 304.

In April, 1779, a committee of the General Assembly, appointed by that body to consider "*the ways and means for supplying the public magazines with flour,*" reported as follows:

"It is our opinion upon the best Information we can get that unless some speedy and Effectual Measures are taken to prevent it, not only the Army, but many of the Inhabitants of this State must greatly suffer, before the Returns of another Harvest, for want of the necessary Article of Bread, arising partly from a real Scarcity of that article in some Parts of the State and partly from an artificial one in some other Parts. Yet, we have Reason to apprehend that in Case some equal Distribution could be made of all the Bread Corn in the State there would not only be a sufficiency to supply the Necessities of all the Inhabitants until New Crops shall come in, but a surplus for the Army. In view of these facts they recommend to the Assembly the passing of an Act, by which it could (1) be exactly ascertained what amount of Bread grains were now held by private individuals in the State; (2) that after deducting a sufficiency for the use of the people, the surplus should be secured for the use of the Army; and (3) that, meantime, all Exportation, or monopolizing of that article, as well as all intermediate trade and traffic in it, betwixt Raiser and Consumer be effectually stopped and prohibited," etc., etc.

The vote on this report was negative in the lower and affirmative in the upper house; but after a committee of conference, of whom Gen. Wolcott was one, it seems to have been accepted by the Assembly, which, at a special session held at Hartford "by order of the Governor," 7th April, 1779, passed "An ACT for ascertaining the Quantity of Grain, Flour and Meal in this State, and thereof to make provision for an immediate Supply of Bread for the Army, and the necessitous Inhabitants of the State, and for securing other necessary Articles for the Army."

This act provided for an exact account to be taken by the selectmen of each town, or by their authority, of (1) the number of persons in each family; (2) number of bushels of wheat, meslin,¹ rye, Indian corn, weight of wheat flour and of meslin, and rye flour, weight of Indian meal, each person's own property; of what belonged to others, and to whom—giving total, surplus and deficiency. This accounting was to be made by means of returns made by heads of families, and other persons, on oath (if Quakers, on their affirmation), before the 6th of May ensuing (the form of oath being fully prescribed), before an assistant, justice of the peace, or selectman of the town. An allowance of one bushel of wheat, or five pecks of meslin, or one and a half of rye, or two of Indian corn, or flour or meal equivalent, was to be made to the possessors for each person in their families per month, respectively, until the 29th day of August next (from the date of enumeration, 29th April, 1779) for their sub-

¹ Maslin, or meslin, any mixture of two kinds of grain—most generally of wheat and rye.

sistence.' And the surplus, over and above such allowance made for their own use, they were to hold (and not to dispose of, under penalty of confiscation), subject to the orders of the authorities, and for the public use. Any attempt to sell to the Continental or State Commissaries, at an unreasonable price, subjected the offender to the loss of all his surplus stock. And any person needing more grain, etc., for his absolute necessities, could obtain a certificate to that effect from the selectmen or town clerk of his town, which should be his warrant for purchasing what he needed, and upon the back of which the full terms of the purchase so made should be endorsed, and the document filed with the town clerk.

The act further provided that "when any purchasing commissary for the Continent or State, shall have occasion for *rum, molasses, sugar, coffee*, or other supplies and refreshments necessary" for use of troops, "and cannot purchase the same, at a reasonable price," from the holders, he could, on due information to any two justices of the peace, obtain a warrant, "directed to some proper officer, to enter any house, or store, seize and take such quantity as they shall judge sufficient" — the Commissary's account of and receipt for goods when taken to be sufficient warrant for proper adjustment of payment by the State authorities. All such grain, flour, meal, etc., found to be in course of transportation from the State, without a special permit from the Governor and Council of Safety, were to be seized and confiscated; but this act was not to be construed as prohibiting "any licensed tavern-keeper, or victualler, from purchasing or retaining in his, or her, possession, such supplies as the Selectmen shall judge necessary for the use of his or her tavern. — *Conn. State Archives, Revol. War*, xiv. 46; xv. 109. Such was the substance of this most-needed and stringently-enforced law.

The subjoined return of Nathaniel Porter to the selectmen of East Windsor is given as an example of the working of this law :

The quantity of Grain and Flower in my porsesion on | the 29th of April 1779 and
number of Porsons in my | Family

19—Persons in my family

5—Boorshels of wheat

18—Boorshils of Mesling

27—Boorshils of Indian Corn

1—Boorshel of Wheat flour

1—Boorshel of Indian meal

1—Boorshel of Rye ———

53

Test Nath^l Porter

¹ An act of the Assembly, passed May, 1780, adds to these commodities

"and also of the Number of Bushels of Salt that shall exceed Two, the Number of Gallons of Rum that shall exceed One Hundred, and the Quantity of salted Beef and Pork that shall exceed Two Barrels, which they shall have in their Possession on the said first day of July." — *Conn. State Archives, Revol. War*, xviii. 247.

E Windsor April the 30th 1779

personally appeared s^d Nathaniel of E Windsor & made solemn oath | To the truth
of the above acct
before me
W^m Wolcott Just paces.

On page 458 of this volume the reader will find another curious specimen of these returns, that of "Doctor Primus," the colored quasi-physician of East Windsor.

AT A GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IN AMERICA, | HOLDEN AT HARTFORD IN SAID STATE, ON THE SECOND THURSDAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1779. |

AN ACT to enable the Commissary General, on a sudden and very pressing Emergency, to procure a certain Quantity of Flour or Grain from this State | for the Subsistence of the Troops of this and the United States. |

WHEREAS in compliance to the earnest request of his Excellency Ge | neral Washington, this Assembly have agreed to furnish Four | Thousand men of the Militia of this State for the purpose of co | operating with the forces of the United States, in conjunction with the | fleet and troops expected under the command of his Excellency the Count D'Estaing, in reduction of the enemy at New York, and on the coasts | of the United States, AND WHEREAS this Assembly by letters from | his Excellency General Washington, and the Commissary General, are in | formed that in order to maintain these troops and the other forces of the | United States now in the field with their subsistence of bread, it will | be absolutely necessary that large quantities of flour or grain should be col | lected for said purpose in this State; and they are in said letters earnestly | and in the most pressing manner urged to furnish said supplies.

Be it enacted by this Assembly, That in case the armament under the com | mand of the Count D'Estaing should arrive on these coasts, and the four | thousand men of the militia of this State should agreeably to the requisitio | n of his Excellency General Washington, be actually called forth to the | expected co operation, the Commissary General shall be supplied from this | State with fourteen thousand bushels of Wheat, and six thousand bushels of Rye or Meslin; or an equivalent thereto in Flour: That in order to | effect said purpose with the greatest expedition, and the most equal justice, | the towns of the county of Hartford shall supply four thousand bushels of | Wheat, and two thousand five hundred bushels of Rye or Meslin: | — *Conn. State Archives, Revol. War, xv. 8.*

We extract from a schedule the following:

	Wheat.	Rye.
Windsor,	350	300
Simsbury,	500	200
Farmington,	800	400
East Windsor,	200	300
Somers,	50	100
Tolland,	50	50
Stafford,	—	50

The civil authority in any town was empowered to designate the persons able to furnish the quantities assessed on said town.

The papers sent in by the town of East Windsor, and now to be found among the State Archives, relating to the War of the Revolution are decidedly less satisfactory than those pertaining to any other town to which our attention has been given. The following in the handwriting of Ebenezer Grant is all that we have found in Vol. XXX., *State Archives*, 68. They were four leaves torn from the note-book of Ebenezer Grant :

" 1779 Dec^r 26th

" An Account of y^e Sums of | Money advanced to ye Officers | & Souldiers in y^e Continental | Army by y^e Town of East Windsor | & Supplies made to their families | by y^e Selectmen or Com^o of | Said Town since they have | been in y^e Service |

" X B The Sum rec^d of the | Soldiers in each Year and the | Amount of Supplies in each | Year at the Stated Price | is wanted."¹

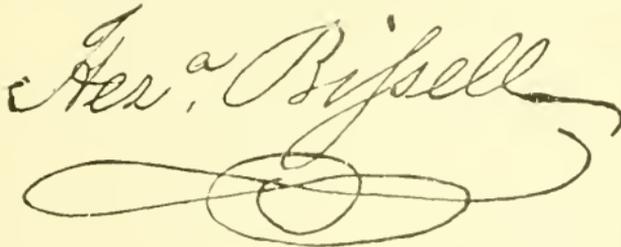
Souldiers in the Continental Army now in Service, E. Windsor.

NORTH SOCIETY SOULDERS. ²	Conti- nental Bounty.	State Bounty.	Town Bounty.	Hired by 2 Men.	Hired by Class.
Francis Baxter,	£6	£10	£10	..	..
Alex ^r Tomson,	6	10	10	..	..
Erastus Booth,	6	10	10	£60	..
Elnath ⁿ Fitch,	6	10	10	..	£27
John Hadlock,	6	10	10	..	27
John Pierce,	6	10	10	..	25
John Bissel,	6	10	..	..	..
Israel Osborn,	6	10	10	..	..
Aaron Fargo,	6	10	10	..	..
Moses Elsworth,	6	10	10	..	..
Zepheniah Baits,	6	10	..	30	..
Abel McIntire,	6	10	..	60	..
	..	..	..	£150	..

¹ This note is in a different handwriting.

² Capt. HEZEKIAH BISSELL, whose autograph we give here, a veteran of the French and Indian Wars, and also a Revolutionary soldier, was Captain of the *North parish* (E. W.) *Alarm List*; and, as such, rendered much efficient aid. He died 14 Nov., 1831, in his 95th year.

Hez. Bissell



	Cr brot Over,	£172	5	0
	Bissel's Cr.			
	As by Accot at £1 17 5,		15	2
1778	Beamans fam ^{ly} Cr.			
	As by Accot,		8	0
1778	Andrss family Cr.			
	Cr at y ^e Stated Price,		1	10
1778	Grants family Cr.			
	Sepr to Febry Sundrys as by Accot,		15	13
	Wadsworth's Family Cr.			
	As by Accot,		18	16
	Carried over,		£231	7
	Debt brot Over,		1,198	2
	Ad to John Bissel Accot,		22	5
			£1,220	7

East Windsor Apr^l 6th 1779

The foregoing Examined & adjusted.

	Cr brot Over,	£231	7	10
	ad to Bissel Cr,		1	17
			£233	5

Accots have been lawfully by the Subscribers.

EBENR GRANT,	Selectmen.
DANIEL ELSWORTH, JUR.	
ED CHAP GRANT,	
FREDK ELSWORTH.	

1780.

Some East Windsor men were this summer serving upon the American lines near West Point, on the Hudson, as is evidenced by the following receipts (*Conn. State Archives, Revol. War, xvii. 175, 176, 199, 331, 334*):

th

Hartford June 29 1780

this may certify that Capt John Cotten has carid a croft the ferrey seventy seven men and thre baggig waggins from my Company on their way to west point
Amafa Loomis Capt

to Nemear Hubbard
D Q g

77 men . . . a 4/	£15	80
3 Baggage Waggins 6 ^s Each		18
		33

Hartford July ye 1 1780

this may Sertefie that Sam^l Cotton Hath ferced over Hartford fary three Bageg Wagens Loded and Sixty Five men on there return from command pr me
To Nchemier Hubbard D Q g

Amafa Loomis Capt

65 men a 4/	£12	10
3 Bageg Wag ^{ns}		18
		30

East Windsor July 11 A D 1780

These may testify all it may Concern that Benjamin Robbards & George Robbards of hartford went three days Each with their teams for my Company in a late march for the Relief of wett point ser^d by Amasa Loomis Capt

East Windsor, June 1780.

Received of the Selectmen of s^d Town Ninety seven pounds of Salt Pork for the use of my Comp^s ordered to West Point.

Richard Abbe Cap^t.

Received June 1780—of the Selectmen of East Windsor One hundred & ninety two Pounds of Salt Pork for the use of my C^o order^d to West Point, in a Reg^t Com-
manded by Lieut. Col^l Jonth Wells.

P

Amasa Loomis Cap^t

In *Conn. Archives, Revol. War*, xvii. 436, we find Capt. Loomis's receipt for wages of his Company in this tour, viz. : "To an Order on Treasurer rec^d of | Pay Table Com^{rs} for Wages due a | Company under my Command in [Lieut-] Col. | Hezekiah Wyllys Reg^t were made | up and settled at Pay Table Office July 18th 1780 @ the rate | of twelve for one from the Established Wages | in 1775—amount in the whole to £702 11 6 Continental currency, s^d order being | now returned and reduced to lawful money | at the rate of 1 for 12 amounts to £58 11 0."

In July of this year, in view of the fact that the enemy in Canada seemed to be planning an expedition into the northern American colonies, Col. Ira Allen of Bennington, Vt., was allowed, by vote of the Governor and Council of Safety, to purchase a quantity of powder, 200 weight of which, as well as 800 weight of pistol powder, he was allowed to purchase from the public stores in the care and custody of Capt. Ebenezer Grant of East Windsor, at 6s. lawful money per pound.—*Conn. State Archives, Revol. War*, xvii. 138-9.

Alphabetical list of persons [from East Windsor] in the Connecticut line who received family supplies before 1780 :

(The Characters annexed to the Name of the Men . . . denote what Reg^t they belong to viz^t 1st Reg^t 1 ; 2^d 2 etc. ; Col. Webb's 9 ; Col^l Sherburn's 0 ; Lth Dragoons D ; Artillery A).

Andrus, William,	Beeman, Jonathan	*Newton, Isaac
Anderson, William,	Churchel, Elijah	†Porter, Hezekiah
‡Brown, Josiah, Lieut.	Downer, Caleb	‡Pierce, Daniel
‡Baxter, Francis	Grant, Azariah	*Wallace, Ab ^m
‡Bissel, John	Loomis, Moses	Wadsworth, Joseph B.

—*Conn. State Archives, Revol. War*, xxx. 1.

List of officers and soldiers married (East Windsor) :

Anderson, W ^{rs}	Beman, Jonathan	Newton, Isaac
Andrus, W ^m	Churchill, Elijah	Porter, Hez ^h
Brown, Jude	Downer, Caleb	Pearce, Daniel
Baxter, Francis	Grant, Azariah	Wallace, Ab ^m
Bissel, John	Lomis, Moses	Wadsworth, J. B., Doc ^t
Brown, Josiah, L ^t		

Supplies 1781 (?)

D Strong, Phineas Jun^r East Windsor
 D Vanduser Thomas Private, Windsor,
 I Wardwell Isaac do, Windsor.

— *Conn. State Archives, Revol. War, xxx*

1 Oct. 1780.

The Committee appointed to Assign & proportion each Towns Quota of the whole number of Men to be furnished by this State for the Continental Army Take leave to report, That the Quota's of the several Towns according to their respective Lists be as follows viz Hartford 97 Windsor 53, East Windsor 64 [being among the largest towns in Hartford Co.,] and Willington [being the smallest] 20. Total for Hartford County, 1057. — *Conn. State Archives, xix, 12.*

1781.

We have previously spoken of East Windsor as being a notable "Provision Town" for the army, during the Revolution. This appears from many items and accounts, of which we present the following selection :

State of Connecticut

	To Lemuel Stoughton	Dr
To purchasing & putting up eighteen barrells	}	£4 10 -
of Beef containing 240 ^{lbs} each . . . @ 5/		
To 18 beef barrells		9 0 - 0
To carting Salt from Cap ^t Grants 3 miles	}	0 7 -
8 bushels		
To carting Salt from Eli Bissells to the mill	}	1 - 10 -
and gitting it ground. 5 miles		
To carting lbs. 4 miles		0 - 7 - 0
To storage		2 - 0 - 0
		£17 - 14 - 0

East Windsor May 1781.

The above is a stating of the allowances which were made upon Maj^r Lemth Stoughtons Acco^t in settlement with Capt Eben^r Grant in behalf of the Town of East Windsor on the 6th day of July 1781 for which the said Grant rec^d payment by Orders on the Treas^r for bills of this State

Pay Table Office July 31st 1786Oliv^r Wolcott

Charged
 for carting Salt to the Mill £1 : 1 : 0
 for butchering & cutting 5 : 0 : 0
 for Coopering lbs 0 : 10 : 0
 not allowed £6 : 11 : 0
 Teste

Oliv^r Wolcott

East Windsor Nov^r 27th 1781

Invoice of Twenty Seven Head of Beef Cattle Estimated | to Weigh Thirteen thousand Nine Hundred Weight |

Pr. U^s SAM^l BANCROFT } Estimators
JOEL LOOMIS } Under Oath

Hartford County fs.

East Windsor Nov^r 27th 1781.M^{rs} Samuel Bancroft and Joel Loomis | appeared and made Oath that the above Mentioned Twenty | Seven Head of Cattle Were Estimated according to their | best skill and Judgment.before Me Erastus Wolcott Just Pac^eEast Windsor Nov^r 27th 1781Receiv^d of the Select Men the above Twenty Seven Head | of Cattle Weighing by Estimation Thirteen Thosand Nine Hundred WeightReceiv^d Pr MeSAM^l WOLCOTT, Receiver.1780 } State of Connect^a to y^e Select men of y^e Town of East Windsor D^e
June 28 }Pork bot of sundry persons for Soaldiers going to y^e Camp.viz: to 681^{lb}s Salt Pork without bone and 9 ounces *l*
at 12^d pr. pound Old Way } £34 . 1 . 6Cath paid Zebulon King with his Horse Cart 3 miles *l*
to collect it, & bringing to my House } 0 . 5 . 0

paid Aaron Grant for Do 0 . 4 . 0

Cash paid for 3 bar^{ls} bot of Washborn at 3/4 0 . 10 . 0To half bar^l Salt Beef qty 94^{lb} at 3 . 06 . 0to y^e Cask 2/1 pork & pork Salt 4/6 0 . 6 . 10p^d Washborn for repacking & Heading up &c 0 . 5 . 00

My Self a Day to purchase ye Pork & Horse 0 . 6 . 00

Frederick Elsworth Bill of Expense 0 . 13 . 6

39 - 17 - 10

.. Mr. SAMUEL WOLCOTT, Assistant Commissary, resided in the house torn down by Mr. Frederick A. King. A new house has been built on the old site. The old slaughter-house in which the beeves were butchered, together with the wheel and windlass used for their suspension, were, until within a few years, still on the premises. Mr. Wolcott was a man of much energy: on horseback he scoured the State, and collected his droves with great rapidity. His butchers, Mr. Drake and Mr. Daniels, performed their part with so much despatch that, it is said, the tanners who purchased the hides of the animals they killed said they appeared, as far as the integrity of the skin was concerned, as if they had passed through a warmly-contested battle, rather than the hands of an accomplished butcher. At the same time that Mr. Wolcott was carrying on so extensive a business in beef, he was also purchasing grain to be floured for the French fleet and army then at Newport, R. I."

State of Connecticut in acount with Samuel Wolcott, as Cr. 1780	£	s.	d.
To amount of his account for furnishing beef cattle for the United States	5087	12	00
To Bills Express	12	00	00
To Commission on £2149.04 Being the amount of his purchases before October, at stated prices, 2 per ct.	42	19	08
To ditto on £2865.13, being the amount purchased since October, 1780	57	06	08
To two Orders on Treasurer for £300, 1781, Cr.	600	00	00
By cash received of Col. Champion	5799	17	11
do do do	4236	14	05
do do do	1564	02	01
By order to balance		01	05
	£5799	17	11

“Contributions of beef, pork, grain, and cheese were taken up in all parts of the State for the use of the army. In South Windsor, wagons passed from house to house, and such articles as could be spared were freely bestowed, many families who had relatives in the army being very generous in their donations. The quantity of beef butchered in East Windsor for the U. S. army during 1780 amounted in value to over \$23,000.”—*Dr. H. C. Gillett's Sketches*, XV.

The General Assembly at its session held at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, A.D. 1781, received a return of the several towns in this State, their quota, number of men in service, surplus, and deficiencies :

	Quota	Number in Service.	Deficiencies.
Windsor,	53	51	2
East Windsor,	64	16	48

Windham had a deficiency of 49, the largest deficiency of any town in the State.

It was resolved by the Assembly “that the Governor be desired to give all necessary Orders for carrying into speedy Execution the Acts and Resolves of this Assembly, for filling up the Continental Army, and for raising and completing the Troops of this State.”

The year 1781 was especially marked in East Windsor by the billeting upon the inhabitants of a large number of the officers and men of the “Convention Troops” whose history has been briefly adverted to on page 661 in this chapter. These “Convention Troops” were the

soldiers of Burgoyne's army which had surrendered as prisoners of war to Gov. Gates on the 17th of October, 1777, nearly 6,000 in number. They were first sent into Massachusetts, but finally, in the early part of 1779, were sent to Charlottesville, Va. Here they remained until Oct., 1780: when as a precautionary measure against a possible uprising by them, the British prisoners were sent to Maryland, and the Germans into the northern part of Virginia, by which time, deaths, desertions, and partial exchanges had reduced their numbers to about 2,100. Afterwards some were sent to Lancaster, Pa., and some to East Windsor, until, by 1783, they had all become dispersed.

Those who came to East Windsor were officially delivered to the charge of Capt. Roswell Grant of East Windsor by a Maj. Roberts, under the following order from His Excellency, Gov. Jonathan Trumbull. This, and other papers concerning this "Hessian Invasion" of East Windsor soil, is from the *Grant MSS.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

By THE GOVERNOR

To Capt' Roswell Grant Superintendent of the Officers of the Convention Troops

You are instructed to receive from Maj' Jn^o Roberts | the said officers — You are to take their parole to be faithful | prisoners. On their honor and the faith of Gentlemen, to give no | intelligence, or say or do anything detrimental to the cause of | the United States, or this State, and to abide within the limits of | the Towns of East Windsor and Tolland, that the Servants now | in their possession do not exceed the limits of said Towns, or such | as you shall give liberty for occasionally and shall be accounted | for on an exchange, except in case of death, | and further that they will behave in all respects as Gentlemen, and Men of honor | : When such parole | is given, and you have the proper returns of them & their Servants | You will give Maj' Roberts a receipt for them accordingly. |

You are to aid and assist the Officers in procuring quarters | either in East Windsor, or Tolland. They to pay the Expenses | for themselves and Servants —

You will take prudent care | to see that their parole is duly observed — Further, you will | do everything needful and convenient, as a superintending | Officer —

Given at Lebanon the 23^d July 1781.

JONTH TRUMBULL

The following list of officers, etc., is compiled from original official documents, bearing date 6th and 8th July, 1781, and made up evidently at Lancaster before their march hitherward. The original lists contain the names of the officers' servants also; for each officer had two (sometimes three) soldier-servants, one of whom seems to have been a personal or body-servant, mentioned as "servants with their masters," the other described as "going with the Baggage."

The regiments represented by these prisoners were as follows :

British Regiments: The Canada Companies; Royal Reg't of Artillery; Twenty first Regiment.

Hessian Regiments: Reg't Dragoons of the Brunswick Troops; Maj. Gen. Rhetz' Reg't, Battalion of the Grenadiers of the Brunswick Troops; Light Infantry of the Brunswick Troops; Brig. Gen. Specht's Reg't.

BRITISH OFFICERS—PRISONERS OF WAR

The Officers of the *Canada Companies* were Captain Mure, with 3 servants, and Lieuts. Houghton and Steel, with 2 servants each.

The officers of the *Royal Reg't of Artillery* were Capt. James Dunbar, with 3 servants, Lieut. Samuel Rimington, with 3; Surgeon-Mate Alex. Melville with 3 servants; James Oakenhead, Provost-Marshal, and James Campbell, Commissary-Fromentan.¹

The Officers of the *Twenty-First Regiment* were Captain James Lovell, with 2 servants; Capt. M. Kirkman, with 2 servants; Capt. Hepburn, with 3 servants²; Lieut. Blackwood, with 2 servants²; Lt. Hobart, with 2 servants; Lieut. Peddie, with 2 servants²; Lieut. Darrah, with 2 servants²; Lieut. Massey, with 2 servants; Surgeon Pemberton, with 2 servants.

Brigadier-General Hamilton, 4 servants, one of whom was a personal attendant. He is said by Dr. Gillette (*Sketch VI.*) to have been quartered at the house once occupied by Edward Kilbourn, and was much esteemed for his liberality and courtesy towards such of the townspeople as he met.

HESSIAN OFFICERS, PRISONERS OF WAR

The officer of the *Reg't Dragoons of the Brunswick Troops*, was Lieut. Bornemann, with 2 servants.

The officers of *Maj. Gen. Rhetz' Regiment* were Capt. Ahrend, with 3 servants; Lieut. Modrach, with 2; Lieut. v. Hessler, with 2; Ensign Ehrig, with 2; Lieut. v. Dobenek, with 2; Lieut. Meyer, with 2; Lieut. Conrady, with 1; Lieut. Petersen, with 1; Capt. C. A. Alers, with 3; Lieut. Feichel, with 2; Chaplain Tosgel, with 3; Judge Schmidt, with 3; Surgeon Schrader, with 2; Surgeon-Mate Pletzer, with one servant.

The officers of the *Battalion of the Grenadiers of the Brunswick Troops* were Lieut. Col. de Mengen, with 3 servants; Capt. de Lohnuysen, with 2, Lieut. Ulig, with 2; Lieut. Helmecke, with 1; Lieut. Trott, with 1; Lieut. Rudolphi, with 3; Lieut. de Muzek, with 2; Surgeon Major ———, with 2 servants.

The officers of the *Light Infantry of Brunswick Troops*, were Lieut. Cruse, with 1 servant; Lieut. Gladen, with 1; Lieut. Rohr, with 2; Lieut. P. W. L. Rhenius, with 1; Surgeon Konze, with 1 servant.

The officers of *Brig. Gen. Specht's Regiment* were: Maj. de Ehren Krook, with 6 servants, 3 of whom were with the baggage; Capt. Jaeger, with 5, of whom 2 were with baggage; Lieut. Meier, with 2; Lieut. du Roi, with 3, Lieut. Milkath, with 2; Lieut. Oldekop, with 2; Lieut. d'Anniers, with 3; Lieut. Kettner, with 2, Ensign Bernewitz, with 2, Ens. Ulmenstein, with 3; Lieut. Grimpa, with 2; Chaplain Kohle, with 2, Judge-Advocate Bahr, with 2; Surgeon-Mate Hengst, with 1 servant.

There seem also to have been two *Commissaries*, one (Hessian) J. Rousseau, with 2 servants; and 1 (English) ——— Foster, with 2 servants, mentioned as belonging to the 24th Regt.

This then was a total of 19 British officers with 13 servants, and 43 Hessian officers with 92 servants.

The two chaplains (Tosgel, of Gen. Rhetz' Reg't; and Kohle, of Brig.

¹Another list gives the names of Lt. Darrah and 1 servant, Lt. Massey, 1, Capt. Gamerson with 1 servant; Ens^o Poor with 1; Lt. Vincent with 1; Lt. Kimmis with 1, probably the same as signs himself P. W. L. Rhenius. A D

²The names of all these servants, like those of their masters, are evidently *Scotch*

Gen. Specht's Regt.) are probably "the two German Chaplains" referred to in the following official letter :

War Office July 17th 1781

Sir,

The Board have received your letter of the 30th of June respecting the two German Chaplains | and have consulted the Commander in Chief | on the subject of their application. In con | sequence of which you will be pleased | to permit them, and all others whether | German or British of their function to go | into N. York, it having been stipulated | at a meeting of Comm^{rs} last year at Amboy, | that all gentlemen of that description should | be mutually released, and that in future they | should not be the subjects of capture.

We are Sir with respect

Yr. Most Obed. Serv^t

WILL^m GRAYSON.

Col^o Wood.

Many of these officers' servants had trades and made themselves useful to their fellows and to people of East Windsor, by pursuing their little industries, as for example :

Lieut. Colonel Lind

East Windsor 26 July 81 —

Sir

The Bearer William Moffat of the | 21st Regiment has been usually employed as a shoe maker | by many of the Officers, and to carry on that business | begs to have permission to go over to Hartford this evening | or tomorrow in order to purchase leather— I thought | it proper to state the case to you, requesting that | you will obtain the passport from Major Roberts, | which if granted I will answer that Moffat will | not abuse the indulgence — I am Sir |

Your Most hble Serv.

M. KIRKMAN.

Lt. Colonel Lind —

Dr. Gillette (though he erroneously gives the date of 1778) says that these British and Hessian prisoners of Burgoyne's army were then quartered in the town, being billeted on such families as were willing to receive them. At the suggestion of Lafayette they were, at one time, employed in planting trees in the highway ; the General holding one end of the line, while Solomon Porter, the son of his host, held the other, the trees being set in a row corresponding with the line. Many of these trees now measure from sixteen to twenty-one feet in circumference, while others have been mutilated by axe and storm. The officers among the prisoners, both British and German, were said to be well supplied with money. Among their amusements was horse-racing; betting was common, and large sums of money changed hands among them as the result. These races commenced opposite Gen. Lafayette's quarters and terminated at the Fitch house, afterwards Mr. Ebenezer Pinney's.¹ Mr. Ebenezer Reed, father of the late Dea. Abner Reed,

¹This house was erected by Lieut. Joseph Fitch, about 1760, and was at one time occupied by John Fitch, the inventor of steamboats.

often stated that he had seen more guineas counted out to the winner on the steps of Mr. Pinney's house, than he could carry in his hat. In one of these races the rider was thrown and killed a few rods below the house now occupied by Frederick A. King. The quiet citizens of the town disapproved of these races, and exerted all their influence to have them discontinued, little thinking that less than a century later the State Agricultural Society would offer a premium to encourage such races.

Three of the Hessians boarded in the family of Jerijah Bissell (present South Windsor) whose daughter Mary afterwards married Ephraim Wolcott. Years after, when she was "Grandma Wolcott," she used to entertain a little girl named Martha Pelton with anecdotes about these prisoners. One of them, she said, was a weaver, and taught her and her sisters to weave their linen in a new pattern called "ems and os," and this pattern was kept a great secret in the Bissell family for many years. One of these Hessians would sit in the chimney corner during the long evening and sing "James was the name my good old father gave me," until Miss Mary became very tired of it. So, in after years, when to her care was given the motherless infant of her brother Thomas Bissell, she called him "Jemmy," not James, and not Jimmy, as she frequently had occasion to explain.

Dr. Gillette (*Sketch No. IV.*) says that Col. Brayman, sent by Gen. Burgoyne to Col. Baum, with a reinforcing regiment, arrived on the ground the morning after the defeat and death of Col. Baum, and as senior officer assumed the command, but was made prisoner. John Gillette (twin brother of Captain Jabez) who removed from Windsor and settled at Tarringford, received Col. Brayman's sword, which is still to be seen in the Historical Society's rooms at Hartford.

One of Brayman's officers, a Lieut. Fyfe, was billeted in South Windsor as a prisoner, and resided at Jerijah Bissell's. His small sword and cane are also preserved in the Connecticut Historical Society's collection.

The following document (*Grant MSS.*) also preserves the names of two other British officers who were probably prisoners of war at East Windsor :

Mr Aubrey presents his Complim^{ts} to Cap^t Grant | and wo^d esteem it a particu-
lar favor | if Cap^t Grant wo^d grant a | pass for L^d Stowe & M^r A. | to go to Suffield to-
morrow | and return on Tuesday Morn- | the reason M^r A. request till | Tuesday Morn^g
is in case he | sho^d not be able to | get acrofs the River.

Sunday
Even^g.

East Windsor Aug^t 2 1781

Majr Rogers Bill of Expence at Eben ^t Grants to your Boarding from tuesday ye 24 th of July to this Day |	
at 3 ^s in Silver p ^r Day	£1 - 10 - 0
To y ^r Servt. Do. at 18 ^d pr. Day	0 - 15 - 0
To keeping two Horses 10 Days at 18 ^d pr. Day	1 - 10 - 0
to three Bu ^t Ind ⁿ Corn at 4 ^s /	0 - 12 - 0
to ye use of Room & lodging	0 - 2 - 6
	£4 - 9 - 6
Errors Excepted pr Eben ^t Grant.	

Major Rogers was the officer who had conducted the "Convention Troops" from Pennsylvania to East Windsor; and the above account probably marks the date at which his official mission and its responsibilities ended.

East Windsor was also represented in the make-up of Col. Canfield's Militia Regiment, at West Point, in September of this year.

1782—86.

Capt. *Erastus Wolcott* of East Windsor was this year and until 1783 in command of a company in Col. John Durkee's Regiment (4th of the original, but 1st of the re-formation of the Connecticut Line, 1781-83), of which company Ebenezer Wales, of Windham, and Lemuel Fling, of Pomfret, were lieutenants, and which numbered, January, 1782, 55 non-commissioned officers and men.

The following letters were written by him from the encampment of the Connecticut Division, then in winter quarters on the Hudson, near the Robinson farm, opposite West Point — a place which thus took the name of "Connecticut Village," or "Huts."

Esq^r Alexander King
East Windsor
Connecticut

Connecticut Huts Highland, March 23^d 1782

Sir

With the greatest pleasure I take this Opportunity to write a few scrawls and shall think my self amply rewarded if they afford you any pleasure or Amusement, tho seated as you are amidst a Circle of the most agreeable, accomplished, and Brilliant Gentlemen & Ladies and joined to so amiable a partner I can very well suppose, what I shall have to Communicate can by no means add to your felicity. I hope to have the pleasure of a line or two from you and my friends if any I have, which I might suppose to be very few from their neglect of writing which none have done since I left them. I have no News of importance to Acquaint you with — we live in the Old way on bread and beef one day & beef and bread the next, and are poor ragged and saucy — I have been on Command upon the Lines the most part of the time since I left Windsor in which time we cut a few Capers in an Excurfion to Morrisiana with about a hundred Continental troops and Sixty Militia horse under the Command of Majr Woodbride on the 4th Instant — the horse made an Attack on Delan-

cys Cow thieves kill^d and wounded about a dozen and brought | of a Lt and 23 men
 prisoners with 14 horses, the Enemy Attacked on our | retreat with a large body of horse
 and foot and kept up a warm fire | on us for several which we return'd, we had 2
 kill^d and 4 Wounded — I | had the rear platoon and covered the retreat & lost 1 man
 kill^d and 1 Wounded | intend coming home this spring if possible, but cant say that I
 shall quit service | till the coast is a little more clear. hope you will not fail to write as
 | often as possible, to inform me how Matters go with you, and all the fair and pritty
 faces, to whom I wish you to present my best Compliments in the first place, and see
 ondy to the Gentlemen — Wishing you all the health happiness | and pleasure imagina-
 ble — I am with esteem sir your friend and |

Humble Servant

E. WOLCOTT.

N. B we have built a large ball room in which we are intructing ourtelves in the
 polite arts of Dancing & fencing.

Connecticut Huts April 21st 1782.

Sir

I am happy in an Oppertunity of writing you a few lines | just to inform you
 that I am in good health and wish for the pleasure | hearing the same of you but sup-
 pose that you are engaged in such a Mul | tiplicity of business as not to be able to At-
 tend on such small matters as | writing to an old Acquaintance — I shall now open an
 account and make | you debtor and hope you will not fail to remit the ballance the first
 oppertunity. I have no news of importance to communicate have nothing | late of
 Genl Green the latest accounts say that the Enemy were in Charles | town and out of
 which they dare not show their heads, att New York all is | peaceable and quite, a party
 of the enemy some time last week made an | Excursion into the Jerseys where they took
 a Capt. of the Militia who was | on duty there whom they hanged immediately without
 the benefit of a | trial. his Excellency has taken the Advice of the General and Field
 Officers on | the occasion and has determined to retaliate what the Consequenses will
 be | God only knows. we are for the most part very well served with provisions, | and
 the troops are tolerably well clad though not Completely as yet but I think | we shall
 make a more respectable appearance this Campaign than we have | done here tofore,
 what the operations will be this year I am not able to say | but hope they may be spir-
 ited and decisive Which I hope may put an end | to the contest

Duty is easy I have little to do except being Officer of the | day and superintend
 the affairs of my | small Family for I consider my company in this view I intend com-
 ing home in May if possible but I think it is | very uncertain whether I shall obtain per-
 mission Capt Buell desires his | Compliments to you and the ladies at Windsor please
 to make mine like | wise to the Gentlemen and ladies of My acquaintance in such mode
 manner | and quantity as you shall judge proper

I am with esteem Sir your

| humble Servant

ERASTUS WOLCOTT.

Capt R Grant

Copied from original in possession of Fred O. King, South Windsor.

On the 29th day of March, A.D. 1782, the committee appointed to
 “Ascertain the Deficiencies of Several Towns in the County of Hartford
 to Compleat their Quotas of men in the Continental Army the year
 Past, report. East Windsor's No. of men was 14. Of the eight other
 towns deficient Colchester lacked 3, the others only 1 or 2.”

Financial difficulties seem to have surrounded the selectmen of
 East Windsor in these years. The town, in common with other towns,

began to feel most seriously the effects of the long-continued strain, under which the previous years of the war had so long kept them. Of men, cattle, grain, the necessaries of life, and the munitions of war, they were now pretty well drained, and the "Memorials" to the General Assembly, with which the *State Archives* for this period are filled, sufficiently evince the extremity to which town officers felt themselves pushed.

In January, 1782, ROSWELL GRANT of E. W., who had been appointed, in 1780, as paymaster to the recruits of the First Brigade of the Connecticut line of the Continental army, whose time of service expired on 31st December, 1781, informs the Assembly that he has been unable to obtain either from the State treasurer or from the collector of State taxes in the several towns in which said brigade had been enlisted, any funds to pay the recruits; that it was only after a whole year of strenuous effort that he finally obtained a part of the money, and "then it was so depreciated that some of the men would not receive it," and others received it and were paid 40s. in State bills per month, "but refuse to receive any more"—and so he urgently presses for relief from the State treasury, enabling him to pay off the balance, etc.—*Conn. State Archives, Revol. War*, xxii. 222.

In Oct., 1785, Capt. ROSWELL GRANT again memorializes the legislature, as paymaster of the First Brigade of the Short Levies (appointed Feb., 1781), that the said levies were promised for their services in the campaign of 1780, £1 per month, State money, and that he cannot get from the Pay Table Committee but a half the sum advanced, etc., and is unable properly to close his accounts, and prays for due relief, which was granted by vote of the Assembly.—*Conn. State Archives, Rev. War*, xxix. 79, 80.

Capt. Grant was again appointed paymaster to the First Brigade Oct., 1786. *Ibid.*, xix. 46.

In the same line of official distress is the following, also (*Conn. State Archives, Revol. War*, xxiv. 152):

To the Honourable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut now Sitting at Hartford—The Memorial of AMASA LOOMIS of East Windsor one of the Selectmen of s^d Town in behalf of himself & the rest of the s^d Select men humbly sheweth—That Execution hath Issued against the Inhabitants [of s^d Town for the Sum of forty five Pounds lawful] money for a deficiency of procuring three Soldiers [to Serve in the Continental Army, in the year 1781,] which Execution has been put into the hands of the [Sheriff of Hartford County, who has levied the same] on the goods of s^d Loomis, & posted them for Sale—[your Memorialists beg leave to inform your Honors] that they have advanced for the Supply of Soldiers [Families in & for s^d Town Sun by Sums, as by the Accounts in this Memorial enclosed, of greater A] mount than s^d Execution, for which they can at [present obtain no Compensation, because no Orders] can now be drawn by the Committee of payable—[wherefore they humbly pray this Honourable Asem] bly to grant them liberty to discount so much [of s^d

Accounts in payment of s^d Execution, as may | be sufficient to satisfy the sam^e with
Costs thereon | arisen, or to stay s^d Execution, until they can re | ceive Compensation
on s^d Accounts, or in some | other way grant relief as your Honors in your Wisdom
shall Judge proper & your Memorialists | as in duty bound shall ever Pray &c. Dated
at | s^c Hartford this 23^d day of January AD. 1783. —

AMASA LOOMIS

in behalf of himself & the rest of the Selectmen of East Windsor

Capt. Grant's case was nearly two years after peace had been declared: but it was far from being the only similar case. ITHAMER BRIGHAM of East Windsor in May, 1784, as having been "Issuing Commissary of Refreshments to the Connecticut line of the late army, from 30 May, 1777, to Sept. 11, 1780," complains to the Assembly that there is, upon closing his accounts with the Pay Table Committee, still a balance due him of £267 13s. 9d. lawful money, etc., which has left him in a very unpleasant fix, and he applies for relief, which apparently he did not get.— *Conn. Archives, Rev. War*, xxvii, 239.

Captain JAMES CHAMBERLAIN of East Windsor, in January, 1783, memorializes the Assembly to the effect that in Aug., 1776, by permission of the governor, he had raised a volunteer company of thirty horsemen, which joined Col. Samuel Chapman's regiment and marched to New York, where they did good service; and he had not (up to date of his petition) received full return for moneys paid out of his own pocket for the wages of his men and for team transportation for their baggage. He was duly relieved by the Assembly.— *Conn. Archives, Rev. War*, xxiv, 195; xxix, 209.

AMASA LOOMIS of East Windsor again comes to the front, in a petition to the Assembly, in June, 1786, concerning a very serious loss (owing to the depreciation in currency) arising from his not having been fully paid for his services as clerk and conductor in the Ordnance Department at Springfield, from March 20, 1777, to 28 June, 1780.— *Conn. State Archives, Rev. War*, xxix, 215.

An interesting example of this class of cases is that of the Rev. NATHANIEL SUERMAN of East Windsor, who petitions the Assembly in Oct., 1787, that in Feb., 1778, he sold a house and land (his only real estate) in Mt. Carmel, Conn., for £600, which sum he loaned to the United States on annual interest, on which he depended for his family's support: that since Feb., 1782, he had received no interest, except about \$100 in certificates, there being no money in the treasury. These he could not cash or otherwise dispose of for his needs, and so exchanged them for a note for money loaned to the State of Connecticut, which became due and was given for moneys due on the civil list: but no provision seems to have been made by the State for payment, etc. He states that he is infirm, in ill-health, has a wife and several children to support: is unable to work and is without credit, and thus concludes:

"Wherefore your Memorialist humbly prays your honors | to order payment of said sum due to him for interest as aforesaid | out of some fund that will afford him immediate relief — or | some part thereof — or grant him some present relief | by way of gratuity, or to be repaid when he shall obtain his | interest — or grant him a bill to ask charitabl | contributions, of some of the congregations in this state in some other of the towns than that wherein he dwells and | he as in duty bound shall ever pray,¹ and he will | lodge his certificates with the treasurer as a pledge | and as in duty bound shall ever pray

NATHANIEL SHERMAN."

N. B. The Hon^{ble}. Erastus Wolcott Esq^r can inform as to my circumstances

Due consideration was given to his plaint by the Assembly, which, however, could not see its way clear to relieve him: but finally granted him a gratuity of £30 from the public treasury. Again and again (October, 1788, and January, 1789), in his great need, he returned to the charge: and on this final effort, his brother, the well-known Hon. Roger Sherman, lent the weight of his influence, especially in a letter to Gov. Huntington, wherein he says:

"his case is truly calamitous, he has no means of | Support but from the monies due to him from the | United States, which he cannot at present obtain, | Congress having no means to raise money but by — | requisition to the several states — It seems hard | that a Virtuous Citizen should be left to perish in | a Christian Country, when the most prodigate | and abandoned Vagrant when reduced to want is | provided with a supply out of the public Treasury. | If his memorial cannot be resumed or anything | granted upon it I would humbly request in | his behalf that part of his public securities lodged | in the Comptrollers office may be returned to him | retaining a sufficient sum to secure the state | for the £30 loaned to him the last year —"

And this finally was granted. — *Conn. State Archives, Rev. War*, xxix. 157, 161; xxxvi. 158; xxxvii. 12, 13, 14.

As late, also, as the May and October sessions of the General Assembly of 1789, memorials were presented from Erastus Wolcott, Lemuel Stoughton, Amasa Loomis, and William Grant, Selectmen and Collectors of East Windsor (from 1785–89), setting forth that there was then "due to the State from the ancient Town of East Windsor (now East Windsor and Ellington) about £800 of the twelve-penny tax of July, 1782, and about £200 of the six-penny tax, payable in July, 1787," for which they (the memorialists) were legally responsible, and for which executions had been issued and were "pressing for immediate payment," and urging that, as "by reason of sundry difficulties and embarrassments, it is utterly beyond our power to collect the money and settle," etc. These difficulties were due, they say, "to the negligence of former collectors and a mistaken Indulgence in Government, for this money was the arrearages of thirty-three distinct State taxes payable in 1779, '80, '81, '82, '83, and '84; and principally due from the poorer part of the people; it was to them equal to a tax of ten or twelve shillings on the pound, and on interest against them."

¹The words in italics are crossed out in the original *Ms.* R. T. S.

They furthermore claimed that they had, by the most strenuous exertions, since January, 1785, effected a settlement with the Treasurer equal to East Windsor's proportion of more than £580,000 State taxes: but that, as to the balance still due, they "meet with difficulties that we cannot surmount."

"There is due the State from E. W. including Ellington, on the 12^d tax payable in July, 1782, about £741 in hard money & some Interest — this money the inhabitants have also long since paid to the collector, and from the foregoing facts it is easy to see that it is impossible for Many of them to pay this Money a second time—especially considering the present scarcity of cash—and that by our present Mode of taxation a greater proportion of all publick expence is laid on a certain class of our Citizens (not the Most able to pay) that is, or ever was laid by any other state or kingdom

The Collector of this tax had also to collect a tax of three pence on the pound and a tax of two pence on the Pound to pay the army notes due in 1782, and the Interest of those Notes—which taxes could then be discharged only in hard Money on those Notes and the certificates drawn that year which Securities were then Nearly of the Value of hard Money—the collector was a young man Son of David Elsworth Esq and he Imprudently settled those taxes before he Collected them from the people the Assembly afterwards abated another 20th parte and he had to receive from the Treasurer about £80 that he had overpaid—they also made other Notes and Certificates receivable on s^d taxes—and he was obliged to receive from the Treasurer and people a large Sum in State Securities that could Not be applied to pay this hard Money—and of Not More than halfe the Value of those he paid into the Treasury then he was unable to settel with the Treasurer, and was committed to prison, we took his Note & released him from Goal and have an execution against him for the Money—in the Mean time a distress Issued against us, and then against the Inhabitants, whereupon we gave to Ezekiel Williams Esq late Sheriff for Hartford County our Receipt for Stock Sufficient to pay East Windsor's proportion of s^d tax & Gentlemen in Ellington for their parte of s^d tax which Receipts have been put in sute and he has an Execution against us for about £660 and is pressing for payment—thus by undertaking to be publick officers we are become legally Indebted to the State about £660 and by receiving those State Securities we are Creditors to the State.

To your Honours therefore we apply and pray that on our Delivering to the Treasurer State Notes to the sum of £800 he be directed to give Credit on s^d Tax £400 or Such other Sum as is Just & reasonable on a full Consideration of those peculiar Circumstances attending this Case |

And Suffer us to ask, *must we be Committed to prison, offering you in Payment your own Notes with a Discount of fifty p^r Cent?* Notes that we did not purchase to Pay our Debt, but were received by us & the Collector under peculiar Circumstances, few Creditors would do this—or will you postpone the payment—and pay us £40 yearly Interest for Monies due to you can this be for the Interest of the State—If it be said this Money is appropriated to the use of the United States May we not ask is their the same Justice and policy to suport the union in this way, now as their was when the tax was Granted—and if the Money Must be paid into the Treasury of the United States, in payment of a sposed debt due why may we not pay twice that Sum in Notes against the united States, this we are willing to do, or any other way within our Power that your Honours will point out—and Make a Settlement of this unhappy affair—which has Greatly Distressed us for to Collect this tax their has issued from the Treasurer four distinct warrants & Distresses against the Inhabitants, Collectors & Select Men—and four Distinct Executions on Judgments in the Courts of Law against the Collector & Receipt Men which has Not removed but Increased

those Difficulties that to us always have been Insurmountable — viz an utter Inability — in the Collector or Inhabitants to pay the Money, without receiving | some payment from the State.”

The execution against these unhappy selectmen was finally suspended by order of the General Assembly. — *Conn. Arch., Rev. War.* xxxvii. 93, 118, 119.

Perhaps a fitting close for this chapter will be the following items :

Mr. David Bull

Bot at public Auction —

1784

Aug^d 4. 1 *Soldiers Note* £14 - 17 77 *do* 1116 £8 11 1

Rec^d the Contents for L. Bull.

JN. JEFFREY.

The will of JOSEPH EGGLESTON of Windsor, a Revolutionary soldier who died in 1782, contains the following item :

“ A debt unknown, for services in the Revolutionary Army, as a Militia soldier, hard fare and poor pay £0000.00.00.”

Another Generation.

Those Gentlemen who wish to Celebrate | the anniversary of American Independence at the | house of M^r Joseph Phelps are desired to honor | this proposal with their Signatures |

terms Dinner & wine 4*16^d

At a meeting of a number of Respectable | Inhabitants of this town the following | Gentlemen were Chosen a Committee to make | the necessary arrangements |

VB—Tis Expected an	Me ^s Eliziur Wolcott	Com ^{rs}
Oration will be	Abial Wolcott	
Delivered at the	Joseph Hosmer	
Meeting house	Eli Olcott	
	Jesse Charlton	

Asahel Olcott	Abner Burnham	James Flint
Anata Newberry	Talcott Wolcott	Samuel Terry Jr
Bissell Stoughton	Joseph Newberry	Nath ^l Rockwell Jr
Alex ^r King	Nathan Higley Jun	Chester Wolcott
W ^m Stoughton	Albert Wolcott	
Abner Reed	Timothy Stoughton	

The probable date of this celebration is 1807: see *Robbins' Diary*, Vol. II, p. 18.

A LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY
ARMY FROM THE TOWN OF EAST WINDSOR (INCLUDING
THE PRESENT TOWNS OF EAST AND SOUTH
WINDSOR AND ELLINGTON).

H. R. S.

In compiling this list we have relied upon *original documentary* evidence. The Town's records are lamentably imperfect; and there is little doubt that many soldiers (especially those who were in service in the summer of 1776) will never be honored by any recorded recognition of their valor. As far as any existing memorials in East Windsor, we have been obliged to rely upon such of the loose papers, memoranda, and correspondence of Capt. ROSWELL GRANT, Capt. LEMUEL STOUGHTON, Mr. EBENEZER GRANT, Deacon ELI OLCOTT, Lieut. ALEXANDER KING, as have been preserved by their descendants. These gentlemen were active in the service, or at home in ordering the affairs of the town; and, if it had not been for the mass of old papers found by Miss Sperry in the garrets of their former dwellings, East Windsor would have had but a sorry showing as to her Revolutionary History. Tradition has helped to give us a "clue" here and there; and the recently published *Official Record of Connecticut in the Revolution* (see p. 344) has helped us by diligent efforts to "clinch" the facts gathered. Much of the difficulty we have encountered in our work has been owing to the fact that, in the Revolutionary (as in our recent) war men frequently enlisted in companies, recruited in towns adjacent to those of their proper residence; and often, whole "squads" of *East Windsor* men are found (on diligent search) to be credited on the regimental rolls to *Windsor* or other adjoining towns. Names also appear on the rolls of *E. W.* companies, of men who belong to the militia companies of other towns adjoining, and were detached (under the emergencies of service-draft) from the companies, to fill out the quota of *E. W.*, and *vice versa*; so that the making out of a correct list of *E. W.* soldiers presents many unforeseen and puzzling problems to the enquirer. We do not profess to have attained *perfect* accuracy, though we have striven for it.

It must be remembered that the East Windsor militiamen belonged to the Nineteenth Connecticut Militia Regiment, under command of Col. Terry of Enfield. They were divided (during the greater part of the war) into the following *companies*, viz.: Capt. Lemuel Stoughton, *North Parish*; Capt. Roswell Grant, *South Parish* (now South Windsor); Capt. Charles Ellsworth, of *Ellington*. All these captains were, more or less, in active service; and, consequently, their commands at home, known as "Alarm Lists" — see p. 651, fell more or less into the hands of Capt. Hezekiah Bissell, *North Parish*; Capt. Amasa Loomis, *South Parish*; and Capt. Ichabod Wadsworth, of *Ellington*. This is, per-

haps, as close a statement as can now be made. It is evident, from a due consideration of the papers which have come under our observation, that these Alarm List captains (all of whom had themselves seen active service in the first year of the war) had plenty of business in forwarding drafts from their respective alarm lists; in hearing and deciding upon excuses; in furnishing and equipping the drafted men, attending to the support of their families, etc.; in correcting official returns from the War Department as to men claimed to be from their town (or *vice versa*); and in all the details which devolve upon military officers in time of war. And it also seems to be quite evident in comparing the various alarm lists, lists of men drafted for special duties, etc., that but very few able-bodied males, young or old, black, white, or Indian, in Old East Windsor escaped the opportunity of doing some duty for their country's sake.

Those portions of the text enclosed within [square] brackets, are (like those similarly distinguished in the *Windsor Revolutionary List*) from the *Official Record of Connecticut Men in the Revolutionary War*.

Abbreviations used in this list:

Add. Inf. —Additional Infantry Reg't.	Exp. — expired
Agt. —against.	fm. — from
Brig. —Brigade	Ment. — mentioned
Batt. —battalion.	Mil. —militia.
Clk. —Clerk.	No. — number
Co. — Company.	off. —office.
Cont. —Continental	Peas. —pensioner
Conn. — Connecticut	Poss. — possibly
d. — died.	Prob. — probably.
Dise. —discharged.	Red. — reduced in rank
Disab. — disabled.	Res. — residing.
Doc. —document.	Ret. — returned.
Ell — Ellington.	Reg. — regiment.
Enl. — Enlisted	Supp. — supported by
Enf — Enfield	Tim. — time.
E. W. — East Windsor	transf. — transferred
Eng. — engaged.	wd. — wounded

[The initials H. C. G. refer to the late Dr. HORACE C. GILLETTE'S Sketches (See Preface) J. G. B. to items contributed by Rev. J. G. BAIRD, of Ellington; R. T. S. Miss RUTH T. SPERRY, E. W. Hill.]

ABBE (ABBY), THOMAS, Capt. prob. [of Capt. Simons' Enf. & E. W. Co. Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan. Mch., '76; of Capt. Parsons' 2d (Enf.) Co., Col. Sage's 3d Battalion, Wadsworth's Brig. in service in and around N. Y., '76, poss. the Lt. T. A. for Enf. who was of 2d Co. Col. Mott's Battalion, same Brig., serving in North Dep't. in autumn of '76, Capt. from Enf. of 3d Reg. Conn. Line (Col. Sam. Wyllys), formation of '77-81], Commiss. '77; recruited a Co. of 82 men; he became deranged and was retired in Nov., '78, on a re-arrangement of officers, petitioned the Assembly, May, '83, asking for reimbursement of moneys exp. by him in paying bounties to his men ("in order to calm their murmurs and retain them in service, being unable to get the same from the Cont. Treas'y"), and for other payments made by him during the

was stating that, in settling with the Com. of the Pay Table a balance of £10, 13s. 0*l*. had been found against him, for which suit had been commenced and judgment rendered agt him in Hartford Court, &c. He also appears as one of a no. of officers who, Oct., '85, memorialized the Assen. that they had rec'd no adequate pay for services during war. Appeal not granted. *Conn. Arch., Rev. War*, xxiv. 306; xxix. 56. Rev. Pens., 1818.

ABBOTT, JOSEPH (Pomfret, now Brooklyn). At the beginning of the Rev. was Capt. of a Co. in 11th Reg. of Conn. Mil.; in Dec., '76, became Maj. of the Reg.; in '77 was Maj. of a Co. drafted men sent to reinforce Gen. Gates at Saratoga. He became Lieut. Col. of the 11th Reg. in Jan., '79, resigned early in '82; afterwards res. in Ellington.—A. G. B.

NATHAN (Sgt.) 5th Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's), 8th Cont. Reg. (Col. Huntington's), enl. 10 July—Dec. 18, '75.]

ABEL (negro), was of [Capt. Simons' Inf. and E. W. Co. (7), Col. Erastus Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan. Mch., '76]; in Cont. service from Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Alarm List, May, '79.

ALDEN, DANIEL, enl. 5th Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's) 8 Cont. Reg. (Col. Huntington), 6 July—18 Dec., '75.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS, of E. W., app. for Pension Co. Clk's off., Hufd.

ALLEN, ABIAL, in Cont. service, from Capt. Amasa Loomis' Mil. Alarm List, in '79; prob. [enl. Capt. Whiting's Co., Col. Webb's Reg., 10 Mch., '77, for 3 yr.—d. 10 Mch., '80.]; see p. 668.

DAVID, Sgt. Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; prob. [enl. Lt. Smith's Co., Gen. E. Wolcott's Brig., Mch.—June, '77, and of Capt. Olmsted's Co., Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. on Hudson, '78; and who enl. 8 Aug., '79; disc. 15 Jan., '80, in levies of 2d Conn. Line Reg. (Col. Chas. Webb), formation of '77-'81.]

ELIHU, in Cont. service from Capt. Hez. Bissell's Mil. Alarm List, '79-'81; in Cont. army 12 mos., '78, rec'd £30 Cont. money — *Town Doc.* [in Capt. Oleott's Co. 3 Aug.—disc. 21 Sept., '78; in Capt. Chapman's Co., which eng. under Gen. Sullivan to dislodge the Br. at Newport and was eng. in battle of R. I., 29 Aug., '78; enl. 23 July, '80; disc. 9 Dec., '80, in levies of 2d Conn. Line Reg. (Col. Chas. Webb), formation, '77-'81.]

EPIHESTION, "hath Joseph Elmer's gun." — *Town Clerk B. Oleott's gun returns.*

JOSEPH, prob. [enl. Apl. 1, '77, for 8 mos.; disc. 9 Jan., '78; in Capt. Prior's Co. (5th Conn. Line Reg. (Col. Bradley) formation '77-'81; poss. the J. A. who enl. 10 Jan., '78, as Mariner on the State Man of War *Olicer Cronwell*]; 27 Aug., '81, Joseph A., Jr., gives receipt for \$41 silver, rec'd from Capt. Thos. Abby, as hire, in service until 1 Jan., '82.—*Town Doc.*

JOSEPH, Jr., enl. fm. classes in No. Parish, E. W., into Cont. service; tm. exp. Jan. 1, '82.—*Capt. Hez. Bissell's Certificate.*

NOAH, Ens. Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; [was of Capt. E. Wolcott's Co. in service July—Aug., '76]; Ens. in Capt. Lemuel Stoughton's (4) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's Mil. (19th) Reg.; died before 1 May, '77.—*Stoughton Mss.*

SAMUEL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.

ALLYN, AARON, [in Capt. Prior's (2) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Brig., Jan. Mch., '76; of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co. in June, '78, of Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. on the Hudson], for which he rec'd £6. 6. 8.

ARNOLD, æ. 71; pens. res. E. W. 1840; prob. the pens. res. Conn. 1818; private in *Mass. Line.*

MOSES, [in Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer '78.] for which he rec'd £6. 6. 8; prob. [enl. 1 July—9 Dec. '80, levies of 5th Conn. Line, Col. P. P. Bradley, and prob. Capt. Prior's Co.]

MOSES, Jr., was in Cont. service from the No. parish of E. W.; time exp. 1 Jan., 1782.—*Capt. Hez. Bissell's Certificate.*

- TIMOTHY, of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., called out to join Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, June, '78; rec'd £5. 9. 4. pay.
- ZACHARIAH, may be the Z. A. who was [of Capt. Joel Loomis' E. W. Co. in Maj. Backus Light Horse, enl. Sept. 7-Oct. 2, '76]; was prob. the one who (with Levi Booth, also of E. W.) hired Abel McIntire, of Enf., in Capt. Thos. Abby's Co., Col. Wyllys's Reg., for 3 yrs. fm. Mch., '78.—*Capt. Abby's Certif.* See, also, *McIntire*.
- ANDERSON, ASAHEL, [enl. 5 Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth) 8 Cont. Reg. (Col. Huntington) 10 July-18 Dec., '75, at Boston and vicinity.]
- JOHN, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; [enl. Capt. Simons' Co. of Enf. & E. W., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]
- TIMOTHY, was in retreat from L. L. H. C. G. *Sketches*, viii.; [enl. 1 July, '80-9 Dec., '80, levies of 2 Conn. Line Reg., Col. Chas. Webb, formation '77-'81; Pens. Hfd Co., 1832; pens. res. E. Hfd, 1840]; see page 659.
- WILLIAM, Ell? in 1780, his fam. rec'd supp. from E. W.—*State Arch.*, xxx. 1, [enl. Capt. Prior's Co. (2) Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan. Mch., '76; enl. 20 May, '77, for war, as Corp'l in Capt. Prior's Co., 5th Conn. Line, Col. P. P. Bradley; transf. to Invalid Corps, 29 Oct., '79; enl. 1 July, '80; disc. 9 Dec., '80, in levies of 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb]; see page 668.
- ANDREWS, NATHANIEL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; [enl. 15 July-Dec. 13, '80, levies of 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb.]
- ANDRUS, WILLIAM, fam. rec'd supp. in '80, from E. W.—*State Arch.*, xxx. 1; prob. [enl. 1 July-9 Dec., '80, in levies of 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb.]
- BALDWIN, SAMUEL, [enl. Capt. Simons' Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan. Mch., '76.]
- BANCROFT, SAMUEL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; was of Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Alarm List; [2d Lieut. Capt. Simons' (7) Enf. & E. W. Co., in Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76]; see page 644.
- THOMAS, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; *H. C. G. Sketch*, xiv., says he was a teamster, and among those who took supplies from Gov. Trumbull of Conn. to Washington's Army at Morristown, N. J., in Spring of '79-'80.
- BARBER, ASHBEL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; may be, also, the A. B. who [enl. from Simsbury, in 18 Reg. (Col. Phelps) and was detached for special seacoast defense, 1780.]
- JONATHAN, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; prob. [enl. 1 July-Dec. 9, '80, short term levies 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb; poss. was in Capt. Matt. Smith's Co., Gen. Waterbury's Brig.; enl. 11 Aug., '81.]
- NOAH (Wpg.), Sgt., Lex. Alarm, see p. 633. In Sept., '81, he and Roswell Grant were addressed as "commanding officers of military Co's, E. W.," Capt. Barber; d. ———, v. 87. *Bu. in Wpg. Old B.-Gd.*
- SHADRACH, name found on a list, dated '78, in Ebenezer Grant's handwriting, of "Orders drawn on Treas^{ry} unanswered.
- SIMEON, was [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., July-Aug., '76.]
- BARKER, JOSEPH, [enl. 10 July, '75, 5th Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's), 8th Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington—disc. 28 Sept., '75.]
- BARTLETT, STEPHEN, ELL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; [prob. the S. B. who enl. Capt. Hez. Parsons' Enf. Co. (10) of 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, 8 May 19 Dec., '75; this Co. was at the Siege of Boston;] J. G. B. thinks he may have been [of 8 Co., 2d Battal., Wadsworth's Brig., June-Dec., '76]; see p. 668.
- BASCOM, ELIAS, enl. from classes in No. parish of E. W. in Cont. service; time exp. 1 Jan., '82—*Certif. of Capt. Hez. Bissell*; enl. [called *Bascom*, in *Off. Rec.*, 1 July-9 Dec., '80, in short term levies of 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb.]
- BATES, ZEPHANIAH, of Capt. Harper's Mil. Alarm List; [enl. Capt. Abbe's Co. of Enf., 25 May, '77, for 3 yrs; disc. 15 May, '80, in 3 Conn. Line, Col. Sam. Wyllys]; see p. 667.

BAXTER, FRANCIS, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; [Corp] 10th Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, was at Siege of Boston, '75, enl. 11 May-10 Dec.; in '79, was in Cont. service from Capt. Harper's Mil. Co.; see p. 667; in '80 his fam. rec'd supp. from E. W.—*State Archives*, xxx, 1; abt. 1 Meh., '81, he enl. from classes in No. parish of E. W., time exp. 1 Meh., '82—*Certif. of Capt. Hez. Bissell: II, C. G.* Sketch, viii., says "he was severely wounded and once taken prisoner at a tavern, by a surprise of Br. troops, and with the connivance of the landlord." This connects with the following doc. among E. W. papers.

Est Windsor, December the 16, 1788.

"these may Certefy the Select | men of this town and all others | that I Noah Stiles hev known | mr francis Baxter | Compluin of a pain in his | arm by the wound he got | in the Saves [service] and gin out | Labor by resen of the Same."

BELKNAP, FRANCIS, ELL [Capt. Parsons' (10th) Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, 16 May-19 Dec., '75.]

DAVID, ELL; [enl. Capt. R. Grant's Co., Col. Johnson's Reg., Jan.-Feb., '76.]

BEMENT (BEEMAN), JONATHAN, rec'd a gun from Pub. Stores for his use in Exped. to N. Lond., July, '79; [enl. 10 July-Dec. 3, '80, levies of 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb]; fam. rec'd supp. from E. W.—*State Arch.*, '79, xxx, 1; was of Capt. Grant's (1st) Alarm Mil. List, and detached 10 Apl., '82, to join Cont. Army, for service until 30 Dec., '82; see p. 670.

BELLOWS, JAMES, [enl. 10 July-Dec. 18, '75, Capt. C. Ellsworth's (5) Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]

BENJAMIN (Indian), in Cont. Service '79-'80, from Capt. Bissell's Mil. Co.

BENTON, ELLJAH, [enl. 18 May, '77, for 3 yrs.; disc. 13 May, '80, in Capt. Hinman's Tolland Co. Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb; enl. 3 Meh., '82, recruit in Sheldon's Light Dragoons; described as a farmer, 5 ft. 9 in. high, light complexion, blue eyes and light hair.]

BIDWELL, EPHRAIM, [was of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. on Hudson, summer of '78; [rec'd pay, £6. 8. 0.]; enl. 26 July-Dec. 13, '80, levies of 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb; *prob.* was the E. B. who enl. Aug. 20-Dec. 3, '80, in short levies of 7 Conn. Line, Col. Heman Swift; was of Col. Canfield's Mil. Reg. at West Pt., N. Y., Sept., 1781.]

BILL, JONATHAN, was in Cont. service, '79, from Capt. Hez. Bissell's Alarm List Co., E. W.

BINGHAM, ITHAMAR, *poss.* [the J. B. app. Issuing Commissary for Conn. troops in Cont. Army, May-June, '77; enl. 1 July; disc. 4 Dec., '80; levies of 5 Conn. Line, Col. P. P. Bradley].

BISSELL, CHARLES, Lex. Alarm, see page 635 [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., on service July-August, '76]; detach. from Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Alarm List (9 Mil. Reg.) to report at Newport, R. I., under Capt. Hez. Bissell, July, '80.

ELIHU, ELL, see p. 668; was in Cont. service for Capt. Johnson's Co., '79; was this the E. B. [Surgeon's Mate (app. 10 Sept., '77, retired 24 Apl., '80) to Surgeon Joseph B. Wadsworth] (of Ell.) in Col. Sherburne's Reg. 1777-81? It seems *prob.*, as there were other Ell. and E. W. men in this Reg.

ELISHA, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; [enl. 23 May; disc. 10 Dec., '75; in 2 Co. (Capt. Ozias Bissell) 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, were at Siege of Boston; was of Capt. Simon's Enf. and E. W. Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Meh., '76; *poss.* the E. B., who enl. 26 May, '77, for 8 months; disc. 1 Jan., '78, in Capt. Munson's Co., 8 Conn. Line, Col. Chandler.]

HEZEKIAH, chosen Ens. "by a great majority" in Capt. • Lemuel Stoughton's (4th) Co. of Col. Erastus Wolcott's (19th) Reg. in place of Noah Allen, det'd May 1, 1777.—*Stoughton Mss.* See also previous pages of this chapter.

- JOHN, enl. [Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth) 8th Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, 11 July-Oct. 16, '75; was of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co. in service July-Aug., '76]; may have been the John Bissell who was [trumpeter of Capt. Joel Loomis's E. W. Co. in Maj. Backus's Light Horse, Sept. 7-29 Oct., '76]; dfted. into Cont. Service, '79, from Capt. Harper's Co.; fam. rec'd supp. from town. — *State Arch.*, xxx. 1; see pp. 667, 670.
- JUSTUS, [was of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Reg., in service July-Aug., '76, enl. 24 June-9 Dec., '80, levies of 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb.]
- ISRAEL, of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service, July-Aug., '76.
- LEMUEL, [the "— uel" B. in *Off. Rec.* p. 564, who enl. 5 May, 1781, in Capt. Samuel Granger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brig.]; Pens., res. Hfd. Co., 1832; d. 1847, w. 85. — *Seminary Bp. Ad.*, E. W. Hill.
- MOSES, Jr., Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- MOSES, (Corp'l) in Capt. E. Wolcott's Co., July-Aug., '76.
- NATHANIEL, among, Am. prisoners paroled or exch., '76, after the attack on Quebec.
- OLIVER, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- THOMAS, in Cont. service in '79 [Pens. w. 82; res. E. W. 1810.]
- TIMOTHY, Lex. Alarm, see p. 633.
- WILLIAM, elected Ens. 4 Co., 19th Mil. Reg. (Col. E. Wolcott's), 31 May, 1779. — *Stoughton Mss.*
- BLODGETT, JOSIAH, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- PHINEHAS, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; prob. the P. B [who enl. 18 May-16 Dec., '75, Capt. Hez. Parsons (Enf.) Co. (10) 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman; this Co. at Siege of Boston; enl. 1 July-Dec. 13, '80; short term levies, 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb.]
- ROSWELL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631. [enl. Corp'l Pitkin's (Hartford) Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, 25 May-Dec., '75; this Co. at Siege of Boston.]
- BOOTH, Caleb, Jr., Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- ERASTUS, [enl. Capt. Abbe's Co., 18 Feb., '78, for three years; disc. 31 Dec., '80, 3 Conn. Line, Col. Sam. Wyllys; Pens., res. N. Y. 1818]; belonged to Capt. Hez. Bissell's Mil. Alarm List; see p. 667.
- HENRY, [in the Enf. Lex. Alarm party, '75; enl. 6 July-Dec., '75, in 5 Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's) 8th Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; Corp'l in Capt. Abbe's Co., 3 Conn. Line, Col. Wyllys, 4 Mch., for the war; red. Nov., '77; Corp'l 1 May, '80; Sgt. 1 Sept., '80; Sgt. in Capt. Spaulding's Co. 1 Jan., '81-Dec. 31, '81; one of the "Wyoming Co.'s" of 1st Reg., Conn. Line, formation of '81-'83.]
- LEVI, (Sgt.) was chosen by the 2d class of Capt. L. Stoughton's Alarm List to serve for three yrs., or during the war; (doc. undated, but prob.) some time in '78. He prob. obtained a substitute; see *Zach. Mlyn* and *Abel McIntire*.
- PETER, [enl. 18 Feb., '77, for 8 mos., Capt. Eells' Co., 3 Conn. Line, (Col. Sam. Wyllys) Reg.; disc. 1 Jan., 1779]; "January 1778 Peter Booth rec'd £45 Continental money for bounty to serve in the Continental army — one year — Peter Booth 8 months in year 1799 Rec'd four hundred & Eighty Dollars as bounty to serve in the State Service ted PETER BOOTH." — *E. W. Town Papers*.
- SAMUEL, of [Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78]; pay rec'd. £5.
- SIMEON, Jr., enl. Cont. Army, from classes in No. parish of E. W.; time exp. 1 Jan., '82. — *Certif. Capt. Hez. Bissell*.
- BOTTOM, JACOB, (Ell.) Lex. Alarm see p. 634.
- AZEL, memb. of 1st Alarm List of 19th Mil. Reg. at E. W.; warned for service at N. Y., 12 July, '79.
- BOWER, AZEL, as a memb. of Capt. Roswell Grant's 1st Alarm Co., 19 Reg. Mil., was warned, 12 July, '79, to prepare for a tour to New London.

- BOWERS, JOHN, [Corp'l in Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78], for which he rec'd £7. 0. 10; detached from his Co., by order, to go to Newport with Capt. Hez. Bissell, July, '80; [enl. 5 May, 1781, in Capt. Sam. Grauger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brigade;] d. 23 Mch., 1825, *u. s. s.* *W'g. Nov. Oid.* [Pens. wid. Catherine, *u. s. s.* 79, res. Hhd. Co. 1840.]
- BRADLEY, JOSIAH, Jr., (Ell.) *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 634; [of 5 Co., 2 Cont. Reg., Col. Spencer, 6 May-17 Dec., '75.]
- STEPHEN, of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co.; in service July-Aug., '76; [of Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Co., with Col. Johnson's State Reg. at Providence, R. I.; prob. the Pens. res. New Haven Co., 1832.]
- BRAMAN, DANIEL, of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co.; in service July-Aug., '76; [enl. 12 June, '81, in Capt. J. Stoddard's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brig.]; prob. the D. B. who, acc. to certif. of Capt. Hez. Bissell of E. W., enl. abt. 1 Mch., '81; fm. exp. 1 Mch., '82; fm. classes in No. Parish E. W.
- BRIGGS, JOHN, [enl. 5 Co., Capt. Chas. Ellsworth, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, 6 July-Dec. 18, '75.]
- BROWN, JOSIAH, Ell., Lieut.; prob. the J. B. who [enl. 5 May, and was Sgt. from 9 Aug.-Dec. 17, '75, in Capt. Sol. Willis's Tolland Co. (5) 2 Cont. Reg., Col. Spencer; may have been the Ens. Brown of Col. Enos's (3) Battal. under Gens. Spencer and Wooster, in R. I. and Conn., 1776-7; app. 2d Lieut., 28 Feb., '77, in Col. Sherburne's Add. Inf. Reg.; app. 1st Lieut. 8 Apl., '77; retired Apl., 17, '80]; his family supp. by E. W., 1780.—*State Arch.*, xxxi. 1; see p. 668.
- JUDAH, Ell., see p. 668 [of Capt. Sol. Willis's Tolland (5) Co., 2 Cont. Reg., Col. Spencer; enl. 5 May-17 Dec., '75; *poss.* the Corp'l J. B., enl. 3 Aug.-12 Sept., '78, Capt. Wheeler's Co., Col. Chapman's Mil. Reg.; *poss.* the Jude B., Pens. res. 1818, in Vt.]; he seems to have belonged to Capt. Hez. Bissell's Alarm List, No. Parish E. W., and in Capt. Johnson's Co., who certifies that Judah B. was an inhab. of E. W., and in Cont. service Apl., '81; had a furlough and ret. to service. On army returns was cred. to W., but not claimed by that town.
- WILLIAM, was in Cont. service in May, '79 or '80; fm. Capt. Johnson's (Ell.) Co. *Town Doc.*, see p. 668.
- BROWNLEY, JOHN, *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 635; [was of Capt. J. Wells's Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]
- ROBERT, Jr., hired in '78 as a substitute by Phineas Blodget, who paid him £4. silver money.—*Grant MSS.*
- BROWNLEE, WILLIAM, *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 631; [of Capt. Simons's Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76]; later, in same yr., was of Capt. L. Stoughton's Co. at N. Y., 6 Sept., where he was certified by Reg. Surgeon and officers as sick "and not likely to be serviceable" to the army, and his Col. recon. his disch.; and, from following memoranda, it is prob. he did not recover: "William Brownlee's money he had when he died, £1. 4. 9. ye Pay table ——— for Expence of Sickness, burial, &c., 3. 18. 9.; paid Joseph Allen for y^e gun he sold on y^e Road, £3. 12. 0."
- BROWNSON, HOSEA, was [of Col. Canfield's Mil. Reg. West Point, N. Y., Sept. '81.]
- BUCKLEY, JONATHAN, hired in '77 by Roger Loomis as a substitute, for which he rec'd £12 Cont. money — *Grant MSS.*
- BUCKLAND, AARON, Ell. ? [enl. 6 July-18 Dec., '75, in 5 Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's) 8 Cont. Regt., Col. Huntington.]
- JONATHAN, [enl. 5 Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's) 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, July 9, '75.]
- BURLEY, ASAPH, Ell. [was one of an Ashford Co. (5) 3d Cont. Reg., Gen. Putnam's, May 6-Dec. 18, '75; this Co. was at Bunker Hill; enl. Capt. Abbe's (Enf.) Co. 3d Conn. Line Reg., Col. Sam. Wyllys, Mch. 20, '78, for 10 mos., disc. 1 Jan.,

- '79, "of Union": re enl. same reg., 1 July-14 Dec., '80; was Corp'l of Capt. Murray's (4) Co., Col. Chester's (6) Batt., Wadsworth's Brig., in '76.]
- BURNHAM, ABNER, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; was [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co. in service July-Aug., '75.]
- AUGUSTUS, [enl. Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's) 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, 16 July-18 Dec., '75; of Capt. Simons' (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]
- ROGER, [was of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co. in Col. Johnson's State Reg. in service at Providence, R. I., Mch., '78; Pens. a. 79; res. Htfd. Co. 1840.]
- OLIVER, [of Capt. Simons' (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]
- BURROUGHS, ABNER, Jr., (Ell.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; [Sgt. of Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, July-18 Dec., '75.]
- STEPHEN, Ell.? [of 10 Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, 15 May-19 Dec., '75; of Capt. Simons' Co. (Enf. and E. W.) Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]
- ZEBULON, dfid. from Capt. Ichabod Wadsworth's Ell. Co. in '79, into Cont. service; [of Capt. Simons' Enf. and E. W. Mil. Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76]; see p. 668.
- BUTTON, DANIEL, enl. abt. Mch. 1, 1781; tm. exp. 1 Mch., 1782; fm. classes in No. Parish of E. W.; *Certif. of Capt. Hez. Bissell*; [enl. Capt. Sam Granger's Co.; joined 31 May, 1781; served in Gen. Waterbury's State Brig. on seacoast defence of Conn. at Phillipsburgh, and on Westchester line.]
- JONATHAN, [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co.; in service July-Aug., '76]; prob. [Pens., res. Tolland Co., 1832.]
- CARPENTER, ELLI, Lex. Alarm, see p. 634.
- OLIVER, [enl. 6 July, '75, 5 Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]
- TIMOTHY, [Pens., res. Ell. 1810, a. 74]; fm. Ell. acc. to a. g. b.
- CATO (negro), was of 12 class, North Parish E. W., Alarm List; there were several negroes of this name in the Cont. service. This one may have been he who [enl. 5 July-31 Dec., '81, in Capt. Parsons's Enf. Co.]
- CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES (Capt.), estab. March, 1775, as Capt. of a troop of horse in 22d Conn. Reg.—*Conn. Archives, Rev. War*, xiv, 399, xv, 506; 13 Aug., 1776, being then in command of said troop, rec'd orders from the Gov. to organize his troop and march to N. York and report to Gen. Washington, under promise of being entitled to same wages and rations as the Continental troops were entitled to. He enl. 30 troopers, who chose him as their Capt., and with them marched to N. Y. (Aug. 20), where he joined Col. Samuel Chapman's Reg. and served until disch.; was in N. Y. during the landing of the British, the battle of L. I., and in the retreat thro. Westchester. He mem. the Assembly, in Jan., 1783, and May, 1786, asking for reimbursement of private funds advanced to pay his soldiers' wages, for transportation, etc., etc., he having up to that time rec'd only £50 "marching money" from the State.—*Conn. State Archives, Rev. War*, xxiv, 195; xxiv, 209; xxiv, 91. When Capt. Chamberlain presented this petition he had become a res. of Warehouse Point in E. W.
- CHANDLER, DAVID, was Corp'l of the Enf. Lex. Alarm party, '75; [enl. 6 July-Dec. 18, '75, in 5 Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's) 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]
- CHAPIN, JOHN, [enl. 6 July, '75, Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's) 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]
- SOLOMON, Sgt., [in Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on Hudson, summer of '78]; for which he rec'd £8, 11. 0. wages; prob. the S. C. [of Capt. J. Wells's Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., Jan.-Mch., '76, at Boston.]

- TIMOTHY, [enl. Capt. Whiting's (Htfd.) Co., Col. S. B. Webb's Add. 100 Reg., 10 Mch., '77, for three years; disc. 10 Mch., '80]; belonged to Capt. Amasa Loomis's Mil. Alarm List, E. W. See p. 668.
- CHAPMAN, HOSEA (ELL), Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; [enl. 22 May-20 Dec., '75, 1 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman]; his Co. at Siege of Boston.
- SALATHIEL, in Cont. service fm. Capt. Harper's Mil. Alarm List, '79, [Pens., res. Htfd. Co., 1832; and res. in Simsbury, 1840.]
- CHARLES, AARON, [enl. 22 Sept.-1 Mch., '78, Col. Henry Sherburne's Add. Inf. Reg.]; cred. to E. W. as in Cont. service from Capt. Ich. Wadsworth's Co., '79.
- CHARTER, GEORGE, ELL, [enl. 5 Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's) 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, 16 July, '75.]
- JOHN, Jr. (ELL), Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; [5 Co., 2d Reg., Col. Spencer, 7 May-6 Nov., '75; 1st Lient. 6 Co., Col. Gay's (2) Battal. Wadsworth's Brig., '76; enl. 10 Jan., '78, Capt. Clark's Co.; in Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., 10 Jan.-Mch. '78]
- LEVI, ELL, see p. 668 [enl. Sgt. in Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July-Aug., '76; enl. Sgt. in Capt. Parsons' Co., 2d Conn. Line, 15 Mch., '77, for the war]; is rec. by Capt. Roswell Grant, as in Cont. service, '79, fm. Capt. Johnson's Mil. Co. (ELL); see, also, p. 644.
- CHARLTON, SAMUEL (uncle of Jesse), died in the prison-ships at N. Y.—*H. C. G.*; the *Off. Rec.* gives Samuel C. as [enl. 3 Co. (Durkee's of Norwich) 3 Cont. Reg., Col. Israel Putnam, 29 June-16 Dec., '75; Co. in service at Bunker Hill].
- CHIATMAN, NATHANIEL, [Pens.; æ. 58, res. E. W. 1840].
- CHUBBUCK, EBENEZER (ELL), enl. levies of 5 Conn. Line, Col. Bradley, 1 July 13 Dec., 1780.—*J. G. B.*
- CHURCHILL, ELIJAH, Lex. Alarm, see pp. 635, 636; [enl. 5 Co., (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's) 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, 7 July, '75; of Capt. Simons' Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch. '76; enl. Corp., 7 May, '77, 4th Troop, Col. Sheldon's Light Dragoons, described as a carpenter, 5 ft. 9 in. high, brown complex., gray eyes, dark hair, and as from Enf.]; but E. W. selectmen's certif. says he "enl. for and has ever been counted for E. W. — is in the Light Horse, and his family supp. by E. W."— See also *State Arch.*, xxx. 1 Apl., '80; he was of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., May, '79; see pp. 668, 670.
- CLARK, DAVID, (ELL) in Cont. service, '79, for Capt. Ich. Wadsworth's Mil. Alarm List, as also in Mch. and Apl., '81, when he was "ret. as from W.; enl. first for 3 yrs., then again for the war; and belongs to E. W."— *Capt. Certif.*, Apl., '81. See p. 668.
- CLEVELAND, RUFUS, [enl. 5 Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, 19 July-17 Oct., '75.]
- COLTON, GEORGE, of [Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co. in service Jul. Aug., '76; name appears among "casualties" in Col. Wylls's Reg. in campaign around N. Y., '76; as Corp'l with date of 15 Sept., "missing."]
- COOK, JOB, [of Capt. Prior's Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan. Mch. '76; prob. in Capt. Wadsworth's (Htfd.) Co. at Battle of Stillwater, N. Y., Aug. 26-Nov., '77; Corp'l of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78], for which he rec'd wages, £6. 7. 7
- COOK, TIMOTHY, [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July Aug., '76, enl. Capt. Parsons' Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb, 26 May, '77, for 8 mos., disc. 9 Jan., '78; enl. Capt. Olcott's Co., 4 Aug.; disc. Sept. 21, '78; month 8 Co. or train band, 1st Reg. of the Militia.]
- CRANE, FRANCIS, rec'd the loan of a gun from selectmen of E. W. for his use while at N. Lond., July, '79.— *Grant Mss.*
- RUFUS [of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., in Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78], for which he rec'd £6. 8. 0. wages.

- CRAW, JOHN, [of Capt. Simons's Inf. and E. W. Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]
- CROUCH, AARON, Corp'l in Lex. Alarm party from Stafford; [enl. July 10, '75, in Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's Co. (5), 8th Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]
- CULVER, WILLIAM, Lex. Alarm, see pp. 635, 636; [enl. Capt. Pitkin's (2) Co. of Hfd., 4 Cont. (Col. Hinman's) Reg. 19 May, 1775; disc. Dec. 20, '75; was of Capt. Simons's Co. (Inf. and E. W.) Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., Jan. Mch., '76, at Boston.]
- CUSHMAN, JONAH, [enl. 18 Dec., '77 for the war, Capt. Wallbridge's Co., 1st Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb; enl. 1 July-13 Dec., '80, short term levies, 1 Conn. Line, Col. Jed. Huntington.]
- NATHANIEL, [enl. 10 July, '75, in 5 Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; enl. 25 Jan., '77, for 3 yrs.; disc. 25 Jan., '80, Capt. Wallbridge's Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb. Pens., res. 1818, in Vt.]
- DAMON, JONATHAN (EL.). Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; [enl. 24 May-30 Nov., '75, Capt. Pitkin's Hfd. Co. (2), 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, which was at Siege of Boston;] prob. in service later, as there was an order on Treas. of E. W. in his favor, drawn by Eben. Grant, '78.
- DAY, ADONIAH, Sgt., detach. from Alarm List Co. of Ell., 2 Jan., '77, by his Capt., David Johnson, for service under Capt. Roswell Grant, at Providence, R. I. — *Grant Mss.*
- NEHEMIAH, [of Capt. Simons's Inf. and E. W. Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]
- OLIVER, Sgt., Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; det. from Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Co. to go to Newport, R. I., under Capt. Hez. Bissell, 30 July, '80.
- DAVIS, DANIEL, [of Capt. Simons's (Inf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]
- DAVIS, DAVID, [enl. in Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, 6 July, '76; may be, also, the D. D. who appears in the roll of Capt. Gallup's Co., Col. Parsons' Reg., Nov. 6, '76; also, poss. enl. '78 for 3 yrs. in a Co. of Harness makers, Reg. of Artificers, stat. at Springfield, Mass., under Capt. Wm. Hawes.]
- THOMAS, was in Cont. service from Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., May, '79.
- DIBBLE, ISRAEL, of Capt. Amasa Loomis' Alarm List Co., E. W.; was in Cont. service, '79, [enl. Capt. Parsons' Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb, Apl. 26, '77, for the war; prisoner, 2 July, '77; invalid, pens., res. Litchfield Co., 1833-4.]
- DICET, PHILEMON, was [of Col. Canfield's Mil. Reg., West Point, N. Y., Sept., '81.]
- DIGGENS, MARTIN, [of Capt. Roger Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78], for which he rec'd £6 8. 0. wages.
- DIMAN, WILLIAM, in Cont. service fm. Capt. Roswell Grant's Alarm List Co., '79.
- DIMMICK, AMASA, Ell., served in 5 Conn. Line; Capt. Dorrance's Co.; paid for 6 Apl. 31 Dec., 1781; pens. 1818. — *J. G. B.*
- DIMMICK, JOHN (ELL.), was ref. Apl., '81, as in service, and cred. to W., but not claimed by that town; [res. 1840, pens., a. 86, in Ell.]; service not on *Off. Rec.*
- DORMAN, STEPHEN, [enl. 25 Jan. for 3 yrs.; disc. 1 Jan., '81, Col. S. B. Webb's Adl. Inf. Reg.]; enl. Feb., '81, in another man's place; was in Cont. service Apl. that yr. Acc. to *E. W. Town Papers*, which say he "belongs in Wethersfield"; this 2d enl. was [14 Feb., '81; paid to 31 Dec., '81, as Sgt. in Capt. Hopkin's Co., 3 Conn. Line, Col. S. B. Webb, formation of '77-'81;] see p. 668.
- DOWNER, CALEB, of Capt. Bissell's Mil. Co., was in Cont. Service, '79; [enl. in Capt. Parsons' Co., 2d Conn. Line (Col. Chas. Webb) Reg., 20 Apl., '77, for war; was a prisoner 2 July, '77]; family rec'd support from town. — *State Arch.*, xxx. 1. See page 670.

- DRAKE, AARON, Lex. Alarm, see pp. 635, 636. [enl. 16 July, '75, in Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, may be the A. D. who is reported missing after the Battle of L. I., Aug., '76, on rolls of Capt. Hubbard's (Middletown) Co., Col. Huntington's 17 Cont. Reg. Aaron Drake of E. W. rep. among 200 American prisoners paroled or exch. and who arrived by ship at Milford, Conn., 1 Jan., '77, of whom 20 d. on the passage from N. Y., and 20 within a week following.]
- AMASA, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635.
- DRAKE, GIDEON, was of Capt. E. Wolcott's Co., July-Aug., '76; hired as a substitute, by John Loomis, Jr., in 1778, for which he pd. Continental Money £60.—*Grant Mass.*
- DRAKE, MOSES, [enl. Capt. Simons's Inf. and E. W. Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]
- DRAKE, NATHANIEL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 633.
- DRAKE, SIMEON, W'p'g. (Sgt.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 633. Capt. Simcon d. 9th Aug., 1807, æ. 59.—*W'p'g. O. B'g. G'd.*
- DRAKE, SHUBAEL, was [of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Johnson's State Reg. at Providence, R. I., 7 Mch., 1778.]
- THOMAS (bro. of Amasa), d. in prison-ship.—*H. C. G.*
- DUNCAN, WILLIAM, in Cont. service from Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Co., '79.
- DURFEE JOSEPH (Sgt.), was [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July-Aug., '76; of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78], for which he received £9. 12. 0. wages.
- EATON, DANIEL, [enl. 1 July, '80; disc. 6 Dec., '80. Short term levies, 2d Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb, p. 177-81]; rec'd a blanket from E. W. selectman, "apprized at 10s., old way," for his use in Continental Army, July, 1780.—*Grant Mass.*
- EATON, SOLOMON (Tolland), [2d Reg., 3d Co., 1775, May-Dec., 15 Reg. Conn. Line, Capt. Child's Co., April, 1777-April, 1780, Wadsworth Brig., 3d Battal., Capt. Birge's Co., 1776, June-Dec. Sheldon's Dragoons, 1781, Feb., for 3 years.] Afterwards res. Ellington.—*J. G. B.*
- EATON, SOLOMON, [enl. 9 May-18 Dec., '75, Capt. Roger Enos's (3) Co. from W. and Stafford, 2 Cont. Reg., Col. Spencer, enl. in a Bolton Co., '76, in Col. Sage's (3) Battal., Gen. Wadsworth's Brig.; enl. Capt. Cullen's Co., 5 Conn. Line, Col. P. B. Bradley, 1777-81; enl. from Tolland, 8 Feb., '81, for 3 yrs. in Sheldon's Light Dragoons, described as a farmer, light complexion, etc.—Pens. (Sgt.), 1818; res. 1840, Ell., æ. 82.]
- ELLIS, STEPHEN, enl. from E. W. in Cont. service.—*Mem. in War Office Papers at Lebanon.*
- ELLSWORTH, BENJAMIN (s. Capt. Job, who served in old French war, and d. at Ticonderoga, on return home), served 4 yrs., [enl. 29 June, '80, disc. 13 Dec., '80, short term levies 2d Conn. Line, C. Webb.]
- CHARLES (Capt.), ELL., Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; [Capt. of 5 Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, Co. rec'd Inf. and E. W.; enl. in short term levies, 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb, 6 July-18 Dec., '75; was of Roswell Grant's Co., June and July, '78, Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. on Hudson, summer '78] for which he rec'd £6 8. 0. wages; [of Capt. Sam. Granger's Co. joined 21 May, '81, Gen. Waterbury's State Brig. for seacoast defense; enl. 3 Aug., '79-15 Jan., '80 short term levies, 2 Conn. Line.]
- ELIPHALET hired ('78) by two men in Ell. as a substitute and rec'd £16 Cont. money.—*Grant Mass.* Was a memb. of Capt. Hez. Bissell's No. Parish E. W. Alarm List; [enl. 1 May, '77, Col. Sherburne's Adl. Reg. Inf., trans. to Col. S. B. Webb's Reg., Spring, '80.]—See, also, p. 351.

- ELLSWORTH, EZRA, enl. Mass. Line and was in service in Apl., '81, memb. of Capt. Hez. Bissell's (No. parish) Alarm List.
- ELLSWORTH, FREDERICK, app. Ens. in Capt. Olcott's Co., 3 Aug., disc. 21 Sept., 1778, Col. Chapman's Mil. Reg.; was prom. from Ens. to Lieut. of 4th Co., 19 Reg. (Col. E. Wolcott), 31 May, 1779. — *Stoughton Mss.*
- GURDON (ELL), Lex. Alarm, see p. 634.
- HEZEKIAH, [of Capt. Simons's Enf. and E. W. Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan. -Mch., '76]; cred. to W. though of E. W.; [enl. 6 May, '77, Col. Sherburne's Add. Inf. Reg.; transf. Sp., '80, to Col. S. B. Webb's Reg.] See, also, p. 351; cr. as in Cont. service, '79, from Capt. Ich. Wadsworth's (ELL) Co.; see page 668.
- JOB, in Cont. service, as per letter dated 25 Sept., '81, "Maryland, 60 m. from Philadelphia," in poss. of Theo. Ellsworth of E. W.
- JOEL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; [enl. Capt. Jona. Wells's Co. (Hartford) in Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76; was of Capt. E. Wolcott's E. W. Co., July-Aug., '76.]
- MOSES, [enl. Capt. Parsons' Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb, 2 Apl., '77, for the war; in the 3d formation of the Line, was in 3 Conn. Line, 1 Jan.-Dec. '31, '81]; was of Capt. Hez. Bissell's Mil. Alarm List, '79. [Pens., 1818.] *Mem. in Glor. Trumbull's War Off., Lebanon*, ment. him as enl. from E. W. for the war in Cont. service. See, also, p. 667.
- SOLOMON, Lieut., chosen, by train-band, 9 May, '74; Lex. Alarm, see p. 631
- ELLIS, STEPHEN, enl. 27 Apl., '77, for war (*vice* Benj. Loomis), in Capt. James Horton's Co., Reg. of Artificers.
- ELMER, STEPHEN, drummer, prob. the S. E. [in Mil. under Gen. Spencer, at R. I., '76-7-8; of Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. under Col. Johnson at Providence, R. I., 7 Mch., '78.]; rec'd \$5. 16. 11, wages.
- ELMER, ALEXANDER, Lex. Alarm, see p. 633
- DANIEL (Wpg.), [enl. drummer, 2 Sept.-Dec. 28, '76, Capt. Smith's Co., Col. P. B. Bradley's Batt., Gen. Wadsworth's Brig.; enl. Capt. Strong's Co., 5 Conn. Line, same Col., 2 Jan., '77, for 3 yrs. as Sgt., reduced to private 1 Aug., '77; disc. 23 Feb., '80.]
- ELMER, SAMUEL (father of Samuel and Harvey), of So. W.; was of Capt. Bidwell's Co., was in the dft. of men to recruit Gen. Gates' army before the battle of Saratoga, at which he was present, as also at Stillwater; his gun is now in Conn. Hist. Soc. Rooms; was also with Putnam at Horseneck; also in the retreat from L. I. — *H. C. G. Sketches*, vi. [Pens. 1832, res. Hfd. Co.]
- ELMER, TIMOTHY, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; was prob. the T. E. [of Capt. Joel Loomis' E. W. Co. in Maj. Backus' Light Horse, enl. 7 Sept., 27 Sept., '76.]
- ELY, EPHRAIM, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; [enl. 7 July, '75, Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]
- BENJAMIN, [enl. 7 July, '75, Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]
- JONATHAN, [of Capt. Pitkin's Hfd. (2) Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman; at Siege of Boston, 19 May-20 Dec., '75, of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co. in service, July Aug., '76, of Capt. J. Wells's Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]
- ETSON, JOSEPH [enl. 6 July, '75, Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington].
- EVANS, ABIAH [in Capt. Cheney's Hartford Lex. Alarm party; enl. Capt. Parson's Enf. Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb, 28 Feb., '77, for the war.] made Sgt. 1 May, '80; belonged to Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Alarm List, E. W. [was in service up to 31 Dec., '81; still in Capt. P.'s Co., in 3 Conn. Line, Col. S. B. Webb, formation of '81-'83; pens., res. Vt., 1818.]

- MOSES, [enl. Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, 10 July, '75; prob. the same that enl. from Hfd. in Capt. Darrow's Co., 15 Feb., '77, for the war; 1 Conn. Line, Col. Huntington, 1777-81; and (by 2d formation of the line, which included this 1st reg.) is of Capt. Benton's Co., 5 Conn. Line, 1 Jan.-Dec. 31, '81; pens. 1818, res. Manchester, 1846; appl. on file for pension, as of E. Hfd.] *H. C. G. Sketch*, viii., says he was in the Horse Neck fight.
- FERGO (FARGO), AARON, [enl. 8 May-14 Dec., '75, Capt. John Durkee's Co., 3 Cont. Reg., Gen. Israel Putnam]; was noted as in Cont. service, '79, from Capt. Hez. Bissell's No. Parish, E. W. Alarm List. See p. 667; also in Apl., '81.
- FILLEY, MARK, purchased a farm in east part of E. W. shortly before the outbreak of the Rev. At its beginning he sold this farm, and ent. the army for the war; was in the fighting on L. I., the evacuation of N. Y., battle of Harlem, and the retreat through Westchester; was in battles of Trenton, Brandywine, Princeton, and Germantown; was one of the storming party at Stony Point, receiving a ball through his cap; assisted in placing the chain-across the Hudson as an obstruction to the Br. war ships; was present at Andre's execution and the siege of Yorktown. During his 7 yrs. and 8 mos. service he was in the thickest, but escaped without a wound, though his clothes were several times perforated by balls. At the close of the war he returned to E. (South) W., where he res. until his death, June, '28, a. 83. He belonged to one of the two N. Eng. reg'ts known as "Leather — Caps," and which were esteemed favorites with Gen. Washington; he had two elder bros., who also served in Cont. Army, and were with Gen. Wolfe, on the Plains of Abraham, at the capture of Quebec — *H. C. G. Sketches*, xvi. See, also, p. 668.
- The *Off. Rec.* gives a Mark F., who [enl. Capt. Stillwell's Co. (New H., Hfd., and Colchester), Jan. 1-Dec. 31, '81, 1 Conn. Line (2d formation), Col. Durkee; pens. 1818]; a memb. Capt. Amasa Loomis Alarm List.
- NATHANIEL, [of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos' Mil. Reg., on Hudson, summer of '80;] rec'd £6, 14, 8, poss. the N. F., [Corp'l of Capt. E. Lockwood's Coast Guards, enl. 16 Mch., '80; disc. 1 Jan., '81.]
- SYLVANUS, [enl. Capt. Pitkin's Hfd. Co. (2), in 1 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, 19 May-Dec. 20, '75, of Capt. Simon's (Enf. and E. Windsor) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., at Boston, '76; was of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos, Mil. Reg., on the Hudson, summer '78;] received £1, 12s.
- FITCH, AUGUSTUS, Lieut. of the E. W. Cav. Co., commanded by Capt. Joel Loomis [was *Clark* of Capt. Loomis' Co., Maj. Backus's Light Horse, enl. Sept. 7-Oct. '76]. — *H. C. G. Sketches*, xiii.
- ELNATHAN, in Cont. service, 1779. See p. 667.
- JESSE, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; [was of Capt. Simon's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., at Boston, Jan. Mch., '76, and of Capt. Wolcott's Co., July-Aug., 1776.]
- FLAGG, JOSEPH, [enl. May 12, 1781, in Capt. Sam. Grauger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brigade, seacoast defense;] enl. Im. classes in the No. Parish — *Certif. Capt. Hez. Bissell*.
- FOOT, EBENEZER, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; [enl. May 19-20 Dec., '75, Capt. Pitkin's Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman; of Capt. Simon's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., at Boston, Jan. Mch., '76, of Capt. E. W.'s Co., Aug. '76; pens., 1818].
- FOSTER, CHAUNCEY (ELL), enl. [6 May, '77 Spg., '80, Col. Sherburne's Add. Inf. Reg., Capt. Blackman's Co.; transf. Spg., '80, to Col. S. B. Webb's Reg., see also pp. 355, 668; pens., 1818.] He died in Ellington in 1824. His widow, Charlotte Foster, was a pensioner there in 1840. — *J. G. B.*

- HECALIAH, was in the Horse Neck fight. — *H. C. G. Sketches*, viii. [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., on service July-Aug., '76; in Col. Gay's 2d Batt., Wadsworth's Brig., in and around N. Y., and at battle of L. I., Aug., '76; is named (15 Sept., '76) among the casualties in Capt. E. Wolcott's Co. as "missing".]
- PELETIAM, detailed for service "for defense of the State," Sept., '79, under charge of Capt. Amasa Loomis. In a postscript to the letter conveying this order to the Capt. of the Alarm List, Capt. Roswell Grant says: "Mr. Foster has never done a tour of duty, and possessing so good an Estate as he does, I am sure he will make no excuse, but readily agree to the invitation."
- THOMAS (Wpg.), [enl. 27 July, '79; disc. Jan. 15, '80; levies (short term) 2d Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb;] d. 11 June, 1826, æ. 89. — *Wpg. Old Bg. Gd.*
- WARHAM (Ell.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; [enl. 2 Co. 4th Reg., Col. Hinman, May 20-Dec. 20, 1775, at siege of Boston; Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76;] app. Sgt. 6 May, '77; prom. Sgt.-Maj. 1 Jan., '78; contin. into '80, Col. Sherburne's Add. Reg., in service from '77-81. — See p. 668.
- FOWLER, ELIJAH, enl. Col. Canfield's Mil. Reg., at West Point, N. Y., Sept., 1781.
- JONATHAN, of Capt. Amasa Loomis' Mil. Co., E. W., see p. 668 (though he belonged to Bolton), [enl. 20 Apl., '77; disc. Spg. of '80, in Col. Henry Sherburne's Add. Reg.]
- FROST, JOSEPH, was hired by Nathan Pelton to serve in the Continental Army for 3 yrs.; he enl. 12 July, 1777. — *Certif. of Capt. Thos. Abbe*, 14 Dec., 1787, rec'd £32 2s.
- JOSEPH B., of Capt. Hez. Bissell's Mil. Co.; was in Continental service, 1779.
- FRENCH, MANASSEH, [enl. 6 July-Dec. 18, '75, Co. C (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington].
- GAINES, BENONI, [enl. Col. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., on service July-Aug., '76; enl. 10 Mch., '77, Capt. Abbe's Enf. Co., 3 Conn. Line, Col. Sam. Wydlys, for the war; deserted 22 Apl., '79.]
- GAY, LEVI (Wpg.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 633; buried in *Old Wpg. Bg. Gd.*
- GAYLORD, JOHN, in Cont. service from Capt. Amasa Loomis' Alarm List Co.; prob. [enl. 19 June, '80, for 6 mos., short term levies of 2d Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb; poss. he was the J. G. of Capt. Prior's Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76].
- GIBBS, ISHABOD, in Cont. Line, in service; "returned for Windsor, but not claimed there," but by E. W., 1781.
- SETH (Ell.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; [Capt. Parsons' Enf. Co., 4 Conn. Reg., Col. Hinman, 16 May-Dec. 19, '75; at siege of Boston]; enl. Capt. Simons' (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.
- STEPHEN (erroneously called *Gills* in the Official List, as given on p. 635), Lex. Alarm; [enl. 19 May-10 Dec., '75, Capt. Pitkin's (2) Hartford Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, at siege of Boston. — Pens., 1818; res., E. W.].
- GILLET, AARON, of [Capt. Prior's Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76;] poss. [of Lt. Seymour's Co., Col. Belden's Reg., Gen. E. Wolcott's Brig., Peekskill, 21 Apl.-6 June, '77; and of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78]; rec'd £5. 16s.
- GILMAN, ELIJAH, [enl. 10 July, '75, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's Co. (5), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; of Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Co., Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. on Hudson, summer '78]; rec'd £6. 6. 8., [prob. enl. (at Hfd.) in Capt. Samuel Granger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brig., 1781].
- GLASS, ALEXANDER, [enl. 9 May, disc., 18 Dec., '75; in Capt. Roger Enos' (Windsor) Co. (3d), 2d Cont. Reg., Col. Joseph Spencer]; had an order on Treas. from E. W. — *Eben. Grant Mss.*

- GRANT, AARON JR., Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; fifer in Capt. Simon's Co. (Enf. and E. W.), Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76; fifer Capt. E. Wolcott's Co., July-Aug., '76; also as fifer and drummer in same Capt.'s Co., '77-78; and on service under Col. Johnson at Providence, R. I., and in Col. Enos' Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78; rec'd £7. 0. 10 pay.
- AZARIAH, was of [Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co. in '76; Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan. Mch., '76]; family rec'd supp. from E. W. — *State Arch.*, xxx. 1. [Pens., 1818; res., Vt.]
- DAVID (Wpg.), poss. the D. G. who [enl. Capt. J. Wells' Hartford Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76, of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78]; rec'd £6. 6. 8 [enl. 9 Dec., '80, in short term levies of 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb. Pens., 1832; res., Htfd.]; d. 5 Oct., 1833, a. 67. — *Wpg. Old Bg. Gd.*
- GIDEON, JR. [Pens., 1818.]
- GUSTAVUS (Wpg.), of [Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Alarm List, '78; of same, Col. Enos. Mil. Reg. on Hudson, summer of '78]; rec'd £5 pay [Pens., 1832, res., Htfd. Co.; res., E. W., 1840, a. 81]; buried *Wpg. New G. Yd.*
- HEZEKIAH, enl. in Cont. service from classes in No. parish of E. W.; time exp. 1 Jan., '82. — *Certif. of Capt. Hez. Bissell*
- ISAAC (Ens.), enl. Capt. Mills' (New Htfd.) Co., 2 July, '76; 16 Nov., same yr., was taken pris. at Fort Washington; enl. 26 May, '77, for the war, in Capt. Catlin's (Litchfield) Co.; deserted 27 Jan., '80. — *Town Papers and Off. Rec.*
- IUSTUS (Wpg.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 633; was [of Capt. J. Wells' (Htfd.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Brig. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76]; d. Oct. 1826, a. 76. — *Wpg. Old G. Yd.*
- MATTHEW (Capt.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 633; [poss. the Lieut. M. G. of Capt. Foote's Co., Col. Hooker's Mil. Reg., Gen. Erastus Wolcott's Brig., at Peeks kill, Mch.-June, 1777]; he was named for a tour of duty at New London, 12 July, '79, by Capt. Roswell Grant of E. W., 19 Mil. Reg.
- OLIVER, JR., prob. [enl. short term levies, 2d Conn. Line Reg. (Col. Chas. Webb), 1 July-13 Dec., '80].
- PETER, [enl. Capt. Simon's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76].
- REUBEN, name found on an undated Pay-roll. Not in *Off. Rec.*
- ROSWELL (Capt.), chosen by the 1st Alarm Co. of 19 Mil. Reg. (Col. Terry of Enf.) on 1st Monday Oct., '77, as Captain, "by a great majority"; app. Capt. by State Gov't. 30 Dec., '77; stationed for 2 mos. (Jan. and Feb.) at Providence, R. I., under Col. Johnson, and his app't by Gen. Spencer as Judge Advocate of a court-martial detained him there some 2 mos. longer, and while there received app. (Mch. 12, '78) as Capt. in Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. (12 mos. service), as soon as his Co. was org. he marched to Horse Neck, June, '78, and after 7 mos. stay there was ord. to, and arrived at, camp in Hudson Highlands, 3 July, '78; having been app. (Apr. 7, '78) Paymaster to Col. Enos' Reg.; Mch. 28, '81, he was app. Paymaster to Conn. Brig. of Mil. on the Hudson, under Col. Erastus Wolcott, and poss. may have acted as P. of his own Co. or Reg. as early as Oct., '80, rec'd £52. 16s. as pay in this campaign of '78. In 1781 he was app. by the Gov. of Conn. as Superintendent (*alias* Commissary of Prisoners) of the Convention Troops, of whom some 500 (officers and men) were committed to his particular charge at East Windsor. See pp. 674-678.
- He also had charge of the public stores at E. W., and of purchasing supplies for the army in the field, as well as for the prisoners and guards under his care. — *Division Affidavits, etc.*
- SAMUEL, of [Capt. Simons' Enf. and E. W. Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76, enl. Capt. Whiting's Hartford Co., 1 Feb., '77, for 3 yrs., d. 23 Apr., '77]

- WILLIAM, Wpg., (Sgt.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 633; gun furnished him during war. — *E. W. Mss.*
- GREEN, ASAHEL (Wpg.), of [Capt. J. Wells' (Hfd.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76]. Pens. 1832, Hfd. Co.; d. 6 Sept., 1838, a. 85. — *Wpg. Old G.-Yd*
- GREEN, DANIEL, (Ell.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; [Capt. Parsons' (10) Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, at Siege of Boston, '75, May 8-19 Dec.; of Capt. Simons's (Inf. & E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]
- JOSEPH, [enl. 10 July, '75, in Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's Co. (5), of 8th Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington].
- GRIMES, JOHN, was in Cont. service in '79, from E. W., from Capt. Roswell Grant's Co.; may have been the J. G. in service in Northern Dept. in '75. See *Off. Rec.*, 44.
- GROVER, EDMOND, of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co. July-Aug., '76.
- MATTHEW, [enl. 6 July; disc. Oct. 30, '75, (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's) 5 Co. 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]
- HADLOCK, JOHN, was of Capt. Amasa Loomis's Mil. Alarm List, E. W. [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., on service July-Aug., '76], and in '79. See p. 667.
- SAMUEL, was of Capt. Amasa Loomis's Mil. Alarm-List, E. W.; [enl. 22 Apl., '77, for the war, in Capt. Barnard's (Hfd.) Co., 3 Conn. Line, Col. Samuel Wylls; invalidated at Boston Apl., and transf. to Invalid Corps in June, '81; disc. 23 Apl., '83, Pens. 1818, res. Vt.]. See, also, p. 668.
- THOMAS [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July-Aug., '76, prob. enl. 5 July-Dec. 9, '80, in short term levies, 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb].
- HALL, MOSES, enl. [Lieut. Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's (5) Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, July 6-Dec. 18, '75.]
- NATHAN, (Ell.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 634.
- HAMLIN, WILLIAM, acc. to certif. of *Capt. Ichabod Wadsworth* (Capt. of Alarm-List of Ell.) and others, res. E. W. since he was 2½ yrs. old; had done service in Capt. W.'s Co.; went into 8 mos. service in last campaign from E. W.; disc. 2 Apl., '81; [enl. 1 July; disc. 13 Dec., '80, levies of '80, 5 Conn. Line, Col. P. P. Bradley; or perhaps the W. H. who enl. in Capt. Comstock's Co. (as from Somers) 2 Conn. Line (3d formation), Col. Heman Swift, 24 Feb., '81, for 3 yrs.; and re-enl. same date to Feb., '84, in (final formation) Col. Swift's reg. Pens. 1818; res. Maine].
- HARPER, JAMES, JR., Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- JOSEPH, JR., in Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- HAZZARD (negro), must. as recruit, furnished by 3d class, No. parish, E. W., in Cont. service 3 yrs. — *Certif. James Olmsted, Lt. Muster Master*, dated Hfd., 17 July, '81; [enl. Capt. J. Wells (Hfd.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Bath, Jan. Mch., '76].
- HIBBARD, DANIEL, Ens. of Capt. Samuel Granger's Co., Col. Levi Wells' Reg., —one of two raised for seacoast defense spring of '80, —in Dec. of which year Col. W. was attacked by Br. at Horseneck, and himself and a no. of his officers and men captured. There is still extant D. H.'s receipt for bounty, or wages, from Capt. Russell Grant, 12 Feb., '78; [was of Capt. Grant's Co., Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, 29 June, '78]; rec'd £22 10s
- HILL, JOHN, in Cont. service, "returned for Windsor but not claimed there" — belonged to and claimed by E. W.
- HILLS, BENONI, (Ell.) (except as to Lex. Alarm) has the same record as his brother Oliver, which see, also, p. 668.
- OLIVER, (Ell.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; was in [Capt. Simons's (Inf. & E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76, of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co. July-Aug., '76], was of Capt. Ichabod Wadsworth's (Ell.) Mil. Co., who

certifies that Hills (with his brother Benoni) enl. for 3 yrs., "before the time was up, deserted, then was taken up by Boston forces," carried to West Point, and enlisted in the Light Horsemen, "one (Oliver) in Boston (in Mass. Line) and y^e other in York forces." — *Certif.* dated Apl., 1781. See p. 668.

ELIJAH, [of Capt. R. Grant's Co., Enos' Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78, rec'd £6 8s. pay; poss. of Lieut. Smith's Co., in Gen. E. Wolcott's command, at Peckskill, '77.]

ERASTUS, prob. the E. H. who [enl. 6 June, '76, in Capt. Woodbridge's Co., Col. Sam. Elmore, 1776, and in garrison at Ft. Schuyler (*alias* Fort Stanwix), was of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78], rec'd £6 8s. pay.

JOHN, [of [Capt. Erastus Wolcott's Mil. Co., July-Aug., '76], was in Cont. service Apl., '81, being ret. as from Windsor, but not claimed by that town.

HOLCOMB, JOSEPH [enl. Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78]; rec'd £6 8s. pay.

HORTON, CHRISTOPHER, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635, 668; prob. the same who appears [on rolls of Capt. Riley's (Windsfd.) Co., 3 Conn. Line (2d formation), Col. S. B. Webb; enl. private, 1 Jan., '81—June 1, '81, and as Corp'l from June 1—31 Dec., '81]; belonged to Capt. Amasa Loomis's Alarm List, E. W.

HOSMER, JOSEPH (father of Horace of So. W.), was orderly to Gen. Montgomery in the Canada campaign. — *H. C. G.*, xiii. See also, p. 645.

HUNN, TIP (Wpg.).

ISHAM, JAMES, dftd. to Providence. — *Grant MSS.*

JENNINGS, JOHN, name found on an undated pay roll. Not in *Off. Rec.*

JERROLS (GERRILS, JERRELS), HARDEX, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635, [enl. Corp'l 6 July—Dec. 18, '75, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's (5) Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Hunt-ington]; detached from Capt. Roswell Grant's Alarm List to go to Newport under Capt. Hez. Bissell, July, '80.

JOHNSON, ABIEL, Corp'l in [Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78.]

DAVID, Lieut., prob [enl. May 9 Dec. 19, '75, Capt. Enos's (3) Co., 2 Cont. Reg., Col. Spencer; Lieut. comm., 20 Dec., '75, Col. Pitkin's (2) Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, at siege of Boston; Lieut. 7 Co. (Col. E. Wolcott's) same reg., Jan.—Mch., '76, at Boston]; was of Col. Johnson's Reg., Providence, R. I., '77—'78, in Capt. Roswell's Mil. Co.

FENN [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July—Aug., '76]

SAMUEL [same record as above].

JONES, WILLIAM, of Capt. Amasa Loomis' Mil. Co., E. W., of Capt. Erastus Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July—Aug., '76; see p. 668.

KENNEDY, ANDREW, (ELL.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 634, [of Capt. Simons' (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.—Mch., '76]

KIBBE, ELISHA (ELL.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 635 — *J. G. B.*

KILBORN, ASHBEL, [enl. Capt. Parsons's (Inf.) Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb, 27 May, '77, for 8 mos.; pris. 7 Dec., '77.]

Memorializes the Assembly, 27 May, 1779, that he was a soldier in Capt. Parsons' Co., Col. Chas. Webb's Regt.; was taken prisoner at White Marsh, N. J., 7 Dec., 1777, by the Hessians, who robbed him even to the shoes he stood in, knocked him down with the breech of a gun, and otherwise maltreated him, he was imprisoned at Philadelphia the next day, where he remained three days without food, and when he complained, rec'd for answer that he was "a d—d Rebel"; he remained there, suffering from hunger and so cold that his feet froze and burst open, and some of his companions died there miserably. On 20 January, 1778, he was taken with small pox, and, after his recovery, was dismissed so lame and weak that he could not walk. He prays for relief to

- meet the expenses of his wagon trip to Hartford, &c., £37 10s., which Dr. Tudor's charges for medical attendance, since his return to E. W., had increased to £57, 10s. 0d. Relief was granted. — *Conn. Archives, Rev. War*, xiv, 201, 205.
- KING, ALEXANDER, (Lieut.), though said to have been a volunteer in Lex. Alarm, see p. 636, his name does not appear on any official list; then Ens., present at Bunker Hill battle, in the retreat, during which he nearly lost his life; was in the Horse Neck fight, and in the retreat from L. I. — *H. O. G. Sketches*, viii. Ens. in 5 Co. (Capt. Robinson), Col. Mott's Battal., raised June and July, '76, for service in Northern Dep't (see pp. 615, 616), from which he ret. in Nov.
- KINGSBURY, ELLIAH (Corp't) [of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg.; on the Hudson, summer of '78]; rec'd £4. 9. 6.
- JOSEPH, in Cont. service for Capt. Ich. Wadsworth's (Ell.) Alarm-List, p. 668; prob. the J. K. who [enl. in short term levies of 3 Conn. Line (formation of '77-81), Col. Sam. Wyllys, 30 June-Dec. 12, '80. Pens. 1832; res. Toll. Co.].
- JOSEPH, (Ell.) musician, Capt. Brigham's Co., 8th Reg. Conn. Line, Mch. 6. '77-Mch. 16, '80. — *J. G. B.*
- LADD, JESSE, detailed, 5 Jan., 1777, from the Alarm-List Co. of Ell. by his Capt., David Johnson, to join Capt. L. Grant's Co. at Providence, R. I. — *Grant Mss.*
- LAW, SAMUEL, of Capt. Johnson's Mil. Alarm List, May, '79-80, enl. [Capt. Blackman's Co., Col. Sherburne's Reg., 15 May, '77-15 Sept., '78].
- LEE, ELIJAH (Ell.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; [Sgt. of Capt. Parsons' (Enf.) Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, and at the siege of Boston, 8 May-19 Dec., '75; Sgt. of Capt. Simons' (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg at Boston, Jan. Mch., '76]. — *J. G. B.*
- LEONARD, ASA. [enl. 9 May-18 Dec., '75, Capt. Enos (B) Co., 2 Cont. Reg., Col. Spencer]; was of Capt. Ich. Wadsworth's (Ell.) Alarm List; [enl. 7 May, '78, in Col. Sherburne's Reg.; transf. to Col. S. B. Webb's Reg., 1 May, '80; disc. 1 Jan., '81].
- JEDEDIAH [enl. 10 July, '75, Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's) 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington].
- LEWIS, JOHN, poss. [enl. 5 Co. (Capt. Sol. Miller) 2 Cont. Reg., Col. Spencer, 3 May-17 Dec., '75]; was of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July-Aug., '76.
- LILLY, DAVID [of Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's (5) Co. 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, July 10-18 Dec., '75].
- LOOMIS, AMASA, (Capt.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 635, commission as Capt. of 1st Co., 19th Conn. Reg., dated (under Royal authority) 1775, memorialized the Gen. Assembly 10 May, 1777, asking that new State commissions might be issued to himself and other officers holding King's Commissions, and pointing out the inconveniences to which such officers might be subjected, if captured by the British, without State commissions, etc. — *Conn. State Archives, Rev. War*, vii, 304. Capt. A. L. seems to have done his share of Rev. service (after the Lex. Alarm) as Capt. of the South Parish Alarm List of E. W.
- AMASA, (Jr.?), then of Bolton, memorializes the Assembly, June, 1786, that on the 20th March, 1777, he was app. Clerk and Conductor in the Ordnance Dep't at Springfield, Mass., under Ezekiel Cheever, Esq., Dep. Commissary Gen. of Military Stores, and served as such until 28 June, 1780; asks for reimbursement of loss sustained in his pay by depreciation of currency, etc. — *Conn. State Archives, Rev. War*, xxix, 215.
- DAVID, dftd. 27 July, '79, from Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Alarm List, for service at New York. Poss. the same who, as Lt., and res. E. W., receipted to Capt. Roswell Grant, 29 July, '79, for wages or bounty.
- ELIHU, was of [Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July-Aug., '76].
- ELIPHALET, was of Capt. Ich. Wadsworth's (Ell.) Alarm List, '79-80; prob. [enl. 8 May-Dec. 18, '75, in Capt. S. Wyllys' (Hftd.) Co. (2), 2 Cont. Reg., Col. Spencer].

- LOOMIS, EZRA, was in Cont. service, '79-'80, from Capt. Barber's Co.
- GILES, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; prob. the G. L. who was one of a detachment of 3d Troop, 4 Reg., Light Horse, serving as escort to the Convention Troops (Burgoyne's captured offi. and men), passing through the State of Conn., Nov. '78—12 days on this service.
- JOEL, (Capt.), commanded a company of mounted men, org. in E. W., they carried short carbines, slung at the back, and cutlasses. — *H. C. G.* With 32 men, including officers, he marched 7 Sept., '76, in Maj. Backus's Reg. Light Horse, to N. Y.; dismissed 2 Nov., '76, with the thanks of Gen. Washington in General Orders of 1st Nov. See p. 644.
- JOHN, Jr., Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- MOSES, his family rec'd supp. from E. W. — *State Archives*, xxx, 1. Prob. the M. L. who [enl. 18 May 31 Dec., '81, Capt. Hopkins' (Hfd.) Co., 3 Cont. Reg., Col. S. B. Webb, and the M. L. who was of a no. taken pris. near Horse Neck, Dec. 10, '80].
- OLIVER, named for duty at N. Y., 12 July, '79, from Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Alarm List.
- WATSON, (2d Lieut.), [Capt. R. Grant's Co., Col. Enos' Mil. Reg. on Hudson, summer of '78]; rec'd £34 16^s 8. pay.
- LORD, JOSEPH, [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., on service July-Aug., '76. Pens.; res. Hfd. Co.].
- LOTHROP, DAVID, of [Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., with Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78]; rec'd £5. 8s. pay.
- THATCHER, (Wpg.) (Sgt.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 633; [of Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. W.'s State Reg.]; *buried in Wpg. Old Gd.*
- LYON, JOHN, [of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of 1780.]
- MAC, JOHN (Indian), certifi. as in Cont. service from Capt. Johnson's (Ell.) Co., '79 or '80.
- MACKPEACE, SETH (Sgt.), of [Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's (5) Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, enl. 10 July, disc. 18 Dec., '75]; recommended by Col. Huntington, Oct. 18, '75, for prom. as Ens., *vice* Mather, resigned.
- MANNING, PHINEAS, [enl. 10 July, '75, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's (5) Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; prob. enl. Capt. Walbridge's Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb, 29 Jan., '77, for 3 yrs.; disc. 25 Jan., '80.]
- MARKHAM, ISAAC, [enl. 6 July, '75, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's Co. (5), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; Corp'l, enl. 15 Apl., '77, for 3 yrs.; disc. 15 Apl., '80, Capt. Parsons's Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb. Pens. 1818; res. N. Y.]
- MARTIN, SYLVANUS (Sgt.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 635, prob. [2d Lieut. Capt. Geo. Pitkin's (2) Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, Comm. 1 May, disc. 20 Dec., '75, at siege of Boston.]
- MARSH, JOSEPH, was of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co.; on service, July-Aug., '76.
- MASON, ISAAC, may have been he who [enl. Capt. Parsons's (Enf.) Co. (10), 1 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, 16 May-21 Dec., '75; was of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Reg., on service July-Aug., '76.]
- McCLURE, DAVID, was Lieut. in Capt. Elijah Robinson's Co., Col. Samuel Mott's Reg. of the "new levies" ordered from Conn. to the northward in 1776, and served as such until 14 Sept., 1776, when he was detailed to act as *physician* to the sick of said levies, and so served until the Reg. was discharged.

Mount Independence October 5th 1776

Regimental Orders — whereas a Great Many officers & soldiers of the Regiment are Sick & many in Dangerous Situation & whereas the Exigencies of the Service has Caused an Inevitable Necessity for the Regiment to be much Divided in parts a Con

siderable body at this & another— | Considerable part Principally Sick at Skenesborough & another of the | Like att Chesire & the physicians of y^e Regim^t & his matte Not being | able to Attend the Duty Necessary for the Comfort of the Sick in Every | part of Regimant & as Leut. McCluer has for this three weeks past | Attended on the Sick to Very Good purpos I've therefore ordered that | Lieut. McCluer of Capt^s Robinsons Company be Excused from the Duty of a subaltron | to Assist as a physician in attending the sick of the Regimant till | further orders."— *State Arch., Rec. War.*, viii. 94.

He applied to the Assembly, 30 May, 1777, for the extra compensation to which he deemed himself entitled by being transferred to such duty— *Conn. State Archives, Rec. War.*, viii. 93-94— but his request was denied, the Assembly prob. thinking that what he had suffered in extra "fatigue," etc., had been more than compensated for by the dignity of his new calling. As *Dr. McCluer* had an order on Treas. from Eben. Grant of E. W.

MCCRAY, REUBEN, (ELL.) enl. [Capt. Parsons's (Enf.) Co. (10), 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, 16 May-19 Dec., '75, of Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76; of Capt. Grant's Mil. Co., Col. Johnson's Reg., at Providence, R. I., Jan.-Mch., 7, '78; of Capt. Grant's Co., also Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, '78]; rec'd for this £6 8s. pay; [enl. 1 July, '80-9 Dec., '80, short term levies, 5 Conn. Line, Col. P. P. Bradley.] — *J. G. B.*

McKINNEY, JAMES, JR., (ELL.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 634. — *J. G. B.*

WILLIAM, (ELL.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 634. — *J. G. B.*

McINTHRE, ABEL, of Enf., enl. for 3 yrs., 23 Mch., '78; hired by Levi Booth and Zach. Allyn of E. W. — *Certif. of Capt. Thos. Abbe of Col. Wyllys' Reg.* Z. Allen certifies that McL. res. with him at time of his enl., and that he was not an inhab. of Enf., which town claimed him.

JOHN, of Capt. Hez. Bissell's Mil. Co. certif. as in Cont. service, Apl., '79 or '80.

McKNIGHT, THOMAS, [enl. 16 July, '75, Capt. Chas. Edsworth's (5) Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; prob. enl. 2 Conn. Line (Col. Chas. Webb) among short term levies, 3 Aug., '79; disc. 15 Jan., '80; was of Capt. R. Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer '78;] rec'd £6 8s. pay.

MEARS, SAMUEL. Lex. Alarm, see p. 633; may be he who [enl. 23 May-20 Dec., '75, 2d Co. (Pitkin's of Hfd.), 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman; enl. Col. S. B. Webb's Add. Inf. Reg., '77-81; app. Sgt. 22 Sept., '77; Ens., 16 May, '78; Lieut., 15 Mch., '79, res. 2 Mch., '80;] was on rolls of Capt. Barber's Mil. Co., '79, in Cont. service.

MILLARD, LEAVITT, enl. [from W., acc. to *Off. Rec.*, Col. Sherburne's Add. Inf. Reg., 19 Sept., '77-19 Sept., '80. Pens.; res. Toll. Co., 1832; res. Vernon, 1840]; cred. to Cont. service from Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Alarm List, May, '79.

MILLS, PETER (ELL.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 634.

—— (Capt.) Copy of Letter to Colo. Jonth Wells, 31st Aug^t, 1779:

" East Windsor 31st Aug^t 1779

" Sir

" By an Act of Assembly that constitutes the Alarm List | Capt. Mills who bears this, commences private in my | Company, and is now called upon to shoulder his | Musquet and stand Centinel, — your feelings | for Gentlemen who have worn Commissions, and | who have supported their Character with Fidelity | and Honor, and now reduced to his Situation, will | strongly actuate you, I doubt not, to every principle | of favor and Lenity in your power, and believe me | Sir whatever Indulgence is shown the Bearer | will be very gratefully rec'd by your most |

" Hum Serv^t

" Ros. GRANT—

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"Capt. Mills has not apply^d for any fav^r | Since he was detach^d about chaises rather and is also advis^d | to apply after he arrives at N. Londⁿ to avoid the Clamor | of the people and keep matters secret — as before

R. G.

MOLLOY, TIMOTHY, [enl. 10 July-28 Sept., '75, Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington]

MORE, WARIAM, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635

MOREHOUSE, DAVID, of Col. Canfield's Mil. Reg., West Point, N. Y., Sept., '81

MORSE (MOSS), DANIEL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631 — prob. the same [of Col. Wyllis' 22 Cont. Reg., who was "missing" Sept. 15, '76, after the fighting around N. Y. and L. I. — One of same name was in service later, invalided, hailed from New Haven; res. pens., 1818, N. Y.]

ALEXANDER, of [Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78.]

MORTON, ABNER, [of Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76].

ALEXANDER, [of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78]; rec'd £6. 8s. pay.

[DIO]DAT[E], Lex. Alarm, see p. 635, [enl. 16 July, '75, 5 Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington]

JOHN, [of Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76]

WILLIAM, apparently saw service, a gun being issued to him by the E. W. Selectmen.

MUNROE, LEONARD, was in Cont. service, '79-80, from Capt. Amasa Loomis's Mil. Alarm List, E. W., [enl. Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., on service July-Aug., '75; may have been he who enl. Capt. Whiting's Co., Col. S. B. Webb's Add. Inf. Reg., 14 Mch., '77, for 3 yrs., app. Corp'l 1 Sept., '77, Sgt. May 16, '78, disc. 14 Mch., '80 — A. L. M. ranked as *private*, pens. 1818, Ohio]

MUNSELL, ELIAKIM STILES, enl. in Col. Enos's Reg. of minute men in summer of 1778; served at Greenwich, Conn., and West Point, N. Y.; was invalided and sent to Conn. on furlough in Sept. and was ill a long time; see his mem. to Assembly, dated 17 May, '79 *Conn. State Archives Rec. War*, xiv, 242, 243. His reasonable expenses were ordered to be paid by the Com^o of the Pay Table (£70 lawful money due his nurses and physician)

GURDON, of [Capt. Barber's Mil. Co., '79 or '80, reported as in Cont. service; enl. Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Reg., in service July-Aug., '76.]

HEZEKIAH, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631, [enl. Capt. Geo. Pitkin's 2^d Co. 4, Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman; was at Siege of Boston; was of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co. in service July-Aug., '76; pensioner 1832; res. in Hartford Co., at East Windsor, aged 87, in 1840.]

HEZEKIAH MUNSELL (Wpg.), at the time of his death (14 Apl., 1811, *cc* 91 — *Wpg. Old G. Yd.*), was the oldest male inhabitant of East Windsor. There were many things so remarkable in his life and character that several persons visited him to gather the particulars of his personal history and the facts which they elicited were published in the *Connecticut Courant*. He was tall and erect, and used frequently, after the age of seventy-five, to compete with young men in the field. He had an instinctive aversion to rum and tobacco, such was his antipathy to cider and vinegar that they were never placed on his side of the table, although the former was the common beverage of New England, and used on every farmer's table. His memory was very tenacious, and he retained his faculties in a remarkable degree till within a week of his death. In the

War of the Revolution he was out in four campaigns, and gave the following account of himself :

"At the time when the news of Lexington battle reached us, in East Windsor, I was in the 23d year of my age. In 1775, when the war commenced, there was but one newspaper printed in Hartford, the *Courant*. By reading that my own mind was principally prepared to repel the British invasion. It is true there was much said in every situation and station in life by the people, in relation to our condition to the mother country at this crisis. I remember reading one or more letters from Governor Trumbull to Governor Gage, which had a powerful influence on my mind, and did much to prepare me for the scenes in which I afterwards took a part. The stamp act, duty on tea, Boston port bill, and the massacre of citizens in the town of Boston by British soldiers in 1770 — all tended to prepare us to defend what we considered our common rights and liberties. At this juncture I felt, and so did others, that there must be war. For the feeling was quite general that, unless we defended our rights and liberties, we must be slaves; and, as unnatural as some may think of it, we chose to decide the question by 'an appeal to arms.' In this state of mind the news of Lexington battle reached me.

"Capt. Lemuel Stoughton, who then commanded the company of militia in the north part of the town, called out his company, and we paraded half a mile north of Scantic meeting-house. Names were soon called for volunteers, and as many as forty volunteered to march to the battle field with their captain. We left our homes the next day for the field of conflict. This day was Saturday. Most of this little company were full of patriotism and ambition. On Monday we reached Shrewsbury, where we met Col. Nathaniel Terry, of Enfield, who had been to Roxbury, which was the headquarters of the Provincials. He brought back to us on the way to the rendezvous *advice* that we should so arrange that those who came on should stay two or three weeks. This brought our company to a stand, and the Sergeant, Ebenezer Watson, Jr., beat up for volunteers. Eleven of our number turned out to march to Roxbury. We chose E. Watson as our lieutenant, and N. Phelps, sergeant. Tuesday we left Shrewsbury, and reached headquarters Wednesday. On this expedition we bore our own expenses, and lived for the most part of the time on what our wives and mothers put into our knapsacks when we left home. On reaching Roxbury we found that many of the inhabitants had fled. We soon found a house empty, and prepared to occupy it. Two more of the volunteers soon joined our number, and we prepared to take up our quarters in a school-house. We were not much exercised in military tactics at this time. I stood as a sentinel two or three times, which was most that I did in the soldier's line at this campaign. What was then a curiosity to me, we drew for our rations sea-bread, which I was told was taken from the British on their excursion to Concord. It was so much of a curiosity, I brought some home when I returned. When in this campaign, I remember of seeing several Tories brought into Roxbury by the soldiers from the neighboring towns. I then supposed that they were considered as dangerous men in our State affairs to have their liberty in the community. They wore their white wigs; and, for some reason or other, a number had settled down in Marshfield. The inhabitants now living in Massachusetts and Connecticut can hardly conceive the spirit of indignation which was enkindled in the community at the news of the march of the British troops from Boston to Concord in April 1, 1775. [He wore a hat to the field of conflict with this motto on a brass plate: 'Liberty, Property, and all America.']

"The second time I entered the army I enlisted in the month of May, 1775, for seven months. Colonel George Pitkin, of East Hartford, was our captain. The company numbered one hundred men, rank and file; and all of them lived

to return to their homes at the expiration of the time for which we enlisted. We were stationed at Roxbury and Brookline at our first going into actual service. During this campaign the American army was reduced to discipline. I recollect that the lighthouse at Boston harbor was burnt by a party of Americans not far from this time. This was done to vex the enemy's shipping, but it never amounted to much in that way. A part of the regiment to which Colonel Pitkin's company belonged went to join the northern army. It was the duty of the company to which I belonged to guard the coast near Boston. I was not in the battle of Bunker Hill; our company was not called to take part in that conflict. I heard the cannon, and was standing on the bell deck of Brookline meeting house during that battle, from whence I saw the burning of Charlestown. We had not much fighting with the enemy during this campaign. Winter was approaching, the weather was cold, we had three stations to guard, and our guard house not being supplied with wood, we burnt rails from the fence. Complaint was made by the owners to the officers, and orders were given not to burn any more rails. The sergeant, in giving the orders to the guard about the rails, remarked that nothing was said about posts, and advised us to keep a fire. We burnt posts that day, and after that had a supply of fuel. We did not always draw our rations of rum; but though it was a source of complaint with some, I was never troubled on this point, for I did not drink it. Our food at this time was good enough, but was not so always during the war. Our chaplain was the Rev. Mr. Boardman, whom the British called the cannon, or the gun of the gospel, on account of the power and compass of his voice. While we were stationed at Roxbury one of our company, Moses Huxley, was killed by a cannon ball which the British fired from Boston. He belonged to Capt. Hanchet's company, and was from Sudfield. At the expiration of my term I received two or three bills of Continental money, the first I remember to have seen.

"In the year 1776 I joined the army again for seven months, under Capt. Simon Wolcott. It was now more difficult to obtain soldiers for the campaign than at any previous time, for the war continued longer than was at first anticipated. The novelty of the campaign and field of action had gone by. Men who enlisted now expected to have hard fighting. With these things in view, I left home in June, and arrived in New York just as the Declaration of Independence was published to the army. On the evening of the day it was made public there the city was illuminated. In the month of July we were employed eight days in erecting Fort Independence, after which we were ordered over to Long Island, where we were quartered more than a month, during which the troops suffered much from sickness. This division of the army was under the command of Gen. Sullivan and Lord Sterling. Our company was divided, so that one-half would go from the barracks at Brooklyn to Flatbush to keep garrison one day, and the next day the other half would come to relieve them. We were daily expecting that we should be annoyed by the enemy. Some one of our company went every day to get milk for the sick soldiers at an old Dutchman's. About the time the enemy began to land on the island I went on the errand myself, when the old Dutchman remarked that there would 'be thousands and thousands of 'em.'

"On the morning of the battle of Long Island the soldiers were busily employed in throwing up a breast work, and in cutting and drawing into a line before the breast work a row of apple-trees, the brush turned from us. I worked both on the breast work and drawing in the trees. Col. Hart had command of our regiment at the time, Col. Gay being sick in New York, where he died.

"We were all now prepared for an engagement with the enemy. It has

been said by some that Gen. Washington never left his saddle during the day; but I saw him walk along the lines and give his orders in person to the colonels of each regiment. I heard him give orders to Col. Hart, which were much like the following: 'If the enemy come to attack us, let them approach within twenty yards before you fire.' It was thought to be a stratagem of the enemy to draw our fire and then force us from the entrenchment; but Washington was too old for them. I also heard Washington say, 'If I see any man turn his back to day I will shoot him through; I have two pistols loaded; but I will not ask any man to go further than I do; I will fight so long as I have a leg or an arm.' This is but a scrap of what the brave Washington said on that occasion. He said the time had come when Americans must be freemen or slaves; 'quit yourselves like men, like soldiers; for all that is worth living for is at stake.'

"During the day of the Long Island battle, on the right wing where I was stationed, there was but little firing. The position which we held at the time was near a tide-mill—the yellow mill. While Washington was giving his orders to our colonel there was in the pond where this mill stood a man who was attempting to escape from the enemy, an inhabitant of the island, probably, who was stuck in the mud. Some proposed to go and help him. Washington said no, knowing that they would be in the same predicament, and thus liable to be taken by the enemy. What became of the poor fellow I never knew.

"I did not see the British on the day of this battle; the ground was such, and a grove intervening, as to cut off the prospect. I was not personally knowing to anything more relating to the battle, of any interest, but what is generally known. On the night we retreated I was just relieved from the breast-work when I heard an officer remark that we were going to retreat. The next person I heard speak of it was Gen. Putnam, when we were on the march. He then spoke, I thought, imprudently, for some one might have carried his report to the enemy. We left the island for New York between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. The retreat was conducted without any difficulty. When the morning came I went to the grand battery, and, looking over to the island, saw two of our men plunge into the water and swim to get away from the British. The enemy fired at them, but they swam till our boats picked them up. I don't know as any of our men were lost on the island by being left.

"When we had safely landed in New York we felt ourselves freed for a moment from the enemy. But we had not long to rest. This was as late in the season as the first of September. The main army was now in the city. Our barracks were at Bull's Head in Queen street, which was then quite the upper part of the city. When we left this street we moved to the east, and pitched our tents. On our retreat from New York, by some misdirection, these tents were carried to the wrong place, and we lost them.

"The enemy landed in New York early in September, and as we had no means for effectually resisting such superior forces, Gen. Washington was obliged to retreat before them. The enemy from Long Island passed up the East River and landed a party at Turtle Bay. Col. Knowlton was killed and his troops dispersed. He had chased the British some distance; they were reinforced, and he was killed in the vicinity of Harlem Heights. This skirmish was called the Monday fight. It was the day after we retreated from New York, which was on Saturday. I saw his dead body in a wagon just as it was brought from the field of battle, his clothes covered with blood. He was a brave officer.

"The British landed their troops at Turtle Bay under cover of two ships of war. On the evening previous to Gen. Washington's retreat to

Harlem I was stationed as sentinel, about eight or nine o'clock, at the southern part of our fortification. Early next morning I looked toward the place where our regiment lay on the previous evening, and saw that the camp was broken up. I went in pursuit of my pack, which was left in that direction when I went on duty, and, having found it, returned to my post. Early in the day, while on guard, one of the enemy's ships was occupied in firing her stern guns on our works, opposite our post. The fortification extended from north to south more than a mile. Our guard was stationed opposite Bull's Head, at the upper part of the entrenchments. Our sentry consisted of seven men. Col. Hart, our field officer, was taken prisoner. In this condition we stood more than two hours and were not relieved, when one of the guard, whose name was Foster, came to me and said, 'Munsell, what shall we do?' I replied, 'I don't know; we must stay here till we die, for aught I know.' Soon after, the enemy were seen marching into the upper part of the entrenchment, and we were more than ever in a quandary what to do. It was not long before Foster came again, and inquired 'What can we do?' The officer of the guard had not done his duty; where he was we knew not. Meantime the man-of-war was firing at us. It was not long before Loomis, one of the sentinels, said to me, as soon as we were within sight of each other, 'Munsell, the guard has gone.' I replied, 'It is then time for us to go.' In our retreat we started for the North River. Some of the party threw away their packs; but I kept mine, though it was somewhat heavy. There was great disorder in the flight of our company. I cannot say how it was with the other troops from personal observation, though I was told at the time that Washington inquired, when retreating from New York to Harlem Heights, 'Have I got to depend on such troops?' so great was the disorder and confusion in the retreat. To return to my story: We soon reached the main road which our troops were traveling, and the first conspicuous person I met was Gen. Putnam. He was making his way towards New York when all were going from it. Where he was going I could not conjecture, though I afterwards learned he was going after a small garrison of men in a crescent fortification, which he brought off safe. And when I passed him he was conversing with a field officer, who, as I judged from their conversation, was thinking it best to make a stand and face the enemy. This officer was crying, and I thought then rather *fuddled*. Putnam, in harsh language, told him to 'go along about his business.' We soon came up with a regiment of Western Virginia troops in a grove on the road. The colonel of this regiment was at their head. They were marching in single file. They would not allow us to pass them, though we were moving much faster than they were when we came up with them. The colonel called out, 'Halt!' His men stopped, and we went on.

Here I will state a curious incident: One of our fellow soldiers came up with us, an acquaintance, who was chased by the enemy. The Hessians pushed him hard; he ran through swamps and mud, through brush and wood, and lost pack and coat, shoes and stockings. He kept his arms, and once fired on his pursuer. I was able to furnish this destitute soldier with shoes and stockings. We reached Harlem Heights this day before sundown, here we staid something like three weeks. Our cooking utensils went with our tents. I never knew where. For a few days we fared hard. We, however, pulled chestnut bark from the trees, wet our flour, and made them in cakes on it, and in this way baked it by the fire. We had for meat fresh beef, and for this we drew salt. One great pot, which our lieutenant and his men found, served for many as the utensil to cook our meat at this emergency. Sometimes our beef was roasted on the coals. We did not stand then about hard fare, for we were fighting for liberty.

"No sharp fighting occurred at this station; the enemy came near us, and we were soon on the march. The next move was to Mile Square. Here we drew tents and some cooking utensils. It was not long before we removed to White Plains. This move of the army was in the night. In this march, which was very slow, all our camp equipage we were obliged to carry on our backs.

"*White Plains.* — Col. Gay was dead, Col Hart taken, and the command devolved on Maj. Mott. Previous to the battle in this place the enemy one morning made a feint for a battle. Our entrenchment was a stone wall. Washington called his men out and put them in readiness to fight; but no battle was fought that day. Our regiment was ordered out on fatigue the morning of the battle. We, however, saw the enemy in the field, prepared for action, and they made a most splendid appearance. It was not Washington's plan to come to a general engagement; he therefore did not call out all of his force into this action. McDougald's brigade bore the brunt of this battle.

"From White Plains the regiment to which I belonged marched to Wright's Mills. At this station we did not tarry many days, but moved to Philipsburg. Here we remained a month or more, and then we removed to North Castle, where our enlistment expired, December 25, 1776. I immediately started for home, and before we reached East Windsor the news of Trenton battle reached us. Our chaplain was Rev. Mr. Storrs.

"*August, 1778.* — I was drafted to take care of the artillery taken from Burgoyne, which we received at Farmington, Conn., and delivered at White Plains, then headquarters of the army. We were the whole month taking down these field pieces to the Park at White Plains. While at that place, we met a whole guard of Hessians who came over to our army, officers and all. They were received kindly and sent to a place of safety. No other incident of interest occurred on this expedition. I received ten dollars in Continental money for this month's service for my country, which would then buy a bushel of corn! I also received the same month, of the proper authority, for a gun which was lost in the northern army the year before, which was appraised at four pounds, twenty dollars! Equal to two bushels of corn!

"*September, 1780.* — I was drafted and marched to Horse Neck, to guard a number of royalist refugees. They were collected together from New York, Connecticut, etc., and some of the soldiers called them cow-boys and bull-drivers. Here we staid a few days, and then went, by order of Arnold, who was then working his card, to North Castle. Soon after reaching this place, myself, with others, was sent to Peekskill for flour. Breadstuff was short amongst us. While on our way to Peekskill we staid one night in the woods, to avoid the refugees. On this tour we fared hard, both going and coming. We could not get near the quantity of flour we wanted, and the quality of that was very poor. By means of Arnold and others we were in a confused state at this time, and we soon came back to Horse Neck. While at this last named place I drew one pint of hominy in ten days, and this was all the breadstuff that I could get! The last of this militia tour I spent in threshing wheat for my living and for the support of my comrades. In November I returned to my family, and this was the last of my going into the Revolutionary War. I received for my pay for this tour of service for my country some trash in the shape of Continental money, which would pay taxes. Near the close of the war I had a tax of forty dollars to pay in Continental money, and others with me, my neighbors, had not money of this description to pay this tax. We got some specie together, sent a man to Springfield, where Continental money was to be bought, and purchased what we wanted; so that I paid my forty-dollar tax for about forty cents.

"Names of three of the heroes who took Stony Point, with Gen. Wayne, their

leader. These men have said that they were in the forlorn hope—Alexander Thompson, East Windsor, first to enter the fort, William Burns, Coventry, and Charles Brown, of Connecticut.

"*Continental Money.*—In 1781, in the months of February or March, I drove a team to Boston, with a load, and brought one back for a merchant in Springfield, Mass. I had a five cattle team. Returning home, I stayed in Roxbury one night; my team was fed; I had one meal and lodging; my bill in the morning was equal to two silver dollars, and Continental money had so depreciated that I paid in it the round sum of \$110 for that single night's entertainment."

JOEL (s. of Elisia), in Aug., 1777, joined the co. of Capt. Zebulon Bidwell, of E. W., and served in the Northern Army under Gen. Gates, being "engaged in every battle fought there." About two days after his return home, was seized with small pox, of which he died after an illness of 18 days. (See his father's Mem. to Assembly, *Conn. State Archives, Rev. War*, viii. 272, x. 7) The following was his physician's bill:

"The Estate of Joel Muncil Deceas'd of the Small | Pox which he Brought home from the Army & Dyed after a | long & Teadeous Illness of Eighteen Days During which time | I made him Eight Visits Charge for Each 9^l

	£3: 12: 0
To Emet 1 0 Crem Tart 1 0 I anodins 4 Cath 1 6	0. 7. 6
	£3: 19: 6

A Trew accounte

SIMON FIELD"

JONATHAN, JR., Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; prob. [enl. 21 May-Dec. 20, '75, Capt. Pitkin's (Htfd.) Co., 2d in 1 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman.]

MARTIN, enl. about Meh. 1, 1781; time exp. 1 Meh., '82, fm. class in No. Parish, E. W. *Certif. Capt. Hcz. Bissell*; [enl. 5 May, '81, Capt. Samuel Granger's Co., Gen. Waterbury's State Brigade, sea-coast defense.]

SILAS, enl. [Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., on service July-Aug., '76, was of Col. Canfield's Mil. Reg. at West Point, N. Y., Sept., '81.]

NASH, EBENEZER (ELL), teamster, among those who took supplies from Conn. to N. Y., Spg. of '80.—*H. C. G. Sketch*, xiv.; poss. [the E. N. who enl. 5 Conn. Line, Col. P. P. Bradley, '77].

JOEL (Wpg.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 633. [enl. Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's (5) Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, 6 July=17 Oct., '75; det. for duty for State defense, Sept., '79.]

NEWBERRY (Capt.) AMASA, of Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Alarm Co. [enl. 10 July-Dec. 18, '75, in Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's (5) Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; Corp'l in Capt. Simons's Inf. and E. W. Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-May, '76; Sgt. of Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Co. with Col. Johnson's State Reg. at Providence, R. I., Meh., '78; detached from Capt. G's Co. to repair to Newport, July, '80.]

CHAUNCEY, Lex. Alarm Co., see p. 635.

GEORGE, [of Capt. Simons's (Inf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., Boston, Jan.-Meh., '76.]

JOHN, [of Col. Canfield's Mil. Reg. at West Point, N. Y., Sept., '81.]

NOADIAH ("Dyer?"), was one of juvenile guard over the Royalist Gov. Franklin while a pris. at E. W., p. 660.

NEWELL, DANIEL (ELL), service not on record.—*J. G. B.*

JACOB (ELL), service not on record, d. at Norwalk, Conn.—*J. G. B.*

JOHN (ELL), service not on record, d. at Lynn, Mass.—*J. G. B.*

NEWTON, ALEXANDER, [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co. in service July-Aug., '76].

ISAAC, in Cont. service, 1779-'80, as per certif. of his Alarm List, Capt. Ich. Wads-

- worth of Ell; family supp. by E. W. — *State Arch.*, xxx. 1. [of Capt. Simons's Inf. and E. W. Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76; enl. 6 May-22 Sept., '78, Capt. Blackman's Co., Col. Sherburne's Add. Inf. Reg.]
- OLIVER, detach. from Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Alarm List (19th Reg.) to go to Newport, R. I., under Capt. Hez. Bissell.
- OLCOTT, ELI [of Capt. Simons's (Inf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan. Mch., '76].
- ASAHEL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635.
- OSBORN, DANIEL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- DAVID, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- EZEKIEL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; was 12 mos. Cont. service, for which he rec'd \$16. — *Turn doc.*; [enl. Capt. Parsons's (Inf.) Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, 15 May-19 Dec., '75; of Capt. Simons's (Inf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76; Sgt. of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78, on detach. of 3d Troop 4 Light Horse, as escort to Convention Troops, Nov., '78 — 12 days' service].
- EZRA, [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co. in service July-Aug., '76; prob. enl. 9 June, '77, for 8 mos., Capt. Parsons' Co.; disc. 9 Jan., '78, 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb; was of Capt. J. Wells's Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '79].
- EZEKIEL (Sgt.), [with Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Co., Col. Enos's Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78]; rec'd £8. 14s. pay; was in Cont. service, hired by a class in '77, for 12 mos., for which he rec'd £16 hard money
- ISRAEL, was of Capt. Hez. Bissell's Mil. Alarm List E. W.; [enl. Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co. in service, July-Aug., '76; enl. for war (*off. doc.*): was of Conn. Light Inf. 1781, Co.'s under Lafayette, and comm'd by Maj. John P. Wyllis, Feb.-Nov., '81]; dftd. from Capt. Jona. Heath's Co.
- JOHN, [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co. in service July-Aug., '76].
- PHINEAS, one of this name, very likely from E. W., was [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Co., 1 Conn. Line, Col. J. Durkee, 1781-83].
- SAMUEL, JR., Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- PAINE, DANIEL, [enl. 6 July-18 Dec., '75, Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington].
- JOHN, in Cont. service, '79; from Capt. Hez. Bissell's Alarm List
- RUFUS, in Cont. service from Capt. Hez. Bissell's Alarm List; [enl. 10 July-18 Dec., '75, Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; enl. in Artificers' Corps, at Springfield, Mass., 24 Mch., '78, served till '82, in Capt. Barton's Co., Col. Flower's command — Pens., 1832; Htfd. Co.]
- SOLOMON, in Cont. service from Capt. Hez. Bissell's Co., '79-'80
- STEPHEN, [enl. 10 July-Dec. 18, '75, Co. 5, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington]
- PALMER, THOMAS, app. for pens. from E. W. — *Htfd. Co. Clerk's office*
- PARKER, JOHN, [Capt. Simons's (Inf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76].
- EPHRAIM [enl. 9 July-Dec. 18, '75, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's Co. (5), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; was of Capt. Simons's E. W. and Inf. Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., '76].
- PARKHURST, JOSEPH (ELL), Lex. Alarm, see p. 634.
- PARSONS, JESSE, [enl. Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co. in service July-Aug., '76].
- PASCO, JONATHAN, enl. '76 in Col. Patterson's Mass. Reg.; eng. at battle of Trenton, 25 Dec., '76; a 6 mos. recruit in 3d Conn. Reg. in camp at Conn. Htts., N. J., recommended by his Capt., W. Williams, for discharge, 8 Dec., 1781, and was disch. same date by Col. Zeb. Butler, Col. comm'd'g Conn. Div.; was in

Cont. service for 6 mos., 1780, for which he rec'd £12, hard money — *Tour doct.* He enl. from classes in No. parish, E. W.; time up, 1 Jan., '82. — *Certif. Capt. Hez. Bissell.* [Pens.; res. Hfd. Co. 1840, ae. 79].

PAYNE (Capt.) EDWARD (ELL.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; may be the E. P. who enl. [in Capt. Parsons (Enf.) Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, Conn. 1 May; disc. 28 Nov., '75; re-enl. same reg. summer of '76; was then of Bolton, 1st Lt., 4 Co., Col. Saye's (3d) Battal., Wadsworth's Brig., June-Dec., '76, and of Col. Ely's State Reg., Jan., '79; Capt. in Col. Wells' Reg., 1780].

PEARCE (PIERCE), ABNER, was in Cont. service in '77, hired by a class, for 12 mos., and rec'd £12 hard money.

JOHN, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; was in Cont. service in '77 for 12 mos., hired by a class, and rec'd £35 Cont. money.

PEASE, EDWARD. [enl. 6 July-18 Dec., '75, Co. 5, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington]; one of same name and prob. same man [enl. 10 July, '80-Dec. 9, '80, short term levies, 2 Conn. Line, Col. C. Webb].

ELI, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; [enl. Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's (5) Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, 6 July-18 Dec., '75].

GIDEON, (ELL.) [enl. 6 July-18 Dec., '75, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]

JOSEPH, was in Cont. service from No. parish of E. W., as per following document in handwriting of Capt. Lemuel Stoughton:

East Windsor July y^e 16th, 1781

Then Agreed With Joseph Pees Jr^e that has | Liv'd With me & now going into the
Continental | Army for three years unless Sooner Discharged | that whatever
part of S^d Term or whole he may | be in the Army upon Wages he S^d Pees Re-
turning | S^d wages forty Shillings pr month hard money to me for what time
he is Absent | & Living with me y^e Remainder of his time | till he is twenty one
years Old if he behaves | well & is faithfull in my business he Shall have | the
benefit of All his Bounties.

East Windfor July 1781

T Whom it may Confer Pleas to | pay to Lem^l Stoughton y^e forty Shillings
hard | money or Equivuelen pr month for the time | I am in y^e Continental
Army and this Shall | Discharge

JOSEPH PEESE.

THOMAS, prob. of Enf. and the Enf. Lex. Alarm party, [enl. Co. 5, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, July 6-Dec. 18, '75].

PETER, in Cont. service from Capt. Hez. Bissell's Alarm List, No. parish E. W., '79-'80; prob. [enl. Capt. Wright's Co. (Enf.) 9 Feb., '77, for war; pris. Mch. 20, '78; ret. July, '78; disc. 9 Feb. '80].

PECK, SAMUEL (ELL.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.

ZEDEKIAH, in Cont. service, '79-80, from Capt. Ich. Wadsworth's (ELL.) Alarm List; [enl. Capt. Blackman's Co., Col. Sherburne's Add. Inf. Reg., 6 May-20 Oct., '77.]

PEGAN, DARIUS, in Cont. service, fm. Capt. Johnson's (ELL.) Co., May, '79.

PEMBER, ANDREW (ELL.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 634.

PENDAL, ELISHA, Lex. Alarm, see p. 633; [enl. Capt. Pitkin's (10) Co., 23 May; Corp'l from Oct. 1; disc. Dec. 20, '75, 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman; and at siege of Boston].

PERRY (Rev.) JOSEPH, Chaplain of Col. Erastus Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76 — six weeks. See Chapter VI.

Extract from a letter from Gov. Jona. Trumbull, dated 3 Feb., 1776, at Lebanon, Conn., to Col. Erastus Wolcott at E. W.: —

"I received your's of yesterday last evening, your forwardness & the apparent readiness of the Men to go on the service is very agreeable — and hope no Time will be lost.

It will be very acceptable to me, That The Rev^d M^r Perry should go Chaplin for your Regiment, please therefore to present my Compliments to him, and inform him if He pleases that 'tis my Desire that he go forward with you in that Capacity — to prevent delay please to nominate some person that is skilful and such as you judge fit to Go as the Surgeon & Physition for your Regiment — and also an Armourer.

Wishing you the Divine Presence, Protection and Blessing — I remain, with esteem & Regard" etc. — *Conn. State Arch., Rev. War, xxxi. 6.*

PERRY, JOSEPH, Jr. (son of Rev. Joseph), app. by Gov. Trumbull as Issuing Commissary in the Conn. Line of Cont. Army, 30 Oct., 1777; detach. July, '80, from Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., 19th Mil. Reg., to go to Newport, R. I. under Capt. Hez. Bissell.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE (son of Rev. Joseph), in 1781, was captured on a privateer, and imprisoned and ill on board one of the prison ships in the Wallabout (Brooklyn), N. Y., from whence he was rescued by the kindness of the Royalist Governor Franklin of N. J., who had himself been a prisoner of war at E. W. — See *Perry Genealogy*, 2d volume.

PERSONS, EPHRAIM, [enl. Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76].

PETER (negro), in Cont. service, '79-80, from Capt. Amasa Loomis's Mil. Alarm Co.; "lived at Htfd. when he enl.; then he hired a man to take his place; now an inhab. of E. W., and *always was*"; time exp. 6 Mch., '81. — *Selectman's Certif.*

PETER, ANDREW, [enl. 12 July-Dec. 18, '75, Co. 5, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]

PIHELPS, ELDAD, [enl. 6 July, disc. Dec. 18, '75, 5 Co., Capt. Chas. Ellsworth, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]

NOAH (Sgt.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; [Sgt. J. Wells's Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76; also of Capt. E. Wolcott's Co., July-Aug., '76; comm. Ens. 1 Jan., '77, 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb; d. 16 Mch., '78, in Col. Seb Burtie's Reg. — *Conn. Arch. Rev. War, xxx. 100.*]

PERKINS, GIDEON, [enl. Capt. Harmon's (Suff.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. JASON, } at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]

AARON, mentioned on p. 365; may also have belonged to *East Windsor*.

PIERCE, ABNER, [enl. 11 May-19 Dec., '76, Capt. Parsons's (Enf.) Co. (10), 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman; enl. Capt. Parsons's Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. C. Webb, 26 May, '77, for 8 mos; disc. 9 Jan., '78; re-enl. short term levies of same Reg., 1 July, '80-30 Dec., '80; again in Capt. Parsons's Co., Col. Sage's (3d) Battal., Wadsworth's Brig., N. Y. and L. I., summer of '76]. In '77 a *Town Doc.* says he was in Cont. service, and rec'd £16. 10; was also dftd. from Capt. R. Grant's "6 mos. last year," Nov., '81.

DANIEL, [enl. Capt. Parsons's Enf. Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb, 26 May, '77, 3 yrs. (musician); reduced Aug., '78; disc. 1 May, '80. Pens. (drummer); res. Conn., 1818]; fam. supp. by E. W. — *State Arch., xxx. 1.*

JOHN, enl. in Cont. service 3 yrs., 1777; rec'd £35. — *Town Doc.* [enl. 15 May-19 Dec., '76, Capt. Parsons's (Enf.) Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, and at siege of Boston; enl. same Co. 1 May, '77, 3 yrs., 21 Apl., '80, 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb; was of Capt. Simons's Co. (Enf. and E. W.), Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76; enl. Capt. E. Wolcott's Co.; in service July-Aug., '76].

PINNEY, EBENEZER, [enl. 20 July-Oct. 27, '80, short term levies, 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb; was of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on Hudson, summer of '78]; rec'd £6 8s. pay.

- ISAAC, [enl. 6 July-18 Dec., '75, Co. 5, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; of Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. of Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76, enl. Capt. Walbridge's Co. 10 Jan., '77; prom. Sgt. 1 Feb., '78; disc. 25 Jan., '80; of Gen. Wolcott's Brig. at Peekskill, 6 Apl.-23 May, '77. Pens.; res., 1818, Vt.]
- JUDAH, [enl. 7 May-18 Dec., '75, Capt. Enos's (3) Co., 2 Cont. Reg., Col. Spencer; Sgt. of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on Hudson, summer '78]; rec'd £9 10s. pay.
- JONATHAN (Sgt.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; was of Capt. Harper's Alarm List, '79, and in Cont. service; prob. the [Sgt. Jona. P. of Capt. Abbe's (Enf.) Co., 3 Conn. Line, Col. Sam. Wyllys, enl. 24 Apl., '77, for 3 yrs.; disc. 24 Apl., '80; enl. 13 Mch., '80, from W.], though not claimed by that town, but by E. W. [in 5 Troop, Sheldon's Light Dragoons; described as 5 ft. 8 in. high, dark complex., gray eyes]; was in service in Apl., '81, from E. W.
- JOSEPH, Jr., (Ell.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 634.
- LEMUEL, (Ell.) fifer in Lex. Alarm, see p. 634, where the name is wrongly given as *Samuel*; [enl. 6 July-24 Oct., '75, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's Co. (5), in 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington. Pens. Tolland Co. 1832; d. Tolland, 1840, æ. 88.]
- [ELEAZER ?] (Ell.), father of Benjamin and Eleazer, was at battle of Saratoga; [perhaps also] the Eleazer Pinney, teamster of army supplies, spring of 1780, to Newburg, broke through the ice on Hudson River with loss of horse.—*H. C. G.* xiv.
- PORTER, HEZEKIAH, was of Capt. R. Grant's Mil. Alarm List, summer of '79; fam. supp. by Town of E. W.—*State Arch.*, xxx. 1 [enl. Capt. Parsons's (Enf.) Co., 10 Apl., '77, for war; pris. 2 July, '77; ret. Aug., '78; disc. 4 Apl., '81].
- ISRAEL, was [fifer] [of Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, 3 mos., summer of '78]; rec's £7. 6. 10. pay; app. Fife Major by Roger Enos, Col. of a Reg't of Conn. Troops then in camp at Horse Neck, Conn., 30 Oct., 1778.—*Orig. Doc.*
- JOHN, [enl. 11 July-18 Dec., '75, 5 Co., Capt. Chas. Ellsworth, 8th Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]
- JONATHAN, JR., (Ell.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 634.
- NATHANIEL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635. Pens., 1818.
- POTWINE, JOHN, [enl. July 11, disc. 28 Aug., '75, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's (5) Co., 8th Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]
- PRATT, ELI, [of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg., summer '78, on Hudson]; rec'd £6. 6. 8. pay.
- TIMOTHY, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635.
- PRINCE (negro), prob. [enl. Capt. Barnard's (Hfd) Co., 3 Conn. Line, Col. Sam. Wyllys, 29 May, '77, for the war; d. 7 Oct., '77.]

"In the Name of God amen. I pñce Negro heretofore Servant for Life to | Thomas Foster of East Windsor in the County of Hartford in the State of Con | necticut in New England now manumitted & made free calling to mind my mor | tallity & now going into the war & amidit the Dangers of the continental Army | during the war & minding to dispoſe of my Estate if I should leave any more | than Eno' to pay my Juſt Debts & funeral Expenses on this 24 Day of June AD | 1777 being in my right mind & of diſpoſing memory make & ordain this | my laſt will & Teſtament bequeathing my Soul to God who gave it & to his Son Jeſus Chriſt | the Saviour of fallen man & commending my Body to a decent Burial | in the earth from whence it was taken — with reſpect to the worldly Estate I | ſhall leave my will is that it ſhall be improv'd in the firſt place to pay | my Juſt Debts & funeral Expences & all the reſidue of

my Estate whether real | perfonel that J shall leave or have a right to J give & devise the use thereof | to Flora a negro woman the Servant for Life of the rev^d Mr Ioseph Perry Pastor | the first Church in S^d East Windfor as long as She shall remain Single | & unmarried & upon her marrying or Death my will is that my Sd Estate Shall go | to the Son of the S^d Flora lately born named Prince after my own name to be improv'd to purchase | his Friedom if it can be obtained & if the S^d Flora & her Sd Son both of | should die my will is that the S^d Rev^d Mr Ioseph Perry shall | have all my Estate to pay him for his Trouble in taking care of Flora | in her sickness & looking after her said Son of whom J own myself to be | the Father & I do hereby appoint & ordain the S^d revd Mr Ioseph | Perry to be the Excceptor of this my last will & Testament as witnefs | my Hand & Seal the Day & year aforesaid |

“ PRINCE NEGRO [SEAL]

“ Sign^d Seal^d & publish^d & declar^d to be | the last will & Testament of the Testa | tor in prefence of |

“ NATH^l PORTER
W^m WOLCOTT J^{UNR}
NAOMI WOLCOTT ”

- PRIOR, EBENEZER, [enl. 6 July, disc. Dec. 18, '75, in 5 Co. (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington. Pens.; 1832, res. Htfd Co.; 1840, res. Enf.]
- ROSWELL, was [of Capt. E. Wolcott's E. W. Co., July-Aug., '76.]
- READ, MATTHEW, dftd. to Boston [enl. Capt. R. Grant's Co.].
- REED, JUSTUS, of Capt. R. Grant's Alarm List, June, '78; prob. did some detail duty. [Justus R. res. Htfd. Co.; Pens., 1832 *Justice R.*, prob. same. Pens. at Torrington, 1840, iv. 79.]
- REYNOLDS, REUBEN. in Cont. service from Capt. Barber's Co.; named in list of men claimed by E. W.; no date, but prob. 1871; enl. "last, July, for 3 yrs." from Capt. Barber's Mil. Alarm List. — *Taken Doc.*
- REYSNER, ———, in Cont. service from Capt. Amasa Loomis's Alarm List, '79-80.
- ROBERTS, ELIPHALET, [enl. 16 July-Dec. 18, '75, Co. 5, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]
- JOHN, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; may have been the J. R. who was detached Jan., '78, from Capt. Steph. Roberts's Co. (Htfd.), to do 2 mos. tour with Capt. Roswell Grant's Co.
- ROCKWELL, ABNER (Sgt.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 633.
- AMASA, prob. [enl. 1 July-Dec. 13, '80, in short term levies, 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb].
- EBENEZER, Lex. Alarm, see p. 633; [enl. Capt. Pitkin's (Htfd.) Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, at siege of Boston, '75; prob. enl. Capt. Birge's (Bolton) Co., Col. Sage's (3d) Batt., Gen. Wadsworth's Brig., '76, N. Y. and L. I.]
- ISAAC, detach. from Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Alarm List to go to Newport, under Capt. Hez. Bissell, July, '80.
- NATHANIEL, acc. to family trad., served in Cont. Army on a "peremptory draft." prob. July and Aug., '76, in the N. Y. and L. I. campaign; but, it is said, he brought back into his family the dread disease "camp disorder," of which his father, James Rockwell, and a young child of his own died. In confirmation of this story our Burial Record gives: "Sept. 15, 1776 — Nathaniel Rockwell's child." "Oct. 15, 1776 — James Rockwell." — *R. T. S.*
- WILLIAM, detach. from Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Alarm List to repair to Newport, with Capt. Hez. Bissell, July, '80.
- ROGERS, NATHANIEL, [enl. Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Co., Col. Johnson's Reg. at Providence, R. I., '78.]
- LEMUEL, in Cont. service from Capt. Barber's Co., '79 or '80; poss. [enl. Capt. Richard's Co. for the war, 5 Jan., '77; d. 25 Mch., '78].

- RUSSELL, HEZEKIAH, (ELL.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 635.—*J. G. B.*
- NATHANIEL, [enl. Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July-Aug. '76; in Capt. R. Grant's Mil. Co., Col. Johnson's Reg., Providence, R. I., '78].
- STEPHEN, (ELL.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; [in 8th Co., 2d Battal. (Col. Gay's), Wadsworth's Brig.; June-Dec., '76; missing in retreat from L. I., Sept. 15, prob. killed.]
- SADD, THOMAS, (of Wpg.) (Lieut.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 633; was of Capt. R. Grant's Mil. Co.; warned for New London, 12 July, '79; b. 29 Mch., 1748; d. 10 July, 1823. — *Wpg. Old.*
- SESSIONS, SAMUEL (Lieut.), [of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., app. Dec. 31, '77, of Col. Johnson's Reg. at Providence, R. I., '77-78; of Col. Canfield's Mil. Reg., West Point, N. Y., Sept., '81; one of the Lieuts. of the Provisional Regt. raised to meet the call of Gen. Washington, 1781]; in '79 gives a receipt to Capt. R. G. for wages.
- SEXTON, JONATHAN (ELL.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; [enl. 17 May-19 Dec., '75, 10 Co. (Capt. Parsons of Enf.), 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, and at siege of Boston; of Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]
- SHAW, DAVID, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; enl. 10 Co. (Capt. Parsons of Enf.), 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, 13 May-19 Dec., '75.]
- GILBERT, served in Cont. Army, "last campaign; wages 18s. 8d. (State bills), Capt. Roswell Grant's order on Mr. Asahel Hathaway, dated 16 July, '81." — *Stoughton Mss.* The only Gilbert S. in *Off. Rec.* was in 1 Conn. Line, under Col. Huntington, '77-81.
- SHIRTLEFF, LOTHROP, (ELL.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 634.
- SIMONS, ISHAM, [enl. 26 Apl., '82, in Sheldon's Light Dragoons; described as black smith, 5 ft. 11 in. high, dark complex., gray eyes, dark hair.]
- SKINNER, AZARIAH, in the service.
- ABRAHAM, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; prob. [enl. Capt. Harmon's (Suff.) Co., 4 Conn. Line, Col. John Durkee].
- JOSEPH, [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., on service July-Aug., '76; enl. 24 Apl. '77, for 8 mos.; disc. 1 Jan., '78.]
- OLIVER, Lex. Alarm, see p. 633; was [of Capt. J. Wells's Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Brig. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76]; gun supp. by town. — *S. O. Mss.*
- ROSWELL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635.
- SAMUEL, JR., Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; prob. [of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., on service, July-Aug., '76].
- SLADE (SLED), AARON, [enl. Capt. Simons's Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, at siege of Boston, Jan. Mch., '76; of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., on service July-Aug., '76].
- ABNER, of Capt. Ich. Wadsworth's (ELL.) Alarm List, '79; [enl. Capt. Pitkin's (2) Co., Col. Hinman's, 4 Cont. Reg., May 21-Dec. 20, '75; of Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76; of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., on service July-Aug., '76]. Same as on p. 350.
- DANIEL, [enl. Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's Co. (5) Cont. Regt., Col. Huntington, 6 July Dec., '75; was of Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July-Aug., '76.]
- JAMES (Sgt.), (ELL.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; [enl. July 7-18 Dec., '75, Co. 5, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; of Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76.]
- SMITH, EBENEZER, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; poss. [enl. Capt. Parsons's (Enf.) Co. 2 Conn. Line, Col. C. Webb, 27 July-Dec., '80].
- REMEMBRANCE, [enl. 6 July-Dec. 18, '75, Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; enl. Capt. Birge's (Bolton) Co., Col. Sage's (3d) Battal., Wadsworth's Brig., N. Y. and L. I., '76].

- SAMUEL (Lieut.), of Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Co., '78, to whom he gives his receipt 8 Jan., '81 — then styled Lieut. [1st Lieut. Capt. R. G.'s Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer '78]; rec'd £27. 2. 8. pay.
- THEODORE, hired by Jonathan Bissell, Jr.; served in Cont. Army. — *Certif. Capt. Hez. Bissell*; "b. in E. W. and an inhab. in no other town; and enl. in 7th *Mass. Reg.*"
- THOMAS, of E. W., enl. 7 *Mass. Reg.*, Cont. service, Apl., '81. — *Town Doc.*
- SPEAR, WILLIAM, (Ell.) *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 634.
- STARKS, THOMAS. vol. on *Lex. Alarm*, 1775; present at battle of Bunker Hill. — *H. C. G.* iii.
- STARKWEATHER, THOMAS (Wpg.), [Pen.; res., 1832, Htfd. Co.]; d. 4 Nov., 1837, *re. 89.* — *Wpg.* old.
- STILES, BENONI, enl. Cont. Army fm. No. Parish, E. W.; time exp. 1 Jan., '80. — *Certif. Capt. Hez. Bissell.*
- JOHN [enl. 21 May–Dec. 10, '75, 2d Co. Capt. Pitkin of Hartford, 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, at siege of Boston, Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July–Aug., '76.]
- JOHN, JR., *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 631.
- ASAHEL (drummer), *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 631; [enl. July–Aug. '76, in Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service at N. Y. In June, same year, was of Capt. Simon Wolcott's Co. (6), Col. Gay's Reg., 2d Batt., Wadsworth's Brig., and was in the fighting and retreating around N. Y. and L. I. in Aug. and Sept., '76; time exp. 25 Dec. Pens. 1833.] Was in same Co. with Hez. Munsell, whose acc. see.
- STEELE, JAMES (Tolland), [2 Reg., 5th Co., drummer, 1775, May–Dec.; Wadsworth Brig., 6th Battal., 6th Co.; 1776]; afterwards res. in Ell. — *J. G. B.*
- STOUGHTON, JOHN. *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 635; was [of Col. Canfield's Mil. Reg. at West Point, N. Y., Sept., '81.]
- JONATHAN (Wpg.), *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 633; [enl. 12 July–Dec. 18, '75, in Co. 5 (Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's), 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, '75.]
- OLIVER, *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 635; [pens.; res. Htfd. Co., 1832.]
- SIEM, in Cont. service N. Y. and L. I. summer of '76. — See p. 643.
- WILLIAM, *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 635; [of Capt. Ellsworth's (Ell.) Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, 17 July–Dec. 18, '75; of Capt. Simons's Enf. and E. W. Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.–Mch., '76.]
- LEMUEL (Capt.), *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 631.
- EAST WINDSOR, March y^e 18th: 1779
- Then Received of Col^o Thomas Belding by y^e Hand of Capt Rowel Grant, twenty one pounds for Serving in his Regiment at Newlondon in September 1779
- Reed m^r - - -
- Lem^{el} Stoughton Maj^r
- Prom. (Major) May, '77, in 19th Mil. Regt.
- STRONG, DANIEL, *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 633; was of Capt. Barber's Alarm List, '79; prob. [enl. Capt. (Tolland) Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb, 1 Mch., '78, for the war; d. of wounds, 1 Jan., '78.]
- HARVEY, receipt for pay for services at Horse Neck, given by Roswell Grant, Jan., '79; detach. to Newport with Capt. Hez. Bissell, July, '80; [of Capt. Roswell Grant's Mil. Reg. on Hudson, '78]; a drummer, rec'd £7. 0. 10. pay.
- NATHANIEL, *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 635; [enl. 5 Co., Capt. Chas. Ellsworth, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, 6 July–Dec. 18, '75; pens.; res. Htfd. Co., 1832.]
- ISRAEL (List.), *Lex. Alarm*, see p. 633; in Cont. service May, '79, fm. Capt. R. Grant's Mil. Alarm List [enl. 19 May 20 Dec., in Capt. Pitkin's (2) Hartford Co. 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman's Reg., at siege of Boston, '76; Sgt. 1 Mch.; prom.

- Ens. 7 Dec.; Lieut. Comm. 17 July, '80; pd. fm. Apl. 3 in 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb; prob. the Lt. of Capt. St. John's Co., 2 Batt. (detach. fm. 2 Brig.) Meigs's Light Inf.; eng. in attack on Stony Point, 15 July, '79; was of Capt. J. Wells's Co., of Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.—Mch., '76.
- PHINEAS, enl. abt. 1 Mch., '81, fm. classes in No. Parish, E. W.; time exp. 1 Mch., '82—*Capt. Hez. Bissoll's Certif.*; was of Capt. R. Grant's Alarm List, July, '79, and warned for duty at N. Lond; [enl. 1 May, '81, recruit in Sheldon's Light Dragoons; described as a shoemaker, 6 ft. high, dark complex., gray eyes, dark hair.] A Phineas S., Jr., prob. same, enl. from 7th class of Alarm List, E. W., for 3 yrs.
- STEDMAN, STEPHEN, had an Order on Treas., '78, from Eben. Grant; [enl. Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.—Mch., '76].
- STEELE, ———, wid. Jemima; res. pens. at EH., 1840, v. 77.
- SUNDERLAND, DANIEL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635.
- TAYLOR, JOHN (Ell.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; of Capt. Ich. Wadsworth Alarm List; [enl. 2 Co., 4 Cont. Reg., Col. Hinman, May 22—Dec 20, '75; in Capt. Blackman's Co., Col. Sherburne's Reg., Apl., '77—'80].
- THRALL, LEMUEL (Lieut.), in Horse Neck fight—*II. C. G. Sketch*, viii.; [was a Corp'l in Bolton Lex. Alarm party; was Corp'l in Capt. J. Wells's (Hfd.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., at Boston, Jan.—Mch., '76].
- JESSE.—The record given on p. 371 belongs here.
- SAMUEL, was [of Capt. Canfield's Mil. Reg. at West Point, N. Y., Sept., 1781.] prob. also the S. T. who enl. Capt. Humphrey's (4th) Co., Col. Huntington's 8th Continental Reg't, 10 July; disc. Dec., 1775; see pp. 313, 314.
- THOMPSON, ALEXANDER, in Cont. service from Capt. Harper's Alarm List, '79—'80; [enl. Capt. Abbe's (Enf.) Co., 5 Conn. Line, Col. S. Wyllys, 3 Mch., '77, for 3 yrs.; disc. 1 Mch., '80].
- ASA, [enl. 5 Co., Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, '75; enl. 25 Jan., '77—Jan. 25, '80, short term rec., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb; perhaps the A. T. Co., Col. Enos's Reg., 17 Sept., '77].
- JOHN [Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July—Aug., '76].
- JONATHAN, [enl. 16 July—Dec. 18, '75, Co. 5, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington].
- NONEY [BENONI?], Lex. Alarm, see p. 635.
- THOMSON, JOB, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635.
- TRUMBULL, DAVID (Co. Clerk), Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- TUDOR, ELIHU, warned by his Capt., Roswell Grant, for duty at New London, July 12, '79.
- SAMUEL (Lieut.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 635.
- TUPPER, SOLOMON, [enl. 19 Aug.—Dec. 18, '75, Capt. Enos's (3) Co., 2 Cont. Reg., Col. Spencer; enl. 20 July—Dec. 5, '80, short term levies, 1 Conn. Line, Col. Huntington]; served Cont. Army 6 mos., '81; "bounty paid in produce, 15 Jan. '81,—as per *R. Grant Papers*.
- VERSTILLE, WILLIAM, Ens. in Col. S. B. Webb's Reg., 1777—84; comm. 2d Lieut. Col. S. B. Webb's Reg.; disc. 23 Feb., '79. See *Verstille Gencol.*, 2d vol.
- WADSWORTH, ICHABOD (Sgt.), (Ell.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 634; was Capt. of one of the EH. Alarm Lists during war.
- JOSEPH B. (Surgeon), (Ell.) in Col. Sherburne's Add. Inf. Sept., '77—Apl., '80.—*J. G. B.*
- WALKER, DYER, of [Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July—Aug., '76, enl. Capt. Mills' Co., 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb, 25 Jan., '77, 3 yrs.; d. 15 Dec., '77.]

- WALLACE, ABRAM, credited to W., Apl., '77, but of E. W., which town supp. his family. — *State Arch.*, xxx. 1 [enl. 15 Apl, '77, in Capt. Blackman's Co., Col. Sherburne's Add. Inf. Reg.; dis. spring of '80]. See also p. 372.
- JOSEPH, p. 372; record belongs here.
- JAMES, [enl. Capt. R. Grant's Co., Col. Johnson's Reg., at Providence, R. I., 7 Mch., '78, enl. 13 Jan., '78].
- JOHN, (Ell.) Lex. Alarm, see p. 634.
- WILLIAM, in Cont. service, '79-80, from Capt. Ich. Wadsworth's (Ell.) Alarm List.
- WARD, EDWARD, [enl. Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76].
- WARDWELL, ISAAC, [enl. Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78]; rec'd £6. 6. 8. pay.
- WARNER, MOSES (Sgt.), [enl. in 5 Co., Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's, 8th Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington, 6 July-Dec. 18, '75.]
- THOMAS, [enl. 12 July-Dec. 18, '75, Co. 5, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; prob. of Capt. Parsons's Co., Col. Sage's (3d) Battal., Wadsworth's Brig., '76].
- WILLIAM, JR., detailed by Capt. John Wells, Jan., '78, to serve in Capt. Roswell Grant's Co.
- WASHBURN, ISAAC, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635; [of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer '78; of same Co., Mch., '78, Col. Johnson's Reg. at Providence, R. I.]; rec'd £6. 8s. pay.
- WATERMAN, JOHN, was a prisoner in N. Y.; was a Freemason, and through Masonic influence among Br. officials was soon paroled, and enjoyed the liberty of the city. — *H. C. G. Sketches*, x.
- WATSON, EBENEZER (Sgt.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 631; the Corp'l (E. W.) who [enl. 7 Sept.-20 Oct., '76, Corp'l, Capt. Joel Loomis's Co., Conn. State Troops, in Maj. Backus's Light Horse; served at N. Y., with special thanks of Gen. Washington; enl. Sept. 7-Oct. 30, '76].
- NATHANIEL, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- SAMUEL, JR., Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- TIMOTHY (uncle to Col. John and Henry), d. in one of the prison-churches in N. Y. city. Among his 250 fellow-pris. there only 6 had decent clothes, and they were taken from the corpses of their companions who had d. from dysentery or fever. — *H. C. G. Sketches*, x. [enl. Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July-Aug., '76].
- WEBSTER, SAMUEL, [enl. Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76].
- WELLS, ABRAM, [?] in Cont. service from Capt. Ich. Wadsworth's (Ell.) Alarm List.
- HEZEKIAH, [Ens. Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's (5) Co., 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; 2d Lieut. Capt. Simon Wolcott's Co., Col. Gay's 2d Battal., Wadsworth's Brig., '76]; prom. by election from Lieut. to Capt. 4 Co., 19 Mil. Reg., Col. E. Wolcott, 31 May, '79. — *Stoughton Mss.* As such was Capt. of Alarm List during remainder of war.
- JOSHUA, prob. in service in '78, in which yr. he had an order on Treas.
- NOAH, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635.
- [LEVI (Colchester), Capt. 8 Co., 2 Cont. Reg., May-Dec., '75; Major 22 Cont. Reg.; pris. L. I., Aug. 27, '76; exch. early in '77; Lieut.-Col. of a Reg., '80; pris. at Horse Neck 9 Dec., '80]. Became a res. of Ellington. — *J. G. B.*
- WHEELER, HEZEKIAH, acc. to certif. of Capt. Ich. Wadsworth of Ell. Alarm List, was in Cont. service 1781 [enl. (W.) 3 Mch., '78, in Col. Sherburne's Add. Inf. Reg.; transf. to Col. S. B. Wells's Reg.]. Record on p. 373 belongs here.
- JOSHUA, in Cont. service from Capt. Ich. Wadsworth's (Ell.) Alarm List.

- WHITE, ROBERT, [enl. 6 July-17 Sept., '75, Co. 5, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington.]
- WILLIAM, [of Capt. R. Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Mil. Reg. on the Hudson, summer of '78]; rec'd £8. 8s. pay.
- WHITNEY, JOHN (Ell.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 634.
- WETHEY, M. ?
- WILLIAM (Indian), in Cont. service from Capt. Barber's Co., '79-80.
- WILLS, JOHN, Lex. Alarm, see p. 631.
- WOLCOTT, ERASTUS, Brig.-Gen.; Clerk of Lex. Alarm, E. W. party, see p. 631. Capt. (wrongly given in *Off. Rec.* as of W.); [comm. 1st Lieut. 1 Jan., '77; prom. Capt., comm. dated 27 May, '77; taken pris. 1 July, '77; exch.; contin. in '81, 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb; Capt. of a Co., 1 Conn. Line, Col. Durkee (2d formation), 1781-83; member of the Conn. Society of the Cincinnati; Col. State Reg. at Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76; Col. 19th Reg., '75-76; app. Brig.-Gen. 1st Brig., '76; active in alarms; resig. Jan., '81; with Reg. at Peckskill, Mch.-June, '77.]
- GILES (Capt.), comm. Jan., '77; ret. 1 Jan., '81; was [of Col. Seth Warner's Add. Reg., '77-81; reg. disbanded '81, Jan. 1.]
- ROGER (Ens.), Lex. Alarm, see p. 635.
- SIMON, Lex. Alarm, see p. 635.
- WOOD, DAVID, [of Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76].
- JOHN (Sgt. Maj.), [enl. Co. 5, Capt. Chas. Ellsworth's, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; Sgt. Capt. E. Wolcott's Mil. Co., in service July-Aug., '76; Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg. at Boston, '76; Pens.; res., Htd. Co., 1832. A J. W., prob. the same, was of Capt. R. Grant's Co., in Col. Johnson's Reg. at Providence, R. I.]. *Capt. John Wood*, "a Sgt. Maj. in the Rev.," d. 1834, *æ* 92. — *Old By-Gid., E. W. Hill*.
- JONATHAN, [enl. 12 July-18 Dec., '75, in Co. 5, Capt. Ellsworth's, 8 Cont. Reg., Col. Huntington; was of Capt. E. Wolcott's Co., in service July-Aug., '76; of Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., Col. Enos's Reg., on the Hudson, summer '78.]
- JONATHAN, JR., in Cont. service from Capt. Amasa Loomis's Mil. Alarm List.
- OBADIAH, [of Capt. Simons's (Enf. and E. W.) Co., Col. E. Wolcott's State Reg., Boston, Jan.-Mch., '76].
- SOLOMON, of Capt. Hez. Bissell's Mil. Alarm List, '79-80; in Cont. service (credited to W.), 6 Mch., '77; disc. spring of '80, Col. Sherburne's Add. Reg. Record on p. 374 belongs here.
- WOODWARD, DAVID, detailed July 29, '80, from Capt. Roswell Grant's Co., 19 Mil. Reg., to go to Newport, R. I., with Capt. Hez. Bissell.
- WRIGHT, DAVID, Lex. Alarm, see p. 633, [prob. the D. W. ret. as disc. from Col. Hinman's 4 Cont. Reg., in service May-Dec., '75; Co. not given, but prob. of Capt. Sedgwick's].
- MOSES, enl. 1777 for 12 mos. in Cont. service, from No. parish, E. W.; time exp. 1 Jan., '82; rec'd £10. 10s. 0d. — *Certif. of Capt. Hez. Bissell and Town Docs*. Prob. [enl. 1 July Dec. 9, '80, in short term levies of 2 Conn. Line, Col. Chas. Webb.]

CHAPTER VI.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF EAST WINDSOR, 1783-1845; AND OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF SOUTH WINDSOR, FROM 1845 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

MR. PERRY died on the 21st of April, 1783, aged about fifty years, and "distinguished for talents, learning, and piety." His pastorate of twenty-eight years had been remarkable for the uninterruptedly pleasant relations between himself and his people. Courtesy, reasonableness, and kindness marked all his intercourse with them. And, while his amiable qualities of heart endeared him to his people, his talents and judgment commanded the respect and confidence of his brethren in the ministry. When the war of the American Revolution broke out he eagerly espoused its principles, and both in public and private threw the whole weight of his influence in favor of the patriot cause. Nay, more, for when the company from East Windsor marched to Boston early in 1776, this fearless pastor accompanied them. The letter (which the author of this history once saw, but which is now lost) in which he requested permission from his congregation to go upon what he considered a call of duty, is one of the most beautiful and touching ever penned by this devoted and talented man.¹ It is said that an interleaved almanac, containing memoranda of this march, kept by Mr. Perry, was deposited in the library of the South Carolina Historical Society. The date of this tour of duty is shown by the record that his pulpit was supplied by neighboring ministers from the second Sabbath of February to the 3d of April, 1776.

Of Mr. Perry's personal appearance we know but little, except that he was, in the later years of his life, very corpulent. His residence and

¹The following letter, in possession of C. J. Hoadly, LL.D., State Librarian of Connecticut, refers apparently to an even earlier tour of duty:

"*Dear Sir:* The affair I communicated to you, relative to a campaign, I wish you would push on, as you shall have opportunity. Your prudence will conduct the matter well. Your influence, I doubt not, will secure me a chance. Co^l Wolcott thinks it best that I engage. Esq. Bill [William Wolcott] will not object. I believe my people will not refuse. I leave the matter to your management. If you have time and can write me it would oblige your friend and most humble Serv^t

"JOSEPH PERRY,

"E. Windsor, May 1, 1775.

"JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq."

place of his death was afterwards occupied by Miss Nancy Verstelle. Among some scraps of his correspondence and papers we find the following:

“East Windsor, March 3^d, 1774. Bought of Mr. Oliver Chamberlain, a Ticket in Coalchester Lottery, number of s^d Ticket is 541, the Loss or Gain of s^d Ticket to be equally divided by us the subscribers. JOSEPH PERRY.”

Feb. 8, 1772, is the date of a letter concerning some negotiations then going on between him and Bushman (a negro), then living at West Springfield, about Floro, a boy (negro) belonging to Mr. Perry, with a view to his freedom at the age of 25 or 30 years; in which Mr. P. threatens, if Bushman does not attend to the matter very soon, to sell Floro, and “and then he can never be free.” Mr. P. wished Bushman to pay £12, with interest, from the time Floro was taken from Mr. P.’s house.

Mr. Perry’s funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Marsh of Wethersfield, and was published Oct. 12, 1788, by a subscription of 230s. from twelve persons at Groton, Conn.¹

¹ From a document found among other old papers in the garret of Maj. F. W. Grant’s house, in East Windsor, by the author of this work, we have the following very interesting financial exhibit and comparison of Mr. Perry’s salary and that of his predecessor:

The Rev. Mr. Edwards, settled Sept., 1695.

	£	s.	d.
His salary the first year, 1696, was £60 and £12 for wood, - - -	72	0	0
2 year, 1697, idem, - - - - -	72	0	0
3 year, 1698, £70 and £12 for wood, - - - - -	82	0	0
4 year, 1699, idem, - - - - -	82	0	0
5 year, 1700, - - - - -	92	0	0
6 year, 1701, - - - - -	92	0	0
7 year, 1702, - - - - -	92	0	0
8 year, 1703, - - - - -	92	0	0
9 year, 1704, - - - - -	92	0	0
10 year, 1705, - - - - -	92	0	0
11 year, 1706, £100 and £12 for wood, - - - - -	112	0	0
12 year, 1707, 100 and 12 “ - - - - -	112	0	0
13 year, 1708, 100 and 12 “ - - - - -	112	0	0
14 year, 1709, 90 and 12 “ - - - - -	102	0	0
15 year, 1710, 100 and 12 “ - - - - -	112	0	0
16 year, 1711, 100 and 12 “ - - - - -	112	0	0
17 year, 1712, 100 and 12 “ - - - - -	112	0	0
18 year, 1713, - - - - -	120	0	0
	£1,754	0	0
[Amount of Mr. Perry’s Salary for 18 years, see below]	1,480	0	0
	£274	0	0

N. B.—£274 divided by 18, the number of years, leaves £15 4s. 5d., the sum that Mr. Edwards’ salary annually exceeded Mr. Perry, for the First 18 years of their Minis-

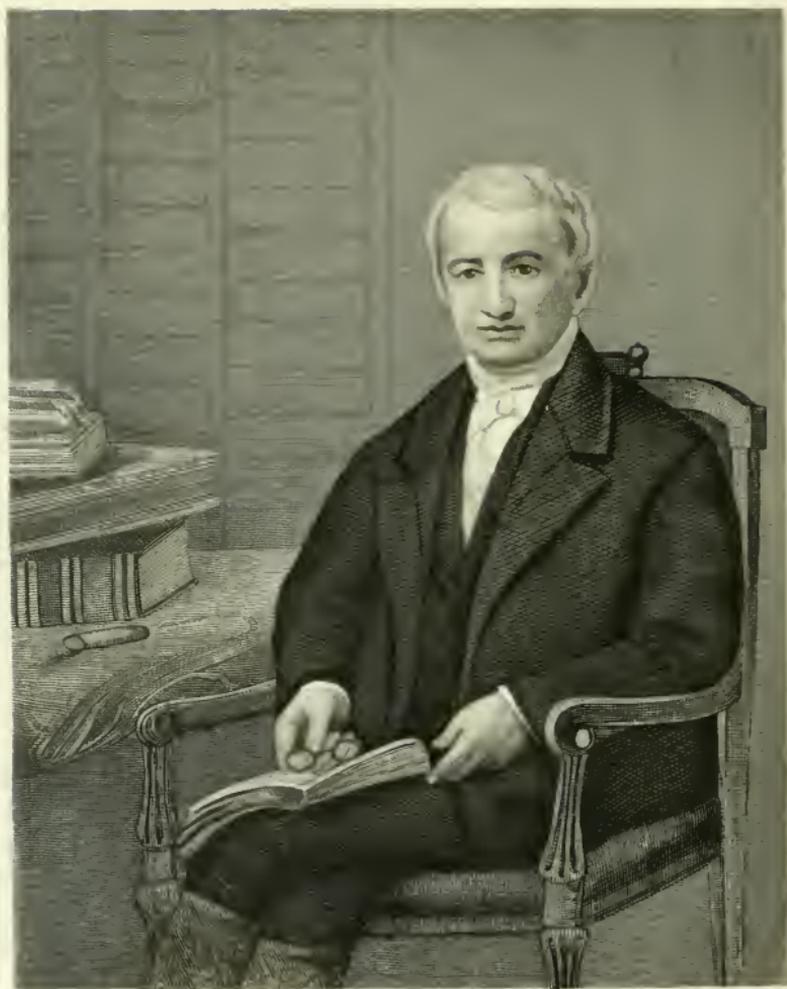
He was succeeded by the Rev. DAVID McCURE, son of John McClure and Rachel McClintock of Boston, and was born 18th Nov., 1748, at Newport, R. I. where they were then temporarily resident. They were natives of the north of Ireland. David McClure's early days were spent in Boston, chiefly at the famous "Master Lovell's School"; and, at the age of 15, at the instance of Rev. John Morehead, he became a member of Dr. Wheelock's school, with a view of becoming a missionary among the Indians. He graduated at Dartmouth College 1769, and on 20th of May, 1772, was ordained at that college, and sent on a mission to the Delaware Indians, near Pittsburgh, Pa. On the 13th of Nov., 1776, he was installed as pastor of the church at North Hampton, N. H., where he served until dismissed, at his own request, 30th Aug., 1785; and June 11, 1786, was installed at East Windsor, South Parish (now South Windsor). Failure of health and of voice led him to ask for help, and the Rev. Thomas Robbins was called as colleague in March, 1809. In 1800 Mr. McClure received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth College, of which he was 23 years (1778-1801) a trustee. He died at East Windsor, 25th June, 1820, *v.* 71 years, having been pastor of that church for thirty-four years. His first wife was Hannah Pomeroy, whose mother was a sister of Eleazer Wheelock, D.D., of Dartmouth College, and Mr. McClure's social and family connections were all of an intellectual and influential character. He published many

try, including all Donations, subscriptions, and additions made Mr. Perry since his installment.

The Rev. Mr. Perry, settled 11th June, 1755.

	£	s.	d.
His salary the first year, 1756, - - - - -	60	0	0
2 year, 1757, - - - - -	60	0	0
3 year, 1758, - - - - -	60	0	0
4 year, 1759, - - - - -	75	0	0
5 year, 1760, - - - - -	75	0	0
6 year, 1761, - - - - -	75	0	0
7 year, 1762, - - - - -	75	0	0
8 year, 1763, £75, subscription £25,	100	0	0
9 year, 1764, - - - - -	75	0	0
10 year, 1765, - - - - -	75	0	0
11 year, 1766, £75, addition £50, -	125	0	0
12 year, 1767, - - - - -	75	0	0
13 year, 1768, - - - - -	75	0	0
14 year, 1769, £75, addition £40,	115	0	0
15 year, 1770, £75, " £40, - - - - -	115	0	0
16 year, 1771, - - - - -	75	0	0
17 year, 1772, £75, addition £20,	95	0	0
18 year, 1773, - - - - -	75	0	0
	£1,480	0	0

£1,480, divided by 18, leaves £82 4s. 5d.



Thomas Robbins.

discourses; also (in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1st series, iii.) a History of East Windsor, Conn. (see *Sprague's Annals Am. Pulpit*; also *Genealogies* in 2d volume of this work). Mr. McClure seems to have kept the church records very well, but previously they had been much neglected.

Mr. McClure's colleague and successor, Rev. THOMAS ROBBINS, D.D., born at Norfolk, Conn., 11 Aug., 1777. He was the son of Rev. Ammi Rubamah Robbins, first pastor of that town, and Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Lazarus, and granddaughter of Dr. Francis Le Baron. Of a family which, on his father's side, had produced four ministers in three different generations, and growing up in an atmosphere of culture and theology, it is not strange that he was found to be prepared for college at the age of fifteen, and in 1792 entered Yale, whence: in 1795, at the end of his junior year, he was transferred to Williams College, Massachusetts, of which his father had been made a trustee. From Williams, then, he graduated A.B., Sept. 7, 1796, and on 14th of same month took the same degree at Yale with his old classmates there. For two years after graduation he was teaching (at Sheffield, Mass., and at Torrington, Conn.), and studied theology with Rev. Ephraim Judson of the former place, and with Rev. Samuel J. Mills of the latter, completing his theological education in 1798 with Rev. Stephen West of Stockbridge, Mass., and was licensed by the Litchfield North Association, 26 Sept. of that year. The next ten years were mostly spent by him as a missionary of the Connecticut Missionary Society among the new settlements of Vermont, New York, and the Western Reserve in Ohio. Previous to his going to this latter field, he was ordained, 20 July, 1803. He relinquished it in 1806, on account of ill-health contracted by toil and exposure of the service. His first regular settlement in the ministry was at East Windsor, South parish, (now South Windsor), Conn., where he preached for a number of months previous to his installation, May 3, 1809, (his father preaching the ordination sermon from John xxi. 15, 16, 17,) as colleague with Dr. David McClure, who died in 1820; Mr. Robbins then being sole pastor until Sept., 1827. About the time of his going to East Windsor, a plan which he had secretly cherished for some time began to take shape in his mind. He set about the work of gathering a large library of choice books, of a theological rather than a secular type, but with large admixtures of miscellaneous works. He was an unmarried man, of simple habits, and he thought, out of his modest income as a country minister, he could add a hundred volumes a year to his stock. He set about this work with a quiet perseverance, and year by year saw his plan unfolding, even beyond his own expectations at the beginning. Between thirty and forty years this process went steadily forward, until he had gathered a private library which, for his day, was of gigantic proportions. If one desires to see what a fixed purpose, with moderate means, can accomplish, let him

go to the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford, where this library of Dr. Robbins now has its settled abiding-place, and he will be cheered by the stately array of bookshelves there presented. This library is especially rich in choice editions of the Christian Fathers.

After leaving East Windsor, he was installed, Feb., 1830, at Stratford, Conn., where he remained only until Sept., 1831; being soon called to assist his venerable uncle, Rev. Lennel Le Baron of the Second church, Rochester (now Mattapoissett), Mass., as colleague. On Mr. Le Baron's death, Oct., 1836, Mr. Robbins remained as sole pastor until 1844, when he was dismissed. At this time, when he was 67 years of age, with a record of 46 years of ministerial service, there came a very unexpected turn in his life, mainly through the agency of Hon. Henry Barnard of Hartford, by which his valuable collection of books found a permanent home in the keeping of the Connecticut Historical Society, and Dr. Robbins himself the position of librarian on a sufficient salary. And so the next ten years of his life were most pleasantly spent at Hartford, in the companionship of his beloved volumes, until, in 1854, at the age of 77, the infirmities of age obliged him to retire from all public duties. Amid his numerous kindred in his native town of Norfolk, he was most kindly cared for, and died 13 Sept., 1856, at the house of a niece in Colebrook, Conn., aged 79.

He was a man of most remarkable system and order, as is evidenced by the daily diary which he kept from the 1st of January, 1796, when a student at Williams College,—with scarcely a break or omission—until 1854, a period of 58 years. It has since been published,¹ and the readers of this history are indebted to it for many facts and side-lights upon East Windsor matters.

Dr. Robbins, though unmarried, had easy and friendly access to many cultivated households among his kindred and acquaintances, and was eminently a social and companionable man. In person and manners he bore graceful traces of his French descent on the maternal side, as well as of the stately and positive line of Puritan clergymen on his father's side. Of moderate stature, marked refinement in look and manners, of spotless neatness, and adhering to the antique style of dress after it had been generally laid aside, he moved about among his fellow-men at the middle of the present century, a most excellent specimen of the scholar and gentleman of the previous generation.

As a minister of the Gospel he was sincerely pious, gentle and earnest in his ministrations and labors, even to the point of self-sacrifice. Through all the early and middle years of his professional life he was a

¹ *Diary of Thomas Robbins, D.D., 1796-1854.* Printed for his nephew [Robbins Battell, Esq.]; owned by the Connecticut Historical Society. In two volumes. Edited and annotated by Increase N. Tarbox. Boston: 1886, vii, 1052; 1131.

very busy man. Besides his regular parish cares and responsibilities, he was called upon, to a very large extent, for public sermons and addresses and many outside trusts. He was, moreover, a kind of pioneer in a class of studies and labors pertaining to early New England history and genealogy. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Historical Society, was an active member of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, as also of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society of Boston. He wrote and published a little volume, entitled, *Historical View of the First Planters of New England* (two editions — 1815 and 1853), and he edited the first and second American editions of Cotton Mather's *Magnalia* (1820 and 1853); a *View of All Religions* reached its third edition, 1834; and the list of published productions of his pen, given in appendix to his *Diary*, shows that he was a most facile and industrious writer. When the Massachusetts Board of Education was first formed, in 1837, with Hon. Horace Mann for secretary, Dr. Robbins being then pastor at Mattapoisett, was made a member of the Board, and traveled considerably with Mr. Mann, making addresses on education before large public gatherings. It was while at Mattapoisett, in 1838, that he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard College.

[The foregoing sketch is condensed from the biography prefixed to his *Diary*, and from one contributed to the *New Eng. Hist.-Gen. Record*, both by the late J. N. Tarbox, D.D.; for the portrait we are indebted to the kindness of Robbins Battell, Esq., and his sister, Anna Battell, of Norfolk, Conn. The author of this *History of Ancient Windsor* also desires to confess that it was largely the kindly attention and influence of Dr. Thomas Robbins which turned his attention, while yet a boy, to the pleasures of historical research — hence this *History*; and his own personal recollections of Dr. Robbins, first contributed to the *N. Y. Round Table*, 1866, under the title of "The Old Librarian," have been embodied in the appendices to the *Diary* before referred to.]

SAMUEL W. WHELPLEY, settled April 17, 1828, dismissed 6 Dec., 1830; (son of Rev. Samuel), M.A.; grad. Vt. Univ., 1818, and from Middlebury Coll., 1823; first settled at Plattsburg, N. Y.; after leaving South Windsor was engaged in teaching at Providence, R. I., and died about 1850. (*Sprague's Annals*, iv. 382.)

CHAUNCEY GRAHAM LEE (son of Rev. Chauncey Lee of Colebrook); settled 8 Aug., 1832; dismissed 30 March, 1836; of Colebrook, Conn.; grad. Middlebury Coll., 1817; ordained pastor Monroe, Conn., Oct. 31, 1821-26; installed pastor S. W. (as above); ordained pastor Naugatuck, Conn., 1838-40; died a member of Westchester Presbytery, at New Haven, Conn., without charge, 20 Feb., 1871, a. 75.

LEVI SMITH, settled 6 May, 1840; dismissed May 1, 1849; born at

Litchfield, Conn., 1790; grad. Y. C., 1818; studied theol. at New Haven; ordained as evangelist, June, 1821, and labored as such many years with success; installed pastor Wayland, Mass., about from 1829 or '30, for four years: installed pastor First church, Kennebunkport, Me., 1832-38; acting pastor South church there 1838, Jan. 10 to 11 April, 1839; installed pastor South Windsor (as above), where he died 15 Jan., 1854, a. 64. (*Funeral Sermon by Rev. Barnet Tyler, D.D.; Prof. Wm. C. Fowler's Essay*, 1876; *Maine Minutes*, 1867, 22, 56.

EDWARD HOOKER, D.D., born at Goshen, Conn., 1794; grad. Midd., 1814; settled Sept. 4, 1849; dismissed April 16, 1856; died 3 March, 1875. Two of his sons became ministers, Rev. *Elias C.* and Rev. *Edward T.*; the former is dead. Two of his daughters married ministers.

JUDSON BURR STODDARD, settled 16 April, 1856; dismissed 7 April, 1863; born at Pawlet, Vt., 1813; grad. U. C., 1840; Union Theol. Sem. 1840-43; stated supply Yorktown, N. Y., 1843-44; ordained pastor Sherman, Conn., 16 May, 1844-54; installed pastor So. W. (as above); acting pastor Croton Falls, N. Y., 1863-65; acting pastor South Meriden, Conn., 1865-68; acting pastor Centerbrook, 1869-1875; later residence, Cheshire, Conn. (*Union Theol. Sem. Cat.*) He was a descendant of Rev. Timo. Edwards, first pastor of this parish.

PHILANDER O. POWERS, acting pastor, Sept. 1864 to Mch., 1866.

GEORGE A. BOWMAN, settled 29 Aug., 1866; dismissed 30 Nov., 1879; grad. Bowd. Coll., 1843; Bangor Theol. Sem., 1847; ordained pastor South Kennebunkport, Me., 9 Aug., 1848-April 19, 1854; acting pastor Presbyterian church Manchester, N. H., 1865; ord. in O. School Pres. connection; installed pastor S. W. (as above); served a church in N. Y. city about one year; then at Manchester, where he served six years, both churches being Presbyterian.

NEWTON I. JONES, 1881.

FREDERICK E. SNOW, grad. Y. Theol. School; settled 12 Sept., 1883; dismissed 19 Nov., 1888.

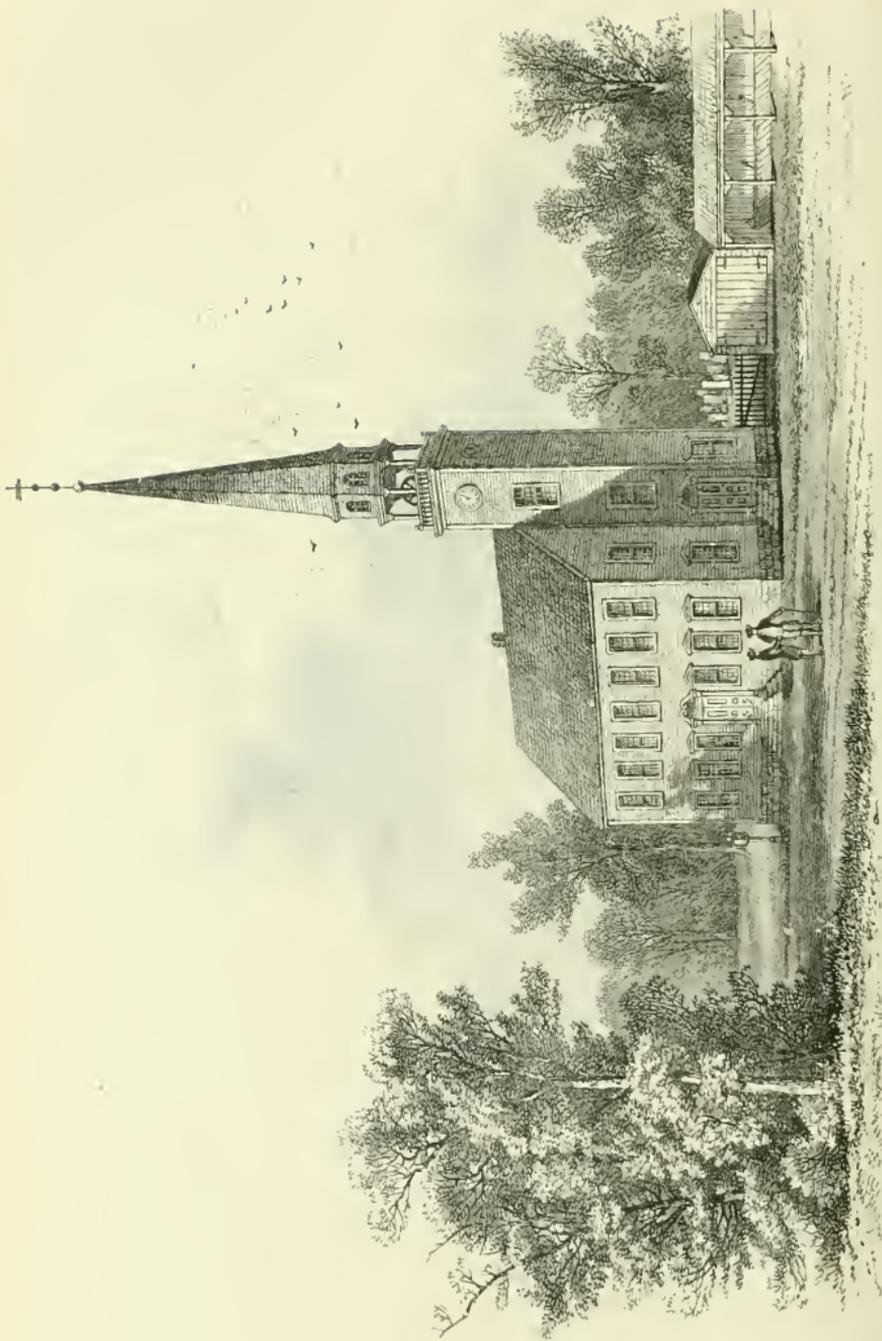
FREDERICK ALVORD, took charge of the church as acting pastor, 26 May, 1889. See *Genealogies*.

Deacons.

JOB DRAKE, first mentioned July 21, 1699, in the Stoughton Acc't Book (*Windsor Farms*, p. 50), where he is commissioned to buy the first communion service for the new church, mentioned in Rev. Mr. Edwards's *Rate Book* (*W. Farms*, pp. 91, 92). Dea. Job died April 19, 1733.

SAMUEL ROCKWELL (associate with Dea. Drake), first mentioned in Mr. Edwards's *Rate Book*, June, 1725; he died the same year.

JOSEPH SKINNER, mentioned as such in the "seating of ye meeting-house," Feb., 1722-3 (*W. Farms*, p. 100).



THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE, SOUTH WINDSOR; ERECTED, 1761; DEMOLISHED, 1845.

(From sketch by E. W. Ellsworth, in the *Windsor Memorial*.)

MATTHEW ROCKWELL.

——— PORTER, mentioned in Mr. Edwards's *Rate Book* (*W. Farms*, 109).

DANIEL ROCKWELL, mentioned as such in Mr. Edwards's *Rate Book*, (*W. Farms*, 108).

BENONI OLCOTT.

AMASA LOOMIS (Capt.).

THOMAS SADD.

AMASA LOOMIS, Jr., app. in his father's place, 27 Sept., 1793; also app. treasurer and clerk of ch. (*Ch. Rec.*, p. 41).

ABNER REED, { app. 22 May, 1799.

DANIEL ROCKWELL, }

ERASTUS ELLSWORTH, app. 4 April, 1834; resigned March, 1849.

THEODORE ELMER, app. 26 Mar., 1849; resigned the office on account of age and infirmity, 27 Aug., 1868; removed by letter to East Hartford 22 Feb., 1875.

JOHN SELDEN CLAPP, chosen to succeed Theodore Elmer, 10 Sept., 1868.

JOHN ALLEN, app. 26 Mar., 1849; removed to Vernon, Conn., 1869.

JOHN W. STOUGHTON, chosen to fill vacancy, 6 June, 1869. Deacon Stoughton, having removed from the place, tendered his resignation, and it was accepted 17 Jan., 1878.

GEORGE S. BISSELL, chosen to fill vacancy, 8 Feb., 1878.

In 1824, the meeting-house which stood in the highway was moved. Rev. Mr. Robbins notes in his *Diary*, 27 April, 1824, "The people moved the meeting-house about the width of the house, forty-five feet directly back; the whole of it stood in the street. It went easy and perfectly safe without any injury or accident. It appears better than was expected. When it was done, we went into the house and had a short religious exercise. We have much reason to bless God. After preparing timber for the ways, etc., it was done in six days." All the planning for the removal of this edifice was done by Mr. Abner Reed, who at the time was absent attending to his duties as a member of the legislature then in session at New Haven. Letters of direction to his son, Abner L. Reed, which are now in possession of the author of this history, testify to his great anxiety concerning the successful completion of the job.

Heating the Meeting-house.—Rev. Mr. Robbins's *Diary*, under date of Dec., 1821, says: "There is some difference of opinion here about procuring a stove for the meeting-house, all seem to wish to have one. It is not for *my* sake." Liberty was granted, in that year, to certain persons to put up "a stove or stoves" at their own expense. Stoves had been introduced into the East Hartford church in 1818; but were not put into the Seantic church until some years after 1821.

In 1845, the old meeting-house was taken down, and a new one built and completed in 1846, on nearly the same ground. The same year, by the division of the old town of East Windsor, this church became the *First Church of South Windsor*.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns are still in use in this church. The seasons of communion were quarterly till 1852; since that time once in two months.

The practice of admitting persons into the church on what was called the *half-way covenant* plan continued here until March 27, 1808, when it was quietly abolished. A relation of Christian experience was required of all candidates for full communion from an early period. This church has repeatedly and solemnly adopted the Cambridge Platform and Westminster Confession, as the foundation of their union in discipline and doctrine, because, in their view, most agreeable to the word of God.

From the year 1786 to 1827, a period of forty-one years (during the ministry of Dr. McClure and Mr. Robbins), a record was kept by them, in the church book, of all the deaths that occurred within the bounds of this society: with the ages and diseases of the deceased, which gives ample verification of the remarkable salubrity of the place.

In March, 1887, the *Wolcott Memorial Chapel* was completed. It was the gift of Col. Samuel Tudor Wolcott, cost about \$2,000, and was furnished by the ladies of the society.

Singing. The matter of singing seems to have been a disturbing one in the churches of this region about this time. There appears to have been a Mr. George Beale and his son Matthew, who traveled about from church to church, giving instruction in church music, and concerning whose innovations upon the old style of psalmody there arose a wide diversity of opinions (see pp. 273, 274). Mr. Edwards's flock, however, were apparently progressive, since we find the following vote of "May 22, 1727. Voted, that for the future the rule of singing in this society shall be according to the rule of singing now brought in and taught among us by Mr. Beall."

April, 1776. Voted, that "the young men who sing on the tenor be allowed to sit in the north front gallery."

Erastus Wolcott, Jr., chosen chorister, "to set the psalm and lead in singing."

March, 1780. "Question put to this society whether they were willing to admit the use of the *pitch-pipe* in setting the psalm in public worship. Voted in the *negative*."

This little instrument seems to have been the innocent cause of much *noise* and disturbance in the society. On the 30th of the same month, a similar vote met with a similar fate: whereupon the singers re-

fused to sing, and a difficulty also arose concerning the choice of a chorister. The *emence* was finally allayed by the reappointment of the "Old Committee."

In October, 1791, we find the first mention made of that now popular and necessary institution, *singing schools*.

"*Voted*, To raise and use the sum of £8 lawful money in hiring a singing master to teach the young people of said society the art or rule of singing psalmody."

After this date, the singing school becomes one of the most regular items of expense on the society's books.

Pews and Seatings, etc. The practice of *seating* the meeting-house continued, until within the memory of those who are now living. The *long seats* in the meeting-house were altered to *pews* in 1785; a clock was voted for in 1810; and, in 1821, the plan of selling or leasing seats was adopted.

Ministers raised in this Parish.

Rev. Pres. JONATHAN (son of the parish's first pastor, Rev. Timothy) EDWARDS, see *Edwards' Genealogy*, in our second volume.

Dr. MATTHEW ROCKWELL (son of Dea. Samuel), b. in 1708; ed. by Rev. Tim^o. Edwards, in whose Diary we find recorded "Jan^y 10, 1722-3. To Teaching his Son Matthew, viz.: Dea. Rockwell's Son Matthew, two years and as long besides as from Jan^y 10th to Sept. 8th, as I reckon it 138 weeks at 2s. 6d. per week, all is £17, 05s. 00d." After the father's death, 1725, we find the teacher thus accounting with the adm. of the estate, Thomas Grant: "June 14, 1726, Reckoned with Thomas Grant and due from him to me for teaching Matthew Rockwell (I casting in ten shillings as a gift to his mother Rockwell), £12-19s. -05d." While a student with Mr. Edwards, Mr. Rockwell fell in love with one of the daughters, and an engagement followed. After the completion of his college course (he grad. Y. C. 1728), Mr. R. built in E. W. a house still standing. The south front room was supplied with one of the ample fireplaces common at that time, over the crown of which was built into the chimney wall a brick tablet, with the initials of his inamorata's name burned therein. But, for some reason now unknown the engagement was broken, and Dr. Rockwell immediately left his new house for a less pretentious one in the south part of the town, where, in 1743, he married with Jemima Cook. This house (1883) was occupied by Miss Henrietta Rockwell, of E. W. Hill; and remains much as it was in 1737-40, except that the fireplace was walled up some 65 years ago, and reduced to modern dimensions.

During the dissensions in the E. W. ch., 1735-40, Mr. Rockwell preached in Mr. Edwards' stead.¹

¹ Stoughton's *Windsor Furnes*.

Rev. ISAAC STILES, first pastor of No. Haven, Ct., and father of Pres. Ezra Stiles of Yale College.

Rev. JOHN ELLSWORTH (see Chapter on *Ellington*).

Rev. JOEL WEST, b. Lebanon, Ct., 1766; grad. Dart. Coll., 1789; became a memb. E. W. ch. and student in theol., 1790; pastor ordained East Hampton First ch., Ct., until his death, 1826, aged 60. (*Dart. Coll. Alumni*, '52).

Rev. AMASA LOOMIS, grad. Y. C., 1807; home miss. under Miss. Soc. of Conn. in Ohio; pastor Salem, Ct., 1813-17; d. 1824.

Rev. JULIUS ALEXANDER REED, b. 1809; grad. Y. C., 1829; Yale Theol. Sem., 1836; ord. 1836; in home miss. work 1836-39; chaplain of Worcester Insane Retreat, 1839-40; in Iowa 1840-44, as agent of Am. Home Miss. Soc., Iowa, 1845-57, and for So. Iowa, 1862-69; d. 1891, at Davenport, Iowa (*Yale Sem. Cat.*). See *Reed Genealogy*.

Rev. SAMUEL WOLCOTT, D.D., b. So. W. 2 July, 1813; grad. Y. C., 1833; grad. And. Theol. Sem., 1837; served the A. B. F. M. in their office 1837-39; ord. Nov., 1839, as missionary to Syria; his work was much disturbed by the then troublous times of that country, but he made extensive and valuable researches into the Biblical geography of Palestine; returned to America 1843; pastor installed Cong. church, Longmeadow, 30 Aug., 1843-47; pastor installed Oct., 1849-53, Cong. ch. Belchertown, Mass.; pastor installed High St. ch. Providence, R. I., Apl., 1853-59; pastor installed New Eng. ch. Chicago, 27 Sept., 1859-61; pastor installed Plymouth ch. Cleveland, 1862-1874, when he res. to become Sec. of Ohio Home Miss. Soc., where he remained 8 yrs.; then 2 yrs. in Cleveland; then ret. to Longmeadow, Mass., where he d. Feb. 25, 1886. See *Wolcott Genealogy*.

Rev. ELIAS CORNELIUS HOOKER (son of pastor of this ch.) joined this ch. by profession, 1850; grad. Wms. Coll., 1857; grad. Princeton Sem.; pastor ordained No. ch. Newburyport, Mass., 11 Dec., 1861; pastor installed Nashua, N. H., First ch., Sept. 13, 1865-68; pastor installed Stockbridge, Mass., 1870, until death, 5 Dec., 1873, aged 41. (*Mass. Minutes*, 1874, p. 122.)

Rev. CHARLES HENRY BISSELL, b. E. W.; joined ch. on prof., 1850; grad. Wms. Coll., 1858; grad. Theol. Instit., Ct.; ord. Poquonock, 12 June, 1862, where he was acting pastor 1862-1865; acting pastor at Harwinton, Ct., 1865-68; since then preached in Missouri and Iowa, where acting pastor at Traer, since 1875; Morris, Ill., 1889. In 1891, Laveta, Colorado.

Rev. EDWARD TRUMBULL HOOKER (s. of pastor of this ch.) which he joined by profession. See pastors of Broad Brook church.

Rev. JAMES THOMAS FORD, b. Abington, Mass.; grad. Wms. Coll., 1851; joined this ch. 1 Jan., 1854, on prof.; ednc. Theol. Sem., Conn.;

pastor ordained Stowe, Vt., 25 Nov., 1857; served a freedmen's church at Charleston, S. C., 1870-; acting pastor San Bernardino, Cal., 1875-; m. (as 2d wife) Sarah P. Bancroft, of So. W., Ct. (*Durfee's Annals*.)

Rev. (and M.D.) GEORGE C. REYNOLDS joined this ch. July, 1863; phys. in Chicago; went as Medical missionary to Turkey under A. B. F. M., where he was ordained and is serving.

Rev. GEORGE S. PELTON; grad. Theol. Instit., Ct., 1877; ord. 15 May, 1877, missionary at Glyndon, Minn., Worcester, Mass.; in 1889 Higganum, Conn.

Rev. WILLIAM A. THOMPSON, son of Prof. William Thompson, pastor at Conway, Mass., and Reading, Mass., where he died 17 Sept., 1875.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

Revivals: 1715. Under Rev. Timo. Edwards's pastorate, of whom his son (Dr. and Pres.) Jonathan, said that he had known of no parish in the west of New England which had so often been favored with revivals of religion.

1740/1. "The Great Awakening," in which Rev. Jonathan Edwards, son of the pastor of this parish, took so conspicuous a part. Gideon Grant, who d. in S. W., 1821, aged 94, joined the ch. in 1711, and was 77 yrs. a church member, was the last survivor of this great religious awakening. There was no *great* revival again until 1821.

In 1809, eleven gathered into the church; 1814, eleven; 1815, eleven; 1820, eleven; 1821, thirty-one; 1828, thirty-five; 1829, fifteen; 1833, eleven; 1850, fifteen; 1852, thirteen; 1858, fourteen; 1865, twelve; and 1868, fourteen.

Membership. When Mr. Perry was called, 1758, the names of 32 male members were attached to the declaration, headed by Gov. Roger Wolcott. In 1787, Apl. 10th, there were 37 male and 52 female members, total 89, including 32 res. in Wapping. In 1791, there were 85. In 1809 (beginning of Mr. Robbins's term), 26 male, 41 female, total, 67. 1810, May, 174 families, of which 40 professed to belong to other denominations. 1814, 169 families in society. 1816, 165 families in society. 1824, Jan. 1st, 43 males, 110 females, total, 153 (the highest number ever reported), though the membership may have been higher just after the revival of 1741, and before the formation of the Seautic church. 1833, 127 members. 1850, 88 members. 1879, 105 members. 1881, 86 members.

Miscellaneous. 1794, there were 3 Indians and 1 slave in the town. 1791, population of that part of the parish now known as So. Windsor (including 492 in Wapping), was 1,369. At this time Dr. McClure records that there were only 2 or 3 families of "sectaries" in So. W.;

caused chiefly by 'seating the meeting-house.'" 1794. The church declined the use of an organ. 1802. Dr. McClure records that "the Methodists have run out in this place." 1835. The congregation "on fair days," reckoned at 250: there were then 18 Baptist families in the town. 1869, one of the female members of the church was serving abroad as a foreign missionary.

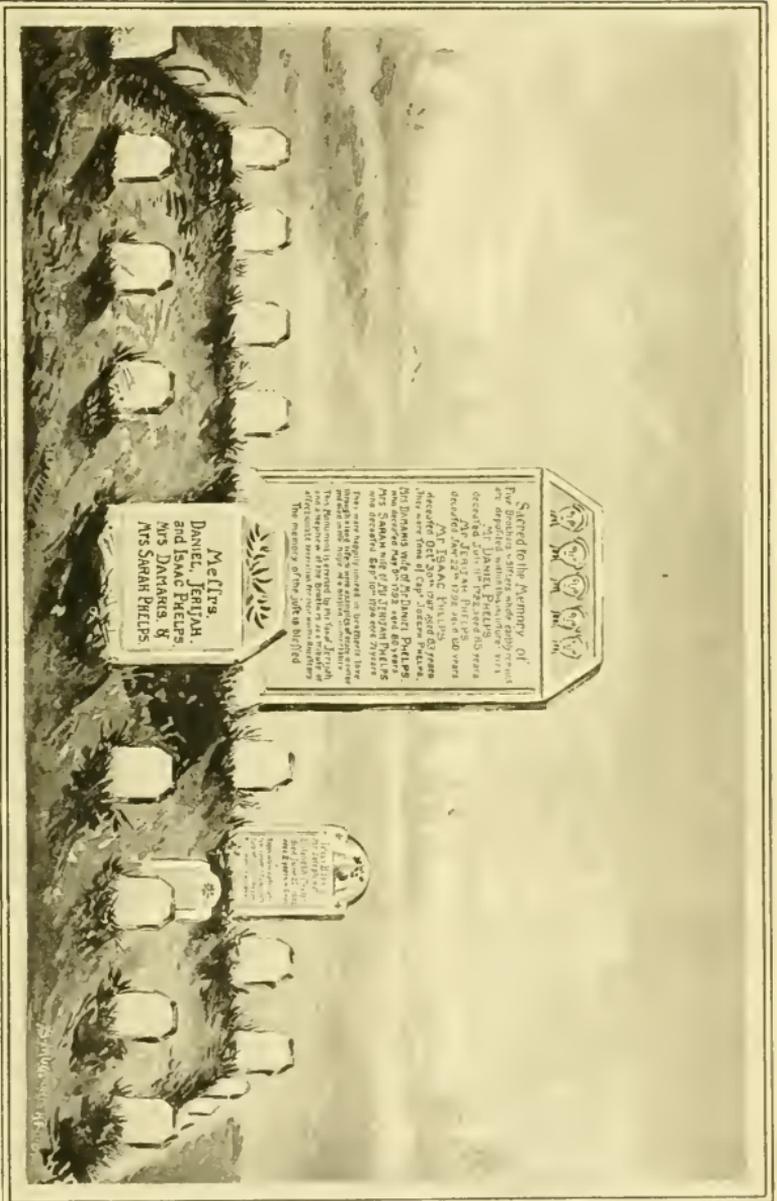
The Old Burying Ground was the first one opened on the east side of the Great River. In December, 1707, the Second Society voted "that the committee should purchase a piece of land for a burying place in some convenient place, and the society would pay the purchase next year."

In April following (1708) it was voted in town meeting "that the townsmen shall have power to agree with Dea. Job Drake, for land for a burying place, on the east side of the river," and, on the 8th of December of the same year, "it was voted to give Job Drake thirty acres of land on the east side of the sequestered land in exchange for about three-quarters of an acre of land he resigns up to the town for a burying place, on the east side of the Great River.'

A record of all the burials in this yard was commenced by Doctor Matthew Rockwell or his father, and afterwards passed into the hands of the Cook family, by whom it has been carefully preserved and additions made to it down to the present day. (See "List of Authorities consulted" in preface to this volume.) The first person buried in this ground, according to this record, was Thomas Morton, who "fell from a cherry tree and broke his neck," July 20, 1708. His monument is now standing. No spot in South Windsor is so full of interest as this ancient "God's acre," thick set with the quaint tombstones which mark the last resting-places of the fathers and mothers of the town. No one who has spent a leisure moment in bending over these crumbling memorials of departed worth, or who has surveyed the beautiful expanse of scenery which it commands, will ever forget the Old Burial Ground of South Windsor.

The *new* burying ground, near the present South Windsor church, was purchased and laid out in 1803, and subsequent additions have been made. And a committee to superintend funerals was first appointed in 1820.

' 1st Book *Windsor Records*, 102.



Sacred to the Memory of
 Four Godless, selfish, ungodly, cruel
 and despotic sinners, who have
 departed without a single word
 uttered in their behalf, and
 departed June 17th 1870 years

Mr. JACOB McFLINN, 60 years
 deceased
 Mr. ISAAC McFLINN, 40 years
 deceased
 Mrs. SARAH McFLINN, 40 years
 deceased
 Mrs. SARAH McFLINN, 40 years
 deceased
 Mrs. SARAH McFLINN, 40 years
 deceased

Mr. JACOB McFLINN, 60 years
 deceased
 Mr. ISAAC McFLINN, 40 years
 deceased
 Mrs. SARAH McFLINN, 40 years
 deceased
 Mrs. SARAH McFLINN, 40 years
 deceased
 Mrs. SARAH McFLINN, 40 years
 deceased

McFlinn,
 DANIEL, JEREMIAH,
 and ISMAEL McFLINN,
 Mrs. DANIELA, &
 Mrs. SARAH McFLINN.



PHILIPS MONUMENT,
 OLD YARD.

EAST WINDSOR HILL.

CHAPTER VII.

EAST WINDSOR, 1790-1890.

EAST WINDSOR, Hartford County, incorporated 1768, taken from Windsor. Population, 1880, 3,019; children between the ages of 4 and 16, January, 1881, 812; January, 1888, 764. Grand list, \$1,111,278. Indebtedness, funded, \$40,000; floating, \$6,049.19. Rate of taxation, 15 mills. Principal industries, agriculture and the manufacture of woolen and silk goods. Rye gin is extensively made at the village of Warehouse Point. Is reached by the New York & New England Railroad, Springfield division, *stations* Osborn, Broad Brook, and Melrose; and by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, *station* at Warehouse Point. *Post-offices*, East Windsor, Windsorville, Melrose, Broad Brook, and Warehouse Point.

This is the official statement of the *Connecticut State Register and Manual* for 1889.

To which we may add that, while the topographical location of the town, in great part along the fertile lands of the Connecticut River, has always rendered it an agricultural community, yet the style of agriculture has passed through many changes since the early days. Fifty or seventy-five years ago rye, corn, and hay were the staple crops here. Now, and for thirty years past, the chief crop, as in most of the neighboring river towns, is tobacco. When rye was the principal crop, as it was half a century since, and before the rise of the temperance cause, there were several large gin distilleries at Warehouse Point and elsewhere within the limits of the town, which made an easy market for this special farm product, and Osborn's (Seantic) and other grist-mills were kept busy in preparing the grain for distillation.

The population of East Windsor, from the earliest time, was mostly found along the one great thoroughfare, on the east side of the river, between East Hartford and Springfield, known in general parlance, "from time immemorial," as *The Street*. It runs a little way back from the second bank of the river, out of the way of floods, but overlooking the rich meadow lands. The bulk of the wealth and cultured influence of the town was mostly massed between Seantic River, north of East Windsor Hill, and the Hartford line; and, when the town was again divided in 1843, and South Windsor took in all this portion, it seemed

to leave East Windsor more in the attitude of a rural and inland community. Its nearest point of connection with the outside world was at its extreme northwest corner, at Warehouse Point; and it was not until 1876 that, by the opening of the Springfield division of the New York & New England Railroad, it was furnished with better facilities for freight and travel.

Under such circumstances the growth of the town has been slow and uneventful, and such *history* as it has must be looked for in connection with villages, or *nuclei* of residence and industry. These are, in order of their historical evolution, *Warehouse Point*, *Windsorville*, and *Broad Brook*.

Warehouse Point. As early as 1636, when Springfield, Mass., was settled, Mr. William Pyncheon undertook to send his supplies thither, around by water from Boston; and, finding that his vessels could not pass the falls at this point, he was obliged to provide land carriage 14 miles to Springfield. It was probably years before boats were provided suitable for running the rapids; and Mr. Pyncheon erected a warehouse, at the highest point his vessels could reach, on the east side of the river, wherein to store his goods while awaiting transit by land. This warehouse probably stood about forty rods south of State street, and about forty-five to fifty rods below the present ferry-landing between West street and the river bank. It consequently gave to the place the name by which it has ever since been known — "Warehouse Point."

The antiquity of this name, as well as the interesting fact that *the whole Warehouse Point district was originally designed and set apart as the private domain and park of an English nobleman*, who was largely and honorably (though not profitably for himself) concerned in the early planting of the Connecticut colony, is fully proven by the following evidence given in Dr. Charles J. Hoadly's lately published (XV.) volume of *Colonial Records of Conn.*, pp. 579-581.

"At a meeting of the Governor and Council in Hartford, 26th June, 1710, appeared personally Henry Stiles, Sen., and Daniel Hayden, Sen., of Windsor, who presented an evidence drawn up in writing, relating to a certain tract of land lying at and near a place called the Warehouse Point, on the east side of Connecticut River, which said tract of land hath been and is commonly called Saltonstall's Park. And the said Stiles and Hayden prayed they might, respectively, now be admitted to affirm the same upon their oath, and it was allowed; and the said Henry Stiles and Daniel Hayden now made oath to their said evidence before this Board accordingly. Ordered, that their said evidence be recorded at large with the records of the Council.

"Henry Stiles, Senr, of Windsor, aged about seventy nine years, and Daniel Hayden, Senr, of Windsor, aged about sixty-nine years, jointly testify and declare as follows, that is to say: That they very well knew and was intimately acquainted with Mr. Francis Stiles formerly of said Windsor, and that they have often heard the said Francis Stiles declare and say, that he was sent over from England into New England by Sir Richard Saltonstall, Knight, to take up a tract of land for him, of about two thousand acres, upon Connecticut River, and to fence it in for a park, and that accordingly he,

said Francis Stiles, had taken up that quantity of land for the said Saltonstall on the east side the said river, at and near the place called Warehouse Point, at the foot of the falls between Windsor and Endfield; and that the same park was one mile in breadth from north to south at the said river, and did run east with that breadth from the river until it included the quantity of two thousand acres; and that the said river was the west bounds thereof: also, that a certain brook running upon the said tract of land, commonly called Saltonstall's Brook, and the said place called Warehouse Point, are both comprehended and contained within the said park, and that he, said Francis Stiles, had purchased said tract of land for a park of one Ne-row-we-nock, an Indian sachem. And the said deponents also testify and say, that they have formerly heard the ancient inhabitants of Windsor tell and declare, that the said Francis Stiles was agent for Sir Richard Saltonstall, and that he did take up the aforementioned tract of land for a park for him, and that the said brook was first named Saltonstall's Brook,¹ by reason of its being within the said Park. And the said deponents further testify and say, that to their certain knowledge the said brook hath been commonly called Saltonstall's Brook, and the said point commonly called Warehouse Point, for above fifty years last past, and that they never heard or knew of any person whatsoever that did ever yet improve or manure any part of the park, or tract of land aforementioned, to this day. And the said Daniel Hayden further testifies and says, that about sixty years ago he saw a company of men going towards the said park to work, and that his father, William Hayden, then told him they were going to fence in the said park. And the said Henry Stiles also further says, that he hath seen an high palisado fence that was set up and standing near the south side of the said park about sixty years ago. And further say not.

“The above named Henry Stiles and Daniel Hayden made oath to their above written evidence, severally, before the Governour and Council in Hartford, June 25th, 1710.

“Test, CALEB STANLEY, *Secretary.*”

The following remarks upon this very interesting point in our East Windsor History are from the pen of Mr. JABEZ H. HAYDEN of Windsor Locks:

Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the original patentees of Massachusetts, came over with Governor Winthrop, 1630, and returned to England, 1631, where he died in 1658. He probably expected to return, as he was appointed assistant by the Massachusetts General Court, in 1633, and was a proprietor at Watertown many years. (Bradford's *Hist. Mass.*, and Bond's *Watertown Genealogies*.) His sons, Richard and Robert, came over to Massachusetts soon after their father's return, and the latter was his attorney here (*H. S. Sheldon*). Sir Richard was one of the principal “Lords and Gentlemen” who were patentees of Connecticut; and his attempt to establish a colony at Windsor, through his agent, Mr. Francis Stiles, has been already narrated in full on pages 43-47, 57-59 of this work. Indeed, this and that portion of our history must be studied in connection, to fully understand them aright — the former having reference rather to Sir Richard's actions as one of the patentees; the latter

¹ This brook lies between the village of Warehouse Point and the Warehouse Point railroad station, and empties into the Connecticut about 40 rods below the railroad bridge. — J. H. H.

to his individual plans and purposes.¹ Saltonstall Park was "a tract at the Falls," the highest point reached by Pyncheon's vessels when carrying supplies for the new settlement at Springfield in 1636. This park was described in 1710 as one mile in breadth on the river, extending east three miles; 1,500 acres of it was set to Francis Stiles, 400 acres "by allotment" and 1,100 by purchase from the town [*Windsor Town Rec.*], but it was nearly ten years before Stiles transferred it to Robert Saltonstall, as agent for his father, Sir Richard. The petition of Robert (*Conn. Col. Rec.*, i. 62), in 1640, was probably for authority for him to hold this land, taken up by Stiles, which the court authorized their commissioners to grant, "provided the town of Windsor consent thereto." In 1642, the court confirmed this to Saltonstall, and ordered that the north line of Windsor (*Conn. Col. Rec.*, i. 72) should run on Mr. Saltonstall's land, "and what prejudice Mr. Saltonstall shall sustain thereby the country shall make good"; at the same time the court released Mr. Saltonstall from the conditions attached to "the said grounds formerly granted which was to have been impaled within three years."

Saltonstall Park, as described seventy years after (see Stiles' and Hayden's affidavit), included Saltonstall's Brook and the warehouse (about a mile apart): the south line of it evidently was on the north bounds of Windsor as originally set at Kettle Brook. The same affidavit claims that this is the ground Stiles took up for Saltonstall and extinguished the Indian title.² The land which Stiles transferred to Saltonstall (1647) was described in the deed to Stiles (1640) as 60 rods wide on the river, extending east three miles, and there in breadth 444 rods. Possibly the town-line of 1636 ran through Saltonstall's land (then in Stiles's name), and the court, in 1642, recognizing the town-line of 1636, made Saltonstall's land a parallelogram, containing 1,500 acres: to which the Massachusetts Court [1641; *Mass. Col. Rec.*, i. 331] added 500 acres, "if it fall within our patent," making the 2,000 acres [1,500, 500, and 120 = total, 2,120 acres]; and later on, Massachusetts (1645; *Mass. Col. Rec.*, iii. 66) threw her shield over the whole.

¹ Sir Richard Saltonstall was a Grantee under both patents and claimed lands on the Connecticut River by patent and by *pre-possession* — as early as 1631 (see his letter *Hist. Windsor*, p. 843). Did he visit the Connecticut River before he returned to England? It appears probable! The first confirmation of his claim by both Massachusetts and Connecticut General Courts was in 1641 and 1642. These embraced the territory afterward more perfectly defined and known as "Saltonstall Park."

² There were no Indians on this tract, nor had there been any for any other purpose than for hunting, within so recent a period that any cultivated land they may have had was not then one unbroken forest. It seems to have been a common practice when an Indian appeared who laid any claim to a part of the county to buy him off; it strengthened the white man's title to have a quit-claim from the nearest Indian, and sometimes the nearest Indian was a good way off. In 1678, John Lewis bought the great island on

In 1647, Massachusetts declared (*Mass. Col. Rec.*, ii. 227) "that all the land on the East side of the Conn. River from the Town of Springfield down to the Warehouse which they formerly built there shall belong to the Town of Springfield . . . and twenty poles below." There are no river meadows "at the falls," and there were no settlements nearer the park than Henry Denslow's (1663), a mile below on the opposite side of the river, or for many years after. Connecticut claimed the territory two miles north of Kettle brook, and Massachusetts about three miles below. We see, by the Stiles and Hayden affidavits, that Saltonstall commenced to inclose his park about 1650, with a "high palisado fence," but, as neither Saltonstall or any one else, down to 1710, "did ever yet improve or manure [*i. e.*, cultivate] any part of the park," it is evident the fencing was never completed, and no use had been made of the park down to that time — seventy years after the Connecticut grant.

We learn from *Col. Rec.*, i. 141, under date of June, 1646, that a commission had been appointed "to set a rate or value of the worth of impaling 2,024 rods of pale according to articles agreed betwixt Mr. Saltonstall and Francis Stiles, . . . which hath long been neglected by the said parties," *i. e.*, the commissioners. The land was still standing on the Windsor records in the name of Francis Stiles. The Court in 1642 had released Saltonstall from the obligation of "impaling," and it seems probable that he claimed the funds in the hands of his agent were to pay for the 1,500 acres "inclosed." The Court having released Saltonstall from the condition of impaling the grant, he demanded so much of the funds returned as a commission should say the impaling would cost. We learn from the affidavit of Henry Stiles and Daniel Hayden, in 1710, that, about 1650, when Hayden was ten years old, he "saw a company of men on the way to the park to enclose it," and Henry Stiles (nephew of Francis, and then twenty years old) "hath seen an high palisado fence set up and standing near the South side of said park." This was three years after Mr. Francis Stiles had transferred the "1,500 acres across the Great River" to Saltonstall; and the fence was probably set up by Saltonstall, and was only a beginning — for, seventy years after it had never been cultivated; and, had it been

the falls of four Poquonock Indians, one of them a "papoose," who lived more than half a dozen miles away, "it now being out of our way to live upon it," they being the "true and proper heirs" whose right has "descended from generation to generation." Three years later "Nassahegan & Coggerenosset [sometimes called Sachems of Poquonock] do hereby acknowledge that we ourselves and for the rest of us, have received full payment and satisfaction of John Lewis." Lewis sold it to Daniel Hayden; the Haydens insisted on the validity of their title through three generations, but lost it. H. S. Sheldon says Saltonstall's title from Massachusetts prevailed. The island is but little above the site of Saltonstall Park.

inclosed and used — as it possibly was originally intended — as an English game-preserve, we should certainly have met some reference to it, in the affidavit or at some earlier date, in other records.

The same year (1710) Connecticut ran the line ordered in 1671, on the north bounds of Windsor (2 miles north of Kettle Brook), “ running West from the mouth of Stony Brook, 5 miles and East 8 miles, with a proviso that the settlement shall not be construed to the prejudice of any of the heirs of Sir Richard Saltonstall.” Three years later (1713), a new line was agreed upon, only about one mile north of Kettle Brook, and Massachusetts gave to Connecticut an “ Equivalent ” for the land between the new line and Stony Brook, 7,259 acres north of the old line in Tolland County — *Col. Rec.*, v. 564, vi. 393. The next year (1714) in a communication from Governor Gurdon Saltonstall (governor 1707–1724, a son of Nathaniel, a grandson of Richard, and great-grandson of Sir Richard — *H. S. Sheldon*) of Connecticut to the General Assembly we are told “ that the Massachusetts province has allowed 2,000 acres [included in the 7,259] equivalent to this colony for a grant of land formerly made by them to his ancestor, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Kt., which happened to fall within the bounds of Windsor (*Col. Rec.*, v. 437) — the north side of Saltonstall Park was nearly on the present north line of East Windsor — and he offers to give up Saltonstall Park of 2,000 acres, “ provided he may take up the equivalent thereof where it may best suit him in the lands given for equivalent by the said government of Massachusetts, — which lands were in the northeast corner of the Colony, Eastward of Woodstock.” — *Col. Rec.*, v. 437, 444.

While, therefore, the evidence is not positive, that the 1,500 acres transferred by Stiles to Saltonstall constituted three-fourths of the park described in these affidavits of 1710, yet neither Saltonstall or his heirs released any other land in Windsor, and certainly do not own any now. And, until record evidence can be shown to disprove it, we claim that the 400 acres which Stiles had by allotment from the town, over the Great River, was the land which Woodcock would not accept (see p. 58) because it was not according to contract (*Letchford's Notes, Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc.*, vii.) and the jury (*Col. Rec.*, i. 34) decided in consequence, “ Stiles should take the horse back again ” which he had sold to Woodcock while he (Stiles) was in England, 1637, and that this, with the 1,100 acres bought of the town, constituted three-fourths of Saltonstall's Park.

[I am indebted to Mr. H. S. Sheldon, who was the first to discover and explore “ Saltonstall's Park,” for much of my information, especially that from the Massachusetts Colony Records. — J. H. H.]

These Bissell purchases, in the interest of the Town of Windsor, of lands which (in part, at least) had already been fairly bought, in 1635-6, of the original Indian owner, were evidently for the purpose of securing a perfect title, pending the ultimate settlement of such rights as Sir Richard Saltonstall had by virtue of his first purchase. Such re-purchases of the Indian claimants were not uncommon in the early history of the colony — where it was deemed advisable to secure a title “peradventure”.

When the land included in Saltonstall Park came fully into the hands of other owners, is not now ascertainable; but by 1755 there were evidently enough settlers through all that part of the then North or Scantic parish of (East) Windsor to call for improved ferry facilities across the Connecticut. For, in May of that year, Samuel Watson of (East) Windsor petitioned the Assembly for permission to establish a ferry across the river, from the S. E. corner of his farm on the east side to the end of the ferry road (described as running east from the country road near Daniel Bissell, Jr.'s, to the Connecticut) on the W. side. In support of this request, he urged that the travel between Ellington and East Windsor was increasing and that it took two hours to reach Bissell's ferry, which, moreover, in high floods, was often and deeply overflowed; his petition, however, though supported by the signature of probably *all* the then residents of Scantic Parish,¹ was denied by the Assembly.

The next motion towards a ferry at this point seems to be the petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Thrall, dated 17 May, 1782, urging its great need and that it may be confirmed (after her) to her son Timothy, then aged

¹ Jno. Ellsworth,	Josiah Blodgett,	John Thompson, Jr.,
Nathaniel Ellsworth,	Job Blodgett,	Job Thompson,
Benj. Ellsworth,	Ebenezer Blodgett,	Israel Osborn,
Charles Ellsworth,	Israel Stiles,	Nathaniel Osborn,
Thos. Ellsworth,	Benoni Stiles,	Joseph Eggleston,
James Olcott,	Israel Dibble,	Bigot Eggleston,
Nath'l Stoughton,	Joseph Allen, Jr.,	Lamson Wells,
Ebenezer Watson,	Samuel Allen,	Solomon Wells,
David Skinner,	Abel Allen,	Aaron Clark,
Jeremiah Bissell,	Samuel Allen, Jr.,	Josiah Gaylord,
Israel Bissell,	Noah Allen,	Stephen Newton,
Jerijah Bissell,	James Cole,	William Young,
Samuel Bissell,	Joseph Harper,	Phineas Chapin (?)
Ephraim Bancroft, Jr.,	Joseph Harper, Jr.,	Abm. Whipple,
John Prior,	Jona. Munsell,	Sam. Russell,
John Prior, Jr.,	Calkins Munsell,	Alex. McKinstry,
Anni Trumble, Jr.,	Jacob Munsell, Jr.,	Medina Fitch,
Jona. Bartlett,	Henry Wright,	Dan'l Eaton,
Jacob Elmer,	Peter Wolcott,	Samuel Watson,
Simeon Booth,	Simon Wolcott,	

17 years; and the assembly's committee, to whom it was referred, reported favorably to establishing a ferry upon the side of William Thrall's land in East Windsor, "where one Mr. Fitch dwells."

The next years Mr. James Chamberlain informs the assembly that he has purchased Thrall's land; and, on his petition, the ferry was granted him, on condition that he should open a road from the common road in East Windsor to the river, which was done, and for many years he kept the ferry. This was probably Capt. James Chamberlain, in his day one of the best known and most respected men in the Colony and State of Connecticut. He came to Tolland from Coventry, about 1772, and removed to Warehouse Point before 1782. During the Revolutionary War he had commanded a cavalry militia company during one or two tours of duty, and was a representative in the assembly at the October session of 1775. He resided at the extreme southeast part of the town, on a farm east of that lately owned by Jesse West. He was a man of large stature (six feet "in his stockings," and over 250 pounds weight), and fine personal appearance; became dissatisfied with the Congregationalism of that period, and with Gen. Jeneks, Wm. C. Warner, and others of like mind, organized a parish for worship according to the forms of the Church of England, of which he was a devout and consistent communicant until his death. He was noted as a peacemaker, and was often selected as an umpire, or arbitrator, to settle differences, and belligerent parties would end their quarrels by agreeing to leave the matter in dispute to "Cap'n Chamberlain." In business at Warehouse Point he was associated, under the firm style of "James Chamberlain & Son," with his third son, James, who ultimately removed to Canaan, Vt., and engaged in buying and selling horses and cattle, having, as a horseman, few if any superiors. He was a member of the Vermont Legislature for one or two sessions, and being well versed in military drill and exercises, received from the State a commission as major in the militia.

Capt. James Chamberlain also built, in connection with his son-in-law, Joseph Hilliard, of the Point (formerly a saddle-tree maker in Tolland), a "coaster," and loaded it with merchandise for Charleston, S. C., his son James going as the supercargo.

It was probably, also, about this time (the last of the 18th century) that Col. Elisha Mowry, a merchant of Smithfield, R. I., and who had an extensive trade with the West Indies, also had a store or warehouses at "the Point," and was a pioneer in developing its mercantile interest. Charles Jeneks (afterwards "General" Jeneks), who was in Mr. Mowry's employ as a lad, subsequently married his daughter, and was placed in charge of his warehouse.

Thus, although we lack the specific data by which to trace the growth of this village, it is easy, in imagination, to see its development

at the hands of three or four energetic business men; how, with its convenient water-way to Hartford, its new roads, its ferry to the west side of the river, the fine agricultural country at its back, the distilleries which sprang up to put the crops into the most marketable form,¹ the advantages of situation, which made it the *entrepot* for the transportation of goods to Enfield, and later for the new industries springing up in Thompsonville, Warehouse Point became a prosperous active village. But, with the changes incident to extension of the canal on the west side the river, as well as of railroads on both sides the river; together with the changes in the agriculture of this region, by which tobacco has usurped the place of those crops which formerly gave employment to mills and distilleries, "the Point" of to-day retains little or none of the prestige of its early days. It has a fair local country trade, and but one noticeable manufacturing industry, that of the *Leonard Silk Manufacturing Company*. It is also the seat of the "County Home for Children."

Shad. — Rev. Mr. Robbins's *Diary* (i. 741) says, under date of 13 May, 1818: "At Warehouse Point yesterday one seine took 4,000 shad, and another 1,000." The water being more shallow near the Enfield Falls than below, accounts for his remark following: "But few are taken down the river, on account of the water."

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Warehouse Point. — For a few years previous to the present century occasional services were held by clergymen of the Episcopal Church in the town of East Windsor, and the services of the Church of England were read to the small flock by Mr. William C. Warner, an Englishman, who, together with Gen. Charles Jencks and Capt. James Chamberlain, was principally concerned in securing a church at the Point. On Sept. 27, 1802, seventy residents of East Windsor, Windsor, Enfield, and Ellington, signed, before Roswell Grant, J. P., an agreement asking the pastoral care of the Rev. Menzies Raynor, rector of Christ Church, Hartford; and, Oct. 11, 1802, a parish was organized, of which James Chamberlain and Solomon Ellsworth were elected wardens. The frame of the only (and present) church edifice was raised 6 Jan., 1809, on the public "green," or common, where it remained until its removal, May, 1844, to its present site on east side of Main street. It was consecrated by Bishop Brownell, 10 Oct., 1832; its first

¹There were in East Windsor, in 1819, *eight*, in 1820 *nine*, in 1828 *thirteen*, cider and brandy distilleries; and in 1820 East Windsor had 66 "riding carriages" as against 60 in Windsor. In 1796 East Windsor had three coaches which were taxed at \$17.

organ, purchased in 1835, was replaced by a larger one in 1859. Its rectors have been :¹

Rev. Menzies Raynor, 1802-1809.

Rev. Nathaniel Huse is several times referred to in Rev. Dr. Thos. Robbins' *Diary*, as the Epis. minister at W. Pt. 1811-1811. He was a native of Methuen, Mass.; grad. Dart. Coll. 1802; was afterward a rector in N. Y. State.

Revs. B. Judd, 1819-1821; N. B. Burgess, 1822-1823; I. Bulkeley, 1823-1825.

Rev. Geo. W. Doane, D.D., 1825-1827, afterwards Bishop of New Jersey.

Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., 1827-1828, afterwards Bishop of New York.

Revs. Chester Cleveland, bet. 1828-35; Ransom Warner, 1835-1838; Z. Mansfield, 1838-1841; Joseph Scott, 1843-1844; Henry H. Bates, 1844-1852; Charles S. Putnam, 1852-1853; Wm. K. Douglass, 1853-1855; H. McClary, 1855-1860; C. R. Fisher, 1861-1867; Henry Olmstead, D.D., 1862-1867; Wm. W. Niles, D.D., 1867-1870; Edward Goodridge, 1871-1883; Albert U. Stanley, 1884; Frederick R. Sanford, 1885-1887; Alfred Poole Grint, Ph.D., 1888.

The Rev. Roger Searle frequently officiated here before his removal to Ohio. In 1886 this church had 130 communicants.

Methodist Episcopal Church at Warehouse Point, East Windsor. There had been Methodist preaching occasionally at Warehouse Point from the commencement of the century, but no permanent society was organized until 1822. A Methodist Society had been organized in the south part of Enfield, near Warehouse Point, about the commencement of the century, but it had become at this time near extinct. In 1814 Ephraim Randall and his wife, members of the Chestnut Street Church, Providence, R. I., removed to this place, and in 1822 they invited Rev. Moses Fifiield, then living in Springfield, Mass., to visit them, which he did, and preached in a schoolhouse in that part of the village called King street. Soon arrangements were made, by the special request and assistance of Major Joel Hawkins, for Mr. Fifiield to preach each alternate Sabbath for a few months until the next session of the New England Conference. The meetings were held in the village church, which was soon after, and is now, occupied by the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Fifiield organized a Methodist Society early in the spring of 1822, consisting of Ephraim Randall, Beulah Chapin

¹ Rev. Edward Goodridge, — *Hartford Co. Mem. Hist.*

(widow), Hannah Abbe, who had been a member of the Congregational Church of the Scantie Parish, and Thomas Knight, who had been a member of the society before mentioned in the south part of Enfield. The society, being small and feeble, was for several years embraced in a circuit in which there were several societies, including two or more towns. For the years 1823 and 1824 Mr. Fifield continued its pastor. In 1825 there were two ministers on the circuit, Revs. Elisha Frink and Benj. F. Lambord, the latter residing at Warehouse Point, supplied the pulpit there principally. In 1826 Revs. Erastus Otis and Daniel L. Fletcher were the preachers. In 1827 Mr. Otis was continued on the circuit, and the Rev. Rufus Spaulding was his colleague. In 1828 Revs. Heman Perry and George Stone were the preachers. In 1829, Revs. George Sutherland and Edmond M. Beebe. In 1830, Revs. Hezekiah S. Ramsdell and Horace Moulton. In 1831, Revs. John W. Case and Philo Hawkes. In 1832, Revs. Edmond M. Beebe and Norris Day. In 1833 the society became independent, disconnected from the circuit, and the Rev. Charles Hayward became its pastor. The following persons have served the society as pastors to the present time: 1834, Rev. Windsor Ward; 1835 and 1836, Rev. Isaac Stodard; 1837, Rev. Square B. Hascall; 1838, Rev. Ebenezer Blake; 1839 and 1840, Benjamin C. Phelps; 1841, Rev. William H. Richards; 1842, Rev. Moses Stodard; 1843, Rev. Abraham Holway; 1844 and 1845, Rev. Frank N. Bill; 1846, Rev. Charles C. Barnes; 1847, Rev. Franklin Fisk; 1848 and 1849, Rev. Edward A. Lyon; 1850 and 1851, Rev. Sanford Benton; 1852, Rev. James Mather; 1853 and 1854, Rev. Abel Gardner; 1855, Rev. Lorenzo D. Bentley; 1856 and 1857, Rev. Henry W. Conant; 1858 and 1859, Rev. John F. Sheffield; 1860, Rev. Wm. S. Simmons; 1861, Rev. J. M. Worcester; 1862, Rev. C. Collard Adams; 1863, 1864, 1865, Rev. Wm. O. Cady; 1866, Rev. Robert Parsons; 1867 and 1868, Rev. John Cooper; 1869 and 1870, Rev. Lorenzo W. Blood; 1871 and 1872, Rev. A. L. Dearing; 1873, 1874, 1875, Rev. John Howson; 1876, Rev. C. S. Morse; 1877, 1878, 1879, Rev. D. L. Brown; 1880, 1881, 1882, Rev. E. S. Fletcher; 1883 and 1884, Rev. Wm. H. Turkington; 1885, Rev. Henry H. Martin. The society is in a prosperous state. Its property, consisting of a house of worship and parsonage, is free from debt. It has a membership of about one hundred.

Windsorville is the modern name of what was known to our fathers, as well as to our childhood, as *Ketch Mills* (see p. 591). From the earliest the names of Loomis, Munsell, Ellsworth, Bissell, Harper, etc., are associated with this locality. About the year 1800 Timothy Ellsworth's store inaugurated the active business of the place, which hitherto had only consisted of a saw and grist-mill.

About this time, also, Captain Calhoun opened a hotel, which was continued for many years, and until burned, 15th August, 1889. Early in the present century, also, Timothy Ellsworth erected here a large gin-distillery, in which Thomas Potwine, Jr., soon after became a partner, under firm name of Ellsworth & Potwine. About 1835 the partnership was dissolved, Ellsworth continuing the business until 1842, when the distillery and grist-mill were destroyed by fire; and, in 1844, he erected a building for the manufacture of woolen cloth. Later it was sold to Mr. Henry Hollister, now of Berlin, Conn., and was in almost continual operation until 1st Jan., 1889, when it was burned, with all its machinery and stock, and a large boarding-house.

A post-office was established here in 1825 by the name of *Ketch Mills*, and later the postal name of the place was changed into *Windsorville*. For many years a daily line of stages passed here between Hartford and Keene, N. H.; it has long been discontinued. The Connecticut Central Railroad now passes through the place, the station supplying the village being *Osborn Station*.

About 1835 Sumner Shepard commenced merchandising, and was appointed postmaster, continuing in business until his death, in 1868. Both store and post-office are now conducted by A. S. Burley.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Windsorville (East Windsor). Church built 1829, at which time the first mention of East Windsor appears on the minutes of the General Conference; the name of Ketch Mills in 1839; the name of Windsorville, 1850. In 1876 the edifice was burned; in 1878 the present one dedicated.

Windsorville is a pleasant village, but, since the loss of the manufactory, is much reduced in population and business.

Broad Brook is a neat little manufacturing village, which has grown up, since 1847, upon the banks of the stream of that name, which empties into the Seantie River, a little below the village, in the meadow land of Israel Harper Stiles. It comprises a large woolen mill; three stores (of which that of Mr. C. A. Arnold is one of the largest in that part of the county); a grist-mill (also owned by Mr. Arnold, and on the Broad Brook); two blacksmith and one wagon shops; and "any number of rum-shops." The Springfield division of the New York & New England Railroad has a station here.

The woolen mill referred to was commenced by the Phelps Manufacturing Company, organized 25th Feb., 1847, with a capital of \$140,000. This company consisted of Bethuel Phelps, who held 3,999 shares; John and George E. Gibbons, 600 shares each; Albert Dennison, 400 shares; F. E. Palmer (Agent), 1 share. Total, 5,000 shares, at \$25 a share. This concern was merged, in July, 1848, into the present *Broad*

Brook Manufacturing Company, organized with a capital of \$200,000, and a large number of stockholders. It has prospered, until now it contains 19 sets of machinery, uses 1,000,000 pounds of wool per annum, and employs 400 hands. The building is 328 by 40 feet in size, 4 stories high, with several wings and additions. The present agent, Mr. Alex. Semple, has had charge of the works for nearly twenty years.

There is said to have been a mill erected here about 1834, which was burned, but of which we have no farther data. About 1848 there was a pearl button manufactory, operated by one Brown, in the old White Mill, which was swept away by the flood of 1869; and another button mill in Pearlville, about half a mile east of Broad Brook, erected about 1858, owned and run for a few years by A. Hamilton, and was finally burned. There was, also, at one time, a grist-mill and a tannery at Broad Brook, which are now extinct, and beyond the memory almost of the oldest inhabitant.

The Congregational Church of Broad Brook. In March, 1850, application was made to the Connecticut Home Missionary Society for aid to establish a church in the village, which then had a population of about 800. The Episcopalians already had a house of worship here, but had only a slender hold upon the people—an attendance of not over 30. Mr. Palmer, then agent of the Broad Brook Mills, had opened a hall, seating some 200 or 300 persons, which was well filled on Sundays and Sunday evenings, under the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Charles N. Seymour. The application was endorsed by Rev. Shubael Bartlett of Scantic parish, East Windsor, who stated that whereas, in 1816, there were not over 5 houses and 40 people, there were now 50 houses and about 800 people. The required aid was given by the *Conn. H. M. Society*, and a church of 20 members (6 male and 14 female) was organized 4th May, 1851, and was placed under the care of Rev. Mr. Seymour. On the 1st of January, 1854, a neat church edifice, built in 1853, was opened and dedicated by Rev. Shubael Bartlett, being the last public service that he ever performed. In 1865 a parsonage was built at a cost of \$2,000; in 1866 a cabinet organ, cost \$500; a bell, costing \$600, one-half of which were given by outsiders; 21 men volunteered for the war, of whom 2 (belonging to the church) lost their lives; 1873, the sum of \$4,000 was paid on the church, including a new organ; 1875, \$350 was paid for a library; 1879, a church debt of \$1,200 was canceled. *Membership*: 1851, 20; 1880, 135; 1884, 100. *Revivals*: 1858, 10 admissions; 1866, 20; 1874, 31; 1878, 11.

Pastors. Rev. CHARLES N. SEYMOUR, *acting pastor*, 1850-53; b. Hartford, Conn., 4th April, 1815; grad. Trin. Coll., 1841; Yale Theol. Sem., 1843; pastor ordained Huntington, Conn., 26th June, 1844, to

31st July, 1877; pastor installed Whately, Mass., 8th March, 1853—27th April, 1859; pastor installed Brooklyn, Conn., 21st Dec., 1859—7th Oct., 1873; pastor installed Tolland, 3d Dec., 1874.—*Yale Theol. Sem. Catal.*

Rev. WILLIAM METCALFE BURCHARD, pastor installed 6th September, 1854; dismissed 29th Dec., 1858; grad. Yale Coll., 1837; And. Theol. Sem., 1841; preached at Littleton, N. H., 1842; pastor ordained Bozrah, Conn., 25th Oct., 1843—Oct., 1848; acting pastor Eastford, Conn., 1852—53; acting pastor Hebron, Conn., 1853—54; pastor installed Broad Brook, Conn., Sept., 1854—Dec., 1858; acting pastor Agawam, Mass., 1860—1863; Voluntown and Sterling, 4th May, 1864—25th March, 1868; acting pastor Montville, Conn., April, 1868—April, 1871; since 1871, res. Washington, D. C.—*And. Theol. Sem. Cat.*

Rev. TIMOTHY ALLEN HAZEN, acting pastor 1st Dec., 1859 to 1863; son of Rev. Reuben T. Hazen; b. at Agawam, Mass., 24th June, 1826; grad. Wms. Coll., 1849; studied at Theol. Instit. Conn. at E. W. and Union. Theol. Sem., New York city, where he grad., 1853; principal of Lenox Academy one year; preached at Dalton, Mass., four years, from 11th Oct., 1854; acting pastor Broad Brook, 1859—1863; became pastor at So. Egremont, Mass., May, 1863; afterwards served at Housatonic; also pastor at Goshen, Conn., since 7th Feb., 1872. — *Durfee and Union Theol. Sem. Catal's.*

Rev. MERRICK KNIGHT, acting pastor July, 1863—Oct., 1867; grad. Amherst Coll., 1846; Theol. Instit. Conn., 1849; pastor appointed Chaplin, Conn., 1st May, 1850—Dec., 1852; acting pastor Stafford, Conn., 1853—54; pastor installed Hebron, Conn., June, 1854—June, 1860; acting pastor Broad Brook, 1863—67; pastor installed Rock Hill, 6th Nov., 1867—1st April, 1872; acting pastor Torrington, Conn., April, 1872—March, 1875; acting pastor New Hartford (South), April, 1875—79.

Rev. EDWARD TRUMBULL HOOKER, 17th June, 1868, to 3d June, 1869; son of Rev. Edward W. Hooker, D.D.; grad. Wms. Coll., 1860; served in Co. A, 8th Vt. Vet. Vols., Jan., 1864, to close of war in 1865; studied theol. in Chicago and at Theol. Instit. Conn.; pastor installed Broad Brook, 1868—1869; acting pastor Middletown, Conn., 3d July, 1869, to Sept., 1872; acting pastor New Orleans, La., 1872—75; pastor Castleton, Vt., 1875. — *Durfee.*

Rev. LYSANDER TOWER SPAULDING, 21st Nov., 1869—1st May, 1877; grad. Amh. Coll., 1861; Theol. Instit., Conn., 1864; pastor ordained West Stafford, 27th Dec., 1864—2d Aug., 1867; pastor installed Essex, Conn., 2d Oct., 1867—12th Oct., 1869; acting pastor Broad Brook, 1869—77; acting pastor Chester, Conn., June, 1877, until his death there, 8th July, 1878. — *Minutes Gen. Conference, 1878.*

Rev. JOSEPH A. FREEMAN, acting pastor, 1877—81.

Rev. ROBERT C. BELL, 11th Aug., 1881—sometime in 1885.

Rev. JEREMIAH C. CROMER, served a year.

Rev. DAVID E. JONES, the present pastor, was installed 19th Jan., 1887.

The *Deacons* at the present time are William H. Thompson and George C. Whiton, and the present membership 40 males and 82 females.

Physicians. On an old map of Warehouse Point, made about the close of the last century, we find the names of Dr. JOHN BANCROFT, and Dr. JOSEPH EGGLESTON, of whom we know nothing further. Dr. M. L. FISK came to Broad Brook about 1842, and removed to Warehouse Point in 1864. The biography of this excellent physician and faithful man will be found in the *Genealogies*. Dr. E. K. LEONARD came here in 1864; removed to Rockville in 1879. Dr. H. O. ALLEN came here in 1879, and still remains in practice.

Notes on the Schools of East Windsor. These, for lack of existing data, are necessarily fragmentary. Prior to 1768, when East Windsor was separated from the old town, school matters, "east side of the Great River," were controlled by the town meeting of the people of Windsor.

About the first item we have is in "1702, April 27th, James Younglove began to keep school," and June 22, 1702, "James Younglove began to keep school at *Podunk*" — and the following is "an account how the school money is divided":

	£	s.	d.
"To that part of Scantuck - - - - -	-	1	09 03
[Teaching] in this part 17 days			
To that part where the meeting hous is - - - - -	-	3	09 00
In this part One month and 14 days and half			
To the lower part [Podunk] - - - - -	-	3	10 09
In this part one month and 15 days and half			
The list on which the school tax was laid was - - - - -		1,787	10 00" ¹

The *Stoughton Mss.*, from which we learn this, preserves many evidences that the east side people were not neglectful of the education of their children — as, "April 14, 1703, Samuel Tudor began to keep school at the meeting-house and is to keep there seaven weeks wanting day" — his compensation being 9 *pence* per week.

About 1726, "Mehetabel Stoughton, of Marshfield, England," as her name is written on an old pamphlet among the Stoughton papers, seems to have been teaching here in East Windsor — probably a private school. "June ye 6th five of Major [afterward Gen. and Gov. Roger] Wolcott's [children] came to school, Sarah was absent from school 6 days, the other four children left school, August 22d," — Martha Edwards came

¹ *Windsor Furnes*, 48.

to school June ye 7th, 1726, and was absent 13 days, she left school September ye 14th. There is, also, a bill of Miss Mehetabel against Maj. Roger Wolcott, viz.:

				£	s.	d.
By schooling Sarah Wolcott	7 weeks at 8 pence			00	04	08
" " Hepzibah	10 " and 4 days at 8 pence			00	07	01
" " Josiah	10 " " 2 " "			00	06	10
" " Epefras	10 " " 2 " "			00	05	02
" " Erastus	10 " " 1 " "			00	05	01
Total				01	08	10

On another page she made the entry that her " schooling [for 1726] came to £02—08s.—10d."

As we have already seen (p. 578), the learned pastor of this parish, Rev. TIMOTHY EDWARDS, trained many young men in his own family, both for college and the ministry. And the same may be said, though in a less degree, of his successors in the pastorate, Revs. Perry, McClure, and Robbins. Besides their individual labors in this direction, the earlier ministers paid much attention to the public educational affairs of their parishes; and, as late as the Rev. Mr. Robbins's and McClure's day (1828), the pastor maintained a regular visitation of all the schools within the town; and, in default of any official examining boards, examined candidates and gave certificates of capability and character to would-be teachers.

From Mr. Roe's *Ecclesiastical History of East Windsor*, we find that the first recorded amount raised by tax for schooling in the North parish was £20, while the salary paid to the Rev. Mr. Potwine was £60. This was in 1753-4-5; and the first schoolhouses appear to have been erected in Main street, and the two were erected probably at about the same time. The first regular districting of the parish took place in 1766, and the report of Messrs. Ebenezer Bliss, David Skinner, and Lemuel Stoughton, appointed a committee for the purpose is dated Feb. 27, 1766. Its substance, as far as can be gleaned from the record, is:

"That there shall be four schools, viz.:

"1st. On the west side of Scantic River to comprehend all north of the meeting-house, west of said river to a mile and a half from Great River.

"2d. East of Scantic, to comprehend all east of said river, south of the center line and west of the land called Sequestered Land.

"3d. To comprehend all east of Scantic River, north to Enfield.

"4th. To comprehend all west of Scantic River, and south of the meeting-house, a mile and a half from the Great River."

Those who understand the bounds of the parish will be able to estimate, from these data, the distances which their ancestors, when children, had to travel through storms and cold to the places where the rudiments of education must be obtained; to some of them, at least, it was

a practical illustration of "knowledge being obtained under difficulties."

The teachers must also have had their share of patience and industry, and been willing to do much for small pay — for at this period, thirty pounds was all the money raised for the support of schools, and that was paid in grain — wheat 4s., rye 3s., and Indian corn 2s. per bushel.

In December, 1771, a new district was set off east of Scantie, viz. :

"*Voted*, To make a district of schooling of the south-east corner of the society, extending north of Ketch Brook, to include Simeon Barber and Roger Loomis, and extending west to the east end of the three mile lots, including Jerijah Bissell who lives on the east end of said lots, and to extend east and south to the bounds of the society."

Thus matters remained until 1781 — when a committee was appointed to rearrange all the districts as they thought best and report to the society. On the 31st December, 1781, the committee made report.

After dividing the parish into six districts — three on the east of Scantie and three on the west — and running the several boundaries, they close as follows :

" All which is submitted to your better wisdom by your most obedient humble servants,	}	Wishing you the blessing of peace.	
		AARON BISSELL, AMASA LOOMIS, THOMAS FOSTER,	}
			Committee.

"The above report was accepted with the following alterations, viz. :

"That Samuel Bartlett be set and belong to the school district north of the high way between Israel Stiles and said Bartlett — and that John Bartlett be set and belong to the south district of schools west of Scantie River in the woods — and that William Bartlett, now living at Scantie Mills, belong to the school district east of Scantie River, as reported."

At a meeting of the North Society, held in December, 1789, a petition was presented from the inhabitants of Warehouse Point to be set off as a distinct school district. The petition was granted and the bounds defined as follows :

"Beginning at the north-west corner bounds of East Windsor, when running South along the line of Connecticut River to the south side of a lot of land lately owned by Timothy Thrall, then east by the south line of said land within forty rods of the Coventry road, then north the same distance from said road to Enfield line, then west to the first-mentioned bounds."

In December, 1793, at a meeting of the society, it was

"*Voted*, That the south east district of schooling commonly called Ketch-Mill district be divided, and the Ketch Brook as it runs through said district be a dividing line of said district."

The last act which appears upon record of this ecclesiastical society in reference to common schools, is dated 9th day of November, 1795. The usual two pence on the pound was voted for the use of schooling

for the coming year, and the usual committee of 12 persons chosen to collect the money and superintend the schools. After this, school matters disappear from the records of the ecclesiastical parish.

The *Perry Mss.* (in possession of the South Windsor church) gives us the following:

"East Windsor, April 23, 1771. Mrs. Margaret Ledly was employed to teach school at the rate of 26s. pr. mo., she boarding herself — to be made up in proportion to the number of scholars sent by each person, and they also bearing a proportionate expense of house-hire.

<i>Parents of Scholars.</i>	<i>No. of Children.</i>				<i>s. d.</i>
Joseph Perry	2	-	-	-	6 6
Moses Wells	2	-	-	-	6 6
Charles Mather	2	-	-	-	6 6
Oliver Chamberlain	3	-	-	-	9 9
(absent 2 wks.) Sam ^l Webster	2	-	-	-	5 4
Aaron Bissell	2	-	-	-	6 6
Wid ^e Drake	3	-	-	-	9 9
Jonathan Drake	1	-	-	-	3 3
John Smith, Jr.	1	-	-	-	3 3
Capt. Grant	1	-	-	-	3 3
Benj. Cook	1	-	-	-	3 3
Ebenezer Bissell	1	-	-	-	3 3
Matt. Bissell	1	-	-	-	3 3
(for two weeks) Aaron Grant	2	-	-	-	1 2
					11 6

"The school kept 11 weeks. The hire of the House was 10s. This divided among 22 scholars leaves 5*d.* to be paid pr. scholar for house hire."

Schools and School Districts in East (now South) Windsor. The late Dea. Abner Reed, who died in 1866, at the age of 95, furnished his grandson, the author of this history, in 1858, with the following account:

"The 1st School Society of So. Windsor is composed of five districts, four on the main street and one at Long Hill. (*1st Dist.*) from Scantic river to Strong's road, so called. The school-house, ever since my remembrance, stood just about on, or adjoining the S. E. cor. of the ground now owned by the Theological Institute. When the Academy was built, the lower part was designed for the District School and the old house was taken down. It was an edifice about 18 feet square, with a large chimney and fireplace in the centre of one end, a partition ran across even with the jambs, forming a closet on one side and on the other a little square hall into which the outside door opened; a door in the partition opening into the sanctum. (*2d Dist.*) extended from Strong's road down to the Shew road, so called, running out East between my lot and that of Moseley Newberry. The School-house formerly stood on the East side of the street, directly opposite where it now stands and in size and construction was similar to that of the 1st Dist. Some 50 yrs. ago it was moved across the street and some years later was burned; and was rebuilt with brick, much after the former fashion, but as it stood on the line of the street, thus affording the children no play-ground except in the street, and as it obstructed the view South from Dr. Gillette's house, it was finally taken down and rebuilt several rods back from the street. (*3d Dist.*) extended from the Shew

road to one formerly called the Ezekiel Loomis Road, running East; the school house was on the East side of the street, in the centre of the District and built much like the others, except that there was a closet on each side of a large chimney and fireplace, on the North side and the outside door opened directly facing the fire, on the South, there being no place for the scholars to shake the snow or rain from their clothes, or mud from their feet except in the school-room, which, I think, could not have been 20 ft. square, including the closets. As to its furniture, the following description will answer for that of all the 4 schools. The writing-tables were of plank, fastened to the wall or side of the room and extending all around, except on the chimney side and door-way. The seats for these tables were also of plank, with legs driven into auger holes, and the writers, of course, sat facing the wall. On the inner part of the room were the seats for the younger scholars, made of plank or thick slabs with similar seats, but without backs. Such was the noble academical institution in which I received my education, attending 3 months in the summer until I was 8 years old, and 3 months in the winter until I was 15 years,—the summer school taught by a female, the winter by a male. Five years after I left this house as a scholar, I entered it as a teacher for the winter and had more scholars than could be accommodated with any comfort. On one seemingly as cold a day as ever blew, I found the house filled when I got there in the morning, and so closely crowded together that it was difficult to open the door to get in; all standing up and trying to get to the fire, and many young ones crying. I ordered those at the fire to fall back and let a party of young ones take their place, and so by dividing by platoons, by about 11 o'clock they had all got so far warmed that I ordered them to take their seats, and by storing into every nick and corner I finally got them all seated and undertook to count them, when I found that my family consisted of 103 members. This house was sold to Maj. Daniel Hayden, and by him improved as a woodhouse and a new school-house built about 1806 or '07. This was of oblong shape, a little more roomy than the old one and occupied the same site as that, on the S. E. cor. of the lot occupied by Rev. Dr. McClure during his lifetime. It was at first furnished in similar style to the old one—but afterward more according to modern ideas—and was afterwards disposed of—and two-story building, built by Abiezer Porter for a brad and tack factory was bought and converted into a sort of Academy, the District school occupying the lower part and a school of a higher grade the upper part. This house is a few rods N. of the site of the old one on the opposite side of the street. (4th Dist.) extended from the E. Loomis road to E. Hartford, the school-house being on what is called the old road, formerly the main road to Hartford and a little E. of the present main road. It was of the same size and construction as the other houses.

“From my earliest recollection, the teachers were generally inhabitants of the district. The regular price of a man teacher was 40 shillings N. E. money, and board for a month; for a female teacher from one dollar to one and a half a week and board. Sometimes, if they lived near the school-house, they would engage for \$2 a week and board themselves. During my school days the books in use were ‘Dilworth’s Spelling Book,’ ‘Dilworth’s Arithmetic,’ called ‘The Schoolmaster’s Assistant,’ the ‘New England Primer,’ the ‘Psalter and Bible.’ The 1st class was called ‘the Bible Class,’ and had no other book to read from, until about the third winter before I left school (1786?) when ‘Webster’s Spelling Book’ was introduced, and next winter his ‘Art of Reading’ and ‘Morse’s Abridgment of his Geography.’ Previous to this *all* the branches taught in the schools were Reading, Writing, Spelling, and a very little of Arithmetic. The Catechism was always recited Saturday noon, which ended the week. Dilworth was an English author, and the words in his Spelling Book ending in *tion, tion, sion, &c., &c.*, had their endings divided into two syllables. His Arithmetic, I think, was plainer and easier and better calculated for common schools than any that I have ever seen. I did not study it at school, but all my knowledge of Arithmetic I got from that book after I left school and without an instructor. There were no engraved writing copies in those days—every master wrote copies at the head of a page, and you may imagine there

was a great variety of hands, and I was expected to imitate them all. The last winter I attended school (w. 15) we had a teacher who called himself a doctor and was a sort of Separate preacher [the Baptists were then called Separates, or Separatists], who, every morning when he opened school, would have all the scholars who read in Bibles, use them and follow him while he read a chapter, and would charge us to mind how he read and learn to read as he did — which was in what used to be called the 'Separate tone' — see-saw, up and down. He was succeeded by Mr. George (brother of the late Dea. Amasa) Loomis, who, the winter previous, attended a Writing School at Coventry, and he had a number of pieces of writing on Whole sheets of Foolscap, which he had copied — and among them were imitations of Roman, Italian, German and Old English text; the two latter I had never seen, and felt a desire to try and copy them. There was no paper in those days fit to write upon, except English paper, and that was not plenty; but my teacher offered to furnish me paper if I would copy them for him — which I did so much to his satisfaction that he used them as copies, afterwards, in the schools which he taught at Hartford and Albany.

"I should have said, in relation to the *5th Dist.*, or Long Hill School, in the S. E. part of the town — it was similar in size and accommodations to the other four, though smaller."

The Academy on East Windsor Hill was erected by private enterprise early in the present century, probably about 1800. It was a two-story edifice, with belfry and bell; the upper floor used for the academy proper, the lower for a district school, and still holds its own in this year of grace 1891.

It was always well conducted, had a wide reputation, and not only many of the young men of East Windsor and its neighboring towns were fitted for college there; but numbers came also from distant places. Its teachers were well selected, mostly college graduates, generally of Yale, and were of the highest standing. Among these we may mention Mr. JOHN HALL, who graduated at Yale, 1802; was tutor there 1804-7, and from 1809 to '29 made his home in East Windsor, leading a scholarly life, teaching, etc., and then founded his celebrated school at Ellington. Prof. ELEAZER T. FITCH, who took the academy in Oct., 1810, having graduated from Yale College the month before; he was afterward Professor of Theology at Yale and Preacher to the College, 1817-1853, — a notable thinker and writer; a modest man, but a good teacher. During his term we find the following note in Rev. Mr. Robbins's *Diary*, under date of 24 April, 1811: "The academy here had an exhibition. It began about eight o'clock in the evening and continued until two in the morning. I did not attend. It is said to have been a very good one." MILO LOOMIS NORTH, who graduated at Yale College 1813, took the academy in 1814-1815. He became a physician, and must have been immediately followed (1816) by SAMUEL STILES STEBBINS, who graduated at Yale College 1807, and commenced the study of theology with Rev. Dr. Robbins, though he never became a minister. JOHN HALL BROCKWAY (son of Rev. Diodate, of Ellington), graduated at Yale College 1820, a lawyer, and afterwards

Representative in United States Congress, taught the academy 1820; OZIAS SHELDON EELLS, son of Rev. Ozias, of Barkhamsted, Conn., immediately after his graduation at Williams College, 1821, became the teacher, and studied theology with Dr. Robbins until (probably Oct. 1) 1823, when he was licensed to preach. Gen. NATHAN JOHNSON, of Hartford; Dr. ALVAN TALCOTT, of Vernon, Conn., 1824-1826; Dr. MARO M. REED; Judge WILLIAM STRONG, of the U. S. Supreme Court; ERASTUS NORTH, and others of equal worth and ability are remembered as among the principals of this academy. Its efficiency continued until about 1835, after which it declined, being gradually absorbed by the varied instructions afforded by the establishment upon the hill of the Theological Institute of Connecticut; and, since the removal of that institution to Hartford, has not been revived. It is worthy of note that the young ladies of East Windsor, after learning all that could be taught them at the Academy on the Hill, were usually sent to some of the Hartford "finishing schools," among which the most prominent was opened about 1800 by Mrs. Lydia Bull Royse. Among her scholars from East Windsor were Ann Watson, Frances and Maria Bissell, Helen and Ursula Wolcott, and Betsy Rockwell (see very interesting letter from Rev. Prof. J. J. McCook, p. 645-647, *Hartford Co. Mem. Hist.*, vol. i.

The *Scoutic Academy*, near the meeting-house of the North Parish (now East Windsor), was erected in 1817, according to a memorandum in *Dr. Thos. Robbins's Diary*. Though a two-story edifice, it was a humbler institution, both architecturally and educationally, than that on the Hill; but it provided winter education in the higher English studies, and, to some extent, in the classics; and Yale College students were generally employed as teachers. It has been discontinued for many years.

It will also be seen, by reference to the *Reed Genealogy* in another part of this work, that East (now South) Windsor held, for many years, quite a *School of Art and Design*, in Dea. Abner Reed's engraving establishment. Its graduates (the good Deacon would have called them "apprentices") were, subsequently, mostly identified with the history of bank-note engraving in the United States — of which branch of engraving the Deacon was a pioneer.

THE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF CONNECTICUT (now the *Hartford Theological Seminary*) was the result of a conference held at East (now South) Windsor, 10th Sept., 1833, by 36 Congregational ministers, among which the more prominent members were Drs. Samuel Sperry, Asahel Nettleton, Nath'l Hewitt, Daniel Dow, G. A. Callhoun, Joseph Harvey, and Rev. Cyrus Hale. This conference was the expression of a widespread alarm created by the speculations and dogmas of "the

New Haven Divinity." The famous "Concio ad Clerum" sermon, preached Sept. 10, 1828, by Prof. Nathaniel W. Taylor of the Theological Department of Yale College, had brought into prominence certain views held by himself and his associates; which, the more they were discussed by the then leaders of religious thought in New England, such as Jeremiah Evarts, Gov. John Cotton Smith, Drs. Tyler, Nettleton, Humphrey, Griffin, Eben'r Porter, Woods, and others, seemed to be "antagonistic to biblical doctrines respecting the divine government, human depravity, regeneration, and the essential difference between the motives that govern renewed and unrenewed men."

At this East Windsor convention of 1833, "The Pastoral Union of Connecticut" was organized on the basis of a Calvinistic creed. Its constitution provided for the establishment of a theological seminary; and in the measures which they at once adopted to execute this design they sought, in several ways, to guard against the perversion of consecrated funds and other perils developed in the experience of similar institutions. The control of the seminary was vested, not in a self-perpetuating corporation, but in a board of trustees chosen annually by the Pastoral Union; and required, as a condition of their holding office, to give assent to the creed of the Institute, which was thus brought into close relation with the churches. The institution was located at East Windsor, and its corner-stone laid by Dr. Perkins of East Hartford, 13th May, 1834; its first course of instruction opening the following autumn to a class of 16 students. Dr. Bennett Tyler was its first professor of Theology, Dr. Jonathan Cogswell the first professor of Church History, and Prof. William Thompson gave instruction in Hebrew and Greek exegesis. The Institute, dependent at first upon donations, received in 1839 its first endowment of \$11,000 from Miss Rebecca Waldo of Worcester, Mass.; and donations, varying from \$1 to \$7,000, were received during the next few years for support of professors and increase of the library. In 1849 a second professorship was endowed by the bequest of Mr. Chester Buekley and his wife of Wethersfield; and an attempt to set aside this will was singularly fortunate, in that, by the compromise effected by the late Hon. Seth Terry of Hartford, considerably more than the sums specified in the will was secured to the heirs-at-law, and to various public institutions and charities a large proportion of what was bequeathed to them. The third professorship was endowed partly by Rev. Dr. Asabel Nettleton from the proceeds of "Village Hymns."

Students were furnished with ample facilities for physical exercise; 70 acres of choice land on the river were offered (rent free) for their use; and each student also had the free use of a box of tools in a work-

shop to be used in cold and stormy weather. But the young men, as a rule, did not "take" to manual labor.

But, from the first, the disadvantages incident to its location had been embarrassing to the seminary, and at the end of twenty years they awakened grave apprehensions among its firmest friends. Its isolation, sufficiently characteristic in 1831, had become extreme in 1851. The lack of social and church life and of a literary atmosphere in the surrounding community aggravated the discomfort of separation from the outer world.

Finally, 1856, an invitation was offered to the officers of Yale College to consider the matter of uniting the two seminaries. This proposition, as well as one from the Clerical Fellows of Yale College in 1864, came to nought. Then the removal of the Seminary to Hartford was agreed upon, and effected Sept., 1865, by the temporary occupation of two spacious dwellings on Prospect Street, Hartford, and two others subsequently occupied by students. This arrangement continued for 14 years, when, by the generosity of the late James B. Hosmer of Hartford (who gave it \$100,000 for the erection of a building, founded the professorship of New Testament Exegesis, and made it residuary legatee of his estate), the Seminary was enabled to occupy its present fine building upon Broad Street.

Among its recent liberal benefactors have been Mr. Richard Bond of Boston Highlands, Messrs. S. S. Ward, Roland Mather, Newton Case of Hartford, the latter especially advancing the growth of its library. Mr. Joseph Carew of South Hadley Falls, Mass., donated \$5,000 for an annual lecture course, and a similar fund has been given by five individuals for a Lectureship of Foreign Missions, ultimately to be enlarged into a Professorship of Missions; while 22 scholarships, varying from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each, have been created by friends for use of needy students. By an amendment (1880) the charter now covers property to the amount of one million dollars, with the usual condition.

Before its removal to Hartford the largest number of students was 34; the catalogue of 1884 contained 54. The library then had 7,000, it now has 42,000 volumes. The three professorships of 1834 have increased to five, to which has lately been added an Associated Professorship of Sacred Music and Hymnology. Among theological seminaries this one stands pre-eminent for the number of its graduates who have entered the home and foreign mission fields. Its theology is Calvinistic, and in harmony with the accredited formularies of New England Congregationalism. (Condensed from article in *Hartford Co. Mem. Hist.*, by Rev. Wm. Thompson, D.D., Dean of Faculty.)

Literary Men. Of these, if we except the Rev. Timothy Edwards, the first was Gov. ROGER WOLCOTT, who wrote and issued, in 1723,

“*POETICAL MEDITATIONS, being the Improvement of some Vacant Hours, by Roger Wolcott, Esq.; with a Preface by the Reverend Mr. Bulkley of Colchester. New London: Printed and Sold by T. Green, 1725.*” In the preface of 56 pages Mr. Bulkley painfully delivers himself on matters and things in general, but chiefly on the title of the Indian aborigines to their lands. Then follow a dedication to the Rev. Timothy Edwards, a few poetical meditations on Scripture texts, and a poem of 60 pages, entitled, “A Brief Account of the Agency of the Honourable John Winthrop, Esq.; in the Court of King Charles the Second, Anno Dom. 1662. When he obtained for the colony of Connecticut His Majesty’s Gracious Charter.” The volume closes with an “Advertisement” by Joseph Dewey, a Colchester cloth-maker, who “having been something at charge in promoting the Publishing the foregoing Meditations,” hereby taketh occasion to give his country people a few directions towards the better preparation of wool for the weaving.

Of this work, Rev. Dr. Tarbox, in *Hartford Co. Memorial History*, says: “There is nothing noteworthy about the shorter pieces in the book, but the ‘Brief Account’ is of historical interest, its subject being the procuring of that charter so precious in Connecticut tradition, which Wadsworth afterward hid in the Charter Oak. The greater part of the poem is in the form of episode, Winthrop describing to the king the plantation of the colony and its war with the Pequots. Not much can be said for its literary merits. The description of Connecticut River and its banks — a favorite theme with later Hartford poets — is conventional and untrue. ‘Philomel high perch’t upon a thorn,’ meadows enamelled with roses and violets, elms embraced by fruitful vines, figure in the same landscape with the beaver and the mink. The fragmentary style of the narrative is heightened by the usual classical insipidities — Aurora, Phoebus, Cynthia, Tithon, Thetis, and Lucifer carrying on their astronomical operations in laughable proximity to the names of Uneas, Sassacus, and Miantinomah. The burning of the Pequot fort at Mystic — which the poet calls a ‘castle’ and a ‘stately palace’ — is painted with an epic pomp that emulates Virgil’s picture of the destruction of Troy.” A much better example of the Governor’s literary abilities is to be found in the *Mss.* vol. described on page 568;¹ and in his *Autobiography*, portions of which are quoted in the *Wolcott Genealogy*, in our 2d volume.

ERASTUS WOLCOTT ELLSWORTH, born in East Windsor, 1822, son of Hon. Erastus Ellsworth, and a graduate of Amherst College, is the honored *living* representative of East (South) Windsor’s literary men. In

¹ Reprinted in *Mass. His. Soc. Coll.*, iv, 262.

1855 he published a book of poems¹ of much merit, the longest of which is based upon the story of Theseus and Ariadne. One of these poems, a remarkably good one, entitled "What is the Use," has received the well-merited compliment of being republished in the poet Whittier's *Songs of Three Centuries*; and the poems "Tuloom" and "Mayflower" are quoted in the poet Stedman's *Library of American Literature*. These poems were first published in *Putnam's Magazine*.

Mr. Ellsworth also presents in his intellectual make-up the very unusual union of strong poetic feeling with a rare mechanical taste and ability. He is the inventor and patentee of an exceedingly curious and excellent hydraulic machine, as well as of other mechanical contrivances, indicating a high order of mechanical talent. Mr. Ellsworth has lived a retired and studious life in the paternal mansion, and, surrounded by the love and respect of relatives and friends, has not seemed to care to assume that more prominent position in literary and scientific society to which his few published works, as well as his acknowledged talents, entitle him.

Politics in East Windsor in the Early part of Present Century. Our sources of information concerning politics in the early part of the present century in this town are but fragmentary — but we will piece them together as well as we can. The late Edward King of Indianapolis, Ind., has preserved for us the following specimen of political rhyme, found among his grandfather's papers, and referring to a Fourth of July celebration held at East Windsor in 1801:

'Twas on the fifth day of July,
The democrats did meet, sir,
Beneath a bowry green and high,
Erected in the street, sir.

The thundering cannon's early roar
Re-kindled all their slander,
Turn'd out more plenty than before,
Led on by Alexander.

Chorus — O blessed name! O democrat!
He fears no kind of danger.
Come, join the gang with gallant Pratt,
He'll welcome every stranger.

Ladies attend most gaily drest
In petticoat and jerkin,
With loaves of bread made of the best,
And butter by the tirkin.

¹ *Poems*; by Erastus Ellsworth. Published by F. A. Brown, Hartford, 1855. Latest poems contributed to *Travelers Record*, Hartford, Conn.

Likewise a basket full of pease,
 With lusty loaf of cake, sir,
 Almost as big as th' mammoth cheese,
 As good as e'er was bak'd, sir.

Chorus—O blessed name, etc.

And now the board had been well furnished, had not the fattened turkey balk'd the circus—the fact was this: T. Wolcott had been fattening a fine tom and cram'd him with food as often as (you please) and weigh'd him as often, but on Friday before holiday poor Tom was choked in the operation and expired—(fable says he died by his own hands, scorning to suffer in such a cause); make what you please of it and weave it in.

And now the circulating glass
 Is passed round and round, sir,
 Till some ly prostrate on the ground,
 And others can't be found, sir.

And I am told that mistres S.,
 Who crawled home by the fence, sir,
 Crept off to bed but ne'er undrest,
 And has not been seen since, sir.

Chorus—O blessed name, etc.

Come on, my lad, and bring your lass,
 And tast our lusius wine, sir;
 The Democrats are gaining fast,
 The Feds are on decline, sir.

No more let's drag the galling chain,
 Our work is fast completing;
 Ther'll not a Federalist remain
 Till our next happy meeting.

Chorus—O blessed name, etc.

Endorsed on the back:

“A specimen of the wit, satire, and poetical genius of the Federalists of East Windsor, supposed to be written by O. Tudor, the great poet and historian.”

When Nathaniel Rockland (b. 1772) first voted (1792-3), there were but six Democrats in the town of E. W. James Rockwell and his three sons made 4; ——— Mills was the fifth.

The *Diary of Rev. Thomas Robbins*, pastor at E. W., 1808 to 1827, gives us many interesting glimpses of political feeling and changes in this town. It must be remembered, however, that as one of “the established order,” the Rev. Mr. Robbins was naturally a Federalist, and the holy horror with which he regarded the Democracy of that day and all its belongings, seems to us of this day as being quite uncalled for and comical. He says (1798) that “the Democrats in Congress are very impudent”; —(1799) “had a loud dispute with some *Arminians and Democrats*”; —(1801) “the Democrats are making great exertions to destroy the laws respecting religion in this State” — speaks of them as “deluded Democrats,” and of a town as “infested with Democrats” —

(1803) "Democracy is now making its most violent efforts in this State. *May the God of our fathers preserve us!*" This involuntary appeal to heaven often appears in his notes on Democracy; yet, when he made (1803) a missionary tour into Pennsylvania he has to admit that "most of the ministers and pious people in this part of the country, and of all classes, are Democrats"—a pretty hard pill for such a thorough-going Connecticut Federalist as he to swallow.

In 1808 he commenced his ministrations in East Windsor, and thenceforth his *Diary* keeps us pretty well informed as to political matters in his own and the adjoining North parish of East Windsor. Thus:

1808. "Rode to Scantic and attended Freeman's Meeting, and prayed at opening of the meeting. The votes here were: Federalist, 226; Democrats, 62, about the same as heretofore. I hope Democracy is declining in this State."

1809. April Freeman's Meeting. Rev. Mr. Robbins officiated as before; votes for Governor: Federalist, 213; Democratic, 92; "more of the latter than have ever been here before."

1810. He again officiated at Freeman's Meetings. Federalist votes for Governor, 195 (divided between two candidates); Democratic, 90—total, 285. The population of E. W. at this time was 3,081; but, owing to certain property restrictions in the Conn. law, the number of voters was considerably less than on the present basis; and this vote of 1810 would indicate about 600 voters in E. W. at that time.

1811. "Prayed at the opening of the Freeman's Meeting"; votes for Governor were: Treadwell, 168; Griswold, 86; scattering, 2. I believe Mr. Griswold had about thirty Federal votes. The remainder were Democratic. I think this last effort of Democracy, through the mercy of our fathers' God, will meet with a great defeat." Treadwell and Griswold were both Federalist candidates; the latter was elected Governor, and partly by Democratic votes.

1812. Freeman's Meeting: vote for Gov. Griswold (Fed.), 202; Boardman (Dem.), 19. "The meeting very harmonious." The light vote shows that there was really no party contest.

Sept. 21. "Rode to Scantic and attended Freeman's Meeting. The highest Fed. vote for nomination was 251; The Dem. nomination not called. There were but 27 Dem. votes for a representative."

1813. *Freeman's Meeting*; votes: Fed. (divided between two candidates), 206; Dem., 74; scattering, 4—284. Sept. Freeman's Meeting "remarkably harmonious and expeditious." Highest Fed. vote for nomination, 166; Dem. nomination not called.

1814. *Freeman's Meeting*. Fed. votes, 187; Dem., 62.

Sept. Freeman's Meeting. "Highest vote for nomination, 119. No Democrats."

1816. Freeman's Meeting. Fed. votes for Gov., 187; Dem., 89—total, 276. He notes, a few days later, that "the Democrats in the State have made very great exertions at the late Freeman's Meeting and have almost carried the election." Sept. "Our late Freeman's Meeting has issued unfavorably"—from which we may deduce the fact that Democracy was again in the ascendant.

1817. *Freeman's Meeting*. "The efforts of the Democracy are astonishing." Votes: Fed., 233; Dem., 128; it is supposed that nearly 30 Federalists voted for Mr. Wolcott, the Dem. candidate.

Sept. Fed. votes, 189; Dem., 91: "many staid at home." The Democrats this year were victorious. In October Mr. Robbins says, "Our Assembly adjourned yesterday. They have not done much evil, but they have had a contemptible session. A holy God frowns upon our State." In Nov. (having a few months before met President Monroe and shaken hands with him), Mr. Robbins admits that he has read the President's message, and thinks "it the best we have had since Federal times."

1818. *Freemen's Meeting*. Votes for treasurer: Fed., 188, Dem., 111; the first vote for a Dem. representative, late a federalist, was 136. The meeting continued quite late. Democracy does not appear to abate in zeal or malignity." *Sept.* "We [Federalists] did unexpectedly well." Votes for nomination, 232; Dem., 128. The State did not keep so strongly Federal as East Windsor. But the reign of Federalism had well-nigh gone — and in November the good parson says, "The President's message represents our country in a very prosperous state. I think it is."

1819. *Freemen's Meeting*. Votes: Fed., 327; Dem., 177. "The Federalists did exceedingly well."

1820. *Freemen's Meeting*. Votes: Fed., 242; Dem., 164; "the majority much less than last year."

1821. And now the tide is evidently changing. *Freemen's Meeting*. "The votes were very close": Dem., 186; Fed. "but two or three more."

1822. "The *Freemen's Meeting* here issued very favorably."

1823. "Election excites but little notice."

1824. "Opened the Electors' meeting with prayer and left the meeting as usual. They chose Democratic representatives. The first time. Both irreligious and ungodly men. A severe and holy frown of heaven."

East Windsor Hill, about 1820.—The late Mr. HENRY WATSON of Northampton, Mass., a native of East Windsor, who died in February, 1891, kindly furnished us with the following notes of his recollections of "The Hill" as it was about 1820, which he prefaced with the following remark: "There is one thing especially worthy of note—the great age to which so many of the parties lived. I have never known a place so healthy as our old East Windsor. If a child survived his first, or at most his second year, he might be almost sure that he was booked for extreme old age; and, if he did not fall off a load of wood, get drowned in the Connecticut River, die of consumption at from 20 to 30, or possibly get the pneumonia, he was *sure* to reach it. I do not recollect ever to have known an East Windsor born baby who was over one year old to die. Of course there were *some* who did."

The fact of *longevity* thus humorously adverted to by Mr. Watson is, indeed, a most noticeable feature of this locality.

We have taken Mr. Watson's "Notes" as a *basis* of a survey of "The Hill" — our own observations, or those obtained from other sources being designated by brackets.

That portion of South (formerly East) Windsor, known as "East Windsor Hill," is the plateau, less than half a mile in length, which lies between the declivity descending on the north to Seantie River and that descending on the south to Taylor's Brook, known as "Taylor's Hollow." The street is straight, wide, and beautifully ornamented with three rows of maple trees which, according to the *Asa Bowe Rec.*, were set out in April 1814. The houses and shops on "The Hill," about the year 1820 were occupied as follows:

Beginning on the west side at the north and moving south, the two-story brick house on the very brink of the hill, overlooking Seantie, was

owned and occupied by ELI B. HASKELL, *merchant*, of the firm of Bissell & Haskell [From notes in *Rev. Dr. Robbins's Diary* we learn that it was erected about 1812 or '13. It was on land originally of Capt. Aaron Bissell, his (silent) partner in business, and whose daughters were the first and second wives of Mr. Haskell]. After Mr. H.'s removal to Ogdensburg, N. Y., about 1844, this residence was owned and occupied by Walter Phelps from Hartford, next by Dr. Goodrich from Ware, Mass., now by Wayne H. Rice.

Next was a brick two-story house, exactly similar to the Haskell house, owned and occupied by his father-in-law, Capt. AARON BISSELL, *farmer and sheep-breeder*, of the firm of *Bissell & Haskell*. [Dr. *Robbins's Diary* records that, in July, 1813, Capt. B. "is building a very fine house," and at a later date speaks of it as "a very valuable house."] It stood on the site of a two-story lean-to house, formerly owned by Noah Bissell — (*Dea. A. Reed Mss.*) After Capt. Bissell's death (1834), Mr. Increase Clapp came into possession of it and resided in it until his death (1859), after which it was occupied by his son, Carlos W. Clapp. Increase Clapp, in 1820, was the *blacksmith* of the village, residing a short distance out on the Wapping Road at the house since occupied by his son George. In 1879, bought by Richard T. Abbe, who came from Enfield.

The next house was a *tavern*, once kept by Capt. Aaron Bissell, but, about 1820, by a Mr. MACK. North of the house, on the line of the street, were and still are the horse-shed and barn belonging to the tavern; the barn abutting on the north, by the road which here passes down into the meadows to Bissell's Ferry. This tavern and farm subsequently became the property of Daniel Gilbert Sperry. In 1871, bought by Theodore E. Bancroft.

Next south was the dry-goods and grocery store then kept by *Bissell & Haskell*. It had been, in earlier days, occupied by *Bissell & Tudor*, a firm composed of Aaron Bissell and Samuel Tudor [Samuel Tudor, b. 1770 in E. W.; was afterwards head of the firm of Tudor, Woodbridge & Co., formed in 1805, one of the largest dry-goods importing houses in Hartford; from 1812 or '13 to 1818 partner with Woodbridge & Talcott; at one time in business with Philo Hillyer (Tudor & Hillyer) dry-goods importers "near St. John's Tavern," and later he dealt exclusively in British dry goods. His house was on Main street, near "Needham's Corner," Hartford. He died 29 Jan., 1862, æ. 92. — *Hartford Co. Mem. Hist.*]; and, after Bissell & Haskell's time, by JESSE CHARLTON. It stands now, not materially altered from what it was in 1820, and a store (owned by Calvin Z. Parmelee) and post-office is still kept there. A large elm tree, with a horse-block under it, stood in front of the door.

Next was the store-house (dry goods and groceries) formerly occupied by JOHN WATSON, subsequently by Henry Watson; about 1820 it

was used by John Watson, then largely engaged in farming and sheep-breeding, for storing wool, and wheat and oats after they were threshed. About 1839 this building was removed out on to the Wapping Road.

Next was the two-story brick house occupied by HENRY WATSON from 1809 to 1828, when, upon the death of his mother, he removed into the John Watson mansion. Prior to 1809, this house had been occupied as a tavern by John Alderman; after the building of the Theological Institute it became the residence of its president, Rev. Dr. Bennett Tyler, and subsequently of Prof. Cornelius Hooker, and later again, a tavern. It burned down in 1889. The barn connected with it stood facing the street and close upon it, a short distance to the south of the house.

Next was a two-story brick house of the style of the Haskell and Bissell houses (built in 1815 — *Asa Bowe Rec.*, and remodeled about 1832 to its present style), owned and occupied by EPAPHRAS BISSELL, farmer. This house was afterwards sold to and occupied by Elihu Wolcott, later by Oliver D. Cooke, Jr. of Hartford, who remodeled it, and later by Hon. Erastus Ellsworth. After his death, 1879, his son-in-law, Dr. Wm. Wood, resided there, and it is now occupied by his family, and by Mr. Erastus Wolcott Ellsworth. In the south front corner of the lot, nearly opposite the schoolhouse, Dr. Wood, at a later day, erected a two-story shop or office, in which is now stored his valuable ornithological, zoological, and antiquarian collections.

Next was an old two-story, unpainted house, known familiarly as "the Molly Smith house" — the last on the west side of "the Hill" going south. Miss Mollie Smith resided here until her death in 1862, at the age of 93. With her lived SAMUEL MAY, *saddler and harness-maker*, and his family. His shop stood in the S. E. corner of the dooryard, at the very brink of the hill overlooking Taylor's Hollow; and the hill south of this shop was the "coasting" ground of the boys of the neighborhood.

We pass now to the *east side* of the road and travel northward again.

Opposite Miss Mollie Smith's house was another unpainted, old frame house, belonging probably to Eli or John Bissell, but then occupied by a Mrs. Murll, whose bachelor son, JACOB MURLL, was the *wheelwright and carriage-maker* of the village. This house was subsequently torn down and a new house erected of a more modern style, by Mrs. Ursula Skinner.

Next north of the Murll place stood, and now stands, the *Academy building* (see page 754).

Next north of this and near it was Jacob Murll's *carriage-making shop*, and next north of the shop was the residence of JESSE CHARLTON,

the *tailor*, whose shop was a few rods north of his house, and where he also kept a small stock of dry goods, candies, etc. He was also at one time a deputy-sheriff, and is well remembered by many for his unflinching suavity of manner and his kindness to children. This house was built by — Wells.

Next came the residence of GODFREY SCARBOROUGH, lawyer; it was afterwards occupied by SELAH B. TREAT, also a *lawyer*, but who subsequently became a clergyman and was, for a long series of years, secretary of the Board of Home Missions in Boston. It was afterward purchased by Erastus Ellsworth, and occupied by Dr. Elijah F. Reed. In 1839 it was bought by John S. Clapp, and by him demolished in 1857. He erected a new residence a little north of the old site. This place is now owned and occupied by Calvin Z. Parmelee.

Next was the residence of Mrs. MARY (widow of Oliver) DAY, with whom lived Miss Mollie Day, and the family of ELISHA WELLS, who died about 1834, aged 84, his wife dying, aged 93. This house stood at the corner of Main Street and the Wapping Road.

Across the road, on the opposite corner, was the mansion of JOHN WATSON, merchant. This house, three stories high, large, roomy, and finished inside and out with scrupulous nicety, both as to quality and style of materials and workmanship, was erected in 1788-90, and stands to this day, an admirable specimen of the finest domestic architecture of that day. It was occupied by Mr. John Watson until his death in 1824, aged 81; then by his widow until her death in 1827, aged 76; afterwards by Henry Watson until his death in 1848; after which it was sold to, and has since been owned and occupied by, Theodore Baneroff.

Next north, was a small, but neat, gambrel-roofed house, occupied by Mrs. RHODA (widow of Thomas) GRISWOLD, and aunt of Mrs. Aaron Bissell. She died in 1838, aged 93. In the northwest corner of her yard was a *tailor's shop*, for many years (before and after 1820) unoccupied. This is now occupied by Mrs. SPERRY, and her daughter Miss RUTH T. SPERRY, the Assistant Editor of this History.

Next came the residence of Mrs. LUCY WEBSTER and family; with whom lived ASA BOWE, the shoemaker of the vicinity, and his family, his wife being the daughter of Mrs. Webster. Mrs. W. died in 1823, aged 83. Now occupied by the widow and daughter of Julius Birge.

Next north was the residence of JULIUS BIRGE, the *tanner*; whose father, Jonathan Birge, the cabinet-maker, had resided there previously. This was subsequently the dwelling of Dr. Rockwell.

Close by, on the projecting brink of "the Hill," was ASA BOWE'S *shoe shop*. Mr. Birge's *tan-yard* was a rod or more down the Hill, on the north of this shop.

All the houses and shops on the east side of "the Hill" street stood

flush upon the line of the street, except the Murrill and Griswold houses. On the west side, all stood back from the street, with small dooryards, except the two tavern houses and their barns.

Taverns. On page 418 we have noted the licensing, Dec., 1775, of NATHANIEL COOK, and of the widow GRACE (Minor) GRANT, mother of Mr. (afterwards Captain) EBENEZER GRANT, to whom, about 1734-5, she resigned her tavern-keeping business. To what is there said of Capt. JOEL and his son, Capt. GILES LOOMIS, as tavern-keepers, may be added that the tavern-property occupied by them finally came into the possession of Major Abiel Wolcott, who took down the old original part of the house, and erected an addition, in which he lived until his death.

Of the Landlord PORTER, mentioned on same page, Deacon Reed's *Mss.* says: "Nathaniel Porter was an old man when I first knew him, residing with his son Nathaniel, who, with his family, occupied the house. Old Landlord Porter had once been to the West Indies, and many and large were the stories he used to tell about what he had seen there."

In the possession of the heirs of EDWARD KING, deceased, of Indianapolis, Ind., is the old sign which for nearly a century swung at Bissell's Ferry. Originally, this sign bore in its center a design of 13 interlacing rings, each ring having in its center the representation of some tree, or trees, peculiar to the State which it designated. In the center of this circle of rings was the profile of George Washington: above it the legend, "The 13 United States," and beneath it, "Entertainment. | By David Bissell | A. D. 1777. In 1787 the words, "By David Bissell," were painted out, and "E. Wolcott" (Erastus Wolcott) substituted; also, the date 1787 was placed in each upper corner of the sign-board.

In or about 1801 the sign passed into the hands of Joseph Phelps, and it then hung at the old house that the *Jones Brothers* pulled down to make room for their new one. It was at this time made over, the whole face being painted out, and a new design given, viz.: On the obverse a copy of the first gold eagle coined in 1795, and upon the other side the reverse of the same coin, and J. Phelps' name underneath.

In 1816, J. PELTON bought the ferry tavern (now the *Alms-house*) from Epaphras Bissell, erased all the letters of Phelps' name from the tavern-sign, except the J. and the P., which were the initials of his own name, and hung it over the middle of the ferry road, from the limb of a large elm that stood in the corner of the dooryard, about six rods southwest of the house, where the stump of the tree still stands.

The tavern thus kept successively by David Bissell, Erastus Wolcott, and Joseph Phelps, probably passed down an unbroken line of *Bissell* inn-keepers, from John, Sen., to whom an inn-license was given in 1648, in connection with the grant of the ferry. See p. 418, *Note*.

Merchants in East Windsor. Foremost among these was Captain Ebenezer Grant, for many years the leading merchant of that portion of Windsor east of the Connecticut River. He was the youngest son of Samuel and Grace (Minor) Grant, and came into the possession of the homestead on the east side of the Great River. His father died in 1712, and the boy must have been reared by his widowed mother, an efficient business woman; and was fitted for college by Rev. Timothy Edwards, first minister of the parish. He was graduated from Yale College in 1726, and we find him soon after engaged in the shipping trade with the West Indies. The earliest date found among such of his papers as remain is that of: "Andrew McKee's Account April 3, 1728, for carting three Loads of corn to the vessell at the rever ——— 9 sh."

Next, among a mass of similar papers, extending from 1733 to 1773, is a Bill of Lading, which we copy as a sample of commercial documents "of that ilk," viz.:

"Shipped by the Grace of God, in good order and well conditioned by D. Meriville Junr in and upon the Good Sloop called the *Humbird* wherof is Master under God for this present voyage Tho^s Coleman and now riding at Anchor in the Carlisle Bay by God's Grace bound for New London, so say one Hogd Rum for acct o Risque of the Shipper being marked and numbered as in the Margent and are to be delivered in like good order and well conditioned at the aforesaid Port of New London (the danger of the seas only excepted) unto Mr. Ebenezer Grant, Merch — in his absence to Cap^t Tho^s Coleman or to their Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods five pounds p^r Tunn with primage and average accustomed.

"In witness whereof The Master & Purser of the said ship hath affirmed to 2 bills of Lading all of this Tenor and date the one of which 2 bills being accomplished the other to stand void.

"And so God send the good ship to her desired port in safety.

"Dated in

"Barbadoes, ——— y^e 2^d, 1733

"Tho^s Coleman."

It is difficult to give exact data of the growth of his business; but, from this time until 1779, Mr. Grant seems to have engaged in mercantile "ventures" of this description. He owned shares in different vessels and cargoes, and bought horses and tobacco from his towns-people, which he shipped to the Barbadoes. In return, he received, first and principally, rum; also molasses, sugar, and indigo. These goods were consigned to New London or Middletown, and thence, after paying duty, to Windsor.

Mr. Grant was also a large ship-owner, and even built several vessels at the mouth of the Scantic. One of these, *The Peggy*, was a brigantine, built by Charles Gaylord, at the mouth of the Scantic River, during 1747 and '48, at a cost of £212, 12s. She was owned by a company of East Windsor men in the following proportions: Ebenezer Grant, $\frac{1}{4}$; Mr. Lawrence, $\frac{1}{4}$; Nathaniel Day, $\frac{1}{8}$; Ebenezer Bliss, $\frac{3}{16}$; John and Charles Gaylord, $\frac{1}{16}$; Samuel Watson, $\frac{1}{16}$; Ebenezer Watson, who worked on

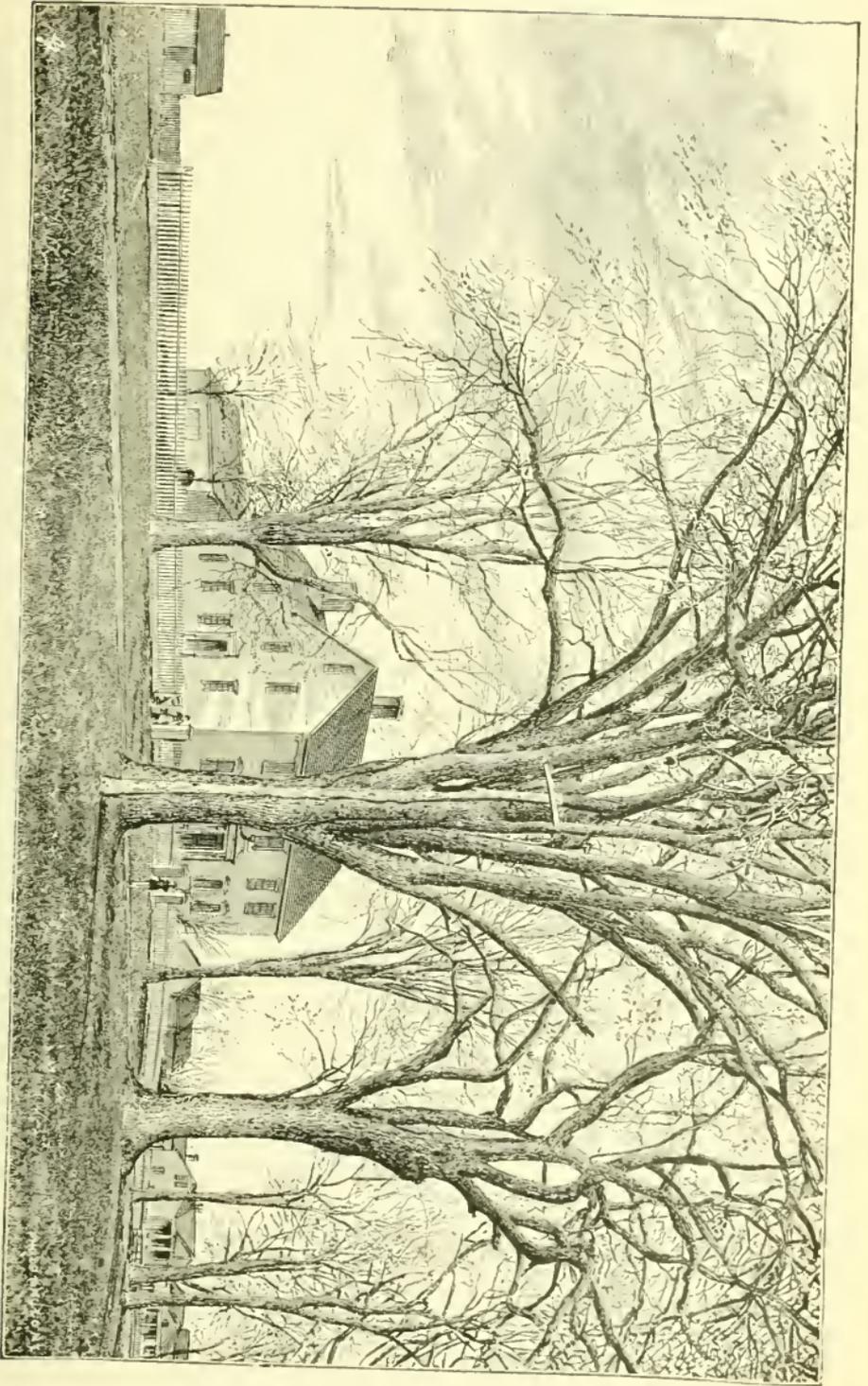
her, $\frac{1}{16}$; Annii Trumble, $\frac{1}{16}$; David Bissell, $\frac{1}{16}$. The "Launching Dinner," given at her launch, cost £20. The *Peggy's* first trip was to the Barbadoes, under command of Capt. William Filley, freighted with "tobacco bo't of Sundry Persons at 7 pence per pound"—some at 8 and 9*l*. In 1757 Mr. Grant purchased of Nathaniel Hooker, merchant, of Hartford, $\frac{1}{16}$ of the sloop *Sarah*, "being a square stern vessel of about 65 tons burden"; and, in 1755, he purchased from Thomas Elmer, Joseph Rockwell, Jr., and Jerijah Olcott $\frac{1}{8}$ part of the sloop *Susannah*, 50 tons. The schooner *Ann*, used by Mr. Grant, and the brig *Polly* (according to *Ebenezer Grant's Account Books*) were also built in East Windsor, at the Seantie's mouth, where there was a *bridge* erected about 1746-8. In 1810 Mr. *Robbins's Diary* records that "there are two vessels building at this place." When his son Roswell graduated from Yale, in 1767, he immediately received him into partnership with him.

Mr. Grant prospered apace. In 1768 the brigantine *Hartford* carried from New London to the West Indies, for Ebenezer Grant & Company, 6,000 brick, 6,000 staves, 2,000 plank, and upwards of 4,000 hogshead hoops. One consignment of rum comprised 877 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. In 1768 was paid 15 shillings of duty on two hogsheads of rum. About 1767 Mr. Grant erected a "shop" about two rods south of his then new residence, and therein he sold dry goods, rum, groceries, hardware, and fancy articles. He bought his goods in New York and Boston, and we find bills from Beckman & Son, Samuel Browne & Co., of New York; and from John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Daniel Waldo, John Barrett & Sons, of Boston. In 1768 John Barrett writes: "Your supply being an Object of Consequence to us, I shall take great pleasure in waiting on you at our store." The Revolutionary War ruined business for Mr. Grant, as for so many others, and, after peace was declared, Mr. Grant was occupied in settling with his creditors.

Mr. Grant and his children were born in the house "supposed to have been the original one built by Samuel (son of old Recorder Matthew Grant) after he had removed from his residence on the meadow, where he had first located east of the river.* The interior of this portion, with its great beams and broad-paneled walls, and its vast chimney, laid up with the broad, flat bricks of that day, and cemented with clay instead of mortar, indicates its antiquity, and dates its erection back of 1700."

The (new) main building, fronting on the street, was modeled after the residence of his business correspondent, Gov. John Hancock of Boston, and its construction was planned by the same architect. Much of

* Matthew Grant's record, written about 1677, in his account of the great flood of March 1638-9, says: "For all the ground [meadow] then [South Windsor.] was drowned to one little ridge where Samuel Grant's now house stands."



OLD GRANT MANSION, EAST WINDSOR, 1700-1757.
(By courtesy of author of "Windsor Furnace".)

the written evidence of the contract for the house, including bills for timber, etc., yet exists.

In the hands of his grandson, the late Col. FREDERICK W. GRANT, this fine specimen of colonial architecture was carefully preserved in its original state, and around it cluster many historic memories, which he was wont to narrate with ardor. The southeast front room was occupied by Gen. Richard Prescott after his capture by the Americans during the Revolutionary War. Capt. Ebenezer Grant survived the Rev. Mr. Edwards many years, and was active in church and parish affairs during the ministry of his successor, Rev. Mr. Perry. The old account books of the former show many entries for "Rum, &c.," which he sold to his pastor. Capt. Grant married for his second wife the widow of Capt. David Ellsworth, and mother of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth.

Trade, Manufactures, and Commerce.—Prior to the date of Mr. John Watson's store, according to Dea. Reed's *Ms.* letters, there had been two merchants in East Windsor. "One of these, NATHANIEL PORTER (the "Landlord Porter" mentioned when speaking of taverns), kept a store in an addition built on to the north end of his house, projecting some fifteen feet in front, and, by a slight excavation of earth, being set high enough to form a cellar below for liquors, etc., and a room above for dry goods, approached by an outside stairway.

"The other store, that of Mr. AUGUSTUS MILLS, was built in the same manner; and, indeed, Mr. Watson's store was an exact copy of Mr. Porter's.

"Of *manufactures* there were none to my knowledge; and, though there were a few *mechanics*, such as joiners, carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, etc., there were none but what made *farming* their principal business. There were two *blacksmiths*, Mr. WILLIAM (father of William and Edward) STOURGHTON, who lived in an old red house south of my late residence in South Windsor; and Mr. BENJAMIN GILMAN, whose shop stood in the middle of Strong's road leading to Wapping; and there was a Mr. HOUSE in Wapping.

"*Commerce* there was none, unless exporting of tobacco to the West Indies could be so denominated. It was the practice, as far back as I can remember, for the town to appoint, at the yearly town meeting, an Inspector and Presser of Tobacco. Mr. Nathaniel Porter occupied the office for many years, and the under room of his old store was appropriated to that use. The tobacco was packed down in hogsheads and pressed with screws to a solid body, and when thus made ready for market, was bought up and exported to the West Indies. The price of tobacco, as far back as I can remember, and for years after, seemed to be

a fixed price, — five pence a pound; some years it was down to five cents. For some years after my earliest recollection the prices of *corn* and *rye* were as regular as if fixed by law: *corn*, 2s. 6d., or 42 cents; *rye*, 3s., or 50 cents. Gin distilleries soon raised the price of rye and corn, and the manufacture of cigars the price of tobacco. To ask higher than this for grain was thought to be extortion. The northern part of the town of East Windsor, the North Society, as it was then termed, was always noted for raising great quantities of rye. In the year 1783, or '84, as near as I can ascertain, and on the 17th or 27th of June, I am not quite certain which, there was a severe frost which killed all the rye, far and near, except now and then a small patch that was protected by woods or in some other way, so that there was not enough saved to supply the people, and not a bushel could be bought. One resident of the North Parish, a large farmer, and who raised a considerable quantity of rye in detached parts of his farm (and which luckily had not suffered much from the frost), took advantage of his good luck to force "a corner" on rye. He let no one know that he had even enough to supply his own family. People were calling frequently, and from every quarter, to purchase, but without success. I recollect well a man calling upon my father, who said he had come seventy miles from Rhode Island on horseback, with three empty bags, hoping he might be able to get them filled. He had tried all along the road and had got none, and said he would have been thankful if he could have got even enough for one bagfull to carry home to his family, who had not tasted bread for three weeks before he left home. The North Parish farmer referred to kept close as long as he could, until just before harvest time, and then it came out that he had rye to sell, and, though he put his price at 75 cents a bushel (a price never before heard of), he rapidly coined money, for his neighbors were fairly compelled to accede to any demand to procure rye to eat and to sow."

NATHAN PELTON came to East Windsor from Middletown about 1765, bringing with him two slaves as workmen. He did a large business as a blacksmith, but had also a farm, the one now owned by Mrs. Carroll. His name always appears in the tax-list as one taxed for "Faculty:" that was an income derived from some source other than farming. See act passed by the General Court, 13 May, 1779.

Severe Winters, Floods, etc. "The winter of 1780-1 was very severe; there was the greatest body of snow on the ground ever seen — one snow-storm which lasted several days covered almost all the fences so that but the tops of a few posts were to be seen. The storm ended with rain, which wet the snow to some extent, and cleared off cold and froze a solid crust that would bear teams with the heaviest loads of wood; and

people drew their wood from the woods anywhere across lots over the fences, the sleds sliding as if on smooth ice. In cutting trees they stood upon the crust, so that when the snow was off, the stumps stood about six feet high.

"In the spring of 1801, there was the greatest flood in the Connecticut ever known: the river became dammed up with ice at the straits near Middletown, causing the water to rise to an heretofore unknown height, covering all the meadows on each side of the river; apple trees on the highest places in the meadows showed only a small part of their tops above water; the flood set back in the brook north of my house so as to flood about ten rods wide and covered several acres of land east of the street. Two of my neighbors and myself with our wives got into a boat within one and one-half rods of the northwest cor. of my house and sailed in a straight line to the old ferry place at Windsor (before they had a bridge across the Little River), without the least obstruction. In Hartford the ferry boats could traverse many streets, and many families were taken from their chamber windows, the water having risen to the second story of some dwellings. Previous to this flood the black, or barn-rat, was the only kind of rat known in this town. During this flood the *wharf-rat* came upon us like an invading army, appearing first at the lower end of the town; and, in the morning, before the sand in the road had been disturbed by travel, might be seen their tracks where they had crossed the road obliquely in a body, like a drove of sheep, from one house or barn to another — till, in a few days they had distributed themselves through the street to Scantic River, and how much farther I know not. Every house, barn, cornhouse, and hog-pen was fully inhabited by them, and to make their conquest sure they set eagerly to work to clear out all the black rats and mice. In my father's barn (and the same could be said of others) there was an almost continuous squealing of rats and mice that the conquerors were assassinating; and, when the barn became emptied of hay great numbers of fleshless carcasses were found upon the girts and plates of the barn. Some harbored under the hog-pen floor and a few minutes after food had been given to the hogs, numbers could be seen in the trough feeding with the hogs. No black rat has ever, to my knowledge, been seen in that vicinity since that time." (*Dea. Abner Reed's Mss.*)

Rev. *Thomas Robbins's Diary*, pp. 733, 740, chronicles very heavy floods in March and in May, 1818, in one of which the bridge across the river at Hartford was swept away.

Cheese-making. In Dr. *Robbins's Diary*, we find this record, March, 1811, "Received a letter from Mr. Battell, with \$100 to be paid several families here for *cheese*." Mr. Battell was a merchant at Norfolk, Conn., 130 miles away from East Windsor. As appears from another note this

cheese was brought to Mr. Robbins and he repacked it to be sent to Mr. Battell — a nice use to put a minister to.

Potatoes. The first seen in East Windsor, according to Thomas H. Bissell of Hartford, by his great-grandfather (Mills) were brought in his saddle-bags from Boston, where he had gone to purchase goods. He invited in some friends to eat some of them roasted in the embers, and planted the remainder. Mr. B. has also heard his father say that in his boyhood (1760-1780) that his father cultivated but few potatoes, only in the proportion of one bushel to three of turnips; and that there were then but two varieties known, one called *Spanish* potatoes and the other *English Whites*. It is further related that "way back" in East Windsor times, some one of the few who saw a Boston newspaper, noticed the advertisement of potatoes on sale; and, unable to imagine what they were, enquired of the minister, who was supposed to know everything — but even he was not able to say as to whether they were vegetables or animals.

Pianos. The first in East Windsor was owned by Miss Rachel McClure, daughter of Rev. David McClure; the second by Miss Harriet, daughter of John Watson; the third by Miss Betsy, daughter of Martin Rockwell.

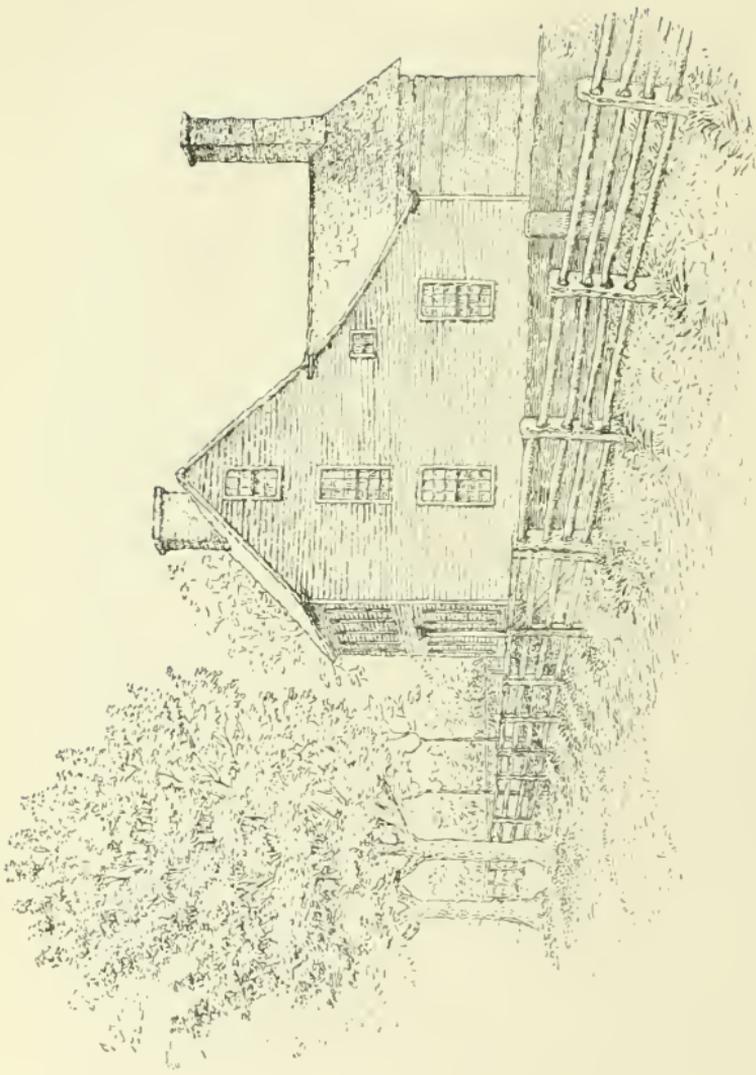
Watches. In 1796, there was not a gold watch in East Windsor — and only forty-seven in the county.

Coaches. In 1796, East Windsor had three coaches, taxed at \$17; and in 1820, sixty-six riding carriages.

Fat Cattle. "A fat ox was drove from here this morning, fatted by Capt. [Aaron] Bissell [of E. W. Hill] of this town, for Boston. He is seven years old; has been fed with meal three years, and has eat about 300 bushels of corn. He measures around the girth nine feet and two inches. He is undoubtedly the best ox ever fatted in America" — *Robbins's Diary*, date Dec., 1808. In Jan., 1815, he records the killing of a cow, by Mr. Wolcott, which weighed 850 lbs. Capt. Ebenezer Grant is known to have received orders for fatted cattle, from Gov. Hancock of Boston, for his own table-use.

Military. "The military company here is very handsome," says Dr. Robbins in his Diary, in 1809, the year of his settlement at East Windsor; and in September of same year he witnessed the "military gathering in the north part of the society. All the regiments of the first brigade, five of infantry with their artillery and one of cavalry, were collected and inspected. Treated politely by the officers — Saw many acquaintances."

The "training" lasted for two days; on the second day "the brigade embodied and were reviewed by the Major-General. They performed remarkably well. There were about 3,000 men under arms, and



THE GOVERNOR ROGER WOLCOTT HOUSE, SOUTH WINDSOR, CONN.

(From a sketch, made expressly for this work, by E. W. Ellsworth.)

supposed to be at least three times that number of spectators. The weather very fine. The dust very troublesome. I saw no instance of fighting, misconduct, or intemperance. There were very few females. The place [probably East Windsor Hill] was excellent. Dined with the officers. No accident took place." The Reverend Doctor was afterwards, and during all his pastorate here, the regularly commissioned chaplain of the regiment, and took much pleasure in the performance of his duties as such.

Elm trees. In his *Diary*, Dr. Thomas Robbins records, in May, 1816, "worked all day getting up young elms in the woods and setting them in the street" — and his biographer adds, "from the lower end of East Hartford street, almost all the way to East Windsor Hill, and beyond, the traveler, at the present day, finds a succession of elm trees, some of them of gigantic size. Doubtless *some* of these trees in the south part of South Windsor are the very ones which Dr. Robbins was setting out in the spring of 1816."

Traditionary evidence points quite positively to the fact that a large number of these elms were planted during the Revolutionary war, at the suggestion of Gen. Lafayette, who saw that it would not only benefit the town, but would furnish much needed employment for the number of Hessian soldiers (captured with Burgoyne's army) who were at one time billeted in this part of the then East Windsor. See p. 676.

The *Wolcott Memorial* preserves a photographic portrait of one magnificent elm of South Windsor, which stands in front of the Samuel Wolcott house. It measures, at the height of five feet, twenty-three feet in circumference, and at the height of eight feet, twenty-nine and a half feet in circumference. The spread of its branches has a diameter, from north to south, of 102 feet, and its entire height is 108 feet. Numerous branches start out at the height of eight feet, and the whole tree is still healthy and vigorous — being estimated to be about 200 years of age.

The old Wolcott Houses. The Ephraim Wolcott farm, now owned by Enoch W. Pelton of South Windsor, was made up in 1730, and includes a portion of the old Governor Roger Wolcott farm. The old "Governor's Road" (see p. 413), which passed through the original farm, is now a boundary line between Mr. Pelton (representing the Ephraim Wolcott farm) and B. Maguire, who owns what was the other part of the Gov. Wolcott farm. And Mr. Pelton occupies the Ephraim Wolcott house (built in the seventeen hundred and *fifties*), which stands four or five rods north of "Governor's Road." The Governor's land extended about twenty-five feet north of the "Governor's Road" and met there the farm of Ephraim Wolcott, or, rather, of some cousins (of the name of Hotchkiss, or Hoskins), from whom Ephraim Wolcott inherited it.

The Governor Wolcott house itself stood about four or five rods

south of the "Governor's Road." Its site is now unoccupied; but a well, pertaining to the house, can still be seen, about twelve rods south of the "Governor's Road" and three west from the main road.

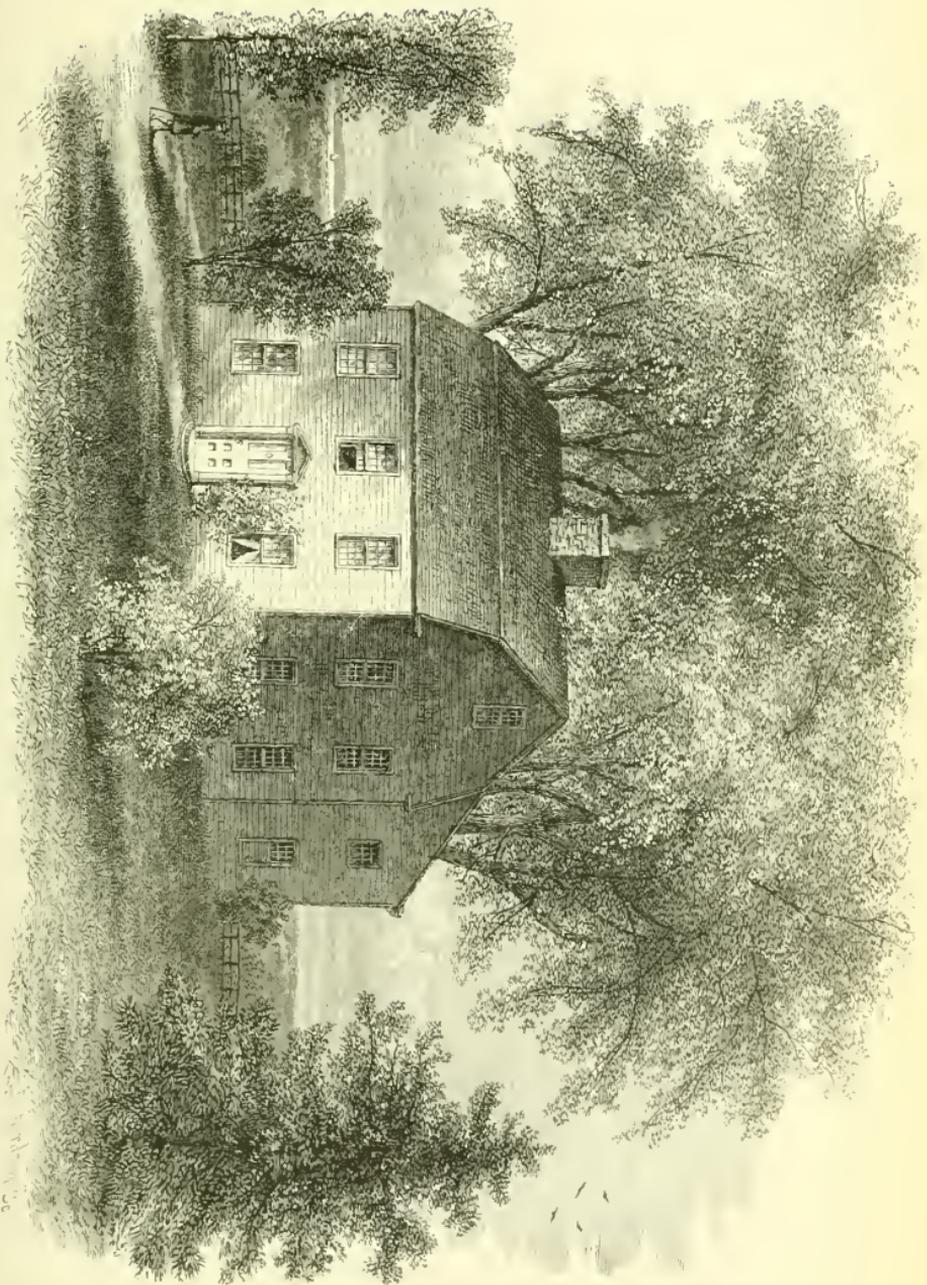
The Governor's house was standing until about (and not much later than) 1830; and one of its last (perhaps *the* last) occupant was John Alexander. In 1830 Mr. Charles Willey, a merchant from Boston, purchased the Gov. Wolcott farm from Miss Chloe Wolcott. There were then two houses on the place — the Governor's, and another which Mr. Willey occupied until 1848. About 1850, he sold a part of the farm, including the site of the "Governor's House" to B. Maguire, aforesaid. Mr. Pelton purchased the other half from his half-brothers, the sons of Mrs. Betsy (Pelton) Wolcott. Inside of his (the old Ephraim Wolcott) house, upon an attic-beam, is nailed a piece of board, marked "A. W. 1752," which has been supposed to be the date of its erection. In digging a little to the N. W. of this house the distinct outlines of a cellar were found — the site of a still older house.

The old "Governor's House" was described by those old people who remembered it as being unpainted on the outside. The rooms were wainscoted in dark wood, and above the wainscot, upon the plastered walls, were huge paintings of dragons and men; and in one room, it is said, upon the walls was pictured the Massacre at Deerfield.

Through the kindness of Mr. ERASTUS WOLCOTT ELLSWORTH, of South Windsor, we are enabled to gratify our readers with a view of this historic mansion, which he has drawn (especially for this work) from the description of those who well remember it.

The Samuel Wolcott House stood upon the site now (1894) occupied by the residence of Mr. Frederick A. King.

Small-pox and vaccination. *Robbins' Diary* records, Feb. 21, 1818, "a man in Scantic and one at Long Hill have got the small-pox the natural way, without knowing how they got it. People are considerably alarmed, and are vaccinating." It used to be said that this disease was brought to Scantic intentionally, in the clothing of a quasi-physician in want of practice, from a small-pox hospital in New York, he having been vaccinated. On the 28th of same month, Mr. Robbins records that "Dr. [Sylvanus] Fansher is vaccinating this town, hired by the selectmen for \$450." This Doctor's name does not appear among those of the regular faculty of Connecticut for 1818, and whether he was an educated physician, or had simply taken up the business of vaccination as a specialty, is not clear. He afterwards applied, but without success, to the Connecticut Legislature for the grant of a lottery that he might be enabled to vaccinate the whole State. At the request "of the civil authority and selectman," Mr. Robbins afterwards wrote a statement concerning the vaccination in East Windsor for publication in the newspapers.



THE OLD WOLCOTT HOMESTEAD, SOUTH WINDSOR.
(From sketch by E. W. Ellsworth, in the *Windsor Reminiscer*.)

1870

The Irish Element in the Windsor Towns: (contributed by Dr. James Coogan of Windsor Locks.)

During the 18th century there were but few, if any, of Irish birth or parentage within the limits of the old town of Windsor. JOHN Mc-MORAN, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and JOHN RICHARDSON, from the south of Ireland, resided on the west side of the Connecticut before the Revolution.

After the dissolution of the Irish Parliament, emigration rapidly increased — France, Austria, Spain, and the United States divided the thousands that fled from Ireland's shores. The war of 1812 settled the question of "once a subject, always a subject," and, for the future, the Irishman leaving his native land could hope for the protection due an American citizen.

As a result of the great influx of Irishmen into the States, every hamlet, village, town, and city became an asylum for those escaping from the unjust and tyrannical exercise of British laws and power.

At the distilleries in Warehouse Point (East Windsor) were a few Irishmen employed within the first quarter of the century — among them MICHAEL McMANN. The digging of the canal at Windsor Locks attracted a number of Irishmen — and the names, *Guinney, Moore, Burke, McMahon, Fitzgerald, Hayes,* and *Doyle*, testify to their race and the land of their birth. Several of these became prominent residents — thus forming the *nuclei* of those Celtic homes which now number one-third of the total within the boundaries of the old town of Windsor.

Paper manufacturing at the Locks, at Rainbow, and at Poquonock, brought to these parts many of the craft — paper-makers who had lost their positions in the Irish mills, consequent upon the introduction of machinery therein. Among this class were the *English, Coogan, Byrce, Lester,* and *Carroll* families, all from County Dublin, and whose descendants continue to live within Windsor limits.

At the beginning of the second half of this century, the County Galway, Ireland, gave to the Locks and the adjacent villages the *Fureys, Gilligans, Persses, Faheys, Burkes,* and *Healeys*, and their descendants are numerous on both sides the river.

PATRICK GEARY was the first Irishman in Broad Brook, and *Mulligan* the next. The *Dalys, Reardons,* and *Carrolls* in East Windsor Hill and South Windsor; the *Lymans* and *Norrises* at Windsor Green; the *Boucher* family at Scantic; the *McMahons* and *Brennans* at "the Point"; the *Carrolls, Cunningshams,* and *Fallons* at Poquonock; the *Roachs* and *Gowlers* at Bloomfield.

Most of the Irish are members of the Catholic faith. The first mass celebrated in Windsor was on the banks of the canal, just south of the railroad bridge crossing the Connecticut. Dr. Powers of New York city

was the celebrant, in 1828. Rev. Dr. Carmody was the first priest assigned to Windsor. The first Roman Catholic church was built by Rev. James Smith, its cornerstone being laid 14 Sept., 1852.

Besides a convent and a parochial school at Windsor Locks, the Catholics have a costly and substantial structure at Poquonoek; a remodeled church at Windsor; a church and residence at Broad Brook, and a church, built by Rev. Michael Kelly, at Bloomfield.

JAMES COOGAN, native of Dublin, Ireland, came to Windsor Locks in 1845, being then 37 years old, and resided there until his death in 1879. He became the most influential, as he was the wealthiest of his class. He represented the town of Windsor Locks in the State legislature of 1866; served several times as juror for Hartford county, and filled every position within the gift of the town that he could be persuaded to accept.

War of 1812. SAMUEL CHAPIN, who enl. 30 April, 1813, under Capt. Chauncey Ives, in 37th U. S. Inf., and was disc. 28 April, 1814, at expiration of term, is the *only* East Windsor name given in the *Conn. Official Rec.* as of soldiers in the regular army during this war, although some from East Windsor may have enlisted from some of the adjacent towns.

In the *Mexican War* the following East Windsor men enlisted :

- BLODGETT, SAMUEL, enl. 1 July, 1847, Co. L, 2d U. S. A., and d. 19 Dec., 1848.
 CURTIS, DAVID, enl. 6 Dec., 1814, Co. I, 1st U. S. Inf.; promoted Corp'l 5 April, 1845; Sgt. 15 July, '45; 1st Sgt. 1 April, '48; disc. 5 Oct., 1848.
 HAMILTON, MARVIN, enl. 9 April, 1846, Co. F, 1st U. S. A.; disc. disabled, 25 April, 1848.
 MARBLE, MORROW, enl. 16 April, 1847, Co. F, 9th U. S. Inf.; disc. disabled, 26 Dec., 1847.
 PORTER, THOMAS B., (Sgt.) enl. 7 May, 1847, Co. B, 15th U. S. Inf.; prom. Corp'l 31 May, '47; red. to ranks 13 Aug. '47; prom. Sgt. 5 May, '48; disc. 5 Aug. '48; expiration of time.
 ROCKWELL, JABEZ J., enl. 18 May, 1847, Co. L, 4th U. S. A.; disc. 18 Aug. '48; time expired.

East Windsor's Share in the War of the Civil Rebellion.

At a special town meeting convened at the basement room of the meeting-house in Seantie village, on Wednesday, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1862, Nelson S. Osborn was appointed moderator. The following resolution passed by an almost unanimous vote :

Resolved, There shall be paid from the treasury of this town, in addition to the sum already appropriated to each person resident of this town who has been accepted since July 4, 1862, or who shall hereafter be accepted, on or before the 20th day of August next, into the service of this State and turned over to the service of the United States, as a part of the militia of this State, under and pursuant to a call from the President of the United States for volunteers or militia for three years or during the

war, the sum of ninety dollars, making in all the sum of one hundred dollars, the same to be paid by direction of the selectmen of the town when such volunteer shall be mustered into the service of the United States."

To aid in suppressing the southern rebellion East Windsor expended for bounties, commutations, and support of soldiers' families, \$45,730.04; the estimated amount paid by individuals for bounties to volunteers was \$3,000; the grand list of the town was, in 1864, \$1,214,300.

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED TO THE U. S. SERVICE IN THE WAR OF THE CIVIL REBELLION, BY THE TOWN OF EAST WINDSOR, CONN.¹

- ABBE, LESTER G., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- ADAMS, CHARLES C. Rev. (chaplain), enl. 22 Conn. Vols., 13 Sept., 1862; res. 2 Mch., 1863.
- ADAMS, HENRY H., enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., Aug. 8, 1862; d. 25 Oct., 1864. Florence, S. C.
- ADAMS, HENRY M., enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 7 Aug., 1862; w'd 17 Sept., 1862, Sharpsburg, Md.
- ADAMS, JOHN, enl. Co. K, 5 Conn. Vols., 22 Aug., 1863; wd. 15 May, 1864; transf. to Co., failed to report.
- ADAMS, WILLIAM, (dftd. or subs.), enl. recruit Co. H, 20 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1863.
- ALBRO, JOHN E., enl. 1st Light Batt., 14 Nov., 1861; re-enl. Vet., 26 Dec., 1863; w'd 16 July, 1863.
- ALDRICH, WM. C., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- ALLEN, HENRY E., enl. Co. L, 1st Art., 5 Feb., 1862; re-enl. Vet., 9 Feb., 1861.
- ALLEN, JOHN W. (s. David, s. Samuel, s. of Samuel), enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 5 Aug., 1862; d. (of wds. rec'd Sharpsburg, Md.) 25 Sept., 1862; Col. Gowdy says killed at Antietam.
- ALLEN, SOLOMON H. (Corp'l, only s. Winthrop, s. Solomon), enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., Aug. 8, 1862; killed Sharpsburg, Md., 7 Sept., 1862; Col. Gowdy says killed at Antietam.
- ALLEN, SETH S., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- ALLING, EDWIN (Corp'l), enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 6 Aug., 1862; pris. 17 Sept., 1862, and 20 Apl., 1864; disc. 8 June, 1865.
- ANDERSON, THEO., enl. Co. H, 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd), 24 Dec., 1863; died 21 Aug., 1865.
- ANDRUS, JACOB, enl. Co. B, 6 Conn. Vols., 12 Sept., 1861; disc.; enl. U. S. A., 1 Nov., 1862.
- ARCHER, JOHN, enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 7 Aug., 1862; prom. 1st Lieut. Co. D, 21 Apl., 1865; disc. 30 June, 1865.
- ARMBRUSTER, ALBERT (Capt.), Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; res. 1 Nov., 1862.

¹This list is intended to include the names of all men who entered the service during the war from honest and patriotic motives. An examination of official records of the State of Connecticut reveals a startling number of *desertions*. This was due directly to the system which prevailed, during a part of the war, of offering large bounties for enlistment; and the evil was not confined to the soldiers of any one town, but was very general. "Bounty jumping" became a business. These deserters, — as a general rule — did not belong to the towns where they enlisted. The names of drafted men held to serve, and substitutes accepted under the draft of '63 are not given unless they actually reached the regiments to which they were assigned and are taken up on company rolls.

- BAKER, RAINSFORD, enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- BAKER, WILLIAM, enl. Co. G, 1st Hy Art., 15 Nov., 1864; deserted July 30, 1865.
- BANCROFT, CHARLES, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863; enl. 10 Feb., 1864, 1st Light Batt.; d. 9 June, 1864.
- BARBER, CHARLES H. (Corp'l), enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- BARRETT, JAMES (dftd. or subst.), Co. F, 20 Conn. Vols., 24 Aug., 1863; d. 29 Oct., 1863, Cowan, Tenn.
- BARTLETT, HENRY A., enl. Co. B, 22 Conn. Vols., 28 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863; d. 1 Mch., 1886; (s. of *Henry*, s. of *David*)—Col. Gowdy.
- BARTLETT, STEPHEN T., enl. Co. B, 25 Conn. Vols., 26 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- BATES, SEBRA, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- BAXTER, JAMES, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- BAYLISS, EDMUND G., enl. substitute, Co. D, 1st Conn. Cav., 18 Aug. 1864, m. o. 2 August, 1865.
- BEDOR, PETER, enl. Co. K, 1st Hy. Art., 23 May, 1861; disc. 23 May, 1864, time exp.
- BINHEIMER, ANDREW, enl. Co. G, 1st Hy. Art., 5 Feb., 1864; wd. 24 Aug., 1864; disc. disab. 16 June, 1865.
- BISSELL, CARLOS F., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; killed Irish Bend, La., 14 Apl., 1863.
- BISSELL, ELIHU, enl. Co. B, 8 Conn. Vols., 27 Sept., 1861; d. Portsmouth, Va., 24 Nov., 1863.
- BISSELL, HEZEKIAH, 2d, enl. Rifle Co. A, 1 Conn. Vols., 22 Apl., 1861; disc. 31 July, 1861; enl. (1st Lieut.) Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- BISSELL, SAMUEL T., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- BLANKHORN, JOSEPH, enl. Co. C, 7 Conn. Vols., 12 Feb., 1864; disc. 16 June, 1865.
- BLODGETT, JOHN R., enl. 1st Lt. Batt. 26 Oct., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 4 Mch., 1864; disc. 11 June, 1865.
- BLODGETT, RALPH, enl. 26 Oct., 1861, 1st Light Batt.; re-enl. Vet., 4 Mch., 1864.
- BOISE, JOHN M., enl. Co. A, 1st Hy. Art., 22 May, 1861; disc. 21 May, 1861, term exp.
- BOLAN, JOHN (dftd. or subst.), Co. A, 20 Conn. Vols., 24 Aug., 1863; wd. 22 July, 1864; disc. 20 June, 1864.
- BRADY, GEORGE (dftd. or subst.), Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols., 24 Aug., 1863; transf. to Co. G, 5 Conn. Vols.; disc. 19 July, 1865.
- BRAGG, ALBERT F., enl. 12 Conn. Vols., 30 Dec., 1863; not on rolls June, 1864.
- BRAGG, FRANK, enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 7 Aug., 1862; disc. 24 June, 1865.
- BRAMAN, NORTON M., Jr., enl. Co. A, 1st Hy. Art., 17 Aug., 1863; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.
- BRANCH, JAMES, enl. Co. E, 1st Art., 28 Dec., 1863; deserted 1 Aug., 1865.
- BREEN, JOHN H., enl. 1st Conn. Cav., unassigned, 11 Oct., 1864; killed R. R. accident 8 Mch., 1865.
- BRISTOL, HENRY B., enl. Co. K, 2d Art., 5 Jan., 1864; killed 1 June, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.
- BRITT, THOMAS (dftd. or subst.), enl. Co. F, 26 Conn. Vols., Aug., 1863; deserted 2 Oct., 1863.
- BROWN, GEORGE B., enl. Co. K, 1st Cav., 4 Jan., 1864; wd. 10 June, 1864; disc. 8 July, 1865.

- BROWN, JAMES, enl. Co. M, 2d Art., 13 Feb., 1861; deserted 5 Apl., 1861.
- BROWN, JOHN, enl. Co. B, 25 Conn. Vols., 1 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- BROWN, JOHN M., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; prom. 2d Lieut. Co. H; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- BURKE, THOMAS, enl. Co. C, 1st Art., 23 May, 1861; deserted 1 Aug., 1861.
- BURTON, EDWARD, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- BUTTON, RICHARD, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- CARGILL, GEORGE A., enl. (musician) band of 3d Brig., 1 Jan., 1864; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.
- CAHILL, DENNIS, enl. Co. D, 9 Batt. Inf., 26 Oct., 1864; disc. 3 Aug., 1865.
- CASEY, THOMAS, enl. recruit 1st Art., 16 Jan., 1864; not taken up on rolls.
- CASSIDY, MATTHEW, enl. recruit Co. F, 1st Art., 4 Jan., 1864; deserted 10 Feb., 1864.
- CHAPIN, LEANDER, enl. Co. A, 16 Conn. Vols., 18 July, 1862; died Andersonville, Ga., 21 July, 1864.
- CHARLTON, THOMAS, enl. Co. A, 26 Conn. Vols., 18 Sept., 1862; disc. 17 Aug., 1863; re-enl. Co. E, 1st Hy. Art., 4 Jan., 1864; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.
- CLARK, GEORGE E., enl. Co. D, 2d Hy. Art., 4 Jan., 1864; wd. 19 Sept., 1864; transf. to V. R. C.; disc. 4 Sept., 1865.
- CLARK, THOMAS, enl. Co. D, 1st Hy. Art., 19 Nov., 1861; deserted 11 May, 1865.
- COLTON, GEORGE N., enl. Co. C, 8 Conn. Vols., 14 Oct., 1861; disc. 22 Nov., 1861; enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 25 Mch., 1863.
- COLLY, JOHN, enl. Co. M, 2d Hy. Art., 25 Oct., 1864; disc. 13 June, 1865.
- CONE, WILLIAM H., enl. Co. B, 1st Cav., 10 June, 1864; disc. 2 Aug., 1865.
- COSTELLO, THOMAS, enl. Co. K, 12 Conn. Vols., 15 Feb., 1862; wd. 19 Sept., 1864; re-enl. Vet.; disc. 6 Sept., 1865.
- COTTER, JOHN, enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; disc. 30 May, 1865.
- COVELL, WILLIAM C., enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 9 Aug., 1862; disc. disab. 17 June, 1865.
- COTTER, WILLIAM, enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 12 Aug., 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., 3 Oct., 1864.
- CRANE, JAMES M., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 28 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- CRANE, LUCIUS, enl. (wagoner) Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 8 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- CROSSETT, JOHN W., enl. Co. C, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- DAVENPORT, M. GEORGE, enl. Co. A, 16 Conn. Vols., 14 Dec., 1863; d. in rebel prison at Florence, S. C., Oct. 12, 1864.
- DAVIS, HUMPHREY, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- DAVIS, JOHN, enl. Co. D, 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd), 8 Aug., 1864; disc. 24 Oct., 1865.
- DAWSON, HENRY A., enl. Co. A, 3 Conn. Vols., 11 May, 1861; disc. 12 Aug., 1861.
- DEAN, NATHAN S. (Corp'l), enl. Co. F, 5 Conn. Vols., 22 July, 1861; re-enl. Vet., wd. 15 May, 1864; disc. disab. 11 July, 1865.
- DELANCY, GEORGE, enl. Co. A, 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd), 17 Nov., 1861; disc. 24 Oct., 1865.
- DEVINE, DENNIS, enl. Co. I, 16 Conn. Vols., 25 Apl., 1864; transf. to Co. B, 6 Conn. Vols.; disc. 21 Aug., 1865.
- DEVINE, JOHN (dfld. or subst.), enl. Co. D, 20 Conn. Vols., 24 Aug., 1863; deserted 1 Oct., 1863.
- DILL, WILLIAM L., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 16 Jan., 1863.
- DOIG, DAVID, enl. Co. E, 13 Conn. Vols., 22 Dec., 1861; disc. disab. 20 May, 1862.
- DUFF, WILLIAM, enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 28 July, 1862; killed, Sharpsburg, Md., 17 Sept., 1862.

- ELLSWORTH, CHAUNCEY B., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 8 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- ELLSWORTH, HAVILAH I., enl. Co. L, 1st Hy. Art., 26 Feb., 1862; d. 26 July, 1862.
- ELLSWORTH, JOHN, enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 29 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- ELLSWORTH, THEODORE, enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 6 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- ELLSWORTH, WILLIAM H. (Corp'l), enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 8 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- ELY, GEORGE B. (dftd. or subst.), enl. Co. H, 20 Conn. Vols., 27 Aug., 1863; deserted 6 June, 1864.
- EPSTEIN, ALBERT, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- FARGO, RANSOM J., enl. Co. M, 2d Art., 13 Feb., 1864; deserted 31 May, 1864.
- FARREL, WILLIAM, enl. Co. F, 7 Conn. Vols., 28 Oct., 1864; disc. 20 July, 1865.
- FENERAN, PATRICK, enl. Co. M, 2d Art., 9 Feb., 1864; transf. to Co. C; disc. 18 Aug., 1865.
- FENNIS, JOHN, enl. Co. E, 3 Conn. Vols., 11 May; disc. 12 Aug., 1861.
- FISH, ANDREW J., enl. Co. K, 12 Conn. Vols., 10 Feb., 1862; re-enl. Vet. 1 Jan., 1864; disc. 12 Aug., 1865.
- FISH, FRANCIS O., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 8 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- FISH, HORACE S., enl. Co. A, 1st Squad. Conn. Cav. (Co. C, 2d N. Y. Cav.), 3 Aug., 1861; d. Apl., '64, Annapolis, Md.
- FITTS, JOHN F., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 29 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- FLEMING, ELLIOTT, enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols.; killed at Antietam 17 Sept., 1862 (Col. Gowdy).
- FOX, JAMES F., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 8 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- FRANK, FRED. W., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; deserted 5 Oct., 1862.
- FRANK, LEANDER, enl. Co. C, 7 Conn. Vols., 8 Sept., 1864; disc. 20 July, 1865.
- FRESENUS, CHARLES, enl. Co. F, 1st Hy. Art., 14 Oct., 1864; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.
- GAGE, CHARLES E., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863; enl. Hd.-Qr's Troops, La.
- GARY, MICHAEL, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- GATES, HERBERT M., enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 7 Aug., 1862; transf. Invalid Corps, 20 Aug., 1863; disc. 13 July, 1865.
- GAYLORD, SEYMOUR C. (Sgt.), enl. Co. A, 16 Conn. Vols., 11 July, 1862; transf. Invalid Corps, 13 July, 1863; disc. 6 July, 1865.
- GIBSON, DANIEL G. (Corp'l), enl. Co. E, 3 Conn. Vols., 25 Apl., 1861; re-enl. Co. A, 16 Conn. Vols., 11 July, 1862; taken prisoner Apl. 20, 1864; died 30 Sept., 1864, Andersonville, Ga.
- GLEASON, MARTIN, enl. Co. A, 16 Conn. Vols., 23 Dec., 1863; pris. 20 Apl., 1864; transf. to Co. B, 6 Conn. Vols.; disc. 21 Aug., 1865.
- GONDAR, HERMAN, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug.; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- GORDON, FRANCIS H., enl. 1st Hy. Art., 30 Dec., 1863; not taken up on rolls.
- GOWDY, EDWARD G., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1862; disc. 24 July, 1863; enl. Headquarters Troops, La.
- GRAHAM, JOSEPH, enl. Co. H, 12 Conn. Vols., 27 Dec., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 26 Nov., 1864; transf. V. R. C. 23 Apl., 1865; disc. 11 Dec., 1865.
- GREATOREX, WILLIAM, enl. (musician) band of 3d Brig., 1 Jan., 1864; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.
- GREEN, RICHARD C., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- GRUBE, MARTIN H., enl. Co. M, 2d Hy. Art., 12 Feb., 1864. wd. 19 Sept., 1864; disc. disab. 20 May, 1865.

- HAGAN, PATRICK, enl. (dftd. or subst.) Co. A, 5 Conn. Vols., 29 July, 1863; disc. 20 July, 1865.
- HARPER, JOHN L., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- HARRELL, HENRY, enl. 5 Jan., 1864, in Co. K, 29 (col'd) Conn. Vols.; disc. 24 Oct., 1865.
- HASCALL, JAMES B., enl. Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols., 30 July, 1862; deserted 29 Sept., 1862.
- HAYDEN, JOHN, enl. Co. M, 2d Hy. Art., 26 Oct., 1864; transf. to Co. C; disc. 18 Aug., 1865.
- HAYDEN, PETER, enl. Co. M, 2d Hy. Art., 12 Feb., 1864; transf. to Co. C; deserted 1 Aug., 1865.
- HEIN, ADAM, enl. Co. A, 10 Conn. Vols., 28 Dec., 1863; disc. 25 Aug., 1865.
- HERIG, ANTON, enl. Co. C, 22 Conn. Vols., 21 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863; re-enl. Co. G, 1 Art., 30 Dec., 1863; wd. 24 July, 1864; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.
- HISSERICH, EMIL, enl. Co. H, 6 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1861; wd. Pocotaligo, S. C., 22 Oct., 1862; dropped from rolls; supposed to have died 23 Aug., 1862.
- HICKEY, WILLIAM, enl. Co. F, 7 Conn. Vols., 18 Oct., 1864; disc. 20 July, 1865.
- HOBSON, HENRY, enl. Co. F, 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd), 15 Nov., 1861, disc. 24 Oct., 1865.
- HOUSE, CHARLES H., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 28 Aug., 1863; wd. 14 Apl., 1863; disc. 26 Aug., 1863; re-enl. Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols., 28 Jan., 1864; wd. 6 May, 1864; transf. to Co. B, 2d Hy. Art., 30 May, 1865; disc. 18 Aug., 1865.
- HOWE, WILLIAM, enl. recruit Co. K, 2d Art., 29 Dec., 1863; deserted 17 Jan., 1864.
- HOXIE, FRANKLIN, enl. Co. C, 2d Art, 31 Dec., 1863; disc. 18 Aug., 1865.
- HUDSON, EDWARD, enl. 5 Conn. Vols., 11 June, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
- HUEBNER, WILLIAM (dftd. or subst.), enl. Co. D, 20 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1863; deserted 1 Oct., 1863.
- HUNTER, NATHANIEL, enl. Co. L, 1st Art., 6 Mch., 1862; disc. disab. 16 Feb., 1863.
- HURLBURT, SAMUEL E. (Sergt.), enl. Co. H, 1 Conn. Cav., 9 Dec., 1863; wd. 29 Mch., 1864; disc. 2 Aug., 1865.
- JOHNSON, ALBERT H., enl. Co. A, 1st Squad, Conn. Cav. (Co. C, 2d N. Y. Cav.), 5 Aug., 1861; disc. to enlist U. S. A.
- JOHNSON, CHARLES, enl. Co. E, 10 Conn. Vols., 31 Oct. 1864; deserted 5 Aug., 1865.
- JOHNSON, CHARLES L., enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 14 Aug., 1862; wd. 17 Sept., 1862; pris. 20 Apl., 1864; disc. 24 June, 1865.
- JOHNSON, GEORGE R., enl. 5 Conn. Vols., 11 June, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
- JOHNSON, WILLIAM H., enl. 2d Art., 13 Feb., 1864, not taken up on rolls.
- KEEGAN, PATRICK, enl. Co. M, 2d Art., 12 Feb., 1864; killed on picket, 24 May, 1864.
- KEENAN, HENRY P., enl. Co. G, 20 Conn. Vols., 22 July, 1862; transf. to V. R. C., disc. 7 Sept., 1865.
- KELLOGG, CHARLES, enl. Co. E, 24 Conn. Vols., 21 Aug., 1862; transf. to Co. H, 1 Mch., 1863; disc. 30 Sept., 1863; re-enl. Co. K, 1st Hy. Art., 18 Dec., 1863; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.
- KING, JOHN, enl. (subst.) Co. E, 6 Conn. Vols., 15 Nov., 1861, disc. 21 Aug., 1865.
- KING, CHARLES C. (Sgt.), enl. Co. E, 3 Conn. Vols., 11 May, disc. 12 Aug., 1861, enl. (Sgt.), Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 5 Aug., 1862; d. 20 Sept., 1862, from wounds rec'd at Sharpsburg, Md.
- KRIENER, BENEDICT, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- LIVINGSTON, AMAZIAH (Corp'l), enl. Co. M, 2d Hy. Art., 12 Feb., 1864; wd. 1 June, 1864; disc. disab. 30 Jan., 1865.
- LORD, CHARLES A. (Corp'l), enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.

- LORD, HENRY L., enl. Co. K, 12 Conn. Vols., 10 Feb., 1862; wd. 10 June, 1863; re-enl. Vet., 17 Feb., 1864; disc. 12 Aug., 1865.
- LORD, LEMUEL R. (Sgt.), enl. Co. G, 23 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- LORD, ORTON L., enl. Co. A, 8 Conn. Vols., 25 Sept., 1861; killed at Sharpsburg, Md., 17 Sept., 1862.
- LORD, SAMUEL L. (Sgt.), enl. Co. A, 3 Conn. Vols., 11 May, 1861; disc. 12 Aug., 1861; enl. Co. A, 8 Conn. Vols., 10 Sept., 1861; re-enl. Vet., 5 Jan., 1864; prom. 1st Lieut. Co. H; m. o. 12 Dec., 1865.
- LOYD, JOHN, enl. recruit 5 Conn. Vols., 11 June, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
- MAGUIRE, EDWARD (dftd. or subst.), Co. I, 8 Conn. Vols., 5 Sept., 1863; wd. 10 June, 1864, and 29 Sept., 1864; disc. disab. 28 Nov., 1865.
- MAHER, JOHN, enl. Co. G, 9 Conn. Vols., 27 Sept., 1861; d. 21 Oct., 1862.
- MAHONEY, JOHN, enl. Co. I, 8 Conn. Vols., 5 Sept., 1863 (dftd. or subst.).
- MASON, GEORGE, enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 14 Nov., 1861; disc. 11 Nov., 1864.
- MASON, JOHN, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- McCABE, WILLIAM (dftd. or subst.), Co. F, 20 Conn. Vols., 24 Aug., 1863; deserted 15 Sept., 1863.
- McCARTY, CHARLES, enl. Co. B, 8 Conn. Vols., 27 Sept., 1861; disc. disab. 22 June, 1862.
- McCARTY, FLORENCE, enl. Co. B, 8 Conn. Vols., 27 Sept., 1861; transf. to Invalid Corps, 30 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Sept., 1864.
- McELROY, GEORGE, enl. Co. A, 1st Squad. Conn. Cav. (2d N. Y. Cav., Co. C), 9 Aug., 1861; disc. 10 Sept., 1864.
- McKOWAN, DUANE, enl. Co. K, 1st Hy. Art., 22 Dec., 1863; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.
- MOONEY, MICHAEL, enl. Co. I, 14 Conn. Vols., 11 Feb., 1864; d. 23 Mch., 1864.
- MOORE, JAMES M. (Corp'l), enl. Co. E, 14 Conn. Vols., 6 Aug., 1862; prom. 2d Lieut. Co. C, 16 June, 1864; killed 25 Aug., 1864, Ream's Station, Va.
- MORGAN, EDWARD, enl. Co. B, 5 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1863; (subst. or dftd.); m. o. 19 July, 1865.
- MORGAN, JOHN, enl. Co. D, 2 Conn. Vols., 7 May, disc. 7 Aug., 1861; re-enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., Aug. 5, 1862; disc. disab. 31 Oct., 1864.
- MORRILL, LEONARD G., enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 5 Aug., 1862; pris. 17 Sept., 1864; disc. 7 Sept., 1865.
- MORROW, JOHN T., enl. Co. C, 1st Hy. Art., 23 May, 1861; deserted 21 Aug., 1861.
- MULLEN, PATRICK, enl. Co. F, 7 Conn. Vols., 1 Nov., 1864; m. o. 20 July, 1865.
- MUNSELL, ELIJAH, enl. Co. A, 3 Conn. Vols., 11 May, disc. 12 Aug., 1861; re-enl. (Corp'l), Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 5 Aug., 1862; killed at Sharpsburg, Md., 17 Sept., 1862.
- MURRAY, JAMES, enl. 1st Hy. Art., 22 Nov., 1862; transf. to 14 U. S. Inf., 26 Nov., '62, being a deserter therefrom.
- NEISENER, MARX, enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 8 Aug., 1862; disc. 22 April, 1863.
- NICHOLS, JAMES, enl. Co. H, 1st Hy. Art., 9 June, 1864; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.
- NICHOLSON, HENRY, enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 6 Aug., 1862; disc. disab. 3 Dec., 1862.
- NOBLE, HEZEKIAH B. (Sgt.), enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- NORTON, HUGH (subs. or dftd.), enl. Co. H, 5 Conn. Vols., 22 Aug., 1863; deserted 1 Apl., 1861.
- NYE, SPAFFORD B., enl. Co. A, 8 Conn. Vols., 25 Sept., 1861; transf. Vet. Res. Corps, 8 May, 1864; disc. 24 Sept., 1861.
- OBGOIS, CHARLES, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- O'BRIEN, GEORGE, enl. Co. C, 2 Hy. Art., 5 Jan., 1864; disc. 18 May, 1865.

- OLCOTT, SIDNEY A., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862, disc. 7 July, 1863.
- OSBORN, DAVID W., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 1 July, 1863.
- OSBORN, WILLIAM A. (Corp'l), enl. Co. E, 22 Conn. Vols., 22 Dec., 1861; deserted 25 Nov., 1863.
- PARKER, NELSON, enl. 1 Nov., 1864, 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd), unassigned; disc. 6 Dec., 1864.
- PARSONS, ARTHUR H., enl. Co. A, 3 Conn. Vols., 11 May, disc. 12 Aug., 1861; re-enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 5 Aug., 1862; m. o. 24 June, 1865.
- PARSONS, CLIFFORD D., enl. Co. A, 3 Conn. Vols., 11 May, disc. 12 Aug., 1861; re-enl. Co. A, 8 Conn. Vols., 30 Sept., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 24 Dec., 1863; disc. 12 Dec., 1865.
- PASCO, DANIEL A., enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 24 Oct., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 12 Dec., 1863; disc. 21 Dec., 1865.
- PASCO, GEORGE D., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- PASCO, JULIUS N., enl. Co. K, 12 Conn. Vols., 10 Feb., 1862; re-enl. Vet., 17 Feb., 1864; disc. 12 Aug., 1865.
- PASCO, THEODORE W., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- PATTERSON, JAMES (Corp'l), enl. Co. C, 1st Conn. Cav., 14 June, 1864; disc. 2 Aug., 1865.
- PEASE, CHARLES W., enl. Co. A, 16 Conn. Vols., 9 Aug., 1862; killed, Sharpsburg, Md., 17 Sept., 1862.
- PEASE, EPHRAIM, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- PETTBONE, GEORGE O., enl. Co. B, 25 Conn. Vols., 27 Aug., 1862; disc. 31 July, 1863, to enl. Headquarters Troops, La.
- PFIEFER, JOHN, enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 5 Aug., 1862; w'd Antietam, Md., 17 Sept., 1862; pris. 20 Apr., 1864; d. Annapolis, Md., Dec. 27, 1864.
- PHIELPS, EDWARD F. (Corp'l), enl. 1st Light Batt., 14 Nov., 1861; disc. 13 Nov., 1864.
- PHIELPS, HALSEY F. D., enl. Co. B, 8 Conn. Vols., 27 Sept., 1861; killed, Newbern, N. C., 14 Feb., 1862.
- PHIELPS, MOSES, enl. 1st Light Batt., 14 Nov., 1861; disc. disab. 11 May, 1864.
- POLE, CHARLES W. (dftd. or subst.), Co. G, 20 Conn. Vols., 24 Aug., 1863; transf. to Co. G, 5 Conn. Vols.; disc. 19 July, 1865.
- POTTER, ALBERT H., enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 11 Aug., 1862; pris. 20 Apr., 1864; disc. 24 June, 1864.
- POWERS, CHARLES W., enl. 21 Dec., 1863, Co. F, 29 (col'd) Conn. Vols.; disc. 24 Oct., 1865.
- POWERS, JOHN, enl. Co. C, 1st Hy. Art., 23 May, 1861; re-enl. Vet., 10 Dec., 1863; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.
- PRATT, FRANK D., enl. Co. F, 1st Hy. Art., 5 Jan., 1864; w'd 15 July, 1861; disc. disab. 20 June, 1865.
- PRATT, EDWARD, enl. Co. B, 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd), 1 Nov., 1864; m. o. 24 Oct., 1865.
- PRIOR, ELMER A., enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 14 Nov., 1861; deserted 28 Nov., 1861.
- PRIOR, S. FRANKLIN, enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 11 Aug., 1862; killed, Sharpsburg, Md., 17 Sept., 1862.
- PUTNAM, RICHARD A., enl. Co. C, 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd), 5 Nov., 1864, died 9 Jan., 1865.
- REARDON, DENNIS, enl. Co. G, 1st Hy. Art., 5 Nov., 1864; disc. 23 June, 1865.
- REED, BARZILLAI H., enl. Co. K, 1st Conn. Cav., 4 Jan., 1864; disc. 2 Aug., 1865.

- READ, LUCIEN W. (Sgt.), enl. Co. H, 22 Conn. Vols., 29 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- REED, RALPH R., enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., Oct. 24, 1861; re-enl. Vet., 1 Jan., 1864; disc. 21 Dec., 1865.
- RICE, RODNEY H., enl. Co. B, 22 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; d. 12 Mch., 1863, Arlington, Va.
- RICHARDS, GEORGE, enl. Co. C, 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd), 8 Dec., 1883; disc. 24 Oct., 1865.
- RICHARDSON, FRANCIS H. (Corp'l), enl. Co. A, 3 Conn. Vols., 11 May, 1861; disc. 12 Aug., 1861; enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 29 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- RIVERS, GEORGE, enl. Co. B, 7 Conn. Vols., 13 Feb., 1864; deserted 29 Apl., 1864.
- ROBINSON, CHARLES L., enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 9 Aug., 1862; drowned in the Potomac 24 Apl., 1865.
- ROBINSON, MARO L., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., Sept. 27, 1862; deserted 23 Nov., 1862.
- ROE, JOHN (Corp'l), enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 29 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- ROEHNER, EMRAI (Corp'l), enl. Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols., 21 Aug., 1862; disc. 13 June, 1865.
- ROEHNER, WILLIAM H., enl. Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols., 6 Aug., 1862; disc. 13 June, 1865.
- ROCKWELL, ALPHEUS, enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., July 16, 1862; disc. disab. 14 Mch., 1863.
- ROGERS, WILLIAM, enl. Co. B, 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd), 14 Nov., 1864; disc. 24 Oct., 1865.
- ROSS, JOHN, 1 Conn. Cav., 10 June, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
- ROTH, WILLIAM, enl. Co. K, 11 Conn. Vols., 11 Aug., 1864; deserted 15 Sept., 1865.
- SAVORY, JONATHAN, enl. 1st Light Batt., 6 Dec., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 19 Dec., 1863; disc. 11 June, 1865.
- SEXTON, HENRY M., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SCHWAB, ISAAC, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- SCOTT, JOHN, enl. Co. L, 1st Hy. Art., 12 Mch., 1862; disc. 13 Mch., 1865.
- SHAEMAN, JOHN, enl. Co. M, 2 Hy. Art., 12 Feb., 1861; deserted 12 July, 1861.
- SHELTON, CHARLES M., enl. Co. D, 2 Conn. Vols., 7 May; disc. disab. 26 June, 1861.
- SHEPARD, JAMES A., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- SIMMONS, SAMUEL, enl. Co. E, 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd), 21 Dec., 1863; disc. 24 Oct., 1865.
- SKINNER, CHARLES B. (musician), enl. 8 Aug., 1862, 16 Conn. Vols.; disc. disab. 29 Dec., 1862.
- SKILLMAN, JOHN H. (Corp.), enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 6 Sept., 1862; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SKINNER, WELLS G., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 3 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SMART, JOHN H. (Corp'l), enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 5 Aug., 1862; pris. 20 Apl., 1864; disc. 24 June, 1865.
- SMITH, ALBERT M., enl. Co. G, 2 Hy. Art., 12 Feb., 1864; disc. 1 June, 1865.
- SMITH, CHARLES, enl. 1st Lt. Batt., 12 Nov., 1864; m. o. 11 June, 1865.
- SMITH, CHARLES E., enl. Co. L, 1st Conn. Cav., 5 June, 1864; d. Andersonville, Ga., 19 July, 1864.
- SMITH, JAMES, 1st, enl. Co. M, 2d Hy. Art., 13 Feb., 1864; deserted 4 Apl., 1864.
- SMITH, JAMES M., enl. Co. A, 5 Conn. Vols., 22 July, 1861; disc. disab. 5 May, 1862.
- SMITH, RICHARD, enl. Co. F, 1st Art., 5 Jan., 1864; disc. disab. 21 Feb., 1864.
- SMITH, ROBERT, enl. Co. D, 1st Hy. Art., 19 Nov., 1864; deserted 1 Aug., 1865.
- SMITH, SAMUEL C., enl. Co. B, 22 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.

- SOLON, MICHAEL, enl. Co. G, 1st Hy. Art., 2 Nov., 1864; deserted 29 July, 1865.
 SPENCER, GEORGE, enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 9 Aug., 1862; pris. 20 Apl., 1864; disc. 19 June, 1865.
 SPERRY, JOSEPH R., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 SQUIRES, CHARLES W., enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 12 Aug., 1862; pris. 20 Apl., 1864; disc. 17 Apl., 1865.
 STARK, THOMAS (musician), enl. Co. C, 20 Conn. Vols., 5 Aug., 1862; disc. 13 June, 1865.
 STEINMETZ, CHRISTIAN, enl. Co. E, 3d Conn. Vols., 25 April, 1861; m. o. 11 May, 1861; enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 5 Aug., 1862; d. at Annapolis, Md., 31 Meh., 1865.
 STORMS, ADOLPH, enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 5 Aug., 1862; disc. disab. 26 Oct., 1862.
 STOWE, FREDERICK W., enl. 1st Lt. Batt., 14 Oct., 1864; 2d Lieut. by bvt.; disc. 11 June, 1865.
 STRUNZ, ADOLPH, enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 6 Aug., 1862; disc. disab. 26 Oct., 1862.
 TAYLOR, JOHN E., enl. Co. I, 18 Conn. Vols., 30 Dec., 1863; wd. 5 June, 1863; disc. 27 June, 1865.
 THOMPSON, EPHRAIM H., enl. Co. H, 1 Hy. Art., 5 Jan., 1864, disc. 9 Nov., 1865.
 THOMPSON, JAMES, enl. 5 Conn. Vols., 11 June, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
 THURSTON, JOHN, enl. Co. B, 15 Conn. Vols., 18 Oct., 1864; trans. Co. B, 7th Conn. Vols.; m. o. 20 July, 1865.
 TSCHUMME, CONRAD, Sr., enl. Co. H, 6 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1861; disc. 11 Sept., 1864.
 TSCHUMME, CONRAD, Jr., enl. Co. H, 6 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1861; d. 12 June, 1862.
 TUCKER, JAMES, enl. Co. I, 18 Conn. Vols., 30 Dec., 1863; disc. 27 June, 1865.
 UNDERWOOD, JOSEPH, enl. Co. K, 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd) 9 Jan., 1864; disc. 24 Oct., 1865.
 WAGNER, BERNHARD, enl. Co. H, 6 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1861; re-enl. Vet. 7 Meh., 1864; deserted 11 Nov., 1864.
 WAGNER, EDWARD, enl. Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols., 5 Aug., 1862, des. 17 Sept., 1862.
 WELCH, HENRY B., enl. (wagoner) Co. C, 1st Hy. Art., 23 May, 1861; term exp., disc. 22 May, 1864.
 WEST, RANDALL B., enl. Co. B, 7 Conn. Vols., 7 Sept., 1861; prisoner July 11, 1863; not found in Adj.-Gen.'s office.
 WHEELER, JARED, enl. Co. A, 8 Conn. Vols., 25 Sept., 1861; disc. disab. 17 Nov., 1863.
 WHEELER, JOHN L., enl. Co. D, 2 Hy. Art., 5 Jan., 1864; m. o. 18 Aug., 1865.
 WHEELER, JOHN N., enl. Co. I, 1st Hy. Art.; 6 Aug., 1864; deserted 6 July, 1865.
 WHIPPLE, BENTON J., enl. Co. K, 12 Conn. Vols., 15 Feb., 1862; re-enl. Vet., 17 Feb., 1864; transf. to Co. F, 10 V. R. C.; disc. 20 July, 1865.
 WHITE, CHARLES (dfid. or subst.), enl. recruit Co. I, 20 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1863; transf. to hospital, and failed to report.
 WILLIAMS, HARRIS, missing in action 1 Meh., 1865; not taken up on rolls.
 WILLIAMS, JAMES, enl. Co. I, 5 Conn. Vols., 22 Aug., 1863; deserted 1 Oct., 1863.
 WILLIAMS, ROBERT O., enl. Co. A, 15 Conn. Vols., 11 Oct., 1864; wd. 8 Meh., 1865; d. of wds 1 May, 1865.
 WILLISTON, JOSIAH F. (musician), enl. Co. E, 14 Conn. Vols., 6 Aug., 1862, m. o. 31 May, 1865.
 WORTS, JOHN H., enl. 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd), 2 Jan., 1864; deserted 19 Jan., 1864.
 WRIGHT, WILLIAM C., 1st Conn. Cav., 28 Dec., 1863; not taken up on rolls.
 WRIGHT, IRA S., 1st Conn. Cav., 14 June, 1864; absent at muster out.
 WARD, ELIJAH (Sgt.), enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; d. 7 Aug., 1863.

- WARD, JOHN, enl. Co. E, 10 Conn. Vols., 9 Oct., 1861; wd. 14 Mch., 1862; disc. disab. 17 Nov., 1862; re-enl. Co. C, 1st Hy. Art., 1 Jan., 1864; m. o. 25 Sept., 1865.
- WARD, LAWRENCE, enl. Co. C, 1st Hy. Art., 5 Dec., 1863; m. o. 25 Sept., 1865.
- WARD, THOMAS M., enl. Co. E, 10 Conn. Vols., 30 Sept., 1861; d. 22 Oct., 1862, Washington, D. C.
- WARNER, SAMUEL, enl. 30 Conn. Vols. (col'd), now Co. D, 31 U. S. V. (col'd), 11 Feb., 1864; m. o. 7 Nov., 1865.
- WATERS, WILLIAM A., enl. Co. B, 25 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- WARRINER, WILLIAM D., native of Springfield, Mass.; many years a resident of E. W., and married there; enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols.; wounded at Antietam, and d. 15 Oct., 1862 (Col. Fr. Gowdy).

Term of Office of East Windsor Town Clerks.

Mr Aaron Bissell Sheriff Deputy

6 July, 1768 to 1786, 18 years.

Jes Frederick Elsworth Town Clerk

1786 to death in 1799, 13 years.

Aaron Bissell Town Clerk

7 March, 1799 to 1825, 26 years.

Abner Reed, Nov. 14, 1825, to 1834, 9 years.

James Moore, 10 Nov., 1834, to death, 27 Apr., 1843, 8½ years.

Abner Reed, 2d term, 1 May, 1843, to 1845, 2 years.

Isaac Osborn, 4 Aug., 1845, to 1854.

Phineas L. Blodgett, 10 Feb., 1854, Oct., 1867, nearly 14 years.

Elbridge H. Leonard, M.D., Oct., 1867, to 1 Oct., 1874.

Mahlon H. Baneroff, from 1874.

Graveyards.

Ireland District, now known by its post-office name of MELROSE, for many years buried their dead in Ellington. The deed for the present burying ground, near Mr. Gowdy's, was given in 1794, and the first interments there were the children of James Thompson, in 1776. It also contains the remains of Miss JANE ORCUTT (*Orcutt* on headstone),

who came from the north of Ireland at the age of fifteen: made her home in the family of Mr. Simons (great-grandfather of Col. Francis Gowdy) and died, aged fifty-five, in 1805, leaving by will a portion of her little property (\$80) to the Seventh School District as a permanent fund, the income from which was to be spent in support of the district school, which has been done down to the present time. Also here rests JOHN CAMERON, a Scotchman, soldier under Burgoyne, who laid down his arms at Saratoga and who died here in 1813.

Scantie graveyard, near the meeting-house, deeded given 1751.

The Prior Street graveyard, near Caleb Potwine's, deeded 1780.

Warehouse Point graveyard, deeded in 1801.

Ketch Mills graveyard. Of this we have no data.

CHAPTER VIII.

SOUTH WINDSOR.

SOUTH WINDSOR, Hartford County — Incorporated May, 1845; taken from East Windsor. Population, 1880, 1,902. Children between ages of 4 and 16, January, 1881, 379; January, 1888, 436. Grand list, \$1,310,331. Indebtedness, \$4,252.40. Rate of taxation, 8 mills. Principal industry, agriculture. Is reached by the New York & New England Railroad, Springfield division: *stations*, South Windsor, East Windsor Hill, and Burnham's. The village of Wapping is reached from Buckland Station on the main line of same railroad. *Post-offices*, South Windsor, East Windsor Hill, and Wapping. Such is the official description of South Windsor in the *Connecticut Manual and Register* for 1889.

After the setting off of the northeast portion of East Windsor, in 1786, to form the town of Ellington, the territory of the town remained unbroken for about sixty years. But, as its population increased, it became evident that its territorial area was too large for the convenience of its inhabitants. From the northern to the southern line the distance was about ten miles, which imposed too much travel upon those attending town-meetings, which were held alternately in the meeting-houses of the North and South parishes. When the town-meeting was held in the South parish, it necessitated a journey of seven or eight miles for the voters who dwelt near the Entfield line; and when it was in the North, or Seantic house, those living near the East Hartford line had a journey of about the same length. With the growth of the town there came also an increase of its public business, requiring the more frequent assembling of voters, until the burden of attending town business, under such circumstances, became very onerous. There was sufficient population to make two good-sized townships; and, that there was a general readiness among the people of each section of the town for a division was apparent from the result of a special town-meeting held April 1, 1845. Though the attendance was small, the majority vote showed a widespread understanding how the question at issue would be decided. Resolutions were passed (133 to 32) expressing a strong desire to have

the town divided, and Mr. Joseph M. Newberry was appointed an "Agent to attend the forwarding of s^d petition."

At the meeting of the General Assembly on the first Wednesday in May, 1845, upon the petition of Harvey Elmer and others, the town was divided, and "all that part lying south of a line commencing at the mouth of the Scantie River, and running thence south 84° 9', east 407 chains 75 links, to Ellington town line," etc., etc., was duly set off and incorporated as a separate town by the name of SOUTH WINDSOR. According to the provisions of the creating-act, the first town meeting of South Windsor was held upon the first Monday of August, 1845, Theodore Elmer calling the meeting, and acting as its moderator. The first representative from the new town to the General Assembly was Benoni O. King.

Town Clerks of South Windsor, from the organization of the town in 1845 to 1881 :

Ebenezer Pinney, 1845.

James Francis, 1847.

Alfred Bemis, 1850.

Benoni O. King, 1851.

Eli R. Oleott, 1855.

William H. Clark, 1860.

F. A. King, 1862.

Henry Holman, 1869.

Chelsea C. Vinton, 1872.

The Baptist Church in South Windsor. The first Baptist preaching here, of which we have any record, was about 1790, by Rev. John Hastings of Suffield, who baptized several converts to the new faith. After him came Rev. Mr. Marshall, holding meetings at private houses, and being finally haled before a justice and fined \$60 for so doing against the laws. But persecution prevailed not against the earnestness of those preachers who followed them, and three marked revivals of religion are recorded, viz.: In 1790, under Mr. Hastings; in 1797, under Mr. Nelson, first pastor of the Hartford Baptist Church; and in 1809, under Rev. Mr. E. Cushman's preaching; the converts of these revivals being received into the communion of the Baptist churches of Suffield, Wethersfield, and Hartford.

From the *Diary of Rev. Thomas Robbins* of South Parish (now South Windsor) we get some glimpses of the early incoming of the Baptists. May 4, 1816, he writes: "Am considerably troubled with the efforts of the Wapping Baptists to get in here." In Sept. he notes a call made by him on Mr. Blakesley, then the Baptist minister at Wapping, "who appears to be very hostile"; and, in 1817, that he "makes me a good deal of trouble."

Mission work, began in 1820 by Rev. Wm. Bentley, continued until 1821, and a revival which attended his labors led to a desire for a place of worship and a church organization. This was effected January 14,

1823, in the southeast lower room of the house of Mr. Alexander King, and 9 males and 30 females enrolled their names as members.¹

Cash subscriptions were made amounting to \$192; days' labor promised to the amount of 101 days; Alex. King gave standing timber for rafters, studs, braces, and boards for roof-covering; others gave timber and stone to the amount of \$33; another the hair for mortar in plastering, nails, etc., etc.; and it is gratifying to add that much prompt and generous aid was rendered by neighbors of other denominations. A second appeal for aid was found needful, which was met by donations of cash and materials to the amount of \$62.25. The new building was so far completed by November, 1823, that three-fourths of its slips were offered for sale, and preaching services inaugurated. . . . Again, we quote from *Rev. Mr. Robbins' Diary*, 14th Jan., 1823: "The Baptists had a meeting here and formed a church, five men and about fifteen women in our Society, and nearly as many more in neighboring places. The business has been long contemplated. I have different and most severe trials come at once." And 29th April, 1823: "A frame of a Baptist meeting-house was raised in this neighborhood, 42 by 30, with 14 foot posts. It is my cross and affliction. I hope to be profited by it. My people suppose it will not strengthen their party. The good Lord be our help. First meeting 22 June, 1823. It was numerous. I hope the triumphing of the wicked will be short." And this was the feeling of a really pious man, who had rather more than a usual share of charity for other denominations. For several years the church was served by pulpit supplies, of whom Rev. John Hunt served the longest, in 1826 and '27. In October, 1827, Gurdon Robbins began to labor here, and here was ordained to the Gospel ministry, continuing as pastor until the fall of 1831, or spring of 1832. Under his labors, a revival in 1829 and '30 added 23 to the church. After him E. Doty, from May, 1832, half the time; in 1833 W. Bentley; others for brief periods, until late in 1835 Rev. Sidney S. Carter opened a protracted meeting, at which 13 were baptized, and he was ordained 1st March, 1836. Until April, 1838, the church depended on students, missionaries, etc., when Wm. Reid began; was ordained June 10, 1838; terminated his pastorate October 14, 1839. During 1841 or '42 the Methodists occupied the house. In April, 1843, Rev. Wm. C. Walker began here; remained until 1845. After that a season of spiritual dearth; house closed, except as occupied by the Congregationalists during the erection of their new church. August 10, 1851, Rev. Gurdon Robbins supplied the pulpit, and announced that the house was

¹In 1874 one of these females, Harriet (daughter of Alex. King), still resided in this house, which she owned.

to be opened for lay meetings; the edifice was repaired in 1852; organized anew 18th February, 1852; re-dedicated January, 1853. Revivals occurred in 1851 and '58; and, under efforts of Walter S. Williams of Hartford and others, meetings were continued until the fall of '61, when Rev. Sidney S. Carter came and labored until spring of '62. Then supplies until the spring of '64, when the church was again closed, and edifice occupied for two years by the Episcopalians. In 1870 it was again repaired and reopened for Baptist worship by Rev. Russell Jennings of Deep River, Conn.; Rev. Richard E. Whittemore preached for seventeen months, beginning in June, 1870; Rev. Edward S. Towne began 5th November, 1871, was ordained here 24th January, 1872, and was its pastor 1874.

The church, since its organization, has had 173 names on its roll, up to September, 1874.

The present church edifice (on what was formerly known as Russell Loomis' home-lot) was erected during Mr. Jennings' ministry; raised 21st and 22d November, 1873; dedicated 9th September, 1874; is a frame edifice, with brick basement, 68 by 37 feet; has a fine audience room, with basement, etc.; and cost, with furnishings and land, about \$17,000; this amount, by the addition of parsonage and farm, secured to the church by Brother Jennings, with the sums expended by him in the interests of the church in this town, being increased to nearly \$27,000.

Physicians of South Windsor. ELIHU TUDOR, (see pages 456-8) was the first doctor on South Windsor soil. In the seating of the meeting-house in 1761 (p. 584) a Dr. CONVESS (Converse), is mentioned.

Dr. CHARLES MATHER (see p. 458) resided on East Windsor Hill from about 1765 to 1795.

Dr. ELIJAH F. REED, who succeeded Dr. Mather in location and practice in 1795, was a man of marked ability. He was a native of East Windsor, and was probably a student with Dr. Porter of Warehouse Point; and began his professional life in 1789 in that part of Bolton now Vernon, Conn. He was especially skillful in midwifery, and in the treatment of the fever peculiar to the Connecticut Valley. In 1848 was published a pamphlet essay entitled *A History of Febrile Diseases*, occurring in his practice, between 1799 and 1837. He died in 1847, aged 80. He had a son, Dr. MARO McLEAN REED, who enjoyed a large and successful practice at Jacksonville, Ill. (See *Reed Genealogy* in our second volume.)

Dr. SYDNEY W. ROCKWELL and Dr. HORACE C. GILLETTE may be said to have succeeded to Dr. Reed's practice. Their records will be found in the *Rockwell and Gillette Genealogies* of our second volume.

Dr. Gillette removed to Chicago in 1863. He died in St. Charles, Ill., in 1878.

Contemporaneous with Dr. Rockwell in practice was Dr. WILLIAM WOOD. He was the son of Rev. Luke and Anna (Pease) Wood, and was born in Waterbury, Conn., July 7, 1822. At the age of ten years he entered the academy at Old Killingworth, now Clinton, Conn. Remaining there three years, he fitted himself for Yale College; but his youth debaring him from admission, he continued his studies under the private tutorship of Professors Marsh and Loverin at Vermont for two years. On his return to Clinton, which journey of nearly 200 miles he accomplished on foot, with his clothes and books strapped over his back, he spent another year at the academy studying; but, having overtaxed his eyes by too close application, he was compelled to abandon his cherished plan of entering Yale as a senior at the age of 16 years. For two successive winters he devoted himself to teaching, and during the warm months pursued medical studies. He was principal of the academy in East Windsor Hill, assistant teacher at the academy at Westfield, Mass., principal of the High School at Webster, and assistant teacher in the Pavilion School at Hartford, Conn.

Subsequently he attended lectures at the Berkley Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., and at the medical department of the University of New York, from which, March, 1847, he graduated M.D. In the autumn of the year established himself in practice at East Windsor Hill, Conn.

In 1848 he married Mary L. Ellsworth, daughter of Erastus Ellsworth. Mrs. Wood and one daughter, Mrs. Lewis Sperry, and a son, Wm. R. Wood, survive him. Mrs. Dr. Childs of East Hartford and Mrs. F. A. Brown of Hartford are his sisters. Mr. Luke Wood of Clinton is his only surviving brother. Dr. Wood was a student of nature. He devoted much time to the study of ornithology, zöology, and archaeology, and had a valuable collection in each of these departments. He was also a skillful taxidermist. His method of mounting his specimens showed a keen observation of their manner and habits. His collections of birds and their eggs and Indian relics (still retained by his family) are among the finest in the country.

His published writings, for the most part, related to natural history, and appeared in the *American Naturalist* and in other popular journals. Among his works may be mentioned a series of twenty-one articles published in the *Hartford Times* in 1861 upon "The Rapacious Birds of New England." Another of his valuable contributions to science was an article published in *The Locomotive*, entitled, "Who first successfully applied steam to the navigation of vessels?" and proving most conclusively that the distinction belonged to John Fitch



W. L. G.

of South (then East) Windsor, Conn., and not to Robert Fulton, as is generally believed.

Besides his associations with professional organizations, he was an honorary member of the Lyceum of Natural History of Williams College, corresponding member of the National Ornithological Club of Cambridge, Mass., and he held positions of honor and trust in various medical societies. He was considered by the members of his profession a very skillful practitioner.

Dr. Wood was a lover of *good* music, and for thirty years led the service of song at the First Church. He was a devoted leader, and was never absent from his place unless illness or professional duties kept him away.

His favorite recreation was fishing, and he was an enthusiast in the art. He was very social in his nature; had a keen sense of the humorous, and his fund of anecdote was inexhaustible. He was very sympathetic, devoted in his attention to his patients, and always prompt to fulfill any engagement, professional or otherwise. He was an active member of the First Cong. Church and Society. He died Aug. 9, 1855.

CHARLES LEWIS BLAKESLEE, M.D., succeeded to Dr. Rockwell's practice. He is the son of Ichabod and Maria (Holmes) Blakeslee, and was born in Russell, Mass., 13th November, 1862; had a common school education; studied medicine with Dr. Judson W. Hastings of Feeding Hills, Mass., and graduated from medical department, University of New York city, March, 1890, settling in South Windsor in the May following.

Dr. FRANK BURNETT, of Webster, Mass., and a recent graduate of the Long Island Medical College, settled in South Windsor in 1885. He remained two or three years and then moved to Rhode Island.

Inventors. East (now South) Windsor claims the honor of being the *birthplace* of JOHN FITCH, of steamboat fame, and of ELI TERRY, the originator of the cheap "Yankee clock" industry, which has placed the clock within the means of the poorest family in almost every part of the civilized world.

South Windsor's claim to FITCH has been somewhat disputed by the neighboring town of East Hartford, inasmuch as the old house in which he was born was very near the line between the two towns. But a note received September 3, 1891, from JOHN A. STROUGHTON, Esq., of East Hartford, says: "*I have verified the exact location of John Fitch's birthplace. It is about 50 rods west from the residence of Edgar A. Burnham, on the north side of the cross-road extending to the Ellington road. It may be further described as a point about six rods north of said cross-road and fifteen rods east of the east line of said old road. The location is fully and clearly in South Windsor.*" The line between

East Hartford and South Windsor is almost coincident with the north line of the cross-road. The house in which John Fitch was born stood west of Mrs. Kilburn's present house; between it and the junction of the old road with the cross-road." For a biography of Fitch, see *Fitch Genealogy* in our second volume.

ELI TERRY's biography will be found in the *Terry Genealogy* of our second volume.

In *Art*, South Windsor bids fair to be honorably represented by Miss AMELIA M. WATSON of East Windsor Hill, whose charming water-colors exhibit decision of touch and a poetical nature which gives to her pictures the fine flavor which most American artists seem to find only in the Old World, but which she has no difficulty in finding among purely *home* scenes and surroundings.

Indian Burial Places in South Windsor. Mr. Chas. W. Vibert of South Windsor has kindly furnished us with the following, which may be considered as supplementary to what has been said on pages 113 and 114. "This burial place is on the east bank of the Connecticut River, about two miles south of the mouth of Scantic River. Through the middle of it runs the road to what was called 'The Governor's Ferry.' [See p. 736.] It is from a half to three-quarters of a mile in length, and its original width cannot be determined, as so much has been washed away by freshets. It presents no surface indications of its having been used for burial purposes; but, when the river channel changes, and at high water, the banks cave off in such a way as to show the graves plainly. They are from two and a half to three feet deep, and the banks break down straight for five or six feet, so that the graves are distinctly outlined. They appear to have been scooped out in the form of a bowl, and filled in with much darker earth, mixed with small stones and bits of charcoal and burned bones. The bodies were all placed in the graves, lying on the side, with legs drawn up and head towards the south. From three of these graves I was enabled to secure three skulls in very good condition, which are now in the Peabody Museum, New Haven. Within twenty years I have seen some thirty graves opened, and not an implement or relic of any description in any of them." As the locations of the burial-places of the *Scantic* and *Podunk* tribes are known, the question arises: What Indians were buried in this place as described by Mr. Vibert? Was it the burial place of the Windsor tribes *before* the advent of the white man?

SOUTH WINDSOR'S SHARE IN THE WAR OF THE CIVIL REBELLION.

(Contributed by E. DWIGHT FARNHAM of South Windsor; compiled from Town and State records, Crofut & Morris' *Hist. of Conn. in the War of 1861-65*, *State Catalogue of Conn. Volunteers*, and various private sources of information.)

The gubernatorial election of the spring of 1860 decided the position of Connecticut on national questions,¹ the forthcoming issues being sharply defined; and the Presidential election in November following gave a Republican majority for Lincoln.² In South Windsor the votes at the spring and fall elections closely followed the lead of the State elections. The total South Windsor vote for Governor was 389, of which Buckingham (Rep.) received 198, a majority of 7 over Seymour (Dem.); the Presidential vote was 308, 81 less than in the spring, Lincoln receiving 177, 21 less than for Buckingham. The opposition polled 131 votes, 60 less than cast for Seymour for Governor, which was thus divided: Breckenridge 91, Douglas 39, Bell 1.

Again, in the spring of 1861, after the secession *animus* of the Southern States was fully declared and overt acts already committed, and the question of coercing them into submission became the issue of the day — fully accepted by each party — the gubernatorial election resulted in 43,012 votes for Buckingham, being a majority of 2,009 over Loomis, the Democratic candidate. In South Windsor, at this election, the vote was 192 for Buckingham, 174 for Loomis, a majority of 18 for the former.

During the excitement following the surrender of Fort Sumter material was procured and the ladies of South Windsor assembled, April 24th, 25th, and 26th, at the house of the late David M. Tudor, to make a flag, which was duly raised upon a suitable staff directly opposite the Congregational Church. Speeches were made by ex-Lieut.-Governor Sill, Judge Gilman, C. C. Wait, and Major Hemmingway, and patriotic songs enlivened the occasion.

But once during the war — despite the bitterness of feeling naturally engendered by differences of political views — was the national flag disturbed. Following the disaster to the Union arms at the first battle of Bull Run, July, 1861, the opposition made loud demands for peace, and "peace meetings" were held and "peace flags" raised in many parts of the State. On the morning of September 1, 1861, it was

¹Total vote, 88,375, of which W. A. Buckingham received 41,458, a majority of only 541.

²Total, 77,292; over 11,000 less than in the spring before. Of this Lincoln received 45,792, only 666 less than the Republicans had cast for Governor in the same year. Douglas received in the State 15,522; Breckenridge, 14,611; Bell, 1,485, fusion, 1,852. Total opposition, 33,500, giving Lincoln a majority of 10,292.

discovered that a white flag was waving at the head of the staff, instead of the national emblem, and that the ropes had been so arranged as to make it difficult of access. It was, however, quickly removed, and the "peace party" were soon lost sight of in the excitement which attended the preparation of troops for the three-years service, the making of havelocks, presentation of flags, etc. The first Connecticut volunteer regiment left camp at New Haven for Washington May 17th, and then the energies of the ladies were displayed in the preparation of lint, bandages, and other hospital and sanitary provisions for the soldiers in the field — they being, during the first year, organized as "Red, White, and Blue" societies. At a meeting held September 16th, in Third District schoolhouse, these lady workers, under the direction of Mrs. John Olmstead and Mrs. T. G. Talcott of Hartford, were organized as auxiliary to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, through which the results (both in supplies and money) of their labors were distributed.

In Wapping, also, the ladies of the two church societies early organized a "Union Soldiers' Aid Society," and labored as such throughout the entire course of the war.

Oct. 7, 1861, at the regular annual town meeting, the following resolution was passed and duly spread upon the town records:

"WHEREAS, a formidable and wicked combination of ambitious men, false to their oaths of allegiance to the United States, by misleading a portion of the people, have, together with those whom they have deluded, made an unprovoked and deliberate attack by arms upon the Government of the United States; and

"WHEREAS, in all times, it is proper to express our attachment and devotion to our country, and especially in times of threatened danger; therefore,

Resolved, By the citizens of South Windsor, that we will unconditionally, now, and at all times, cordially support the Government in its efforts to repel all attacks upon it, from all foes, whether foreign or domestic.

Resolved, That we wait not to enquire *who* is to administer the laws and support the Constitution of the United States; but we are ready to sustain by all proper means those who are now charged with that duty, to the full measure of our ability, without asking or desiring any offer of compromise to those engaged in armed rebellion against the best human government ever instituted."

This was South Windsor's decided utterance at the time when, the three-months volunteers having returned from the field, active recruiting was going on in the State, under the President's proclamation for 500,000 three-years volunteers. The regiments furnished by Connecticut comprised all raised up to and including the 13th. The number enlisting from this town, in one or other of these regiments, up to July, 1862, was 38, no bounties to encourage enlistments having been offered by the town. The State furnished a monthly allowance to soldiers' wives and children. The amount thus received by South Windsor from the State Comptroller's office during the war was \$5,795.94, the first

payment being made November 13, 1861, and the last 30th January, 1862.

The reverses following the McClellan campaign in the spring and summer of 1862 occasioned two successive calls (July and August), one for 300,000 three-years, and the other for 300,000 nine-months men; volunteering was not active; the exigencies of the situation admitted of no delay; drafts were in prospective. The number to be furnished by this town under this call was 60; and a town meeting was held 26th July, 1862, to raise a tax, or in some way to raise money to encourage enlistments. The meeting voted a \$100 bounty to any person who had or should enlist into any of the regiments being raised under the call before the 20th day of August, 1862. Twenty-three men of South Windsor enlisted, nearly, if not all, before the date mentioned. August 20, 1862, another town meeting was held, with the object of offering the same bounty to any who would volunteer into the nine-months service. At this meeting Messrs. T. E. Bancroft, Nathan Willey, Lorin Loomis, and Seth Vinton were appointed a committee to "superintend and encourage enlistments, and to use all proper means to raise a sufficient number of men to fill the quotas of this town for the three-years and nine-months' men, recently called for by the President."

September 1st (previous to which time 17 had enlisted for nine months) another town meeting was convened to "consider the propriety of increasing the bounty paid by this town to volunteers for nine months." Up to this time (the town's quota being 60) 23 had enlisted for three years, 17 for nine months — total 40, being 20 still to be furnished. The meeting raised the bounty to be paid the nine-months men, both those who had and those who should enlist, to \$150; and, also, in case the quota should not be raised before the time ordered for the draft, the bounty to all nine-months men should be \$200. The quota was not filled at time of draft, September 10, 1862. There appear to have been but four volunteers the date of whose enlistment was later than the date of this meeting and previous to the September 10th. On that day the selectmen, Charles N. Pease and Samuel T. Avery, met at the house of Hardin Stoughton, in Wapping, and there conducted the draft — all persons enrolled having been previously warned to appear on parade at said place. Forty-three names were drawn, and the draft-lots fell upon twenty-six persons.

In the entire absence of any records both in town clerk's office and at the State Adjutant-General's office as to this draft, we are safe in asserting that *none* of those drafted at this time entered the service. Many were excused, and not a few "made themselves scarce" in their accustomed haunts. September 15th *nine* drafted men from South Windsor actually reported for duty at Camp Halleck, in Hartford;

and an order emanating from the Adjutant-General's office, October 10, 1862, states that 14 were still wanting towards filling the town's quota, and orders another draft November 5th, unless the required number be furnished by 30th October. The draft was later postponed to 19th November, and finally took place in but few towns in the State.

October 18th. At a town meeting warned for the purpose, it was voted to give all who had volunteered, personally or by substitutes, the sum of \$200, on or after the 4th of July, 1863; provided the Legislature will ratify the act, or pass an enabling act therefor. The treasurer was also authorized to borrow money to carry out the provisions of this vote.

Again, at a town meeting held November 5th, for the purpose of adopting measures to avoid the necessity of a draft (ordered for this day), it was "*Resolved*, that the Selectmen be instructed not to make any draft, at any time, on the order of the Governor, until the town of South Windsor is credited with all men that have enlisted at any time, or place, who were citizens of this town; also, all persons who have been furnished as substitutes by drafted citizens of this town; and we hereby pledge the town to pay all fines and expenses that the Selectmen may be subject to for the non-fulfillment of such order." The selectmen were also ordered to make careful enquiry as to all enlistments, drafted men, substitutes, etc., the just quota of the town, etc.; and report to an adjourned meeting to be held November 17th. At that meeting, however, no such report was handed in, and the meeting, after passing a resolution of censure upon the Governor for ordering a salute fired on account of the removal of McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, was declared dissolved by the chairman, Mr. Theodore Elmore.

It seems probable that the efforts of the selectmen had resulted in obtaining credit to the town of men who had previously been accredited (in the Adjutant-General's office) to other towns. There was no more drafting. Some of the nine-months men had already left the State, and all soon did, to take part in the various campaigns of the spring and summer of 1863.

Viewed in relation to the events of the war itself — which had thus far brought discouragement and disaster to the Union arms — the true significance of these evidences of local feeling in South Windsor are easily translatable.

But by the end of July, 1863, the scene of war had changed. Victory was everywhere felt along the Union lines, and at all points, excepting in Virginia, the Confederate cause was becoming more desperate. At the height of the now rapidly culminating struggle, volunteering was found to be inadequate to meet the demand for recruits, and

a new draft was ordered. The enrollment in this town was made by Messrs. Newton Willey and George O. Reynolds as enrolling officers. It caused much excitement and ill-feeling, and threats against persons and property were freely made. It was, no doubt, the cause of the burning of Mr. Oliver Cook's barn, June 23d, as Reynolds was a nephew of, and residing with, Mr. Cook at the time. That a similar loss did not happen to Mr. Willey's property was, perhaps, due to the fact that he was known to be fully prepared for any such attempt.

July 29, 1863, at town meeting, warned for the purpose, a bounty of \$300 was voted to any person who should be drafted and liable to serve in the army; and a sum not exceeding \$10,000 was appropriated for the purpose.

August 11, 1863, at Hartford, the draft for the town of South Windsor was held, and 44 (out of 150 enrolled) were drawn, some of whom were excused by the examining surgeon; a few disappeared from sight, and the rest furnished substitutes, with one exception, viz., William H. Gilbert, who entered the service, being assigned to the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers; was the only drafted man from South Windsor who served in the army. He had some time previously been rejected as a volunteer by the surgeons on account of deafness, and had not been in the service a week under this draft before a discharge was offered him; but he refused it, and served faithfully to the end of the war.

At a town meeting held August 21, 1863, the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for the purpose of giving assistance to all drafted citizens and to their families; but this action was superseded by that taken at a meeting on 30th September, 1863, by which the sum of \$300 was specifically ordered to be paid to the men drafted in 1863, and also to those drafted in September, 1862, who went themselves, or furnished substitutes to the amount of \$150 -- of whom an examination of orders drawn on the town by the committee shows there were *nine*. Of the 44 drawn at Hartford, 11th August, 1863, 14 furnished substitutes, and one entered the service, making 15 to the credit of the town's quota, which was not filled as late as December 26th of that year, when a meeting was held to consider the matter of making it up under the late call for 300,000 men. Another President's call for 500,000 soon followed, and that the committee on enlistments was not inactive is evident from the fact that South Windsor's quota under both levies seems to have been filled by June 1, 1864. It is a matter of history, however, that the strength of the army at this time was very little increased by the addition of such rubbish as was added by these drafts. In March, 1864, Gen. Grant was appointed to the supreme control of the army, and fortune again befriended the Union cause; in November Lincoln was re-elected

President, and in this political campaign, and for the first time during the war, South Windsor cast a ballot in sympathy with the opposition party, viz., 187 for McClellan, 171 for Lincoln; while its action in the spring of the same year had been 171 for Buckingham (Rep.), and 154 for Seymour (Dem.).

Under the President's call of December, 1864, for 300,000 men before February 15, 1865, the town's action in providing for a future probable call for troops was commendably prompt. November 21st it was voted to pay any person liable to the draft \$300 in case he shall volunteer, or furnish a substitute, and that the committee should assist those who desired to furnish substitutes, etc. Under this vote, 16 persons furnished substitutes. But Lee's surrender, April, 1865, brought an end to the war, during which the town of South Windsor had been called upon to furnish 167 men, and at its close was credited, in the Adjutant-General's office, with 188—an excess of 21 over requirements. Of these 188, 87 were substitutes, but the State records show only 52 substitutes to the town's credit; if so, 35 of these 87 never reached the regiments to which they were assigned, and of the 52 who did 21 deserted. Of the 188 from South Windsor, 6 were killed in action, 13 wounded, 18 died of disease, 17 were discharged before the expiration of their term of service, 7 held commissions, 13 were warrant officers. In round figures, the military expenses of the town during the war were \$35,349;¹ and, though the town was heavily in debt at the close of the war, the indebtedness was practically extinguished by 1870.

The most conspicuous figure in the field from South Windsor by virtue both of character and position, was Col. ALBERT W. DRAKE.

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED TO THE U. S. SERVICE IN THE
WAR OF THE CIVIL REBELLION, BY THE
TOWN OF SOUTH WINDSOR, CONN.

(Compiled from the Official State Record, and a List prepared by E. D. FARNHAM, Esq.)

- ALLEN, WILLIAM H., enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 8 Aug., 1862; disc. 24 June, 1865.
- ANDERSON, CHARLES, enl. (subst.) 5 Conn. Vols., 5 Jan., 1864; deserted 9 Jan., 1864.
- ASTORGA, CHARLES, enl. (subst.) Co. C, 12 Conn. Vols., 1 Apl., 1864; disc. 19 Aug., 1865.
- AYERY, ALFRED, must. 20 Apl., 1861, 1 Conn. Vols., 3 months; disc. 31 July, 1861; enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 7 Aug., 1862; disc. 9 Dec., 1862.
- AYERY, CHARLES (1st Lieut.), enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; taken pris. at Brashear City, La., 22 June, 1863; and was pris. at Camp Ford, Texas, at time of his Regt's discharge, 26 Aug., 1863.

¹ *Hartford County Memorial History* states that the town of South Windsor expended for bounties, commutations, and support of soldiers' families, \$25,800; the estimated amount paid by individuals for bounties to volunteers and substitutes was \$10,000. Grand list in 1864 was \$1,211,873.

- AVERY, HENRY, enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863; arm grazed by a ball at Irish Bend, La.
 AYRES, GEORGE W., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., Aug. 25, 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
 AYRES, PARLEMON B., enl. Co. H, 12 Conn. Vols., 15 Jan., 1862; re-enl. Vet., 22 Jan., 1864; disc. 12 Aug., 1865.
 BAILEY, LEVI A., enl. Co. D, 11 Conn. Vols., 12 Nov., 1861; re-enl. Vet., 13 Dec., 1863; disc. 9 June, 1865.
 BARNARD, CHARLES, enl. Co. F, 7 Conn. Vols., 5 Mch., 1864; transf. U. S. N., 28 Apl., 1864.
 BEERS, LUKE H., enl. (subst.) Co. H, 22 Conn. Vols., 16 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 BELKNAP, ELAM, enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
 BELKNAP, JOSEPH, enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. disab. 26 Aug., 1863.
 BILLS, GEORGE, enl. Co. D, 11 Conn. Vols., 12 Nov., 1861; killed at Newbern, N. C., 14 Mch., 1862.
 BILLS, JAMES, enl. Co. D, 11 Conn. Vols., 12 Nov., 1861; wd. 17 Sept., 1862, Sharpsburg, Md.; disc. 25 Dec., 1865.
 BILLS, PROSPER B., enl. Co. D, 11 Conn. Vols., 27 Nov., 1861; d. 8 Apl., 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
 BISSELL, WILLIAM O. (Sgt.), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 8 Sept., 1862; d. 15 Feb., 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.; he was of Hartford.
 BRADLEY, JOHN, enl. (subst.) 30 Nov., 1864, Co. G, 7 Conn. Vols.; des. 1 Mch., 1865.
 BRAGG, CHESTER H., enl. 13 Sept., 1861, in 12 Conn. Vols.; but d. 18 Nov., 1863, at home, never having been mustered in U. S. Service.
 BRAGG, FRANK, enl. 7 July, 1862, Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols.; disc. 24 June, 1865; was from East Windsor.
 BRAGG, CYRIL (Corp'l), enl. 30 July, 1862, Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols.; disc. 24 June, 1865; was from Bolton.
 BRAGG, JOHN, enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 8 Aug., 1862; disc. 15 July, 1864.
 BRAMAN, JAMES, enl. (subst.) Co. M, 2d Hy. Art., 9 Feb., 1864; deserted 15 Mch., 1864.
 BRAMAN, THOMAS N., enl. (subst.) Co. E, 1st Hy. Art., 31 Dec., 1863; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.
 BURKE, JOHN, enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 5 Mch., 1864; disc. 21 Dec., 1865.
 BURNHAM, EDWARD S., enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 8 Aug., 1862; disc. 24 June, 1865.
 BURNHAM, ERASTUS W., enl. 28 Dec., 1861, 12 Conn. Vols.; disc. disab. 14 Jan., 1863; enl. Co. A, 1st Hy. Art., 5 Jan., 1864; disc. 25 Sept., 1864.
 BURNHAM, HIRAM, enl. Co. I, 20 Conn. Vols., 13 Aug., 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, 3 May, 1863.
 BURNHAM, SPENCER H., enl. 5 Sept., 1861, Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols.; wd. at Bermuda Hundreds, 14 May, 1864; disc. 22 Sept., 1864.
 CALHOUN, GEORGE W., enl. Co. H, 22 Conn. Vols., 17 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
 CARROLL, JOHN W., enl. (subst.) Co. F, 11 Conn. Vols., 14 Mch., 1864; disc. 21 Dec., 1865.
 CARTER, JOSEPH W. (Corp'l), enl. 22 Nov., 1861, Co. H, 12 Conn. Vols.; re-enl. Vet. 1 Jan., 1864; wd.; an excellent soldier; repeatedly reduced to the ranks for his one failing, he was as often restored to his position; volunteered as one of the 1,000 forlorn hope for the storming of the works at Port Hudson; and but for his failing would prob. have rec'd a commission. He was born at Wapping; m. o. 12 Aug., 1865.
 CARTER, SIDNEY S., Jr. (Sgt.), enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., 1862; transf. Invalid Corps, 30 Sept., 1863; disc. 24 June, 1865.

- CHAPIN, EDWARD, enl. 19 Aug., 1862, Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols.; disc. 16 June, 1865.
- CLARE, JOHN, enl. (subst.) 19 Nov., 1864, Co. D, 8 Conn. Vols.; deserted 8 Dec., 1864.
- CLIFFORD, MICHAEL, enl. 19 Aug., 1862, Co. B, 21 Conn. Vols.; d. June, 1864, at Portsmouth, Va.
- COLLINS, WILLIAM, enl. (subst.) Co. A, 6 Conn. Vols., 14 Nov., 1864; disc. 21 Aug., 1865.
- CONNER, JOHN, enl. (subst.) 12 Nov., 1864, Co. K, 10 Conn. Vols.; disc. 25 Aug., 1865.
- CRANE, CURTIS L., enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; disc. disab. 14 Feb., 1863.
- DALY, PATRICK, enl. (subst.) Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 5 Mch., 1864; deserted 1 Dec., 1864.
- DART, OLIVER, JR., enl. Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols., 4 Aug., 1862; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., 13 Dec., 1862; disc. disab. 8 Feb., 1863.
- DAVIS, FRED. A., enl. (subst.) Co. F, 11 Conn. Vols., 21 Mch., 1864; transf. U. S. Navy; disc. 15 Oct., 1864.
- DRAKE, ALBERT W. (1st Lieut.), enl. 22 Apl., 1861, Co. A, 1st Conn. Vols.; disc. 31 July, 1861; *Colonel*, enl. 26 Oct., 1861, 10 Conn. Vols. Inf.; d. at South Windsor, Conn., 5 June, 1862.
- DESMONT, THOMAS, enl. (subst.) 2 Jan., 1863, 1st Reg. Conn. Cav.; never taken upon rolls.
- ERWIN, HENRY, enl. Co. E, 22 Conn. Vols., 20 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- FARNHAM, EDWIN D. (Corp'l), enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 21 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- FARNHAM, EDGAR A., Surgeon's Steward U. S. Str. *Estrella*, Feb.-Apl., 1865; stationed New Orleans, La.
- FLINT, ALVIN, enl. Co. D, 11 Conn. Vols., 12 Nov., 1861; killed at Sharpsburg, Md., 17 Sept., 1862.
- FLYNN, MICHAEL, enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 4 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- FOSTER, EDWIN C., enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 8 Aug., 1862; disc. 24 June, 1865.
- FOSTER, PHILIP H., enl. 15 July, 1862, Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols.; killed at Sharpsburg, Md., 17 Sept., 1862; was from Vernon, Conn.
- FOSTER, THOMAS J., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 29 Aug., 1862; deserted 15 Nov., 1862.
- GILBERT, DANIEL R. P., enl. 20 Nov., 1861, Co. A, 12 Conn. Vols.; re-enl. Vet., 1 Jan., 1864; disc. 12 Aug., 1865.
- GILBERT, JAMES N., enl. Co. A, 12 Conn. Vols., 20 Nov., 1861; disc. 29 July, 1862.
- GILBERT, WILLIAM H., enl. (drafted) 5 Sept., 1863, Co. H, 8 Conn. Vols.; disc. at muster out of Reg't., 12 Dec., 1865; was from Hartford.
- GLASGOW, JOHN A., enl. Co. I, 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd), 4 Mch., 1864; disc. disab., 24 Oct., 1865.
- GOEHRING, BERNHARD, enl. Co. H, 22 Conn. Vols., 11 Sept., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- GOWDY, GEORGE W., enl. Co. H, 12 Conn. Vols., 22 Nov., 1861; re-enl. Vet., 1 Jan., 1864; disc. 12 Aug., 1865.
- GRANGER, LORENZO, enl. recruit Co. C, 5 Conn. Vols., 22 Aug., 1863; deserted 21 Mch., 1864.
- GRANT, SHELDON J. (Sgt.), enl. 22 Nov., 1861, Co. H, 12 Conn. Vols.; disc. 2 Sept., 1863, to take a captaincy in 99th U. S. Col. Troops.
- GREEN, AUSTIN L., enl. Co. A, 12 Conn. Vols., 25 Dec., 1861; re-enl. Vet., 1 Jan., 1864; disc. 12 Aug., 1865. On Mch. 28, 1863, while his Co. was on a reconnaissance on Grand Lake, La., in the gunboat *Diana*, the boat becoming disabled, they were compelled to surrender to a superior force; and he (with Loren Hayes,

- Joseph M. Snow, and Aaron Parsons of South Windsor) was captured, soon paroled, and exchanged in Brashear City, La., July, 1863.
- GREEN, CHARLES (Commander in U. S. Navy), at breaking out of war was stationed at Buffalo, N. Y., as Light house Inspector; was soon ordered upon blockade service, stationed off Wilmington, N. C., and a while off Fernandina, Fla., in the sloop-of-war *Janestown*; toward the close of 1863 was ordered to Boston, and placed in command of the recruiting-ship *Ohio*. He is now on the retired list, with rank of Commodore.
- GREEN, CHARLES G. (son of above) was with his father as Captain's Clerk, while on blockade service, and found time to study medicine; after leaving this service, he attended med. lectures in N. Y., and in summer of 1863 was app. Assistant Surgeon in a Penn. Reg't of hundred-days men; later he ent. the U. S. N. as Assistant Surgeon, remaining there six years; with his fleet he was in Russia in 1867-8.
- GREEN, SAMUEL T., (son of Commander Charles) was with his father in Boston, from Dec., 1863, to Oct., 1865, as Captain's Clerk.
- GREEN, LEONARD A., enl. 11 Aug., 1862, Co. F, 16 Conn. Vols.; d. 20 Dec., 1862; he was from Rocky Hill.
- GREEN, WILLIAM WOLCOTT, enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- GRIFFITH, JESSE R., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- HAYES, JULIUS, enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863; pris. Brashaer City, La.; paroled and sent to Ship Island to await exchange.
- HAYES, LOREN (Corp'l), enl. Co. A, 12 Conn. Vols., 27 Dec., 1861; wd.; re-enl. Vet., 1 Jan., 1864; disc. 12 Aug., 1865. [See *Austin L. Green*, above.]
- HAYES, WALDO, enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- HILL, HENRY, enl. Co. D, 26 Sept., 1861, 9 Conn. Vols.; d. 10 Aug., 1862, Brashear City, La.
- HOGAN, WILLIAM, enl. (subst.) Co. E, 14 Conn. Vols., 31 Aug., 1863; deserted May, 1864.
- HOLLISTER, HENRY H., enl. Co. B, 1st Conn. Vols., 19 Apl., 1861; disc. 31 July, 1861; (Corp'l), enl. 30 Jan., 1862, Co. L, 1st Hy. Art.; disc. 13 Feb., 1865.
- HOLLISTER, ORRIN G., enl. 23 Aug., 1862, Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols.; wd. in shoulder at Irish Bend, La.; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- HUNN, HORACE, enl. (subst.) 15 July, 1862, Co. B, 15 Conn. Vols.; killed 16 Sept., 1862; was from Vernon, Conn.
- HUTCHINS, TIMOTHY H., enl. (dftd. or subst.) Co. H, 5 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1863; deserted 6 Sept., 1863.
- IRISH, EZRA, enl. Co. D, 12 Conn. Vols., 4 Dec., 1861; d. 9 Mch., 1862.
- JACOBS, HENRY, enl. Co. D, 12 Conn. Vols., 10 Feb., 1862; re-enl. Vet., 23 Mch., 1864; disc. 12 Aug., 1865.
- JOHNSON, JOHN, enl. (subst.) Co. K, 11th Conn. Vols., 21 Mch., 1864; d. 14 May, 1864, at Hampton, Va.
- KAYTON, THOMAS E., enl. (subst.) 2d Art., 5 Jan., 1864, not on rolls, 30 June, 1864.
- LOPEZ, CHARLES, enl. (subst.), Co. A, 20 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1863; deserted 29 Sept., 1863.
- LORD, SYLVESTER O., enl. Co. D, 11 Conn. Vols., 12 Nov., 1861, re-enl. Vet., 13 Dec., 1863; disc. 25 Dec., 1865.
- LOOMIS, HIRAM C., enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 31 July, 1862, wounded; disc. disab. 11 Feb., 1865.
- LUCAS, GEORGE A., enl. Co. B, 6 Conn. Vols., 12 Sept., 1861; re-enl. Vet., 24 Dec., 1863; disc. 2 Sept., 1865.

- MARISOSAS, GUENIO, enl. (subst.) Co. H, 12 Conn. Vols., 1 Apl., 1864; deserted 9 May, 1864.
- MARTIN, JOHN, enl. (subst.), Co. H, 11 Conn. Vols., 18 Mch., 1864; disc. 21 Dec., 1865.
- MATTERSON, WILLIAM J., enl. (subst.) Co. K, 7 Conn. Vols., 26 Feb., 1864; deserted 4 May, 1864.
- MAYLET, THEODORE, enl. (subst.) 26 Mch., 1864, Co. C, 11 Conn. Vols.; deserted 19 Mch., 1865.
- McDERMOTT, JOHN, enl. (subst.) Co. D, 11 Conn. Vols., 28 Mch., 1864; taken prisoner 16 May, 1864; furloughed 26 Dec., 1864; failed to return.
- McMAHON, PATRICK, enl. (subst.) 26 Feb., 1864, Co. I, 7 Conn. Vols.; prisoner at Drewry's Bluff, 16 May, 1864.
- MEEHAN, TIMOTHY, enl. 2d Light Batt., 5 Dec., 1863; taken prisoner 16 May, 1864; disc. 9 Aug., 1865.
- MILLER, HERMAN, enl. (subst.), Co. H, 5 Conn. Vols., 28 Aug., 1863; disc. 19 July, 1865.
- MINER, JOHN G., enl. Co. A, 12 Conn. Vols., 27 Dec., 1861; disc. disab. 14 Jan., 1863.
- MINER, JESSE L., enl. Co. A, 12 Conn. Vols., 20 Dec., 1861; d. 5 May, 1863, Brashear City, La.
- MOFFET, WILLIAM, enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 26 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- MITCHELL, STEPHEN E., enl. (subst.) Co. C, 15 Conn. Vols., 4 Jan., 1864; disc. for disab. Sept., 1864.
- MOULTON, HENRY B., enl. Co. K, 1st Conn. Cav., 4 Jan., 1864; disc. 2 Aug., 1865.
- MULLIGAN, THOMAS, enl. Co. I, 20 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 13 June, 1865.
- MUNSELL, ELIZUR (Sgt.), enl. 5 Aug., 1862, Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols.; killed at Sharpsburg, Md., 17 Sept., 1862; was from East Windsor.
- MUNSELL, EDWIN, enl. Co. A, 12 Conn. Vols., 27 Dec., 1861; disc. disab. 7 Apl., 1862; enl. Co. A, 1st Hy. Art., 17 July, 1863; disc. 25 Apl., 1865.
- MUNSELL, WILLIAM, enl. Co. E, 10 Conn. Vols., 30 Sept., 1861; d. 3 Apl., 1862, Newberne, N. C.
- MURPHY, CHARLES, enl. (subst.) Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 5 Mch., 1864; disc. 19 June, 1865.
- MURPHY, THOMAS (musician), enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- NEWBERRY, HORACE H., enl. Co. G, 21 Conn. Vols., 24 Aug., 1861; d. Mch. 1863, Baton Rouge, La.
- O'HARA, JAMES, enl. (subst.) Co. H, 11 Conn. Vols., 19 Mch., 1864; transf. to U. S. N., 1 July, 1864; deserted 3d quarter, 1864.
- PAGE, HENRY A., enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., Oct. 24, 1864; disc. disab. 31 Mch., 1863; taken prisoner while in a foraging party a few days after capture of Newberne, N. C.; confined at Salisbury and paroled early in June, 1862; disc. dis. 31 Mch., 1863; afterward Asst. Surg. 10 Conn. Vols.
- PARSONS, AARON, enl. Co. A, 12 Conn. Vols., 8 Jan., 1862; re-enl. Vet., 22 Jan., 1864; shot through the lungs at Cedar Creek, Va., 19 Oct., 1864, must. out 12 Aug., 1865.—See, also, *Austin L. Green*.
- PEASE, EDMUND M. (2d Asst. Surgeon), 16 Conn. Vols., 16 Aug., 1862; disc. 9 Jan., 1864, to be Surg. 9th U. S. Vols.
- PETTIBONE, GEORGE, enl. Co. H, 12 Conn. Vols., 22 Nov., 1861; disc. disab. 17 Feb., 1862.
- PHIPPANY, DANIEL S., enl. (subst.) Co. F, 5 Conn. Vols., 27 Aug., 1863; wounded; disc. for disab. 31 June, 1865.
- PIERCE, ALBERT P., enl. 19 Apl., 1861, Co. B, 1 Conn. Vols.; disc. 31 July, 1861; enl. 30 Jan., 1862, Co. I, 1st Hy. Art.; disc. 13 Feb., 1865.

- PORTER, LEROY L., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; d. 2 Nov., 1862, Washington, D. C.
- PRATT, REUBEN K., enl. 24 July, 1862, Co. G, 16 Conn. Vols.; disc. for disab. 31 Dec., 1862; from Stafford.
- PRESTON, HENRY B., enl. 22 July, 1861, Co. G, 5 Conn. Vols.; disc. disab. 19 Apl., 1862; from Vernon.
- PROSSER, BENJAMIN, enl. Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 27 Feb., 1864; transf. to U. S. Navy, 28 Apl., 1864; disc. 8 Jan., 1866.
- REYNOLDS, GEORGE C., app. Asst. Surg. U. S. N., 1864; hon. disc. 1865.
- RILEY, GEORGE, enl. (subst.) Co. F, 7 Conn. Vols., 27 Feb., 1864; deserted 22 Dec., 1864.
- ROBERTSON, AUGUSTUS, enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 8 Aug., 1862; disc. 24 June, 1865.
- ROBBINS, ORRIN, enl. (subst.) Co. K, 1 Hy. Art., 4 Jan., 1864; des. 14 Aug., 1865.
- ROCKWELL, EDWARD F., Jr., enl. Co. A, 21 Conn. Vols., 31 July, 1862; disc. 16 June, 1865.
- ROCKWELL, ALPHEUS, enl. Co. B, 16 Conn. Vols., 16 July, 1862; disc. disab. 14 Mch., 1863.
- ROCKWELL, LESTER A., enl. 17 Sept., 1864, Co. G, 1 Conn. Cav.; prisoner, 11 Mch., 1865; deserted 30 Apl., 1865.
- SADD, FRANKLIN A., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SCANLON, JOHN, enl. (subst.) 16 Nov., 1864, Co. F, 11 Conn. Vols.; disc. 21 Dec., 1865.
- SHANLEY, THOMAS, enl. (subst.) Co. I, 6 Conn. Vols., 3 Dec., 1864; disc. 14 June, 1865.
- SINCLAIR, WILLIAM (Sgt.), enl. Co. K, 29 Conn. Vols. (co'd), 8 Jan., 1864; disc. disab. 8 June, 1865.
- SKINNER, CHARLES B. (musician), enl. 16 Conn. Vols., 8 Aug., 1862; disc. disab. 29 Dec., 1862.
- SKINNER, WELLS G., enl. 3 Sept., 1862, Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols.; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SMITH, JAMES, enl. (subst.) Co. H, 22 Conn. Vols., 18 Sept., 1862; deserted 26 Sept., 1862.
- SNOW, JOSEPH M., enl. Co. A, 12 Conn. Vols., 20 Nov., 1861; re enl. Vet., 1 Jan., 1864; disc. 12 Aug., 1865. — See *Austin L. Green*.
- SPERRY, GILBERT D., served in Co. C, 10 Ill. Cav.; enl. Loda, Ill., Feb., 1862; d. from exposure on scout duty, at Forsyth, Mo., 12 May, 1862.
- STARKS, GEORGE A., enl. 5 Sept., 1861, Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols.; pris. at assault on Ft. Wagner, 13 July, 1863; confined Charleston, S. C., jail a week; from thence to Libby Prison a month; from there to Belle Isle, until paroled 15 Mch., 1864, disc. 4 Sept., 1864.
- STEFFEN, HENRY, enl. (subst.) 3 Dec., 1864, Co. I, 6 Conn. Vols.; disc. 21 Aug., 1865.
- STOUGHTON, FRANCIS, enl. Co. H, 12 Conn. Vols., 22 Nov., 1861; disc. for disab. 2 Dec., 1864.
- STOUGHTON, ERWIN, enl. 15 July, 1862, Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols.; disc. disab. 13 Jan., 1863.
- STOUGHTON, FRANKLIN, enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- STOUGHTON, FRANK E. (Sgt.), enl. 15 July, 1862, Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols. b. So. W., 10 Jan., 1834; at time of opening of war was overseer of a weave-room in a Vernon mill, whence he enl.; was made First Sgt.; bore his part well at Antietam; at Fredericksburg, owing to illness of superior officer, he commanded his Co., and for his conduct here and a little later at Chancellorsville he was (May 16) prom. to

- be 2d Lieut. of Co. H, which a month later he led in the battle of Gettysburg, where he rec'd several wounds, one passing through his body and affecting his lungs. During the winter of 1864 he was detailed on recruiting service, but in the summer campaign of that year was again at the front; prom. 1st Lieut. in Mch.; July 1 he was prom. to be Capt. of Co. G, which Co. he led at Hatch's Run, Reams Station, and all the contests that followed up to Dec. 30, when he resigned and was honorably discharged. He d. 1 Jan., 1866, and was buried at Wapping, 3 Jan., 1866, with Masonic honors.
- STOUGHTON, NORMAN F., enl. 23 May, 1861, Co. I, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.; re enl. Vet., 16 Nov., 1863; disc. 25 Sept., 1865.
- STOUGHTON, SANFORD (Corp'l), enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 8 Aug., 1862; d. 28 Oct., 1862.
- STOUGHTON, SAMUEL B., enl. Co. A, 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Aug., 1862; disc. 7 July, 1863.
- STOUGHTON, SIDNEY E., enl. U. S. N., 9 Sept., 1864; disc. June, 1865; served in Str. *Isoumat* in W. Gulf Blockading Squadron.
- THOMPSON, SAMUEL H. (1st Lieut.), enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 13 Aug., 1862; d. 21 Oct., 1862, at home.
- THOMAS, JOHN, enl. (subst.) Co. E, 11 Conn. Vols., 19 Mch., 1864; wd.; disc. 21 Dec., 1865.
- THOMAS, ALEXANDER, enl. (subst.) 26 Nov., 1864, Co. A, 11 Conn. Vols.; deserted 11 May, 1865.
- TWINING, GEORGE A., enl. Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 5 Sept., 1861; disc. disab. 1 Dec., 1862.
- VINTON, CHELSEA C. (2d Lieut.), enl. 7 Aug., 1863, Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols.; resigned 26 Dec., 1862.
- VINTON, RANDOLPH J., enl. Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 5 Sept., 1861; d. 27 Oct., 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C.
- WARD, MICHAEL, enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 2 Sept., 1862; disc. 26 Aug., 1863.
- WEBB, WM. H., enl. (subst.) Co. G, 11 Conn. Vols., 19 Mch., 1861; deserted 20 Aug., 1864.
- WHEELER, WILLIAM C., enl. Co. H, 12 Conn. Vols., 22 Nov., 1861; disc. disab. Feb., 1864.
- WILCOX, JOHN, enl. (subst.) 2d Light Batt., 4 Dec., 1863; disc. 9 Aug., 1865.
- WILLEY, NATHAN (Corp'l), enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., 21 Aug., 1862; disc. in La., 7 Aug., 1863.
- WILLEY, NEWTON, enl. Co. A, 16 Conn. Vols., 17 July, 1862; was severely disab., wd. at Antietam, Sept., 1862; disc. disab. 6 Feb., 1863; was one of the enrolling officers of the '63 dft.; although then not wholly recovered from the effects of his wds. he applied and was exam. for app't as commissioned officer in colored reg't then being raised by the State; disappointed, however, in this, he re-enlisted in the 12 Conn. Vols., 4 Jan., 1864, that reg'l being then in the State on veteran furlough. He was disc. from its roll, 5 July, 1864, to receive com. as 2d Lieut. in 30 (col'd) Conn. Vols.; took part in operations before Petersburg in the spring and summer of 1864; June 21 he was prom. 1st Lieut.; early in Aug. of that year he was suffering in hospital from illness caused by exposure and fatigue. He returned home on leave of absence in Sept., but died 15 Oct., respected by all who knew him.
- WILLIAMS, HENRY, enl. 17 Dec., 1861, Co. D, 10 Conn. Vols.; disc. 25 Aug., 1865.
- WOLCOTT, FREDERIC W., enl. Co. A, 7 Conn. Vols., 5 Sept., 1861; d. 31 Oct., 1861.
- WRIGHT, RICHARD, enl. (subst.) Co. I, 29 Conn. Vols. (col'd), 4 Mch., 1864; deserted 14 Mch., 1864.

CHAPTER IX.

ELLINGTON PARISH AND TOWN.—FORMERLY A PART OF EAST WINDSOR, NOW BELONGING TO TOLLAND COUNTY.

BY REV. JOHN G. BAIRD¹ OF ELLINGTON.

I. Territory.

ELLINGTON was formerly included in the town of Windsor. Its territory was acquired by that town at two different times.

(1) In 1671, September 19th, Thomas and Nathaniel Bissell, as agents for Windsor, purchased of the Indians [see chapter on *Indian Purchases*, p. 130] an extensive tract of land “lying without the bounds of Windsor, on the east side of the Great River, bounded on the south by Potuncke River and land that was Tantonimo’s, on the east by the hills beyond the pine plains [probably *Ellington*], on the west by the Seantook as it runs till it comes to run due east from the mouth of the Fresh Water River till you come to the hills beyond the pine plains, which said line marks the north bounds.” This purchase included the east part of East Windsor, the northeast part of South Windsor, the southeast part of Enfield, the southwest part of Somers, and the west part of Ellington. The east line of it extended along the foot of the hills on the east side of the plain where the village of Ellington now stands.² The next year, 1672, the town of Windsor applied to the General Court to have this purchase included in that town. The record of the session for October, 1672, contains the following: “Whereas Mr. Joseph Fitch, Corporal Samuel Marshall, and Jacob Drake, by the appointment of the town of Windsor, September 9, 1672, moved this Court to grant them some enlargement on the east side of the river of Connecticut, by reason of a purchase they have made of the Indians, they having an eye that at a convenient time it may be fit for a plantation: This Court, upon the said motion for the encouragement of such as shall plant there, grant the bounds of Windsor shall extend eastward

¹For portions of this chapter enclosed in brackets, thus [], H. R. S. is responsible.

²“Voted, that Nathaniel Bissell’s and Thomas Bissell’s heirs have 200 acres of land on the north side of the land formerly purchased by the town, and within the purchase of said Bissells of Arowonuck the Indian, provided the said Bissells make over to the town all the right to the purchase made of Arowanuck or Will.” *Town Acts of Windsor*, ii. 102. Dec., 1708.—H. R. S.

five miles from their former bounds, provided all former grants made of any parts of those lands are excepted in this grant." The eastern boundary of Windsor, as thus established, was about 200 rods east of the spot where the Ellington church now stands, and a short distance east of the highway leading from Vernon to Somers.

(2) The part of Ellington lying east of this line and known originally as "The Equivalent," was granted to Windsor by the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut as an indemnity for certain lands of which that town had been deprived in the settlement of the disputed boundary between Connecticut and Massachusetts. The towns of Suffield, Enfield, and Somers were settled under the authority of Massachusetts and formed part of that colony till 1749. In settling a question of boundary between the two colonies in 1713, a considerable part of the purchase made by Windsor in 1671 (as already described) was conceded to Massachusetts, as was also a tract on the west side of the Connecticut, now in Suffield, which had been purchased by Windsor some time previous.

From papers in the State Archives the following facts have been collected: In September, 1715, the petition of Windsor by their selectmen stated that by a recent arrangement of the bounding line with Massachusetts, several thousand acres have been taken from that town and annexed to the other colony; that the Assembly had agreed that a suitable equivalent in public lands elsewhere should be rendered to Windsor; they therefore requested the Assembly to assign to them forthwith an equivalent in some place convenient to the town and with due allowance for the distance. They feelingly reminded the Assembly of the extra hardships and expenses they had borne by being a frontier town; followed by a grievance of having such a quantity of land, purchased many years previously by that "ancient town," "taken out of the bosom of the town" and forced to receive an indemnity in "a remote place." The petition was signed by John Elliot, Israel Stoughton, Nathaniel Loomis, Jonathan Ellsworth, and Henry Wolcott. It was granted in the upper house and negatived in the lower. A committee of conference was appointed, but no result appears on record.

In May, 1716, Matthew Alyn and Roger Wolcott, agents for Windsor, in a petition reminded the Assembly of the loss to that town of 7,259 acres of land by the settlement of the north line of the colony, and requested the appointment of a committee to lay out an equivalent from the public lands. They said, "we beg leave to express our concernment

¹ *Trumbull's Col. Rec.*, ii. 185. A copy of this record among the papers in the State Archives, was endorsed by the person who arranged them, a few years ago, as relating to Tolland. It undoubtedly, however, refers to Ellington, and the west part of Vernon, which last was also a part of the ancient town of Windsor.

to see this ancient town, which has cheerfully borne her part in the charge of this colony from the infancy thereof, a particular instance in thus suffering so great a loss, which we could not have expected from this Assembly." With this memorial was presented an affidavit of Thomas Stoughton, who testified that in about 1702 Caleb Stanley, county surveyor, was employed by Windsor to ascertain the east bounds of the town, "who began at the Great River and measured eastwardly eight miles, which eight miles extended half a mile east of the marsh known by the name of the Great Marsh"; also a statement from Wm. Thompson, New Haven county surveyor, who, under the employment of Matthew Allyn and Roger Wolcott, had ascertained that six thousand two hundred and forty acres from Windsor had been assigned to Enfield, and one thousand and nineteen to Suffield; in all, seven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine acres.

Upon this application the Assembly appointed "Joseph Talcott, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Kimberly a committee to lay out to the town of Windsor lands equivalent for what is taken from them, lying between the towns of Windsor and Tolland, north of the claim of Joshua's legatees. And if in that place there shall not be found land sufficient to make the equivalent, consideration being had to the distance of the place and quality of the land, the remainder shall be laid out to the town of Windsor in the ungranted lands of this colony above Tolland."

In May, 1722, six years after the above-named committee was appointed, Mr. Israel Stoughton, selectman of Windsor, in the name of the town, reminded the Assembly of the above resolution; and stated that the committee, though often requested, "have hitherto refused to lay out such equivalent lands to the town of Windsor," and petitioned for the appointment of a new committee or the addition of one to the former, and to give full power to any two of them. The Assembly granted the petition, and added William Pitkin, Esq., to the previous committee, "and any two of them are to act with full power in the matter to them referred."

In October, 1722, "Upon the motion of the Windsor representatives, this Assembly do appoint James Wadsworth and John Hall, Esqrs., with the assistance of Mr. Thomas Kimberly, county surveyor, to lay out to said town their equivalent lands."

In May, 1723, James Wadsworth and John Hall made report that in April previous they had laid out to Windsor about eight thousand acres of land as an equivalent for the lands taken from that town, which report the Assembly adopted, ordered to be put on the public records of the colony, and that a patent be issued "under the seal of the colony, and signed by the governor and secretary, to the inhabitants, proprietors of said town" of Windsor. In this patent, signed by Governor Salton-

stall, the bounds of the tract are described as follows: "Bounded west upon a right line drawn from the northeast to the southeast corner bound walks of said town; and east partly by Willimantick River, partly by Stafford bounds, and partly by Tolland township; northwardly partly by Enfield¹ bounds, and partly by Stafford bounds; and southwardly partly by said Tolland bounds, and in part by Bolton bounds, which is a line drawn from the south end of Meshemps Pond to the afore-mentioned line from Windsor northeast to southeast corner."

Thus, after ten years, Windsor obtained reparation for the lands she had lost. [Twenty years, however, passed away before any division of this tract was made among the proprietors. During this interval, yearly meetings were held, at which the division of these and other common lands was the principal subject of discussion; but the lapse of time had so complicated the claims of proprietors, and intensified their differences of opinion, as to embarrass their proceedings and prevent them from coming to any mutual agreement. Finally, in 1743, as a desperate attempt to extricate themselves, they accepted the report of a committee appointed many years before, and under their direction the allotments were made. Beginning east of where the present road from Rockville to Ellington Center leaves Vernon or Rockville, they laid out the lots in half mile ranges, to Somers and then back again. Beyond this second tier, the lots were laid north and south in two tiers; all the south range bounded south by Tolland, and all the north on the north by Stafford. Beyond this a number of lots were laid out the whole breadth from Tolland to Stafford, and thus till the last lot was bounded by the Willimantic. In all these surveys and allotments, the pond between Ellington and Tolland was uniformly written *Messhanips*; for the north pond bordering upon Stafford no other name is known than Square Pond.² — H. R. S.]

II. *Settlement.*

Nearly fifty years elapsed after the first purchase of lands now included in Ellington before any permanent settlement was made there. The earliest settlers considered the land upon the hills further eastward superior to that of the plain in the central and western parts of Ellington. The towns of Bolton (which included Vernon), Coventry, Hebron, Mansfield, Stafford, Tolland, and Willington, were settled and incorporated before any settlement was made in this town. Churches had been organized in all these towns, also in Columbia and Somers, several years before Ellington had need of any such organization. All the other towns now included in Tolland county were occupied earlier than Elling-

¹ Enfield included Somers till 1734.

² Barber's *Hist. Collect. Conn.*

ton. Any one who is familiar with the present aspect of this town, and the evidences of its thrift and prosperity, cannot readily understand why it should have been considered in those earlier times so undesirable.

It seems probable that the earliest settler here was Samuel Pinney, in 1717.¹ For several years before that date he had been employed much of the time by the town of Windsor in surveying lands east of the Connecticut River. He thus had an excellent opportunity for selecting, and he probably purchased of that town the land on which he settled. This was in the southwestern part of Ellington, and contained about 1,000 acres, being about one and a half miles in extent from east to west, and one mile from north to south. Some portions of it are still owned by his descendants.² The village of Windermere is near its northeast corner. His first residence here was a log house, which stood about twenty rods southeast of the brick dwelling house lately occupied by Nelson Pinney. That log house was probably the first building erected in Ellington.

The earliest known record of land surveyed within the present limits of Ellington reads thus :

"Land surveyed to Daniel and John Ellsworth, sons of Lieutenant John Ellsworth of Windsor, by Thomas Kimberly, Surveyor of land in the county of Hartford, 16th of March 1720, five hundred and forty acres of land between the mountains east of Windsor and Connecticut River, at a place called by the English *the Great Marsh*, and by the Indians *Watskashuck* — 340 acres bought of Capt. Joseph Wadsworth and two hundred acres bought of the Bissells, by said Lieut. John Ellsworth, began at a pine tree marked and having two mere stones by it, standing on the plain, near the north west (Query, north *east* ?) corner of the said marsh, [then all the bounds are described] Samuel Pinney and Daniel Grant, being under oath, assisted in carrying the chain."³

Lieut. John Ellsworth came from (East) Windsor in the spring of 1720, made a clearing on the east side of the Great Marsh, and built a small house near the place where N. W. Charter now lives. Tradition says he and his two sons were accustomed to come from their home on Monday morning with their ox-team, and return Saturday afternoon. On the clearing that they had made they raised pease, corn, and turnips.

¹ [Corroborative evidence as to this *date* is found, we think, in an additional entry made by some person unknown, to the original Mss. of Matthew Grant's *Old Church Record*, in these words: "The year 1717, I set down all that have died in Ellenton [Ellington] to the year 1740." The first name on the list is that of Lt. Ellsworth, and the second that of "Isabel (?) Pinye." — H. R. S.]

² [It was afterwards divided to his three sons; *Samuel, Jr.*, having his share on the northern side of the tract, his house being near Mr. Henry Beebe's dwelling. *Joseph* took his share on the south side, his house being fifteen rods east of the William Pinney brick house, where the ancient well is still to be seen; and the center of the tract fell to *Benjamin*. — H. R. S.]

³ *Barber's Hist. Collec. of Conn.*, p. 547.

One Saturday afternoon in October, 1720, the father sent the boys to gather some turnips to carry home, while he went to fell a tree. As he did not return when they expected him, they went to look for him, and found that the tree had fallen upon and killed him. A stone, set up to mark the place where he was killed, is now standing by the roadside on the west side of the highway a short distance south of the house of Edgar Pease. It contains the following inscription: "Lieut. John Ellsworth was killed here by the fall of a tree, Oct. 26th, 1720, aged 49 years and 15 days."¹

The land bought by Lieut. Ellsworth is now or was recently owned by Egbert Tilden, Asaph McKinney, Wellington Charter, the family of the late Lathrop Pease, and others. Like the tract bought by Samuel Pinney, it contains some of the best land in the town. Beside the Pinney and Ellsworth families, there were, before 1740, families named Booth, Burroughs, Chapin, Carter, Chapman, Davis, Dorman, Drake, Eaton, Gibbs, Grant, Graves, Griswold, Hallock, Hubbard, McCray, McKinstry, Pearson, Russell, Scott, Skinner, Strickland, Taylor, and Thompson.

III. *Organization of Church and Society.*

The first settlers of all the early Connecticut towns considered it one of their most urgent duties to provide for stated religious instruction. The earliest settlers of Ellington, or *Windsor Goshen*, as it was at first called, for many years attended the ministry of Rev. Timothy Edwards, in East (now South) Windsor. But the distance, eight miles, was too great, and they very soon began to think of obtaining a minister of their own. Their first action in the matter seems to have been taken as early as 1725, for, in December of that year, the Second Society of Windsor (now South Windsor) voted "that the inhabitants of Great Marsh shall be freed from their part of Mr. Edwards' salary for the year past, provided they do on their own cost provide themselves a minister to preach the gospel to them from this present time till the first day of April next." In February following the town "considering there is likely to be a society on the land laid out on the East Side of the River," granted "30 acres to be laid out for a home lot [for a minister] in the ancient town patent, and 10 acres in the equivalent."² Several years elapsed before the people at the *Great Marsh* were able to avail themselves of this grant, as they were few and poor, numbering in

¹Some years ago a man who purchased a part of the old Ellsworth farm, took up the stone which marked the spot where Lieut. Ellsworth was killed, designing to use it for a door step; but Mr. Miller, a neighbor, hearing of his proposed vandalism, purchased it from him, and set it up where it now is. — H. R. 8

²*Town Acts of Windsor*, Bk. III, 48.

1730 only eleven families. But in 1731 they hired a minister, and two years later they made arrangements to pay him forty pounds a year and his firewood. This they continued to do for four years, though they numbered all told in 1734 only one hundred and ten persons.

As was the custom in those days, they applied to the General Assembly of the Colony for aid in parochial matters. From papers in the archives of the State the following summary has been prepared concerning the ecclesiastical affairs of Ellington: In May, 1732, the inhabitants ["of East Farms"] petitioned for exemption from ministerial taxes in East Windsor. Upon this memorial the Assembly voted "that the memorialists shall be allowed to improve the minister's rate levied upon them by the society on the east side of the river in Windsor for this present year for the hiring of a preacher, among themselves; and so for the future as long as the society shall consent thereto."—(*Col. Rec.*, p. 382.) In May, 1734 (*Col. Rec.*, p. 510), they again petitioned the Assembly to continue the same exemption. They stated that it had been granted them by vote of the town two years of the three in which they had supported a minister of their own, but in the preceding year ministerial taxes had been laid upon them. They desired to be freed from them entirely. The Assembly freed them from ministerial taxes in East Windsor so long as they maintained an orthodox minister among themselves. This memorial of 1734 was signed by thirty-five persons residing "in the east part of the township of Windsor, commonly called Goshen," and upon it was written, "there are one hundred and ten souls in the parish."¹ Accompanying it was a paper which read thus: "Windsor, May 13, 1734, we the subscribers are perfectly willing that our neighbors that live at the Great Marsh shall be excused from paying rates to Mr. Edwards, so long as they hire a minister among them-

¹ Names of the signers of the petition of 1734. Those marked [*] had no male descendants in the town bearing their name in 1820.

Samuel Pinney,	* Daniel Eaton, Jr.,	* Ephraim Chapin, Jr.,
* John Burroughs,	Simon Pearson,	* Nathaniel Davis,
* Ephraim Chapin,	Samuel Russell,	* Joshua Booth,
* Isaac Davis,	* Isaac Davis, Jr.,	* Roger Griswold,
* Nathaniel Grant,	* Josiah Hallock,	* Daniel Eaton,
* Daniel Pearson,	Samuel Pinney, Jr.,	* John Graves,
* Nathaniel Taylor,	Joseph Pinney,	* Joseph Graves,
William Thompson,	Benjamin Pinney,	* John Burroughs,
Samuel Thompson,	* Jonathan Grant,	* Samuel Gibbs,
* Nathaniel Grant, Jr.,	? Simon Chapman, Jr.,	* Samuel Gibbs, Jr.,
* Benjamin Grant,	Ephraim Person,	* Giles Gibbs.
* Daniel Ellsworth,	* David Chapin,	

Nearly all the signers of this petition resided near the marsh—mostly west or northwest, two or three a mile and a half N. E. of the present meeting-house. Settlements on the mountain probably had not commenced.—H. R. S.

selves: we live on the street and are the Rev. Mr. Edwards' constant hearers." This was signed by 59 persons.

In May, 1735, a petition (*Col. Rec.*, p. 564) signed by twenty-three persons was presented to the General Assembly, asking for the erection of their precinct into a distinct parish, the western line of which should be four miles from the Great River, "and that we may have liberty to ordain and settle an orthodox minister among us, that so we may have the ordinances of Christ in the gospel dispensed to us in our own territories." They reproached their brethren of East Windsor for taxing them in two years of the four in which they had supported a minister of their own, and requested that indemnity might be made in freeing them from country rates the two ensuing years. The paper was endorsed, "The petition of the Great Marsh people."¹ The Assembly appointed Ozias Pitkin, Esq., Capt. Thomas Wells, and Mr. Jonathan Hills "to repair to and view the lands which the memorialists live upon, and land adjacent, and if they judge it is best to have a society there, to set them a line, and make report thereof to this Assembly in October next." At the October session this committee reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them, "and considered the circumstances of the inhabitants there, [and] did judge it best they should be a distinct society there." The Assembly did

"thereupon grant that the said inhabitants be one distinct society by themselves, and that they have the same parish powers and privileges as other Societies allowed by law in this government have, and that the bounds of this society shall be the following lines: to begin upon the Colony line between the towns of Windsor and Endfield five miles and a half east from Connecticut River, and from thence to run south nine degrees west until it intersects a west line drawn from Bolton bounds half a mile south of said Bolton north west corner, and from thence east to said Bolton bounds, then north to said Bolton north west corner, then east to Tolland bounds, then north to said Tolland north west corner, then east to Willimantic River, then north to Stafford bounds, then west to the South west corner of said Stafford bounds, and from thence further west by the said Colony line to the place first mentioned; and that the said society shall be known by the name of Ellington Parish."

In 1760, when the parish of North Bolton was established, now the town of Vernon, a tract in the south part of Ellington, half a mile in width from north to south, and one and five-eighth miles in length from

¹ Names of the petitioners of 1735. Names marked [*] were extinct in 1820.

Samuel Pinney,	* James McCarter,	Ephraim Parsons,
* Isaac Davis,	* Benj. Grant,	* John Burroughs, Jr.,
* John Burroughs,	* Nath'l Davis,	* Samuel Gibbs, Jr.,
Samuel Pinney, Jr.,	* Nath'l Grant,	Simon Person,
Wm. Thompson,	* Nath'l Drake, Jr.,	* Eph'm Chapin, Jr.,
Samuel Thompson,	* Josiah Drake,	Daniel Pearson,
* Nathaniel Taylor,	* Ephraim Chapin,	* Samuel Gibbs,
Simon Chapman, Jr.,	* Daniel Ellsworth,	

east to west, was included in that parish, and now forms the northwest part of Vernon.

At the same session of the Assembly (October, 1735), a petition was presented by a committee of three — Isaac Davis, Daniel Ellsworth, and John Burroughs — asking “liberty that we may ordain and settle a good orthodox minister among us.” In response it was voted: “This Assembly do grant liberty to the inhabitants of the easternmost society in Windsor to embody themselves into church estate, they first having obtained approbation of their neighboring churches.” The church was organized not long afterward, probably in 1735, though the exact date cannot be determined.

The continuation of this history of the church will follow the account of the formation of the town, and the lists of some of its officers.

IV. *Incorporation of the Town — Officers.*

As early as May, 1762, the inhabitants of Ellington parish, through their agents, Abner Burroughs and Stone Mills, petitioned the General Assembly for incorporation as a town. They stated that they were so remote from the main body of their fellow townsmen and from the place of holding public meetings, that they had little advantage of voice or vote in town affairs; they made no complaint of the management of those affairs, but claimed that the people of the town being generally unacquainted with the concerns of the parish could not take due care of their interests, so that they, in great measure, lost their town privileges. They alleged that no parish in the colony was in such urgent need of relief, as the town meetings were generally held at Windsor, on the west side of the Connecticut River.

This petition was negatived by the lower house. In May, 1764, through the same agents, they renewed their petition, setting forth the great extent of the town of Windsor, which without Ellington was equal in size to some four towns in the colony. They alleged that Ellington was nearly seven miles square, and that their list was over £7,000; that the middle of the parish was more than ten miles distant from the river, and fourteen from the place of holding town meetings, the more important of which being held in December could not be attended by Ellington people. The transaction of business with the town officers required an absence from home of two days, and the expense of a man and horse one night. They also wished the power of reviving a “good discipline,” and reducing to good order some who, living so remote, “are now a law unto themselves.” This petition, like that of two years previous, was negatived in the lower house.

Three years afterward, in May, 1767, their petition was renewed, Matthew Hyde appearing as agent for the parish. Action was postponed

till October following, and then again till May, 1768. Meanwhile, in December, 1767, the town of Windsor in town meeting voted to be divided into two towns, with the Connecticut River as the line between them. In May, 1768, the Assembly took action in accordance with this vote, and constituted the part of Windsor lying east of the river the town of East Windsor. This action afforded essential relief to the people of Ellington, though the principal town business was still transacted eight miles away. A few years later, in 1786, the claims of Ellington to a separate organization were conceded, and the parish, with the boundaries established in 1735 and modified in 1760, became the town of Ellington. The population of the town at each United States census has been as follows: In 1790, 1,056; in 1800, 1,209; in 1810, 1,344; in 1820, 1,196; in 1830, 1,455; in 1840, 1,356; in 1850, 1,399; in 1860, 1,510; in 1870, 1,452; in 1880, 1,569; in 1890, 1,539. The more recent increase has been due to the growth of a settlement at the southeast part of the town, adjoining Rockville.

At a town meeting held on the second Monday of November, 1787, Ebenezer Nash was chosen to represent the town in a convention to be held at Hartford on the first Thursday of January, 1788, to vote upon the question of accepting the proposed new constitution of the United States. At a town meeting held December 17, 1787, the question was put to the town whether they approved of the proposed new constitution. The town voted in the negative. In accordance with this vote, Mr. Nash voted in the convention against the constitution, being one of the minority of 40, the vote standing 128 affirmative, 40 negative.

The delegate from Ellington to the convention which formed the State constitution, in 1818, was Asa Willey. The vote of the town, October 5, 1818, on the question of accepting the State constitution, was: affirmative, 41; negative, 93.

Although the town contained at the time of its organization about one thousand inhabitants, the number of "freemen," *i. e.*, electors or legal voters, was very small. The original list, dated Sept. 12, 1786, contains only 42 names, though 16 more were added that day. These two lists are as follows: Col. Joseph Abbott, Ithamar Bingham, Jabez Chapman, John Charter, Adonijah Day, Jonathan Damon, John Cross, Daniel Ellsworth, Esq., Gurdon Ellsworth, Thomas Goodrich, Ziba Gifford, Timothy Holton, Matthew Hyde, John Hall, Benjamin Isham, Samuel King, James Kinney, Jr., William Kinney, Andrew Kinney, Ezekiel McKinstry, John McKnight, Nathaniel Newell, Stone Mills, Ebenezer Nash, Joseph Pinney, Ephraim Parker, Eleazar Pinney, Lemuel Pinney, Elijah Pember, Ephraim Parker, Jr., Ezra Purple, Silas Read, Samuel Sessions, James Steele, Abraham Wallace, Col. Levi Wells, Capt.

Iehabod Wadsworth, Daniel Warner, Col. Stephen Moulton, Philip Warner, Jabez Emerson, William McCray, = 42.

Additional List: Nathan Aldrich, Daniel Newell, Aaron Damon, Jacob Fuller, Welcome Clarke, Daniel Clarke, William Grosvenor, Hezekiah Russell, George Charter, Wareham Foster, Samuel Thompson, Jonathan Porter, Reuben Porter, John McCray, Moses Smith, Jr., Samuel King, = 16.

In 1787 eight more were admitted; in 1788, five; 1789, two; 1790, five; 1791, ten; 1792, thirteen; 1793, four; 1794, five. Thus only one hundred and ten persons, out of a population of over one thousand, or one out of every ten, became electors in the first eight or nine years of the town's existence.

Town Clerks, Registrars, and Treasurers.

The office of registrar of births, marriages, and deaths was created in 1854. Since that time the same person has been chosen both clerk and registrar. The three offices have been filled by the same person since 1866.

Town Treasurers: 1786-97, Gurdon Ellsworth; 1797-1802, Levi Wells, Jr.; 1802-05, John H. Goodrich; 1805-15, Levi Wells (the same person previously named); 1815-16, John Hall; 1816-35, Robert Hyde (also town clerk); 1835-40, Oliver W. Steele (also town clerk); 1840-41, Daniel Kimball; 1841-43, Oliver W. Steele; 1843-47, Daniel Kimball; 1847-50, Oliver W. Steele; 1850-52, Daniel Kimball; 1852-56, Oliver W. Steele; 1856-60, Benjamin Pinney; 1860-63, Horace M. Chapman; 1863-64, Oliver M. Hyde; 1864-65, Sylvester Morris; 1865-66, Horace M. Chapman; 1866-67, Oliver M. Hyde; 1867-68, Sylvester Morris; 1868-86, Oliver M. Hyde; 1886 —, E. Brainard Kibbe.

Town Clerks: 1786-1806, Matthew Hyde; 1806-35, Robert Hyde; 1835-64, Oliver W. Steele; 1864-66, James H. Steele; 1866-67, Oliver M. Hyde; 1867-68, Sylvester Morris; 1868-86, Oliver M. Hyde; 1886 —, E. Brainard Kibbe.

The second town clerk was a son of the first, the fifth was grandson of the first and nephew of the second; the fourth was son of the third. During the first century of the town the office was in these two families, except for a single year.

*Representatives from Ellington in the General Assembly:*¹ The town was incorporated in May, 1786.

¹ *Explanatory Note.* Previous to 1819 there were two sessions of the General Assembly in each year, one in May, the other in October. Where two names are given for any year in the following list, the first was the representative in May, the second in October. Where but one name is given (in any year previous to 1819), the same

1786, 1787, 1788, Matthew Hyde; 1789, Col. Joseph Abbott, Col. Levi Wells; 1790, Col. Levi Wells, Matthew Hyde; 1791, Levi Wells, Matthew Hyde; 1792, Matthew Hyde; 1793, Levi Wells, Matthew Hyde; 1794, Levi Wells, Matthew Hyde; 1795, Matthew Hyde; 1796, Matthew Hyde, Isaac Wells; 1797, Elijah Pember, Eleazar Pinney; 1798, Isaac Wells; 1799, Isaac Wells, Joseph Abbott, Jr.; 1800, Eleazar Pinney, Joseph Abbott, Jr.; 1801, Levi Wells, Jr., Robert Hyde; 1802, Robert Hyde, Levi Wells, Jr.; 1803, Levi Wells, Jr., Joseph Abbott, Jr.; 1804, Levi Wells; 1805, John H. Goodrich; 1806, Willis Russell; 1807, Daniel Hyde; 1808, Willis Russell; 1809, John H. Goodrich; 1810, Asa Willey; 1811, Willis Russell, Robert Hyde; 1812, Willis Russell; 1813, Levi Wells; 1814, Asa Willey; 1815, Peleg Martin, John Hall; 1816, 1817, 1818, Asa Willey; 1819, John Hall; 1820, Asa Willey; 1821, Joseph Abbott; 1822, Asa Willey; 1823, 1824, Benjamin Pinney; 1825, 1826, Asa Willey; 1827, Joseph Abbott; 1828, 1829, Asa Willey; 1830, 1831, Oliver W. Steele; 1832, John H. Brockway; 1833, Benjamin Pinney; 1834, Asa Willey; 1835, Joseph W. Bissell; 1836, 1837, Asa Willey; 1838, John H. Brockway; 1839, Stedman Nash; 1840, Calvin Chapman; 1841, Jabesh Collins; 1842, Joel W. Smith; 1843, Asa Willey; 1844, Jabesh Collins; 1845, Daniel Kimball; 1846, Oliver W. Steele; 1847, Stedman Nash; 1848, Austin Tilden; 1849, Hermon C. Griswold; 1850, Darius Crane; 1851, Horace Warner; 1852, Benjamin Pinney; 1853, Joseph Snow; 1854, Horace McKnight; 1855, Henry Hollister; 1856, Julius A. Kibbe; 1857, Benjamin Pinney, Jr.; 1858, Asel Johnson; 1859, Erastus P. Pease; 1860, Cornelius Farmer; 1861, Horace M. Chapman; 1862, Calvin Pease, Jr.; 1863, Henry Gunn; 1864, Deloraine P. Chapman; 1865, John W. Thayer; 1866, Asaph McKinney; 1867, Oliver M. Hyde; 1868, Robert Patton [successfully contested by Henry Bissell]; 1869, Guy P. Collins; 1870, 1871, Nelson Warner; 1872, William H. Cogswell; 1873, Henry C. Aborn; 1874, J. Abbott Thompson; 1875, John Beasley; 1876, Francis Pinney; 1877, Otis Snow; 1878, Ira H. Lewis; 1879, Russell Thrall; 1880, Elam S. Hyde; 1881, Orville C. Eaton; 1882, 1883, J. Abbott Thompson; 1884, Alfred U. Charter; 1885, John Thompson; 1886, Frederic A. Pearson; 1887,* Otis Snow; 1889,* Marcus A. Pinney; 1891,* William Crane.

Senators from the twentieth district, residents of Ellington. 1834, John H. Brockway; 1837, Benjamin Pinney; 1849, Flavel Whiton; 1853, Darius Crane; 1860, Ephraim H. Hyde; 1871, John W. Thayer; *1879, 1880, Robert Patton.

person attended both sessions. Where several years are named together, with only one name following them, the same representative was chosen for several consecutive terms.

* Biennial Elections.

V. *Probate Districts to which Ellington has Belonged.*

Previous to 1759, Ellington was included in Hartford probate district. In that year the Stafford district was established, which included the part of Ellington which lies north of Tolland. In 1782, on the formation of the East Windsor district, Ellington, except the part north of Tolland, was included in that district, being at that time included in the town of East Windsor. The Ellington probate district was established in 1826, including the towns of Ellington, Vernon, and Somers. In 1834, Somers was made a separate district.

Judges were appointed annually by the General Assembly till 1851. Since that time they have been elected by the people. These elections were annual till 1876, when they were made biennial.

The judges of Ellington probate district have been as follows: 1826 to 1833, Asa Willey; 1833-34, Benjamin Pinney; 1834-35, Asa Willey; 1835-38, Benjamin Pinney; 1838-41, Asa Willey; 1841-42, Oliver H. King; 1842-44, Thaddens C. Bruce; 1844-46, Phineas Talcott; 1846-47, Joel W. Smith; 1847-50, Phineas Talcott; 1850-51, Thaddens C. Bruce; 1851-54, Phineas Talcott; 1854-55, Dwight Loomis; 1855-57, Frank W. Perry; 1857-58, Phineas Talcott; 1858-70, Caleb Hopkins; 1870-90, Gelon W. West; 1890—, Lyman T. Tingier.

In sixty-five years eleven different persons have held this office. Messrs. Willey, Pinney, Smith, and Hopkins lived in Ellington, the others in Vernon. Asa Willey was judge eleven years, Benjamin Pinney four years, O. H. King one year, Thaddens C. Bruce three years, Phineas Talcott nine years, J. W. Smith one year, Dwight Loomis one year, F. W. Perry two years, Caleb Hopkins twelve years, G. W. West twenty years, and L. T. Tingier one year.

Judges of the County Court: Three citizens of Ellington have been judges, or associate judges, of the Tolland county court. Asa Willey was presiding judge from May, 1826, to May, 1835. Some account of him is given a few pages farther on, under the title "Lawyers residing in Ellington." Benjamin Pinney was associate judge from May, 1835, to May, 1838, and presiding judge from May, 1842, to May, 1844, and from May, 1846, to May, 1847. He was born in Ellington July 4, 1780. He was a man of strong will and determination of character, and an ardent politician. He held many town offices, and was representative in the General Assembly in 1823, 1824, 1833, and 1852. He died June 9, 1860.

John Hall was associate justice from May, 1812, to May, 1818. He was born in Ellington Feb. 26, 1783, was graduated at Yale in 1802, and was tutor in that institution from 1804 to 1807. On account of feeble health he did not enter a profession, but purchased a farm on the

west side of the village, which, by thorough and scientific cultivation, became very productive. He was also the pioneer in planting trees along the village street and thus improving the town. His most important work was the establishing of the Ellington School, an account of which is given on subsequent pages. In 1815 and 1819 he represented the town in the General Assembly. Through life he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his townsmen. He died October 2, 1847.

VI. *The Congregational Church and Society.*

As stated on previous pages, the society or parish was established in October, 1735, and the church was organized soon after. On the 20th of December, 1737, the parish voted to build a meeting-house forty-five feet long and thirty-five wide, with twenty-foot posts: more than two-thirds of the parish being in the affirmative, and being well agreed as to the site. In May following they petitioned the Assembly to confirm their choice without putting them to the expense of a committee to select a site: also, on account of the increased value of the lands by building a meeting-house, they requested leave to tax the lands owned by non-residents: but their petition was negatived in both houses. In May, 1739, a petition was again presented to the Assembly, stating that timber for the meeting-house had been prepared, and requesting the appointment of a committee to fix upon a site before the close of the session, that it could be accepted by the Assembly and the work proceeded with. They also requested the appointment of the same gentlemen who fixed the limits of the parish. The Assembly appointed Capt. Thomas Wells, Capt. Joseph Pitkin, and Capt. Jonathan Hills, who at once attended to their duty, selected the spot already chosen by the society, and made their report: whereupon the Assembly resolved "that the place so affixed shall be the place whereon said inhabitants shall build their meeting-house for divine worship; and the said inhabitants are hereby ordered to proceed to build the same at said place accordingly."

The first meeting-house was built some fifty or sixty feet east of the fence which extends north and south nearly in front of Edwin Taleott's house. It fronted southward and continued to be used sixty-seven years, till 1806. It was never painted, either within or without, and never plastered, but sheathed up inside to the rafters, which were exposed to view within. [It is said, on excellent authority, that, at its *raising*, all the men belonging to Ellington sat down together on the east sill of the frame.—H. R. S.]

On the 24th of December, 1800, the society voted, 56 to 21, to build a new meeting-house, and appointed a committee to go to the county court, to have a committee chosen by the court to fix the site. Three such committees were chosen in succession, but their several re-

ports were rejected by the society. At length a report made by a committee chosen by the society was accepted, Dec. 6, 1802, by a vote of 27 to 17, and on the 16th of March, 1803, the society voted, 39 to 7, to build on the spot thus chosen, the expense to be met by vending the pews. It was also voted that the new meeting-house be completed by Oct. 1, 1805. It was not finished till a few months later, and was dedicated June 25, 1806, on which occasion a sermon was preached by the pastor, Mr. Brockway, which was afterward printed. On the 27th of June, 1806, the society voted that the Rev. Mr. Brockway, in future, should abandon the old meeting-house and preach in the new meeting-house, one conservative member voting in the negative. This building stood on the park, directly opposite the present church, and fronted south. It was taken down and removed to Rockville in 1868, where it is now known as "White's Opera House."

It received extensive modifications in 1839, a floor being laid over the whole building on a level with the galleries, the lower part being used after that time for a town hall, and the upper part occupied for religious services.

About 1860 there began to be discussion about building a new meeting-house. Several years afterward a considerable sum was subscribed for that purpose, and on the 28th of March, 1867, the subscribers met for organization and action. Six months later a committee was appointed to press the matter, which was done so effectively that the new edifice was speedily completed and was dedicated Aug. 26, 1868. It stands on the south side of the street, directly opposite the location of the previous meeting-house. The town voted a large appropriation in aid of the building, in consideration of which a room for a town hall was fitted up in the basement.

In the first hundred and fifty years of the church it had fifteen settled pastors. The first of these was Rev. JOHN MCKINSTRY. He was born in the parish of Brode, county of Antrim, in the north of Ireland, in 1677, of Scotch parents, who had removed thither from the vicinity of Edinburgh to escape persecution in the reign of Charles II. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he received the degree of M.A. in 1712. In 1718 he was one of a large company who emigrated from the north of Ireland to New England. He was chosen pastor of the church in Sutton, Mass., March 21, 1720, and settled Nov. 9, 1720. His pastorate there ended in September, 1728. Some little time afterwards, as he was journeying with his family toward New York city, he was delayed in East Windsor by the illness of his wife and was invited to preach at "Goshen." The result was his continuance there a quarter of a century, till the end of his life. In 1731 a definite agreement was made with him to minister there. This was four or five years before the

society and the church were organized. After that organization he was regularly settled as pastor. The date of his settlement cannot be ascertained, because the records of both church and society for the first half century have disappeared. His salary for the first four years was forty pounds a year and his firewood, and for the next two years fifty pounds and firewood. In May, 1737, he petitioned the Assembly for an increase, alleging that his salary was too small, and that the ability of his people was not equal to their benevolence. He therefore requested that the lands in the parish owned by non-residents might be taxed for the next six years and the proceeds added to his present small salary. His petition was negatived in both houses. He had previously bought of Andrew McKee a piece of land in Ellington, by deed dated April 27, 1736. On this he built a house, very elegant for those days, which stood near the spot occupied by the residence of the late Mr. Austin Tilden. Public worship was held in this house before the first meeting-house was erected. [Three years after, he bought about thirty acres of land adjoining his first purchase, of Simon Parsons — deed witnessed by Daniel Ellsworth, John Fairfield, and Samuel Parsons. — *Windsor Rec.*]

In May, 1747, a petition was presented to the Assembly by Daniel Ellsworth, agent for the society, "representing the burdens lying upon said parish by the diminution of their inhabitants, and the resignation of their minister in his pastoral office, and their inability to settle another minister, and praying for a tax on all the unimproved lands within said parish." The Assembly granted the petition by authorizing a tax of four pence an acre on all such lands for four years, for the use and benefit of the parish (*Col. Rec.*, p. 314). Mr. McKinstry, though he resigned in 1747, seems to have continued to be pastor, at least nominally, until 1749. He resided in Ellington until his death, January 20, 1754, at the age of 77. He preached on the Sunday before his death. He was sensible, pious, a sound Calvinist, plain in manners, and spoke a broad Scotch dialect. His widow, originally a Miss Fairfield of Wenham, Essex County, Mass., died in 1762, aged 81. One of his daughters, while on a visit to Massachusetts, was killed by a slave who hoped thereby to secure his freedom, but was executed therefor. Some disagreement between him and the church arose in his later years, in regard to church discipline. He considered himself unjustly treated, and for that reason was unwilling to have his grave among the graves of his people. He therefore selected another spot for burial, now known as the McKinstry Burial Ground. Many of his descendants have been buried there with him. His oldest son was the first pastor at Chicopee, Mass., from 1752 to 1813. Another son was a physician in Taunton, Mass., for 15 or 20 years, until 1775. There are many descendants of Mr. McKinstry now living in various parts of the country, a few of them in Ellington.

The second minister, NATHANIEL HUNTINGTON, was born in Windham, Conn., graduated at Yale in 1747, was ordained pastor in October, 1749, and died of consumption, April 28, 1756, in his 32d year. His grave is in Ellington.

The third minister was SETH NORTON, born in Farmington, graduated at Yale in 1751 [from which, as well as from Harvard University, he afterwards received the degree of M.A.]. The date of his ordination is unknown. He died of consumption, January 19, 1762, in his 31st year, and was interred in Ellington.

The fourth minister, JOHN BLISS, was a native of Longmeadow, Mass., graduated at Yale in 1761, was ordained in October, 1764, and dismissed in December, 1780. He resided in Ellington till his death, February 13, 1790, in his 54th year.

After his dismissal the church remained without a pastor till 1791. The people felt the burdens of the Revolutionary war, and were unable to maintain a minister. The salary of Mr. Bliss was not fully paid till March, 1785. On the 17th of November, 1785, the society voted to settle Mr. Daniel Thomessen, or Tomblensen, as their minister. The call was repeated a month later, but was not accepted. The person referred to was doubtless Mr. Daniel Tomlinson, a native of Derby, and a graduate of Yale in 1781. He was pastor at Oakham, Mass., from 1786 to 1842. More than three years afterward, Feb. 23, 1789, a call was given to David Hale, a native of Coventry, and a graduate of Yale in 1785. This call was declined, and six months later, August 31, 1789, John Ellsworth, a native of Ellington, and a classmate of Mr. Hale, was invited to be pastor in his native town. He also declined. He was a grandson of Mr. McKinstry, the first minister. He died November 22, 1791, and his gravestone is in the McKinstry burying ground.

In November, 1790, a call was given to Azel Backus, a native of Norwich, and a graduate of Yale in 1787. He did not accept, but the next year he became pastor at Bethlem (now Bethlehem), Conn., and after a pastorate of 22 years there he accepted the presidency of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., where he died in 1816.

The fifth minister, JOSHUA LEONARD, was born in Raynham, Mass., June 25, 1769, and graduated at Brown University in 1788 [receiving his second degree at Yale in 1792]. He was ordained September 7, 1794, and dismissed in October, 1798. He died at Cazenovia, New York, December 18, 1843.

The sixth pastor was DIODATE BROCKWAY. He was a son of Rev. Thomas Brockway (Yale, 1768), pastor of the church in Columbia, Conn., where he was born December 29, 1776. He was graduated at Yale in 1797, and ordained pastor at Ellington, September 18, 1799, his father preaching the sermon from a platform erected under the elms

adjoining the church. His salary for several years was £110, and the use of about fifty acres of land laid out for the benefit of the ministry. In 1813 he tendered his resignation because the salary was inadequate to support his family. Instead of accepting his resignation, the society added 50 per cent. to his salary, and he relinquished the use of the parsonage land. In February, 1821, he relinquished seventy dollars of his salary for the current year, and continued to do the same for the two following years. He performed the duties of his office till May, 1829, when ill-health obliged him to ask for a colleague. The pastoral relation was continued unchanged till his death, January 27, 1849, at the age of 72, after a fifty-years pastorate. He was a member of the corporation of Yale College from 1827 till the close of his life. During his whole life

"he enjoyed the public esteem to a degree, and with an unanimity that has seldom fallen to the lot of any clergyman. Perhaps very few persons whose lives were protracted until old age, so remarkably escaped the ill-will of their fellow-men as Mr. Brockway. Even the most worthless delighted to speak of him with high esteem and veneration. Possessing the kindest feelings of nature, and having in his own family an unusual amount of affliction, in the form of disease and death, he knew how to sympathize with those who were called to mourn. He possessed in a rare degree that union of qualities which made his presence equally agreeable at a funeral and at a wedding: he was therefore often invited out of his precincts to officiate on those occasions. Kindness to the poor, gentleness to the young, and equal affability to all, were marked features in his character. Possessing superior abilities as a pastor, he had become a father in the ministry, and the common title, 'Father Brockway,' truly expressed the regard in which he was held far beyond the limits of his own parish."¹

On the 19th of August, 1830, a call was given to Rev. Henry Robinson, a native of Guilford (Yale, 1811, Andover, 1816), but was not accepted.

The Rev. LAVIUS HYDE was the seventh pastor. He was born in Franklin, Conn., January 29, 1789, graduated at Williams College in 1813, and at Andover Seminary in 1816. He was installed in November, 1830, dismissed February 4, 1834, and died at Vernon, April 3, 1865, aged 76. His grave is in Ellington cemetery.

After his dismissal a call was given, in March, 1834, to Rev. James W. Ward (Dartmouth, 1826, Andover, 1830), which was not accepted. In August, 1834, Rev. John Boardman (Dartmouth, 1817, Andover, 1820), was invited to the pastorate, but he declined.

The eighth pastor, Rev. EZEKIEL MARSH, was born in South Danvers (now Peabody), Mass., October 5, 1808, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1831, and at Yale Seminary in 1834. He was ordained April 29,

¹ A biography is contained in Hon. Thomas Day's *Memoirs of the Class of 1797*. See also *Deight's Travels*. It is related of him that he fell from the tower of the church dedicated in 1806, a distance of 65 feet, and was not killed. His son, Hon. John Hall Brockway, was in U. S. Congress, 1839-43.

1835, dismissed April 29, 1844, and died of consumption at Enfield, August 30, 1844, at the age of 36. His grave is in Peabody, Mass.

His successor, the ninth pastor, was NATHANIEL H. EGGLESTON, a native of Hartford. He was born May 7, 1822, graduated at Yale in 1840, and at Yale Seminary in 1843, was ordained February 19, 1845, and dismissed March 4, 1850. He now resides in Washington, D. C.

Rev. GEORGE I. WOOD, the tenth pastor, was born in Stamford, May 20, 1814, graduated at Yale in 1833, and at Yale Seminary in 1838. He was installed June 26, 1850, and dismissed July 20, 1854. He now resides in Washington, D. C.

The next pastor, the eleventh in the succession, was Rev. THOMAS K. FESSENDEN. He was born in Brattleborough, Vt., September 10, 1813, graduated at Williams College in 1833, and at Yale Seminary in 1837. He was installed January 30, 1855, and dismissed November 10, 1864. He has since resided in Farmington.

He was followed by Rev. HORACE B. WOODWORTH, a native of Chelsea, Vt., where he was born March 1, 1830. The twelfth pastor graduated at Dartmouth in 1854, and at the Theological Institute of Connecticut — now Hartford Seminary — in 1861. He was installed February 8, 1865, and dismissed August 24, 1869. He is now living in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

From October 21, 1869, Rev. Geo. I. Wood, a former pastor, was acting pastor for eighteen months, till the spring of 1871. Rev. JOHN C. MOSES was installed the thirteenth pastor, September 13, 1871. He was a native of Ticonderoga, New York, and was born February 25, 1824. He was graduated at the State Normal School in Albany, N. Y., in 1846, and at Auburn Seminary in 1852. His pastorate was terminated by his dismissal, October 22, 1872. He is now living in Clinton, Iowa.

Rev. SHEARJASHUB BOURNE was acting pastor from December 15, 1872, for two and a half years, till June, 1875. He was born in Bristol, R. I., December 28, 1822, graduated at Yale in 1849, and at Andover in 1853. His residence is now Bristol, R. I.

The next pastor, the fourteenth, was DAVID S. HOLBROOK. He was born in Chester, Mass., October 29, 1848, graduated at Yale in 1872, and at Yale Seminary in 1875. He was ordained May 4, 1876, and dismissed on account of ill-health October 11, 1880. He died of consumption at New Haven, January 25, 1881, aged 32.

The fifteenth pastor, Rev. SYLVANUS C. KENDALL, was born in Searsmont, Maine, November 23, 1824, graduated at Amherst in 1848, and at Andover in 1852. He was installed April 20, 1881, and dismissed September 14, 1886. He now lives in Bradford, Mass.

Rev. WILLIAM T. HUTCHINS became acting pastor December 19, 1886. He was born in Springfield, Mass., January 20, 1849, and graduated at

Yale Seminary in 1876. A call to settle as pastor was extended to him in September, 1887, and he was installed June 13, 1888.

Deacons of the Church in Ellington. As the church records previous to 1799 have long been lost, no complete list of these officers can be made. The list given herewith is as nearly complete as practicable.

NAMES.	ELECTED.	DIED.	AGE.
Timothy Nash,	Unknown.	March 15, 1756.	57
Isaac Davis,	"	Unknown.	Unknown.
Job Drake,	"	Removed from the town.	
— Hubbard,	"	" "	
David Skinner,	"	Unknown.	Unknown.
Medina Fitch,	"	Nov. 14, 1792.	70
Jonathan Porter,	"	July 5, 1783.	71
Ithamar Bingham,	"	April 26, 1791.	63
John Hall,	"	May 26, 1796.	52
Gurdon Ellsworth,	"	June 26, 1803.	65
Rufus Collins,	"	July 20, 1808.	57
Joseph Kingsbury,	"	Aug. 29, 1822.	66
John H. Goodrich,	May 4, 1809.	Removed elsewhere.	
John Newell,	Oct. 17, 1812.	Feb. 11, 1836.	78
Benjamin Pinney,	Oct. 17, 1812.	June 9, 1860.	80
Charles Sexton,	Nov. 3, 1826.	Removed elsewhere.	
Noah Pease,	Oct. 2, 1835.	Feb. 22, 1876.	84
Dan Russell,	Oct. 2, 1835.	Oct. 27, 1840.	47
Julius S. Hammond,	Oct. 4, 1856.	Jan. 23, 1878.	79
Edwin Talcott,	May 1, 1863.	Still in office.	
Elisha Smith,	May 1, 1863.	Feb. 28, 1876.	51
Henry Beebe,	March 14, 1878.	Still in office.	

VII. *The Methodist Episcopal Church.*

A church of this order was formed in the northeast part of the town as early as 1790. It has usually been united with one or two other churches, especially those in Tolland and West Stafford, the whole forming a kind of circuit under the charge of the same minister or ministers. The following list gives the names of the ministers who have had charge of this church: 1790, Nathaniel B. Mills; 1791, Lemuel Smith, Menzies Raynor; 1792, Hope Hull, George Roberts, F. Aldridge; 1793, Joseph Lovell; 1794, Lemuel Smith, George Pickering; 1795, Christopher Spry, Nathaniel Sneathing; 1796, Evan Rogers; 1797 . . (?) 1798, Lawrence McComb; 1799, Daniel Ostrander; 1800, Abner Wood; 1801, Justus Jocelyn, Henry Eames; 1802, Elijah Bachele, Alexander McLean; 1803, Augustus Jocelyn, Elijah Bachele; 1804, John Gove; 1805, Noble W. Thomas, Benjamin Hills; 1806, John Tinkham, Theophilus Smith; 1807, Hollis Sampson, G. R. Morris; 1808, Benjamin F. Lambord [or Lambert]; 1809, Benjamin P. Hills, William Hinman; 1810, Joel Steel, Samuel Cutler; 1811, Philip Munger, Robert Arnold;

1812, Elias Marble, Thomas Tucker; 1813, Edward Hyde, Benjamin Sabin; 1814, Joel Winde, Job Pratt; 1815, William Marsh, O. Roberts; 1816, Salmon Winchester, Nathan Payne; 1817, Benjamin Sabin, Salmon Winchester; 1818, Leonard Bennett, Hezekiah Davis; 1819, L. Bennett, Francis Dane; 1820, Ebenezer Blake; 1821, Ebenezer Blake, Daniel Dorchester; 1822, Joel W. McKee, Allen Barnes; 1823, Joseph Ireson, John W. Case; 1824, Moses Fifield, J. Ireson, Seth Cogswell; 1825, Elisha Frink, B. F. Lambert, Leonard B. Griffin; 1826, Erastus Otis, Daniel L. Fletcher; 1827, Erastus Otis, Rufus Spaulding; 1828, Hermon Perry, George Stone; 1829, Hezekiah S. Ramsdell, Paul Townsend, Horace Moulton; 1830, John W. Case, Paul Townsend; 1831, H. S. Ramsdell, Jefferson Haskell; 1832, Nehemiah Rogers, Charles Hayward; 1833, Moseley Dwight, Hiram Gregg, William Wittcutt; 1834, Ezra Withey, Loren Pierce; 1835, Leonard B. Griffin, Proctor Marsh; 1836, L. B. Griffin, John Cadwell; 1837, Stephen Cushing, Robert D. Easterbrook; 1838, James Shephard, Asa Niles; 1839, Asa Niles, Moses Stoddard, Loren C. Collins; 1840, Lorenzo W. Blood, Lyman Leffingwell; 1841, L. W. Blood, Edmund A. Standish; 1842, Warren Emerson, John Standish; 1843, Isaac Sherman; 1844, Abraham Holway; 1845-6, Charles Morse; 1847, J. Burleigh Hunt; 1848-49, B. M. Walker; 1850, W. W. Hurd; 1851-52, Charles Dixon; 1853-4, Ziba Loveland; 1855, E. Strobidge; 1856-57, William Philips; 1858, Frederic C. Newell; 1859, Joseph Smith; 1860-61, George W. Cortiss; 1862, Nathan F. Culver; 1863, George Burnham; 1864, D. L. Brown; 1865, ——— Boyington; 1866, William Dixon; 1867, Isaac Forbes; 1868-70, Leonard S. Goodell; 1871-74, William Dixon; 1875-76, Henry Arnold; 1877-78, Leonard S. Goodell; 1879, no regular preaching; 1880-84, O. E. Thayer; 1885, J. B. Ackley; 1886-89, O. E. Thayer; 1890-91.

A church edifice was built about 1798, but was not completed till 1822. It was burned about 1830. The present edifice, on a site opposite to that of the previous one, was built in 1834.

The Advent Church.

This is an offshoot from the Methodist Church, and dates from the "Millerite" excitement in 1841-42. The congregation still have occasional services.

VIII. *The Baptist Church.*

A Baptist society was formed January 17, 1842, at the house of Thomas King, where Mr. Shippey now lives. A Baptist church was organized February 8, 1842, consisting of six members, which number was increased within two or three years to thirty-two. Services were

held for two months in the schoolhouse of the center district, afterwards at the conference house belonging to members of the Congregational Society, now Mr. Mandell's residence. Rev. George Mixter was the pastor.

Meetings of the society were held at intervals for nearly three years, the last one Dec. 25, 1844. A vote was passed Oct. 11, 1842. "That when the Society build a meeting-house they build within half a mile of Ellington green." The list of members of the society contains the names of forty-two persons, but several of these had little more than a nominal membership. The organization had neither the numbers nor the resources requisite for a vigorous and prosperous existence. The leading men soon saw that the project could not succeed, the minister removed from the town, and public services ceased. The church was not formally disbanded, but when the Baptist Church in Rockville was formed, in June, 1849, some of those who had been members of the Ellington church were among the original members of that new organization, and the record books of the Ellington church and society are now used for keeping the records of the church and society of Rockville.

Rev. George Mixter was born in Monson, Mass., Jan. 7, 1795. He had no distinctively theological education, but began to preach in Monson and Wilbraham about 1835. He was ordained and settled at Wales, Mass., in 1836, and removed from there early in 1842 to Ellington, where he remained about three years. He afterwards preached at various places in eastern Connecticut till 1862, when he gave up pastoral work on account of failing health, but continued to preach occasionally. He died at Somerville, Conn., Jan. 8, 1879.

IX. *Schools.*

Mention is made of a school at "Great Marsh" in 1724, several years before the parish of Ellington was incorporated. The records of the parish or society previous to 1785 have long been lost, but there is no reason to doubt that during that half century it maintained one or more schools, as the law required.

The earliest votes of the society that have been preserved are dated Nov. 7, 1785. One of them is this: "*Voted* to apply to the general assembly to be held at Hartford in May next to let the Parish of Ellington be as a town." This application was granted in May, 1786. On the 6th of December, 1785, Col. Joseph Abbott, Dea. Itamar Bingham, Gurdon Ellsworth, Lieut. Matthew Hyde, Hezekiah Russell, Ichabod Wadsworth, John Shurtleff, and Ezekiel McKinstry were appointed school committee. Messrs. Abbott and McKinstry were designated "to take care of the school money belonging to this parish, and apply the

same to the use of the parish." The amount of this money depended, in part, upon the Grand List of the parish, which is stated in these same records to have been for 1785, £6,617, 0s. 9d. The rate of taxation for schools, as established by colonial law in 1702, was "forty shillings upon every thousand pounds."

At a town meeting held in December, 1788, a committee was appointed "to revise the school districts." This implies that separate districts had been formed before that time. This committee reported Dec. 14, 1789, and in accordance with their recommendation the town voted that there should be seven districts, and designated what families should be included in each. No exact territorial boundaries were established, not being then required. The districts now numbered one to five correspond in general with those so designated a hundred years ago. The other two were in the part of the town lying north of Tolland.

In 1798 the oversight of schools was transferred from towns to school societies. A new district was formed in the center of the town in April, 1812, including parts of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5. At the same time the most eastern district in "Equivalent" was divided into two districts, but they were re-united in 1820. In 1814 the new central district was designated by vote of the school society No. 6, and the three Equivalent districts as Nos. 7, 8, and 9, until the two last named were reunited in 1820. A new district was formed at the west side of the town March 4, 1822, which has since been known as No. 9.

The town gave consent, by vote passed Jan. 7, 1867, that the south-east part of the town should become part of the Rockville East district in the town of Vernon. October 4, 1869, three families in the north-west part of the town were set off to the 7th district of East Windsor.

Town Deposit Fund. At a town meeting held Jan. 23, 1837, the town appointed Asa Willey its agent to receive from the State Treasurer its portion of the "Surplus Revenue" distributed to the States by act of Congress, passed June 23, 1836. The money thus received is now known as the "Town Deposit Fund." The amount assigned to Ellington was \$3,736.93. The town voted, Aug. 28, 1837, to appropriate the whole income of this fund to the use of common schools, to be divided equally among the school districts. But the next year, Dec. 3, 1838, the town voted that one-half of the interest accruing from Oct. 1, 1837, to Oct. 1, 1838, should be used for ordinary town expenses, the other half for schools. The law of the State until 1855 permitted such use of the money.

Local School Fund. There is a fund belonging to the town amounting to \$2,177, the income of which is yearly applied for public schools.

The origin of this fund is not now known with certainty. A part of it is believed to have come from the sale of lands in the parish which were at first reserved for highways. A part may have come from the "Western Lands" (so called), that is, those now forming nine towns in the northwest corner of the State. The sale of those lands was ordered by the General Assembly in 1733, but no actual sales were made until five years later. The whole amount received by the Colony is believed to have been about £70,000. Another source of the local school funds was "Excise moneys," granted by acts of the General Assembly passed in 1766 and 1774. The school fund belonging to the town was in existence before the close of the eighteenth century.

Schools of a higher order. On the 10th of October, 1831, the school society voted, by two-thirds of those present, to institute a school of a higher order, the society to be at no expense for providing a building. Nothing ever came of this vote.

But private enterprise had already established a school which for many years was of great benefit to the community. In 1825, Mr. John Hall opened a school, primarily for the instruction of his own children, though it was not limited to them. It was taught in a small building then standing a short distance east of the spot now occupied by the house of Austin Tilden. A graduate of Yale was employed as teacher, and both boys and girls were received as pupils. This school was continued till 1829. The building is now the residence of Lemuel P. Henry.

This was succeeded by "the Ellington School," which was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1829. Mr. Hall and several prominent gentlemen of New Haven, Hartford, and other places, were the trustees. A large and handsome building, 128 feet in length, was erected on the gentle rise of ground west of the village, where Joseph Baneroff's house now stands, and the school was opened in the autumn of 1829. Mr. Hall was principal for ten years from that time, and his assistants were mostly graduates of Yale. Some of those teachers afterwards filled prominent positions. Of these may be named Hon. Alphonso Taft of Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Brown, a graduate of Dartmouth, professor there, and president of Hamilton College, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. John L. Taylor, professor in Andover Theological Seminary; Rev. Chester S. Lyman, professor in Yale University; Rev. Dr. Edward Strong, pastor in New Haven and Boston; Rev. Julius A. Reed, Home Missionary Superintendent in Iowa; Ariel Parish, principal of Westfield Academy and of the High School in Springfield, Mass., and Superintendent of Schools in New Haven; Luther Wright, principal of Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.; and Rev. Stedman W. Hanks, Secretary of Seamen's Friend Society, Boston.

The pupils, who were boys exclusively, came not only from Connecticut, but from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and other states as far south as Louisiana; also from the West Indies and Brazil. They were prepared either for college or for business life, and some of them afterward became men of prominence. Among them were Henry C. Dening, Representative in Congress; Henry W. Ellsworth, Minister to Sweden; Rev. Chamcey Goodrich and Dr. Levi Ives of New Haven; Rev. Dr. John L. Taylor, already mentioned; James W. Tucker, long a banker in Paris; Francis Bacon of Litchfield, who died ere his prime; Colin M. Ingersoll of New Haven, Representative in Congress; Donald G. Mitchell, the well-known author; Frederic Law Olmsted, the landscape architect who laid out New York Central Park; Rev. Dr. Edward W. Gilman of New York; Rev. C. S. Lyman, previously named; Gen. William S. Pierson of Windsor; Rev. Junius M. Willey of Bridgeport; Robbins Battell of Norfolk; Ebenezer P. Mason, the enthusiastic young astronomer; William R. Bliss, a successful author; Rev. Birdsey G. Northrop of educational fame; Dr. Levi W. Flagg of Yonkers, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Gordon Hall of Northampton; Gen. Francis P. Blair of St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Dr. Azariah Eldridge of Yarmouth, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Edward E. Rankin of Newark, N. J.; Richard S. Donnell, Representative in Congress from North Carolina. The whole number of pupils in those ten years was a little over three hundred. During that time it was regarded as one of the foremost classical schools in the country. After it passed into other hands it came to have more the character of a village academy, receiving pupils of both sexes, and preparing very few boys for college. It was continued, with varying fortunes, and with several changes of management, until about 1870. The building was destroyed by fire in October, 1875.

In 1844, Edward Hall, the oldest son of the founder of the Ellington School, established a family school which in a few years acquired an excellent reputation. The boys that were placed in his charge received a thorough training, both morally and intellectually. The school was maintained successfully for nearly thirty years, and many boys living in the town, as well as those from abroad, were profited by the opportunities which it afforded.

For nearly half a century the two men, father and son, were foremost in promoting education in the community. These two schools obviated the necessity for any other school of a higher rank than the district schools. Beside these schools there have been select schools maintained usually for a few terms only, also private schools established by individuals. The most important of these were the schools of Mrs. E. D. Marsh and Miss E. C. Brockway.

X. *Lawyers who resided in Ellington.*

ASA WILLEY. He was born in East Haddam, Feb. 22, 1774; studied law with Hon. Sylvester Gilbert of Hebron, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1801. He opened an office in Ellington about 1803, and resided there the remainder of his life. He represented the town in the General Assembly in May and October, 1810, 1814, 1816, 1817, and 1818; in 1820, 1822, 1825, 1826, 1828, 1829, 1834, 1836, 1837, and 1843 — in all, twenty sessions. He was chosen chief judge of the County Court in 1826, and held the office by annual re-election till 1835. When the probate district of Ellington was established, in 1826, he was appointed judge, and was reappointed yearly till 1833; also in 1834, 1838, 1839, and 1840, thus holding the office for eleven years. He was also a delegate to the convention which framed the State Constitution in 1818, and clerk of courts, 1850-51. He died Dec. 9, 1851. His only son, Junius Marshall Willey, became an Episcopal minister. The house where he lived has been for many years the residence of Rev. G. I. Wood.

JOHN HALL BROCKWAY, the oldest child of Rev. Diodate Brockway, was born in Ellington, Jan. 31, 1801. He was graduated at Yale in 1820, studied law with Seth P. Staples and Samuel J. Hitchcock in New Haven, and was admitted to the bar in that city in April, 1823. He opened an office in his native town, and resided there during his life. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1832 and 1838, and was State Senator from the Twentieth district in 1834. In April, 1839, he was elected Representative in Congress from the Sixth district, comprising Windham and Tolland counties, and was re-elected in 1841. He was appointed State's Attorney for the county in 1849, and held the office until 1867. He died July 29, 1870.

FRANKLIN M. CHARTER was born in Ellington, Jan. 21, 1852. He studied law in Rockville, and with J. L. Barbour in Hartford. He was admitted to the bar in 1887, and soon after opened an office in Rockville, continuing to reside in Ellington. He has now an office in Ellington.

XI. *Physicians who have practiced in Ellington.*

JOEL CARPENTER, born in 1720, seems to have been the earliest physician resident in Ellington. His wife was Mary Ruggles, and of his four children the two sons became physicians. He died in Ellington, Jan. 25, 1789.

ROBERT MORISON. A physician of this name lived in Ellington 1757-61, as is indicated by the tombstones of his wife and an infant child in Ellington cemetery. Little has been learned about him, but he is believed to have come from Scotland, and to have remained in Ellington but a few years.

JOSEPH BISSELL WADSWORTH was born in Hartford in 1747, but during his boyhood his home was in Windsor. He was graduated at Yale College in 1766, and settled in Ellington in 1775. He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, and kept a journal during that time, but it has been lost. "Old people invariably described him as the handsomest man and the most polished gentleman they ever knew. Besides his regular education, he possessed many elegant accomplishments rare among his contemporaries. A peculiar neatness and elegance of taste and style was a marked characteristic. He wore a large three-cornered hat, scarlet coat, white or yellow vest and breeches, and topped boots, — a costume which appears to have been rather frequent among those who occupied a high rank in society."

The following letter written by him to his father-in-law, Mr. Allyn of Windsor, may be of interest:

"Camp West Point, May 1, 1778.

"*Hon'd Father:* I return you my hearty thanks for the favor of your two letters. I can inform you that notwithstanding my taking a bad cold coming from home, whereby I have been incapable of joining my regiment until last Saturday, I am now, through the goodness of God, almost well. As to news, we have none here, except what you wrote. We have no enemies nigh that appear, but snakes; and *they* have not yet forgot the severity of winter, and I desire the time may come when the tories and ministerial tools may lie as still as the snakes have here the winter past.

"Let me beg the favor of a line from you every opportunity, as it will revive the spirits of your obedient son,

"JOSEPH B. WADSWORTH.

"My sincere regards to mamma and sisters and all friends.

"P. S. I can not forget to return you my sincere thanks for the kind care you have taken of my family since my absence. May the choicest of Heaven's blessings rest on you, your family, as well as on them, is the prayer of your ob't son, in haste,

"J. B. WADSWORTH.

"N. B. I have now 21 under my care, sick with the measles, fevers, etc."

Dr. Wadsworth died in Ellington, March 12, 1784, in the 37th year of his age. He had a high reputation as a physician and surgeon. His house stood where Harlow Martin now lives.

JOSEPH KINGSBURY was born in Ellington in 1756. He was the son of a farmer, and in his latter years often described the habits of society in the days of his youth. Though residing more than a mile from the meeting-house, he used in summer, until more than a dozen years old, to attend service without hat or coat, and with breeches that left the legs bare below the knees — a simplicity of dress, however, that was common to boys of his age in Ellington at that day. He wrote an elegant hand, which he had acquired mostly by writing on birch bark, then in general use among school boys as a substitute for paper. Under similar disadvantages he acquired a good English education. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in Washington's army for three years as

a lifer. He was in the battles of Monmouth, Germantown, and other engagements, and shared in the sufferings of that army during his time of service. He was also in the State troops as sergeant. It was his settled resolve in early life to be a physician, and he did not relinquish this purpose when he entered the service of his country, but improved his opportunities, when he had leisure, to frequent hospitals and learn by observation, as well as by instruction, which many of the surgeons willingly gave him. In this way he had obtained, before quitting the army, a considerable amount of professional knowledge, and after studying a while with Dr. J. B. Wadsworth he commenced practice. Dr. Wadsworth died in the spring of 1784, and four years afterward Dr. Kingsbury married his widow, who was a lady of wealth. As his health was not vigorous, he gradually withdrew from practice. He was considered an excellent physician, and was one of the original members of the Tolland County Medical Society at its organization in September, 1792. He was, in most cases, partial to simple and botanic remedies: his ideas on medical science were original: his success often indicated a peculiar skill; he enjoyed a high rank in his profession: health and poverty only were needed to urge him to exertions that must greatly have extended his fame. He was a deacon of the church for about twenty-five years before his death. He was a gentleman of the old school, and adhered to the costume of the revolutionary age. He was through life regarded with high respect and esteem by the whole community, and was a rare instance of one who had the good fortune to ascend from comparatively humble life to the highest social rank in his native town, and yet retain the warm friendship of the early companions whom he had so greatly distanced. His residence was twenty or thirty rods west of the corner where Harlow Martin lives. He died August 29, 1822, aged 66.

Dr. JAMES STEELE, a native of Tolland, was a resident in Ellington as early as 1782, in which year he was married to Jemima Wolcott. He lived about a mile east by north from the church, in the house afterward occupied by his son, Oliver Wolcott Steele, and now the residence of R. A. Taft. He was, however, rather a merchant than a physician, and the store in which he traded, a few steps north of his house, has been taken down within a very few years. He died January 15, 1819.

RUGGLES CARPENTER, son of Dr. Joel Carpenter, above-mentioned, was born in Ellington *not later* than 1769, for he was admitted an elector in 1790. In 1791 he was collector of taxes in the ecclesiastical society. He practiced medicine in Ellington till 1813, when he removed to Tolland. After a few years he returned to Ellington, but soon removed to some place in Massachusetts, and thence again to De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, where he died about 1840. His

residence in Ellington was about a mile and a half southeast of the village, where Mr. Patzold now lives.

ALYNN HYDE was born in Ellington, April 5, 1773. He settled as a physician in his native town, where he practiced successfully till old age impaired his activity. He died August 28, 1855. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from Yale College in 1824.

EPAPHRAS BIDWELL. In 1802 he was chosen treasurer of the ecclesiastical society. No further information has been received concerning him.

——— POTWINE. A physician of this name lived in Ellington about 1822-25. [Probably Dr. Benjamin Potwine, grandson of Rev. Thomas of East Windsor. See *Potwine Genealogy* in 2d volume of this history. — H. R. S.]

MIL0 L. NORTH was born in Sharon, Conn.; graduated at Yale College in 1813, and settled in Ellington as a physician in 1822. He removed to Hartford in 1828, and about ten years later to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where he died in 1856. He received the degree of M.D. from Yale College in 1834.

FREDERIC MORGAN was a native of Groton, where he was born in 1792. He was graduated at Yale College in 1813; was tutor there 1816-18; graduated M.D. in 1819; began practice at Colchester January, 1820; removed to Middle Haddam in 1824, to Middletown in 1826, and to Ellington in 1829. He returned to Colchester in 1830, and died there June 18, 1877.

CHAUNCEY BROWN was born March 14, 1802; came to Ellington about 1830; removed to Farmington about 1833, and practiced there till his death, August 9, 1879.

HORATIO DOW was born in Ashford, January 30, 1793. He studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Palmer of Ashford, and with Dr. Gilbert of New Haven, where he attended lectures. He was licensed to practice by the Connecticut Medical Society March 28, 1818, and received the honorary degree of M.D. from Yale College in 1833. He began practice in Vernon in 1818; removed to Ellington in 1832. In 1846 he removed to New York, but returned to Ellington in 1849, and continued there till his death, September 28, 1859.

JOSEPH CLARK DOWE, brother of the preceding, was born in Ashford, July 7, 1805; studied with his brother in Vernon, and at Yale Medical School. He practiced elsewhere for several years; then came to Ellington in 1816. In the same year he received from Yale College the honorary degree of M.D. He removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1818, and died there August 21, 1857.

CALVIN PEASE was born in Ellington, November, 1820. He studied medicine with Dr. Fisk of Broad Brook, and about 1850 settled in

Lebanon. About 1857 or '58 he returned to Ellington. In 1862 he represented Ellington in the General Assembly. In the latter part of the same year he became Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment, Conn. Vols., which served near Norfolk, Va. After being mustered out, in 1863, he went South, and settled in Mississippi. In 1867 he disappeared, and was reported to be dead; but it was not certainly known what had become of him, and some believed that he was living at a later time.

JOHN H. MANNING was born in Lebanon, February 1, 1819, and graduated at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1843. He came to Ellington in December, 1844, and remained there till March, 1856, when he removed to Pittsfield, Mass., where he died, November 12, 1863.

LEVI S. PEASE was born in Wilbraham, Mass., February 12, 1823, and graduated at Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1846. He practiced in Ellington from 1847 to 1850, and at Thompsonville from 1850 till he died there, March 4, 1872, except that he was Assistant Surgeon in the army from 1862 to 1866.

JOEL A. WARREN was born at Irasburgh, Vt., February 15, 1834. He studied at Hanover, N. H., and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating there in 1860. He came to Ellington in June of that year, and resided there till his death, Dec. 25, 1890.

OLIVER W. KELLOGG resided in Ellington two years, from 1867 to 1869. He was born in Hartland, July 9, 1817; studied medicine at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating there in 1842. He has practiced in Suffield since that time, except the two years when he lived in Ellington.

JOSEPH PARTRIDGE, a botanic physician, practiced in Ellington a few years. He was born in Cheshire, Mass., January 14, 1812; studied with a private teacher in Pittsfield; practiced a few years in Stonington, Conn.; came to Ellington in the fall of 1856, and remained there till his death, January 24, 1864.

EDWIN T. DAVIS was born in Richford, Vt., October 8, 1863, and graduated in medicine at Burlington, Vt., in July, 1888. In October of that year he commenced practice in Rockville, Conn., and continued there till he removed to Ellington in February, 1891.

XII. *Ministers raised up in Ellington.*

JOHN MCKINSTRY, son of the first minister in Ellington, was born in Sutton, Mass., December 31, 1723; was graduated at Yale College in 1746, and ordained first pastor of the church at Chicopee, Mass., September 27, 1752. In 1789 he was released from preaching, but dis-

charged the other duties of the pastorate till his death, at the age of 90, November 7, 1813.

JOHN ELLSWORTH, grandson of the first minister in Ellington, and nephew of the John McKinstry above-mentioned, was born in 1762; graduated at Yale in 1785; was ordained the same year at East Windsor, and became pastor of a Presbyterian church on the Island of Saba, in the West Indies; but, his health failing, he returned to his native town, where he died of consumption, November 22, 1791, aged 29.

ROSSELL SHURTLEFF, D.D., was born August 29, 1773; graduated at Dartmouth, 1799; was tutor there, 1800-04; professor of theology, 1804-27; of moral philosophy and political economy, 1827-38; also librarian, 1810-20. He was Emeritus professor from 1838 till his death at Hanover, N. H., February 4, 1861, aged 87. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Vermont, in 1834.

WILLIAM ANDREWS was born September 28, 1782 (joined Ellington church on profession, 1802); graduated at Middlebury College in 1806; studied theology with Dr. Asa Burton of Thetford, Vt.; was ordained pastor at Windham, Conn., August 8, 1808; dismissed April 20, 1813; was pastor at Danbury, Conn., from June 30, 1813, to May 29, 1826; was installed at Cornwall, Conn., July 25, 1827, and died there January 1, 1838, aged 56. Of his six sons, five became ministers, the other a physician. One of his sons was connected with Marietta College as Tutor, Professor, and President forty-nine years; another was Professor in the same institution eighteen years.

HORACE BELKNAP (Presbyterian), born December 10, 1791 (joined Ellington Church on profession, 1810); graduated at Middlebury College in 1816, and at Andover Seminary in 1820. He was ordained by presbytery at Bradford, Mass., September 26, 1820; was a home missionary at the South, and a member of Harmony Presbytery, S. C., 1825-29. He was afterward a physician at the South; in 1850 was living in Ohio; thence he went to Iowa, and later to California; but returned to Iowa, where he died.

NORMAN NASH (Episcopal) was born November 17, 1790; studied theology in Virginia; was ordained deacon there by Bishop R. C. Moore, and priest in Pennsylvania by Bishop Wm. White. He preached in Hampshire county, Va. (now West Virginia); also in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. In 1825-26 he was missionary to the Menominee Indians, Green Bay, Wis. He last resided at Port Huron, Mich., where he died in 1869.

SYLVESTER NASH (Episcopal), nephew of the preceding, was born May 8, 1795; was ordained in Virginia, and begun his ministry there, but officiated at St. Albans, in Vermont, several years; then in Rhode Island, Maine, New York, Illinois, and other Western States. Failing

health caused him to return East, and he died at St. Albans, Vt., in 1859. He was able to sway great audiences by his powerful singing. His wife, from Bristol, R. I., was a sister of Bishop B. B. Smith of Kentucky.

FRANCIS BURDETT NASH (Episcopal), brother of the preceding, was born November 16, 1812, in Springfield, Mass.; but his parents soon returned to Ellington, and his boyhood was spent there. He graduated in 1837 at an Episcopal Theological Seminary then existing in Lexington, Ky.; was ordained in that State, deacon in 1837, priest in 1839. His active ministry was in Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa, mostly in missionary work on the frontier. For several years his home has been in Minnesota. Two of his sons are Episcopal ministers: one, F. B. Nash, Jr., at Fargo, Dakota; the other, H. S. Nash, is professor in the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Mass. F. B. Nash, Sr., lives at Tinta, Minn.

RODOLPHUS K. NASH (Episcopal), cousin of the two preceding, was born December 25, 1812: received his preliminary education in Ellington; entered Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, in 1830, but left the next year, and taught three years in various places. He returned to Kenyon College in 1834; graduated there in 1837, and entered the Theological Seminary at Gambier, at the same time serving as tutor in the college. His theological studies were interrupted by ill health, but he was ordained by Bishop Mellvaine in 1847. From that time till 1873 he ministered to various parishes in Ohio—for the most part missionary parishes—and a part of the time was also engaged in teaching. On account of failing health he withdrew from active service in 1873, and lived at Newark, Ohio, officiating occasionally at various places in that vicinity, till his death. He died at Zanesville, Ohio, March 7, 1889.

NATHANIEL CHUBBUCK was born September 5, 1789, and removed to Orwell, Bradford county, Pa., in 1811. As early as 1823 he became a licensed exhorter in the M. E. Church, and was well known through a large extent of territory for his power in public address. He died in Orwell, August 1, 1865.

AUSTIN E. CHUBBUCK, brother of the preceding, was born in Ellington, June 16, 1810, and removed with his father's family to Orwell, Pa., in 1818. A few years after reaching his majority he went into business at Elmira, N. Y. In 1844 he entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, and was a member successively of the Genesee and Central New York Conferences. He died in Elmira, April 15, 1882.

FRANCIS S. CHUBBUCK, brother of the two preceding, was born March 10, 1812, and removed with the family to Orwell in 1818. In 1847 he joined the Wyoming Conference of the M. E. Church, and continued in active service about twenty years, serving as a chaplain in

the army in Texas in 1863-4. He now resides in Nichols, Tioga county, N. Y.

JOSEPH ADDISON SAXTON (Presbyterian) was born November 27, 1810 (joined Ellington Church on profession, 1827); graduated at New York University in 1835, and at Yale Theological Seminary in 1839. He was ordained over the Presbyterian Church at Greenpoint, Long Island, June 7, 1843; acting pastor New River, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, 1845-50; pastor North ch., New Hartford, Conn., 1851-52; acting pastor Manhattanville, N. Y., 1853; acting pastor So. Haven and Belleport, L. I., 1854-55; in New Preston and Brookfield, Conn., 1857-58; Principal of Collegiate Institute, Norwich Town, Conn., 1859-62; preaching at Fitchville, 1859-61 and 1865-67; instructor in Cooper Union, New York city, 1867-72; professor in New York University, 1871-72; and has since lived in New York city.

OTIS SAXTON (Methodist and Baptist), brother of the preceding, was born August 31, 1818. He joined Ellington Church (Congregational) by letter, 1844; became a Methodist preacher, and was stationed in various places in Western Connecticut. About 1865 he became a Baptist, and preached thenceforth in churches of that denomination. He was killed by being thrown from a carriage in Simsbury, Conn., April 25, 1887.

DARIUS MORRIS was born in South Wilbraham, Mass., April 27, 1815. His father removed with his family to Ellington in the spring of 1837. The son Darius (joined Ellington Church on profession, 1839) entered Wesleyan University in the autumn of that year, and graduated in 1841. The next two years he studied theology in East Windsor (now Hartford) Seminary; then preached and taught school a few years in Willoughby, Ohio. In 1849 he went to California, where he served as a minister, conducting funerals and religious services in forests and open fields before the advent of home missionaries. He made geological surveys in California and the Rocky Mountains, and published an outline of a system of geology. He died at Ellington, August 31, 1864.

JUNIUS MARSHALL WILLEY (Episcopal) was born May 27, 1821. He pursued classical studies in the Ellington School (joined Ellington Congregational Church, 1841, on profession), and studied theology with the Rev. Joseph Scott, rector of the church at Warehouse Point. He was ordained deacon in New York city, May 1, 1844, and priest at Middletown, June 10, 1845. He officiated at Saybrook a short time; then at Stonington; next at Bath, Me., one year; then at Litchfield, 1855-58; at Waterbury, 1858-61. He then served three months as chaplain of the Third Regiment, Conn. Vols., and was present at the first battle of Bull Run. He was rector of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, from

Christmas, 1861, till his death in that city, April 7, 1866. His grave is in Ellington.

SOLOMON DWIGHT PITKIN (Presbyterian) was born June 20, 1822. The family removed to Amherst, Mass., in his infancy, and he was graduated at Amherst College in 1843. He studied at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, 1843-45, but graduated at Yale Seminary in 1846. The next year he was ordained, and for three years preached in Wisconsin. In 1850 he went to Battle Creek, Mich., where he subsequently became pastor. He died at Woodbridge, N. J., September 30, 1858.

EDWARD PAYSON HAMMOND (Presbyterian) was born September 1, 1831, and graduated at Williams College in 1858. He studied the next year in Union Theological Seminary, New York city. He was ordained January 2, 1863. He is well known as an evangelist, both in this country and in Europe. Residence, Vernon, Conn.

FREDERIC C. NEWELL (Methodist) was born August 21, 1836. He studied at the Ellington High School, and entered the ministry as a member of the Providence Conference, which includes Eastern Connecticut to the Connecticut River. He died at Staffordville, Conn., April 4, 1891.

GEORGE R. WARNER (Episcopal) was born March 22, 1838. He studied at the Ellington High School, and with private instructors, and was a teacher for several years. He joined Ellington Congregational church on profession, March 7, 1850, and was ordained as a Congregationalist in 1875. He studied theology with Rev. Dr. N. S. Richardson of Bridgeport three years, serving also as his assistant. He was ordained deacon in that city by Bishop Williams, November 30, 1880, and priest at Monroe, Conn., March 6, 1882. He was rector at Monroe from October 1, 1881, to July 1, 1884; afterwards at Danielsonville; and is now in charge of St. Thomas' church in Hartford.

ADELBERT PUTNAM CHAPMAN (Methodist and Episcopal) was born October 17, 1841. He joined Ellington Congregational church on profession, September 2, 1860, graduated at Yale in 1865; studied at Boston Theological Seminary (Methodist), 1868-70; joined New York East Conference in 1870; was ordained deacon at Bridgeport in April, 1872, and elder at Brooklyn, N. Y., in April, 1874. Having changed his ecclesiastical connection, he was ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church at Norwich, December 19, 1879, and priest at Middletown, December 23, 1880. He officiated for a few years at Middle Haddam, but is now at Putnam, Conn.

HENRY CHAPMAN MCKNIGHT was born in Enfield, Conn., March 13, 1859. His parents were from Ellington, and returned there in 1860. He joined Ellington Congregational church on profession, May 4, 1878,

graduated at Yale in 1882, and at Yale Seminary in 1885; and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Falmouth, Me., October 7, 1885; dismissed September 3, 1888; installed at North Guilford, Conn., March 13, 1889.

RICHARD HUBBARD RUST (Methodist) was born September 5, 1842. His father was a temporary resident of Ellington as principal of the Ellington school. The son graduated at Wesleyan University in 1865; studied in Union Theological Seminary, New York city, 1866-68; was ordained in April, 1868; has been stationed at Brooklyn and Sag Harbor, N. Y., New Britain, Conn., and various other places.

Mention may also be properly made of Rev. SAMUEL R. BROWN, D.D. (Reformed), who was born in East Windsor, June 16, 1810, and lived in Ellington with his parents, 1813-18; afterwards at Monson, Mass. He was graduated at Yale in 1832, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1838; was a missionary teacher in China under the Morrison Education Society, 1838-47, when he returned to America, bringing with him three Chinese boys to be educated, one of whom was Yung Wing. Mr. Brown was principal of an academy at Rome, N. Y., 1848-51; pastor of a Reformed Dutch Church near Auburn, N. Y., 1851-59; missionary in Japan, 1859-79; died in Monson, Mass., June 20, 1880.

HIRAM SMITH, born Westfield, Mass., Sept. 21, 1800; joined the church in Ellington in 1817; graduated at Amherst in 1823; preached at Hillsdale, Mich.

[Dr. ISAAC DAVIS, probably born in Windsor, and early connected with Ellington parish, moved from there, late in life, to Somers, Conn. He was probably the second child and first son of Isaac Davis of Colchester, and, if so, was born 13th June, 1716. He practiced medicine in Somers, and died 14th November, 1777, aged 62 years; but is best known from his religious views, having been the founder of a sect peculiar to the colony, and known as the "Davisonians," alluded to by Rev. Samuel Peters, in his (so-called) *History of Connecticut*, as a sect who "teach universal salvation and deny the existence of a hell or devils." Rev. Thomas Whittemore, who wrote a Memoir of Oxford Parish, Conn., says: "The attention of certain individuals in this town was first drawn to the subject of Universalism by the conversation of one Dr. Isaac Davis, who visited this place from Somers, Conn." He was at this time an aged man, and it is said he had written a book upon the subject. The Davisonians seemed to have ceased as a sect with the doctor's death.

Dr. Davis m. Rachel Sheldon of Sullfield, Conn., 15 May, 1745. *Children:*

I. MARTHA; m. — Hall.

II. RACHEL, born in Somers, Conn., 15 Apl., 1756; m. Thomas Faxon, b. Brain-
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tree, Mass., 19 Feb., 1765. She d. in Conway, Mass., Jan. 7, 1794. They had a son, *Isaac Davis* Faxon, who was the father of the Hon. John H. Faxon of Elyria, Ohio; and of a son, Isaac Davis, Jr.

III. ISAAC.

IV. LOVE; m. Ebenezer Sheldon.

(*Peters's Gen. Hist. Conn.*, ed. 1877, p. 199; *Univ. Miscell.*, vi. 313; Whittemore's *Modern Hist. of Universalism*, 361; *Universalist Quart.*, v. 94, XXXV. 2; *Sheldon Magazine*, 12; *Faxon Family, Hinman Mss.*, and *Mss. Notes* of Rev. Anson Titus of Amherst, Mass.)—H. R. S.]

XIII. *Lawyers Raised up in Ellington.*

AARON CHURBUCK was born August 4, 1791. He removed to Orwell, Bradford county, Pa., in 1813. Without special legal training, he was appointed to a minor judicial office at the age of 28, and continued to hold it by re-appointment and election more than twenty years. In 1842 he was elected prothonotary of Bradford county, and thus became clerk of the courts for three years. In 1856 he was elected Associate Judge, and held the office five years. He died August 19, 1881.

JOHN HALL BROCKWAY. A sketch of him is given on a previous page. He was one of the leading lawyers of this part of the State, and had an extensive practice, especially in Tolland and Hartford counties. In the "History of Tolland county," the Hon. Dwight Loomis of Rockville says of him: "He had a ready command of language, great facility in illustration, a genial humor and a happy susceptibility of temperament which kindled at once with the spirit of the occasion, which made him very popular as an advocate and public speaker. He was faithful to his clients and devoted to his profession, yet the Christian controlled the lawyer, and he always discouraged litigation, and was eminently a minister of peace. He became a member of the Congregational church in 1827, and was always found in his place in all the assemblies of the church. He was for many years teacher of a large Bible class in the Sunday-school."

JUNIUS HALL, son of Judge John Hall, was born June 8, 1811; graduated at Yale in 1831; studied law with his cousin, J. H. Brockway; also at Yale Law School in 1835 and '36. In the spring of 1836 he was admitted to the bar at New Haven, and soon after removed to Alton, Ill. He practiced there and at St. Louis, Mo., till 1846, when he removed to Boston, Mass. He was a representative from Boston in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1851, and took a prominent part in the proceedings of the session. His legislative duties seriously impaired his health, and he died August 14, 1851. The newspapers of Boston spoke of him, after his death, in terms of high commendation, one of them said, "Although he had been but four or five years resident in this city, he had, besides commanding general esteem in all his social

relations, acquired an enviable reputation in his profession by those qualities which recommend a lawyer to the confidence of his clients and of the public, and gave promise of extended usefulness as a public man." Another said: "He was a man respected by all who knew him. He was a representative from the city of Boston in the late legislature, and was one of the most efficient members of the House. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, his quick perceptive faculties, his analytic mind, his indomitable perseverance in committee, and his persuasive and unvarnished speeches in debate, rendered him one of the most attractive members. He was not a frequent speaker, but always spoke to the purpose: and no man's word had more weight, no man's opinion on nice questions of law was more sought after. Few men in that divided House won so many friends. The loss of such a man will be deeply felt."

LEVI WELLS HALL, brother of the preceding, was born December 25, 1818. He entered Yale in 1836 as Sophomore in the class of 1839, but after a few months left on account of ill health. He became a bookseller in Springfield, Mass., and Syracuse, N. Y. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar in Syracuse, and practiced there for about twenty years. He was elected district attorney for Onondaga county in 1865, holding the office three years. In 1878 he gave up practice on account of impaired health, and engaged in the manufacture of plows and other agricultural implements. He died very suddenly April 19, 1881. The *Journal* of Syracuse, on the day of his death, contained the following notice of him: "Mr. Hall was generally known throughout the city and Central New York. He was an active citizen, and his voice was often heard in public assemblages. During the war he was a prominent member of the War Committee, and during a number of political campaigns he was a favorite exponent of Republican principles. He was connected with several organizations of a religious and benevolent character, and took lively interest in all public enterprises. Much reading made him familiar with a great many subjects, and his conversation always showed that he had a large fund of information at his command. He was of genial temperament, fond of good humor and social life. He had become permanently identified with the business interests of this city. He was a public spirited as well as an enterprising citizen, and was first and foremost in many good works. His life was one of unusual activity."

ORLOW W. CHAPMAN was born in Ellington, January 7, 1832, and graduated at Union College, N. Y., in 1854. In 1855 he entered the law office of Parker & Gleason of Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at Owego in 1857. The following year he removed to Binghamton, which city was afterward his residence. In 1862

he was appointed draft commissioner for Broome county; the same year he was appointed by Gov. Morgan district attorney for Broome county, and in the latter part of that year was elected to the same office, to which he was re-elected in 1865. In 1867 he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1869. In 1872 he was appointed by Gov. Hoffman a member of the Constitutional Commission of the State, and at the same time was nominated superintendent of the insurance department, which nomination was unanimously confirmed by the State Senate. He accepted the latter appointment, and declined the former. He resigned the superintendency January 31, 1876. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Garfield for president. For several years he declined public office, preferring to practice his profession. In 1881, after the resignation of U. S. Senators Conkling and Platt, he was one of a large number of prominent citizens who were spoken of for that position. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him Solicitor-General of the United States, which position he held till his death in Washington, D. C., January 19, 1890. He was a man of splendid physique, of superior ability, persistent industry, and unswerving integrity.

WILLIAM M. RANSOM was born August 12, 1833; studied law two and a half years in the office of John H. Brockway in Ellington; afterward in the Yale Law School; and was admitted to the bar in August, 1855. In March, 1856, he opened an office in Galesburgh, Ill., and continued in practice there until 1863. He was also active in politics, and was clerk of the Illinois State Senate in the Democratic Legislature of 1863, which was prorogued by the Republican governor June 10, 1863. On account of political proscription engendered during war times, Mr. Ransom removed to St. Louis, and engaged in insurance business. In the fall of 1871 he removed to New Orleans, and was duly licensed by the Supreme Court of Louisiana. He made insurance law a specialty, and continued the business of insurance. Exercising a general and controlling supervision and responsibility in insurance interests in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas, he removed his office in March, 1887, to Memphis, Tenn., where he now resides.

HENRY BILLINGS BROWN was for a few years a resident of Ellington. He was born in Berkshire county, Mass., March 2, 1836, and graduated at Yale in 1856. He studied law with John H. Brockway in Ellington, and at Yale Law School in 1858-59. He resides in Detroit, Michigan. He was chosen a Judge of the Superior Court of that State in 1868, and in 1875 was appointed Judge of the U. S. District Court for the East District of Michigan. In December, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1887.

EDWIN BURPEE GOODELL was born May 7, 1851; graduated at Yale in 1877, and at Yale Law School in 1880; then entered upon practice in New York city.

FRANKLIN M. CHARTER. A sketch of him is given among "lawyers who have resided in Ellington."

XIV. *Physicians Raised up in Ellington.*

JOEL CARPENTER. See "Physicians who Practiced in Ellington."

WILLIAM MCKINSTRY, son of Rev. John McKinstry, was born Oct. 8, 1732, and was established as a physician in Taunton, Mass., previous to 1759. He was a man of delicate physical constitution and averse to contention. In the turbulent times just preceding the Revolution he preferred peace to strife. This subjected him to the imputation of being a tory, and, though he had been generally a favorite, he was now insulted and abused so, that, early in 1775, leaving his family in Taunton, he removed to Boston, where they soon joined him. Gen. Gage appointed him Surgeon-General of the hospitals in Boston. Being thus forced to become a royalist, he lived on friendly terms with the British officers. On the 17th of June in that year he gave, by previous arrangement, a dinner party, at which several of those officers were present. At the dinner hour the sound of guns announced that the fight on Bunker Hill had already begun. The guests ate hastily without taking seats at the table, then hurried away to take part in the battle. Dr. McKinstry was thus fully committed to the anti-American side in the conflict, and when the British were compelled to evacuate Boston, March 17, 1776, he, with his family, went on board one of the vessels. They were detained a few days before putting out to sea, and he died on shipboard at Nantasket Roads, March 21st, and was buried on George's Island. The family were taken to Halifax, where they remained, except the oldest son, till 1778, when they returned to the States, making their home at first in Newport, R. I., as their property at Taunton had been confiscated. The next year they removed to Haverhill, Mass. A daughter of Dr. McKinstry became the wife of Caleb Stark, a son of Gen. John Stark, one of the commanders in the battle of Bunker Hill. Her home was in Dunbarton, N. H., where she died Sept. 11, 1839. The oldest son went to England and entered the British navy. Having lost his right hand in a naval engagement he withdrew from the service, graduated at Oxford, and became an Episcopal clergyman.

ELI CARPENTER was a son of Dr. Joel Carpenter. He settled as a physician at Orford, N. H., and was drowned in the Connecticut River in 1811.

RUGGLES CARPENTER, another son of Dr. Joel Carpenter, practiced in his native town. See "Physicians who Practiced in Ellington."

JOSEPH KINGSBURY practiced in Ellington.

EBENEZER PINNEY, youngest son of Capt. Benjamin Pinney, died in Ellington, Aug. 6, 1786, in his 24th year.

Dr. EPAPHRAS BELKNAP died Oct. 30, 1787, in the 25th year of his age.

SYLVESTER NASH, born Dec. 11, 1771, studied with Dr. Porter, of East Windsor; removed to Augusta, Oneida county, N. Y., in Feb., 1802, and to Otselic, Chenango county, in 1828; died in Palermo, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1847.

ALLYN HYDE practiced in Ellington.

OLIVER MCKINSTRY, great-grandson of Rev. John McKinstry, was born July 14, 1791; practiced in Monson, Mass., where he died in March, 1852.

JOHN CHUBBUCK was born in Ellington, Feb. 23, 1795. He studied medicine with Dr. H. A. Hamilton, of Somers, and practiced several years at Warehouse Point, Conn. He then removed to Nichols, Tioga county, N. Y., and later to Binghamton, N. Y., where he continued for many years. He was a surgeon in the Union army in Brazos and Santiago in Texas in 1863-4. He died at Binghamton March 18, 1878.

HOLLIS S. CHUBBUCK, brother of the preceding, was born March 13, 1809. He studied medicine with his brother in Warehouse Point, and practiced for a time at Orwell, Bradford county, Penn.; afterward at Elmira, N. Y., where he died March 4, 1883.

LATHROP MCCRAY, born Aug. 23, 1799, and Warren McCray, born Aug. 21, 1803, were brothers. They practiced mostly in the vicinity of Springfield, Mass., and the older brother probably died there. The younger died in Ellington Dec. 26, 1876.

CALVIN PEASE practiced in Ellington.

CYRUS B. NEWTON, born in 1831, studied in Somers with Drs. Orson Wood and E. A. Hamilton; graduated M.D. at Yale in 1856, and soon after settled in Stafford Springs. He has taken part in public life as selectman, school visitor, representative in the legislature, and State prison director.

HORACE P. PORTER was born Feb. 6, 1839. He was graduated M.D. at Yale in 1861, and was soon after appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 7th Regiment Conn. Volunteers, and held the position two or three years. In 1864 he became Surgeon of the 10th Regiment Conn. Volunteers. He was often detached on important service, having been surgeon in charge of a hospital at Beaufort, S. C.; also surgeon in charge of the 10th Army Corps Hospital. He is now practicing at Oneida, Nemaha county, Kansas, and an officer in the G. A. R.

ELI WARNER was born March 24, 1843, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1867. He was In-

terne at Blackwell's Island Hospital, 1867-68, and later was in Ward's Island Hospital. He was afterward Assistant Resident Physician at Kings County Lunatic Asylum for three years. In 1871 he commenced practice in Hartford, where he continued till his death. He was chairman of the city Board of Health, city physician, post surgeon, and medical examiner. He died of consumption May 28, 1884.

HAMILTON C. KIBBE was born in Somers Sept. 25, 1843. His parents removed to Ellington when he was a few weeks old. He studied medicine with Dr. Joel A. Warren in Ellington, at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., and at Michigan University; then became Assistant Surgeon in the army till the war closed, on hospital duty. He then pursued additional medical and scientific studies at Michigan University, and was graduated there in 1866. Afterward he went to Europe and studied at Berlin and Tübingen, and in hospitals at Paris. Returning to America, he spent seven years at Osceola, Mo., two years at Charleston, Illinois, and now resides at Oblong, Crawford county, Illinois, where he is both druggist and physician.

JAMES F. GOODELL, born May 15, 1849; studied at Cornell University, and at the Homeopathic Medical College in New York city, where he graduated in 1879. He is practicing at Mill Brook, Dutchess county, N. Y.

EVERETT J. MCKNIGHT, born June 12, 1855; graduated at Yale in 1876, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 1879. He is settled as a physician at East Hartford, Conn.

LESLIE C. TILDEN was born in Enfield July 31, 1866. His parents returned to Ellington in his infancy. He was graduated from the Medical Department of New York University, New York city, in 1888, and is practicing in Oberlin, Decatur County, Kansas.

XV. *Ellington Men who have received College Degrees.*

The following list includes natives or residents of Ellington who have received a college degree of any kind. Ministers of the churches and physicians who have practiced here (except those born in the town) are not included.

A — Graduates of *Yale College.*

- 1746. John McKinstry, clergyman.
- 1785. John Ellsworth, clergyman.
- 1802. John Hall, educator.
- 1820. John Hall Brockway, lawyer.
- 1824. Alyn Hyde, M.D., (*honorary.*) physician.
- 1829. James Wood, medical student (died early).
- 1831. Junius Hall, lawyer.

1845. Edward Hall, A.M., (*honorary*.) teacher.
 1856. Henry Billings Brown, lawyer, judge.
 1856. Cyrus Brownlee Newton, M.D., physician.
 1861. Horace Philo Porter, M.D., physician.
 1865. Adelbert Putnam Chapman, clergyman.
 1866. Levi Wells Hall, A.M., (*honorary*.) lawyer.
 1875. Frederic Noah Pease, Ph.B., chemist.
 1876. Everett James McKnight, physician.
 1877. Edwin Burpee Goodell, lawyer.
 1877. Thomas Dwight Goodell, professor at Yale.
 1882. Henry Chapman McKnight, clergyman.
 1891. Arthur Chapin Pease, Ph.B., Civil Engineer.

B — Graduates of other institutions.

1799. *Dartmouth*, Roswell Shurtleff, clergyman, professor.
 1806. *Middlebury*, William Andrews, clergyman.
 1816. *Middlebury*, Horace Belknap, clergyman, physician.
 1835. *N. Y. University*, Joseph Addison Saxton, clergyman, professor.
 1837. *Kenyon*, Rodolphus Kibbe Nash, clergyman, teacher.
 1837. *Episcopal Theological Seminary*, Lexington, Ky., Francis Burnett Nash, clergyman.
 1841. *Wesleyan University*, Darius Morris, clergyman.
 1843. *Anheerst*, Solomon Dwight Pitkin, clergyman.
 1854. *Union*, Orlow W. Chapman, lawyer.
 1858. *Williams*, Edward Payson Hammond, evangelist.
 1865. *Wesleyan University*, Richard H. Rust, clergyman.
 1866. *University of Michigan*, Hamilton C. Kibbe, M.D., physician.
 1867. *Coll. of Phys. and Surgeons, N. Y.*, Eli Warner, M.D., physician.
 1867. *West Point*, Oliver E. Wood, 1st Lieut. U. S. Army.
 1879. *Homeop. Med. Coll., N. Y.*, James F. Goodell, M.D., physician.
 1888. *N. Y. University Medical Department*, Leslie C. Tilden, M.D., physician.

XVI. *Ellington in the War of the Revolution.*

Ellington was included in East Windsor until after the Revolutionary War, and therefore has no separate record of men who served in the Continental army. No complete list of such men can now be made. The recently issued "Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution" is incomplete because the rolls of many companies and regiments are missing, except the names of commissioned officers.

The "Lexington Alarm" of April, 1775, called out thousands of men from Connecticut who marched at once "for the relief of Boston."

The duty was necessarily temporary and brief. Some of the companies returned home before reaching Boston, as their presence was not needed. Upon the organization of regiments for service during the year many of the same men enlisted, and continued for different terms during the war.

The roll of the Ellington company that volunteered to march to Boston, will be found upon page 634 of this volume.

It has been found impracticable to obtain a complete list of men from Ellington who served in the *War of 1812*. Of the 11,500 names of the "Connecticut Militia" who served in that war but a small number can be positively identified as residents of Ellington. There seems to be no doubt as to JABEZ COLLINS, CLARK FOSTER, and LYMAN FOSTER. It is preferable to claim none on mere probability.

In the Regular Army there were over 1,800 officers and men from Connecticut, but none of them are credited to Ellington.

In the *Mexican War* there were very few enlistments from Ellington. The *Conn. Official Record* gives the name of HENRY BUCKLAND, enl. 30 Apl. '47, Co. F, 8th Inf. U. S. A., wd. Sept. 8, '47, at Molino del Rey, Mexico; dis. 24 Nov., '48, time ex.

XVII. *Ellington in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-65.*

The following votes in regard to the war are copied from the town records:

1862, July 28. The town voted to pay a bounty of \$100 to every resident who should voluntarily enlist on or before August 20, 1862.

This seems not to have proved a sufficient inducement, for

August 16, The town voted a bounty of \$200 in cash to each able-bodied man who had enlisted or should enlist for the war within the nine months previous to September 1, 1862.

1863, July 27. The selectmen were authorized to draw an order on the town treasurer for not over \$300 in favor of each person that should be drafted.

December 17. A committee of four citizens was appointed to encourage enlistments.

1864, April 4. A committee of five citizens was appointed to encourage enlistments.

November 21. The selectmen were authorized to draw an order on the town treasurer for \$300 in favor of any citizen liable to draft who has volunteered or who will volunteer to serve in the U. S. Army for three years under any future call, or who has furnished or will furnish an acceptable substitute.

1866, November 5. It was voted to give to every soldier who

enlisted and counted on the quota of this town, and who has never received the \$100 from the town, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Below is given a list of the soldiers credited to Ellington in the *Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865*. The whole number is one hundred and forty-three. Of these, six re-enlisted, one was killed in battle, six died of disease, eight died of wounds, and eighteen were wounded but recovered.

It is impossible to ascertain how many *natives* of the town participated in the war, but other parts of this history contain the names of many such persons.

LIST OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED TO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE
IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, BY THE TOWN OF
ELLINGTON, CONN.

ABBREVIATIONS: *d.* died; *des.* deserted; *disc.* discharged; *dis.* disabled; *enl.* enlisted; *m. o.* mustered out; *n. f. r. A. G. O.* no further reference in Adjutant-General's Office.

- AIKEN, ATWOOD A. (Corp.), recruit, enl. 30 Dec., 1863, Co. A, 2d Hy. Art.; m. o. Aug. 18, '65.
- EDMUND, recruit, enl. 30 Dec., 1863, Co. A, 2d Hy. Art; disc. June 23, '65.
- ALLEN, JOSEPH, enl. Dec. 7, '61, Co. K, 11th Reg. Conn. Vols.; wounded Antietam; disc. Dec. 6, '64.
- BAKER, HORATIO R., enl. 25 Aug., '62, Co. F, 25th Conn. Vols.; deserted Nov. 12, '62.
- RICHARD, enl. Mch. 23, '64, Co. E, 1st Conn. Cavalry; des. Apr. 5, '64.
- THOMAS, recruit, enl. 22 Mch., '64, 12th Conn. Vols.; transf. to Reg. Mch. 26, 1864; failed to report.
- BEEBE, ELISHA P. (musician), enl. 1 Aug., '62, Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols.; disc. disab. Jan. 15, '63.
- BEEBERT, JOHN C., enl. Nov. 30, '64, Co. A, 7th Reg.; substitute; m. o. July 20, '65.
- BELKNAP, C. K., JR. (Corp'l), enl. 25 Aug., '62, Co. F, 25th Conn. Vols.; m. o. 26 Aug., '63.
- ORVILLE P. (Corp'l), enl. Aug. 25, '62, Co. F, 25th Conn. Vols.; m. o. 26 Aug., '63.
- BENNETT, WILLIAM H., enl. Co. F, 25th Conn. Vols., 20 Aug., '62; m. o. 26 Aug., '63.
- BLODGETT, LAVALETTE C., enl. Co. G, 25 Conn. Vols., Aug. 25, '62; m. o. 26 Aug., '63.
- BOHEN, PETER W., recruit Co. H, 1 Hy. Art., Dec. 30, 1863; m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
- BRAMAN, NORTON M., JR., enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 9 Sept., 1862; disc. disab. 22 Mch., 1863.
- BRANDEL, JOHN, enl. (substitute) Nov. 15, '64, Co. E, 10th Reg.; m. o. Aug. 25, '65.
- BRENNAN, PETER, enl. Nov. 15, '64, Co. D, 6th Reg.; des. Feb. 6, '65.
- BROWN, JEREMIAH U., enl. Co. C, 14 Conn. Vols., 4 Aug., '62; died April 5, '65.
- JOHN, enl. 16 Mch., 1864, Co. K, 11 Conn. Vols.; des. July 15, '61.
- PATRICK, enl. Nov. 4, '64, Co. G, 7th Reg.; m. o. July 20, '65.
- BURNS, PATRICK, enl. Nov. 11, '61, Co. B, 7th Reg.; transf. to Co. A, 4th Reg. U. S. Vols., Jan. 4, '65; detached as clerk; re-transf. to same Reg. Dec. 15, '65; failed to report.
- BURTON, CHARLES L., recruit Co. B, 10th Conn. Vols., 22 Mch., 1864; des. May 19, '65.

- BURGESS, ISAAC, enl. 21 Aug., 1862, Co. B, 21 Conn. Vols.; disc. disab. 25 Dec., '62.
- CAMPBELL, FREDERIC, recruit Co. F, 7 Conn. Vols., 15 Feb., 1864; transf. to Co. G, 18th Reg., V. R. C., Apl. 12, 1865; disc. Aug. 14, '65.
- CARRIGAN, JOHN, enl. Nov. 4, '64, Co. G, 7th Reg. Conn. Vols.; m. o. July 20, '65.
- CARTER, GEORGE, enl. 7 Feb., '64, Co. B, 30 Conn. Vols. (col'd); afterward 31st Reg. U. S. C. I.; m. o. Nov. 7, '65.
- CHAPMAN, SAMUEL A., recruit Co. K, 1 Hy. Art., 22 Dec., 1863; disc. 7 Feb., 1864.
- CHARTER, IRVING W., enl. 28 July, '62, Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols.; wounded Fredericksburg; transf. to Co. F, 3 Reg. V. R. C., July 13, 1863; disc. July 6, '65.
- LEVERETT N. (Corp'l), enl. recruit Co. G, 11 Conn. Vols., 25 Jan., 1864; wounded Petersburg, June 18, 1864; m. o. Dec. 21, '65.
- CHISM, JOHN A., enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 18 Aug., 1862; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- CHARLES D., enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 11 Aug., 1862; disc. dis. June 7, '65.
- CLEARY, TIMOTHY, enl. Nov. 5, '64, Co. F, 7th Reg. Conn. Vols.; m. o. July 20, '65.
- COMINGS, MARTIN, enl. Aug. 25, '62, Co. F, 25 Reg. Conn. Vols.; des. Nov. 12, '62.
- CONNOR, TIMOTHY, enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; deserted 2 Dec., 1862.
- CROSLY, JAMES E. (Corp'l), enl. recruit Co. C, 10 Conn. Vols., 15 Feb., 1864; wounded July 26, '64, Strawberry Plains, Va.; m. o. Aug. 25, '65.
- CUMMINGS, NAPOLEON, enl. 24 Mch., 1864; recruit Co. E, 1 Conn. Cav.; failed to report.
- DEMARCY, WILLIAM, enl. recruit Nov. 17, '64, Co. E, 6th Reg.; des. Dec. 18, '64.
- DENCOUS, AUGUSTE, recruit Co. E, 7 Conn. Vols., 15 Feb., 1864; m. o. July 20, '65.
- DUNN, ALEXANDER, enl. recruit Co. G, 7 Conn. Vols., 16 Feb., 1863; wounded Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va., n. f. r. A. G. O.
- FAY, MICHAEL, enl. Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols., 26 July, 1862; m. o. May 31, '65.
- FERGUSON, JAMES, enl. recruit Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., 24 Mch., 1862; wounded June 18, '64, Petersburg; des. Aug. 22, '64.
- FLINT, DANIEL W. (musician), enl. band 3d Brig., Jan. 1, '64; m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
- GILLESPIE, JAMES J., enl. Nov. 15, '64, Co. D, 6th Reg. Conn. Vols.; substitute; m. o. Aug. 21, '65.
- GOHRING, BERNHARD (Corp'l), enl. recruit Co. E, 1st Hy. Art., 22 Dec., 1863; m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
- GRAY, ZEBULON, enl. Co. D, 25 Conn. Vols., 16 Aug., 1862; wounded at Irish Bend, La., 14 Apl., 1863; died April 15, '63.
- GRIGGS, WILLIAM W., enl. Co. H, 18 Conn. Vols., August 1, 1862; captured June 15, '63, Winchester, Va.; paroled July 14, '63; wounded June 5, '64, Piedmont, Va.; died June 15, '64.
- GROVER, CHARLES D. (Sgt.), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 27 Aug., '62; wounded Irish Bend, La., April 14, '63; died 16 Apl., '63.
- ELI, enl. Dec. 31, '63, recruit, Co. G, 2d Hy. Art.; m. o. Aug. 18, '65.
- HALEY, EDWARD, enl. recruit, Co. A, 2d Hy. Art., 30 Dec., 1863; wounded Sept. 19, '64, Winchester, Va.; transf. to Co. C, 21st Reg. V. R. C. Jan. 24, '65; disc. July 28, '65.
- HARRIS, BERNHARD I. (Corp'l), enl. Nov. 15, '64, as substitute, Co. D, 6th Reg.; des. Mch. 15, '65.
- HASKINS, ENOCH C., enl. 29 Aug., 1862, Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols.; disc. dis. May 23, '63.
- HATCH, FRANCIS, enl. Co. K, 1 Conn. Cav., 30 Dec., 1863; disc. May 23, '65.
- HATTER, WILLIAM, enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 10 Oct., 1862; des. Nov. 12, 1862.
- HENDERSON, JAMES, enl. Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols., 9 Aug., 1862; wounded Antietam, Sept. 17, '62; d. 30 Sept., 1862.
- HIGGINS, JOHN, enl. recruit Co. C, 11 Conn. Vols., 24 Mch., 1864; des. Aug. 25, '64.
- HOY, FREDERIC, enl. Co. E, 1st Hy. Art., 22 Dec., 1863; m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

- HOUSTON, GEORGE, enl. Nov. 18, '64, Co. A, 11th Reg. Conn. Vols., as substitute; des. May 15, '65.
- HUSSEY, JOHN, enl. Nov. 18, '64, Co. A, 10th Reg., as substitute; n. f. r. A. G. O.
- HYDE, ARTHUR A. (Corp'l), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; wounded Irish Bend, La., Apl. 14, '62; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- ELAM, enl. Co. D, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- ELBERT F. (1st Sergt.), enl. Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols., 30 July, 1862; wounded, Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64, and Petersburg, Va., June 17, '64; disc. June 8, '65.
- ISHAM, JOHN W. (Sergt.), enl. Co. H, 16th Conn. Vols., 11 Aug., 1862; m. o. June 24, '65.
- JOHNSON, FRANK H., enl. Jan. 3, '65, Co. G, 1st Hy. Art.; m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
- JACOBSON, FRANCIS, enl. recruit Co. C, 11 Conn. Vols., 29 Feb., '64; wounded, Petersburg, June 18, '64; died Aug. 26, '64.
- KAVANAUGH, JOHN, enl. Nov. 5, '64, Co. G, 1st Hy. Art.; m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
- KEEGAN, JOHN, enl. recruit Co. I, 7 Conn. Vols., 17 Feb., 1864; capt'd May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; disc. May 12, '65.
- KIBBE, HARVEY E., enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 19 Aug., 1862; deserted Nov. 12, 1862.
- KIES, HARRIS L., enl. Co. H, 16th Conn. Vols., 11 Aug., 1862; m. o. June 24, '65.
- KIMBALL, HENRY (1st Lieut.), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. 18 Feb., 1863.
- LANCASTER, AUG. S. (Sgt.), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., '62; des. Dec. 5, 1862.
- LEWIS, ALLEN, enl. Co. D, 1 Hy. Art., 22 May, 1861; disc. disab. Nov. 17, '61.
- LONG, MICHAEL, enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; d. 19 May, 1863.
- LYONS, JOHN, enl. recruit Co. H, 12 Conn. Vols., 22 Mch., 1864; des. 18 May, 1864.
- MAHONEY, GEORGE, recruit Co. H, 12 Conn. Vols., 22 Mch., 1864; des. May 19, 1864.
- MAINE, CAREY E. (musician), enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., Oct. 5, 1861; re-enl. Vet., 1 Jan., 1864; wounded Cold Harbor, June 3, '64; disc. July 20, '65.
- MARSH, HOWARD S., enl. recruit Co. G, 13 Conn. Vols., 9 Mch., 1864; transf. to Co. D, 13th Batt., Dec. 29, '61; m. o. 25 Apr., '66.
- MAYNARD, JAMES A., enl. Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols., Aug. 4, 1862; transf. to Invalid Corps, Dec. 2, '63; disc. June 24, '65.
- MELTZING, ADOLPH, enl. Nov. 18, '61, Co. I, 10 Conn. Vols., as substitute; wounded Mch. 31, '65, Hatcher's Run, Va.; m. o. Aug. 25, '65.
- MILLS, AUGUSTUS W. (principal musician), enl. 16 Conn. Vols., 12 Aug., 1862; disc. 17 Jan., 1863.
- MINER, CHARLES H. (Q.-M. Sgt.), enl. recruit Co. H, 1st Hy. Art., 1 Jan., 1864; m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
- MOODY, JOSEPH, enl. recruit Co. A, 2d Hy. Art., 30 Dec., 1863; wounded Oct. 19, '64, Cedar Creek, Va.; disc. May 14, '65.
- MOORE, JAMES, enl. Co. G, 6 Conn. Vols., as substitute, Dec. 3, '64; m. o. Aug. 21, '65.
- MORGAN, FRANK M., enl. recruit Co. A, 10 Conn. Vols., 29 Feb., 1864; m. o. Aug. 25, '65.
- NASH, GEORGE W. (Corp'l), enl. Co. H, 16 Conn. Vols., 11 Aug., 1862; m. o. June 24, '65.
- NELSON, JAMES, enl. recruit Co. D, 11 Conn. Vols., 24 Mch., 1864; captured May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; paroled Nov. 30, '64; furloughed Dec. 15, '64, failed to return.
- WILLIAM, enl. Co. C, 10th Reg., as substitute; was Corp'l Nov. 23, '64; des. Feb. 18, '65.
- NEWELL, ANSEL D., enl. Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols., 4 Aug., 1862; wounded Sept. 17, '62, Antietam; disc. disab. 24 Oct., 1862.

- KILBOURN E. (Sgt., musician), enl. Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols., 18 July, 1862; wounded Feb. 6, '64, Morton's Ford, Va.; became 2d Lieut. Co. H, Jan. 22, '65; m. o. May 31, '65.
- NEWMAN, RICHARD (Corp'l), enl. Co. D, 30 Conn. Vols. (colored, afterwards Co. D, 31 U. S. Col. Troops), 15 Feb., 1864; died Feb. 20, '65.
- NIEMAN, WILLIAM, enl. Nov. 25, '64, Co. C, 11 Conn. Vols., substitute; des. Sept. 13, '65.
- NIK, JOHN, enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 21 Aug., 1862; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- NOBLES, ALONZO, enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 27 Aug., 1862; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- MARK, enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 27 Aug., 1862; deserted Nov. 12, 1862.
- PATZ, AUGUSTUS, enl. recruit Co. E, 1 Hy. Art., 22 Dec., 1863; des. June 29, '65.
- PEASE, BYRON W., enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; disc. June 27, '63; Assist. Surgeon 95th U. S. C. I., May 28, '64; transf. to 81st Reg. Nov. 26, '64; trans. to 87th Reg. Dec. 19, '64; disc. Jan. 25, '65.
- CALVIN, JR. (2d Asst. Surg.), enl. 22 Conn. Vols., 23 Oct., 1862; prom. 1st Asst. Surg.; m. o. 7 July, 1863.
- HENRY R. (1st Sergt.), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 21 Aug., 1862; disc. Apl. 4, '63; Capt. Co. I, 75th U. S. C. I., Apl. 4, '63; transf. to Co. C, 84th Reg., Sept. 23, '63; Major by brevet Mch. 13, '65; transf. to Co. A, Aug. 31, '65; disc. Mch. 14, '66.
- HORTON (musician), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 3 Sept., 1862; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- PERCEY, NICHOLAS, enl. Nov. 26, '64, Co. G, 11 Conn. Vols., substitute; m. o. Dec. 21, '65.
- PHILLIP, LOUIS, enl. recruit Co. E, 1st Hy. Art., 22 Dec., 1863; m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
- PINNEY, ELEAZER W. (Corp'l), enl. Co. F, 5 Conn. Vols., 21 July, 1861; disc. July 22, '64.
- PRYOR, ISAAC T., enl. 7 Oct., '61, Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols.; re-enl. Vet., Jan. 1, '64; m. o. Dec. 21, '65.
- REA, JOHN, enl. Co. D, 7th Reg. Conn. Vols., Nov. 6, '64; m. o. July 20, '65.
- REED, NORTON A., enl. Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols., 15 July, 1862; d. 14 Dec., 1863.
- REYNOLDS, RANSOM M., enl. recruit Co. K, 1 H. Art., 30 Dec., 1863; died Oct. 7, '64.
- RICHARDSON, SOLOMON L., enl. Co. D, 14th Reg. Conn. Vols., 4 Aug., 1862; wounded Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg; disc. disab., 2 Apl., 1863.
- RILEY, WILLIAM, enl. recruit Co. E, 1st Conn. Cav., 23 Mch., 1864; des. Apl. 5, '64.
- MICHAEL J., enl. recruit Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols., 23 Mch., 1864; des. Aug. 13, '64.
- ROBINSON, GEORGE R., enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 27 Aug., 1862; d. 24 July, 1863.
- ROLFFS, WILLIAM, enl. recruit Co. G, 12 Conn. Vols., 23 Mch., 1864; trans. to Co. D, 12th Battalion C. V., Nov. 26, '64.
- ROOT, HENRY A., enl. Co. K, 25 Conn. Vols., 28 Aug., 1862; m. o. July 7, '63.
- ROYCE, JOHN M., enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., '62; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SCHULTZE, LOUIS, (Corp'l), enl. Co. H, 22 Conn. Vols., Sept. 16, 1862; m. o. 7 July, 1863.
- HERMAN, enl. Co. E, 1 Hy. Art., 1 Jan., 1864; des. July 29, '65.
- SCHALK, JOSEPH, enl. Co. K, 1st Hy. Art., 2 Jan., 1864, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
- SHAW, HENRY, enl. Co. K, 22 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; m. o. 7 July, 1863.
- SMITH, SAMUEL A. (Corp'l), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 29 Aug., 1862; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- SPENCER, HARLOW (Corp'l), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 22 Aug., 1862; wounded May, 1863, Port Hudson, La.; m. o. 26 Aug., '63.
- ST. CLAIR, CHARLES, enl. Co. F, 5 Conn. Vols., June 21, 1861, re-enl. Vet. 21 Dec., 1863; m. o. July 19, '65.
- SULLIVAN, JOHN, enl. Co. K, 11 Conn. Vols., substitute, Nov. 15, '64; des. Dec. 12, '64.

- TAFT, ALFRED A., enl. Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols., Aug. 6, 1862; wounded Sept. 17, '62. Antietam; disc. disab. 24 Nov., 1862.
- FRANCIS M., enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; deserted Nov. 12, 1862.
- TALCOTT, WALLACE S. (Corp'l), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; wounded May, 1863, Port Hudson, La.; d. 6 July, 1863.
- TARBOX, WILLIAM W., enl. recruit Co. G, 10 Conn. Vols., 22 Mch., 1864; disc. Aug. 25, '65.
- THOMAS, WILLIAM, enl. recruit Co. E, 11 Conn. Vols., 24 Mch., 1864; captured May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; paroled Nov. 19, '64; disc. July 14, '65.
- THOMPSON, JOHN, enl. recruit, 11 Conn. Vols., 24 Mch., 1864; transf. to Reg. Apl. 7, '64; failed to report; not on rolls.
- JOHN (Corp'l), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., '62; wounded Apl. 14, '63, Irish Bend, La.; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- JOSEPH, enl. recruit Co. E, 11 Conn. Vols., 24 Mch., 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
- THRALL, ALVA T. (Corp'l), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., '62; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- JASON, enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; d. 31 Jan., 1863.
- CARLOS W. (Sgt.), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., '62; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- TOBIN, THOMAS, enl. recruit Co. D, 11 Conn. Vols., 23 Mch., 1864; deserted 1 Apl., 1864.
- WALLACE, ERSKINE, enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; wounded May 27, '63, Port Hudson; d. May 28, '63.
- WARNER, GEORGE R. (musician), enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 30 Aug., 1862; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- HORACE, JR., enl. Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols., Oct. 5, 1861; wagoner, re-enl. Vet. 12 Dec., 1863; m. o. Dec. 21, '65.
- LEMUEL, enl. Oct. 5, '61, Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols. (musician); re-enlisted Vet. Jan. 1, '64; m. o. Dec. 21, '65.
- WEBB, WILLIAM R., enl. Co. F, 29 (col'd) Conn. Vols., 22 Dec., 1863; disc. disab. Mch. 9, '65.
- WHITING, MARCUS, enl. Oct. 5, '61, Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols.; re-enl. Vet. 1 Jan., 1864; m. o. Dec. 21, '65.
- WILLIAMS, JOHN, enl. Co. F, 7th Conn. Vols., Nov. 5, '64; m. o. July 20, '65.
- WILLIAMS, FREDERIC, enl. Co. I, 14 Conn. Vols., Aug. 7, 1862; disc. May 18, '65.
- WILSON, JONAS E., enl. Co. F, 25 Conn. Vols., 25 Aug., 1862; m. o. 26 Aug., 1863.
- WINNER, HENRY, unassigned recruit.
- WOOD, RANSOM E., enl. recruit Co. A, 2d Hy. Art., 30 Dec., 1863; wounded June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; d. June 3, '64.
- ZIEGLER, FREDERIC (Corp'l), enl. recruit Co. E, 1st Hy. Art., 22 Dec., 1863; m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

ADDITIONAL NAMES.

Persons not credited to Ellington, but natives or residents of the town.

- MAYNARD, ALONZO, enl. 5 Oct., 1861, Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols.; transf. to Co. I Dec. 27, '61; wounded Sept. 17, '62, Antietam; disc. dis. March 23, '63.
- WILLIAM C., enl. 27 Nov., 1861, Co. B, 11 Conn. Vols.; transf. to Co. I Dec. 27, 1861; transf. to Co. M, 3d Reg. U. S. Art., Oct. 21, '62; disc. dis. Feb. 15, 1864.
- Both of the above enlisted from Ellington, but were wrongly credited to Stafford.
- GOODELL, WILLIAM W. (Corp'l), born in Ellington, enl. from Vernon July 15, 1862, Co. D, 14 Conn. Vols.; killed July 3, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.

- PORTER, HORACE P., born in Ellington, enlisted from New Haven 27 Aug., 1861. Assist. Surgeon 7 Conn. Vols.; promoted Surgeon 10 C. V. May 1, '64, disc. Nov. 5, '64.
- WILLEY, JUNIUS M., born in Ellington, enl. from Waterbury June 14, 1864. Chaplain 3 Conn. Vols.; m. o. Aug. 12, '64.
- WOOD, OLIVER E., resident for a time in Ellington, enl. from Guilford July 29, 1862. Co. B, 1st Reg. Conn. Cavalry; disc. Sept. 2, '63, to accept appointment of cadet at West Point; grad. 1867, 2d Lieut. 5th U. S. Art. June 17, '67; 1st Lieut. June 11, '70.

[*Merchants.*—A. McLean was the first in Ellington, and had a store on the old road formerly leading to Job's Hill, and about west of the former residence of Daniel Warner. He failed in business, however, and his principal creditor was the celebrated John Hancock, of Boston, to whom he had mortgaged his farm, which thus passed into Mr. H.'s hands, and has since been known as the Hancock farm.]

Capt. Sessions then traded near where Mr. Shippey lives, and carried on the potash business. Dr. James Steele traded where Rodolphus Taft now lives.

[JOHN HALL, a native of Lyme, Conn., was for many years a successful merchant in the southeast part of the town. His house and store stood a little south of a house built by Lyman Ransom, and lately owned by Nathan Doane. In those days a merchant did not seek a village, or central portion of a town, for business, but relied on his own energy to command trade, rather than upon any favorable location. To this store farmers brought their beef, pork, and grain. Mr. Hall had many persons employed in packing meat, transporting it to market, and carrying on some mechanic arts. Wrought nails were made here. At one time Nathan Hall, a brother of the merchant and father of Rev. Gordon Hall (graduate Williams Coll. 1808), one of the first missionaries from this country to heathen lands, had the care of the blacksmithing department. He afterwards removed to Tolland, Mass. The varied business carried on by Mr. Hall was very exhausting to the physical energies of one who had the oversight of so much, and who carried it on under all the difficulties of transportation and exchange of those days. Heavy loads were drawn by ox teams, and exchange was in "hard currency." Goods were purchased at Boston instead of New York, in those days, by merchants in this region. Mr. Hall went to Boston on horseback, and carried his "hard money" in saddle-bags thrown upon the horse. The weight of the specie was often greater than the weight of Mr. Hall, who was of medium size.]

XVIII. *Inscriptions upon Tombstones in the Ellington Cemetery.*

The town of Windsor voted, March 13, 1733-34, to draw 40s. from the town treasury to purchase a burial place "at the place called *Great Marsh* in Windsor." In 1840-42 a large addition was made north and northeast of the original cemetery. The first action toward this was taken April 24, 1834.

The oldest inscription is the following :

"In Memory of Mr Joseph Thomson, who Died Decemb^r ye 9th 1741 in ye 32^d year of his Age."

"Here Lyes the Body of Mrs Margret Thomson, who Died Jan'y ye 20th 1752 in the 87th year of her Age."

"In Memory of Mr William Thomson, who Died August 3^d 1763 in ye 77th year of his Age."

"In Memory of Mr. Samuel Thomson, who died February the 23 AD. 1782 in the 91st year of his Age."

"In Memory of Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr Samuel Thomson, who Died on ye 22^d of October, AD. 1776 in the 90th year of her Age."

"Here lies ye Body of Mr James Wallos, who Dec'd Febry ye 2^d AD. 1746-7, aged 77 years & 10 months."

"In Memory of Mrs Kethorn, ye wife of Mr James Wallis, who died May ye 11th 1765, in ye 87th year of her Age."

"In Memory of Mrs Agnefs Wallis, daughter of Mr James Wallis & Mrs Catorn his wife, who died Feb. ye 21st 1761 in ye 40th year of her Age."

"Here lies ye Body of Mr. John Bingham, who died Sept^r 9th 1747, aged 47 years & 7 months."

"In Memory of Mr. Samuel Moulton, who died Decemb^r the 17th AD. 1777, in the 67th year of his Age."

"Here lies ye Body of Mrs Sarah Moulton, ye wife of Mr Samuel Moulton, who Died Oct. ye 4 1747 aged 36 years."

"Here lyes ye Body of Lucy, ye daught^r of Capt. Isaac & Mrs Hannah Hubbard, who died June 9th 1751 in ye 8th Year of Her Age."

"Here lyes ye Bodyes of Freegrace & Sarah Booth, Son & Daughter of Mr Joshua and Mrs Ruth Booth. Freegrace Died Oct^r 11th 1751, Aged 4 Years & 6 Months. Sarah Died March 13th 1745, Aged 3 Years & 29 Days."

"In Memory of Mrs Ann Smith, ye wife of Mr Philip Smith, who died July 27th 1754, in ye 26th year of her Age."

"In Memory of Mr Richard Smith Jun^r, who died Oct^r ye 22^d 1751, in ye 34th Year of his Age."

"In Memory of Ens'gⁿ John Burroughs, who died Feb. ye 14th 1757 in ye 72^d year of his Age."

"In Memory of Mrs Patients Newton, wife of Lieut. Phineas Newton, who died Feb. ye 5th 1759 in ye 45th year of her Age."

"In Memory of Lieut Ebenezer Belknap, who died Suddenly by a Fall From his Horse, July ye 3^d 1760, in ye 26th Year of his Age."

"In Memory of Mrs Susannah Belknap, wife of Lieut. Ebenezer Belknap, who died Nov^r 18th 1759 in ye 22^d Year of her Age."

"In memory of Margaret, wife of Dr Robert Morison, who died Jan'y ye 4th 1761, in ye 27th year of her Age."

One Stone, { "Timothy Nash Esq. died March 13 1756, .Æ 57.
Ebenezer Nash died 8 Dec, 1823 .E. 80."

"In Memory of ye Rev^d NATHANIEL HUNTINGTON, A.M. A 2^d Pastor of the East church in Windsor six years & 6 months, who died April ye 28 1756 in ye 32^d Year of his Age.

"In Memory of ye Rev^d SETH NORTON, 3^d Pastor of ye Church of Christ in Ellington in Windsor, who departed this life January ye 19th 1762 in ye 31st Year of his Age. Behold as You Pass by | as You are Now, So | Once was I, as I am | Now So You Must be | Prepare for Death | and Follow me."

"In Memory of the Rev^d JOHN BLISS, who Died Feby ye 12th 1790 in ye 54th Year of his Age."

"Whener' you walk this hollow ground,
And ore my dust you tread,
O dont forget you soon must sleep
Upon this dustey bead."

"In Memory of Mrs Marran, wife of Mr Joseph Harper, who died Feb'y ye 12th 1772 in ye 83^d year of her Age."

"In Memory of Mr JACOB READ, who died May ye 28th AD. 1774, in the 72^d year of his age.

"The sweet Remembrance of the Just
Shall flourish tho' they sleep in dust."

"In Memory of Mr JOSEPH READ, who departed this life April ye 24 AD 1774 in ye 67th year of his age.

"Behold all you that pass & see,
As I be now so must you be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

"In Memory of the Widow SARAH READ, Relict to Mr Joseph Read, who died April 25 1807 in the 90th year of her age.

"In faith she died, and thus she lies,
That faith foresaw that dust would rise."

"Here lies the Body of Mr SIMON KINGSBERY, JR, who Departed this life April ye 27th AD. 1776 in ye 33^d year of his Age.

"My suddint call Invits you all
Cold Death for to Remember,
When Death Doth Come to Call you home
To Death you must Surrender.
O may you all both Great & Small
Remember you must Die,
So that you may Prepared be
To live with Christ on high."

"In memory of Mr William McCray, who Died Oct^r 13th AD. 1776 in the 74th year of his Age."

"In Memory of Mr Thomas Hall, he Died Jan'y 27th 1777 in ye 61th year of his Age."

"In memory of Dea. John Hall, who died May 26 1796 .E. 52 "

"In memory of Capt. DANIEL ELSWORTH who died January ye 27 AD. 1782 in ye 82^d year of his Age.

"'Twas fourscore years I saw, Beheld this world as vain,
Resigned to nature's law, Immortal life to gain."

"In memory of CHARLES ELSWORTH Esq., who departed this life Jan'y 4th 1776 in ye 47th year of his Age."

"While yet alive his virtue shined,
The Product of a Pious Mind;
We trust his soul is now above,
Where all is peace, where all is love."

[According to the unanimous statements of old people, Mr. Ellsworth fully deserved the eulogy implied in the first of the above lines. He was the earliest justice of the peace in the parish, having received the first appointment in 1769.]

"Capt BENJAMIN PINNEY Died Nov. 25 1777 aged 62 years."

"Here lies ye Body of Doct^r EBENEZER PINNEY, who died of a consumption August ye 6th 1786, in ye 25th year of his age.

"In vain you mourn and drop those funeral tears,
Death and the grave hath neither eyes nor ears."

"In Memory of ELEAZER PINNEY, who died July 15, 1835 Aged 83."

[ELEAZER PINNEY was born in Ellington about sixteen years before the incorporation of the township east of the river, and was consequently a son of Ancient Windsor. He was a serjeant in the campaign against Burgoyne, in a corps of Connecticut militia that distinguished itself for bravery. He was engaged in the battle fought at Stillwater on the 19th September, 1777, and also in the battle of Saratoga, 7th October, 1777, which decided the fate of Burgoyne's army, and was one of the division that stormed that general's camp.

Lieutenant Pinney (for in Ellington, the commission that he afterwards held, conferred upon its possessor the title for life), *Leftent* Pinney, until his active career was closed by age, ranked among the first citizens of the place. He represented the town in the legislature, was a selectman *fourteen* years, no other person having held that office so long; and received his full share of other town meeting honors. In the settlement of estates, guardianships, and other responsible trusts, he received a marked preference, (although Ellington then contained an unusual number of men well qualified for similar proofs of confidence,) and was often jocularly called the administrator-general of Ellington.

For a week preceding his death he suffered much pain, which was endured with true Christian patience and resignation. Few men in life were more respected, or in death more universally regretted. His funeral was numerously attended, for he was truly a friend of all, especially of the poor.]

"This monument is erected in memory of Col. LEVI WELLS who died December 18th 1803 in the 69th year of his age.

Oh Death thou sole proprietor of man,
 Since the sad hour apostasy began,
 No patriot's love, no human worth can free
 From the great tribute that is due to thee."

[After the close of the Revolutionary war, Col. Wells removed from Colchester to Ellington, not having been previously a resident of the latter town. During the siege of Boston, in 1776, he was a captain in Spencer's Regiment, afterward a major; he was taken by the enemy in the battle of Long Island, and underwent a painful captivity. His case, with those of other officers, is described by Ethan Allen in his account of the cruelties perpetrated by the British upon American prisoners. After his exchange, while in command of a regiment of State troops distributed as a guard near the southwest part of this State, Col. Wells was surprised in the night by a vastly superior force, and again made a prisoner. On this occasion John Lathrop, a respectable young man of Tolland, was killed, and Lemmel King of Vernon, then a mere boy, but afterwards one of the first citizens of that town, received a stiff knee for life. During his residence in Ellington Col. Wells was held in the highest estimation. By a fortunate second marriage (with the widow of Charles Ellsworth, Esq.) and the success in life of his children, unlike too many of his brother officers, he spent the latter years of his life in abundance as well as honor. He was chosen a representative, and was for about ten years before his death a justice of the peace, then an honorable and even lucrative office. His gravestone was the first of marble erected in that burial ground.]

* "This monument is erected to remind the living of the life and death of MATTHEW HYDE, Esq., who died Sept. 24, 1806, aged 72 years."

"Mrs. Roxalania Hyde, relict of Matthew Hyde, Esq., died August 31st 1818, Aged 84 years."

[Mr. Hyde was a native of Franklin, married a Miss Stoughton of East Windsor (a native of Windham), and settled in Ellington years before the town of Windsor was divided. Besides his farm he followed the trades of carpenter, joiner, cabinet maker, and general worker in wood, — all which, and sometimes others, were wrought at by the same person. Having embraced the creed inculcated by Robert Sandeman, and perhaps engrafted upon it some improvements of his own, he was conscientiously opposed to all war, as contrary to the plain and undoubted injunctions of the gospel; consequently was not an advocate for the American Revolution. He even allowed his cattle to be distrained for war taxes, though he would immediately redeem them. He also opposed the war as impolitic on any ground whatever, declaring his

apprehensions that if independence were secured the large States would eventually oppress the smaller ones. But it was evident that his actual sympathies did not harmonize with those of the American adherents to the British cause. He was not therefore deemed an enemy to his country, and never lost the confidence and favor of his fellow citizens, who, in that war contributed even their personal services. As a practically wise man, Mr. Hyde enjoyed a standing in Ellington similar to that of Roger Sherman in a more extensive field. He was a representative from East Windsor for four sessions while Ellington formed a part of that town: was active in securing the organization of the town of Ellington, and represented it in the legislature at fourteen of the twenty successive sessions held in the first ten years after its incorporation. On the organization of the town he was appointed a justice of the peace and chosen the town clerk, both which offices he held until his death, a period of twenty years. Transacting the principal business of the former office in a town then somewhat famous for its petty lawsuits, and in numerous other offices and trusts, his good judgment and unquestioned integrity rendered him a remarkably useful and influential man, while his excellence as a private citizen gained him equal respect.

Upon his decease, his oldest son, ROBERT, succeeded him as justice and town clerk, to which office he was annually re-elected from 1806-1835, and town treasurer 1816-1835, the records of the town remaining in one house from 1786 to 1835. During much of the time from 1806 until constitutionally disqualified in 1838, Robert Hyde, Esq., transacted the greater share of such business as is referred to a justice of the peace. He also represented the town at the sessions of the General Assembly in 1801, 1802, and 1811, and received numerous other proofs of the confidence of his fellow citizens.

DANIEL HYDE, second son of Matthew, and occasionally a representative, selectman, etc., was, like his father and elder brother, a man of extensive reading (besides their own library the Social Library was kept in their house), and enlarged capacity for public usefulness. But undesirous of public employment, he either wrought at his father's trades or enjoyed a quiet home with his brother at the family residence, neither of them having ever been married. He represented Ellington in the legislature in 1807.

ALLYN, youngest son of Matthew Hyde (we have made no account of three who died in infancy), inherited the family sense and intelligence in full. He studied medicine, settled in Ellington, and stepped at once into a very extensive practice, which he retained until superannuated. Dr. Hyde married a Miss Mather of Windsor, daughter of Col. Mather and niece of Chief Justice Ellsworth, by whom the Hyde family was always held in particular respect. As property has no small share in

fixing a position in society, it may not be amiss to mention that during the most exalted years of the Hyde family, in a town abounding in wealthy men, their condition in life was that of the common farmer. Shortly previous to Dr. Hyde's death all three of the brothers, each of them being above eighty years old, went to the polls and voted the Whig ticket. Two at least, if not all the three, daughters of Matthew Hyde, had the family cast of character. The same was the case with two grandchildren, brought up at the family residence, one, JOSEPH WADSWORTH BISSELL, having been a representative and justice when those offices yet conferred some honor on their holders. The wife of Matthew Hyde, Esq., was a woman of a remarkably strong character and highly cultivated mind. Her reading, even in old age, consisted in works of the soundest character. She has many times been seen, when above eighty years old, engaged in the perusal of Plutarch, Rollin, and other similar authors.]

"To the memory of Col. JOSEPH ABBOTT, who died Jan'y 5th, 1814, aged 78 years."

[Col. JOSEPH ABBOTT moved to Ellington from Brooklyn at about the close of the Revolutionary war, having purchased a tract of more than a square mile of excellent land, situated in the southwest part of the town. He was celebrated for his skill in farming; his equal in that business, on so extensive a scale, probably never has been found in Tolland county. In conjunction with other favorable circumstances at the time, it was by observing his success and imitating his example that the farmers on the plain discontinued their ridiculously slovenish and unprofitable mode of tillage; ambition and emulation were soon followed by prosperity; in a few years the agricultural features of their part of the town were changed, and Ellington became the pleasant place that never fails to excite the admiration of a stranger. It is related of Col. Abbott, probably with truth, that on one occasion he said he did not know of a single bush on his farm, and that if he did he would instantly send a man to cut it down. He brought his military title from Brooklyn, having held a commission in the time of the Revolution, and having seen service in that contest. See the account of his services in this volume among Revolutionary Soldiers. Col. A. was twice a representative. He had a son bearing his name who represented Ellington several times. Col. LEVI WELLS also had a son LEVI, whose name among the representatives might lead to a mistake by one who was not acquainted with the circumstances.]

"In memory of Capt. ISHABOD WADSWORTH, who died March 31, 1815, aged 73 years.

Stop reader spend a mournful tear
Over the dust that slumbers here
And whilst you read the fate of me
Think on the glass that runs for thee."

[Capt. Wadsworth was raised in Ellington, "put out" until he was sixteen years old; sold his hair for a shilling, the first he ever had, and when his period of service was up, enlisted in the army (war of 1755); was in the expedition to Cuba, 1762, and at the close of that war was a sort of veteran of the age of twenty, like many of the soldiers in the heroic days of our country, with his moral and religious principles entirely uninjured. He married a Miss Drake, who owned about forty acres of poor land in the northern part of Ellington. Within a few years after marriage she died, leaving one child, a son. Mr. Wadsworth was by this time in sufficient standing to be welcomed for a second wife into the family of Deacon Porter. The new wife was always one of the kindest of step-mothers, having, however, no child of her own. She survived her husband many years. In 1776 Mr. W. had arrived at the dignity of orderly sergeant of the militia company, and went with it to New York, where his former experience in camp and field duties and in taking care of the sick elevated him so highly in the estimation of his comrades that on the resignation of the captain, directly after, he was promoted over the subalterns to the command of the company. As a captain he was several times in actual service, and was one of the three or four chief veterans of the town. Captain Wadsworth was extremely well qualified to cut a path for himself through the world. He acquired a large property, and for many years was one of the principal farmers of the town. Punctual in attending church on Sundays, he used to ride in a superior style that indicated the wealthy farmer, viz.: in a large, heavy, two-horse farm wagon, set strong and stiff upon the axles, the sides built like a cart and painted red, with movable end boards, and unpainted side boards. The men were seated on a slip of board, while the females were accommodated with chairs. In those days of comparative simplicity Capt. W. occasionally attended meeting with his three-cornered, large, old-fashioned military hat on, nobody dreaming of its being in any way improper.]

"In memory of Doctor JOSEPH B. WADSWORTH, who Departed this life March ye 12th A.D. 1784 in ye 37th year of his Age.

When weeping friends draw near
And drop a sacred tear
My last Best counsel hear;
For Death, for Death prepare."

For biography of Dr. Wadsworth, see p. 833.

"In memory of Mr. John McKnight, who died March 16th 1785, in ye 73^d year of his Age."

"In memory of Mr. John Porter, who died June the 7th 1772 in the 89th year of his Age."

"In memory of Deacⁿ JONATHAN PORTER, who died July y^r 5th 1783 in the 72^d year of his Age.

Beneath this stone Death's prisoner lies,
The Stone shall move the Saint shall rise,
What's now concealed Beneath the dust
Shall then appear among the Just."

[Dea. Porter came to Ellington when a young man, from Ipswich, Mass., bought a large tract of land, and, in 1747, built a house near the junction of the West Stafford and old Somers roads, which was inhabited by himself and his descendants for near a century. Its fashion, site, and remarkably antiquated air inside and outside, during its latter years, would strongly remind one of the garrison houses in early times. Dea. Porter was one of a class of men in his time who had a taste for solid reading otherwise than religious. Among his books were large quarto volumes of history, besides other valuable and curious works of a smaller size. Dr. DANIEL PORTER, who was in the action between the *Trumbull* and the *Watts*, during the Revolution, and afterwards became a very respectable physician in the vicinity of Warehouse Point, was his son.]

"In memory of Mr. Daniel Stoughton, who Died August the 16 A.D. 1788, Aged 89 years."

[He was father-in-law of Matthew Hyde.]

"In memory of Doct^r EPAPHRAS BUCKLAND who died Oct^r 30th 1787 In y^r 25th year of his Age.

My sudden Call Envites you all
Cold Death for to Remember,
When Death doth Come to call you home
To Death you must surrender."

"Sacred to the Memory of Doct^r Joel Carpenter, who departed this life Jan. y^e 25th 1789 in the 69th year of his Age."

"In Memory of Mr. James McKinney, who died July 10, 1796, in y^e 95th year of his Age."

"In Memory of Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. James McKinney, who died Oct. 26, 1798 in y^e 101st year of her Age."

"In memory of Mr. Jonathan Grant, who died Dec^r 2^d 1797, in y^e 83^d year of his Age."

"In Memory of Deacon Medin'h Fitch. Died Nov^r: the 14th 1792 in the 70th year of his Age."

"In Memory of Mrs. Lydia, the wife of Deacon Medin'h Fitch, who Died Oct^{br} 16th A.D. 1762 in the 36th year of her Age.

You that do Read these lines must Die,
As well as I that here Doth lie."

"In memory of Mrs. Jerusha Skinner, wife of Dea. Daniel Skinner, and Daughter to Daniel Bissell Esq., of Windsor, who died Nov^r 26 1797 in y^e 80th year of her age "

"In memory of Mrs. Betty, wife of Mr. Stephen Cross, who died Jan^y 16th 1789 in y^e 92^d year of her Age." "In memory of Mr. Stephen Cross, who died Nov^r 5th 1796, in y^e 93^d year of his Age."

(Both on one stone.)

"In Memory of Mr. Simon Kingsbery, who died April 18th A.D. 1799 in y^e 84th year of his Age."

"In Memory of Doct. JOSEPH KINGSBURY, who died Aug. 29, 1822, Æ. 66."— See biography, p. 833.

"In Memory of Mrs. ROXANA KINGSBURY, wife of Dr. Joseph Kingsbury. Born April 20, 1753. Died March 5, 1820."

[Mrs. ROXANA KINGSBURY was daughter of Mr. Josiah Allyn, of Windsor, a descendant of Col. Matthew Allyn, and, as before mentioned, was the widow of Dr. Joseph B. Wadsworth. As a humane, amiable, considerate, worthy woman, and a lady in all the relations of life, she was rarely equaled.]

"In memory of Levi Wells Esq., who died April 28 1828, Æ 63."

"To the Memory of Capt. Joseph Abbott, who died Feb. 5 1834, Aged 68 years."

"Proverbs, chap. VIII.

Amos, chap. IV.

"Unto you, O man, I call.

Prepare to meet thy God.

"To the Memory of TIMOTHY HOLTON, who died Aug. 18, 1822, Æ. 78."

"In Memory of Dr. JAMES STEELE, who died June 15, 1819, Æ. 62."

"Death gives us more than man in Eden lost;

The king of terrors is the prince of peace."

"In Memory of Francis Belknap, a revolutionary pensioner, who died Nov. 22, 1838, Aged 84."

"Allyn Hyde, M.D. Died Aug. 28 1855, Æ. 83." See biography, p. 860.

The three following names are on the same monument. The first two were brothers of the preceding; the third was their niece.

"Robert Hyde Esq. Died June 13 1859, Æ. 91. See biography, p. 860.

"Daniel Hyde, Died Sept. 16 1867, Æ. 97. See biography, p. 860.

"Roxa Bissell, Died Aug. 15 1878, Aged 91 years, 8 mos."

"Asa Willey, Born Feb. 22 1774, Died Dec. 9 1851."

"Rev. JUNIUS M. WILLEY, Rector of St. Johns church, Bridgeport, Died April 7 1866, Aged 45."

"Rev. DIODATE BROCKWAY, For Fifty Years Pastor of the Church in this Town, Died Jan. 27 1849, Aged 72."

"John Hall Brockway, Died July 29 1870 Aged 69."

"JOHN HALL, Born Feb. 26 1783, Died Oct. 2 1847."

JOHN HALL, Esq., (son of John, see p. 855) whose name must ever be prominently connected with the interests and history of Ellington. He was born Feb. 26, 1783. His boyhood was spent at home, amid such scenes as the traffic carried on by his father, and such as the cultivation of a large farm produced. This period of his life was marked by activity and ingenuity in his father's affairs, although he was not a robust lad. The father died when the son was thirteen years of age. He was then sent abroad to school, and spent some time in preparation

for college with Rev. Mr. Prudden, at Enfield. He entered college at the age of fifteen, and graduated in 1802. He was a superior scholar. At junior exhibition he received, for his appointment, *the Latin oration*. The year he graduated appointments were not given out as they had previously been given, nor as they have since been made. Parts were assigned, according as it was thought that each appointee would excel, and not according to his merit roll as a scholar. He received, at graduating, a *dispute*. Two years after this he was appointed a tutor in Yale College, and remained in this position between two and three years.

As Mr. Hall's health was delicate, he did not take a profession. He purchased a farm in his native town, and superintended from 1808 to 1829. During this period he spent much of his time in literary pursuits, and to the close of his life he cherished a great relish for books. He was not only an extensive reader, but he was eminently an original thinker. In college, and through life, he was fond of discussion; and he analyzed truth more boldly than men of his times were accustomed to do. He often employed himself in analyzing the sounds of the letters in the English language. He left manuscripts on the structure of our language, and arranged a grammar, in which he followed no author. He devoted years to mental philosophy, and endeavored to make such definitions as would be undisputed, and as would not need defining. This subject he had completed in his own mind, but he died at the time he was ready to commit his views in full to paper.

His farm showed that taste and adaptation of means to farming were not wanting. In his day the products from a farm in Connecticut did not compensate the man who carried it on through hired laborers. He had too much love of the beautiful, in all his efforts, to render his labors profitable in a pecuniary point of view. The large and beautiful elms now adorning the village of Ellington he either planted or induced others to plant.

Mr. Hall originated the Ellington School, and was its principal for ten years from the autumn of 1829. The instruction was of the most thorough kind, and a direct and positive influence was exerted by him on his pupils. Mr. Hall's health began to fail about the time he relinquished the school. This fact, added to the consideration that the school gave no pecuniary advantage, led him to resign his position. The school had enjoyed a high reputation for fitting young men for college or for active business in life.

Mr. Hall was acknowledged as a man of strict integrity and of irreproachable purpose. His varied talent and reading rendered him agreeable to gentlemen in any one of the professions, and his acquaintance was much valued by those who were particularly intimate with him. As he lived rejoicing to commit his ways to God, so he died rejoicing to

commit himself to Him in whom he confided. His life closed and death opened to him the reality of his trust Oct. 2, 1847, at the age of 64.]

His oldest son, EDWARD HALL, spent most of his life in his native town. After teaching for a few years elsewhere, in 1814 he established a school in Ellington, and devoted the remainder of his life to teaching. Mention is made of his school on a previous page.

Like his father he was a man of earnest Christian character, and his constant endeavor was to do good to those about him. Thus his example and influence tended to promote the highest welfare not only of his pupils but of the whole community. In his later years ill health seriously impaired his vigor, but his active interest in the well-being of others never faltered. His gifts for benevolent and religious purposes were large in proportion to his income, but were never proclaimed to the world. He died August 19, 1875, at the age of 66.

FRANCIS HALL of Elmira, N. Y., another son of John Hall, has been a successful man of business. He was prepared for college at a very early age, but entered upon a business career as clerk in a book store, first in Springfield, Mass., afterward in Syracuse, N. Y. Before attaining his majority he established a book store in Elmira, and in a few years built up a prosperous trade.

In the spring of 1859 he sailed for Japan and arrived there the 1st of November in that year, when ports were open to foreigners under Commodore Perry's treaty. Engaging in the tea trade at Yokohama, he conducted for several years a very profitable business. His letters from Japan published in the *New York Tribune* excited a wide-spread interest. He also made an extensive collection of artistic articles of Japanese manufacture of special interest and value.

He returned to America in 1866, and has since resided in Elmira, though often absent on long journeys to different parts of the world. He is esteemed one of the most valuable citizens of Elmira, and takes a leading part in all benevolent and educational movements, especially in connection with the Elmira Female College.

"Edward Hall, Born Aug. 10 1809, Died Aug. 19, 1875."

"Benjamin Pinney, Born July 4 1780, Died June 9 1860."

"Dr. Horatio Dow, Died Sept. 28 1859, Aged 67 yrs."

"Rev. LAVIUS HYDE, Born Jan. 29 1789. After he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell asleep April 3 1865.

"I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness."

"Wyllys Russell, Died March 12 1851, Aged 81."

"Oliver W. Steele, Died Nov. 9 1873, Aged 89."

"Samuel Thompson, Died June 22 1875, Aged 93."

"Daniel Kimball, Died April 25 1776, Aged 84."

The McKinstry Burial Ground, on the main street of the village, is occupied by the graves of Rev. JOHN MCKINSTRY, the first minister of the town, and some of his descendants, bearing the names of McKinstry, Ellsworth, and Morgan. It originated in the determination of the minister not to be buried among his people, because he thought they had treated him unjustly. In 1858 one of his descendants erected a new granite monument to his memory, and enclosed the ground with an iron railing. A part of the original monument now lies at the front door of his descendant, Alexander McKinstry. The inscription on the new monument is as follows:

“ROGER MCKINSTRY, a native of Scotland, the father of JOHN MCKINSTRY, who was born in Antrim Co., Ireland, in 1677, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, arrived in Boston 1718, was the first pastor of the church in Sutton, Mass., pastor of the church in Ellington 1728 to 1744. Died Jan. 20th 1754, aged 77.

“A learned man, a popular preacher, a sound divine. ‘The ear that heard him blessed him; The eye that saw him gave witness to him.’”

[The following peculiar inscription is upon the gravestone of one of his sons:

“Here Rests ye Last Remains of Mr. ALEXANDER MCKINSTRY ye Kind husband tender Parent Dutiful Son affectionate Brother Faithful Friend Generous Master compassionate & obliging Neighbor ye unhappy hours looks Desolate & Morns & Every Door Groans doalful as it turns ye Pillers Languish and each Silent Wall in Grief lament ye Masters fall, who Departed this life Novem^r ye 9, 1759 in ye 30th Year of his Age.”

“In Memory of DANIEL ELLSWORTH Esq., who died July 28 1803, Aged 76 years.

“Three skore years I saw
Beheld this world as vain,
Resind to natures law
Immortal life to gain.”

“REV. JOHN ELLSWORTH, A.M. Minister of the Presbyterian Church in the Island of Saba, West Indies, son of Daniel Ellsworth, Esq., and Mrs. Mary Ellsworth, who died Nov. 22 1791, Aged 29.”

See p. 837. The sermon at his funeral was preached by Rev. Mr. McClure of East Windsor, and afterwards published.]

The original burying ground in the east part of the town was first used about the middle of the last century. The *Square Pond Burying*

Ground Association was formed May 5, 1860. The cemetery occupies the summit and the gentle slopes of a hill of moderate elevation.

[On the road to Vernon, on the west side of the marsh, and a little north of Mr. Nash's house, is a stone with this inscription (*verbatim et literatim*):

" Killed in this place,
SAMUEL FIELD KNIGHT,
by a cart wheel roling
over his head in the
10th year of his age,
Nov. 8, 1812.

But O the shaft of death
was flung and cut the
tender flower down
Death's sharpened arrows
gave the wound And now
he moulders in the ground."

The boy had been sent to Capt. Abbott's with a yoke of oxen and cart for a barrel of cider.

Ellington seems to be somewhat noted for *roadside epitaphs*. On the farm of Mr. R. G. Goodell a large slab reveals to the passing traveler a grim death's head, surmounting the following:

This is y^e place where
MR. JOHN ABORNS was
Killed by a Flash of
Lighning From Heaveⁿ
August 5th 1768.
Aged 46 Years this
Day all You y^t Pass
this way Prepare For
Death while in Helth
For you must die
this was Erected by
Mr. Samuel Aborns of
Toland his brother."

A large immigration of Scotch-Irish (rigid Presbyterians) about the middle of the last century formed a valuable element in the social formation of the town, and their descendants, to this day, are among the most influential and respectable of its population. These were the descendants of those Scotch families with which King James I re-peopled the Province of Ulster, (the northern counties of) Ireland, which had become sadly depopulated and wasted during the Irish Rebellions in the reign of his predecessor, Queen Elizabeth. The Highland Rebellions of 1715 and 1745 also furnished great accessions to these Irish colonies;—and when, by their industry, frugality, and skill, they had made the deserted region into which they had moved a comparatively rich and

flourishing country; they were *recognized* by the "paternal government" of Great Britain—as were the American Colonies, later on—by the imposition of taxes, and embarrassing regulations upon their industry and trade; which, with an extortionate advance in rents, etc., led them to seek another country for the freer exercise of their industry and their religion.

Emigrations to America commenced as early as 1684, mostly to the Middle and Southern Colonies—and were the foundations of Presbyterianism in the present United States. In 1718, a fleet of five vessels arrived at Boston, and the families which they brought broke up into several parties, which settled respectively at Portland, Me., and at Andover, Pelham, Boston, and Worcester, Mass. In the Worcester party (who fared worse than the others—their church being demolished by a mob) came the *McKinstry's*. In another fleet of five ships, which came from Ireland to the Kennebec river in Maine, probably came the *Harpers, Thompsons, Speirs*, and other of Ellington's early settlers. And in East Windsor, as in Massachusetts, they found, at first, a considerable prejudice enlisted against them, both on account of their religion and country, being called *Irish*, a term which they greatly resented. "We are surprised to hear ourselves termed Irish people," wrote one of their ministers. But the hand of God was as clearly visible in these Scotch-Irish immigrations to America, as it was in that of the *Mayflower* to Plymouth, or of the *Mary and John* to Dorchester. This influx gave to the American Colonies from Maine to the Carolinas a backbone of religious, moral, and industrial strength which has been visible in the history of these United States from that day to the present.]

The first *blacksmith shop* in Ellington was about eighty rods a little northeast of the house now occupied by Mr. Nelson Warner. It was on an ancient highway, now discontinued. Abner Burroughs, of famous counterfeiting renown, once used this shop.

The former *tavern*, now occupied by Fenelon Dow, was built in 1790. Previous to that time, west of the meeting-house, there were only the Davis house, about eighty rods west of Joseph Bancroft's house; the house where Mr. Price's house now stands; the parson's house, where the late Austin Tilden's house now stands (the well is there now); and Deacon Fitch's house, a few feet east of Carlos E. Kibbe's house. John Cross had a small house near the spot on which the district schoolhouse stands.

[*A Legend of Snipsic Pond.*—There was an Indian family living at the head of Snipsic Pond. The father of the family, Isaac Rogers, was going to mill in a boat, and, being intoxicated, fell overboard. When

he rose he clung to the side of the boat, but was unable to get in. His daughter was in the boat, but could not help him into it. She, however, put a shingle under his chin to keep his head out of the water, and then rowed the boat, with her father hanging to the side, to the shore. When he was taken away he was found to be dead. He had so tight a grasp of the boat that a piece of it was split off and remained in his hand when he was carried to his house. This event happened in 1790. He was the husband of *Poor Sarah*, mentioned (on page 120) in our chapter on Indian history.]

APPENDIX A (Page 74).

MATTHEW GRANT'S OLD CHURCH RECORD.

(Collated and Revised with the Original Manuscript, by Miss RUTH T. SENEARY, for this Edition.)

THIS valuable record may well be called the very *corner-stone* of Windsor's early civil and religious history, as it gives us details which can be found nowhere else. Its author tells us that he thinks it unnecessary to record what the "Elders have a record of;" but it is to be regretted that he did not tell us *all* that *he* knew, since this is the only record which has been preserved, and the story of its preservation is somewhat remarkable.

It is doubtful whether this book was ever the property of the Church. Matthew Grant seems to have written it mainly for his own uses: and it was evidently retained in his own family, and probably went into the family of his oldest son, Samuel Grant, who was settled in East Windsor, and with whom old Matthew spent the later years of his life. From thence some of the family carried it to Ellington, for on a blank leaf some one has recorded all the deaths in Ellington of the first generation of settlers, between the years 1717 and 1740. From thence it was brought back to Windsor, and probably by Mary Grant, wife of Peletiah Birge, about 1767. They resided several years in "the Molly Birge house" before removing to Pine Meadow, now Windsor Locks. About 1800, this house, which stood on the lot now occupied by the house of the late Roswell Miller, was pulled down. Oliver Ellsworth, Jr., who evidently had antiquarian tastes, picked up among the rubbish a manuscript book which had been thrown aside, and carried it to his father, the Chief Justice. Forty years later Mr. Jabez H. Hayden heard of its existence, and that it gave an account of "a great flood," and many other things which occurred during the early years of the settlement; but none knew where it went to. It had, however, passed from the possession of Judge Ellsworth to that of Rev. Henry A. Rowland, and while there, was seen by Hon. Benjamin Hinman, who made a copy of it, which is now preserved among the *Hinman Papers*, in the Library of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, at Boston. At Mr. Rowland's death it came to the hands of his son-in-law, Dr. Sill, and he loaned it to another party, from whom Mr.

Hayden obtained it and made a copy, containing all that could be deciphered. The late Col. James L. Loomis also had a copy made; and another copy, made by a son of Mr. Rowland, is in the Windsor Town Clerk's office. The original has, for many years past, found a safe abiding place in the library of the Connecticut Historical Society.

MATH[EW] G[RA]NT.

Church things in general [as they have occurred since our] first setting down here in Windsor, at least [since Mr.] Huit's first coming up here unto us August [1639] and because the Elders of the Church have [a record] of church proceedings in some things as they had, therefore in such things as [there] be to speak to I shall set down here in the [ord]er I can: Concerning the admission of per[sons to] full communion I could give account of [all, but] judge there is no need of such as are dead and gone from us to other places.

and for children that have bin baptized that are with us I shall name in their order and

And others that have not made out for full com[munion] only to attain baptism for thire children.

I here note down concerning br. Lieut. wil[ton] did remove from Windsor church to goe to north[hampton] to help to further a church thar y^e beginning march 25, and now febu'y y^e 6, 1677, he was b[uried] here in windsor, he dyed the day before.

[A List of those members of the church that] were so in Dorchester, and came up here with Mr. Warham and still are of us.

[Mr Wole]ott	<i>of Women.</i>
[Mr P]helps	Mrs. Phelps
[Mr Wite]hfield	Decon moore's wife
[Mr G]Jaylard	Ric. Vor wife
[Dea. M]oore	Jonath. Gillett's wife
[John] Fford	Lieftn. filler's wife
— e	Tho Deble wife
Filar	geo Phelps' wife
[Matthe]w Grant	
Deble Senr	
[Geo] Phillips	
Gillet, sen	
[Gi]llet	
[Philip R]andall	
[Eg]ellston	
[Phe]lps	

[*that*] *t have been taken*
 [full] *communion since we*
 [came] *here. I set them down*
 [ac] *ording to the year and*
 [da] *y of the month they were*
 [ad] *mitted and now remain*
 [William] *PHLEPS* noum. 17, 39
 [John] *S BISSELL* sen may 3, 1640
 [JOHN] *LOOMYS* oct. 11, 1640
 [Bene] *dicts ALLVARD* octo 17, 1641
 [Robard] *HAYWARD* July 10, 1642
 [Daniel C] *LARK* June 18 1643
 [Stephen T] *AYLAR* march 31 1644

Women admitted here
 Mrs. *PINNEY* Feby 9, 1639
 Old Widow *DRAKE*, Feby 23, 39
 Mrs. *WOLCOTT* Apl 26, 40
 Sam. *GAYLARS* wife Apl 27, 45
 Abr. *RANDALL'S* wife Aug 17, 45
 Benedictus *ALVORDS* wife Jan 13 47
 the widow *HOSKINS* Apl 9, 48
 Old Mrs *ALLYN* Aug 5, 1649
 Nicholas *SENCIONS* wife Jan^y 22 49
 Will *FILLEYS* wife July 17, 1651
 Nath. *COOKS* wife Aug 29 52
 Wm. *PHLEPS* wife Mar 11 54
 Mrs *NEWBURY* Apl 1, 1655
 the wife of John *LOOMYS* 55
 the wife of John *DRAKE* 3 55
 the wife of Mr. D. *CLARK* 11 58
 the wife of Thos. *FORD* 30 60
 the wife of Joseph *LOOMYS*
 the wife [Walter Gaylar]
 [O. Tudor's wife, April 16].

[Several names gone, at the bottom of this page.]

of men

Robart *WATSON* July 22, 49
 Walter *GAYLAR* may 5, 51
 John *MOORE*, ordayned
 Deacon, JANV 11, 1651
 John *ROCKWELL* July 31, 53
 capen *NEWBERRY* Apl 11, 1658
 Jacob *DRAKE* Apl 11 1658
 Samuel *ROCKWELL*
 & Jona *GILLET* both Apl 6, 1662
 Peter *BROWN* and Nathaniel
COOKE both June 22, 1662
 Samuel *LOOMYS* noum^r 26, 1661
 Samuel *MARSHALL* may 3 63
 Nathaniel *LOOMYS* may 3 1663
 cornelius *GILLET* &
 timothy *BUCKLAND* June 16, 1665
 John *GAYLAR* & Thomas
LOOMYS taken in Aug 3[0 ?] 66
 John *MADESLY* octobr 7, 1666
 Isark *PHLEPS* January 27, 1666
 Mr. Nathaniel

y^r wife of Samuel *LOOMYS*
 y^r wife of John *PORTER* may 3 [63]
 y^r wife of Henry *DENSLO* Apl [65]
 Thos *ALLYNS* wife &
 return *STRONGS* wife &
 Timothy *BUCKLANDS* wife Jan. [65]
 Henry *WOLCOTTS* wife
 John *MOORES* wife &
 Thos *LOOMISS* wife April, [66]
 Jacob *DRAKES* wife June 3 [66]
 Stephen *TAYLORS* wife Aug [66]
 John *STRONGS* wife and
 shee was baptized August [66]
 Josias *ELESWORT* wife &
 Samuel *GIBBS* wife Sept [66]
 Samuel *BAKERS* wife octo^r 2 [70]
 Samuel *FILLEYS* wife Dec [70]
 Mary *SANTON* & baptized [April, 71]
 the wido ²*Fox* June
 nathaniel *WINCH'S* wife Aug [71]
 cornelius *GILLETS* wife [Feb. 71]
 ye wife of Nathaniel
LOOMAS Sept 28 [73]
 elizabeth *chapman*
 wido taken in church
 communion April 22 [or 28] 1673]

* Dr. Hoadly suggests 'fooks.' See *Col. Records*, Vol. I. p. 56. where for Henry Packs (?) read Henry Fooks.— c. J. H.

of men

MR. NATHANIEL CHAUNCEY made
public declaration of his faith
in christian principles, & the
maner of gods working on
his sowle. January 12, 1667

Samuel FILLY taken into
full communcion Dec. 18, 70
Samuel FORWARD Oct 8, 71
Samuel BAKER Aprell 7, 1672
Timothy HALL Aprell 28, 72
Nathaniel BISSELL
mr chauncy reding what
he tok from private
september 28 ————73
william FILLY taken into
church comunion march 8, 1673
Samuel GAYLAR taken into
church comunon June 18 [or 28], 1674

June 21, 1668 It was by vote of the Church assented to that | Adult persons be it
husban or wife that desired to have their | children Baptized by mr chancy, should, if
they presented | themselves to the elders in privat, and declared to their | satesfaction
thire knowldg in the principles & owned the | fathers covinant, then there should
nothing be required of them | in publiek until they presented themselves for full com- |
munion.

before this time it had been the practic to call such persons | in publiqu, to stand
forth and answer to questions of catechism | propounded to them and to own the
church covinant. | And the time which mr warham first begann this practic | was
january 31, 1657 and went onne in the practic of | it untill march 19, 1664 which day
he declared to the | church that he had meet with such arguments against the | practice
concerning the baptizing of members [chi]ldren, that he could not get throw at
present, and | could not goe one in practis as hee had don without scrupiel of conscience,
therefore must forbare untill he had wayed ar | guments and advised with those that
were able to give [] | not that he intended to cast of the practice holy, but only
to delaye it for a time till he could be better able to answer | his present scruples, for
if he should act and not of faith rom. 14 would be sin to him.

So the delaye of it from marh. 19, 64 was three years and | so much as from the 19.
of March to the 21 of Juen that mr chancy set | it one agayne.

february 16, 78 JOSEPH SKINNER having never bin baptized desired | that he might
be baptized and ye church granted it, so he would | be tried concerning his holy and
blameles life, and one ye church | covinant, and come under discipline, to be oned as a
(sub?) member, and so any | others might come in, in like manner, men or womenkind,
one ye 2 of march there was none that lay | any blame on him in point of his conversa-
tion, so he oned ye [church] covinant and was baptized |

- Timothy of Timothy PHELPS baptized
novmbr 8, 63
- Thomas TAYLAR octo 12, 55
- mathew of Joseph LOMYS nou 6, 64
- nathanell COOK may 16, 58
- John COOKE agust 10, 62
- Josiah COOKE dessm. 25, 64
- wakefeld sonn of ebenezzer DEBLE septm.
15, 67 baptized may 17 68
- Ebenezzer of ebenezzer DEBLE baptized au-
gust 17, 71
- William of Will FILLY Nov. 12, 64.
- Jonathan of Jonathan GILLET iunr bap-
tized february 19, 70
- Jeremy ALVARD of Beet baptized Jan'y 31,
55
- Josias BARBER feb 15, 53
- Thomas, of Tim BURLAND Jan^r 21, 65
- Josias CLARK Jadur 28, 48
- Danill CLARK april 10, 54
- John CLARK april 15, 56
- samuel CLARK July 7, 61
- sara CLARK agust 9 63
- nathanel CLARK septm 9, 66
- Thomas ELESWORT baptized septm 9, 66
- Jonathan ELESWORT July 4, 69
- John ELESWORT octbr. 15, 71
- Thomas FYLAR march 6, 69
- John FILLE born dessm. 15, 45 baptized
agust 3, 51
- samuell of samuel FILLY April 3, 70
- Hesecia of william GAYLAR february 14, 52
- Samuel of Samuel GAYLAR July 57
- ephraym HAYWARD Janur 11, 56
- Jeremy of Thos LOMYS July 10, 70
- Jonathan of N. LOMYS april 3, 64
- David of N. LOMYS Janury 12, 67
- Hesekia of N. LOMYS feb 28, 68
- moses of N. LOMYS May 21, 71
- Joseph of John LOMYS noum 7, 51
- Thomas of John LOMYS dess 3, 53
- Timothy of John LOMYS July 28, 61
- Nathaniel of J. LOMYS 12, 63
- David of John LOMYS Jued 4, 65
- Isack of John LOMYS Sept 6, 68
- Samuel LOMIS Aug 19, 66
- 27, 77 Elisabeth CHAPMAN had 7 chil-
dren baptized her son HENRY was
born July 4, 1663
- her Dafter MARY was born Oct 27 1665
- her Dafter ELISABETH born Jan'y 15
1667
- her son SIMON borne Apl 30, 1669
- her Darter HANNA born May 3, 1671
- her Darter MARGRET born Mar 7, 1672
- her Daughter SARA borne May 24, 1675
- Elisabeth of John GRANT July 15, 1677
- Samuel of Samuel DEBLE baptized May
13, 1679
- Sarah Dafter of John PORTER Jr. bap-
tized June 3, 77
- Benjamin ELLSWORTH baptized Aug. 19,
77 born Jan^r 19, 76
- and Stephen of Nat. WINCHELL bap. same
day
- Thomas of Thos DEBLE baptized Aug 26,
77
- Hezekia of Isack PHELPS baptized Sept 9,
77
- Samuel of Timothy PALMER baptized Dec.
2, 77
- Thomas, son of Joseph SKINNER baptized
Dec. 23, 77
- Nathaniel son of Tim PHELPS baptized
Jan'y 13, 77
- Elisabeth Darter of Samuel BISELL bap-
tized Jan 6, 77
- Thomas son of Thomas NEWBERY and
Joscph son of Isrell DEWEY baptized
Jan'y 27, 77
- John son of Samuel FILLY baptized Feby
17, 1677
- womenkind*
- Meriam DEBLE Dec 7, 45
- Sara PINNE Dec. 3, 48
- Sara Wolcot July 8, 49
- Sara BUCKLAND Apl 1, 49
- Elisabeth ALVARD Sept 21 51
- Mary WOLCOTT Dec. 7, 51
- Sara GAYLAR Jan^r 18, 51
- Hanna FILE July 3, 53
- Abigail of Samuel GAYLAR baptized Oct.
1, 53
- Ruth ROCKWELL Mar 11 54
- Sara ROCKWELL born May 12, 5
- Hanna of John DRAKE born Aug 8, 53,
baptized Apl. 10, 55
- Rebecca NCBERY May 6, 55
- Ledia MARSHALL born Febr^r 3 baptized
Febr^r 7, 57
- Hanna LOOMYS of T. baptized Febr^r 14
- Elisabeth ELLSWORTH Mar. 7, 5
- Abigayl TAYLAR Nov. 28, 5
- Mary CLARK Sept. 26, 5
- Martha GAYLAR June 24, 6
- Mary STRONG Apl. 25, 58

Hanna STRONG, Sept. 2, 60
 Mary BROWN July 24, 59
 Hanna BROWN Sept. 30, 60
 Abigail BROWN Aug 10, 62
 Hepziba BROWN Nov. 20 6
 Mary BISSELL of John Dec. 4
 Ruth of John DRAKE Dec.
 Lidia of John DRAKE Feb^y 2, 61
 The wife of John PORTER admitted to
 Church fellowship May 3, 63 and had 6
 children baptized JOHN 12 years of age,
 MARY 10 years SARA 8 years JAMES 6 years
 NATHANIEL 3 HANNA 5 months, May 10,
 63
 Samuel PORTER Mar 12, 64
 Rebecca PORTER Mar 10 66
 Hester PORTER May 9, 69
 Ruth PORTER Apl 20, 71 Mr. Chancy
 Mary TAYLAR June 23, 61
 Mindwell TAYLAR Nov 8, 63
 Mary of Samuel ROCKWELL Jan^y 26 61
 Anna of Sam FILLE Sept 25, 64
 Hanna of Joseph LOOMYS Feb^y 8, 61
 Sara of Nathaniel COOK born June 28, 1650
 baptized Oct 17, 52
 Lidia COOKE baptized Jan^y 17. 52
 Hanna COOKE Oct 28 55
 Abigail COOKE Mar 7, 59
 Mary of Ebenezer DEBLE born Dec. 24,
 64 baptized Dec 25, 64.
 Abigail of Will FILLY Aug 22, 1658
 Debro of Will FILLY Nov 24, 61
 Hepziba of Samuel GIBBS baptized Mar
 12, 64
 Patience Darter of Sam GIBBS baptized
 Dec. 9, 66
 Elisabeth GIBBS Jan^y 31 68
 Joanna GIBBS Apl 2, 71
 Mary of Jonathan GILLET Jun baptized
 Oct 27, 67

Abigail BUCKLAND Nov 11, 67
 Mary BUCKLAND Nov 17, 70
 Sara of Walter GAYLAR
 Apl 2, 55. The wife of Henry DENSLO
 taken into church fellowship and had her
 children baptized June 4, 65
 SAMUEL 6 years old RUTH 12 years ABIGAYL
 10 years DEBORA 8 years HANNA 4
 years ELISABETH born Feb. 18, 65
 Hanna BUCKLAND Sep. 18 54
 Ruth DRAKE of John Dec. 6, 57
 Mary DRAKE of John Feb^y 3, 66
 Elisabeth DRAKE July 24, [64 ?]
 Mary ELLSWORTH May 9, 60
 Martha ELLSWORTH Dec 13, 62
 William FILLYS wife admitted July 17,
 51 and children baptized SAMUEL,
 JOHN, MARY and ELISABETH. Aug. 3
 Abigail FILLY Aug 28, 58
 Mary & Samuel FILLY Apl
 Abigail of Samuel FILLY
 Mary of John GAYLAR Jan^y 2
 John of John GAYLAR Jan 25
 Elisabeth GAYLAR Feb^y 26
 Lidia HAYWARD June 16, 55
 Mary of Thos. LOOMYS Jan^y 27, 5
 Elisabeth of Thos. LOOMYS Jan^y 23, 6
 Ruth of Thos. LOOMYS Apl 8, 66
 Sara of Thos. LOOMYS Feb^y 2, 67
 Abigail of Nat. LOOMYS Apl 1, 5
 Elisabeth of John LOOMYS May 14 7
 Mary of John LOOMYS Aug 10 7
 Mary of John GRANT May 13, 74
 Joseph of John DRAKE June 28, 7
 Dameris Darter of R. STRONG July 5
 Josep son of Josep GAYLAR Aug
 John son of John GRANT baptized 62
 Samuel son of Samuel GIBBS baptized
 Apl 22, 77

May 18, 1674 I here set down anew the time of [baptizing] of children that have
 been born and have come to my knowledge to enter upon the old book, that being full
 there is not place to set in order to find them here I enter persons as they [were] upon
 the latter.

[Here follow the records of births, marriages, and deaths, repub-
 lished in the *New England Genealogical Register*, Vol. V. Also, the
 items relating to the Great Flood of 1639; the number of births, deaths,
 etc.; and the arrival of Mr. Huit at Windsor. These portions of this
 old record having been incorporated in other parts of this volume, are
 here omitted.]

April 3d, 1639, the wife of Joseph Clark died. May 16, '39, two children died, John Phelps and Thomas Senchons. June 7, '39, P[al]mers child died. July 8, Thomas child born; 9th day died. Aug. 25th, John Hubbard died. Sept. 10, '39, young [?] Matthew Grant died. Oct. 20th, Pressella Marshfield died. Dec. 3d, '39, Goode Buel died. June 10, 1640, Samuel Rossiter died. June 23d, John Dewey drowned in the re[vule]t. Aug. 22d, Elizbaeth Gunn died. Aug. 25th, Josias Terey died. Sept. 5th, Mr. Clark's sister died. Sept. 18th, Joanna Hosford died. Sept. 23d, Abigail Carter died. Oct. 7th, Ann Mason died. Dec. 17th, Stephen Tery died. Dec. 19th, Mary Pumery died. Feb. 11th, Robard Wilton died. May 29, 1640, the mother [of] Mathew Grant died [we may be mistaken in this name]. May 31st, Samuel Deble buried.

May 23d, '76. Account of persons that have died in Windsor — to begin :

The 40 year 2 persons	Josia Carter
William Rockwell	John Porter sen.'s wife.
Henry Fookes	Caleb Carter
41 year 4 persons	Richard Biddell
Joseph Clark	George Phelps's child
Giles Gibbs	Samuel Warham
John Bissell's wife	Hoyte's child
William Horsford's wife	Thomas Bascom's child
42 year 3 persons	Samuel Pond's 2 children died.
John Griswold	Sara Hayward
Sara Hueit	Sara Senchon
Nathaniel Hueit	George Phelps another child.
43 year 5 persons	Mary Hayward
Thomas Ford's wife	Thomas Thornton
John Birg	George Allixander's child.
Abigail Fylar	John Orton
Anna Rockwell	Goodman Bidwell
Richard Birg a child	Susanna Hanum
44 year 8 persons	Anthony Howkens child
Mr. Hueit	Priscilla Thornton
Old Goode Hayt	Ann Thornton
John Thompson's child	Henry Carter's child
Rafe [or Rose] Newman	Timothy Roseter
Mary Terey	John Pomeroy
One Hagar	48 year 25 persons
The widow Webster	John Porter sen. died
Anna Taylar	Thomas Dewy
45 year 4 persons	Samuel Allyen
Roger Williams's wife.	George Phelps his wife
Thomas Moore	John Haskens
Georg Pa-rum [Putnam ?]	Danell Clark's child
Susanna Hueit	Samuella Allen's child
46 year 6 persons	Benedict Alvard's 3 children
Nicholas Palmer's wife	Henry Wolcott's child
Michell Tery's wife	Richard Sammais's child
Nicolas Oumpsted's child	Rose Porter
Nathan Gillett's child	Ephraim Bartlet
John Egelstone	James Enno's 2 children
Samuel Filar	Phillury Randall died
On these 7 years above the persons	Abigayle Phelps
died are 32.	Abigayle Gillet
The 47 year 27 persons died	Edward Chakwell
Stephen Tery's wife.	Thomas Newell died
Hepsibah Warham	Thomas Orton's 2 children

- Abigayl Roseter
 Thomas Holcom's child
- 49 year 3 persons
 Samuel Cooke
 Ester Roseter
 Stephen Fylar
- 50 year 4 persons
 Richard Samways died
 Mary Hayward
 Hanna Taylar
 Johanna Fylar
- 51 year 5 persons
 Peter Roseter
 Richard Burge
 Henry Stiles by a gun
 Elizabeth Roseter
 Joanna Dible
- 52 [year] Sarah Stowton died
 Joseph Loomys sen., his wife
 John Williams's daughter
 52 year these three persons
- 53 year 3 persons dyed
 The wife of William Gaylar, Jr.
 Elias and Elisha Carter
- 54 year 4 persons died
 Sara, daughter of Joseph Loomys
 Thomas, son of Thomas Loomys
 Sara Holcom
 Samuel Pond died
- 55 year 17 persons died
 Henry Wolcot, sen.
 Thomas Gunn's daughter Elizabeth
 Nicholas Hoyt's wife died
 Elwed Pumery's wife
 Nicholas Hoyt died
 The wife of Henry Wolcot elder
 Jefery Baker died
 The wife of Robard Winchell
 The wife of Richard W—er
 Martha Winchell died
 The wife of Anthony Hawkins
 Nathan Gillet, a son and daughter
 Daniel Hoyt died
 John Hiller sen. died
 Peter Tilton's daughter
 The wife of William Hayden
- 56 4 persons died,
 Benjamin Winchell
 Jonathan Holcom
 The son of John Gaylar
 William Gaylar died
- 57 year 9 persons died
 Mary Pumery
 The wife of Simon Mills
 The wife of William Gaylor sen.
- The wife of Walter Gaylar
 Thomas Holcom died
 Ester Hayward
 Mary Egelston
 Mary Buckland
 The wife of James Enno
- 58 year only Joseph Loomys sen.
- 59 year 9 persons died
 Mr. Witchfield's wife died
 Joseph Clark died
 Isack Hakes drowned
 The wife of John Rockwell
 The wife of Simon Milles
 The wife of William Wadsworth
 John Drake sen.
 Abigail Parsons
 Thomas Alyn's son John
- The 60 year 2 persons
 Ketron Gibbs [Catherine]
 Richard Oldage
- 61 year 6 persons
 Thomas Stoton sen. died
 Mrs. Huit died
 Samuel Milles
 Sara Loomys
 Rose Smith
 Thomas Parsons
- 47 to the end of 61, the number of
 persons died are 121
- 62 year 16 persons
 The wife of Thomas Loomys
 Richard Saxston
 Philura Randall
 Frances Saxston
 John Rockwell sen.
 Wilmot, his wife
 Wife of George Phillips
 Pheby Winchell
 Mr. Branker
 Thomas Buckland
 John Stilles
 John Baneraff
 Christopher Wolcot
 The wife of Thomas Barber
 Thomas Barber
 Old widow Hoskins
- 63 year 3 persons
 The wife of John Strong
 Hanna Newbery
 The son of John Rockwell
- 64 year 4 persons
 Job Drake's son Joseph
 Timothy, son of Tim Buckland
 Mathew of Tahan Grant
 Jacob of Jacob Gibbs

- 65 year 9 persons
 The wife of John Bissell sen.
 Son of John Owen
 Daughter of Samuel Rockwell
 Simon Rockwell
 David, son of John Loomys
 Mary of Edward Chapman
 esay [Isaiah] Bartlet
 John Williams Jun.
 Old widow Randal, 87 old
- 66 year 4 persons
 Mary Jones, wid. of Wm. Rockwell,
 mother of Samuel and John R., &
 wife of Mr. Grant Nicolas
 Nicolas Denslow, 90 old
- 67 year 4 persons
 Henry Wolcott's son, & Jos Gaylor's
 [Samuel Filly's] son & Nat Win[c II]
- 68 year only one person
 Jeremy Burg
- 69 year Samuel Phelps
 Mrs. Witchfield
 James Risings's wife
 Old Widow Denslow, 84 old
 John Share [Stare ?—*R. T. S.*]
 Isack Pond
 John Loomys's son James
 These 6 persons died in 69 year
- 70 year 7 persons
 Mr. Warham died
 John Bartlet
 Ebenezer Debles Daughter
 John Tery[*'s son.—R. T. S.*]
 Son of John Owen
 Mr. Mathew Allyn
 The wife of Nathan Gillet
- 71 year 2 persons
 Henry Wolcot's daughter
 Thomas Maskell
 Mr. William Phelps
 Nathanel Bissell's son
 Thomas Loomys's son
 Joseph Griswold
 Nicholas Buckland's son
 These 5 persons died in 72
- 73 year 13 persons
 Widow Fox [wid. of Henry Fooks ?]
 Deacon Gaylar, 88 old
 Returne Strong's son
 The wife of John Fitch
 John Rockwell died
 3 children buried one day
 Son of John Osborn and son of Zuru-
 babel Filer. Daughter of Nathaniel
 Bissell.
- Daughter of Anthony Hoskins
 Daughter of John Tery
- 74 year six persons
 James Risings wife
 Widow Saxtone
 Thomas Parsons wife
 Begat Egelstone
 John Stiles wife
 Nicholas Bucklands daughter
- 75 year 12 persons
 John Besum drowned
 John Loomys daughter
 Daniel Hayden son
 Old Mrs. Allyn
 William Phelps wife
 The Widow Hoskins
 Nicholas Bucklands son
 Samuel Marshall in war
 Edward Chapman in war
 Ebenezer Deble in war
 Nathaniel Pond in war
 Richard Saxston in war
- 62 to the end of 75 are 91 persons and 153
 in all 244 persons.
- 76 Lida Howard
 John Fitch
 Son of John Lewis
 Son of Abram Deble
 Samuel Barbers wife
 Thomas Aulys child
 Lidia Cook
 Mes[se]nge[r]'s Daughter
 Thomas Buckland
 George Sanders child
 Elias Shadok
 Samuel Gibbs daughter
 Thomas Bissells son
 William Trals wife
 Timothy Trals son
 Nathaniel Pinne
 Joshua Wels wife
 John Brooks wife
 Hanna Bucklands child All are 19
- 77 William son of John Layton died May 7
 The wife of Abram Randal July 8
 Aug 23, 77 Jonathan Gillet sen died
 Ezekia Gaylar died Sept 12, 1677
 Deacon Moore died Sept 18 1677
 John Bissell sen died Oct 3 77
 John Terys son Solomon died Oct 27 77
 Ester daughter of Thomas Bissel died
 May 9 78
 Thomas son of Jonathan Gillet died
 June 11, 78 a 11 days old
 Georg Philips died July 9 78

Isrell Dewey died Oct 23 1678	Sammel Gaylars wife died May 2, 1680
Sara wife of Return Strong, died Dec 26 1678	The wife of John Williams died April 18, 81
Mr Witchfield died March 16, 78 on Sabbath morning buried 18th day	Mary the wife of Joseph Lonys died Apl. 22, 81
William Tral died Aug 3d Sabbath day 1679, 73 old	The wife of Thomas Deble sen, died May 14, 1681
Dec 2, 79 James Egelstone died the evening before and buried that day	The old widow Buckland died July 26, 1681

[Here follows the account of the subscription in Windsor, in aid of the sufferers by King Philip's war, which is given on p. 228 of this history.]

August 17th 1677.

I herewith set down what children have been born in Windsor from our begining hitherto so far as I am able to find out :

Mr Thomas Allyn 8	Mr. Clancy 2
Benedictus Alvard 5	Edward Chapman 8
Allixander Alvard 7	John Casse 6
Georg Allixander 5	Henry Curtie 2
Edward Adams 1	Joseph Clark 2
	Joshua Carter 3
	Seboun Coffen 1
B.	
John Bissell sen 1	
John Bissell jr 8	D.
Thomas Bissell 9	Thomas Dewey 5
Samuel Bissell 6	Thomas Deble 6
Nathaniel Bissell 7	Isrell Deble 4
Thomas Barber sen 6	Ebenezer Deble 5
Thomas Barber Jr. 4	Samuel Deble 5
James Barber 2	Job Drak 7
John Barber, 2	John Drak 11
Thomas Buckland sen 8	Job of John Drak 2
Timothy Buckland 6	Henry Denslo 8
Nicholas Buckland 3	John Denslow 9
Thomas Buckland Jr. 1	
Richard Birg 5	E.
Daniel Birg, 3	Josias Elesworth 9
Jeffery Baker, 5	Begat Egleston 7
William Buell 7	James Egleston 8
Samuel Buell 1	James Enno 3
Thomas Bascom 3	
John Bartlet 5	F.
Benjamin Bartlett, 6	Walter Ffylar 6
Esay Bartlet 1	Suroball Ffylar 5
John Brooks 8	William Filley 7
John Baneroff 5	Samuel Fylley 7
Peter Brown 10	Ambros Fowler 7
	Samuel Forward 2
C.	
Mr Daniel Clark 9	G.
Aron Cook 7	Samuel Grant 8
Nathaniel Cook 7	Mathew Grant 3
	Tahan Grant 6

John Grant	-	-	-	3	John Lewes	-	-	-	1
Jonathan Gillet sen	-	-	-	7	John Lundon	-	-	-	2
Jonathan Gillet Jr.	-	-	-	3					
Cornelius Gillet	-	-	-	8		M.			
John Gillet	-	-	-	2	Decker Moor	-	-	-	3
Joseph Gillet	-	-	-	7	John Moore	-	-	-	5
Nathan Gillet	-	-	-	8	Samuel Marshall	-	-	-	9
Thomas Gnuu	-	-	-	4	John Mawdsly	-	-	-	5
Edward Griswold	-	-	-	6	John Mosses	-	-	-	9
Georg Griswold	-	-	-	9	Edward Messenger	-	-	-	3
Joseph Griswold	-	-	-	3	Andrew Moore	-	-	-	2
William Gaylar Jr.	-	-	-	7	Thomas Maskell	-	-	-	6
Walter Gaylar	-	-	-	7	Simon Miller	-	-	-	6
Samuel Gaylar	-	-	-	6					
John Gaylar	-	-	-	4		N.			
Joseph Gaylar	-	-	-	2	Captain Newbery	-	-	-	9
John Grifen	-	-	-	10		O.			
Jacob Gibbs	-	-	-	7	Thomas Orton	-	-	-	4
Samuel Gibbs	-	-	-	7	John Owen	-	-	-	11
					Josias Owen	-	-	-	1
					John Osborn sen	-	-	-	10
					Robard Ould	-	-	-	2
						P.			
					Old Mr. Phelps	-	-	-	2
					Samuel Phelps	-	-	-	9
					Nathaniel Pinne	-	-	-	2
					Nathaniel Phelps	-	-	-	4
					Timothy Phelps	-	-	-	6
					Georg Phelps	-	-	-	6
					Isack Phelps	-	-	-	3
					Abraham Pheips	-	-	-	2
					Joseph Phelps	-	-	-	2
					John Phelps	-	-	-	1
					Joseph of W. Phelps	-	-	-	2
					John Porter Sen.	-	-	-	2
					John Porter sen now	-	-	-	12
					John Porter Jr.	-	-	-	4
					Mr. Pinne	-	-	-	6
					Samuel Pinne	-	-	-	2
					Eltwed Pumery	-	-	-	5
					Calem Pumery	-	-	-	1
					Nicholas Palmer	-	-	-	4
					Timothy Palmer	-	-	-	6
					Samuel Pond	-	-	-	4
					Thomas Parsons sen	-	-	-	8
					Thomas Parsons Jr.	-	-	-	3
					John Pettebon	-	-	-	3
					Humfery Prior	-	-	-	2
					Isack Pond	-	-	-	1
					William Parsons	-	-	-	1
					John Pettebon	-	-	-	3
						R.			
					John Rockwell	-	-	-	7
					Samuel Rockwell	-	-	-	6

Thomas Ruly	2	William Trall	2
Thomas Remington	1	Timothy Trall	10
Ebenezer Parsons	1		
		V.	
S.		Richard Vore	1
John Strong sen.	6		
John Strong Jr.	4	W	
Return Strong	7		
Richard Saxton	6	Mr. Henry Wolcot	7
Henry Stilles	5	Henry Wolcot Jr	6
John Stilles	2	Simon Wolcot	7
Thomas Stoughton	7	Mr. John Warham	4
John Shaw	1	Robard Winchell	6
Mr. Christopher Sanders	1	Richard Weller	6
		Nathanell Winchell	4
T.		Jonathan Winchell	1
Stephen Terey	4	David Winchell	3
John Terey	8	Robard Watson	7
Peter Tilton	3	Arter Williams	1
Stephen Taylar	8	Benjamin Woodbridge	2
Owen Tudor	5	John Williams	7
Thomas Thornton	5	John Williams Jr	3
John Taylar	3	Nicolas Wilton	2
John Tomson	2	Samuel Wilson	2

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Some omitted in former accounts being gone yet had children born here, as,

Capt Mason	4	Richard Samways	8
Mr Roseter	6	Richard Bidwell	1
William Rockwell	1	John Banks	1
Samuel Allyen	6		50
Simon Hayt	2		
William Hulbard	2	The whole sum	
Mr Ludlo	1	195	
Elias Partman	2	227	
Nicolas Palmer	4	235	
Thomas Horton	1	177	
Mathias Senchon	3	141	
Frances Stills	4	50	
Mr. William Hill	1		
Mr. Huett	1	1025	
Waltar Hayt	3	of these died 128	
William Hanum	4		

The account of persons taken into church communion and years when, that are now living Dec. 21, 1677.

Only yet living that came from Dorchester in full communion.

Mr Wolcot sen	Thomas Debles sen
Mr Witchfield	Richard Vore
Mr Pinne	Abram Randall
Walter Pylar	Women from Dorchester
Mathew Grant	Mrs Phelps
Georg Philips	Deacon Moors wife

The widow Gillet	Widow Drak Feb 1639
Richard Vore's wife	Mrs Wolcot Apl 1640
Sister Fylar	S. Gaylar's wife Apl 1645
Sister Deble	Bucklands wife Jan. 1647
Men taken in here	N. Senchon's wife Jan 1649
William Phelps Nov. 1639	W. Fillys wife July 1651
John Loomys Oct 1640	N. Cooks wife Aug 1652
Benedictus Alvard Oct 1641	Mrs Nubery Apl. 1655
Robard Ilaward July 1642	J Loomys wife Apl. 1655
Mr Daniel Clark June 1643	Jo. Drakes wife Apl. 1655
Stephen Taylar Mar. 1644	Capt Clarks wife Apl. 1658
Robard Watson Jan. 1649	Jos Loomys wife Dec. 1660
Walter Gaylar May 1651	Sara Gaylar &
Capt Newbery Apl. 1658	O. Tuders wife Apl. 1661
Jacob Drak Apl 1658	J. Porters wife May 1663
Samuel Rockwell Apl 1662	H. Denslo's wife Apl. 1665
Jonathan Gillet Apl 1662	T. Allyns wife Jan. 1665
Peter Brow[n] &	Return Strongs wife Jan. 1665
Nathanell Cook June 22 1662	Timothy Buckland's wife Jan. 1665
Nathanell Loomys May 1663	H. Wolcots wife,
Cornelius Gillett &	John Moores wife,
Timothy Buckland both Jan 1665	Thomas Lomas his wife Apl. 1666
John Gaylar &	Jacob Drak's wife June 1666
Thomas Loomas both Apl 1666	Stephen Tailers wife Aug. 1666
John Mawdsly Oct 1666	J. Strongs wife Aug. 1666
Mr Nathaniel Chaney Jan 1667	Ellsworths wife and
Samuel Filly Dec 1670	S. Gibbs wife both Sept 1666
Samuel Fforward Oct 1671	Samuel Bakers wife Oct 1670
Samuel Backer Apl 1672	Samuel Fillys wife Dec. 1670
Timothy Hall Apl 1672	Mary Saxston Apl. 1671
Nathaniel Bissell Sep. 1673	Nat. Winchells wife Aug 1671
William Filly Mar 1673	Cor Gillets wife Feb 1671
Samuel Gaylar June 1674	Nat Loomys wife Sep 1673
Women taken in here	Elizabeth Chapman Apl 167
Mrs. Pinne Feb. 1639	

Here I set down the times of sacraments administered Feb. 16th, 69 a sacrament which the church had not had 2 years and 12 weeks.

Mar. 6, 69, a sacrament 7 weeks since.	June 29, 73, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
June 5, 70, a sacrament 13 weeks since.	Aug. 24, 73, a sacr. 8 weeks since.
Aug. 14, 70, a sacrament 10 weeks since.	Oct. 9, 73, a sacr. 11 weeks since.
Oct. 16, 70, a sacrament 9 weeks since.	Jan. 11, 73, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
Dec. 25, 70, a sacrament 10 weeks since.	Mar. 5, 73, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
Feb. 26, 70, a sacrament 9 weeks since.	July 5, 74, a sacr. 16 weeks since.
Apl. 23, 71, a sacrament 8 weeks since.	Sept. 6, 74, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
July 25, 71, a sacr. 9 weeks since.	Nov. 8, 74, a sacr. 9 weeks since.
Sept. 3, 71, a sacr. 10 weeks since.	July 25, 75, a sacr. 28 weeks since.
Nov. 5, 71, a sacr. 9 weeks since.	Oct. 3, 75, a sacr. 10 weeks since.
Jan. 7, 71, a sacr. 9 weeks since.	Feb. 13, 75, a sacr. 10 weeks since.
Mar. 10, 71, a sacr. 9 weeks since.	Mar. 7, 76, a sacr. 12 weeks since.
May 5, 72, a sacr. 8 weeks since.	Sept. 3, 76, a sacr. 17 weeks since.
Nov. 17, 72, a sacr. 28 weeks since.	Feb. 18, 76, a sacr. 21 weeks since.
Feb. 23, 72, a sacr. 14 weeks since.	May 6, 77, a sacr. 11 weeks since.
Apl. 27, 73, a sacr. 9 weeks since.	Aug. 12, 77, a sacr. 14 weeks since.

This was the last before Deacon Moore died. For Deacon Moore's accounts the church debtor to him for bread from 15th June, 1666, to 11th Feb., 1673.

For 27 sacraments, - - - - -	£2 14 0
More bread for 14 sacraments, - - - - -	1 8 0
	<u>£4 2 0</u>

Moore's account, granted Feb. 10th, 73.

at 2 arson and by what he received of that levy and of former levies unpaid
6 4 0

Dr. for wine.		Samuel Baker	1 0
Aug. 14, 70,	£6 18 0	Mathew Grant	2 0
Oct. 16, 70,	0 13 4	Walter Gaylar	4 0
Dec. 25, 70,	0 13 10	Captain Newbery	4 0
Feb. 26, 70,	0 12 6	Timothy Hall	2 0
Apl. 23, 71,	0 14 6	Thomas Loomys	3 0
June 25, 71,	0 13 0	Mr. Forward	2 0
Sept. 3, 71,	0 15 9	William Filley	2 0
For cask of wine,		Mr. Chancy	2 0
To Sam Loomes,	2 6 0	Nathaniel Loomys	4 0
Nov. 17, 72,	0 14 0	Hanna Drak	2 0
Feb. 14, 72,	0 11 0	Stephen Taylar	4 0
Apl. 27, 73,	0 12 0	Jonathan Gillet Jr.	2 0
June 29, 73,	0 10 6	Samuel Filley	4 0
Aug. 24, 73,	0 13 1	John Mawdsly	2 0
Nov. 29, 73,	0 12 6	Abraham Randall	4 0
Jan. 11, 73.	0 11 6	Cornelius Gillet	2 0
	<u>11 11 6</u>	Mr. Wolcott	4 0
More after this.		Samuel Rockwell	2 0
A 11 gal. and $\frac{1}{2}$ at 4s. per gal.,	2 6 0	Samuel Gaylar	3 6
More wine,	0 12 6	Lieut. Fylar	4 0
In 76 wine,	0 12 4	Widow Buckland	3 0
In 76 wine,	0 13 0	Hanna Moore	2 0
In 76 wine,	0 8 0	Samuel Gibbs	3 0
In 77 wine,	0 7 0		<u>£6 6 6</u>
Aug., 77,	0 9 0	Received of granted in 75, £2 3s.	
A cask,	0 3 6	Abraham Randall	4 0
	<u>5 11 4</u>	John Strong	2 0
of John Loomys for bott	7 0	John Loomys	4 0
his own	4 0	himself	4 0
Richard Vore	4 0	Mr. Chancy	2 0
Captain Clark	4 0	Samuel Rockwell	2 0
John Strong	2 0	Samuel Gaylar	1 6
George Phillups	2 0	Nathanel Loomys	4 0
Timothy Buckland	7 0	Thomas Loomys	4 0
Nicholas Senshon	2 0	Mr. Pinne	4 0
Samuel Marshall	3 6	Walter Gaylar	4 0
Benedictus Alvord	4 0	Mathew Grant	2 0
Robard Watson	6 0	Sergt. Alvord	4 0
Mr. Pinne	4 0	William Filley	4 0
Thomas Deble	3 6	John Mawdsly	4 0
Thomas Loomis	4 0	Jonathan Gillet sen	4 0
Peter Brown	2 0	Richard Vore	4 0
		William Phelps	4 0

Mrs. Phelps	2 0	Samuel Filley	4 0
Nathan Gillet	6 0	Samuel Gibbs	1 0
Stephen Taylor	4 0	Samuel Baker	5 0
Peter Brown	2 0	Mrs. Allyn	5 9
Lieut. Fylar	4 0	Mr. Cornish	4 0
Hanna Moore	2 0		
Hanna Drake	2 0		5 13 3
Mr. Wolcot	4 0	Cornelius Gillet	2
Jonathan Gillet Jr.	2 0	with former	2 19 9
Capt. Clark	4 0		

The year 1717 I set down all that have died in Elenton [Ellington] to the year 1740. [This is evidently written by another person.]

Lieut. Ellsworth was killed by the falling of a tree	Nathaniel Grant two children
Isibe Penye died	Nathaniel Grant Jr. three children
John Burg died	Benjamin Grant two children
Ensg. John Burah lost a child died	Capt. Ellsworth five children
Samuel Gibbs lost a daughter died	Lieut. Hubbard two children
Samuel Penye lost a daughter died	Carter one child
Nathaniel Grant a child died	Simon Person one child
Goode Graymes died	David Chapen three children
Ephraim Napes wife died	Strickland two children
Nathaniell Taylor died	Tim Scott one child
Daniel Eton died	Samuel Porson one child
Capt. Ellsworth a child died	Zidon Skinner one child
Lieut. Hubbard a child died	two Dommans two children
Daniel Epeen a child died	Craa one child
William Carter two children died	three Pineys seven children
Stephen Poaine a child died	Davies one child
Symon Chapman died	Mr. McKinster two children
Ensg. John Burah six children born	Booth four children
Samuel Gibbs three children born	two Drak four children
Nathaniel Taylor three children	Pars [Pees? — R. T. S.]
Samuel Gibbs Jr. two children	Thompson's 3 children
Daniel Eton three children	John Burah one child

*Records of the Windsor Church under its Second Pastor,
Rev. Samuel Mather.*

Transcribed by Rev. Mr. Rowland, from the original record in the handwriting of Mr. Mather.

The following year were admitted to
the Church, the 1st year, 1685

John Filer	Nath'l Loomis
Experience Filer	Hester Eglestone
Jonah Barber	Sam'l Grant
Sam'l Tudor	Martha Wolcott
Joseph Skinner & Mary his Wf	Dan ^l Loomis
Hannah Loomis	Mary Brown

Abigail Bissell	Joseph Baker and Hannah his Wf
Sarah Porter	John Porter Jr.
Elisabeth Loomis	Joseph Loomis
Mary Loomis	Mary Grant Wf of Sam ^l
Hannah Loomis	Dorkas Mills
Johanna Porter	Michael Taintor
Job Drake	Mary Rockwell

The Lord make the next year a good year.

1686.

Mary Rowley	Hannah Harmon [Hamum?]
Elisabeth Drake Wf of Job	Benajah Holcomb
Mary Loomis Wf of John	Sam ^l Barber
Abigail Dewey	Elisabeth Buckland
Johanna Porter	Ruth Barber
Simon Wolcott	Johanna Taylor
John Loomis	George Griswold
Elisabeth Denslowe	Esther Bissell
Sam ^l Willson & Mary his Wf	Mary Loomis
Wm. Worman	John Mansfield
James Porter	Israel Bissell
Ann Newberry	Thos. Bissell
Lydia Loomis	Rob ^l Watson
Hannah Gillett	Joseph Loomis

[Three names illegible.]

1687

Johanna Wolcott	Abigail Barber
Mary Brown	Ruth Loomis
Mary Gaylord	Mary Griswold Wf of George
Mary Phelps	Hannah Strong
Abigail Bissell	

“ This year, 1688 : not so much as one were added to the church this year, but as many died out of it as were added the year before. The good Lord awaken and humble us.” [See *facsimile* of this entry on page 219].

1689

Elisabeth Loomis	Abigail Hamam
Mary Buckland	Sarah Loomis
Martha Ellsworth	

1690

Sam ^l Loomis	Elezer Gaylord
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1691

Henry Wolcott
Hannah Palmer

Mary Rowel

1692

Cornelius Brown
Eliphalet Rowley [or Rowel]
Experience GibsNathan Harman
Martha Gaylord

1693

Jacob Gibbs
Elisabeth Wf of [Jacob Gibbs]
Hephzebah BrownIs Wolcott
M^r Stoughton

1694

Elisabeth Wf of Jas King
Elisabeth Wf ——— Allain
Abigail KentSarah Phelps
Joseph Griswold

1695

[Names (about 13 in number) not legible.]

1696

Edm. Marshall
Mercy Westling [Westland ?]
Margaret Strong
Dorcas MillsHester Phelps, Wf of Josiah
Ruth Loomis, Wf of Nathl
Jn Stoughton
Sarah Pinney

SAM MATHER, of Windsor.

Covenant of the Windsor Church, 1647.(Reprinted from the *Congregational Quarterly*, April, 1862.)

[For this interesting document — Creed and Covenant, for it partakes of both elements,— we are indebted to the kindness of Hon. J. H. Trumbull of Hartford. Mr. T. says, "I found it a few weeks since in the *MS.* Note Book of Matthew Grant, along with full notes of a sermon by Mr. Warham, August 15, 1647 (two months before this covenant was adopted). 'on the matter and form of a church and of baptizing children.' I was pleased with the discovery, as the covenant is of much earlier date than any I have seen or known of in Connecticut. Mr. Warham was at the Cambridge Synod in June, 1647; out of which, apparently, grew the sermon, and the sermon prepared the way for the adoption of the Covenant. I may observe, however, that the sermon is in great measure a digest of Hooker's *Surety*, which Mr. W. must have not only perused, but thoroughly studied in *MS.*, for it was not printed till the next year." This Covenant is dated at Windsor, October 23, 1647. — REV. H. M. DEXTER.]

1. We believe though God made man in an holy and blessed condition, yet by his fall he hath plunged himself and all his posterity into a miserable state. *Rom.* III, 23; v. 12.

2. Yet God hath provided a sufficient remedy in Christ for all broken-hearted sinners that are loosened from their sins, and selves and world, and are enabled by faith to look to Him in Christ for mercy, inasmuch as Christ hath done and suffered for such whatever His justice requires to atonement and life; and he doth accept His merits and righteousness for them that believe in Him, and imputeth it to them for their justification, as if they had satisfied and obeyed themselves. *Heb.* VII, 25; *Mat.* XI, 28; XXII, 24; V, 4, 6; *1 Cor.* I, 30; *Rom.* IV, 3, 5; V, 19.

3. Yet we believe that there is no other name or means to be saved from the guilt and the power of sin. *John.* XIV, 6; *Acts.* IV, 12.

4. We believe God hath made an everlasting covenant in Christ with all penitent sinners that rest on him in Christ, never to reject, or cease to do them good. *Heb.* VIII, 6; VII, 22; *1 Sam.* XII, 22; *Jer.* XXXII, 40.

5. We believe this Covenant to be reciprocal, obliging us to be his people, to love, fear, obey, cleave to him, and serve him with all our heart, mind, and soul; as him to be our God, to love, choose, delight in us and save and bless us in Christ; yea, as his covenant binds us to love him and his Christ for his own sake, so to love our brethren for his sake. *Deut.* X, 12; *Hos.* III, 3; II, 21; *Deut.* XXVI, 17-19; *John.* IV, 21.

6. We believe that God's people, besides their general covenant with God, to walk in subjection to him, and Christian love to all his people, ought also to join themselves into a church covenant one with another, and to enter into a particular combination together with some of his people, to erect a particular ecclesiastical body, and kingdom, and visible family and household of God, for the managing of discipline and public ordinances of Christ in one place in a dutiful way, there to worship God and Christ, as his visible kingdom and subjects, in that place waiting on him for that blessing of his ordinances and promises of his covenant, by holding communion with him and his people, in the doctrine and discipline of that visible kingdom, where it may be attained. *Rom.* XII, 4-5, 6; *1 Cor.* XII, 27, 28; *Ephes.* IV, 11, 12; *Acts.* II, 47; *Erod.* XII, 43, 44, 45; *Gen.* XVII, 13; *Isa.* XXIII, 4.

7. We for ourselves, in the sense of our misery by the fall and utter helplessness elsewhere, desire to renounce all other saviours but his Christ, and to rest on God in him alone, for all happiness, and salvation from all misery; and do here bind ourselves, in the presence of men and angels, by his grace assisting us, to choose the Lord, to serve him, and to walk in all his ways, and to keep all his commandments and ordinances, and his Christ to be our king, priest, and prophet, and to receive his gospel alone for the rule of our faith and manners, and to [be] subject to the whole will of Christ so far as we shall understand it; and bind ourselves in special to all the members of this body, to walk in reverend subjection to the Lord to all our superiors, and in love, humility, wisdom, peaceableness, meekness, inoffensiveness, mercy, charity, spiritual helpfulness, watchfulness, chastity, justice, truth, self-denial, one to another, and to further the spiritual good of one another, by example, counsel, admonition, comfort, oversight, according to God, and submit our [selves] subject to all church administration in the Lord. — PRIS.

APPENDIX B (Page 76).

THE FIRST MEETING-HOUSE OF WINDSOR.

BY DEA. JABEZ H. HAYDEN.

(Condensed from his Address at the Quarter-Millennial Anniversary of the Windsor Church, 1880.)

UNFORTUNATELY the records of town votes and town accounts, the first fifteen years, have crumbled to dust, and we have no record of the meeting-house during this period, except this simple reference to it on the Colony records. Probably the records once told its cost, and perhaps its dimensions; but we have built a theory from such facts as we gather under later dates, and feel confident that we know nearly its dimensions, how it was covered, how it was seated, who sat in the wall slips, who sat in the body of the house, and who sat in the Great Pew.

Eighteen years after the house was built, we find among the recorded acts of the Townsmen, now called Selectmen, the following item: 1658 "The Townsmen being met on Monday, the 13th, September, Lieut. Newbury is desired to get such sills¹ for the meeting-house as are wanting and to bring them to the water-side."² In the town accounts, 1659-60, is a credit to Mr. Newbury, "For the remainder of the work to the silling and underpinning of the meeting-house, £10 9s 6d." They evidently dispensed with underpinning at first, and probably built the house without sills, resting the posts on some temporary foundation. It seems improbable that sills could have decayed within eighteen years.

January 7, 1660-1, "The Townsmen met and agreed that the meeting-house should be shingled, all the gutters on both sides of the lanthorn, and not alter the form of the roof." A few weeks after we have the following entry: "The Townsmen made a bargain with Samuel Grant to shingle the inside roof [west side] of the meeting-house, from end to end, on both sides of the lanthorn, with 18-inch shingle. He is to get the shingle in the woods, and cut them and hew them, and lay them on one inch and a quarter thick, generally, and seven inches in breadth, one with another, and he is to have 4s. per 100 for all plain work, and for the gutters, because of the more difficulty of laying these, he is to have what he shall in equity judge to be worth more than 4s. per 100; and for the time, he is to do the north side of the lanthorn before midsummer next, and the other side by October following." Like the Dorchester meeting-house, this one was at first thatched. The contractor was given from February to October to

¹ Sills were not always used as a support for the floor, but in early times the floor was often on a level with the bottom of the sills, making a step down from the door sill into the room. An example of this style of house was the Gaylord House of Windsor Locks, built about 1711, and pulled down about 1820. The sills projected into the rooms, as the corner posts and "summer beams" did, the sills forming a low, narrow seat, very convenient for children. Mrs. Albert Denslow, of Windsor Locks, still remembers this house, and the seat along the side of the room in which she and her little friends played.

² *Town Records*, Bk. I, 36. The "water-side" here referred to is the rivulet, or Little River, bank.

shingle one side, and this twenty-six years after the house was built. We are not surprised that they did not shingle it at first.

But what of the *lantern* spoken of, on the roof? It has been referred to before. On December 13, 1658, at a meeting of the five men [*i. e.* the Townsmen previously appointed] "it was determined that provision should be made upon the top of the meeting-house, from the Lanthorn to the ridge of the house, to walk conveniently, to sound a trumpet or drum to give warning to meetings."¹ This lantern was an architectural ornament, a little dome set on the ridge, in the middle of the house. They had no bell for it, but built a platform out from it on the ridge of the house, for the convenience of the man who "beat the drum to give warnings to meetings on the Lord's Day, twice in the morning, seasonably, and once after dinner."² I think you still follow their example, — "giving warnings to meetings on the Lord's Day, twice in the morning, seasonably, and once after dinner." You have simply substituted a bell for their drum or trumpet.

Farther extracts from the town records are as follows :

1667. "The Townsmen agreed with Benjamin Griswold to get some good timber fallen and cloven into bolts, and brought home by the latter end of the week following, for the use of the meeting-house, and Samuel Grant is to cleave them when brought home and fit them, and nail them about the meeting house. Benjamin was to have for his timber, when fetched and brought home in bolts, one length with another, 3s. 6d. per 100 as they would rise in number when cloven by Samuel Grant."

1668. "Also, George Griswold is to get somebody to clap up the walls of the meeting-house that are broken."

1669. Among the town expenses are these :

"To John Grant, for carting bolts from Pipe-stave Swamp³ for the meeting house, 7s. 6d."

"To John Owen, for the clabbing he did the meeting house before winter, 7s. 4d."

These items for repairs, made twenty-five to thirty years after the meeting-house was built, show us that the outside was at first covered with clapboards, or, as they were at first called, cloveboards, because they were cloven or split. They were to be brought from the woods in "bolts"—logs of suitable length for splitting; then "cleave them" and "fit them,"—split and hew them,—and "nail them about the meeting-house," and so "clab up the walls that are broken." This must have made a somewhat rough exterior, which could not have been marred by whittling. Possibly the innocent indulgence of this propensity on the clapboards early crept into the boys' gallery, and remained there through half a dozen generations.

1668. Deacon Moore is to speak with John Gibbard to get him to come and mend the glass of the meeting-house windows."

The next year "Wm. Buel came and brought two new casements for the corner windows of the meeting-house." I have as yet been unable to learn the number or style of the windows.

We have now given you a rough outside view of the first meeting-house. It stood about the middle of Palisado Green (as it then was), in front of the General Pierson place. It had a thatched roof with a cupola on the ridge. The sides were covered with clapboards split from the log. Let us now go inside.

I find this item in the town accounts in 1661.

1661. "For lath and nails for meeting-house, £5." The house had not all been plastered before, and probably none of it.

1665. "For other work done, as carting of timber out of the woods to the pit, and from the pit to the meeting house." Now the pit was a saw pit, such as I think is still

¹ See, also, item from *Town Records*, p. 176, date, September 1, 1656.

² *Town Records*, Bk. i., 37.

³ Pipe-stave Swamp, near the southwest corner of the town, as now bounded

used in ship-yards for some special work. A pit was dug, timbers laid across it to support the log when rolled over the pit. One man stood below, the other on top of the log, the two performing in a small way the work of a modern saw-mill. We readily see that it required long and patient toil to produce one thousand feet of boards.¹

Let us premise that the churches in which they had worshiped in England had no seats for the common people, or, at most, but simple benches. The gentry, at their own expense, put in pews for themselves. So here, the town built the meeting-house, and laid a tax on the grand list to pay for it, but laid a poll-tax, a given sum on each householder, or man and his wife, to meet the expense of putting in the seats. But let us first learn where they were to get the lumber to make pews and slips. The cloven boards would not answer this purpose; they must have sawn lumber,— something they could plane both for ceiling and for seats.

Our first item relative to the provision for seats in the house bears date 1652, twelve years after that first notice that a meeting-house was being built. "Accounts made with Wm. Buell for work done on the meeting-house. The Elder's Pew, Deacon's Pew, Magistrate's Pew, and their wives' Pew, formerly paid, and for the four rows of seats in the house, when the doors are up we find the work comes to £28 19s. 0d.

And for the new work about altering the Magistrates' wives' Pew, and others in that range, come to 4 3 8

The whole sum is £33 2s. 8d.

Of which he is paid £27 5s. 2d."²

At a later date, but referring to the same "four rows of seats," we have a note of explanation, showing how many seats there were, and who had neglected to pay the carpenter for his work.

Jan. 18, 1659-60. "A note [was] taken what dwelling-houses are in the town, that the owners of them have paid for seats in the Meeting-house, and how much and by whom; for those that have been placed in the two rows of long seats were first seated by five in a seat, and were to pay Wm. Buell 3s. a person, or 6s. for a man and wife; and that made up his pay when he had finished them with doors. Also those that were placed in the short seats, at the first were to pay 3s. a person, as they in the long seats; but when it was agreed that those seats should be raised higher, for more convenient hearing, they were to pay Wm. Buell 6d. a person more; so that for a man and his wife 7s."

"9 long seats with six in a seat."

"13 short seats with 3 in a seat."

"First I set down those that have paid, and were placed in the long seats when they paid."³

Then follows a list of fifty-five men, one more than the seating capacity; nearly all of these paid 6s.

"Those that were placed in the short seats, what they have paid."

Then follow the names of thirty-nine men, just the seating capacity; about half of these paid 7s., others smaller sums. These men take the whole seating capacity of one side, and I suppose their wives occupied corresponding seats on the other side,— the

¹ In the inventory of Rev. Mr. Huit's estate, 1644, we find this item: "Two thousand planks at Elias Parkman's and 500 feet at the falls, £8 10s." "Elias Parkman's" was in the northwest corner of the Palisado, where there was certainly no water-power for a saw-mill, and the 500 feet at the falls were probably sawn there because of some excellence of the timber which grew there. In a memorandum of his property Mr. Huit says, "A rafte of Plank is going down, I think will be £40."

² *Town Records*, i., 8.

³ This interesting document will be found in full on p. 178-180.

men and women sitting apart as they were known to have done three quarters of a century later. Then 13 men are named, who sat in the pews, and 3 aged widow women, Goodie Denslow, Goodie Gibbs, Goodie Hoskins, and Dea. Gaylord's wife.

It will be remembered that the short seats were "raised higher for more convenient hearing." Let us suppose these short seats are the wall slips a little raised, as your wall slips are now. We learn elsewhere that the magistrate's pew was "raised equal with the short seats." Let us place 13 slips 3 ft. 2 inches apart along the south wall occupying 61 ft., an aisle 4 ft. between them and the magistrate's pew, and 5 ft. the width of the pew, and we have the length of the room, 70 ft. There are sittings for 3 in each of the wall slips, and six each in the long seats, 18 sittings abreast; allowing 19 inches for a sitting, and we have 28 ft., with two aisles of 4 ft. each, and we have a width of 36 ft., — an audience room of 36×70. If we put the magistrate's pew on the south side of the pulpit, we put their wives' pew on the north side; these pews extended from the side walls nearly to the pulpit, and afterward each pew was made into two. We have still to locate the elder's pew and the deacon's pew. We have four more wall slips than we have slips in the center. Let us put the two pews in front of the long seats (they are not raised like the magistrate's), then leave a space between them and the pulpit to be occupied by the communion table and chairs or a bench; — and we have the fathers and the mothers provided with seats, but where are the children and the servants? There is a unique order¹ in 1650 relative to children and servants crowding into the ferry-boat before the elders and magistrates on their way home from meeting, — so we know they went to meeting.

When we come down to 1665, we find a number of young men who have married recently, paying for seats, several of them "in the gallery," — so that first house had galleries — and it was in the gallery that the boys and girls and servants sat. So long as the meeting-houses were seated, the boys and girls had no seats assigned them beside their parents, and the custom prevailed to a considerable extent long after the custom of seating the meeting-house had gone out of date.

When a lad I sat in this front slip, and on one occasion received a sharp reprimand at home for not sitting still. I had climbed so far over to see who sat directly under me, that my mother was alarmed, lest I should lose my balance and intrude myself among the old people below. The little boys occupied the front slip on the south side, and the little girls the one on the north side; those of larger growth occupied the pews which were ranged along against the wall. In due time I was promoted by some unwritten law from the front slip to the pews. I fear if I should tell of the carvings which ornamented those pews, so like the carvings to be seen in the schoolhouses of those days, the modern boy would judge us harshly. Tything-men were a necessary provision for the well-being of the galleries, yet their authority was rarely exercised. I remember the first piece of anthracite coal I ever saw, I saw in one of those gallery pews, — a big boy brought it in his pocket, but none of us believed *that* would burn.

This seating the boys by themselves was a crying evil continued through two centuries. Its origin is found in the measures adopted to secure a seat for each adult, according to his official dignity, his age, personal worth, and estate. Possibly "there is yet light to break out" on this question of seating the meeting-house, and the historian of the semi-millennial of this church may have occasion to speak of an old-time custom, of selling seats at auction to enable each man to rate himself according to his own estimate.

The first notice I find of "Seating the meeting-house," bears date of 1655, when "The townsmen met and appointed somewhere to sit in the meeting-house."² It seems a little strange that it should have been thought necessary to carry these distinctions

¹ See p. 172.

² See p. 175.

nto the church — into a church which knew no distinctions among the brotherhood. The dignitaries of the church and the State had their pews, which were conspicuously placed, and into which they were duly promoted when elevated to office. In 1651 Mr. Clark was elected a magistrate, and at once the Townsmen met, and Mr. Clark was appointed to sit in the great pew."¹

But the seating of the common people was a more difficult task, which taxed the wisdom and patience of the committee. The difficulty was largely owing to the fact that individuals estimated their own rank higher than the committee or their neighbors rated them; and we must bear in mind that all the community must have a voice in the matter, for the meeting-house belonged to all, and all were taxed for the support of the ministry. After one or two generations had passed away, there was a large class who were not members of the church, who had a pecuniary interest in the matter which took them to meeting, and who were likely to be tenacious of their rights to a proper recognition when there.

Before the end of twenty-five years after the first meeting-house was built, we find that "a request was made by some to set a house to shelter their horses in on Sabbath days, and other days when they ride² to meeting, on one side of the street, against Begat Egglestone's orchard, about 9 or 10 feet in breadth by his fence, and in length 23 or 24 feet, and it was granted." Those who came from a distance and had horses came horseback, the man in the saddle, with his wife behind him on a pillion, and not unfrequently with a baby in her lap. Sometimes a led horse and two or three more children represented a single family. People also came to meeting from great distances on foot.

¹ See p. 173.

² One-horse road wagons were not in use until since 1800. The first one owned in Windsor was made by David Birge of Windsor Locks. Pung sleighs were in general use; the runners were made of plank, the body much like a "lumber box wagon" body of to-day. Less than a hundred years ago Seth Dexter and wife of Pine Meadow [Windsor Locks] returned to Rochester, Mass., to visit their parents. She rode on a pillion behind him and carried her babe in her lap.

APPENDIX C (Page 98).

By J. H. HAYDEN.

The Oldest Orthodox Congregational Church.

CONDENSED FROM TWO ARTICLES IN THE "PURITAN RECORDER," IN REPLY TO ONE CLAIMING THIS HONOR FOR THE CHURCH IN LYNN, MASS.

THE present Congregational Church in Windsor was organized in Plymouth, England, in 1630. The original members had assembled at that port, and while awaiting the preparation of their ship the church was organized, and the Rev. John Warham and Rev. John Maverick were chosen and installed pastor and teacher. The Rev. Mr. White of Dorchester, rector of the Church of England there, assisted in the exercises of the occasion and preached the sermon. The embarkation, which took place soon after, occurred on the 20th of March, 1630; and on the 30th of May they were landed at Nantaskett Point, several weeks before the arrival of Governor Winthrop at Boston (see Clapp's *Memoirs and Annals of Dorchester*). Two of the assistants of Massachusetts, Mr. Roger Ludlow and Mr. Edward Rosseter, were among the original members of this church. The location selected was named Dorchester, from which place, after five years, the removal "of the Dorchester people" to Connecticut commenced. The new location was also named Dorchester, which name was afterwards changed by the court to Windsor. The church organization was not left behind in Massachusetts.¹ Winthrop's Journal says a council was called to organize a church at Dorchester, April 11, 1636, "a large part of the old one being gone to Conn.;" but the council not being satisfied respecting the soundness of the views of those who proposed to form a new one, "except Mr. Mather and one more," the matter was deferred. On the 23d of August a church was organized, and a covenant, subscribed to by seven individuals, was adopted. (See *Annals of Dorchester*.) That this was nothing less than a new church organization is farther proved by a letter from John Kingsley (one of the seven). The letter was sent to Connecticut in 1676, asking aid, after the destruction of the town of Rehoboth. (See appendix to *Public Records of Colony of Connecticut*, 1852.) He says: "Now being unknowne to you beloe on the river, I say I am the 1 man and onely left of those that gathered the Church that is now in Dorchester, yet of lat have lived at Rehoboth." We have a negative proof that the original church of the Dorchester people, which was gathered in England, was not disbanded, in the absence of

¹ The Lords and Gentlemen's pioneers under Mr. Francis Stiles, and the Dorchester people, both went on to the Great Meadow in the summer of 1635. The Plymouth people, who had already been in the occupation of Plymouth Meadow two years, had also obtained an Indian title to the Great Meadow, which title they claimed should be respected. In the negotiation which followed we find the Windsor pioneers designated by the title of their church organization. Bradford tells us (page 311) that the Windsor people complain that the Plymouth people had said that "they had rather give up their rights [in the Great Meadow] to them [the Lords and Gentlemen] (if they must part with them) than to the Dorchester Church."

any reference to a new gathering of a church by Mr. Warham and his people, after their arrival in Connecticut; and the following extracts from the old Record of the Windsor Church, taken in connection with the foregoing, leaves no room for doubt on this point. The Record to which I refer is now in possession of the Connecticut Historical Society, and forms Appendix A of this History. It is a copy, or rather a compilation, from the original Records, and was made about 1670 by Matthew Grant, one of the original members of the church. After this, from time to time, the doings of the church are added until the death of Mr. Grant, about 1680. The first pages of this Record Book are somewhat mutilated by the crumbling of the leaves, but enough remains to show why the compiler of this Record did not give us a connected history of the church from its organization, but only designed to give a record of "Church things in general [as they have occurred since our] first settling down here in Windsor, . . . and because the Elders of the Church have [a Record?] of Church proceedings in some things, . . . therefore in such things as [there] be to speak to, I shall set down here in the [or]der I can. Concerning the admission of per[sons to] full communion, I could give account of [all, but] judge there is no need of such as are dead and gone from us to other places."

At the head of the list of members a part of two lines are still legible, "*were so in Dorchester, and came up here with Mr. [Warham] and still are of us*"; then follows a list of 11 male and 7 female members, and on the next page over the column of the names of the male members we read: "[Men tha]t have been taken [into fu]ll communion since we [cam]e here. I set them down [acc]ording to the year and [da]y of the month they were [adu]tted and now remain"; over the other column, "Women admitted here." Near the close of the record is another list of members, headed "The account of persons taken into Church communion, and years when, that are now living, December 21, 1677."

"*Only yet lying that came from Dorchester in full communion*"; then follow a list of nine males. — "Women from Dorchester," a list of six. — "Men taken in here." — "Women taken in here." This was 42 years after the church removed to Windsor.

It now remains to show that this church has not since lost its identity. It has been claimed that the First Church in Hartford is the oldest church in Connecticut in which the ordinances have been regularly administered. This claim probably originated from the Record Book, from which I have quoted. It says: "Here I set down the times of sacraments administered. January, 1669-70, a sacrament; which the Church has not had 2 years and 12 weeks." This was but two and a half months before Mr. Warham's death. It is evident from the Record, which is continued seven years and a half after the above date, that it was not the practice of the church at that time to have stated communion seasons. The intervals range from "7 weeks" to "28 weeks." Our explanation of the withholding the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper for more than two years is as follows: In the fall of 1667 the church, in consequence of "Mr. Warham becoming ancient," sent to the pastors of Boston, Dorchester, and Cambridge, soliciting their assistance in procuring a suitable person for a colleague, and they recommended the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey.

There was a want of unanimity among the people on the question of giving Mr. Chauncey a call; and the legislature, then in session, came forward in its wisdom to settle the difficulty, ordering a meeting of the freemen and householders of Windsor, on the Monday following, to vote for or against giving Mr. Chauncey a call, and forbid "all discourse and agitation" at said meeting, of such "matters as may provoke or disturb the spirits of each other." The result of that ballot was 86 votes for, and 52 against, calling Mr. Chauncey. The minority now appeal to the legislature, and obtain an order authorizing them to procure another minister for themselves; and liberty was granted to the church to settle Mr. Chauncey.

The next May, 1668, Mr. Warham inquires whether the legislature intended to authorize any of members of the church to withdraw, which was answered affirmatively.

At the next session, in the fall of 1668, a council of four ministers was designated to meet the April following, and "settle an accommodation between the church and the dissenting brethren in Windsor, if they can attain to it"; and in the meantime any might, "without offense," attend the separate meetings held by the minority (who had obtained the services of Rev. Mr. Woodbridge). The council was unsuccessful, and in the fall of 1669 the dissenting brethren were authorized by the legislature to gather themselves in a separate church. This permission was doubtless acted upon before the 16th of the January following, which comprised the whole interval of "2 years and 12 weeks," during all which time, we have shown, the shield of the civil authority was held over the dissatisfied members, and they were now by the same authority removed from the membership of Mr. Warham's church.

During this interval the church sustained Mr. Warham and a colleague; had regular services on the Sabbath and lecture days, received members under the Half-Way Covenant, and baptized children. Mr. Warham, his two deacons, and 22 others of the original members, and about 70 admitted here, were at the close of this period in good and regular standing; and if the omission of the sacrament under these circumstances constitutes an irregularity, it by no means disbanded the church, but tends, when taken in connection with subsequent events, to prove rigid adherence to the principles of the Congregational order, and the practice of uncompromising discipline.

That the old church was not swallowed up in the new we have abundant proof. In January, 1678, a mutual council was called by the two churches. That council advised "that the two congregations reunite, and walk together in the same way and order, and this way of order whereunto they shall meet in their future walk, shall be the known and settled way of the First Church, which we understand to be the Congregational way of Church Order." That "those who were originally members of the First Church be admitted; and those who after the division joined the new Church, be examined, if there was any objection to them, by the Rev. Mr. Rowlandson and Rev. Mr. Hooker," neighboring ministers. The next August the Second Church send a communication to the First Church, stating their understanding of the council to be, that they be received in a body, "without any trial of their fitness by the Church." The church voted that "they understood the council's act otherwise, and should wait the council's session for the clearing up of the matter," July 1, 1680. The court of assistants "prohibit all distinct meetings on the Sabbath and public days." It appears from that order that the Second Church had complied in part with the advice of the council. And it afterwards appears that part of those who separated from the First Church had returned to her communion. October, 1680, the legislature ordered that the society shall unite with the First on the terms proposed by the council of 1668; both of the former ministers [Mr. Chauncey and Mr. Woodbridge] to be released, and a new one sought." Then the Second Church complain to the legislature that the First Church will not abide by the advice of said council. "Our communicants are not entertained, or objected against [if they had been objected against they could have applied to Messrs. Rowlandson and Hooker for certificates of their Orthodoxy], neither we or our minister could enjoy communion in sacraments, nay the sacrament was put by, that we might not."

Finally, at the May session of 1682, the legislature, "upon application of the Church of Windsor, respecting the difficulties they met with in the settlement of Mr. Mather [to whom they had given a call], all former orders and endeavors not being effectual to remove the impediment that lies still in the way, that the matter of union may be plainly stated, which is now mainly impeding to them, this Court see cause to declare their ready owning the said Church, in the quiet practice of their professed principles in point of order, and that the forementioned union be carried on in manner following, viz.: That Mr. Mather being in due time called and settled in office by the Church of Windsor, thereupon such of the Second Society as desire fellowship with them in all ordinances (excepting those that were formerly in communion with

that Church, that are returned, or to return to the same standing in it), address themselves to Mr. Mather; and having satisfied him about their experimental knowledge, and the grounds of that satisfaction by him declared to the Church to their acceptance, with encouraging testimony given in reference to their conversation, they be thereupon admitted."

Thus ended a sad division which had continued through fifteen years, mainly stimulated, I think, by the mistaken sympathy of the civil authority. From that time there needs no citing of authorities to show the continued existence of this church, and that "the ordinances have been regularly administered." Its present Confession of Faith bears internal evidence of its antiquity and its orthodoxy. If I am not in error, the present Congregational Church in Windsor is the oldest evangelical church in America; and, except the Southwark Church, London, the oldest orthodox Congregational Church in the world.

We now touch upon one point in the history of the church in Windsor which has been called in question, viz.: *Its removal, with its original organization, from Dorchester, Mass., to Connecticut.*

The following extract is from the *Life of Richard Mather*, published with the sanction of his son, Rev. Increase Mather, in 1670, the very year of Mr. Warham's death, and but thirty-five years after the date of the event in question, when there was no lack of living witnesses. There were still living twenty-four members of the church in Windsor, who "were so in Dorchester, and came up here with Mr. [Warham] and still are of us." Captain Roger Clap, and probably others who came from England with Mr. Warham and his people, and remained in Dorchester, were also living.

"Being thus by a mighty hand and an outstretched arm brought into New England, motions from sundry towns were soon presented to him, desiring that he would employ the talent which the Lord had enriched him with for the work of the ministry amongst them; at the same time he was desired at Plymouth, Dorchester, and Roxbury. Being in a great strait in his own mind, which of these *invitations* to accept of; considering that in difficult cases counsel is an ordinance of God, whereby he is wont to discover his will, he therefore referred himself to the advice of some judicious friends, amongst whom Mr. Cotton and Mr. Hooker were chief, who met to consult this weighty affair; and their advice was, that he should accept of the motion from Dorchester, which, being accordingly accepted of by him, he did (by the help of Christ) set upon that great work of *gathering a Church*; the Church which was first planted in that place being removed with the Rev. Mr. *Warham to Connecticut*. There was an *essay* towards gathering a Church, April 1, 1636; but by reason that the messengers of neighboring churches were not satisfied concerning some that were intended members of that foundation, the work was deferred until August 23, when a Church was constituted in *Dorchester* according to the order of the Gospel by Confession and Profession of Faith; and Mr. *Mather* was chosen *Teacher* of that Church."

Blake's *Annals of Dorchester*, dated 1750 (the year of the author's death), 115 years after the removal of Mr. Warham and his people to Connecticut, states (p. 13), under date 1636: "This year made great alteration in ye Town of Dorchester, for Mr. Mather & ye Godly people that came with him from Lancashire wanting a place to Settle in, some of ye People of Dorchester were willing to remoue & make room for them, & so Mr. Warham and that half of ye Church removed to Windsor, in Connecticut Colony, and Mr. Mather and his people came and joined with Mr. Maverick, and that half of ye Church that were left, and from these people so united are ye greatest part of ye present Inhabitants descended. When these two Companies of people were thus united, they made one Church, having ye sd Rev. Mr. John Maverick, and ye sd Rev. Mr. Richard Mather for their Pastors, and entered into ye following Covenant, viz." [and then follows the "Dorchester Church Covenant made ye 23d day of 6 Month, 1636]."

This statement, taken in connection with the fact that Mr. Warham and Mr. Maverick were installed pastor and teacher over the old church before they left Eng

land, has seemed to militate against the evidence presented to sustain the claim that the old church did remove to Connecticut in its organized capacity. But the author of the *Annals* was certainly in error respecting Mr. Maverick's connection with the new church; for Winthrop shows that he had been dead more than six months when the new church was formed, and I think the author little nearer the truth in the statement that half the old church remained in Dorchester.

In the present state of the question I see no necessity for abandoning the claim that the church in Windsor is the oldest orthodox Congregational Church in America.¹ I regret that in this discussion the church in Windsor had not an able champion. I am not even a member of the church in Windsor; but a motive for my volunteer efforts may be found in the fact that I am proud to trace my descent from the first pastor of that church, the deacon, and several of the members "who came up from Dorchester in full communion." Six generations of my ancestors have lived and died in that communion, and "my friends and kindred" still "inherit the land, and dwell therein." There I made a public profession of my faith in "the God of my Fathers"; and from thence I consented (though with deep regret) to ask, with others, a letter of dismission and commendation "to the Council to be convened at Windsor Locks, for the purpose of organizing said members into a Church."

At the conclusion of the discussion, the editor of the *Recorder* summed up as follows:

"THE OLDEST CHURCH.

"Before we made our recent statement as to the church in Lynn being the oldest church, we were aware that the First Church in Hartford — several years younger than that in Lynn — claimed to be, and we supposed was conceded to be, the oldest church in Connecticut. We have not the means of settling the question between Hartford and Windsor. That in Hartford confidently rests in the conclusion that she is the oldest. If her claim is well founded, the priority of Lynn is established. But if gentlemen in Hartford and Windsor, living nearer the sources of original information, cannot settle the question, it would hardly be modest in us to assume to do it.

"Then as to the other point, whether the Windsor Church, removing from Dorchester, removed in an organized capacity — that it voted in church meeting to remove as a church — and carried with them their church records, formally dismissing those left behind, and continuing to keep their records as the same church — more light is required. It is true that, both here and at Cambridge, after the removal of some of the first settlers to Connecticut with their ministers, another organization of the church was had. For new immigrants had come in, and purchased the houses and lands of those migrating to Connecticut; and so great was the change of people that there would be occasion for a reconstruction of the church, whether the people who left went in an organized body, or were organized anew in their new field.

"We were led to conclude, from what Cotton Mather says, that they did organize anew in Connecticut. Speaking of those Connecticut transplants, he says, of this and that one, that it '*removed and became a Church*' in Connecticut. Of the emigrants to Windsor he says, '*They removed and became a Church.*' It was on this authority that we based our former position. But since we have had occasion to examine the matter more critically, we have come to the conclusion that Mather uses a looseness of expression here; not intending to inform us whether the church organization was

¹Two Churches were organized earlier, the Plymouth and the Salem, but both of these have joined the Unitarians, and left this Windsor Church the oldest Evangelical Church in New England, and the oldest in America, except the Reformed Dutch Church, New York city, organized 1628."

—Dea. J. H. Hayden's *Centennial Sketch*, etc.

transferred. Otherwise he would contradict himself; for in one passage he tells us that the Dorchester people moved and became a church in Windsor, and in another that the church *planted* in Dorchester was *transplanted* to Windsor. In one place he tells us that Stone and Hooker went as colleagues to Hartford, and in another that Stone was ordained teacher of the church at Hartford. Mather uses such vagueness of speech about the whole matter that his testimony is of little or no value either way.

"As for the evidence produced by Mr. Hayden in his very acceptable article, it proves clearly that another church was organized at Dorchester. Of this we were well aware; but the expression, 'a large part of the old one being gone to Conn.,' would seem to indicate that the church itself did not go. The difficulty about all the documents relating to this subject is that the writers seem to have treated the question as to the preservation of the original organization as a matter of little consequence, while they state the fact of the removal, and so use expressions which may be construed either way. This defect appears in Mr. Hayden's extracts from the mutilated Compilation of Records. The writer might have said the things there cited in either case. Still we are not certain that there may not be proofs extant somewhere, which will definitely settle this question; and, if any of our readers know of such proofs, we should be grateful for the communication of them. . . .

"Meanwhile, considering nothing upon these points to be definitely settled, we will, in order to be sure that we tread on no one's toes, for the present modify our position; and say that the church in Lynn is *the oldest Orthodox Congregational Church in Massachusetts, and the oldest remaining in its position, or place of its planting, of any in the country.*"

APPENDIX D (Page 98).

THE PRESBYTERIANISM OF THE EARLIER CHURCHES OF NEW ENGLAND.

THE *Presbyterian Quarterly*, for January, 1859, in a review of a recent issue of the German press entitled: "The New England Theocracy—a History of Congregationalism in New England to the Revivals of 1740. By H. F. Ulden, with a preface by the late Dr. Neander," makes the following remarks:

"As to the constitution of the individual church in the early history of New England, it was Presbyterian rather than Congregational. This was the case with the mother church of Leyden, of which Robinson was pastor, and Brewster a ruling elder. They seem to have borrowed their ideas of the proper and Scriptural organization of an individual church, with scarce a modification, from the writings of Calvin. In the French Reformed Church, as is well known, the principles of the Genevese Reformer were more perfectly and constantly carried out than in Geneva itself, and it is to the French Reformed churches that the Leyden Church refers as the pattern from which they had drawn. In response to certain honorable members of His Majesty's Privy Council, Robinson and Brewster reply under their own signatures to the effect that 'touching the ecclesiastical ministry, namely of pastors for teaching, elders for ruling, and deacons for distributing the Church contribution, as also for the two sacraments, &c., we do wholly and in all points agree with the French Reformed churches, according to their public confession of faith.' They add that some small differences were to be found in their practices, but only such as were 'in some accidental circumstances,' and 'not at all in the substance of the things.' Yet, in specifying these differences, they say: 'We choose none for governing elders but such as are "apt to teach."' 'Their elders are annual, &c., ours perpetual.' 'Our elders administer their office publicly; theirs more privately.' These are the only matters of difference between themselves and the French Reformed churches, to which they refer in connection with the form of government or the constitution of the individual church.

"That this distinction between the pastor and ruling elder was not one merely of name, is obvious from a variety of evidence. After the branch of the Leyden Church, which had removed to Plymouth, had remained some years without a pastor, waiting the arrival of Mr. Robinson, Brewster, the ruling elder, and a man eminently 'apt to teach,' wished to know or Mr. Robinson whether it were permissible for him to administer the sacraments. The reply of Robinson is: 'Now touching the question propounded by you, I judge it not lawful for you, being a ruling elder (as Rom. xii. 7, 8, and 1 Tim., v. 17), opposed to the elders that teach and exhort and labor in word and doctrine, to which the sacraments are annexed, to administer them, nor convenient if it were lawful.' Again, in his reply to Bernard, he says: 'The contrary to that which you affirm is to be seen of all men in our Confession of Faith, Art. 34, wherein it is held, that "no sacraments are to be administered until pastors or teachers be ordained to their office."' Still again he says: 'We believe and confess that the elders which Christ hath left in His Church are to govern the same in all things, provided always the nature of ecclesiastical government be not exceeded, according to the laws by Him prescribed, and that the brethren are most straitly bound to obey them.' And once more to the same purport, he holds that 'the flock, both severally and jointly, is to obey them that have the oversight over them.'

"In accordance with such views the Leyden Church was constituted. They were, of course, reflected in the constitution of the Plymouth Church in this country. As to the church in Salem, Hubbard says there is no small evidence that they took their

model from the Plymouth Church. To its constitution and covenant reference was often made. Mr. Cotton's charge at Hampton was that they should take advice of them at Plymouth, and Gov. Winslow wrote of others, 'they will do nothing without our advice.' Baillie says the settlers did 'agree to model themselves after Mr. Robinson's pattern,' and Cotton speaks of 'the Plymouth Church helping the first comers in their theory, by hearing and discovering their practice at Plymouth.' The only point which we find specified in regard to which the other churches diverged from those of Plymouth is that 'they of Massachusetts choose *mere* ruling elders — that is, as not necessarily "apt to teach" — and gave them authoritative power.' It would seem, therefore, that in the Leyden Church we are to find the recognized model of the early New England churches.

"The Cambridge Platform (1648) thus recognizes the Presbyterian constitution of the church. It says: 'Of elders, some attend chiefly to the ministry of the Word, as the pastors and teachers; others attend especially unto rule, who are therefore called *ruling elders*.' Again: 'The ruling elder's office is distinct from the office of pastor and teacher.' His 'work is, to join with the pastor in those acts of spiritual rule which are distinct from the ministry of the Word and Sacraments.' Among the specified duties are admission of members; convening the church; 'preparing matters in private' for 'more speedy dispatch,' etc.

"The government of the church, moreover, is, according to the platform, vested in 'its Presbytery' of elders. 'The Holy Ghost frequently — yea always — where it mentioned Church rule and Church government, ascribeth it to elders.' This government of the church is 'a mixed government,' but 'in respect of the Presbytery and the power committed unto them, it is an aristocracy.'

"In accordance with these principles the greater part of the early New England churches were established. In Plymouth Colony the choice was not, as in Massachusetts, of *mere* ruling elders, but of those that were 'apt to teach.' In New Haven several of the principal men — called in Scripture phraseology 'the seven pillars' — constituted an eldership which was the base or nucleus of the church. 'It was the opinion of the principal divines who first settled New England and Connecticut,' so Trumbull remarks, 'that in every church completely organized, there was a pastor, teacher, ruling elder, and deacons. These distinct offices they imagined were clearly taught in those passages: Rom. xii. 7; 1 Cor. xii. 28; 1 Tim. v. 17; and Eph. iv. 11. From this they argued the duty of all churches, which were able, to be thus furnished. In this manner were the churches of Hartford, Windsor, New Haven, and other towns organized. The churches which were not able to support a pastor and teachers, had their ruling elders and deacons. . . . The business of the ruling elder was to assist the pastor in the government of the church. He was particularly set apart to watch over all its members, to prepare and bring forward all cases of discipline,' etc. 'It was the general opinion that elders ought to lay on hands in ordination, if there were a Presbytery in the church, but if there were not, the church might appoint some other elders or brethren to that service.' As late as 1670, upon the organization of the Second church in Hartford, one of the main principles of Congregational Church order is stated to be 'that the power of guidance, or leading, belongs only to the eldership, and the power of judgment, consent, or privilege, belongs to the fraternity of brethren in full communion.' Of the importance of the eldership, Hooker speaks in very emphatic language: 'The elders must have a Church within a Church, if they would preserve the peace of the Church.' Nor would he allow questions to be discussed before the whole body till the proper course had been resolved upon in the Presbytery, or session of the elders."

In these later days the Congregational churches seem to be tending toward a return to the custom of the earlier church in this respect. Certain churches in the West have elected ruling elders, and the subject is now commanding much attention in the Congregational denomination. — *Ed.*

APPENDIX E (Page 278).

RECORDS OF THE "7TH," OR "4TH," OR NORTH SOCIETY OF WINDSOR

(Extracts from Rev. Mr. Hinsdale's Record.)

ON the 3d of September, 1761, the following persons were, by act of the Consociation of the North District in the County of Hartford, embodied into a church state.

Jonathan Stiles	Josiah Bissell
Daniel Bissell	Jabez Bissell
Samuel Hayden	Benoni Denslow
Abr ^m Dibble	

The next day "the persons hereafter named were received by said church into full communion."

Nathaniel Gaylord	Elizabeth Gaylord
Peletiah Allyn	Lydia Hoskins
Isaac Hayden	Lydia Hoskins, jr.
Joseph Gaylord	Abigail Hayden
1762	Naomi Hayden
Nath'l Hayden	Joseph Bissell
1765	Joseph Wadsworth
Elijah Parker	Ralph Bissell
	Ab Stoughton
	Azubah Strong
	Hannah Dibble
	1762
	Mercy Sheldon
	Abigail Pinney
	Lucy Denslow
	Eunice Hayden
	Jemima Ellsworth
	——— Parsons

Deacons.—Nathaniel Hayden, Josiah Bissell, Esq., — chosen Dec. 26, 1768

The Half-Way Covenant. — "April 28th, 1776. It having been a usage formerly to admit persons to own the Baptismal Covenant and have baptism for the children, when neither the Covenanters nor the Church looked on them presently meet for and bound to attendance on the Lord's supper, whereas at present we have but one Covenant or Profession for all, the same are admitted who object against themselves and for scruples of their own are tolerated in a non-attendance on the holy supper, though acknowledged as members in complete standing — a question arose whether the covenanters, especially the former sort, should be required to renew their Covenant in order to their coming to the Lord's supper, and to exercise their right to act in matters of discipline, &c.

"This matter having been proposed and before disposed — was this day agreed and passed unanimously in a meeting of the Church as follows:

"That all persons in explicit Covenant with the Church, whether they came in formerly or more latterly, are at liberty if they please to come to all parts of communion with us without renewing the Covenant or Confession.

"However,

"That it would be more agreeable if such especially as owned their Covenant according to the former usage, were to renew their profession before they came to all parts of Communion."

APPENDIX F (Page 460).

NATIVES OR RESIDENTS OF WINDSOR, EAST AND SOUTH WINDSOR,
WINDSOR LOCKS, AND BLOOMFIELD, WHO HAVE REPRESENTED
CONNECTICUT IN THE UNITED STATES OR IN THE STATE GOV-
ERNMENT.

Governors: Roger Wolcott, 1751-54, three years service.
Oliver Wolcott (Sen.) son of the above, was born in Wind-
sor, but removed to Litchfield, Ct.; served as Governor
1796 to his death in 1797.

Deputy-Governors: Roger Ludlow, 1639, '42, '48, — 3 yrs.
John Mason, 1660-9, — 9 yrs.
Roger Wolcott, 1742-51, — 9 yrs.

Lieutenant-Governor:
Oliver Wolcott, 1786-96.
George G. Sill, 1873-76.

Secretaries: Daniel Clark, 1658-64, 1665-67, — 8 yrs.

Members of the Continental Congress:

1774: app'd by the Committee of Correspondence, July and August, any
three to attend: Erastus Wolcott.

1778: app'd by the General Assembly, Oct. sess., Oliver Ellsworth.

1779: " " " " Oct., 1778, " " att'd.

1780: " " " " Jan., 1780, to serve till the first
Monday in Nov., Oliver Ells-
worth, — attended.

1780-81: elected by the Freemen, May, 1780, to hold office for one year
in Nov. next, Oliver Ells-
worth, — attended.

1781-82: " " " " 1781, Oliver Ellsworth, — att'd.

1782-83: " " " " 1782, " " "

1783-84: " " " " 1783, " " resigned
Oct., 1783.

1787-88: " " " " 1787, Erastus Wolcott, — re-
signed, Oct., 1787.

1788-89: " " " " 1788, Erastus Wolcott.

Delegates to the Convention for Framing the Constitution of the U. S.

- 1787, May, app'd by Gen. Assembly, Erastus Wolcott, *E. W.*, declined.
 (His place filled by Roger Sherman.)
 Oliver Ellsworth, *W.*

United States Senators from Connecticut :

- Oliver Ellsworth, 1789-96.
 John Milton Niles, 1835-39, 1843-49, *W.* (res. Hartford).
 Francis Gillett, 1854-55 (res. Bloomfield).
 William W. Ellsworth, 22d and 23d Congress, 1831-35.
 John H. Brockway (*Ell.*), 6th Dist., 26th and 27th Congress,
 1839-43.

Members of General Assembly :

1776. *May Session.* Capt. Josiah Bissell, Capt. Henry Allyn, *W.*; Col. Erastus Wolcott (Speaker), Mr. Benoni Olcott, *E. W.*
October Session. Capt. Henry Allyn, Capt. Josiah Bissell, *W.*; Mr. Benoni Olcott, *E. W.*
 Adjourned Session, Nov., 1776, in addition to the above, Col. Erastus Wolcott, *E. W.*
1777. *May Session.* Capt. Henry Allyn, Capt. James Hooker, *W.*; Gen. Erastus Wolcott, Mr. Benoni Olcott, *E. W.*
October Session. Dr. Alex. Wolcott, Capt. Edward Griswold, *W.*; Gen. Erastus Wolcott, Mr. Benoni Olcott, *E. W.*
 Also the same at an adjourned session, Jan., 1778.
1778. *May Session.* Capt. Henry Allyn, Col. Roger Newberry, *W.*; Mr. William Wolcott, Gen. Erastus Wolcott, *E. W.*
October Session. Gen. Erastus Wolcott, Mr. Frederick Ellsworth, *E. W.*; Col. Roger Newberry, *W.*
 Also, at an adjourned session, Jan., 1779, the above and Capt. Henry Allyn, *W.*
1779. *May Session.* Mr. Eliakim Marshall, Dr. Alex. Wolcott, *W.*; Capt. Amasa Loomis, Mr. Frederick Ellsworth, *E. W.*
October Session. Mr. Eliakim Marshall, Mr. Alex. Wolcott, *W.*; Gen. Erastus Wolcott, Mr. Frederick Wolcott, *E. W.*
1780. *May Session.* Col. Roger Newberry, Mr. Eliakim Marshall, *W.*; Gen. Erastus Wolcott, Mr. Frederick Ellsworth, *E. W.*
October Session. Mr. Eliakim Marshall, Capt. Josiah Phelps, *W.*; Gen. Erastus Wolcott, Mr. Fred'k Ellsworth, *E. W.*
1781. *May Session.* Mr. Eliakim Marshall, Capt. Josiah Phelps, *W.*; Br. Gen. Wolcott, Mr. Frederick Ellsworth, *E. W.*
October Session. Mr. Eliakim Marshall, *W.*; Gen. Erastus Wolcott, Capt. James Chamberlain, *E. W.*
 At an adjourned session, Jan., 1782, also Capt. Josiah Phelps, *E. W.*
1782. *May Session.* Capt. Henry Allyn, Mr. Horace Hooker, *W.*; Gen. Erastus Wolcott, Capt. James Chamberlain, *E. W.*
October Session. Mr. Eliakim Marshall, Capt. Henry Allyn, *W.*; Capt. James Chamberlain, Mr. Joseph Allyn, *E. W.*
1783. *May Session.* Mr. Eliakim Marshall, Capt. Henry Allyn, *W.*; Gen. Erastus Wolcott, Mr. Joseph Allen, *E. W.*
October Session. Capt. Nathaniel Loomis, Mr. Aaron Phelps, 2d, *W.*; Gen. Erastus Wolcott, Mr. Joseph Allyn, *E. W.*

1784. *May Session.* Mr. Aaron Phelps, 2d, Gen. Roger Newberry, W.; Gen. Erasmus Wolcott, Mr. Joseph Allyn, *E. W.*
October Session. Gen. Roger Newberry, Mr. Aaron Phelps, W.; Mr. Joseph Allyn, Mr. Matthew Hyde, *E. W.*
1785. *May Session.* Gen. Roger Newberry, Mr. Aaron Phelps, 2d, W.; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *E. W.*
October Session. Mr. Matthew Hyde, Mr. Joseph Allyn, *E. W.*; Gen. Roger Newberry, Capt. Henry Allyn, W.
1786. *May Session.* Mr. Matthew Hyde, Maj. Lemuel Stoughton, *E. W.*; Capt. Henry Allyn, Gen. Roger Newberry, W.
October Session. Maj. Lemuel Stoughton, Capt. Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*; Capt. Henry Allyn, Mr. Solomon Griswold, W.
1787. *May Session.* Mr. Joseph Allyn, Mr. Benoni Olcott, *E. W.*; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*; Capt. Henry Allyn, Mr. Solomon Griswold, W.
October Session. Maj. Lemuel Stoughton, Capt. Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*; Capt. Henry Allyn, Mr. Solomon Griswold, W.
1788. *May Session.* Col. Lemuel Stoughton, Capt. Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*; Capt. Henry Allyn, Gen. Roger Newberry, W.
October Session. Gen. Roger Newberry, Capt. Henry Allyn, W.; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*; Maj. Lemuel Stoughton, Capt. Roswell Grant, *E. W.*
1789. *May Session.* Col. Lemuel Stoughton, Capt. Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Capt. Henry Allyn, Gen. Roger Newberry, W.; Col. Joseph Abbott, *Ell.*
October Session. Capt. Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Capt. Henry Allyn, Gen. Roger Newberry, W.; Col. Levi Wells, *Ell.*
1790. *May Session.* Col. Lem. Stoughton, Capt. Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Capt. Henry Allyn, Mr. Solomon Griswold, W.; Col. Levi Wells, *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Lemuel Stoughton, Mr. Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Mr. Hezekiah Bissell, Mr. Oliver Mather, W.; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*
1791. *May Session.* Mr. Lemuel Stoughton, Mr. Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Mr. Oliver Mather, Mr. Hezekiah Bissell (also one of two clerks), W.; Mr. Levi Wells, *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Henry Allyn, Mr. Solomon Griswold, W.; Mr. Lemuel Stoughton, Mr. Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*
1792. *May Session.* Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Mr. Henry Allyn, Mr. Solomon Griswold, W.; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Oliver Mather, Mr. Hezekiah Bissell, W.; Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*
1793. *May Session.* Mr. Fred'k Ellsworth, *E. W.*; Mr. Henry Allyn, Mr. Oliver Mather, W.; Mr. Levi Wells, *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Oliver Mather, Mr. Hezekiah Bissell, W.; Mr. Fred'k Ellsworth, Mr. Samuel Treat, *E. W.*; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*
1794. *May Session.* Mr. Fred'k Ellsworth, Mr. Samuel Treat, *E. W.*; Mr. Henry Allyn, Mr. Hezekiah Bissell, W.; Mr. Levi Wells, *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Fred'k Ellsworth, Mr. Samuel Treat, *E. W.*; Mr. Henry Allyn, Mr. Solomon Griswold, W.; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*

1795. *May Session.* Mr. Fred'k Ellsworth, Mr. Erastus Wolcott, *E. W.*; Mr. Henry Allyn, Mr. Hezekiah Bissell, *W.*; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Mr. Henry Allyn, Mr. Oliver Mather, *W.*; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*
1796. *May Session.* Mr. Fred'k Ellsworth, Mr. Erastus Wolcott, *E. W.*; Mr. Henry Allyn, Mr. Alex. Wolcott, *W.*; Mr. Matthew Hyde, *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Fred'k Ellsworth, Mr. Erastus Wolcott, *E. W.*; Mr. Alex. Wolcott, Mr. Henry Allyn, *W.*; Mr. Isaac Wells, *Ell.*
1797. *May Session.* Mr. Fred'k Ellsworth, Mr. Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Mr. Henry Allyn, Mr. Oliver Mather, *W.*; Mr. Elijah Pember, *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Fred'k Ellsworth, Mr. Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Mr. Oliver Mather, Mr. Henry Allyn, *W.*; Mr. Eleazer Pinney, *Ell.*
1798. *May Session.* Mr. Fred'k Ellsworth, Mr. Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Mr. Oliver Mather, Mr. Henry Allyn, *W.*; Mr. Isaac Wells, *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. James Chamberlain, Mr. Alexander King, *E. W.*; Mr. Henry Allyn, Mr. James Hooker, *W.*; Mr. Isaac Wells, *Ell.*
1799. *May Session.* Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Mr. Hezekiah Bissell, Mr. Oliver Mather, *W.*; Mr. Isaac Wells, *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Mr. Alex'r Wolcott, Mr. Daniel Talcott, *W.*; Mr. Joseph Abbott, Jr., *Ell.*
1800. *May Session.* Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Mr. George Wolcott, Mr. Isaac Owen, Jr., *W.*; Mr. Eleazer Pinney, *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Mr. Alex. Wolcott, Mr. John Chaffee, *W.*; Mr. Joseph Abbott, Jr., *Ell.*
1801. *May Session.* Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Mr. Alex. Wolcott, Mr. Daniel Talcott, *W.*; Mr. Levi Wells, Jr., *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Abiel Wolcott, *E. W.*; Mr. Daniel Talcott, Mr. George Wolcott, *W.*; Mr. Robert Hyde, *Ell.*
1802. *May Session.* Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Abiel Wolcott, *E. W.*; Mr. Daniel Talcott, Mr. Ebenezer F. Bissell, *W.*; Mr. Robert Hyde, *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Charles Jenks, Mr. Abiel Wolcott, *E. W.*; Mr. Ebenezer F. Bissell, Mr. Jonathan Palmer, Jr., *W.*; Mr. Levi Wells, *Ell.*
1803. *May Session.* Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Abiel Wolcott, *E. W.*; Mr. Jona. Palmer, Jr., Mr. George Griswold, *W.*; Mr. Levi Wells, Jr., *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Abiel Wolcott, *E. W.*; Mr. Elisha Moore, Mr. John Chaffee, *W.*; Mr. Joseph Abbott, Jr., *Ell.*
1804. *May Session.* Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Abiel Wolcott, *E. W.*; Mr. Elisha Moore, Mr. Eliakim Marshall, *W.*; Mr. Levi Wells, *Ell.*
October Session. Mr. Caleb Booth, Mr. Abiel Wolcott, *E. W.*; Mr. Eliakim Marshall, Mr. Ebenezer F. Bissell, *W.*; Mr. Levi Wells, *Ell.*
1805. *May Session.* Caleb Booth, Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Eben. F. Bissell, Jr., Isaac Pinney, *W.*; John H. Goodrich, *Ell.*
October Session. Caleb Booth, Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Isaac Pinney, Samuel Allen, *W.*; John M. Goodrich, *Ell.*
1806. *May Session.* Caleb Booth, Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Samuel Allen, Solomon Allen, Jr., *W.*; Willis Russell, *Ell.*
October Session. Charles Jenks, Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Daniel Talcott, Solomon Allen, *W.*; Wyllys Russell, *Ell.*
1807. *May Session.* Charles Jenks, Daniel Rockwell, *E. W.*; Daniel Talcott, Josiah Phelps, *W.*; Daniel Hyde, *Ell.*
October Session. Noah Allen, Aaron Bissell, *E. W.*; Josiah Phelps, David Gibbs, *W.*; Daniel Hyde, *Ell.*

1808. *May Session.* Noah Allen, Aaron Bissell, *E. W.*; David Gibbs, Oliver Thrall, *W.*; Wyllys Russell, *ELL.*
October Session. Charles Jenks, Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Oliver Thrall, Eliakim Marshall, *W.*; Wyllys Russell, *ELL.*
1809. *May Session.* Charles Jenks, Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Eliakim Marshall, Timothy Phelps, *W.*; John H. Goodrich, *ELL.*
October Session. Noah Allen, Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Timothy Phelps, John Chaffee, *W.*; John H. Goodrich, *ELL.*
1810. *May Session.* Noah Allen, Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; John Chaffee, John Hubbard, *W.*; Asa Willey, *ELL.*
October Session. Charles Jenks, Aaron Bissell, *E. W.*; John Hubbard, Daniel Talcott, *W.*; Asa Willey, *ELL.*
1811. *May Session.* Charles Jencks, Aaron Bissell, *E. W.*; Daniel Talcott, John Griswold, *W.*; Wyllys Russell, *ELL.*
October Session. Asahel Stiles, Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; John Griswold, Ebenr. F. Bissell, Jr., *W.*; Robert Hyde, *ELL.*
1812. *May Session.* Asahel Stiles, Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Ebenezer F. Bissell, Oliver Thrall, *W.*; Wyllys Russell, *ELL.*
October Session. Joel Holkins, Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Oliver Thrall, Eli Wilson, *W.*; Wyllys Russell, *ELL.*
1813. *May Session.* Joel Holkins, Roswell Grant, *E. W.*; Eli Wilson, Reuben Barker, *W.*; Levi Wells, *ELL.*
October Session. John Stoughton, Jr., Eli B. Haskell, *E. W.*; Reuben Barker, Levi Hayden, *W.*; Levi Wells, *ELL.*
1814. *May Session.* John Stoughton, Jr., Eli B. Haskell, *E. W.*; Levi Hayden, David Grant, *W.*; Asa Willey, *ELL.*
October Session. Noah Allen, Amasa Loomis, *E. W.*; David Grant, Christopher Wolcott, *W.*; Asa Willey, *ELL.*
1815. *May Session.* Noah Allen, Amasa Loomis, *E. W.*; Christopher Wolcott, Ebenezer Hitchcock, *W.*; Peleg Martin, *ELL.*
October Session. Joel Holkins, Eli B. Haskell, *E. W.*; Elihu Mills, Isaac Owen, Jr., *W.*; John Hall, *ELL.*
1816. *May Session.* John Stoughton, Jr., Eli B. Haskell, *E. W.*; Ebenezer Hickox, Oliver Mather, *W.*; Asa Willey, *ELL.*
October Session. John Stoughton, Jr., Eli B. Haskell, *E. W.*; Oliver Mather, Elisha N. Sill, *W.*; Asa Willey, *ELL.*
1817. *May Session.* John Stoughton, Jr., Abner Reed, *E. W.*; Elisha N. Sill, David Grant, *W.*; Asa Willey, *ELL.*
October Session. John Stoughton, Jr., Abner Reed, *E. W.*; David Grant, William Alford, *W.*; Asa Willey, *ELL.*
1818. *May Session.* Abner Reed, Joel Holkins, *E. W.*; William Alford, Eliakim Marshall, *W.*; Asa Willey, *ELL.*
October Session. Timothy Ellsworth, Abner Reed, *E. W.*; Odiah Loomis, Joseph H. Russell, *W.*; Asa Willey, *ELL.*
1819. *May (An. Ss.).* Timothy Ellsworth, Elihu Wolcott, *E. W.*; Joseph H. Russell, Oliver Filley, *W.*; John Hall, *ELL.*
1820. Eli B. Haskell, Epaphras L. Phelps, *E. W.*; Cyrus Phelps, Henry Halsey, *W.*; Asa Willey, *ELL.*
1821. Epaphras L. Phelps, Eli B. Haskell, *E. W.*; James Newberry, Hezekiah Chaffee, *W.*; Joseph Abbott, *ELL.*
1822. Abner Reed, Epaphras L. Phelps, *E. W.*; Oliver Thrall, Henry Newberry, *W.*; Asa Willey, *ELL.*
1823. Epaphras L. Phelps, Abner Reed, *E. W.*; Giles Ellsworth, Augustus Bolles, *W.*; Benjamin Pinney, *ELL.*

1824. Epaphras L. Phelps, Abner Reed, *E. W.*; Horace Palmer, Elisha N. Sill, *W.*; Benjamin Pinney, *Ell.*
1825. Asher Allen, Augustus Mills, *E. W.*; James Loomis, Richard Niles, *W.*; Asa Willey, *Ell.*
1826. Timothy Ellsworth, Eli B. Haskell, *E. W.*; James Loomis, James Newberry, *W.*; Asa Willey, *Ell.*
1827. Timothy Ellsworth, Eli B. Haskell, *E. W.*; Henry Sill, Josiah Phelps, *W.*; Joseph Abbott, *Ell.*
1828. Epaphras L. Phelps, Abner Reed, *E. W.*; Henry Sill, Oliver Thrall, *W.*; Asa Willey, *Ell.*
1829. Epaphras L. Phelps, Eli B. Haskell, *E. W.*; Warren Marshall, Martin Ellsworth, *W.*; Asa Willey, *Ell.*
1830. *Spaaker*. Hon. Henry W. Edwards of *W.*; Epaphras L. Phelps, Eli B. Haskell, *E. W.*; Warren Marshall, Josiah Phelps, *W.*; Oliver W. Steele, *Ell.*
1831. Timothy Ellsworth, Eli B. Haskell, *E. W.*; Giles Ellsworth, Oliver Filley, *W.*; Oliver W. Steele, *Ell.*
1832. Epaphras L. Phelps, Abner Reed, *E. W.*; Henry Halsey, Francis Gillett, *W.*; John H. Brockway, *Ell.*
1833. Horace Barber, Samuel Mills, *E. W.*; Warren Marshall, Guy Talcott, *W.*; Benjamin Pinney, *Ell.*
1834. William Barnes, Theodore Elmer, *E. W.*; Wm. Alford, David Grant, *W.*; Asa Willey, *Ell.*
1835. William Barnes, Theodore Elmer, *E. W.*; Giles Ellsworth, Samuel Cadwell, *W.*; Joseph W. Bissell, *Ell.*
1836. Daniel Chapin, Chester White, *E. W.*; Richard Niles, James Loomis, *W.*; Asa Willey, *Ell.*; Hiram Roberts, *Blfd.*
1837. Harvey Holkins, Fred. W. Grant, *E. W.*; Horace Birge, William Alford, *W.*; Asa Willey, *Ell.*; Ammi L. Palmer, *Blfd.*
1838. Chester Belknap, Melancthon Hudson, *E. W.*; Henry Sill, Elihu Marshall, *W.*; John H. Brockway, *Ell.*; Francis Gillet, *Blfd.*
1839. Nathan Brown, *Blfd.*; Erastus Ellsworth, Erastus Buckland, *E. W.*; ———, *W.*; Stedman Nash, *Ell.*
1840. ———, *Blfd.*; John Morton, James Moore, *E. W.*; Giles Ellsworth, Avery Parsons, *W.*; Calvin Chapman, *Ell.*
1841. Reuben Bradley, *Blfd.*; ———, *E. W.*; Rob't M. Abbe, Samuel Mather, *W.*; Jabesh Collins, *Ell.*
1842. ———, *Blfd.*; Asahel C. Stiles, Harvey Elmore, *E. W.*; Samuel Mather, Rich'd Niles, *W.*; Joel W. Smith, *Ell.*
1843. Hiram Thrall, *Blfd.*; Eben'z'r Pinney, no choice, *E. W.*; Rich'd Niles, Gamaliel W. Griswold, *W.*; Asa Willey, *Ell.*
1844. Elisha Moore, *Blfd.*; Bezalcel Sexton, Harvey Elmer, *E. W.*; Sidney Bower, Eli Phelps, *W.*; Jabesh Collins, *Ell.*
1845. Geo. Newberry, *Blfd.*; Asahel Stiles, Harvey Elmer, *E. W.*; Nath' R. Alvord, Horace Birge, *W.*; Daniel Kimball, *Ell.*
1846. Elisha B. Phelps, *Blfd.*; Lemuel Stoughton, Chauncey Ellsworth, *E. W.*; David L. Hubbard, Isaac P. Owen, *W.*; Oliver W. Steele, *Ell.*; Benoni O. King, *S. W.*
1847. Sam. T. Avery, *S. W.*; Benj. Graham, *Blfd.*; John Clark, Lemuel Stoughton, *E. W.*; Samuel Clark, Freeman N. Brown, *W.*; Stedman Nash, *Ell.*
1848. David W. Grant, *Blfd.*; David Osborn, 2d, Ralph Blodgett, *E. W.*; Job Allen, James Loomis, 2d, *W.*; Austin Tilden, *Ell.*; John S. Clapp, *S. W.*
1849. Joseph Chapman, *Blfd.*; Chester Belknap, Levi Palmer, *E. W.*; Sanford Grant, *S. W.*; John P. Ellsworth, Herman H. Holcomb, *W.*; Herman C. Griswold, *Ell.*

1850. Wm. L. Humaston, *Bfld.*; Daniel Chapin, H. W. Allyn, *E. W.*; Horace Filley, *S. W.*; Talcott Mather, Hiram G. Phelps, *W.*; Darius Crane, *EU.*
1851. Geo. W. Gorton, *Bfld.*; Samuel W. Bartlett, Channey Ellsworth, *E. W.*; Homer P. Stedman, *S. W.*; Martin Palmer, Rich'd H. Phelps, *W.*; Horace Warner, *EU.*
1852. William Adams, *Bfld.*; Benjamin Hamilton, William Phelps, *E. W.*; Horace Filley, *S. W.*; Eli Phelps, James Loomis, 2d, *W.*; Benjamin Pinney, *EU.*
1853. Amasa H. Jerome, *Bfld.*; Jonathan Colton, Marvin Fuller, *E. W.*; William Dart, *S. W.*; Freeman M. Brown, David L. Hubbard, *W.*; Joseph Snow, *EU.*
1854. Alden Cadwell, *Bfld.*; Jabez S. Allen, J. O. Ellsworth, *E. W.*; Eli R. Olcott, *S. W.*; Alex. Clapp, Thos. R. Haskell, *W.*; Horace McKnight, *EU.*
1855. Nathan F. Miller, *Bfld.*; Samuel W. Cook, Joseph T. Hull, *E. W.*; Thos. H. Bissell, *S. W.*; Spencer Clapp, Jr., Eli Phelps, *W.*; Isaac P. Owen, *W. L.*; Henry Hollister, *EU.*
1856. Hiram B. Case, *Bfld.*; Wm. T. Barber, Charles Bartlett, *E. W.*; Joseph M. Newberry, *S. W.*; Lemuel A. Welch, John E. Griswold, *W.*; Luman Atwater, *W. L.*; Julius A. Kibbe, *EU.*
1857. A. W. Allyn, *Bfld.*; Nelson S. Osborn, Orrin Bissell, *E. W.*; Frank Grant, *S. W.*; Henry B. Moore, Thos. W. Loomis, *W.*; John Moran, *W. L.*; Benj. Pinney, Jr., *EU.*
1858. Henry C. Hoskins, *Bfld.*; Buckley P. Barber, Arnold Hamilton, *E. W.*; Albert W. Drake, *S. W.*; Alonzo M. Smith, Horace Thrall, *W.*; Geo. Willard Sayles, *W. L.*; Asel Johnson, *EU.*
1859. Henry McLean, *Bfld.*; Luman S. Allen, John F. Fitts, *E. W.*; Leonard Grant, *S. W.*; Albert Morrison, Oscar J. Phelps, *W.*; Joseph Whipple, *W. L.*; Erastus P. Pease, *EU.*
1860. Jonathan E. Palmer, *Bfld.*; Luman S. Allen, John F. Fitts, *E. W.*; Samuel E. Elmore, *S. W.*; E. S. Alford, Edwin Griswold, *W.*; Charles Carter, *W. L.*; Cornelius Farmer, *EU.*
1861. Thos. Gabb, *Bfld.*; Wm. W. Skinner, Wm. H. Thompson, *E. W.*; Lorin Loomis, *S. W.*; Gilbert Clark, Joseph G. Denslow, *W.*; T. B. Persse, *W. L.*; Horace M. Chapman, *EU.*
1862. Jonathan E. Palmer, *Bfld.*; Wm. W. Skinner, Wm. H. Thompson, *E. W.*; Edwin Foster, *S. W.*; Thos. W. Loomis, Rich'd D. Case, *W.*; Alford C. Ware, *W. L.*; Calvin Pease, Jr., *EU.*
1863. Alex. D. McLean, *Bfld.*; Eli Gowdy, Jonathan Colton, *E. W.*; John N. Alexander, *S. W.*; Oliver W. Thrall, Joel Palmer, *W.*; L. B. Chapman, *W. L.*; Henry Gunn, *EU.*
1864. John Wilcox, *Bfld.*; Eli Gowdy, Jonathan Colton, *E. W.*; Samuel E. Elmore, *S. W.*; James M. Brown, H. J. Thrall, *W.*; F. M. Brown, *W. L.*; D. P. Chapman, *EU.*
1865. C. H. Case, *Bfld.*; Shadrach L. Fish, Benj. L. Bissell, *E. W.*; Seth Vinton, *S. W.*; Warham A. Griswold, Orson B. Moore, *W.*; Theo. T. Miller, *W. L.*; John W. Thayer, *EU.*
1866. S. P. Newberry, *Bfld.*; J. H. Simonds, Ed^d. Dexter, *E. W.*; Jos. M. Newberry, *S. W.*; Lonzo M. Smith, Eli Phelps, *W.*; James Coogan, *W. L.*; Asaph D. McKinney, *EU.*
1867. C. Newberry, *Bfld.*; Bethuel P. Colton, Pliny C. Allen, *E. W.*; John M. King, *S. W.*; William Mack, T. N. Griswold, *W.*; Edw. E. Mather, *W. L.*; Oliver M. Hyde, *EU.*
1868. Thos. E. Moore, *Bfld.*; Wm. H. Heath, Salmon North, *E. W.*; Geo. Foster, *S. W.*; H. Sidney Hayden, R. D. Case, *W.*; F. M. Brown, *W. L.*; Robert Pat-
ten, *EU.* (Seat successfully contested by Henry Bissell.)

1869. Wm. J. Gabb, *Blfd.*; Daniel Phelps, Caleb Leavitt, *E. W.*; Francis Jones, *S. W.*, Alva Fenton, Alex. Clapp, *W.*; T. C. Coogan, *W. L.*; Guy P. Collins, *Ell.*
1870. Gad Wileox, *Blfd.*; Jabez S. Allen, Francis Gowdy, *E. W.*; Lyman Grant, *S. W.*, John Francis, Alex. Clapp, *W.*; Wm. B. Butler, *W. L.*; Nelson Warner, *Ell.*
1871. Martin Burr, *Blfd.*; Jabez S. Allen, Francis Gowdy, *E. W.*; Lloyd E. Baldwin, *S. W.*; Horace P. Rockwell, John O. Phelps, *W.*; Robt. McCowen, *W. L.*; Nelson Warner, *Ell.*
1872. Edward S. Brown, *Blfd.*; Wm. T. Barber, Arnold Hamilton, *E. W.*, Henry Holman, *S. W.*; H. Sidney Hayden, Charles Fox, *W.*, Dwight J. Osborn, *W. L.*, W. H. Cogswell, *Ell.*
1873. Grove Barnard, *Blfd.*; Joseph A. Pascoe, Orson S. Wood, *E. W.*; Oliver Clark, *S. W.*; Sam. A. Booth, Hiram G. Phelps, *W.*; T. C. Coogan, *W. L.*; Henry C. Aborn, *Ell.*
1874. Elisha B. Case, *Blfd.*; D. P. Leonard, Joseph Arnold, *E. W.*; Sidney W. Buckland, *S. W.*; Ellsworth N. Phelps, Jas. V. R. Strickland, *W.*; T. B. Pesse, Jr., *W. L.*; J. A. Thompson, *Ell.*
1875. Samuel J. Mills, *Blfd.*; Oliver M. Nelson, Charles E. Phelps, *E. W.*; Chelsea C. Vinton, *S. W.*; Stebbins B. Holcomb, Thomas Dunean, *W.*; Thomas F. Carroll, *W. L.*; John Beasley, *Ell.*
1876. Norman Hubbard, *Blfd.*; Hiram Smith, E. R. Leonard, *E. W.*; Lewis Sperry, *S. W.*; H. Tudor White, Thomas Dunean, *W.*; John Outerson, *W. L.*; Francis Pinney, *Ell.*
1877. J. Cleveland Capen, *Blfd.*; Dan'l W. Bartlett, Joseph T. Hull, *E. W.*; Lucius J. Grant, *S. W.*; H. Tudor White, Wm. L. Bidwell, *W.*; John B. Windsor, *W. L.*; Otis Snow, *Ell.*
1878. Eli Brown, *Blfd.*; James Price, Jr., Chas. A. Bissell, *E. W.*; Frederick A. King, *S. W.*; Eli Phelps, Patrick Gilligan, *W.*; James T. Coogan, *W. L.*; Ira H. Lewis, *Ell.*
1879. John E. Cox, *Blfd.*; Aaron Smith, Oliver Fleming, *E. W.*; L. D. Chandler, *S. W.*, Daniel W. Mack, Richard D. Case, *W.*; Francis J. Wedemeyer, *W. L.*; Russell Thrall, *Ell.*
1880. Edgar W. Pinney, *Blfd.*; Aaron Smith, Byron O'Neil, *E. W.*; Sheldon J. Grant, *S. W.*; George W. Barnes, William H. Harvey, *W.*; James W. Byrne, *W. L.*; Elam S. Hyde, *Ell.*
1881. Wm. G. Hubbard, *Blfd.*; Sylvester D. Rockwell, Charles W. Davenport, *E. W.*; George Dart, *S. W.*; Timothy S. Phelps, George W. Hodge, *W.*; Joseph Whipple, *W. L.*; Ortive C. Eaton.
1882. Henry D. Barnard, *Blfd.*; Orson S. Wood, Charles E. Woodward, *E. W.*; John P. Jones, *S. W.*; Daniel W. Phelps, Lemuel R. Lord, *W.*; John W. Coogan, *W. L.*; J. Abbott Thompson, *Ell.*
1883. John Blackwell, *Blfd.*; Horace M. Bancroft, John N. Clark, *E. W.*; George A. Bowman, *S. W.*; Samuel D. Drake, Fredus M. Case, *W.*; Ezra B. Bailey, *W. L.*; Joseph A. Thompson, *Ell.*
1884. Henry Gray, *Blfd.*; Seth S. Allen, Clinton T. Inslee, *E. W.*; Frank Avery, *S. W.*, Sidney M. Hollister, Stephen Lavery, *W.*; John Coates, *W. L.*; Alfred U. Charter, *Ell.*
1885. George F. Capen, *Blfd.*; Clinton T. Inslee, Levi Parsons, *E. W.*; Olin Wheeler, *S. W.*; Francis F. Curry, Henry J. Fenton, *W.*; Edward D. Coogan, *W. L.*, John Thompson, *Ell.*
1886. Franklin B. Miller, *Blfd.*; Eugene T. Spooner, John H. Smart, *E. W.*; Jerome Signor, *S. W.*; William T. Kennedy, Addison Lamphear, *W.*; Simon B. Douglas, *W. L.*; Frederick A. Pierson, *Ell.*
- 1887-88. Charles C. Hoskins, *Blfd.*; Clinton T. Inslee, Luther H. Grant, *E. W.*; Henry

- Grant, S. W.; William W. Barber, D. Ellsworth Phelps, W.; Eugene E. Latham, W. L.; Otis Suow, *Ell.*
- 1889-90. Frederick A. Pinney, *Bjfd.*; John B. Noble, George B. Goettler, *E. W.*; William W. Ripley, S. W.; Edson A. Welch, Albert E. Holcomb, W.; Timothy F. McCarthy, W. L.; Marcus A. Pinney, *Ell.*
- 1891-92. John Keough, *Bjfd.*; Aaron Smith, Edwin F. Thompson, *E. W.*; Joseph W. Vibert, S. W.; Henry E. Phelps, Seneca O. Griswold, W.; John P. Healy, W. L.; William Crane, *Ell.*

APPENDIX G (Page 577).

EARLY RECORDS OF THE EAST WINDSOR CHURCH.

(Collected from the Private Papers of its First Pastor, Rev. Timothy Edwards.)

THE Covenant that those have owned that are under Church watch in ye Second Church of Christ in Windsor.

You do now solemnly in the presence of ye most Great and dreadful God, the Holy Angells, and this Assembly, avouch the Eternall Jehovah, one God in three persons. ye Father, ye Son, and ye Holy Ghost, to be your God; viz, you Own him to be the Living and the true God, and desire to Choose him to be, & promise that by his grace you will Serve him as your God, by Seeking of, and waiting upon him for his grace in his Ordinances, and in the Constant and diligent Improvement of all his appointed means, and by faithfully and conscientiously endeavoring to avoid all Sin, and yield Obedience to all his Commandments. And you also acknowledge yt you are by nature Children of Wrath, being born into the World in a State of Sin and misery, and that there is no way to obtain Mercy, and Salvation, but Only by faith in the Righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ, Who is the Eternall Son of God, and the alone Saviour of Sinners, in whom you desire to trust for eternal Life & Salvation and promise that by his grace you will above all earthly things Labour to make Sure of an Interest in his Righteousness, and that he may be your Lord, and Saviour, that so you may be found in him, at the great day, and not in your Sins or your own Righteousness. And you also now Sollemnly promise and bind yourselves to Submit to his Government, In this Church, and by God's help to walk with his People therein in all things according to the Rules of the Gospell.

The Persons following owned the Covenant &c

	1700		1700
Aug 25.	Nath ^l Grant	Augt. 25.	Bathiah Grant Nath ^l wife
Sep ^r	Hez Porter	Oct. 27.	Eliz. Taylor, Jn ^o wife
"	Joseph Porter	" "	Hannah Grant, Matthew's wife
Oct. 27	David Bissell	" "	Mary Skinner, Jos ^h wife
Nov. 10	Sam ^l Bancroft	" "	Abigail Rockwell
" "	Joseph Elmer	" "	Ann Fitch
" "	Ephraim Bissell	" "	Sarah Taylor
" "	Joseph Phelps	" "	Joanna Taylor
" "	Josiah Rockwell	Nov. 10.	Mary Elsworth, Job's wife
" "	John Bissell	" "	Abigail Strong, Jacob's "
		" "	Abigail Bissell, Thos. Daug
		" "	Hannah Phelps
		" "	Mindwell Phelps
		" "	Elisabeth Diggins
		" "	Abigail Bissell, Goody
		" "	Tudor's Daughter

These following persons having owned The Covenant in other Churches & thereby put themselves under Church watch, have entered into ye same state in this Church, viz; ye Second Church of Windsor.

1700

Sam^l Grant, Jun^r
Joseph Rockwell
Joseph Skinner, Jun^r
Job Ellsworth.
belonging all of them to y^e first Church
of Windsor, owned y^e Covenant in
this Church, sometime in Sept^r or
Oct^r

Eben^r Lomis of y^e first Church in Windsor, Oct^r 27.

Jno Taylor of ye first Church in Windsor, Oct^r 13.

1700

Sam^l Rockwells wife viz: Eliza; of y^e
first church in Windsor, Oct. 27
Ann Drake, Jos^{ph}^s wife [and] Bridget
Fitch both of y^e first church in Hart-
ford, Oct. 27.

An Acc^t of y^e Members in full Communion belonging to y^e 2d church of Christ in Windsor, besides myself.

1st of y ^e Men:	and	2. of y ^e Women:
* Deacon Sam ^l Bakar		* Mary Grant, Sam ^l Sen ^r wife
Deacon Job Drake		* Mary Rockwell, S. Sen ^r wife
* Sam ^l Rockwell, Sen ^r		* Sarah Bakar, Sam ^l wife
Sam ^l Grant, Sen ^r		Elizabeth Drake, Job's wife
* Nath ^l Bissell.		* Liddia Loomis, Jos: wife
Broth ^r Stoughton.		* Abigail Tudor, Sam ^l wife
Joseph Loomis		Sarah Porter, James wife
* John Stoughton		Eliza Loomis, Nath ^l wife
Sam ^l Tudor		Esther Bissell, Thos. wife
Nath ^l Loomis		Mary Loomis, Josiah's wife
James Porter		Ruth Colt, Jos ^{ph} ^s wife
Thos. Bissell		* Hannah Elmer, Ed ^d wife
Henry Wollcot, Jun ^r son of Simon		Joanna Loomis, Moses wife
Edward Elmer		Mary Strong, Jn ^{es} wife
William Wollcot		Esther Phelps, widow
Matthew Grant		* Elisa: Wells, Josh ^a Jun ^r wife
John Rockwell		Abigail Burge
John Strong		* Ruth Stiles, Jn ^{es} wife
		* Abia Sanders.
		Grace Grant, Sam ^l Gran th wife
		* Jane Wollcot, Henry's wife
		Mindwell Loomis, James his wife
		Sarah Wollcot, Simon's wife
		* Egglestone Ben ^s wife
		Esther Bissell, Tho ^s Daughter

An Account of the Children of those belonging to this Society baptized by me:

Sam^l Grant, Junio^r Child named Ephraim, Aug^t 98

Joseph Rockwell's Child nam^d Elizabeth, dead.

Edward Elmer's Child nam^d Edw^d dead.

John Strong's Child, nam^d Esther about March 99

Robert Stedman's Child

¹ Mr. Timothy Drake of Hartford writes. "I find from pub. rec. of 1st Ch. of Hartford, that Anne Foster joined that ch. 26 Feb. 1695 '6; and that Anne Edwards joined it 8 Meh., 1695 '6. No other person by the name of Anne joined that ch. for several yrs. before or after that date."

- Joseph Skinner's Child, March 99 nam^d
 Joseph Fitch's Child nam^d Joseph, Ap^l 99
 Joseph Drake's Child Benjⁿ April, 99
 My own Child named Ann, April 28, 99
 Cousⁿ Moor's Child Abigail May 99
 Joseph Loomis's Child Damaris July or Aug^t 99
 James Loomis's Child James April 99
 " " Mindwell, May 99
 Broth'r Stoughton's Child Dan^l Aug^t 99
 Moses Loomis's Child Joanna
 Jabez Colts' Child, Ann, Autumn, 99
 Sam^l Burnham's Child
 Cousn John Stoughton's Child Ann
 Thos Burnham's Child of Hartford 1st Church
 John Elsworth's Child
 Simon Wolcott's Child James
 John Stiles' Child Ebenezer 1700
 Sam^l Tudor's Child Elizabeth.
 * Joseph Porter's Child Jos^{ph} Sept^r 1700 dead
 Josiah Loomis's Child Nath^l Oct^r 27, 1700
 Jos^{ph} Rockwell's Child, Benj: Oct^r 27, 1700
 Nath: Grant's Child, Bathiah, Aug^t 25, 1700
 John Taylor's Child Mary Spring 1700
 Jacob Strong's Child Abigail Feb^r
 Sam^l Bancraft's Child named Eunice in y^e wint^r 1700
 Math^w Grant's Child W^m Jan^r 26 1700
 Jos. Drake's Child Ann, febr^y 2, 1700
 My Daughter Mary febr^y 11, 1700 on Tuesday about 10 of y^e clock in y^e morning,
 baptized feb. 16, 1700
 Job Elsworth Child Hannah, ffebr^r 23, 1700
 Cousin Moor's Child Peletiah, March 1701-2.
 Sam^l Piney's Child nam^d Sam^l March 23, 1700
 Thos Long's Child Sarah March 1700-1
 Joseph Elmer's Child, March or April 1701. Joseph
 Brother Stoughton's Child, Benj: April or May 1701
 Joshua Willes' Jun^r May or June, Joshua 1701
 John Strong's Child Abigail, May or June 1701
 Jacob " Mindwell, July 1701
 Hez: Porter's Child, Hezekiah, July 1701.
 Jno Spark's Child John, his wife of Hartford 1st Church viz: under C[hurch]
 Watch, July, 1701
 Benj: Colt's Child Jnⁿ July 1701
 Sam^l Grant's Child, Grace, Aug^t 1701
 John Elsworth's Child Esther in y^e former part of y^e winter 1701
 Jos. Skinner's Ann in Autumn 1701
 John Rockwell's Child John in y^e winter 1701
 Math^w Grant's Child Mary about March or April 1702
 Cousⁿ John Stoughton's Child Nath^l June 1702
 James Loomis's Henry Anno 1702 or 1701
 James Youngbiss, Hannah in y^e Summer 1702
 Edw^d Elmor's Child, Edw^d 1702 about Sept^r
 Jnⁿ Stiles's Child 1702 in y^e winter as we take it. Noah

Jn^o Taylor's Child Zebulon, 1701 or 1701-2
 Cousin John Moore's Child Eliz^a May 1703
 Nath^l Grant's Child Ruth Feb^r or March 1702
 Sam^l Rockwell's Child Sam^l Jan^r 1702
 Jos. Bakar's Child Jos^{ph}, April 1703
 Jos. Drake's Child Jn^o May 1703
 Jn^o Strong's Child Charles May 1703
 Broth^r Stoughton's Child Tim^o June 1703
 Hez^b Porter's Child Deborah, 1702 Winter toward Spring
 Jes^p Porter's Child Joseph (Winter) 1701
 Henry Wollcott's Tho^s April 1701
 Jos^p. Fitch's Child Ju^o March 1701
 Ebenz^r Loomis's Child Jemima (Winter) 1702
 Jer^b Diggins Sen^r's Child 1702 Autumn
 Jabez^h Colt's Child Esther 1701
 Jabesh " " Jabesh
 Sam^l Baneract's child July 25, 1703.

[Referred to on Page 550, 14th line from bottom of Page.]

THE PETITION OF INHABITANTS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE GREAT RIVER, 1680.

(Copied from the State Archives.)

To The Honored The Genl Assembly of ye Colony of Connecticut now sitting in Hartford:

The Humble Petition of Sundry proprietors and Inhabitants of Lands on the East side of Connecticut River in the Township of Windsor, Shows, et cetera.

That whereas by the good providence of God who hath appointed all men y^e bounds of their Habitations, and his blessing upon us, your Petitioners, have their lands and many of us having dwellings on the East side of the Great River, and are increased to very considerable number of Persons. And there being a continual accession of families to that side of the River, likely yet more to increase the number of Dwellings etc; And it having pleased this Hon^l Assembly at a late Session to Grant an addition of five miles to our town, or former bounds, for y^e Incouragement and accomodating of a Plantation there: and also to take notice by a committee (formerly) of the capacity of that place for such end, and were by their return well (assured) satisfied that with the aforesaid addition it would be well furnished both as to meadow and upland for a Particular township. Your petitioners by long experience having proved the difficulty of attending the Public Worship of God, at so great a distance from having the Great River always to pass, and that in every Great peril both by Storms in Summer and Ice in winter and finding it also impossible to have the *weaker* persons in their families along with them to the ordinances of God as is their duty and desire. And considering also how ready this Hon^d Court hath been to forward the wealth of the People in those and such like respects, we are upon these Premises both necessitated and Incouraged Humbly to Petition the Hon^d Assembly to Grant that all those lands on the said East side Connecticut River, at present in the township of Windsor, may hence forward be a distinct and particular township; and that the Inhabitants & Proprietors of those lands and that place may be by your authority invested with the Power and Privileges of a Particular township, or Plantation, for the Settling the Ordinances of God in his Public Worship there and the attendance of such other public occasions, &c. and duties as shall attending to your regulations be put upon us — which as we hope will be much to the Glory of God, Our Edification with our family and beyond what we now enjoy so also an Increase of our outward prosperity and an Inabling

us to be more serviceable to the Public weal of this Colony, which that we may obtain we shall for this Hon^d Court ever pray, etc.

May 13, 1680.

Joseph Skinner	John Hosford
Thomas Newell	Micael Tainter
Samuel Baker	Samuel Cross
Samuel Grant	Walter Gaylord
John Stoughton	Timothy Thrall
Samuel Rockwell	Tahan Grant
Joseph Baker	Enoch Drake
Job Drake, Jr	Josiah Elmore
George Griswold	Nathaniel Bancroft
John Denslow, Jr	John Drake, Sr
Timothy Buckland	Timothy Phelps
Samuel Gibbs	Thomas Loomis
John Strong	Josiah Barker
James Gaylord,	Owen Tudor, Jr
Joseph Birdge	Samuel Tudor
Thomas Burnham	Owen Tudor, Sr
Joseph Phelps	John Loomis
Nathaniel Bissell	James Porter
Thomas Bissell, Jr	Edward King
John Hoskins, Sr	John Elmore
Humphrey Pinney	Simon Holbrook
Samuel Ffarnsworth	Israel Loomis
William Morton	Nathaniel Loomis
Jas Loomis, Jr	William Phelps
Job Drake	Nathan Gillet
James Cooper	James Eno
Samuel Gaylord, Sr	John Moses
Henry Styles	Matthew Kelsey
Nathaniel Gaylord	William Howell
Thomas Powell	Timothy Palmer
John Gaylord, Jr	Robert Howard
John Pinney	Samuel Filley
John Gaylord, Sr	Anthony Hoskins
Thos Bissell, Jr	Benedict Alford
Abraham Phelps	Thomas Newbery
Abraham Randall	Josias Ellsworth
John Denslow	John Porter, Jr
Nathaniel Winchell	Obadiab Wood
Samuel Dibble	Edward Elmore
Thomas Eggleston	Robert Stedman
Joshua Willes	Jeremiah Diggins
Thomas Parsons	Samuel Olmsted
Humphrey Prior	John Colt
Samuel Phelps	John Porter
John Owen	Joseph Fritch.

ERRATA.

Page 181, 4th line from bottom, for Fuller read *Fowler*.

Page 280, 3d line from bottom, for 1872 read 1782.

Page 301 — To the *List of Deacons* of the Wintonbury Church, add the names of William A. Gillette, 1850; Timothy G. Jerome, 1854.

Page 346, 19th line, for Lory, read *Lemuel Drake*.

Page 371, for Col. Shelburne, lines 4 and 6; as, also, on p. 373, line 7, and p. 374, line 19, read *Sherburne*.

Pages 544 and 738-740 — *Saltonstall Park*. Mr. JABEZ H. HAYDEN sends the following correction: "The accidental finding (since the above pages went to press) of the 1500 acres nearly opposite Francis Stiles's house-lot (and which long previous search had failed to bring to light), proves that it constituted no part of the Park. The widow of Nicholas Davison of Charlestown, Mass., in 1655 sold to Josiah Ellsworth 1500 acres of 'land here in Windsor that formerly was Francis Stiles's, and then from him to Robert Saltonstall, then purchased by Mather Davison, and now made over to Josiah Ellsworth.' There is a break in the Land Records between Saltonstall and Davison."

Page 557, line 21, for Oct. 12, 1669, read *1699*.

Page 681, for Ithamar Brigham, line 9, read *Bingham*.

Page 695; both records of *Solomon Eaton* on this page belong to one and the same individual.

Page 712; the same remark as above applies to the two records of *Ezekiel Osborn* on this page.

Page 713; ditto of the *John and Abner Pierce* of this page, and of p. 714.

Page 744, line 20, for Grint read *Grant*.

Page 766. Miss R. T. SPERRY convicts me of error in this statement as to this *old tavern sign*. It seems to have been the *sign*, not the tavern, which changed hands so often. She says: "David Bissell kept a tavern, whether on 'the Hill' or at the ferry, we know not, and sold his sign to E. Wolcott, who made the changes upon it mentioned in p. 766, and swung it in front of his own residence, about two miles 'down street.' After the Revolutionary War, his wife having died, Gen. Wolcott sold his place and went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Roswell Grant. About 1781-82, one Joseph Phelps, a young man of means, builded unto himself a large house a few rods south of E. Wolcott's tavern, and upon the site of John P. Jones's (1891) new house. Here he set up as a tavern-keeper and hung up this sign, which he bought from Gen. Wolcott. Years after he lost his property and sold his tavern to a Capt. Ward, and his *sign* to John Pelton, a young man and aspirant to the honors of inn-keeping. Pelton repainted and hung the sign in front of a house which he purchased in 1816 of Epaphras Bissell, and which is two miles from either of the two houses where it formerly swung. Mr. Pelton's house was at the ferry, and is now the South Windsor almshouse."

Page 767, to the date in line 30 add the month, *February*.

Page 768, for Beckman, line 23, read *Beckman*.

Page 774, for Mrs. Betsey (Pelton) Wolcott, line 12, read Mrs. Betsey (Wolcott Bissell) Pelton. Betsey Wolcott m. (1st) Horace Bissell, (2d) James Pelton.

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FACSIMILE SPECIMEN OF WINDSOR TOWN RECORDS, 1684.



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