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Harvard College Library

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HISTORY

UNION, CONN.

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THE HISTORY OF UNION, CONN.

FOUNDED ON MATERIAL GATHERED BY

REV. CHARLES HAMMOND, LL. D.
PRINCIPAL OF MONSON ACADEMY.

—COMPILED BY—

REV. HARVEY M. LAWSON, Ph. B.

WITH ASSISTANCE FROM MANY OTHERS.

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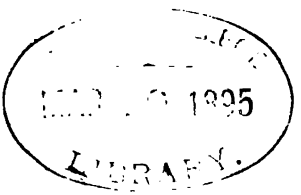

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PREFACE.

The history which is now offered to the public is composed of the material which Mr. Hammond gathered, with additions from all sources from which anything could be obtained. As is well known, Mr. Hammond made efforts for a long series of years, to glean all the facts which he could find relative to the history of his native town. These efforts were mainly directed in the line of investigating the history and genealogies of the old families in town. Here his labors were invaluable; for had he not gathered the facts when he did, many of them would have been forever lost. Most of the matter in the genealogies, then, comes from Mr. Hammond. Many additions have been inserted and the attempt has been made to bring the records down to date. In the preparation of the other portions of the history use has been made of Mr. Hammond's historical addresses, especially the one on the Revolution, delivered at Mashapaug Lake, July 4th, 1853, and the one on the History of Union, also given at Mashapaug in August, 1876. Mr. Hammond also left in a crude form considerable material which he had gathered from the town and church records, the State archives, old papers and conversation. All this has been worked over, and everything of value has been inserted in its proper place in the history.

After Mr. Hammond's death, his widow sent all this historical material to Wm. Corbin. He in turn put it into the hands of Rev. J. P. Watson who was interested in the history of town and who began to make further investigations, especially in regard to the families. Mr. Watson made notes of the facts which he gathered, but they were for his own use and it has been hard to make them out in all cases. When Mr. Watson died in 1888, the material was returned by his brother to Mr. Corbin. In the summer of 1890 the writer borrowed the books from Mr. Corbin and commenced to study up the history. As there seemed to be no one else to do it, he resolved, in the limited time at his disposal, to attempt to put the work in shape for publication. The compiler is painfully con-

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scious of many imperfections in the book, as he now offers it to the public. The time which he has had in which to prepare it has been limited to the vacations in his theological course, which have also been occupied with other duties. And the expectation of soon leaving the country to engage in missionary service has made it necessary to complete the work in the shortest possible time. Hence it has been impossible to bring the work to that state of literary perfection which long painstaking alone can give. Doubtless many errors will be discovered in the book. It is impossible to avoid them in a work of this kind. But the attempt has been made to have everything as correct as possible. The great motive of the compiler in undertaking the work has been to make the results of Mr. Hammond's labors available to the public. He has sought to do this in the best way possible in the limited time which he has had. Perhaps some future historian will one day rise up in town, who will take the material which is now saved from oblivion and put it into a form more worthy of the town and the noble men which it has produced.

Acknowledgment is made of the assistance which has been cordially rendered in the preparation of this work by many different persons. The compiler has been compelled to seek for information from a large number of people, who have uniformly sought to aid him in all the ways which lay in their power. Thanks are due to Mr. E. H. Lockwood of New Haven, who has drawn the map of the town, without hope of compensation. Rev. Geo. Curtiss of Mayville, North Dakota, has kindly furnished to the writer a sketch of his father's life and pastorate in Union, together with several other things.

Some people may feel dissatisfied that they or their families do not receive fuller mention in the genealogies. The writer wishes it understood that, if in some cases he has traced out some families farther than others, or has given a fuller account of the lives of some persons than of others equally prominent, it has been because he has had the material at hand in one case and not in the other. He has endeavored to make the genealogies as complete as possible. But a little reflection will show that to make them absolutely complete in all their ramifications would be an endless as well as an impossible task. Hence any defects of this kind are due not to partiality but to lack of time and opportunity.

Of course many mistakes will be found in the genealogies. The

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writer's brother, Dr. George N. Lawson, whose present address is Middle Haddam, Conn., has offered to receive all corrections which anyone would like to make, and make a corrected copy of the book which can be used if a new edition is ever published.

With these remarks the writer gladly offers his work to those who are interested in his native town.

HARVEY M. LAWSON.

YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL,
New Haven, Conn., *March 1st, 1893.*

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INTRODUCTORY.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND LABORS OF REV. CHARLES HAMMOND, LL. D.

(TAKEN MAINLY FROM THE MEMORIAL DISCOURSE OF ELBRIDGE SMITH, DELIVERED BEFORE THE MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, DECEMBER 31, 1879).

CHARLES HAMMOND, to whom the origin of this history is due, was born in Union, June 15, 1813. He was the oldest child of Dr. Shubael Hammond, who for fifty years was the physician of the town. (See the sketch of his life). Dr. Hammond lived on the place now occupied by Mr. Mason Horton, and it was here that Charles was born. He became very closely attached to his boyhood home, and was always glad to revisit it. In telling the story of the digging of the well on the place, he speaks of sometimes "longing for the water of that well as David longed for the water by the gate of Bethlehem." With the rest of the family he attended the Congregational church at Union. He publicly professed his faith in Christ, and joined the church Nov. 20, 1831, when he was eighteen years old. It appears that he always retained his membership in the church of his youth. He was ever one of its warmest friends.

In his early years, his kindness of heart and quickness of intellect, his love of study and his indifference to play, seemed to mark him for a different life from that of the farm or the workshop. But the physician of seventy years ago, as he rode in saddle or sulky, in storm or sunshine, in heat or cold, through mud and dust, by night and by day, received no three or five dollar fees for prescription or medicine. The expense of a collegiate education on the basis of so small an income, seemed to Dr. Hammond more

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than prudence or honesty would justify; he accordingly felt obliged, though with great reluctance, to advise his son to make the most of the district school and of the private high school, which frequently flourished in New England towns during the autumn months, and not attempt a more extended or expensive course. But the prudence of the father was overborne by the partiality of friends and neighbors, a mother's affection, a sister's pride and a sister's love; sacrifices were made, new means devised, new toils were welcomed and the task undertaken. At the age of seventeen he taught successfully a district school in Willington, Conn., and the next summer began the more direct preparatory studies for college at Monson Academy. It was with great joy to himself that he rode with his father on a June morning in 1831, fifteen miles over hill and valley to Monson. The father was doubtless questioning with himself what manner of man his boy should become; what would be the end of that new departure in the voyage of life. While the son, buoyant with hope, was rejoicing as a strong man to run a race in the new prospect now opening for the exercise of his powers. He had come to Monson for no idle day dreaming, but for a purpose to be realized only by studious toil and patient endurance. Here he continued his preparatory studies at intervals for five years. It was during his school life at Monson that his religious life assumed a positive and determined form, and that generous and earnest faith which gave a new direction and greater force to his life work first took complete possession of his soul.

In 1835, at the mature age of twenty-two, he entered Yale College. Here he was known as a modest, respectable scholar, of a very sociable, genial nature among friends, a fine writer, broad thinker, and a prominent singer in the college choir. During his college course he was obliged to devote a part of his time to teaching in order to gain means for his support. This to such an enthusiastic scholar as Mr. Hammond, was a deprivation. But it helped to develop the sturdy qualities of the man.

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In the spring of 1839 the preceptorship of Monson Academy became vacant, and his *alma mater* had not forgotten, during his four years' absence, the promise of his academic life, and without waiting for his graduation from college, which was to take place in the summer, recalled him to her service. In accepting this important position, however, it was not with the intention of making teaching his permanent occupation. The purpose previously entertained of studying theology remained undisturbed, and the two and a half years which he spent at Monson was a ripening period of his life. He thoroughly reviewed his college studies in connection with the branches which he taught. Self-interest and pleasure alike combined to render his teaching earnest, thorough and delightful. His associate at this time was one who had been his classmate at the academy, and one who has since become one of the brightest ornaments of the American pulpit, the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the autumn of 1841 Mr. Hammond began the study of theology at Andover. After spending a year under the instruction of Moses Stuart, Bela B. Edwards, and others, he returned to New Haven and completed his course at the Yale Seminary. Here he received instruction from Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor, at that time the greatest name in New England theology. On completing his course of professional study in 1844, he was licensed to preach by the Tolland County Association, and was in readiness to enter upon his work whenever the right field should open to his view. While waiting for this opening, the preceptorship of Monson Academy again fell vacant, and he was again summoned to that familiar post. One reason which led him to devote himself to teaching, instead of preaching, was a natural timidity and shrinking from public speaking which seemed to baffle his first efforts, and which he found great difficulty in mastering. He seemed utterly unconscious of the advantages which he possessed in his rich voice, his superior presence and powerful pen. There is scarcely a pulpit in the land which would not have

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sought his ministrations after a few years' exercise of his natural and acquired powers. He should have remembered such examples as Daniel Webster, who said that he got along very well at school with everything except declamation, and that he never could do. But let us not criticise or complain; the pulpit's loss has been the schoolroom's gain. The bashful young clergyman, unable to face an audience to his satisfaction, has infused the sacred fire into hundreds of young minds now filling the pulpit, pleading at the bar, or swaying from the platform delighted thousands who hang upon their lips. It is pleasant to notice that Dr. Hammond was the first to predict the great eminence of his early classmate and associate,—that divine who holds, in the estimation of many, the first place in the American pulpit,—the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn. He little thought how near he might have come to an honorable rivalry with him. He was ordained as an evangelist, October 9th, 1855, but only preached occasionally.

Hence when Mr. Hammond assumed the principalship of Monson Academy in 1844, it was with the high aim to do the very best in his power in the profession which he had chosen for his life-work. He became a great admirer of Thomas Arnold, the distinguished head-master of the Rugby school in old England. There were just beginning to develop in his own character the same classical spirit, the same noble enthusiasm, and the same historic taste which Arnold possessed. Probably he saw his Rugby at Monson. He found the school in a very depressed condition. For forty years the building had borne, without important repairs, the buffetings of the storms without and the busy and sometimes mischievous life within. The return of Mr. Hammond was signalized by a complete renovation, and a large increase of apparatus in the English department. The attendance upon the school had sunk very low, competing institutions at no great distance, had made large drafts on its former patronage. But the people of the town rallied to the support of their school. Confi-

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dent in the abilities and character of their preceptor whom they had long known, they nobly resolved to hold their own and not allow an institution which had so well served the town, the country, the state and the nation, to be eclipsed. The efforts of the trustees, teachers, and citizens were attended with the most gratifying success. The tide soon turned; the attendance in the English department rose to a higher point than it had ever before attained, while the number of graduates in the classical department steadily increased from two in 1845, to eighteen in 1852. Mr. Hammond tells us that during these years his "policy was shaped by the constant and unremitting endeavor to solve successfully the problem whether Monson Academy could be made to live and thrive as a classical institution, and as such to subserve, not merely the educational interests of the town, but of all that part of New England not within the proper limits and influence of other classical schools of established reputation." Among the rival institutions with which Monson Academy had to contend were the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mt. Holyoke Seminary for young ladies, the coeducational institutions at Wilbraham and Suffield, and numerous high schools which were springing up in the vicinity. Hence, it is natural that a broader field with ample resources should present great attractions to such an enthusiastic and aspiring educator as Mr. Hammond. In 1852 the preceptorship of Lawrence Academy at Groton, Mass., became vacant and the trustees offered the position to the successful teacher at Monson. The actual and prospective promise at Groton, to an enterprising scholar, was not surpassed by that of any institution in the state. The result of the negotiations between Mr. Hammond and the trustees at Groton was his appointment to the preceptorship in 1852 and his removal thither in 1853. He brought with him the valuable experience of his previous career, together with his great energy and enthusiasm in his work. Here for eleven years he remained in the successful prosecution of his task. His preceptorship at Groton was the longest continuous term of service that this academy had received.

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We have now to notice what rarely occurs in the life of any public servant. Twice we have already seen him called to the preceptorship of Monson. We have now to notice the beginning of a third term, longer than the sum of the two preceding, and which was to terminate only with his life. The funds of Monson Academy had always been limited. It had always lived and flourished more by its good behavior than by the strength of its pecuniary foundation. In 1863 its resources had become so narrow that it was found necessary to close the school for a time and gather strength for a higher flight. The return of Mr. Hammond in 1845 had been characterized by a great revival in interest and increase in the means of the school. His return in 1863 was still more marked in these respects. The building was so transformed that no trace of the original structure remained; ten thousand dollars were added to the permanent fund of the institution, and the apparatus was enlarged by the expenditure of eleven hundred dollars; and last and greatest, it would seem, by the presence of the teacher who had gained their confidence, and whose leadership they seemed to regard as essential to success. With this emphatic expression of confidence and regard, Mr. Hammond entered upon his last fifteen years of teaching on the very spot where his academic life began thirty-two years before.

During this term of service at Monson, Mr. Hammond became the educator of the first Chinese, and also the first Japanese students ever sent to America to be educated. Rev. Samnel Robbins Brown, a native of Monson and a missionary to China, was responsible for the sending over of both delegations, although they came at an interval of a number of years. One of the first of these Chinese pupils, which were under the personal supervision of Mr. Hammond, was Yung Wing. He fitted for an American college, gained its diploma, and returned to his countrymen resolved to replace by western science and western thought the obsolete civilization based upon the philosophy of Confucius. It was a bold enterprise, but it was suc-

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cessful, and in the wake of his influence, and by the light of his example, scores of his countrymen have found their way to our schools and colleges. And afterward that lonely boy, ripened into a broad Christian manhood, in company with another of his race, from the same teacher and the same school, became a mediator between the oldest and the youngest of nations, between sunrise and sunset, and for many years moved in the highest circles of diplomacy at Washington. This man, the Hon. Yung Wing, thus speaks of his old teacher: "I found in Mr. Hammond a strong friend from first to last. I recall him with feelings of admiration as a noble man in every sense of the word. His voice was clear and sonorous, and every tone of it was filled with a deep sympathy, flowing naturally from a great heart. He had a highly cultivated mind, and his thoughts were those of a strong man. His taste for everything that is beautiful in art, nature and literature was highly cultivated, and he was peculiarly gifted to inspire his pupils with noble aspirations, and to instill into them a love of the truth."

The work which Mr. Hammond did for Yung Wing, and for his Chinese and Japanese associates, was in no respect different in kind from what he did for every boy and girl who came under his tuition. Send a few educated and high-souled youths to China and Japan, and those ancient despotisms begin to crumble and teem with new life. They appear great by contrast. Send the same to an enlightened state, and they blend so quietly with its higher life that they almost escape notice.

Mr. Hammond was built on a large plan in every way, physically, intellectually and morally. His face and figure would attract attention in any circle. Those large physical proportions, massive head, and most expressive face, marked a man of princely intellect and noble heart. His frank and genial manners were the natural language of his nature, without the slightest trace of art. His social qualities were of the very best; open and accessible to all, he was a capital talker, and, what is still more rare,

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an equally good listener. He was always ready to instruct and no less earnest to be instructed. He appeared to great advantage in social discussion and never more so than when he encountered a vigorous and healthy opposition. He had in large measure, the qualities which we sometimes call magnetic in their influence. His emotional nature was one of great richness and strength. His love was fervent and his friendships choice and permanent. Sometimes the quiet smile would light up his eyes and spread over his countenance like sunshine over the hills, or some stronger wave of feeling would break into the quiet, hearty laugh in which his whole body took a part, and in which the whole company, moved by contagion, joined. Then again the shadows would gather, deep shadows, sometimes like the shades seen settling over the forests of pines. Indeed his countenance in repose as seen in some of the pictures of him, had the tender mournful look of one who often felt the force of mental depression. It is impossible to tell why but it is true that many young men and women of large intellect and strong emotions have felt an undertow of unaccountable melancholy.

Mr. Hammond always cherished a tender regard for his native town. He loved its hills and speaks of looking at them from other places as upon the "Delectable Mountains." The clear song of the woodland thrush which he heard there, always thrilled his soul. He became intensely interested in the stories of the early settlers of the place, and began while still a young man, to gather the information concerning the history of the town which has developed into the present work. The reciprocal attachment between him and his native town continued through life. When the people of Union repaired and dedicated their meeting-house, it was Mr. Hammond who was summoned to preach the sermon; if they were to celebrate the fourth of July, Mr. Hammond was their orator; if Tolland County would celebrate the great centennial of 1776, it must be with a profusion of antiquarian and historical lore which Mr. Hammond alone could furnish. When the trustees of

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Monson Academy would celebrate their semi-centennial anniversary, they recalled Mr. Hammond from Groton to review its history. When the trustees at Groton would dedicate their new academy building, they sent to Monson for Mr. Hammond to come and teach them the history of academic education in New England. And when the shot of the assassin destroyed the nation's chief magistrate, the people of Monson, forgetting sect and party, rushed to the swelling heart and eloquent lips of their preceptor to find utterance for their grief and righteous indignation. These facts show how strongly his character impressed itself wherever it had been felt, and that the close of official relations was no hindrance to the continued exercise of love and friendship; the man remained after the teacher had departed. But it was in his domestic life that the depth of his character is shown. A blow which almost wrecked his life was the loss of an only son in whom he had discovered "a salient, living spring of generous and manly action." This event, the death of his ten-year-old son Charles, took place July 26, 1866, the day after Mr. Hammond preached the rededicatory sermon at the church at Union. Into that sermon he threw his whole soul, and displayed how deep was his sympathy with the religious welfare of his native town. When he returned home to his son's bedside to see him die, his sorrow was overwhelming. He felt as though the storm had gone over him, and left him like a prostrate oak uprooted in the hurricane. He never fully recovered from the blow, and the last twelve years of his life were tinged by its effect.

As a teacher Mr. Hammond was a thorough scholar, a patient worker, more distinguished for broad views, sound judgment and enlarged culture, than minuteness of drill. One of his pupils testifies, "Genial, energetic and thorough; these are the words that must be used to characterize his manner in the classroom. If it were possible to awaken interest he developed it; if any latent ability lurked in the nature of his pupils he stirred it to action. His prayers were earnest and devout, his reading of Scrip-

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ture impressive and reverential. His power was that of a pure, cultivated and honest man. His prevailing mood was eminently cheerful, with no shading of frivolity. His smile was ever ready when a smile was appropriate; and when occasion called for it, he was capable of a sternness which a recreant pupil would not readily provoke the second time. He was an excellent disciplinarian, although he was sometimes accused of too great austerity by those who did not fully understand his character."

His personal interest in his pupils was intense. The poor boy fighting his way through poverty to get an education, found him a father as well as a teacher; he poured out his money like water to aid such pupils. The last words that fell from his lips were a message to a deserving pupil, who was struggling for an education without money and without friends.

Rev. R. H. Howard says of him: "Without a doubt, Mr. Hammond was one of the leading educators of the commonwealth. As a teacher, his specialty was classics. Think of the long line of young men which this royal teacher has fitted for college. Nor did ever a student sit at his feet that he did not put his impress on. He could invest minute linguistic details with such an interest as to inspire even the dullard with a passionate ardor for classical pursuits. He was one of Nature's noblemen, as large hearted as he was large brained. Modest, simple, frank, generous to a fault; self-sacrificing, devoted to his friends and kind, helpful and sympathetic towards all; the very soul of candor, of honor and of truth; no man more cordially abominated bigotry, meanness, or pretense than he, or more heartily appreciated real worth. * * * His commanding form only fittingly expressed the largeness of his manhood, the breadth of his liberality, and the power and urgency of his convictions. As to his methods and theories, whether as an educator, or in regard to social, political or religious matters, Mr. Hammond was conservative. The good old ways well worked, were good enough for him, not that he arbitrarily or unreasonably

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repelled all new things. He was not by any means averse to true progress. He felt inclined, however, to make haste very slowly." The same writer speaks of the fine humanity in Mr. Hammond, which was illustrated on one occasion when he sat "a whole hour and that when other duties were pressing, and late in the evening, engaged with a youth who had applied for admission to the academy, and who was extremely anxious to succeed, gently leading him to a full realization of what was at a glance only too obvious to the examiner—his utter unfitness as yet for such a promotion. And then, when at length the disappointed child burst into tears, the fatherly tenderness with which the great teacher soothed, and encouraged the boy not to despond, but by and by try again, was touching and beautiful indeed."

Mr. Hammond was closely identified with the educational interests of the state. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, and was one of its officers in some line of service continuously till his death. He attended punctually the meetings, took an active part in its deliberations and discussions, reading many able papers before that society.

Mr. Hammond had a library of great value, into which he put a large share of his surplus earnings. It contained many rare books, valuable because of their rarity, and many valuable pamphlets.

Mr. Hammond received the honorary degree of LL. D., in 1877, from Iowa College.

In September, 1878, he entered upon his last academic year, with the expectation and purpose that it should be his last year of teaching. He had taught thirty-six years, and was hoping for a peaceful retirement in a green old age, with leisure in which to complete the history of his native town. This plan he had long cherished, and had been gathering the material for that purpose throughout many years. What a pity that his plan could not have been carried out! His ripe culture, his skill as a writer, his whole-souled love for his native town, his familiarity

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with many of its people, and the impressions of its history which he carried in mind, all fitted him far better than any one else to be its historian. It is safe to say that the work which he would have left behind him would have been of interest, not only to those who were personally connected with the town, but to the general literary public as well. But his fond hopes were not to be realized. A few weeks after the beginning of the term he was prostrated by a capricious and treacherous disease—that of the kidneys. He rallied for a time, so far as to leave his chamber, go down to his library for a few hours, and gaze upon the volumes through which he had so long communed with the wise and good of every country and of every age.

The feelings of that hour can only be imagined by one who has witnessed his love for books,—who has seen him unconsciously clasp to his bosom a choice new volume, with the same warmth with which he would grasp the hand of a friend.

But he was soon satisfied that all that remained for him to do was to set his house in order, and be in readiness for the summons; and this he did with the firmness of a man and the faith of a Christian. He suffered much for several weeks, and the light of reason was for a time clouded. The ruling passion was strong in death. Gathering the poor remains of his wasted strength with a resolute effort, he gave a message of love for a beloved pupil, and as the words left his lips he passed away, November 7th, 1878, to a higher service, in a nearer presence, and with ransomed powers.

His funeral rites were solemnized with that simplicity and tenderness which befitted his character. His friend and classmate, Dr. I. N. Tarbox, told the story of his life and drew the lessons which it taught. Rev. John W. Harding, of Longmeadow, one of the trustees of Monson Academy, spoke of his long and faithful services to the academy. There was a large audience of students, graduates from the institution, friends from abroad, and towns-

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people, gathered to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to the man they had known and loved so well. The trustees of the academy to which he had come as a pupil forty-seven years before, and which he had served as preceptor a quarter of a century, followed by mourning friends and reverent pupils, old and young, bore him to his grave, to rest where his work was done.

The Rev. John W. Harding, of Longmeadow, has kindly furnished for the history the following reminiscences of Mr. Hammond:

My memories of Mr. Hammond date back to the period of his graduation from the Yale Theological School. While an under-graduate in the college, I got from his personal friends and class mates the impression that he was a superior man and particularly so in his chaste and elegant use of good English. He was rated highly as a good writer and belle-lettres scholar. Becoming quite well acquainted with him during his later occupancy of the principalship of Monson Academy, my early impressions were thoroughly confirmed. He possessed a fine mastery of expression, enhanced in point of beauty and strength by his enthusiastic study of the Latin and Greek classics. As an educator, the forte in which he achieved his largest distinction, he was eminently successful. Not so much however by dint of accurate scholarship, and the advantage of communicating well what he knew, as by his grand personality. His massive frame, broad shoulders, superb head and ponderous stride were matched by a lustrous and penetrating eye, now revealing deep wells of thought, and anon twinkling with a subtle humor. His mobile mouth, whether firmly compressed, or wreathed with smiles never suggested an approach to weakness or vacuity. He was in every point of view a large pattern of a man, but without the least apparent consciousness of it. Totally destitute of any affected dignity, he was charming in a grand simplicity that made him become even as a little child in the guileless transparency through which

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shone his great heart. How intense were his affections, was touchingly revealed in the crushing sorrow that followed the loss of his young son in whom were fondly garnered his longing expectations. In teaching his boys and especially the class fitting for college, he gave to them richly out of the fullness of his delicate perception and enthusiastic appreciation of whatsoever was good and beautiful and true. United with his warm affection was a quick and tender conscience and a high sense of honor. Such educators possessing his inspiring and magnetic quality are few. He deserves to be classed with Thomas Arnold of Rugby, and Osgood Johnson, or Samuel Taylor, of Andover. The testimony of his pupils who have achieved success in the higher walks of life is his best eulogy. They might forget his words, they never forgat him. Through all their after years their hearts went back to Monson or to Groton to thank him who so attuned their souls to finer issues and lifted for them the standard of a true manhood.

In the pulpit he loved to handle such deep themes as the book of Job. His sermons were too ponderous with thought for the camp meeting, but delightsome to the fit audience though few of elect thinkers.

It was not in his chosen profession merely that he became a power. The community not only of educators, but of churches and pastors and all good citizens who knew him, were touched by his pervasive and unconscious influence. Although separated from him by the space of many miles my knowledge of him was a constant help and inspiration. His fellow townsmen were toned up to a nobler public spirit by his presence. The savor of his good name lifted many into a higher atmosphere of social, civic and spiritual life.

JOHN W. HARDING.

LONGMEADOW, September 3, 1892.

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS BY DR. HAMMOND.

1. American Puritanism, New Englander, July, 1843.

2. Ebenezer Porter Mason, New Englander, July, 1845.

3. Common Schools and their relation to Higher Seminaries, New Englander, July, 1848.

4. New England Academies and Classical Schools. [Introduction to a History of Incorporated Academies projected by Henry Barnard in 1852 and printed in the American Journal of Education 1866, and in the Circular of Commissioner of Education, in 1867.]

5. Historical Discourse at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Monson Academy, July, 1854.

6. Address at Re-Dedication of Monson Academy, July 12, 1864.

7. History of Groton Academy, Barnard's Journal of Education, 1856.

8. Sermon on the Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln, Preached at Monson, June 1, 1865.

9. Sermon preached at the Re-Dedication of the Church at Union, Conn., July 25, 1866.

10. History of Monson Academy, Barnard's Journal of Education, 1867.

11. Address at the Re-Dedication of Lawrence Academy, June 29, 1871.

12. History of Phillips Academy at Andover. Report of Secretary of Mass. Board of Education, 1875-6.

13. Our County History. An Oration delivered at Tolland, Conn., Tolland County Press, July 4, 1876.

14. Address at the Centennial Reunion, at Lake Mashapaug, in Union, Conn., Tolland County Press, and Southbridge Journal, August 30, 1876.

15. The Good Pastor. A Sermon preached at the Funeral of Rev. Abram Marsh, at Tolland, Conn., September 4, 1877.

16. Mashapaug Lake and the Surrounding Region. An Address delivered at Union, Conn., Tolland County Press, July 4, 1878.

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CHAPTER I.

THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UNION.

INTERESTING CHARACTER — SIZE — BOUNDARIES—ELEVATION—BALD HILL—OTHER HILLS—MASHAPAUG LAKE—CELEBRATIONS HELD HERE—SUMMER RESORTS—WATER-SHEDS IN UNION—THE BREAKNECK REGION—CAT ROCKS—ROADS IN UNION—FORESTS—PLANTS AND BIRDS.

THERE is no town in this region which is so interesting from a physical point of view as Union. Its high hills and low valleys, its rocks and precipices, its beautiful lakes and streams, and its extensive forests, all combine to make it a delightful locality for the lover of nature.

The town is a trifle over five miles in width on the north side and about seven on the south. The western boundary is about five and a quarter miles in length and the eastern a little less than five miles. The area of the town is thirty and a fifth square miles.

Union is bounded on the north by Wales, Holland and Sturbridge, on the east by Woodstock, on the south by Eastford and Ashford, and on the west by Stafford.

One peculiarity of this region is its comparative elevation. Union is the highest town in the state east of the Connecticut river. Streams flow from its hills into every border town. It is sometimes said in disparagement that this town is out of the world. It is truly out of and *above* the common level of other places. Surely it is no discredit to the people of this town if they do really live a little nearer heaven than any of their neighbors.

The highest eminence in town and in this part of the state is Bald hill, which rises to the height of 1,286 feet above sea level. The view from its summit is perfectly panoramic. It extends in every direction to a remote hor-

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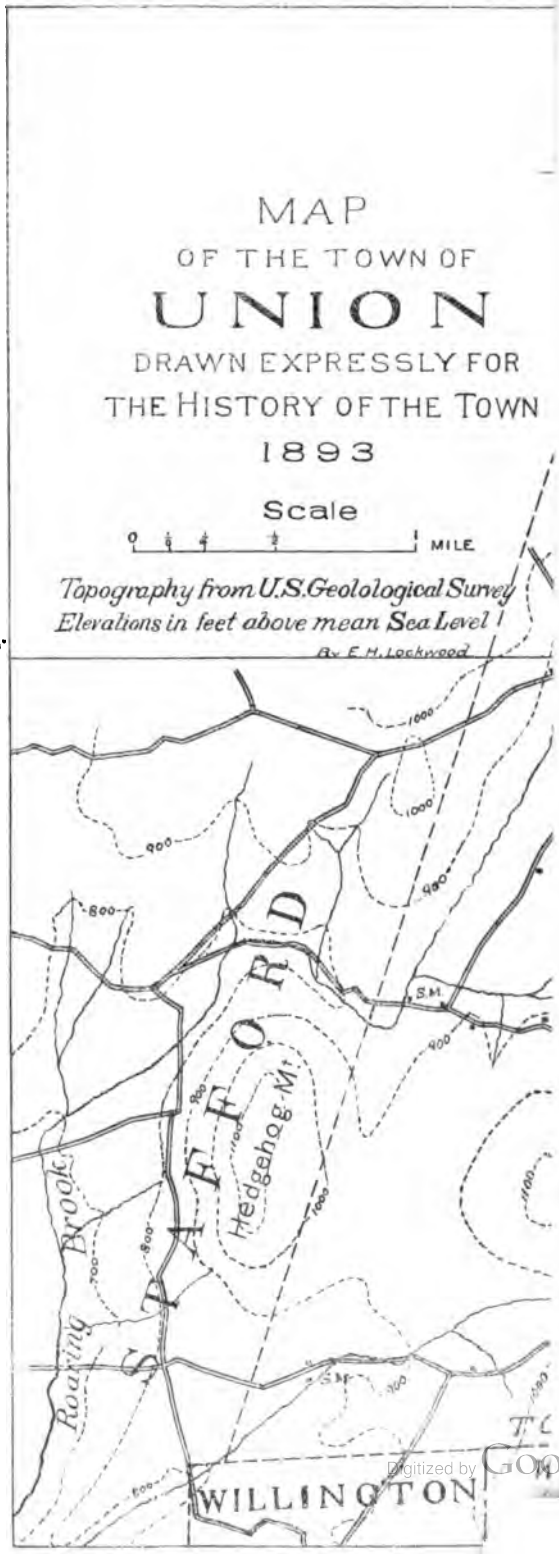
MAP
OF THE TOWN OF
UNION
DRAWN EXPRESSLY FOR
THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN
1893
Scale
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 MILE
Topography from U.S. Geolological Survey
Elevations in feet above mean Sea Level
By E.M. Lockwood
42°
1000
900
800
STAFFORD
S.M.
Hedgehog Mt.
Roaring Brook
WILLINGTON
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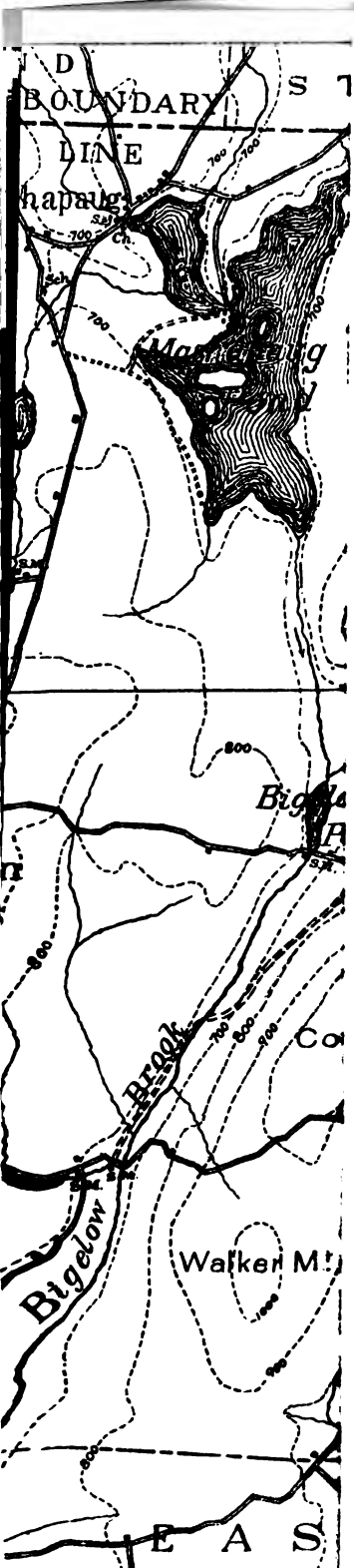

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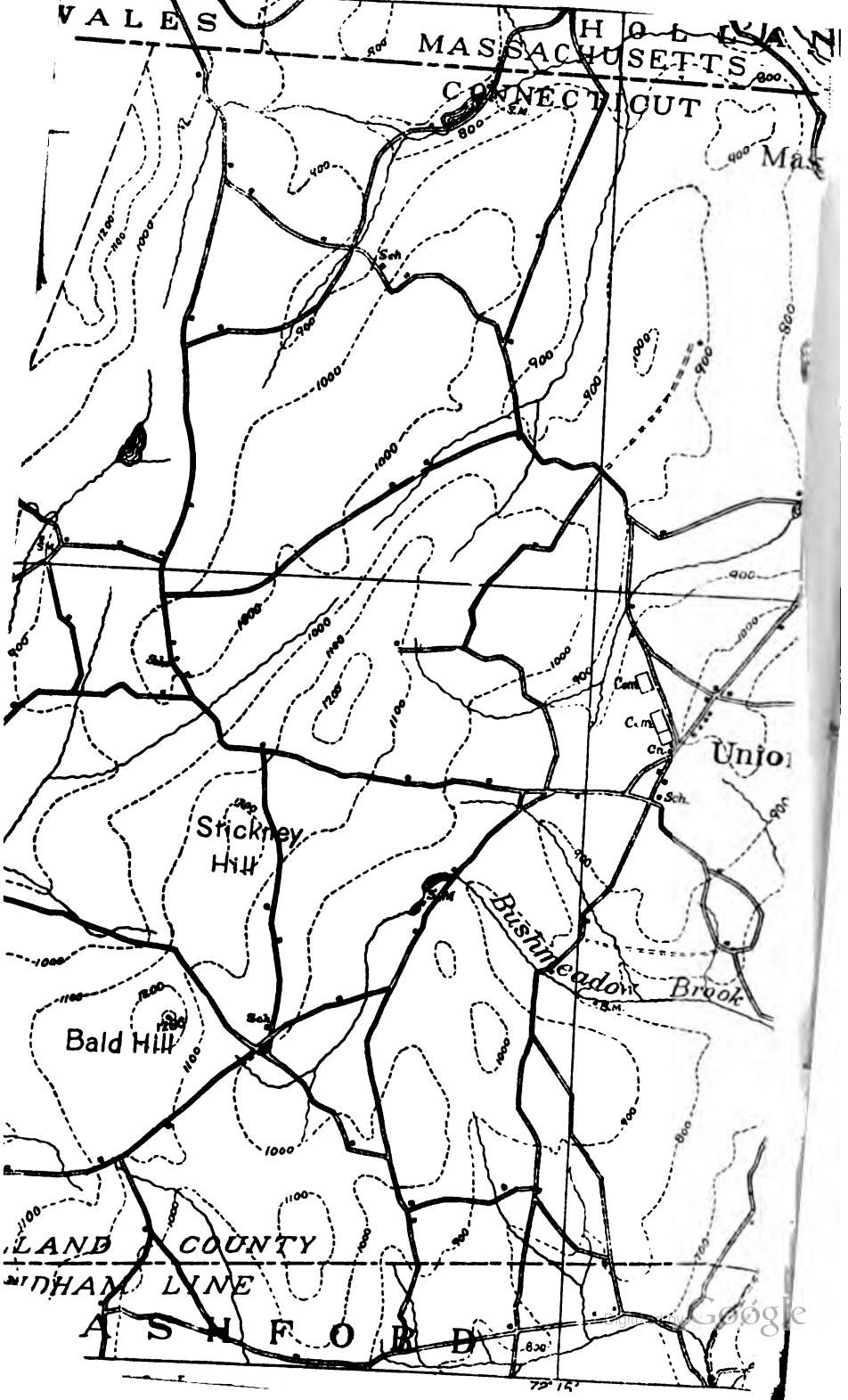
VALES
MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
Mas
Union
Stickney Hill
Bald Hill
Bushmeadow Brook
LAND COUNTY
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izon, like that at sea or on a western prairie. On the east the eye ranges far beyond the Quinnebaug, with its source in Mashapaug Lake, through all its windings, far down towards its confluence with the Shetucket at Norwich, to form the Thames. On the west the vale of the Willimantic is traced to its connection with the Bigelow, while far beyond is the broad valley of the Connecticut, limited by the mountains of Litchfield and Berkshire. The northern prospect is defined by Wachusett, Monadnock, and the mountains of southern Vermont. On the south a large part of the territory of eastern Connecticut is in sight. A hundred steeples are said to be visible on a clear day, but in such a locality the arithmetic is not apt to be accurate.

The following account of Bald hill is from the pen of Rev. S. I. Curtiss:

"Of the several prominent hills in Union, Bald hill is, in many respects, the most noted. Stickney hill, about a mile northeast, opens to view a grand prospect of the surrounding country. Perhaps more can be seen from every point of the compass than from Bald hill, but Bald hill has become the most distinguished and celebrated of all the hills in Union or vicinity. It is easy of ascent on the north and south sides. It slopes on the north to the road to Staffordville, spotted here and there all the way to the summit with bare rocks just above the ground from which, perhaps, it derives its name. The south slope is covered with woods to the road leading to Stafford Springs. On this side is a road to the summit which makes it easy of access. Those who have been upon the top of the hill in a cloudless morning, when the atmosphere was without haze, to look upon the rising sun as it sent its rays upon the expansive scenery before them, say that it was of surpassing loveliness. The prospect from the summit is on a magnificent scale. In a clear atmosphere there are many villages and churches to be seen with the naked eye The hill sides and tops before you covered with forests, gradually rising one above another in the distance, dotted here and there with clearings, farm houses and villages, form a picturesque landscape captivating to the eye, and expanding to the mind. Bald hill has been honored above all other hills for many miles distant as better located from which, in connection with Mts. Tom and Monadnock, to take a survey of the seacoast in the direction of New London, and onward to meet other surveys which had been made by men appointed for this purpose by the general government. The surveyors were upon the summit of Bald hill at different times for two or three years, just

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before the late war, making surveys. The second time the company of surveyors with their attendants and families to the number of thirty or more, came with their equipments and spent five or six weeks in the prosecution of their important business. At this time of observation there were two other points manned, one in Massachusetts and the other in New Hampshire, that an accurate survey of all the angles on the coast might be made. From these several points communication was made with each other by signals. The company on Bald hill used a theodolite (one of the best in the United States) which took from four to six men to operate. With this instrument sight could be taken a hundred miles or more. After this manner an accurate survey of the seacoast was made upon all the Atlantic shore, of the land and water, and mapped out, which was a special benefit in time of war, and will be useful to our commerce in all time to come."

To the north of Bald hill is Stickney, so named from an Amos Stickney who lived near its summit in the early history of the town. It rises to a height of 1220 feet. To the north of this the summit of the range west of Union meeting-house has an altitude of 1200 feet. (These figures are from the recent U. S. topographical survey). In the east part of town the highest points are the Coye hill, and Walker mountain, about a mile south of it. These are both 1040 feet high. From the summit of Coye hill, a magnificent view of the surrounding country can be obtained. To the northeast are Charlton and Dudley. To the east the Baptist meeting-house at West Woodstock looms up prominently, while beyond are the hills of Woodstock, and of Thompson in the distant horizon. In the southeast the view stretches away to Pomfret, Brooklyn and Eastford. From the north brow of the hill (a point a few rods southwest of Milton Underwoods's place), a splendid view can be obtained of the northeast section of town. From that point Breakneck mountain appears with its southern front bold, steep and deep. On its left side Mashapaug Lake appears spread out in its length and breadth. At the foot of the mountain is a gorge which can be traced towards the northeast where a glimpse of Breakneck pond appears in its deep seclusion as it rests in its cradle of rocky ravines. At the south this gorge runs into the Bigelow valley with the pond lying at the foot of

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the steep slopes. Bigelow pond lies about thirty feet below Mashapaug, and were it not for the base of the mountain between, the waters of Mashapaug would rush down upon it in an overwhelming flood.

Beyond these lakes to the north lie the hills and fields of Sturbridge, Holland, Brimfield and Brookfield, while in the blue distance the solid form of Mt. Wachusett looms up against the horizon. From the west side of the Coye hill can be seen the center of the town with Bald hill, Stickney, and the hills north rising up against the sky, while the deep valley of Bigelow 400 feet below, separates the observer from the central section of town. The elevations of various other places in town are as follows:

David Newell's, 1010 feet; Union meeting-house, 980 feet; Lead-mine hill, 1130 feet; Foster school-house, 1020 feet; Henry Booth's, 1000 feet; Jonathan Upham's, 940 feet; Mashapaug pond, 690 feet; Breakneck pond, 665 feet; Breakneck mountain, 990 feet; Bigelow pond, 660 feet; E. N. Lawson's, 920 feet.

Mashapaug Lake, the largest in this vicinity, is about a mile in length and averages half a mile in width. Its size and capacity have been greatly increased by building the dam and using it as a reservoir. The Indian word, Mashapaug, means *great water*. There are two ponds of the same name in Massachusetts, one at Sharon and the other at Groton, also one at Killingly, Conn. This Indian word in both its parts was spelled variously by the English. The word *paug*—also written *pog*, *poag*, *bog*, *boag*, and *baug*—is the termination of many names of ponds, lakes and streams in New England, and is a generic word meaning *water*, though applied more commonly to ponds than to streams. The prefix spelled *Masha*, *Massa*, and *Massi*, signifies *large* or *great*. It is found in the word Massachusetts, which signifies *great mountain*, and was the Indian name of the Blue hills in Milton and of the tribe of Indians who lived in the vicinity. The word *Quinnebaug* means *long water*. Connecticut was by the early colonists often spelled *Quinnecticut* and means *long river*.

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The land along the northern shore of the lake consists of a light, sandy soil, of easy cultivation. Upon this many Indian relics have been discovered, such as stone arrow heads, spear heads, and tomahawks. Mr. Herbert Smith has a fine collection of these. Their discovery proves that the plains around the lake were once inhabited by the Nipnet Indians, a powerful tribe, who before King Philip's war ruled all the region of the upper Quinnebaug valley. There is a tradition of an interesting legend which the Indians had concerning Mashapaug Lake and the small precipitous island near its north end.

Dr. George N. Lawson has incorporated this in a poem, which we give:

MASHAPAUG.

Up among the hills of Union
Lies a lake of sparkling water.
Mashapaug, the Indians called it,
Quinnebaug they named the outlet.

Near the lake the Indian warrior,
Seated in his dusky wigwam,
With his campfire blazing near him,
With the young braves seated round him,

Used to tell a strange tradition
Which his fathers told before him,
Which his sons should teach their children,
As they sat round future campfires.

Once, in days long since forgotten
Save in stories of old warriors,
In the place where now the water
Pictures the surrounding forest,

Stood a mountain high and rocky,
With its summit clad in pine trees.
Near its foot a little stream ran,
Swift and sparkling down the hillside.

By this stream there lived a people,
Once a powerful warlike nation;
But their strength had now departed,
And their warriors were like women.

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For they loved their feast and revel
More than warfare, more than hunting;
They were cowardly in combat,
And they feared not the Great Spirit.

And their queen, the young Nokemo,
Fairest of the Indian maidens,
Ruled them not as wise queens govern,
But she led them in their feasting.

Near the summit of the mountain
Dwelt the prophetess Nakentis,
An old woman full of wisdom
Gathered through her eighty winters.

Her the mighty spirit honored
With the secrets of the future;
Secrets which the night-owl taught her;
Secrets which she read in storm clouds.

Many times had fair Nokemo
Visited the strange old woman;
Many questions had she asked her
Of the future of her people.

But Nakentis gave her only
One reply to all her questions,
Saying, "The Great Spirit tells me
That his anger has been growing;

"And his anger is not fruitless;
It is ripe and full of poison
Which will kill out wicked people,
And will show that he is powerful.

"When a swan shall sing his death song,
Sinking from the sky above you,
Falling at your feet and dying,
Then comes vengeance swift and mighty."

But the beautiful Nokemo
Paid no heed to old Nakentis;
Still her people grew more wicked,
Still she led them in their feasting.

Once Nokemo in October,
When the ash was tinged with yellow,
And the maple dyed with crimson,
Made a feast for all her people.

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Venison she had provided,
Fish and nuts with corn just ripened;
Many other things they brought her,
Filled her lodge with food of all kinds.

Then their festal fires were kindled
Half way up the leaf strewn mountain,
And the older women gathered,
Eager to prepare the banquet.

But the youths and maidens gathered
In a glen among the pine trees,
There to dance and sing and wanton,
Led on by the fair Nokemo.

Thus they reveled through the whole day,
Wildly cursing the Great Spirit;
Till they gather round Nokemo,
Listening to this song she sang them:

"Life is like a river rolling
Swift and silent to the ocean.
We are like the warriors sailing
In their light canoes of birch bark.

"Some glide smoothly down the river,
Joyous in their lives' bright sunshine.
Some are toiling up the current,
Weary with the work of rowing.

"But the end to which we hasten,
The great hunting ground of nations,
Can be gained by floating downward,
Can be reached by toiling upward.

"How much better then, my people,
That we make the easier voyage;
Let us feast and dance and revel.
Revel as our boat glides down stream."

As Nokemo ceased her singing,
Suddenly the sky grew darker.
Thunder rumbled in the distance,
And the wind roared through the forest.

Then between the peals of thunder,
Louder than the tempest's raging,
Heard they old Nakentis chanting
Wildly from the crag above them:

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"See the hour of wrath approaching!
See the dragons in those storm clouds!
Hear the Mighty Spirit speaking
Words of anger in his thunder!

"See the fated bird approaching
From the blackness of the tempest!
O my people! O Nokemo!
Too far down stream have you floated!"

Then a sharper crash of thunder
Answered this wild hymn of warning,
And between the high pine branches
Sank a bird of snowy plumage.

Then the rocks began to tremble,
And the ground to heave and open;
How the thunder pealed above them!
How the lightning flashed around them!

Then came hurrying and screaming;
Maidens clung to helpless brothers;
Some rushed one way, some another,
Some fell fainting in their terror.

But Nokemo made no motion,
Save to turn her eyes to heaven.
There she sat in wreaths of gentians,
As her youthful friends had crowned her.

When she saw the swan descending
From the sky where all was blackness,
Sinking at her feet and dying,
Then she thought of old Nakentis.

Then she thought of all her evil,
How she had not helped her people,
When she should have been their guardian;
And she clasped her hands in anguish.

And the mountain with its people
Sank. And round its grinding edges
Poured up water in great torrents,
Rolling everything beneath it.

Thus the mountain with its warriors,
With its sunshine, with its shadows,
All were buried in the waters
Save the pious old Nakentis.

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She stood on the very summit,
With her hands stretch'd toward the tempest,
And the sunken mountain left her
Standing on an island praying.

Thus was Mashapaug created.
And the fisher oft at sunset,
When the light shines through the water,
Sees beneath him trees and wigwams.

And at eve they see Nakentis
With a torch glide o'er the meadows,
Seeking for her wayward people,
Seeking for her lost Nokemo.

Besides this ancient legend, there is a tragic story connected with the lake in more recent times. On August 14, 1840, four men, Lothrop Moore, Whiting Moore, Justus Bugbee and David Ames, were fishing toward the north end in a light boat. Somehow a hole was made in the bottom of the boat, through which the water began to pour up. Three of the men became frightened and jumped overboard to swim ashore. But Whiting Moore remained in the boat and thrust his coat in the hole. He alone was saved; the other three were drowned. Others have been drowned in the lake besides these. One of them was a 11-year-old boy, Otis Merriam, who was drowned July 17, 1803.

There are two groves on the shores of Mashapaug Lake, which are used for picnics, camping, and summer resorts. One of these at the south end of the lake has long been owned and conducted by Major Smith. There he has entertained picnics and excursion parties innumerable, and given shelter and food to the camper and fisherman. A large hotel building accommodates boarders or transients. At this grove have been held several notable celebrations. The celebration of the Temperance Society, July 4th, 1853, on which occasion Rev. Charles Hammond delivered an interesting and patriotic address on the Revolution and the part Union bore in it, was held just north of the dam. This address was published in pamphlet form. On August

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30th, 1876, a great centennial was held at Smith's grove. A large concourse of the present and former inhabitants of the town gathered on this occasion and listened to a long discourse by Mr. Hammond, on the "History of Union." This was published in the *Tolland County Press* and the *Southbridge Journal.* The town of Union was the only one in the vicinity which carried out the idea of the proper observance of the nation's centenary, in accordance with President Grant's recommendation. The gathering was noticeable in that it numbered all the elderly people in the town as well as called home so many of the sons of Union now residing elsewhere. Upon the platform besides the president of the day, Hon. William M. Corbin, and the vice-presidents, Samuel W. Moore, and George D. Colburn, were many aged and prominent men of the town, including Ezra Horton, aged 83 years, the oldest man in town, Benjamin Corbin, aged 82, Capt. Chauncey Paul, aged 79, David Lawson, aged 76, who had a most retentive memory and who probably had more of Union's local history at command than any man living except Mr. Hammond, and who was of great service to the latter in making his collection of facts; Ichabod T. Upham, Rev. S. I. Curtiss, Trenck Crawford, Newman Bugbee, Elijah Severy, and A. A. Wales, all upwards of 70. All these old men have now passed away. Among the guests from out of town were D. P. Corbin of Hartford; Philip Corbin of New Britain, and his son Hezekiah; Francis Hammond of Niles, Michigan, brother of the orator of the day; Dwight Crawford of Wisconsin; Burt Crawford of Woodstock, and Mrs. Eleazar Corbin of Philadelphia, children of Samuel Crawford; Robert B. and Marvin K. Paul of Geneseo, Illinois; Wells Moore and Samuel Needham of Monson; Healy Corbin of Brimfield; Louisa and Rachel Foster of Ellington; Jared Horton, of Albany, N. Y., son of Ezra Horton; J. Henry Herman and wife of Boston; Calvin I. Thompson and wife of Somers; O. T. Crawford of Worcester, and W. M. Crawford of Stafford Springs, sons of Trenck Crawford; Hon. Sabin H. Wales of New

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York, a native of Wales, Mass., but of Union ancestry; Lee Blanchard of Monson; Dr. Silas F. Lindsley of Dudley, Mass.; Rev. John W. Allen of North Woodstock, son of President Allen of Bowdoin College; Ossian Crawford of Wales; Lucius Bugbee, Springfield; Wm. Bugbee, Monson; Elisha Kinney, Holland; Horace Kinney, Stafford; Harrison Horton, Woodstock; Clinton Lawson, Southbridge; Sessions Estabrooks, Webster; Lucius Agard, Brimfield; Stephen Agard, Holland; Miner Corbin, Brimfield; Charles Corbin, Wilbraham; Rev. George Curtiss and Mrs. Lucy Foster of Harwinton, Conn.; Edward Chamberlain, Woodstock; L. A. Snow, Woonsocket, R. I.; Albert Belknap, Southbridge; Elijah Shaw, Wales; Dea. H. Haynes, Sturbridge; Nathan and Albert Morse, Ezra May, G. C. Williams, West Woodstock; Elijah Fairman, Rufus Weston and many others. Most of these were accompanied by their families.

The exercises were opened by prayer offered by Rev. S. I. Curtiss. Following this was an address of welcome by Geo. D. Colburn, who in a few well chosen words welcomed all to Union's centenary reunion. Following this came the address, dinner and after-dinner speeches, making it an occasion long to be remembered. Two years later July 4th, 1878, Mr. Hammond made an address here on "Mashapaug Lake, and the Surrounding Region," which was printed in the *Tolland County Press*, and portions of which are incorporated in this chapter.

The other summer resort is on "the island" at the north end of the lake near the dam. Hartley Walker owned the grove here for several years. About 1889 Mr. Alvardo Howard of Stafford Springs, bought the property and has since improved it by building a number of neat and pretty cottages, a hotel, named the "Mayflower," a barn, sheds, etc. The name of "Mayland Park" has been given to the place and it is becoming very popular especially among the people of Stafford, Southbridge and vicinities. A drive has been made around the "island," and a road leads off from this over the little dam coming out on

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the road which leads to Smith's grove. The attractions of Mayland Park are strong ones which will ever keep it in high favor as a place to spend a summer outing. The lake affords fine fishing, and to row upon it is always a pleasure, the many islands and bays ever opening new vistas of scenery. A place which visitors delight to visit is the "Ravine" below the dam at the south end, along the stream which leads to Bigelow. Here on the east side is a precipitous cliff, with the jutting rocks in the deep shade covered with ferns. It is a very attractive place to one who loves to be alone with Nature.

Mashapaug Lake is very interesting in this respect, that it has two outlets. The main one at the north end forms the Quinnebaug, which, after flowing through Holland, Sturbridge, and Southbridge in Massachusetts, turns south and becomes the east tributary to the Thames at Norwich. The other outlet is at the south end where, when the pond is full, the water flows down through a rocky gorge into the Bigelow pond. Thence it flows on in the Bigelow to unite with Still river to form the Nauchaug. The latter by a junction with the Willimantic forms the Shetucket which flows into the Quinnebaug at Norwich and then the united waters flow to the Sound in the broad channel of the Thames. Thus we see how streams from the same lake become separated and at times are thirty miles or more apart, but become reunited before reaching the sea. This shows the elevated character of the region. Similar phenomena are noticeable all over town. In fact Union is a region of water-sheds. The water flows down the west side of Breakneck mountain into Mashapaug, down the east side into Breakneck, thence northward by Breakneck brook to the Quinnebaug at Westville, and on the south side into Bigelow. At the Newell place the water runs down west of the house into the Center brook which empties into Mashapaug mill-pond, east into Gulf brook which flows into the Bigelow towards the south part of town, and south into the stream which runs into Bushmeadow brook and past Kinney's mills into the

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Bigelow a little farther south. The west side of Bald and Stickney hills are drained by Roaring brook which empties into the Willimantic, and the east side by Bushmeadow brook.

Coye hill is a water-shed between the Bigelow basin on the west and that of Still river on the east. The latter flows through Kenyonville and Eastford village and unites with the Bigelow below Phenixville, to form the Nauchaug. At the four corners near Fayette Crawford's, the water flows north into Breakneck, west into Bigelow, and south into Still river. West of the S. W. Moore place there is a water-shed between the Roaring brook on the south and the stream on the north which drains the northwest district, and empties into the Holland reservoir near the Back place. There are such high hills on the line between Union and Stafford that streams cannot flow into Stafford except towards the south where Roaring brook crosses the line. The largest stream which flows into town and the only one of note is the Lead Mine brook which flows from the Lead Mine pond in Sturbridge into the Mashapaug mill-pond. But about a mile and a half east Breakneck brook runs into Sturbridge to the Quinnebaug. Instances similar to these might be multiplied, but sufficient have been given to show the interesting character of the drainage of Union.

The territory in the northeast part of town east of Mashapaug lake, including the Breakneck region, is of a wild, uninhabited character. This region can be overlooked from the mountain east of Mashapaug. From that point Breakneck pond can be seen lying low in its deep narrow ravine. It is a long, narrow lake, deep and muddy, by turns. It is not as large as it used to be before the dam gave way.

The drive through the Breakneck road with its steep ups and downs is an interesting one. Strangers who are not used to such hills usually prefer to walk down the steep one by the pond rather than trust themselves to the uncertainties of riding down such a steep grade. A glance

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over the low railing down through the rocks and trees on the precipice to the pond below, convinces one that the region is appropriately named, for it would be so easy to *break* one's *neck* there.

There is the following tradition as to how the region got its name: A man by the name of Laflin, who lived on the Prosper Smith place, owned some land there, to which he used to go across to work. One night as he was returning home after dark he fell down a precipice and injured himself considerably. Hence he gave it the name of Neck-break or Breakneck, which has since adhered to it. The road through this region is not built in the best possible location to avoid the hills. By going a little farther to the east many of the pitches might have been avoided. The question arises in the minds of those who observe this fact, why was the road unnecessarily built over such rough places? The explanation is this: when the road was built about 1826, the selectmen, two of whom resided in the west part of town, were strongly opposed to it. Hence they refused the more level route surveyed by Paul Lawson, and laid it out over the hills expecting that it would not be accepted by the town. It was accepted, however, and hence the road is where it is to-day, and probably always will be.

This entire region is now destitute of an inhabitant; but in former times there were several houses between Mashapaug and Breakneck. Here lived Lemuel Bolles, Elder Haskell, a Baptist minister, Ebenezer Lyon, Noah Bump and some others. Peter Dickey, a Revolutionary soldier, lived north of Bigelow pond, and there reared his family. Two of his sons were in the War of 1812.

About half a mile northwest of Breakneck pond are the Cat Rocks, which are doubtless the most wonderful of their kind in Union. They are so named from the wild cats which lived there until quite recent times. They can best be reached by following the path that turns east from the road about a quarter of a mile south of the Badger cellar-hole. They are about half a mile from the road. They

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are made up of bowlders and precipices forming the east side of a hill. Immense masses of rock as large as a house are piled over each other promiscuously, as if by some terrible convulsion of nature. There are many caves underneath these rocks. Some of them are of considerable size and would make a comfortable place to live in. Some are light and others dark. There are passage ways by which the explorer can pass under or between these broken masses out into a new place of wonder beyond. It takes considerable time, and the person must be a good climber to explore this region thoroughly. It would be magnificent place to play at hide and seek, or for a person to hide from pursuers. The south part of the hill was cleared a few years ago and the logs were slid down to the steam mill in the valley below, by means of an artificial slide. Were not these rocks in such a wild, inaccessible place, they would have more visitors, and their interesting character would be better appreciated.

There are many interesting places in the great Bigelow valley. Any one in passing over the road from Dea Lawson's to Union Center, reaches the valley by descending a hill nearly a mile long. Half way down this hill is a large bowlder on the south side of the road, which bears the name of the "Horseblock." It is now almost too high, however, to mount a horse from. From a point in the valley, near the old shingled house, there is a beautiful view of the steep hillside opposite, covered with trees, and sloping abruptly down to the quiet mill-pond below, with the sawmill and the piles of logs and boards at the left. The pond is full of stumps which have been there for a hundred years or more and have not rotted. There was only a small natural pond here but the dam was easily constructed. It is said that a man began it by carrying earth in a wheelbarrow. In former times the road did not go over the dam as it now does, but went through the brook below the mill, going up the hill farther south and coming out on the present road near the top. The present road was built about 1815. The steep hillside up which it climbs is a very

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picturesque place. The rocks on the height above look as though they might easily be rolled down into the road. On the other side there is an equally steep descent to the valley below. The story is told that once two men who were strangers in the region, were driving up this hill after dark. One of them got out to cut a stick and unwarily stepped off the edge of the road and went tumbling and rolling down towards the valley beneath. He tried to pick himself up but kept stumbling and falling down still further. The other man after waiting awhile called out, "Ain't you ever coming back?" A voice came back from the poor, struggling man far below, "I hain't got done going yet." Another story is told of some drunken men driving down this hill at full speed. They were going so fast that they could not turn at the foot of the hill to go over the dam, but horse, wagon, men and all, went right on into the pond. We can imagine that the hilarity of the men was suddenly cooled.

At the top of the steepest part of the hill a brook of pure, clear water crosses the road and dashes over the rocks below. Just beyond is a beech tree covered with autographs, most of which were cut by the boys of a previous generation. A short distance south from the road at this point, there is a precipice which rises almost perpendicularly to a height of some forty feet. It bears the name of the "Rattlesnake Rocks," from the tradition that rattlesnakes used to be killed there by the early settlers. West of this and southeast of Chelsey Young s, there is a cave known as the "Wild-cat Den." Following the road on past Gulf Brook, the spot is passed near a barway on the south side where Arnold Paine hung himself from a pine tree. A climb up another long, steep hill brings one out to the Town street.

Another interesting drive through the Bigelow valley may be found on the south road, starting in by Thomas Rindge's, or going over the Coyc hill. After passing the summit of the range, you begin to go down, down, down into the valley below. At one point a fine view of it can be

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obtained. Its sides seem to be entirely covered with forests. Half way down the hill you come suddenly upon a house which is so situated that it seems as though it had climbed

> "half way up the hill,
> And then sat down to rest as if to say,
> 'I climb no farther upward, come what may.'"

The steepest part of the hill comes below the house from which point glimpses of the Bigelow river may be had, as it flows through the swamp below. Just beyond the plain of the valley is the old David Lawson sawmill, now in ruins, the lowest of the five sawmills which Bushmeadow brook used to turn. The old mill pond is filled with sawdust and bits of board, which floated down from the Kinney mills above. North of the mill is a cellar hole where the house stood in which Captain Thomas Lawson lived during a part of his life. There used to be magnificent pines in this vicinity, but they are now entirely cut off. Northwest of the cellar hole, about ten rods from the road, just west of the swamp, there is a round hole in the ledge, which averages about a foot and a half deep. It is an Indian mortar where the Indians used to grind their corn. It is usually filled with water, but when that is dipped out, a smooth, well rounded bottom is shown, which looks as though it might have been worn smooth by the stone pestle of the Indian squaws.

Passing on up the road one comes to the Kinney mills where an extensive lumber business was formerly carried on. The sawmill stands over a channel in the rock, which forms a natural flume. There is another channel worn in the rock about a mile northwest which is far more interesting. It is along a brook (sometimes called Gulf brook, but not the same as the other), which flows down into the swamp northeast of the David Lawson house. The water has worn out a cañon in the solid rock, which is from three to five feet deep and extends for several rods.

These are some of the most interesting localities in Union known to the writer. Among the general features

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of the landscape which deserve mention, is the great extent of forest land. There is no town in the region and probably none in the state in which so large a proportion of the land is covered with forests. The central and eastern sections of the town especially, are largely covered with pine woods. When one stands on the hilltops and gazes on the surrounding region, he can see but few clearings to break the monotony of the pine-clad hills and valleys. Beneath these pines the laurel grows in great abundance, forming dense, impenetrable thickets. Its beautiful white and pink blossoms, make the landscape lovely in the month of June. The curious structure of the flowers is described in a poem (by H. M. Lawson), which we insert.

TO THE LAUREL.

O thou prettiest and best of the flowers of old Union,
More delicate, handsome and bright than them all,
Than the buttercup, daisy or little blue violet,
Or e'en than the golden-rod bright in the fall.

How wondrous thy structure, with pouchéd corolla
In which the ten stamens have hidden their tips,
Till an insect alight on thy beautiful surface,
To seek for the honey which lies in thy depths.

Then snap! they recoil from their crampéd position,
As the feet of the insect disturb their repose;
And the pollen is thrown o'er his back and his feelers
To be borne to the next flower wherever he goes.

There he brushes against the tall style and its stigma,
And rubs off this dust on the latter's soft face,
Where it grows and sends rootlets down into the pistil,
Thus causing the seeds to develop apace.

For the seeds grow much better if pollen to start them
Is brought from the anthers of flowers outside;
Thus we see how the plan for the exchange of pollen,
Is designed for the flower's own profit and good.

This leads us to see that there was a Designer,
Whose wisdom and power are as great as can be,
If He thus made the flower which is so soon to perish,
How great is His love both to you and to me!

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We ought in connection with the laurel to speak of the rhododendron which also grows in Union. It is found in the woods northwest of the Captain Paul place. There is no other place known in this vicinity where it grows wild. Its large, showy flowers are much sought after by those who know where they grow.

Through these forest solitudes echoes the sound of the woodland thrush whose song Mr. Hammond loved to hear so well, and of which he said: "It is not a rare bird, yet in some places it is never found. I have never heard that one of the sweetest of American songsters except in my native town. From modesty or from fear she shuns the busy haunts of men and hides in deep forest dells. She has been called the American nightingale, but the thrush is a bird of the day and not of the night. She sings in the early morning and when the still evening is coming on. In warm, cloudy weather but not in storms her song is heard at all hours of the day. Like all good musicians she waits for the perfect silence of her auditors. She will not breathe sweet loud music out of her little instrumental throat, unless nature listens to her clear airs, her sweet cadences, her prolonged closes and to the echo of those warbling notes which the air, as if loth to lose, holds its breath to hear.

I left home some years since to attend a Fourth of July celebration at old Woodstock where Gen. Grant was an invited guest. At West Parish I was detained by sickness. But I did not thus lose my chance of enjoyment on that trip. I found that chance in the depths of the Bigelow woods. There I heard once more after long years the song of the woodland thrush. Not one only but many sang, not in concert, but in responsive lays, as is their habit. They sing and listen in rotation, each perched on sprays apart, near and far, each having a different pitch or key, each emulous of all in song. I verily believe these thrushes knew of my coming to my old haunts and meant to enchant me with the melodies and the memories of my better days."

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And there are many natives of Union who like Mr. Hammond, have in their earlier years, listened to the song of the woodland thrush, to the merry chirr of the chee-wink and to the murmuring of the wind in the tall pine tops; they have tramped over its hills and through its valleys; they have followed its streams and fished in its ponds; and they have engaged in the sterner tasks of cultivating its fields or felling its forests. To these there are many pictures stored away in the mental gallery which are a source of delight as they recall their youthful days. And they are glad that they had the privilege of being born in Union. There are also coming to be more and more summer visitors attracted by the beauties and quiet of the place. And if this chapter shall lead the residents of the town to become more appreciative of the displays which nature has placed around them, the chief purpose of its writer will be accomplished.

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CHAPTER II.

SETTLEMENT AND EARLY HISTORY OF UNION.

DATE OF SETTLEMENT — LEAD MINE — BOUNDARY WITH MASSACHUSETTS—NAME OF UNION—LAND OF CONTENT—SALE OF UNION LANDS—ACTION OF THE PROPRIETORS—RESERVATION FOR PUBLIC USES—THE HOME LOTS—FIRST SETTLERS—THE SCOTCH-IRISH—PURITAN FAMILIES.

THE territory now occupied by the town of Union, on account of its rough and mountainous character and its poor soil, was the last town in the state east of the river to be settled. Woodstock, with its excellent farming land, had attracted settlers from Roxbury, Mass., as early as 1686. The other towns in the vicinity of Union were settled early in the 18th century.

But it was not till 1727 that the first actual settler came to Union. But while there was nothing especially attractive from an agricultural standpoint here, there was something else found in one section of the town which was considered valuable at that time. In 1633 John Oldham, the first European who ever traveled this section, obtained from the Indians in this vicinity some specimens of black lead or graphite. It was found in two places in this vicinity; one in Sturbridge, near Mashapaug, the other on the hill called Ocquebituque, south of where Mr. Henry Corbin now lives, and lying partly in Union and partly in Ashford. As early as 1644 they were known to William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield. He describes the one in Union as being "five or six miles south of the one in Quassink (Sturbridge), in Tantousque, and the lead is of better quality." This mine was considered quite valuable. As early as 1657 the General Court of Massachusetts Bay granted the land upon which it was situated, as a reward for public service, to Captain Thomas Clarke, of Boston,

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one of the richest merchants there. He and his heirs improved and worked the mine for a considerable time. During the Revolution 400 pounds of lead were taken from the mine at or near Union by Wales and Elderkin, of Windham, at the order of Governor Trumbull, for the use of the cannon foundry at Salisbury. When it was granted to Clarke, it was surveyed by two men, by order of the court, and the following return made: "By the desire of said Clarke, they laid out a hill called Ocquebituque about twenty-eight miles from Windsor on this side w^ch^ contaynes five hundred acres or more by estimation, but they conceaving the court will allowe the overplus measure, the whole being so on a mountayne have not taken out any part thereof till we know the further minds of the court leaving the footte of the hill for the bounds thereof."

The General Court approved this "retourne" and did not take exception to the overplus of land, nor to its indefinite bounds. Hence Captain Clarke was the first white man who ever owned land in Union. His land, and all of the Union land, came within the limits of the "disputed jurisdiction" caused by the so-called line controversy between the two colonies, which lasted a great many years, and which was at times very bitter. The town of Woodstock, being settled from Massachusetts, remained for a considerable time, until 1747, under the Massachusetts government. In 1713 the line between the two colonies was surveyed, and it was agreed by Connecticut, under certain conditions, that the towns settled by Massachusetts should remain under her jurisdiction. These towns were Woodstock, Somers, Enfield and Suffield. Hence the northern line of Connecticut was for a time a very crooked line. This arrangement created general uneasiness in the towns in question, which increased till, in 1747, they presented a memorial to the General Assembly of Connecticut, praying for annexation, in order that they might enjoy the same privileges that the other citizens of the state possessed. After a vain attempt to make an amicable agreement with Massachusetts, the General

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Assembly adopted a resolution that, as the agreement of 1713 had not received royal confirmation, it was not binding, and the towns might be received into Connecticut. Massachusetts remonstrated to the King, but his Majesty took no action in the matter. Massachusetts never formally consented to the arrangement, but the towns continued to be in Connecticut. So the north line of Connecticut is straight, with the exception of the bend at Southwick.

Most of the territory now within the limits of the town of Union, was called by its present name long before its settlement. It is referred to in old records and documents as the "Union land," the "Union lands" and sometimes as the "Union Right." On the western border was a gore-shaped tract of common land containing 1800 acres which was called from the earliest times, the "Land of Content." Why these regions should have received the names of Union and Content long before there were any Christian inhabitants of European extraction to exercise those amiable virtues is a mystery which has never been explained. Perhaps Union derived its name by being formed by a *union* of different sections which were left over when the boundaries of the surrounding towns became fixed.

The Land of Content was not embraced in the town as it was originally laid out, but was divided and allotted to the towns of Union and Stafford not far from the year 1750.

The territory known as Union lands was sold by a committeee "appointed and impowered by the General Assembly of his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut," at their May session in 1719 "to sell certain lands for the raising money for the encouraging of Yale College." They sold the town on July 1, 1720 to twelve proprietors, all of them residents of the town of Windsor. Their names were Capt. Samuel Mather, Mr. Samuel Allyn, Ensign Jonathan Ellsworth, Lieut. John Ellsworth, Mr. Ebenezer Fitch, Mr. James Eno, Mr. Simon Chapman, Mr. James McJerrou, Mr. David Bissel, Mr. Alexander Allyn, Mr. Jacob Drake and Mr. John Smith. The consideration of the sale

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was £307. On account of the fluctuating value of money in the colonial days, it is difficult to tell just how much this would amount to now, but it would probably be not far from $1,400. This money was donated to Yale College, which about this time had just moved from Saybrook to New Haven, and was poor and in great need of assistance. The tract sold was five miles and twenty rods in length from east to west and four miles in breadth from north to south and was estimated to contain 12,500 acres. It was divided into thirteen shares, of which one belonged to the whole number of proprietors, and one to each of the twelve partners. Of these partners named in the deed of sale only one, Mr. James Eno or Enos, was an actual settler. Lieut. Jonathan Ellsworth, and his nephew Capt. John Ellsworth were original grantees of Tolland as was also Simon Chapman. They belonged to families distinguished in the annals of Connecticut and in the war of the Revolution.

There is one reservation in the deed to these twelve grantees, which is rather interesting. It was provided that "the fifth part of all the ore of silver and gold that may at any time be found or gotten in said tract of land, is hereby saved for our sovereign the king and his successors, according to the royal charter by his late Majesty King Charles." It is safe to say that no English monarch has ever been enriched by Union gold. The deed of the Union land was confirmed by a proclamation by the Governor, Gurdon Saltonstall, issued October 28, 1720. (The deed, together with this proclamation are recorded in the Colony Records of Conn., Lib. 3 of Deeds and Patents of lands, folio 365–369.)

Most of the first proprietors sold their undivided rights to land speculators and settlers. Probably but few of them ever came to see their Union land. There was a great deal of speculation in land at that time, as there is on the Western frontier to-day. During the succeeding period we find the names of many persons in different parts of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, who bought and sold

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land in Union. It was nine years before any attempt was made to divide up the land into lots and distribute them among the proprietors. Meanwhile three settlers, William McNall, John Lawson and James Shearer, who had bought rights in one share, had come to town, and taken land to settle on, where they chose. The meeting to organize "the proprietry of the Union right" was held in the house of William Ward of Ashford, Dec. 26, 1729. There were present at that meeting, in person or by their deputies, several of the noted land agents of that period. Among them was Col. John Chandler, Sr., of Woodstock; Capt. John Ellsworth of Windsor and his brother-in-law Samuel Wells, of East Hartford; William Ward and his son, Wm. Ward, Jr., of Ashford; John Lawson, the pioneer settler; Col. Samuel Willard, of Lancaster, Mass.; Hon. Samuel Brown, of Salem; Nathaniel Sessions, of Pomfret; Thomas Tiffany, of Ashford; Col. John Fitch, of Windham, and others. At this meeting James Enos was chosen moderator and Thomas Tiffany, clerk. The meeting having been organized, the first matter of business was to choose a committee "to see and secure the bounds of our land and to perambulate with Mr. Hutchinson of Boston and others." This Col. Edward Hutchinson was a grandson of Captain Thomas Clarke and inherited a right in the lead mine land. The commissioners appointed in 1713, to determine the line between Massachusetts and Connecticut, had found that this land lay south of the dividing line. Hence although it had been granted by Massachusetts, they confirmed it to the heirs of Clarke. In the deed to the proprietors of Union, a reservation was made of any grants of land previously made and allowed by the commissioners. So Col. Hutchinson had a just claim to his land in Union and Ashford. But the boundaries of it were so indefinite that it is natural that a dispute should arise concerning it. The Union proprietors said that he "claimed in upon them," and even disputed his claim. Hence he and Mary Wolcott, the other heir of Capt. Clarke, sent in a petition to the General Assembly in May, 1732, setting forth their

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claim, showing how it had been called in question, and asking that it be confirmed by a patent. The Assembly considered the claim a good one, recommended that an exact survey of the land be made, and notified the proprietors of Union to be present at the session of the Assembly the next year, to show cause if any, why the memorial should not be granted. In Oct., 1733, another memorial of similar import was presented, which was rejected in both houses of the Assembly. From this time we hear no more of the dispute, but it is likely that Col. Hutchinson had to give up at least a part of his claim. Another thing that was done at the first meeting of the proprietors was to appoint a committee to "lay out necessary and convenient highways throughout said tract." It was also voted that since several proprietors had already built and labored on said tract, they being the proprietors of three shares, they should have their respective patches laid out to them in lots not exceeding four hundred acres, and that ten similar lots be laid out for the other proprietors. it was further voted that two hundred acres be laid out as near the centre of the land as convenient, which two hundred acres should be reserved for public uses. The history of these two hundred acres is interesting and important, as a small portion of it still remains in the hands of the town. The original two hundred acres included, besides what the town and church now own, and the old cemetery, part of the farm of Mr. Edwin Upham, and the parsonage place. Ten acres of the two hundred were reserved at the east end for a place for a meeting-house, a burying ground, a parade ground, and other public uses. Then on the east side of the remaining one hundred and ninety, were taken out one hundred acres and given in 1736, to the first minister who settled in town, Rev. Ebenezer Wyman. In 1738, the rest was given to Mr. Wyman. This formed the place which is now the parsonage. One of the objects for which the ten acres was reserved was for a place on which to set the meeting-house. This was originally set on the hill which is now covered with pines. When the present

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Congregational church was built in 1833, the church took the following portion of the public land upon which to set its edifice; beginning a little south of the oak tree in front of the house of Edwin Upham, the line runs west past the horse sheds, where it turns south west to the barway, then it runs southeast to the old county road, then northeast to the first mentioned bound. (The survey is given in the church records). The portion now owned by the town is included within the following boundary: beginning at the above mentioned barway southwest of the horse sheds, it runs southwest along the wall crossing the road which runs west from the school-house, and continuing for some distance south, then running east for a short distance, then running north along the place where the old north and south road used to run to the pound, then following the road round northeast to the old county road, then round the land owned by the church to the first mentioned bound. If at any time in the future the Congregational church should wish to build a new edifice, it could set it on any portion of the public land just mentioned; but the land it now occupies would revert to the town. The portion of the public land south of the east and west road was that originally used for a parade ground.

At a meeting of the proprietors held in 1730, the town street having been laid out running nearly north and south, they proceeded to lay out lots along each side of it. These they called the "Home lots," because they were intended for the settlers to build on. There were eleven of these laid out on the west side of the town street, and fifteen on the east side. Those on the east side became the most famous afterwards. Lot No. 1 was that which now constitutes a part of the Newell farm. It was 70 rods in width, and ran east 400 rods to Bigelow pond, containing 175 acres. It was laid out to Joseph Dewey. Home lot No. 2, was of the same size and was laid out to William Ward. The northeast corner was marked by a famous stone marked W. W. Lots No. 3 and No. 4, following on the

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north, were also 70 rods wide, and 400 long. No. 3, was laid out to Nathaniel Walker, and No. 4 to Nathaniel Sessions. No. 5 could not extend 400 rods east, on account of Mashapaug pond. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, followed until the Massachusetts line was reached. Then starting again at the centre, No. 10 bordered No. 1, on the south. At the west end of the line between these was a chestnut tree marked C. W., which was the starting point for the surveys. No. 10 was 60 rods in width, and extended south to a road which was laid out east and west called the "Centre road." This was never actually built, but it probably came out somewhere near where Merrick Marcy's house now stands. Nos. 11 to 15 followed each other on the south, east of the town street. Thus the central portion of the land was divided and each proprietor received a lot which he could call his own. The rest of the land in town was gradually divided among those who owned it in common. But it was not till 1784 that this work was entirely accomplished, and those who made the last division were an entirely different set of men from those who made the first.

But we have anticipated. It is time we should tell something of the actual settlement of the town. The first white man who ever came to Union to live was James McNall. He took land and built a cabin on the hill north of the Healy Corbin place. His brother, William McNall, came very soon afterwards and settled in the south part of town. This was in 1727. James Shearer was another early settler who came about this time, but only staid a few years, removing to Palmer. In the spring of 1728, John Lawson came to town from Worcester, Mass., where he had been living a few years after coming to this country. All these men belonged to the Scotch-Irish race. It is probable that they came on the same ship. Anyway, William McNall also came from Worcester, and was a friend of John Lawson's. He persuaded him to settle in Union instead of going on to Windsor, as he had intended. John Lawson brought his wife and four childen to Union.

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Three of these children had been born before coming to this country. The youngest, Thomas, afterwards Captain Lawson, was born in Worcester, November 2, 1727, and was hence a baby when he was brought to Union. There is an interesting tradition that when the family were moving to town they had a bed on top of their load of furniture, and had laid the baby on the bed. As they were crossing a stream the wagon jolted and threw the baby off into the water. Thus the future Revolutionary captain had a narrow escape.

John Lawson bought land of William McNall, and lived near him in the south part of town. The cellar hole can still be seen south of the Horton saw-mill, just east of the forks in the road where the old road turns to the left to go to the Major Lawson place.

Robert Moor was one of the earliest settlers. He, too, belonged to the Scotch-Irish race, and was some connection of the McNalls. The Pauls were also Scotch-Irish. Robert Paul, senior, came to Union in 1732, and lived at the Abbott house, south of the centre school-house. Robert Paul, junior, so called to distinguish him from Robert Paul, senior, although no connection, came later and lived in the south part of town. James Armour was also Scotch-Irish, and settled on the Major Smith place. So were the Crawfords, who came about 1742. These are the principal Scotch-Irish families who were among the earliest inhabitants. These people were called Scotch-Irish because they had left Scotland on account of their religion, and lived for a time in the north of Ireland before coming to America. Their homes in Scotland were in the south-western counties—that is, Argylshire and Ayrshire, where William Wallace, the Washington of Scotland, was born, and where Burns sang on the "banks and braes of Bonny Doon." Hence they were genuine Scotchmen, and had no trace of Ireland in their temperament, their sympathies, their prejudices, their language, their politics, or their religion. They left Scotland about the same time that the Pilgrims and the Puritans came to New England. They

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carried with them to the north of Ireland, and they brought with them here, their native Scotch qualities of industry and thrift, frugality and personal independence. They were in general persons of comfortable estates and friends of good learning and education. Long before their emigration to Ireland or this country, every Scotch hamlet had its liberally educated minister and its liberally educated schoolmaster. There was among their little company of emigrants here a professional schoolmaster by the name of McVine, who kept school summer and winter.

The Scotch-Irish emigration to this country began about 1718 and continued till about 1730. Most of these emigrants settled in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and in the southern counties of New Hampshire. A few towns in Massachusetts were settled by them, but in Connecticut, Union was the only town which they settled.

They were Presbyterians in their church polity, and where they were sufficiently numerous, they formed Presbyterian churches. But in Union there were so many Puritans, that all joined together and formed a Congregational church. We know of no religious disputes in this town occasioned by these people. The Scotch-Irish were some of the best settlers of the country and many distinguished men have been descended from them. There were no more jealous defenders of liberty, or patriotic citizens in the Revolution than the Scotch-Irish. Coming from Ireland, the Scotch brought with them to America two institutions which were pure Irish and not Scotch and which were soon universally adopted. These were the Irish potato as food for man and the foot-wheel for spinning flax. These soon proved to be of very great value to the country.

While many of the early settlers were Scotch, the Puritan element has from the first been represented here by those who came from some of the oldest and best New England towns. William Ward and his son William and also Nathaniel Walker, came from Ashford about 1730. John Burley came from Windham about 1732 and settled

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in the southeast part of town. The Badgers came from Pomfret about 1735, as did also the Sessionses soon after. Samuel Strong came from Windsor in 1737. Daniel Loomis came also from Windsor in 1741 and settled northeast of the Newell place.

Caleb Loomis came from Lebanon about 1754 and lived where Bruce Horton now does. Ebenezer Wales came from Windham with his large family in 1750. Nathaniel Newell came to Union from Needham, Mass., in 1775. As a full account of all these and other families is given in the chapter of genealogies, it will not be necessary to dwell longer on them here.

In 1734, as we learn from the petition for incorporation, there were nineteen families already settled in town. In 1756, when the first census of Connecticut was taken, Union had a population of 500 more than it has at the present time.

As the incorporation of the town is closely connected with the history of the church, we give the account of it under that head.

Union when first incorporated and for many years after was in Windham county. Tolland county was formed in 1786 from towns in Windham and Hartford counties. The towns now in Tolland county but formerly in Windham are, besides Union, Mansfield, Columbia and Coventry.

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CHAPTER III.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

I. The Congregational Church at Union.

CONNECTION WITH THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN—WORSHIP BY THE EARLY SETTLERS—PETITION FOR INCORPORATION—ACT OF INCORPORATION—ORDER FOR THE TAX—CONFLICT WITH THE PROPRIETORS—THE COLONEL BROWN CONTROVERSY—DISAGREEMENT CONCERNING MINISTER—MEMORIAL TO THE ASSEMBLY—REV. SAMUEL TERRY—CALL OF REV. EBENEZER WYMAN—ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH—PLACES OF EARLY WORSHIP—BUILDING OF THE MEETING-HOUSE—DEATH OF MR. WYMAN—HIS CHARACTER—REV. CALEB HITCHCOCK—REV. EZRA HORTON—DIFFICULTIES IN THE CHURCH—DISMISSAL OF MR. HORTON—PREACHERS WHO FOLLOWED HIM—LOW STATE OF THE CHURCH—REV. DAVID AVERY—FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY—REV. NEHEMIAH BEARDSLEY—REVIVAL OF 1831—BUILDING OF THE NEW MEETING-HOUSE—REV. S. I. CURTISS—TEMPERANCE REFORM—REMODELING OF THE CHURCH—DISMISSAL OF MR. CURTISS—REV. J. P. WATSON—REV. GEORGE CURTISS—REV. WILLIAM HOWARD—REV. I. P. SMITH—ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION—DEACONS OF THE CHURCH—FUTURE PROSPECTS—FUNDS OF THE CHURCH—LIST OF MEMBERS.

II. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Mashapaug

OLD METHODIST CHURCH—ORGANIZATION OF THE PRESENT CHURCH—ITS PASTORS—CAUSES WHICH HAVE MADE THE CHURCH WEAK—PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE—LIST OF MEMBERS—LIST OF PASTORS.

History of the Church at Union.

THE early history of the town and of the church are so intimately connected, that it is almost impossible to separate them. One of the chief objects of the early

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settlers was to establish a church, that they might enjoy the privileges of the gospel. It was for that purpose that the town was incorporated. The church affairs were managed by the town until 1816. Daniel Webster said in his Plymouth address: "Let us not forget the religious character of our origin." That counsel applies to the people of Union, for if ever a town had a legal origin strictly religious in its objects, it is this.

The first notice which we have in regard to preaching of the gospel in Union is a memorial of Rev. Samuel Terry and other residents of Union to the General Assembly, dated October 10, 1734, for an act of incorporation of the town. The petitioners ask for town privileges, "that we may build a decent house of public worship, settle God's word and ordinances, and honorably maintain the same."

It seems that very soon after the first settlers came, in 1727, they formed the habit of observing the Sabbath by gathering in some private house for worship. It is not known when the first preacher, Rev. Samuel Terry, came to town. But from a later reference we learn "that Rev. Samuel Terry, before we were a town, for a small recompense and with great hardship, preached with universal acceptance." It does not seem strange that those early settlers, amidst all their hardship in clearing lands and building homes in the wilderness, could not adequately support their minister. Hence they wished for town privileges, that a tax might be levied on the land for the support of the gospel. A large part of the land was owned by wealthy non-resident proprietors. The settlers thought that these proprietors would be benefited by having the gospel regularly preached, because it would attract settlers to buy their lands. Hence they ought to help support it.

The following is a copy of the petition for incorporation, taken from the Connecticut State archives (Towns and Lands, Vol. 6th, Document No. 207):

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"Petition of sundry inhabitants of a tract called Union for an act of incorporation.

To the Honorable General Assembly of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut in New England now sitting in New Haven, Oct. 10th 1734:

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Union humbly showeth that in the tract of land lying West of Woodstock being five miles square called Union, there are nineteen familes already settled containing an hundred and twenty souls, and several persons more make improvement of land and are speedily coming to settle among us.

And that we labor under many and great inconveniences and difficulties upon many accounts for want of town privileges specially with respect to the Gospel, the enjoyment whereof we greatly desire, but are not able to settle or support it in our present unhappy circumstances.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that this great and honorable court would please take our distressed case and condition into your wise consideration and incorporate the above said tract of land called Union into a township and invest it with legal Town privileges, and lay a reasonable tax of four pence per acre per annum upon the land for ten years, that we may be enabled to build a decent house for public worship, settle God's word and ordinances among us, and honorably maintain the same.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

SAMUEL TERRY,
NATHANIEL BADGER,
NATHANIEL WALKER,
ROBERT PAUL,
JOHN LAWSON,
WILLIAM WARD,
JAMES FULLER,
NATHANIEL TIFFANY."

This Petition was promptly acted on by the Assembly and granted, with the exception that the tax levied was three pence per acre, instead of four.

The following is a copy of the Act of Incorporation (Id. Doc. 208):

ACT OF INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF UNION, OCT., 1734.

"Upon the Memorial of Mr. Samuel Terry, William Ward, and sundry others, Inhabitants and proprietors of a Tract of Land lying in the northerly corner of this Government, and on the Northerly side of the town of Ashford, commonly called and known by the name of Union, representing to this Assembly that there are already a considerable

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number of families settled on said Tract of Land who labor under great difficulties for want of Town privileges, etc., and praying that said memorialists may have Town privileges granted to them;

This Assembly grants and enacts—

That the said Tract of Land be made a Township and that the inhabitants thereof be allowed and invested with the rights and privileges usually granted to other towns; and that it be called by the *name of Union*, and that the brand for the horses be the figure ⅄.

And forasmuch as the inhabitants of the said tract of Land are desirous to have the worship of God set up and maintained among them, and do complain of their present low and indigent circumstances, and their inability to support the same:

Ordered, that all persons claiming any Lands within the place called Union shall enter the rights and claims to the lands in said Town, in the Register's office in said town at or before the first day of May next, upon penalty of forfeiting the sum of twenty shillings per month for each neglect of such entries to be made, to be paid to the Treasurer of said town. And the inhabitants of said Town of Union are allowed and empowered for the space of four years next ensuing to levy a tax of three pence an acre on such persons as have or claim said Lands according to the directions of the laws directing for the gathering the ministers' rate: and if any person complain he is overrated, he or they may make their application to the county court in Windham county who are empowered to hear and adjust these affairs.

And the money thus raised as aforesaid shall by the collector of said town be paid unto the hands of Timothy Pierce, Esq., who, together with Messrs. John Perry and Phillip Eastman are to improve the sums in the manner following viz: two-thirds parts of the aforesaid sum to be annually paid to such orthodox gospel minister as shall be improved among them, and the other third part to be improved for building a meeting-house or other disbursements necessary for maintaining the worship of God in said Town.

Passed in the upper house.

Teste, GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.

Concurred with in y^e^ lower house.

Teste, JOHN BULKLEY, Clerk.

October, 1734."

This order for a tax on the land aroused strenuous opposition among the non-resident proprietors. At the next session of the Assembly in May, 1735, four of them, Thomas Fitch and Thomas Steel, both of Boston, William Ward, of Union, and Isaac Shelton, of Hartford, presented a remonstrance against the tax. In it they said that by the order for the tax,

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"We the memorialists are very much disturbed and aggrieved and we suppose that this honorable Assembly in the passing the said act were imposed upon by a misrepresentation of that case.

Whereupon we pray your Honors to review or reconsider that affair, and upon a full understanding to pass such an act or order as shall be most just and reasonable, and that the order of Assembly aforesaid, may be repealed, and that for the considerations following:

1st. The Proprietors of the said Land had long ago granted two hundred acres of their proprietors' land partly for the settling and partly for the maintaining of a Gospel Minister in said town.

2nd. Two-third parts of said Tax is by said order to be for the support of an Orthodox Minister which will amount to about the sum of £120 or £125, without any other polls or rateable estate, and we are assured that we can procure a Gospel minister able and Orthodox for much less than that sum per annum.

3rd. In laying out the proprietors' land in said Town, the land was sized in proportion according to the goodness of the same, whereby it comes to pass that some proprietors must pay by the said rate near £20 per annum, and others not £12 per annum, and yet their favors are about equal in value or perhaps the least number of acres more valuable than the greatest.

These considerations we hope will be sufficient to show that the tax so laid or to be levied is not necessary nor equal, and we humbly hope that your honors will redress our grievances by abating part of the Tax as aforesaid on the acre and find a method that our Rights may be Equal. And we also pray that we may have a Liberty and voice in the calling and settling the minister there.

Moreover we further pray that all the Land that is between Stafford and Union containing about 1500 acres may be annexed to Union and that the proprietors thereof may be ordered to pay a tax in proportion as the proprietors of Union Lands shall by your honors' act now to be made, be ordered to pay.

In granting which requests your Honors will redress our grievances and we as in duty bound shall Pray, &c.

Union y^e^ 2nd of May,
A.D. 1735.

JAMES ENOS
ISAAC SHEDDON
NATH'L SESSIONS
} *Agents for the Proprietors of Union.*"

But this remonstrance did not secure the desired result; for it was ordered to be dismissed by vote of both houses of the Legislature. The same petitioners, however, nothing daunted, sent in another memorial to the next session of

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the General Assembly held in New Haven, in October, 1735. This was even more vigorous and specific than the former. The petitioners say that the memorial for incorporation and a tax was prepared without their knowledge; that so large a tax was not necessary, first, because they had already given two hundred acres for the settling and support of a minister, and second, because it would raise a much larger salary than many ministers of old parishes have; that all the ratable estate of the inhabitants such as polls, stock, etc., will (pro tempore) be wholly excused from any contribution toward the support of the Gospel. They repeat the statement about the division of the land "according to the goodness of the same," and show how in one case a proprietor must pay about a third greater tax than another.

When this petition came before the Assembly it cited "Robert Paul and William McNall, and other inhabitants of Union," to appear at New Haven, on the first Tuesday after the first Thursday, and to show cause why the prayer of the above named memorialists should not be granted.

The Selectmen of Union, Robert Paul and Nathaniel Badger, presented at the same session of the Assembly a reply to the memorial of the proprietors. This is so vigorous and full of interest that we give it entire.

"A reply to the memorial of the proprietors of Union to be preferred to the General Assembly, at their session at New Haven, on the second Thursday of Oct., 1735, wherein they pray that the tax on their lands may be removed or abated, setting forth the reasons why the prayer should not be granted

Offered by the selectmen of Union in behalf of the town.

First it is offered as a reason why the honorable Assembly should reconsider the act for taxing the land—because this court was imposed upon and things were misrepresented, the memorial of the inhabitants being preferred without the knowledge of the proprietors and so they had not opportunity to lead the court into a right understanding of the affair; but all this labors under a great mistake, for things were truly represented to the honorable Assembly and almost every proprietor knew of the memorial and most of them petitioned with the inhabitants at the same time for the same thing—and many of them disliked the

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recent memorial and some entered their protest against it, and yet it is offered in the name of all of them.

Secondly, it is observable that all the reason offered why the tax should be abated is because such a tax is not necessary; and first, it is offered that it is not necessary to procure a settlement for a minister because the proprietors have granted 200 acres of land for that very purpose viz. partly for a minister's settlement and partly for his support. Now supposing it is to be—that 200 acres of land is granted for the promotion of the gospel, yet in the first place it may be said with truth it is a mean tract of land; it would not fetch if sold but about £100, and if it were good land it could not be esteemed a suitable and sufficient settlement for a minister, much less will it serve both for settlement and salary as the memorialists design it shall, and so notwithstanding this reason, the tax, the whole of it and more too may be necessary for the settlement of a minister if any of it could be parted out of this salary for the purpose; but the real truth is they are mistaken in saying they have laid out 200 acres of land for a minister's settlement or salary as their own records will show, for the words of the records are '200 acres laid out for public use and service,' and not a word of any land laid out for the ministry in all their book.

It is commonly said that it was designed by them for the encouragement of the gospel, and the inhabitants of the town, at a proprietors' meeting last November, desired them to give it to the town for the promotion of the gospel, which they refused to do unless the town would abate a third of the tax which is far more than the land is worth, and some said we should never have it. It should be sold to pay for laying out their land which is a public use, they said.

So that in truth two-thirds of the tax is all the town have to depend upon to settle and maintain a minister withall, and yet it is less than parishes give as a salary now-a-days by far.

2nd, It is offered that it is not necessary for a salary for a minister first because ministers in many old parishes have not so much; secondly, because they say they can procure a minister for less.

But those arguments are of no force, for it may be some old parishes don't give enough, and our neighbors' short-comings are not for our example, and every one knows it is hard beginning a new place, and a minister needs a bigger salary there if he could tell how to come at it, and perhaps they could find themselves mistaken in their great confidence if they were to get a minister for Union, for Union is now forced to give more than two-thirds of the tax and so do the destitute towns round it whether new or old.

It is true many ministers have settled in many new places for a less salary, but then they have been encouraged by a right in the town which often draws many hundred acres of land, but there is no such thing to be had in Union, no, not a foot of land, unless the proprietors

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alter their declared mind, which it is to be hoped they will see it is their duty to do, although the tax be not abated.

As to the assertion that the ratable estate of the inhabitants by the tax is wholly excused from supporting the gospel, calling it unreasonable,

We answer, first:

Supposing it were to be, it would be but just and reasonable, considering the hardship and difficulties of beginning a new place, and the vast advantage the proprietors gain by a few persons settling in the place, their lands rising thereby in a few years to three times their value.

But the Assembly will see from what is before offered that the inhabitants must contribute liberally in settling and supporting the gospel, besides what help they will have from the tax, especially in building a meeting-house.

With respect to the injustice of the tax, on the account of the different number of acres belonging to the proprietors complained of, it may be replied:

First, that legislators aim at the public good, and yet some few particular subjects may be hurt in their acts; but they ought to be patient and rejoice at the general good. This is no more than many have suffered in other places, and yet the court never sought their relief.

Secondly:

The charge of coming to strict justice in this case by a committee viewing the lands, would be greater than all the benefit any proprietor would get by it.

Thirdly:

It is but justice that many, if not all, that have more acres than others, should pay equally per acre, if not more, for (however it came to pass) some proprietors, particularly Mr. Enos and Mr. Sessions, have as many acres of good land in a farm, nay, better land than another proprietor, and yet one of them have near an hundred, and the other near two hundred acres more than some other proprietors, and thereupon they need not think it injustice to pay as much per acre as others, and perhaps it may be so with others, if the truth was known.

The proprietors' uneasiness at the tax, and trying to get it removed, has been a great discouragement to persons coming into the town, for many were fond of buying in the town when they heard the land was taxed, and so the gospel likely to be settled in it, who are now discouraged lest it should be difficult to settle and support the gospel, if the court hear their prayer.

By what has been offered, we doubt not but the honorable Assembly will see that the proprietors are mistaken in saying that they are hurt by so large a tax, it being meant to make their land valuable if established, and that it is unlikely we should ever settle and support the gos-

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pel honorably if the tax be diminished, yea, farther, that if the act be reconsidered, that the tax really needs to be increased and not lessened.

ROBERT PAUL, } *Selectmen, in behalf*
NATHANIEL BADGER, } *of ye town.*"

There was appended to the above a note stating that the proprietors had neglected to have their claims registered in the town clerk's office, according to the act of the Assembly; but the knowledge of their claims had been gotten from their clerk, and begging that the collector be empowered to sell their lands in case the proprietors refused to pay their tax (as they had just reason to think many would do). And now it is interesting to note how the matter came out. At the October session in 1735 the petition of the proprietors was negatived by both houses. But the matter came up again at the next session, in 1736, and the preceding reply of the inhabitants did not avail, but the tax rate was changed from three to two pence per acre for the remaining three years of the four for which the tax was granted.

One of the large non-resident owners of land in Union was Colonel William Brown, of Salem. He neglected to pay the land tax for several years. In 1740 the town sent Rev. Mr. Wyman to the Assembly to get authority to collect this tax. This was done by leasing his land. Land to the amount of 2,240 acres was thus leased for 999 years to sundry persons. These persons began to build and make improvements on the land; but Colonel Brown very naturally objected to such proceedings. A compromise was made between the parties, May 20, 1754, by a board of reference, who appraised the value of the improvements made by the occupants. Colonel Brown paid them for these improvements in "Spanish milled dollars" to the amount of $1,340.75, and they quitclaimed to him all titles acquired by their leases.

But while this contest between the proprietors and inhabitants concerning the tax was going on, the latter were in a contention among themselves with regard to the preacher. The winter of 1734–5 was one of discontent and

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division. There were two parties in town, one including the selectmen and most of the communicants, who wished to engage the Rev. Mr. Terry to preach for them. The other party disliked Mr. Terry, and having got the control into their hands, engaged as a preacher Lawyer Calkins, of Lebanon, who was not approved by ministers to preach. To remedy this bad condition of affairs, the selectmen, Nathaniel Badger and William Ward, presented to the General Assembly, at its May session in 1735, a memorial which tells its own story. They set forth, among other things, that:

"Our infant town has fallen into unhappy circumstances, difficulties and divisions respecting the Gospel ministry among us.

Rev. Samuel Terry, before we were a town, for a small recompense and with great hardship preached with universal acceptance. But a certain man among us when he came to see the act of the Court passed last October for incorporating the place and taxing the land, was greatly offended that his name was not particularly mentioned in it, and because the tax money is ordered to be put into the hands of Judge Pierce, and because two-thirds of the tax is ordered to be paid to the minister, which three things he supposed Mr. Terry influenced the court to do; and would maintain this notion though the Ashford deputies assured him that it was not so; Whereupon he so influenced people, his relatives and others, as to get a major vote of the eighteen voters in town to seek another minister after the town had voted to treat with the Rev. Mr. Terry about settling in the ministry among us, to the great dissatisfaction of most of the people in the town, and all the towns around us. And most of the men that carried the vote, refused to reward him for his ministerial labors before we were a town.

Upon this vote, the selectmen, all the communicants save one, and others in the town, desired Mr. Terry to continue preaching till the town was better united and peaceably brought another minister into the town.

Each of the three men employed to get a minister, took their turns to go after a minister but could get none because they had done so unworthily by their former preacher. But about three months after, viz. the last Sabbath in March, they brought a lawyer Calkins, who is not approved by the ministers, to preach, and improve him still to preach and half or more than half the town can't think it their duty to hear him and so have not the word dispensed to them. We have great reason to fear that we shall remain in great contention and confusion without the gospel preached, that the interests of religion will suffer, and the town will not flourish, (for many that designed to buy and settle among us are discouraged at our divisions), unless this honorable Court will do something

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for our help. Therefore, we humbly pray this honorable body to consider our difficulties and endeavor to relieve us by appointing and fixing a minister among us during the four years tax, and we hope by that time we shall grow wiser and more peaceable and many good men will come into the town so that we shall be able and fit to act for ourselves, like a Christian Society; or by some other method as your wisdom shall direct.

And we further, 3rdly, pray this honorable court to order Judge Pierce, Capt. Perry and Justice Eastman, who are to dispose of our tax money to put in a committee to build a meeting house for us, and to appoint the place for it, and to give liberty to the inhabitants to pay their tax in labor and in providing materials for it, the said committee, setting a value upon what each person does toward the building of the house; for many of us are in low circumstances, and can't pay their tax in money so easily as they can in labor.

NATH. BADGER, }
WM. WARD, } *Selectmen.*"

UNION, May 13th, 1735.

The following names are appended to a paper certifying to the facts of the above memorial as set forth by the selectmen.

SAMUEL TERRY,
JOHN SMITH,
ENOCH BADGER,
JOHN WARD,
NATHANIEL BADGER, JR.
DANIEL WICKOM (Wickham),
JOHN LAWSON,
ROBERT PAUL, Selectman.
NATH. TIFFANY.

But the above memorial, which is almost pathetic in its references to the unhappy division in the struggling community and the low circumstances of some, was dismissed in both houses. The noble-hearted citizens who were striving to establish the preaching of the Gospel here must have been disappointed. They were not discouraged however, but at the next session of the Assembly in October, 1735, presented another memorial setting forth the same facts, and asking the same remedy, viz., the appointment of the same men as a committee to "regulate us,

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provide for us during the term of the tax, to appoint a place for the meeting-house and a committee to build it, and that the inhabitants may pay for it in their labor, as they were too poor to pay in money."

The memorialists complain that as there were "but nineteen house-holders and eight of them, by the aid of such as are not house-holders and have no freehold in town, always carry the vote to our confusion, they put in a committee last Christmas to provide preaching and they have procured preaching but eight or ten days except what Lawyer Calkins preached whom but few could think their duty to hear.

They have established the said committee for four years during the whole term of the tax so that they are likely to continue in great contention and confusion through the mismanagement of our committee who act in their trust to the wonder and grief of the town and the towns around us."

This is dated October 10th, 1735, and signed by Nathaniel Badger, William Ward, and Robert Paul, Selectmen, and by Samuel Terry, Nathaniel Tiffany, Samuel Downe, Amos Stickney, Nathaniel Badger, Jr., Enoch Badger and John Smith.

This petition was probably also dismissed like the first.

Then, May 20, 1736, comes a statement from disinterested parties, the committee appointed to receive the tax, consisting of Judge Timothy Perrce (also written Pierce), Justice Philip Eastman, and Captain John Perry. They report to the General Assembly: "The inhabitants of said town being small in No., and are unhappily fallen into divisions which will prove fatal to them unless seasonably directed. Some (they say) have hired Rev. Samuel Terry, others James Calking of Lebanon. The Memorialists have received £100 tax money. Some forbid paying Mr. Terry, others are not willing Mr. Calking should have the money, so the committee pray the general assembly to take the whole premises into their wise consideration." The General Assembly did so and with great impartiality directed

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the committee to pay both men according to the time of their preaching. And so the gospel ship in the good old days had to be launched through the breakers with great peril. But it *was* launched. We hear no more of the dispute.

It seems that both Mr. Terry and Lawyer Calkins wisely left town about this time. The Rev. Mr. Terry went to Hebron, Conn. He graduated at Harvard in 1710, came from Mendon to Union where he lived as a citizen and was a large land-holder.

The next minister employed by the town, (the first really after its incorporation in 1734, was Rev. Jacob Bacon, who graduated at Harvard in 1731. He preached fifty-four Sabbaths in the years 1735 and 1736. He was settled as the first minister of Keene, N. H., in 1738 and after nine years' service was driven away by the Indians who broke up the settlement. He was then called by vote of the town in May, 1748, to settle in Union as the successor of the Rev. Mr. Wyman, with a salary of £300 and a settlement of £500. He declined the call and settled the same year at Plymouth, Mass., as the pastor of the Third Church, where he spent most of his days. He died at Rowley, Mass., in 1787, aged eighty-one years.

Two young men preached as candidates in Union in 1736. Mr. Hezekiah Bissel of Windsor, who graduated from Yale, in 1733, and was settled at Wintonbury, Conn. and Mr. Benjamin Throop, who graduated in 1734 and was minister at Bozrah forty-seven years. In 1737 Rev. Timothy Allen, who graduated at Yale in the previous year, began his noted career as a "candidate" in Union. He was soon after settled at West Haven, Conn., became a leader among the New Lights, was persecuted and deposed by the conservative party, but settled in Ashford in 1757 and afterwards in Chesterfield, Mass.

The people seem to have been united in settling a minister in 1738. The Rev. Ebenezer Wyman was the first pastor that was settled over the church. He was ordained and installed December 13, 1738, in a private house in the

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Rock Meadow district where Mr. Williams lived in recent times. The church was organized at the same time, December 13, 1738. The 150th anniversary of this event was celebrated December 13, 1888.

The proprietors gave Mr. Wyman two hundred acres of land (out of the tract reserved for public uses) and the town voted to give him one hundred pounds to aid him in building his house on condition "that he accepted their call" besides his salary. This piece of land was the farm where Rev. S. I. Curtiss afterwards lived (the present parsonage place). Mr. Wyman built a house on this place, on the opposite side of the road from where the house now stands. The old house stood until about 1853, and Rev. Mr. Curtiss lived in it awhile before he built the new one. It was no doubt a decent house for the times and of the same style as many houses of that day. It had huge timbers and a large stone chimney, large enough for a monumental pile. There were four rooms in the main building, two below and two upstairs. A lean-to or extension of one roof towards the ground for a little more than a story, furnished space for several additional rooms. A low wall ran along in front of the parsonage yard. At one end of the house stood what was once a magnificent mulberry tree, that furnished great black luscious berries an inch in length, the delight of boys and birds. The tradition is that Rev. Mr. Wyman received a thimbleful of mulberry seed from some one who gave all the ministers of his association a like quantity. He planted the seed and one enormous tree was the result. It stood long years after he was numbered with the dead.

In this house the services on the Sabbath were held a part of the time during the earlier part of Mr. Wyman's pastorate; that is until the first meeting-house was built in 1741. The rest of the time the people gathered for divine worship in the house of Robert Paul, which stood until 1883, south of the central school-house. How interesting it would have been to have seen the company of settlers who gathered in these houses, coming on horseback and afoot over the rough paths which ran to their houses. They must have

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prized the good gospel sermons which no doubt Rev. Mr. Wyman dispensed to them.

But from the very first the people had been looking forward to the time when they could build a "meeting-house" for religious worship and all other gatherings of the inhabitants. The first action of the town in relation to a meeting-house was at a meeting held October 27, 1737, when it was voted to build, and a committee was appointed to procure materials. At the same time it was voted to raise a tax of 150 pounds to be paid in work and lumber at specified prices. The price of a day's work at hewing was six shillings a day for "Brod ax men" and five shillings for "narrah ax men." The town also voted that the people shall begin felling timber for the meeting-house on the 28th of November next.

The meeting-house was not built until four years afterwards. For it seems that a higher authority than the town had to legislate, was necessary at that day in order that a meeting-house could be legally located or a church constituted or a minister settled. So the General Assembly in compliance with a memorial of the inhabitants, passed a resolution at the October session in 1738, which gave liberty "to the inhabitants of said Union to embody themselves into a church estate with the approval of the neighboring churches," and also allowed a tax of two pence per acre for four years on all the lands in Union for the support of the gospel, and the Assembly also apppointed a committee to "affix a place" for a meeting-house. This committee consisted of Mr. Joseph Strong, Capt. John Perry, and Mr. Experience Porter, appointed at the expense of the memorialists. This committee performed the duty for which they were appointed and made the following report to the Assembly at the May session, 1739:

"Persuant thereto" (their commission by the Assembly) "we the subscribers did upon the 14th day of November, A. D. 1738, repair to the town aforesaid, viewed the circumstances, hearing the debates find them universally united together in desiring the said house to be built upon the southernmost hill in the ten acres of land appointed by the proprietors of said town for a place to build a meeting house, a training field, &c.

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Whereupon we beg leave to report to your honors that we think it most convenient that a meeting house be erected and built on the hill aforesaid, the sills thereof encompassing a certain stake set up one end in the ground, marked U with stones about it.

All which is submitted to your honors' approbation by your honors' most obedient servants.

JOSEPH STRONG
JOHN PERRY } *Committee.*"
May, 1739. EXPERIENCE PORTER

The power granted by the Assembly in October 1738, to the town to form a church estate and settle a pastor, was soon taken advantage of, and the church organized and Mr. Wyman settled over it December 13, 1738, as before said. Within a month afterwards, January 8, 1739, a town meeting was held to take measures towards carrying out the project of building a meeting-house. Plans for the building were considered and a committee chosen. But the work was delayed because the proprietors of undivided land were unwilling to pay the land tax, a portion of which was to be appropriated to the building of a meeting-house. There was also a difficulty in obtaining the funds which had already accrued from the commissioners who had been appointed to receive them when the act of incorporation was passed. The young pastor afforded efficient aid in the endeavor to obtain these funds. He was evidently a man of great influence in the town. In 1740 he was sent to the Assembly as agent for the town with Isaac Sheldon and Joseph Gilbert, Jr., both of Hartford, agents for the proprietors, to ask for a law compelling non-resident proprietors living in Boston, Salem and other places, owning four thousand acres of land to pay their taxes which they had uniformly refused to pay, the arrearages amounting to the sum of £150. The Assembly in May, 1740, directed the lands of those not paying taxes to be sold at vendue after due notification.

At length about midsummer 1741, the way being clear for the erection of the meeting-house, the town voted that it should be raised on the 12th of August, 1741. In accordance with the custom of the times "rum and cyder" were

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provided at the town's expense in honor of the occasion. On the day before the great event took place there was a large gathering of the citizens such as would be called in our time a "bee," to make preparations for the raising in leveling the ground, arranging the timbers, etc. The following anecdote, handed down by tradition, is undoubtedly true. At the close of the day, in accordance with the sober habits of the times, it was proposed that prayer should be offered before the men separated for their homes. This being agreed to it was suggested that Deacon Humphrey Cram should offer prayer, as he was an officer in the church and a helper in the work, although he lived in South Brimfield (now Holland and Wales), his farm being just over the line. Whereupon James McNall, one of the Scotch-Irish residents and land-proprietors, objected and said "Deacon Cram must not pray for he did not own a foot of land in the town." Hence Robert Moore made the prayer. And so on the 14th of August 1741, the first meeting-house, which stood for about a hundred years, was raised. It stood on the summit of the hill, now covered with pines, south of the present meeting-house.

The Rev. Mr. Wyman continued his labors until his sudden and early death of pleurisy, January 9th, 1746, aged thirty-seven. He was a man of good talents and according to Trumbull in his "History of Connecticut," his death was greatly lamented. A document remains in the State Archives bearing his signature written in a beautiful hand. No people then or now would have reason to be ashamed of his sign manual or of his intellectual ability. His people seem to have been united in him and no doubt the somewhat quaint epitaph on his grave-stone in the old cemetery, is more true than the figures and poetry on the slab are artistic:

"Lo here the sacred dust of Wyman lies,
Who fell to death a glorious sacrifice,
Humility and meekness were his robes,
His patience seemed to equal holy Job's,

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His Master's service was his chief delight,
In which his strength he wasted day and night.
At length God calls 'My Wyman come away,'
His soul consents and springs to eternal day."

The conditions of Mr. Wyman's settlement were that he should receive 80 pounds a year for two years from the time of his acceptance of the call; that when two years are expired he shall receive 15 pounds more each year until the sum shall be 140 pounds, which shall then be the regular salary. The town also voted to raise 100 pounds to aid in building his house, on condition that he accepted the call. At a town meeting held June 23d, 1738, it was voted "to send for Mr. Wyman to come and give us his answer to our call, we being orderly met together." Also to accept the following conditions which Mr. Wyman presented:

1. "If the inhabitants of the town of Union will procure for me a good warrantee deed of the sequestered land lying in said town, excepting the burying place and meeting-house green.

2. If the town will fence in and clear ten acres of the land suitable for ploughing and mowing.

3. If the town will provide my wood yearly and bring it to my house fit for the fire, and the said inhabitants shall have liberty to bring wood off my own land so long as I can spare the same. EBENEZER WYMAN.

Rev. Mr. Wyman seems to have been a man of large property of his own, besides the ministerial lot given by the original proprietors. His wife also had a dower from her father.

After the death of Mr. Wyman, Nathaniel Trask, a graduate of Harvard in 1742, and Alexander Phelps, a graduate of Yale in 1744, preached as candidates. The town voted to call Mr. Phelps, with a salary of £200 and a settlement of £400, old tenor. He declined, and in 1747 was chosen tutor in Yale college. Mr. Nathaniel Draper, who graduated at Yale in 1745, received a call August

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18th, 1747, which he declined. In May, 1748, the town voted to call Rev. Jacob Bacon, who had supplied in 1735 and '36, but he declined, as previously stated. Then the town voted to extend a call to Rev. Caleb Hitchcock, with a salary of £400 and a settlement of £700, old tenor. He accepted the call. He belonged to a family of great worth and respectability in New England. He was born at Springfield and graduated at Harvard in 1743. He was ordained at Union, June 21, 1749. His salary of £400 and settlement of £700 seems large, until we know that it was in continental money, which had greatly depreciated at this time, so that £400 was no more than £100 would have been when Mr. Wyman was settled. Rev. George Curtiss gives the following fact, to give an idea of what it would buy. Rev. Mr. Pomeroy was settled in Hebron in 1737, at a salary of £100, to be paid in grain or as grain goes in the market. In 1747, two years before the settlement of Mr. Hitchcock, it took £420 lawful money to pay his original £100 salary. This £420 was payable in corn at 12 shillings per bushel, pork at 18 pence and beef at 11 pence per pound. It seems that since the purchasing power of money was fluctuating, Mr. Hitchcock's salary was stated not in a fixed sum, but in the value of an amount of certain articles, viz., wheat, rye, Indian corn, pork, beef, oats, barley, wool, flax and butter, which at the time of settlement would be worth £400. A committee was appointed each year to "state the salary." The following is a copy of such a statement in 1752:

"UNION, April 2, 1752.

These may certify whom it may concern that according to the Prizes of the Respective Articles on which Mr. Hitchcock's Salary was stated, said Salary for the year 1751–2 amounts to four Hundred and sixteen Pounds, Seventeen Shillings and ten Pence old Tenor, as computed. [£416:17:10.]

By us, WILLIAM WARD, SAMUEL WOOD, JOSIAH SIMONDS (?), ABNER SESSIONS, } *Committee for Stating Mr. Hitchcock's Salery.*

Consented to by me,
CALEB HITCHCOCK."

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In 1753 the salary amounted to £469.13.2, and in 1754 to £474.13.0.

Mr. Hitchcock was pastor of the church about nine years, till 1758, when he was dismissed and deposed from the ministry for intemperance. It seems very bad to us to-day that a minister of the gospel should be guilty of drunkenness. It is indeed a sad record. But we must remember that at that time all classes were in the habit of using intoxicating liquors. As we have observed, they were considered a necessity at the raising of the meeting-house; and at councils of ministers, rum, etc., was always provided. Hence we would throw the mantle of charity over Mr. Hitchcock's memory, for who knows what temptations beset him? The spiritual results of Mr. Hitchcock's ministry are indicated by the fact that eight joined the church by profession and nineteen by letter, and 126 children were baptized. These facts show that it was a time of growth in the town, by births and by immigration, as the number of infant baptisms would indicate the birth of at least fifteen children a year. Also, it is said that eighteen joined the church on the "half-way covenant" plan.

After Mr. Hitchcock's removal from the ministry, he went into business, but failed. He also had domestic infelicity. He removed to Brimfield, where he died in an epileptic fit, December 6, 1767. Gad, the youngest son of the family, was the father of Samuel A. Hitchcock, the founder of the Hitchcock Free High School.

The pastor who followed Mr. Hitchcock was Rev. Ezra Horton, who was born at Southold, L. I., December 25, 1733, and graduated at Nassau Hall (Princeton), in 1754. He was ordained and installed over the church in Union, June 14, 1759. There was quite an interesting council convened for his settlement on the day previous, which held a two days' session because the people were not agreed as to how he should be settled. The final result of the council leaves us in doubt as to how he was settled at last. The General Assembly of the state in 1708, had imposed on the churches

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a certain confession of faith, and regulations for discipline drawn up by a convention of ministers at Saybrook the September before, a convention not larger in number than many ordinary councils now. Those churches which united in that confession and Heads of Agreement, as it was called, were to be owned and acknowledged as established by law. The first article for the administration of church discipline was somewhat ambiguous. It reads thus: That the elder or elders of a particular church with the consent of the brethren of the same, have power and ought to exercise church discipline according to the rule of God's word in relation to all scandals that fall within the same.

By some this article was interpreted according to the usual Congregational custom, that is, that the pastor acts according to the decision of the majority of the church. Others, however, held that the pastor had a veto power on the action of the church, the idea being that the membership of the church was a silent democracy and the pastors a ruling aristocracy.

So we find the Union church stating to the council that they were desirous that Mr. Ezra Horton be settled under the ecclesiastical constitution, that is, the Saybrook platform, "with the exception that y^{e} pastor shall not negative y^{e} brethren in y^{e} church procedure." The council considered this request and came to the following conclusion: "That the consciences of both the pastor and the brethren are to be subject only to Jesus Christ; and therefore we mean not, by denying a negative voice to the pastor to oblige the pastor to do or not do anything in church matters or causes or put any vote of the church into execution which may be against the conscience of the pastor. And we are agreed in case of difference between the pastor and the brethren to refer our differences to a lesser Council than that of the Consociation, if we can mutually agree upon it or otherwise to the Consociation." This plan was pretty generally agreed to, but two of the brethern and some of the inhabitants dissented and were desirous to have "the said Mr.

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Horton settled under the Presbyterian form of government." Whereupon the council finally concluded that, "in hopes that the said dissenting brethren and inhabitants of Union may be united in the articles aforesaid, or if the church see fit in the Presbyterian form of government, we have thought it our duty, considering the great unanimity and affection there appears to exist in the Church and Town for the said Mr. Horton, to proceed to the ordination of the said Mr. Horton to the pastoral office in this place."

It is probable that the church "united on the articles aforesaid" rather than on the Presbyterian government, for Mr. Horton certainly administered his office as a Congregational minister.

During Mr. Horton's pastorate, there were many cases of church discipline brought before the church. Members were repeatedly called to account for long continued absence from the Lord's Supper. A case which excited considerable attention was the trial before the church in 1764, of Joshua Webb and Mrs. Sarah Hitchcock for a violation of the seventh commandment. Cases of disputes between members were brought before the church. Timothy Wales was censured for taking some rum from his neighbor Backus' barrel when he was coming up from Windham and taking it home and drinking it privately.

These frequent cases of discipline and trial indicate that it was a time of strong feeling in the town. Mr. Horton had a hard place, but nevertheless he dwelt among his people and loved them with a tender affection. He was with them during the trying times of the Revolutionary struggle, when his charge was so much straitened that they became in debt to him for over two years' salary. This was in 1776. The poverty of the people in town at this time is plainly brought out by a memorial to the General Assembly in that year, to abate the taxes in town. Extracts from this are given in the account of Union in the Revolution. It mentions the fact that "the people gave their minister only 67 pounds money a year; yet such is their distressed condition that he has thought it his

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duty, and has, in fact, abated four or five pounds a year in the last two settlements they have made, besides the abatement of some very poor people's rates."

Mr. Horton seems to have been greatly beloved and respected by most of his people. But there were some of his prominent parishioners who became dissatisfied with him and made the last years of his pastorate unpleasant. In 1783 a council was called to consider the difficulties which existed between the pastor of the church and several of its members, also a dispute between members, and whether it was best that the pastor be dismissed. This council had three sessions, on June 10, August 4 and 6, respectively. After long consideration the council came to the following conclusions with respect to the matters which were brought before them: "In regard to brother Solomon Wales, the council are of the opinion that he has not paid that sacred regard to the Sabbath and the instituted worship of God, in some instances, which he ought to have done. In respect to his treatment of Mr. Horton, the pastor of the church, we are of the opinion that he has been much to blame in relating his mind by letters at unseasonable times, and much more by rash, undutiful and unchristian language. But most of all, for making a minister of Christ, especially his own pastor, a subject of ridicule and mockery; and that the said Wales was guilty of disorderly conduct in making objections to the church against his brother Child's communing just before the celebration of the Lord's Supper. And we have reason to believe that he has at times used such language as is unbecoming his civil, and much more his Christian character, the bad example of which, in a man of his station, is extensively pernicious.

All which things this council disapprove, and earnestly desire Esquire Wales to reflect upon the evil nature and fatal tendency of them, when found in a professor of religion, especially in persons acting in a public character, whose business it is to set good and discountenance evil examples.

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With regard to brother Ebenezer Child, the council are of the opinion that he has given too much reason to suspect that he has sometimes indulged a degree of intemperance and profaneness that bear hard upon his Christian character, as well as an appearance of at least fraud in some instances, which he ought to reflect upon as unbecoming his Christian character, and to guard carefully against, for the future exercising greater watchfulness in his life and conversation.

With regard to the Rev. Mr. Horton, it appears to this council that he has been unhappy in wording and in timing some of his public performances; that he has used some unbecoming expressions in his conversation with Esquire Wales; that he has used improper and diminutive expressions when speaking of some other persons, and that he has paid less attention in some instances to the examination of those who have sought communion in the church, than he ought to have done—this council being of the opinion that the examination of candidates for the communion ought to be most faithfully attended to. We trust, however, that the said duty of Mr. Horton will lead him to make suitable reflection upon himself, in this respect, and to guard against such improprieties and imperfections for the future, and we earnestly entreat him as a Christian brother so to do.

With respect to this important question, whether the Rev. Mr. Horton's relations to this church and congregation shall be dissolved or not, we have the following things to observe:

We have endeavored to pay a particular attention to the present state of this town, and, so far as we are able, to look forward to the probable consequences of Mr. Horton's continuance, as well as those of his dismission. Notwithstanding Mr. Horton's infirmities, we find them too small to become a justifiable ground for that uneasiness and disaffection which has risen to such a height in this place, much less for his dismission, as arising from any fault on his part."

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From this point the manuscript copy is wanting, and the form of the result of the council, in their decision to dismiss the Rev. Mr. Horton, is lost. It is well known, however that he was dismissed for reasons of expediency, August 6, 1783. The council gave him the following recommendation: "The Rev. Mr. Horton is by this council freely and fully recommended as a pious and faithful minister of the gospel, wherever the providence of God shall call him." The church also voted unanimously that they would recommend him to the communion of the churches and the work of the ministry. But Mr. Horton never preached anywhere but in Union. He died here, January 13, 1789, "much lamented." He was buried in the old burying ground, and many of his former flock lie around him.

When we consider the troublous times through which the people of Union passed during the period of Mr. Horton's ministry, we must call it an eminently successful one. Seventy-two were added to the church during his pastorate of twenty-four years.

After the dismission of Mr. Horton the church was without a pastor for thirteen years. It was small in numbers and rent with divisions. Mr. Cary served as supply in 1786; Mr. Page in 1788. In 1789 Rev. David Rathbone, a Baptist minister, supplied for a time, long enough to be the means of starting a Baptist society, which was short-lived. In the years 1793 and 1794 Rev. Calvin Ingalls, son-in-law of Rev. Mr. Horton, preached as stated supply. He went to West Stafford. A Mr. Mosely supplied in 1795.

Some of the reasons for the disturbed and weakened state of the church during this period and that following, were the union of church and state, the "Half-way covenant" system, and the influence of the Revolutionary war.

As we have seen, the citizens of the town were taxed for the support of the church. The town had a joint authority with the church in calling and dismissing the minister, etc. Hence there was a party of non-Christian

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men in the town who, since they paid taxes for the support of the minister and were voters, could have a voice in the management of the church. These could, and often did, make trouble. The church was not free to manage its own affairs, as it saw fit, for its own spiritual good.

If there were members of other denominations in town, who did not attend the Congregational church, these, of course, would object to paying taxes for its support, and support their own preachers besides. One of these was Deacon Samuel Crawford, who was a Baptist and attended the Baptist church at West Woodstock. Upon one occasion when he neglected or refused to pay his assessment for the support of the minister at Union, two of his cattle were taken and sold to collect it. Such proceedings, of course, led to hard feeling, and throughout the country were a powerful factor in leading to the separation of church and state. In Connecticut, however, a law had been passed as early as 1729, allowing Baptists, Episcopalians and Quakers, in towns where they had churches, to pay taxes for the support of their own denomination. This law was doubtless what led to the attempt to establish a Baptist society in Union, so as to free its members from the tax for the Congregational church. There were too few Baptists, however, and the attempt failed.

The "Half-way covenant" was a plan by which church membership was granted to those who had been baptized in infancy, and who owned in person the covenant made in their behalf by their parents, but who made no profession of experimental religion. The children of such members could be baptized. This let a great many unregenerate persons into the church, and the effect was disastrous. The importance of repentance was lowered, and there was a tendency to lower the standard of church membership, and sweep the whole population into the church. Then there was a general spiritual decline in the religious life of the church throughout the country during and after the Revolutionary period. The absorbing topic was the struggle for national independence. All spiritual

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interests languished. Money which would have flowed into spiritual channels was turned into the scanty treasuries of the colonies for Washington's army. Then French infidelity, which was introduced during and after the war, became a serious threat and harmed the cause of religion. These influences were felt in nearly every parish. It was not till the great revival of 1797–1803 swept over the country that the condition of the church began to take on a more hopeful aspect. These general influences, combined with local causes, reduced the church in Union to the low state in which we find it at the close of the last century.

The first settled pastor after Rev. Mr. Horton's dismission was Rev. David Avery, who was called October 4, 1796, and who preached here till August, 1799, when he "was in some sense dismissed," as Elder Curtiss said. He graduated at Yale in 1769, was converted under Whitfield, and was a chaplain in the Revolutionary army, where he was a very popular preacher among the soldiers. Dr. Sprague, in his Annals, says of him: "I remember him as a person of most commanding presence and great animation in the pulpit." After leaving Union he preached in Chaplain, Conn. There was only one person, the widow Elizabeth Coye, who joined the church during Mr. Avery's pastorate.

About 1800 the church applied to the town to repair the meeting-house. The town declined to help, and the church repaired it, lathed and plastered it, and put in pews instead of benches.

During the ten years from 1803 to 1813 the church sunk to the lowest point it has ever reached. There were at one time only seven resident members. During the twenty-nine years between 1783 and 1812 only three had been admitted. From 1803 to 1813 the Lord's Supper was not administered.

For about ten years the Rev. Nathaniel Chapin, a Methodist minister, supplied. Although the church had, in 1779, adopted a strict Calvinistic creed, its minister was now a Methodist, and hence presumably an Arminian.

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In 1814 a revival occurred under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Fuller and Elder Bloss, a Baptist. Sixteen were added to the church during that and the next year.

In 1816 the Congregational Ecclesiastical Society was organized. This began to take the place of the town in providing for preaching. In 1818, two years later, a law was passed in Connecticut, separating church and state. Thereafter the church received no aid from the town, but depended on subscription and pew rent for the support of the minister. It seems that the town had raised only a small part of the minister's salary for many years before. As early as 1794, an effort was made to raise £1,000 for a permanent fund, the interest of which should be used to support preaching. In 1795 a committee was appointed by the town to devise a method of disposing of the "pews and pew ground," in the meeting-house. This committee recommended that they be sold at auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds devoted towards forming a "durable and substantial fund towards resettling and establishing a gospel minister." The amount realized for the sale was £1,030. The pews sold were 29 in number. The pews were first leased by the Congregational Ecclesiastical Society in 1817. The amount then realized for their sale was $100.

The young society found it difficult to raise enough money to support preaching and applied to the Tolland County Consociation for aid. This body voted that they "viewed with peculiar interest the feeble state of the church in Union," and appointed a committee to see what assistance could be rendered them. In 1820 the Society chose a committee to confer with the Domestic Missionary Society of Connecticut to see what help could be obtained towards supporting preaching.

In 1817 Rev. Ludovicus Robbins preached as supply. He was settled afterwards at West Avon, Conn., and later served as a home missionary in destitute places in the West. He died at Algansee, Mich., in 1850. Rev. Dr. Asahel Nettleton labored here successfully as a revivalist, in 1818.

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In 1820 Rev. Aaron Putnam preached here a few months, immediately after he was licensed. He was graduated at Brown in 1811, and studied law before he entered the ministry. He was the son of the Rev. Aaron Putnam of Pomfret. He was an earnest, faithful preacher and most successful laborer at Springfield, N. Y., and Oswego, N. Y., where he died in 1831. Rev. Daniel Kendrick, a graduate of Brown in 1810, supplied in 1821. The Society voted "to concur with the church in giving him a call to settle at $400 a year, provided $100 could be obtained from the Domestic Missionary Society; one-half of said $400 to be paid in money and the other half in house rent, wood and such other articles as he may need." But he declined the offer. In 1822, there was considerable talk about building a parsonage and it was actually voted to build one. But probably owing to a lack of funds, the project was never carried out.

In 1823, Rev. William Woodbridge preached during the summer, and established the first Sabbath School and a Bible class for the adult part of the congregation. He was the son of Rev. Asahel Woodbridge of Glastonbury, graduated from Yale in 1780, and was appointed the first principal of Phillip's Exeter Academy in 1783. He was an ordained minister but never a settled pastor. He was noted as a teacher of female schools. He died at Franklin, Conn., in 1836, at the house of his classmate and intimate friend, Dr. Samuel Nott.

In Feb., 1824, the society voted to settle the Rev. Nehemiah B. Beardsley as pastor with a salary of $350, $104 being received from the Missionary Society; of this $350, $150 was to be in money and $200 "in such articles as are necessary for family use, said articles to be at a fair market price." Rev. Mr. Beardsley was installed in April, 1824, the fifth pastor of the church at Union. He continued here seven years, being dismissed April 18, 1831. He served well and brought 12 into the church during his pastorate.

The prominent men of the Society, about this time were Philip Corbin, Gideon Wales, William Foster, Capt. Arche-

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laus W. Upham, Robert Lawson, Norman Horton, David Coye, Samuel Moore, Capt. Joseph Snell and others.

In the fall of 1831 there came to town an attractive and winning evangelist in the person of Rev. Andrew H. Reed, a graduate of Amherst in 1826. He did excellent work, winning many converts. The little church was doubled in numbers by this revival, twenty-eight joining in 1831 and 1832. Among these were some who became strong supporters of the church. There were Paul Lawson and wife, Charles Hammond, Elisha Griggs and wife, Healy Corbin and wife, Asa Coye, Sullivan Booth and wife, Laura Griggs (afterwards Mrs. Dexter Moore, the oldest member now living [1892]) and others.

Rev. Elliot Palmer, a pleasant spoken, godly man, ministered to the church in 1832. He afterwards settled in West Stafford. While in Union he encouraged the people to build a new meeting-house.

The old meeting-house had been in use for nearly a hundred years. It had been repaired about the year 1800 and was said to be still in fairly good condition when the church abandoned it. Besides desiring a better and more commodious place in which to worship, the church members had another reason for building a new edifice. The old meeting-house was in the hands of the town. It was built by the town and had been used not only for church services but for town meetings and public gatherings of every sort. This must have detracted somewhat from the sacred character of the place. Anyway the church had no control over the building and could not call their house of worship their own. Hence it was better in many ways that they should build their own building and have it undisturbed by other gatherings than those for worship. The old meeting-house was 45 feet long and 35 feet wide. It had two doors, one on the east side, and double doors on the south.

"No steeple graced its humble roof,
With upward pointing spire;
Our villagers were far too meek
A steeple to desire.

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And never did the welcome tones
Of Sabbath morning bell,
Our humble village worshipers
The hour of worship tell."

Inside there were three aisles, and three galleries. The stairs leading to these were called on the south side the "men's stairs" and on the north side the "women's stairs." The high pulpit was on the north end and had a big sounding-board overhead. The pews were nearly square and were 29 in number. There were several in the galleries. The glass of the windows was said to have been imported from England and to have been very clear. The plastering remained white and clean, for there were no stoves in the church, and no chimney. But the people sat through the service in the cold winter days without having the building warmed. Some of the women however used to take their foot-stoves to church. In these they put some live coals which gave out some heat. It was the custom to stand through the long prayer. And it was long. The subjects of the prayer were of great number. Few indeed were the public events which were not remembered in the course of the long prayer. The custom of standing during the prayer was continued long after the new meeting-house was built. One who remembers it tells how tired he used to get before it was over standing "first on one foot, then on the other." Deacon Paul Lawson continued the habit of standing during the prayer as long as he attended church. The singing in the old meeting-house was congregational. The psalm was started by a man with a tuning fork. The people sat always during the singing. There was an officer appointed annually called the "tything man" whose duty it was to keep order during the service. Men now living can remember how as boys they were summoned into church, or if they got uneasy and noisy in the gallery where they sat, were tapped on the head by the rod of the "tything man."

But with all these peculiarities, as they seem to us now, there was true heart worship in the old church on the hill.

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How the early settlers must have rejoiced when after much exertion, their meeting-house stood complete, and they had a place in which to worship God far more commodious than the rude and small private houses, in which they had hitherto met. Doubtless they often returned to their homes from their worship there, with their faith strengthened, and with more courage to clear the lands and build homes, and more resolution to lead noble lives and train up their children in the fear of God. And during the ninety-five years in which the people of the town worshiped there, how many fervent prayers ascended, how many earnest sermons were preached in the spot now covered with pines! It was there that Elder Horton cheered and encouraged his flock during the hard and troublous times of the Revolutionary struggle, when every nerve had to be strained in order to send men to the army, and maintain their families at home. And it was there that many young people became imbued with a just fear of God and love for their fellowmen, and went forth to lead lives of usefulness and blessing here and elsewhere. It would be hard to estimate the amount of good done in the old meeting-house on the hill.

It continued to stand for a number of years after the new meeting-house was built. It was finally sold by the town and removed.

It was on Jan. 10, 1833, that the Society voted to choose a committee to solicit subscriptions for a new meeting-house, and ascertain where a suitable place could be had for the same. This committee consisted of William Foster, Philip Corbin, Samuel Moore, Paul Lawson and Shubael Hammond. On May 9, 1833, the committee reported relative to two pieces of ground. One was a tract of about 25 rods of land southwardly of the old meeting-house, being the property of Mr. Robert Lawson, and staked out so as to be conveniently seen by the members of the meeting. It was further reported that this would be given for the purpose of the Society, that is the use of said land for a meeting-house site, so long as a meeting-house shall be

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wanted thereon, and on condition that said meeting-house be so situated, that said Lawson and his son David would give $50 worth of materials for it.

The Committee further reported that the other piece of ground which they had viewed as best suitable for a meeting-house site, was situated northwardly from the old meeting-house near Calvin Marcy's. (The survey of this plat of ground is given in the church records). It comprised about 48 rods of ground, being comprised in the 10 acres of ground which was reserved for a meeting-house and green by the proprietors of Union Lands.

Upon hearing this report the Society voted first to build a meeting-house. It was then moved to try the minds of the Society relative to the situation of the meeting-house. After some debate the moderator (Philip Corbin), stating that he took the sense of the Society to be in favor of dividing the members of the house to ascertain said vote, requested that those who favored the north situation would be on the west side of the house, and those opposed to that situation on the east side. The members being counted in their respective divisions, it was ascertained that more than two-thirds of the members who were present were on the west side of the house, and the moderator declared that they had voted to build the meeting-house at the place designated northwardly of the old meeting-house.

Philip Corbin, Paul Lawson and Asa Coye were chosen to let out the work and superintend the building of the house.

The plan which was followed for the building was one which was drawn up by the minister, Rev. Eliot Palmer.

The following description of the house is from the pen of Rev. George Curtiss, who describes it as it looked in his childhood: "The new meeting-house was unpainted on the inside, and the stove-pipe went out of the window. A large stove stood near the rear of the audience room, about mid-way across. It was afterwards moved to the south-east corner, then to the northwest corner, and finally gave

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place to two stoves, one in the southwest corner and one in the southeast corner. There was a high gallery at one end of the building, with a narrow and steep staircase leading to it. Over this stairway was another leading up to the belfry; this stairway was inclosed by a partition, through which was a very low door. The pulpit was also high and reached by a flight of steps, and underneath it was a sort of cupboard where the Sunday school books were kept, which originally consisted largely of bound volumes of tracts. In front of the pulpit was a long, high board which tradition declared was taken from an old Methodist meeting-house. Its chief use, in the former times, was to hold the communion service at communion seasons, and on other Sundays to hold the motley collection of Sunday school books. The classes used to file up in front of this high altar and help themselves to such library books as they could find.

Foot-stoves used to be seen in goodly numbers in the winter, and hot coals were in active demand. Gradually the stoves were superseded by soapstones. The bell, which is probably the same as at present, was so hung as to be a terror to ring, and had the perverse tendency, when rung by a tyro, to flop over the wrong way, and it required no small skill to turn it back again.

The meeting-house was painted on the inside a pea-green, and a new kind of a structure devised for a sacramental table, about the same time that the town-house was built, about 1845."

The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. George A. Calhoun, of North Coventry.

Rev. Alvan Underwood, of West Woodstock, supplied in 1833 and 1834, Rev. Abiel Williams, of Dudley, in 1835, and Rev. Isaac E. Heaton in 1836 and 1837.

In the fall of 1839 Rev. Samuel Ives Curtiss, of West Woodstock, supplied for a few months. (For an account of his personal history see the biographical sketch). In the following spring he moved to town, and lived first in the house with Anna and Mary Sessions (where Mr. Rindge

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now does). He afterwards moved to town and lived in Merrick Marcy's house (at the south end of the block). It was here that the sudden calamity of losing his wife and daughter by a stroke of lightning befell him, March 25, 1842.

In the fall of 1842 the church and society gave Mr. Curtiss a call to settle as their pastor, on a salary of $300, "as all," he said, "they believed they were able to make up with home missionary aid." The pastor accepted the call because it was his impression that the church and society were ready to do what they could, and because he was interested in the field and felt that he had a providential call to labor in this vineyard. He was installed April 12, 1843, "at which time the roads were blocked with snowdrifts." The services of the occasion were conducted as follows: Rev. Benjamin Ober, of West Woodstock, offered the introductory prayer; Rev. George Calhoun, of North Coventry, preached the sermon; Rev. James Sanford, of Holland, Mass., made the installing prayer; Rev. Eber Carpenter, of Southbridge, Mass., gave the charge to the pastor; Rev. George H. Woodward, of Stafford, gave the right hand of fellowship; the Rev. David Bancroft, of Willington, addressed the people, and the Rev. Elliot Palmer, of West Stafford, made the concluding prayer.

When Mr. Curtiss took charge of the church, according to his statement, it had been organized 103 years, and there had been added 229 members. During his active ministry of thirty-five years, eighty-six were added to the church, fifteen by letter and seventy-one by profession. The greater portion of these were brought in as the results of special seasons of religious interest. The following account of such seasons is taken from historical sermons by Mr. Curtiss:

"In the fall of 1850 we were visited from on high by a precious revival. Many of the young people who were children at the commencement of my ministry, were subjects. The instructions of the pulpit and the Sabbath school had not been in vain. Some of the youth had been

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alive to the concerns of their souls several years before they forsook all for Jesus. During the spring and summer there were several who indulged hope in Christ. In the fall of this year Mr. White, a theological student from Andover, Mass., taught a select school. The young people now came together under favorable influences for intellectual, and also moral and spiritual improvement. The special presence of the Holy Spirit and their daily contact with each other deepened the conviction of truth and duty upon their minds so that, at a religious meeting held at my house, nearly all present, after service, expressed to me, on inquiry, their great need of Christ, and soon found hope in him. Meetings were held through the fall for the benefit of those who had found hope in Christ and for those who were still inquiring. The preceptors entered heartily into the work with the pastor. This work of grace included over twenty who professed to have found Christ precious. Most of the subjects of this revival were from religious families, and from others who availed themselves of the ministry of the word. The revival spirit continued, to some extent, until 1860. Thirty-one united with the church from 1850 to 1860, mostly by profession. The select schools continued for a number of years in the fall, and were taught by young men of superior talents and fervent piety. The preceptors were Messrs. Luther White, Edwin Hall, Jr., Henry Pratt, Henry M. Parsons, James T. Ford (two seasons), Stephen Harris, Henry J. Bruce, missionary to India, Henry B. Ruggles, John O. Barrows, for a time missionary to Turkey, and others."

"We had a precious outpouring of the Spirit in the spring and summer of 1864. Several young men of our town had been to the war, and were there led to reflect seriously upon their condition in respect to the future. Early in the spring of 1864 two of these young men called on me for the purpose of learning what they should do to be saved. Others were thinking on their ways; and, in view of these things, we held a series of meetings during the last of May. The Rev. Ezra D. Kinney, who was

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preaching in Westford, assisted in these meetings. Twenty or more indulged hope of having passed from death to life at that time; many of them were heads of families. As the fruit of this revival twenty were added to the church; four of them had been to the war. There was also great religious interest in the fall of 1865. Mr. Potter, the evangelist, labored with the people in connection with the pastor. There were crowded meetings at the union services held together with the Methodists. There were sixty inquirers and valuable additions to the churches."

During the pastorate of Mr. Curtiss, a great temperance reform took place in town. The church early adopted temperance principles, and acted in accordance with them in admitting members. Rev. Mr. Beardsley had been instrumental in the formation of a temperance society in 1830. The following extract from its constitution shows the attitude of its members towards the use of intoxicating liquors: "The members of this society believing that the use of intoxicating liquors is, for persons in health not only unnecessary but hurtful, that it is the cause of forming intemperate appetites and habits, and that while it is continued, the evils of intemperance can never be prevented, do therefore agree that we will abstain from the use of distilled liquors except as a medicine in case of bodily hurt or sickness, that we will not allow the use of them in our families, nor provide them for the entertainment of our friends, or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of them in society."

When we consider the character of the times a century ago with reference to the use of intoxicating liquors, we see how these principles were a great advance on those previously held. It used to be considered the proper thing for the entertainment of visitors and ministers even, to have rum and whiskey on the table. At the dinners which followed installations, church councils, etc., they were always provided. But as the evils of intemperance increased, good people began to see the harm which such

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customs wrought, and a change in their attitude took place. Among the advocates of temperance at this time were Dea. Ezra Horton, Joseph Snell, David Lawson, Paul Lawson, and others.

It used to be the custom for storekeepers to keep rum and whiskey to sell, among their regular commodities. In 1840, Rev. Mr. Curtiss preached a temperance sermon discountenancing such practice. Among his hearers was Mr. Harvey Walker, who had a store at Mashapaug and who had hitherto followed the universal custom. But that sermon influenced him to give up selling liquor.* The following account of the temperance awakening which took place in Union, is from the pen of Mr. Curtiss:

"In the town of Union, November, 1841, there commenced a great temperance revival, in which the community was greatly interested and took an active part. Two of the leading men of the town, who had used liquor freely, were together at the hotel in the place, after town meeting, the first Monday in October, 1841, where there was a man just drunk enough to be noisy. The landlord was annoyed and commanded silence, but the drunken man would not be silent; whereupon the landlord hurled him out of the house to the danger of his life. This sight opened the eyes of these gentlemen to the treatment they might expect to receive in a similar situation. The one said to the other: "You see what we are coming to." "Yes," was the reply. They resolved from that hour to be temperance men and to act upon temperance principles. Upon consultation with each other they determined to agitate the question and labor for the benefit of the fallen. After the plan was matured, Captain Paul engaged a reformed inebriate to lecture on a certain evening in the meeting-house. There was a large audience, and the lecturer gave a stirring discourse of what his experience

* It is said that after this decision, an old toper came into the store one day insisting that his jug should be filled with whiskey. Mr. Walker took the jug, slipped out at the back door, and going to the pond filled it with water. He returned and gave it to the man, saying there was no charge for it, and thus got rid of him.

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had been, how he had been redeemed, and how others might be saved from intemperance and all its horrors. His lecture was well received and aroused his auditors to immediate action. A committee was chosen to draft a constitution. They had it ready at the next meeting. It was discussed and adopted, and many signed the pledge. This temperance revival continued unabated till 1850." Lectures were frequent and would always draw a full house.

Early in the spring of 1866 the people were aroused to renewed efforts in the temperance cause. Several lectures were delivered by Messrs. Pratt and Burleigh; a young people's temperance society was formed, called the Band of Hope, which continued for several years. The members held quarterly meetings and were very active in securing pledges against the use of intoxicants and tobacco. This society also held yearly celebrations of the Fourth of July on the shores of Mashapaug Lake.

During the early part of Mr. Curtiss' pastorate there was a Universalist society in existence in town. This had been formed in 1832, under the name of the "First Universalist Society of Union." The names of its members were: Pain Cleveland, Israel Comstock, Thomas Tourtelotte, Luther Crawford, John Crawford, Trenck Crawford, Joel Town, George W. Town, Oliver W. Town, Herman Town, Nathaniel Newell, David Newell, Elijah Wales, Elbridge Cass, William Eaton, Newman Bugbee, Walter Thomas, Moses C. Sessions, E. G. Lindsley, Smith Tourtelotte, Willard Blodgett, Nathan Kinney, John W. Moore, Danford Morse, Orlin Nelson, Alvin Wales and Merrick Marcy. This society seems to have kept up a form of existence till about 1849, and to have had meetings with preaching occasionally at Captain Newell's.

The church was repaired and remodeled in 1864. The following is the pastor's account of that enterprise:

"The hand of God, I believe, moved in this work. He put it into the heart of one of the sisters to go forward in the work with a liberal hand, and also to interest others, until all with united heart and voice said: 'Let us arise

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and build.' After the carpenters commenced it was found that the subscriptions would not cover the cost. It was therefore decided that each one should double his subscription, which would amount to over a thousand dollars. It was found, upon a careful estimate, that it would require more than two thousand dollars to complete the work. The pastor's son, Samuel Ives Curtiss, then a member of Amherst college, solicited subscriptions abroad for the object, and in the course of a few weeks raised a thousand dollars. The newly repaired and remodeled church building was rededicated the 25th of July, 1866, nearly thirty-two years after its first dedication. The Rev. Charles Hammond preached the rededicatory sermon. The day for the latter occasion was favorable, the house was filled to its utmost capacity, the sermon was able and instructive, and the other services appropriate. The entertainment at the Town hall, which followed, was generous and pleasurable, and every way suited to close so important and joyful an occasion."

The Rev. Mr. Curtiss continued his labors for the church at Union till 1874, when his resignation as acting pastor was accepted, and he was made *pastor emeritus*. Late in the year it was voted to invite Rev. John P. Watson to supply the pulpit. He accepted and began his labors January 1, 1875. He was born in Gilford, N. H., November 22, 1826. He was the third son of a large family, whose burdens in life were heavier than those usually allotted to man. Under somewhat adverse circumstances he was prepared for college at Gilford Academy, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1856, with high honors as a scholar and greatly esteemed for his Christian character. For three years succeeding his college course he was principal of the academy at Limerick, Me., where one of his predecessors was Rev. Samuel Harris, D.D., LL. D., formerly president of Bowdoin College, and now a professor in the Yale Divinity School. While here he distinguished himself as a teacher of marked thoroughness and a superior disciplinarian, bringing the institution into a very prosperous con-

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dition. In 1859 he entered Bangor Theological Seminary, remaining there only a year, however, but completing his theological course at the Union Theological Seminary of New York city, in 1861. While in this seminary he changed his church relationship from the Free Baptist to the Presbyterian. In 1861 he was ordained as an evangelist by the New York Presbytery. The same year he became pastor of the Congregational church at Putnam Heights, Conn. From there he removed to Cross Roads, Pa., where he was engaged in teaching. In 1869, returning to New England, he became pastor of the Congregational church at Leverett, Mass., laboring there three years. He then supplied for a year at Shutesbury, Mass. His next pastorate was in Union. He was a gifted and eloquent preacher, and his exceedingly interesting discourses will be long remembered by those who had the privilege of hearing him. He continued the custom of preaching two sermons each Sunday. He took an active interest in the Sunday school, which was then large and flourishing, there being many children in the church. He had it thoroughly organized and devoted himself to the work of librarian. Never before or since has the Sunday school library been in as good condition or so thoroughly regulated, as when Mr. Watson had it in charge. A large number of new books were added during this time. The entire school felt the inspiration of Mr. Watson's energy and enthusiasm. The church was in a very flourishing condition during the three years of Mr. Watson's supply. The meetings were largely attended. The society voted to give Mr. Watson a salary of $700, which was the largest salary the church has ever attempted to raise. Mr. Watson, however, for reasons of his own, declined to receive that portion of this sum which came from the Home Missionary Society, accepting only $500. In 1875 the church voted to extend a call to Mr. Watson to become their settled pastor, which, however, he declined.

For a considerable portion of the time of Mr. Watson's supply in Union, he was also acting school visitor. He

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entered into the work with great zeal and energy, determining to improve the character of the schools in town. He examined the candidates for teachers thoroughly, seeing that only competent ones were employed. He visited each school very frequently and became perfectly acquainted with every detail. The same order and system were manifested in his management of the schools which were shown in the regulation of the Sunday school library. He introduced new text books and made the teaching more thorough. But people are slow to move. There were many conservatives in town who were not ready for such thorough and radical improvement and would rather have things move on in the same old way. Then many were offended because of his refusal to grant certificates to candidates whom he believed incompetent to teach. Hence towards the last part of his term he had to meet considerable opposition. His stern manner at times, and his strict requirements often made the school children dread his visits. But they have grown up to see how his action was designed for their highest welfare and to appreciate and respect him. The writer, who was one of them, looks back to the schools under Mr. Watson's management as the best regulated and superintended of any he ever attended in town. It is safe to say that the town has never had an Acting School Visitor who performed his work so thoroughly or labored so much for the good of the schools as Mr. Watson.

But the opposition which he created in town lessened his power for good in the church, and the last part of his period of supply was somewhat clouded. Moreover his health began to fail. He continued preaching however until the early part of the year 1878. Probably the church at Union never had a preacher of greater ability than Mr. Watson. His preaching was characterized as thoroughly evangelical, scholarly, original and able, winning to him thoughtful and earnest minds, deeply impressing them with the truths of the Gospel. He became greatly interested in the town of Union and in its people during his

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residence here which was first with the family of Deacon Lawson and afterwards that of Mr. William Corbin. When Rev. Charles Hammond died in 1878, leaving the work on the history of Union incomplete, Mr. Watson took the material into his hands with a view of completing it. He spent many an hour in talking with the old people in town such as Captain Paul, about the old times. His contribution to the history was mainly in adding to the genealogies. He kept the material till his death.

After leaving Union, Mr. Watson traveled in Europe, spending six months in visiting England, France and Italy. Soon after his return he entered upon his fourth and last pastorate at Wellfleet, Mass. After remaining there four years he accepted the position as the Boston agent of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, having his office in the Congregational House, Boston. His health gradually failed however during this time and he died of Bright's disease, at Laconia, N. H., January 22, 1887.

About the time that Mr. Watson ceased preaching at Union, Rev. George Curtiss came to town with his two children on a visit to his father. He was then without a charge, and the committee asked him to preach here. The elder Mr. Curtiss and his wife were both sick and George was not in very good health, but he consented to do what he could. He did not assume the place of pastor or agree to do more than he felt able to perform. He preached only one sermon on Sunday. This was a departure from the old custom and was not very well liked by some at first. But people soon began to feel as though they derived as much good by having more time in the Sunday school, as by the old tedious way of holding another service after Sunday school.

But as a matter of fact Mr. Curtiss did most that a minister usually does. He attended the Sunday school and the weekly prayer meetings, visited the people to some extent, attended the gatherings of the Ladies' Aid Society and held a number of meetings in the school-houses. He did what work he felt able to do and the people paid him what

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they felt disposed. The church prospered while he was supplying. Very pleasant relations existed between the people and the minister as one who had grown up among them, the son of their former beloved pastor. Extra meetings were held during the winter of '80 and '81 and permanent good was done. Several united with the church on the first Sunday in May, 1881, at which time Mr. Curtiss closed his labors here, having received a call to the Wethersfield Avenue Congregational church at Hartford.

During the rest of the year of '81 the church had no regular supply, although Rev. Mr. Avery of West Woodstock preached several Sabbaths. In the spring of 1882 the society voted to extend a call to Rev. William Howard, which he accepted and began his labors here April 8, 1882. He was born in Folkstone, Kent, England, September 1, 1831 and came to this country in June, 1852. He was married March 19, 1854 and ordained as a Methodist minister, April 19, 1859, in New Haven, by Bishop Edmund S. Janes of the N. Y. East Conference. He preached in that conference till 1864, in the following places: Southold, L. I., Southampton, Litchfield, Wilton, Ansonia and Middlefield, Conn. In 1864 he became a Congregationalist and preached in the following Congregational churches: at North Guilford, Northfield (in Litchfield), West Avon, Quonnock (in Windsor) whence he came to Union. He moved into the house of Rev. George Curtiss, which the latter generously offered to sell to the society for a low price. The society voted to accept his offer April 28, 1882, and the following fall built a new barn on the place.

Mr. Howard remained in Union till November 23, 1884, giving good satisfaction as a preacher. He held week day prayer meetings at the parsonage which were generally well attended.

When Mr. Howard left Union he went to Lebanon, Conn., where he preached till May 6, 1888. After resting in Hartford for a time he preached during the years '89 and '90 in Staffordville, living in Hartford most of the time. During this time his wife's health declined and she died August 24, 1890. They had two sons, John Edward,

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who died March 2, 1878 and John, who is now (1892) a physician in Hartford. In the spring of 1891 Rev. Mr. Howard began preaching again in Union.

After he left town the first time the church was without a minister till July 11, 1885, when Rev. Isaiah P. Smith accepted the call of the church and moved to town with his wife and three children, Perley, Charles and Brainerd. He came from Falmouth, Me., where he had been preaching. He was a graduate of Bowdoin college and of Bangor Theological Seminary. He continued preaching here for about three years. During the fall of '86 revival meetings were held and Rev. Mr. Whittier, an evangelist, labored here for a time. Several of the young people were converted and afterwards united with the church. Mr. Smith continued preaching here till October 1888. He went from Union to Southwick, Mass., and afterwards to Wolcott, Conn.

Rev. Oscar Bissell of Westford preached during the years 1889 and 1890. He preached at Union in the morning and at Westford in the afternoon. In April, 1891, Rev. Mr. Howard returned to Union and has supplied the pulpit since that time (till 1892).

On December 13, 1888 the church celebrated the 150th anniversary of its organization. Besides the people of town there were a goodly number of former residents and friends present. Rev. George Curtiss preached the anniversary sermon, tracing the history of the church during the 150 years of its existence. No other than he was so well fitted to perform this duty, for his father having been pastor of the church thirty-five years, he was reared in it, and in later years himself preached in it awhile, so that he could speak vividly and pleasantly of a considerable portion of its history from personal reminiscence.

Interesting incidents were the reading of the following letters:

From Prof. Curtiss of Chicago Theological Seminary.

CHICAGO, December 8th, 1888.

I regret exceedingly that I cannot be present at the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Congregational church at Union.

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I am impressed with two things in this connection: 1—with the wonderful longevity of Christian churches in general, and of this church in particular; 2—with the amount of good that has been accomplished by the church for the town in improving its moral condition, and in training up young men and women for usefulness in other places. Surely there is every reason for maintaining the church. May it be continued as long as the town of Union shall exist.

I feel personally grateful for my connection with the church, and honor her as my spiritual mother through whom I received my religious life. Give my kindest greetings and warmest congratulations to all my old friends. Your affectionate brother,

SAMUEL IVES CURTISS.

From Union boys at Yale University.

NEW HAVEN, December 10th, 1888.

To the Congregational church in Union.

DEAR FRIENDS:—As we hear that you are about to celebrate the anniversary of the organization of the church, our thoughts turn back in grateful remembrance to old Union, and our hearts are filled with thanksgiving that our childhood was surrounded with such ennobling Christian influences.

We wish to express our love for the church of our youth, and can say heartily, in the words of the elder President Dwight,

"I love Thy kingdom, Lord,
The house of Thine abode,
The church our blest Redeemer saved
With His own precious blood."

We often think of the church at Union, earnestly desiring its welfare and prosperity, especially in spiritual things; that God who has planted it and watered it may still continue to watch over it and bless it, and work through it for the salvation of souls in Union.

As we think of the influence which the church of Christ in Union exerted over our early lives, an influence which we intend shall spread to all those we meet, wherever may be our pathway in life; as we think of all the noble men and women who spent their earlier years in Union and went out to bless humanity; as we think of those who in the impressible part of their lives are now receiving their ideas of Christianity from its members, and whose lives, directed in the right way, may be powers in the world for good, we cannot help feeling that the church of Christ in Union has done a *noble work*, and that it still has much to do.

May God grant that in His book, the pages which shall record the next hundred and fifty years of this church may be written thick with records of loving deeds and unselfish lives; and that each one of us,

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realizing our responsibility and the influence we may exert for Him, may so live that those who are looking up to us for Christian teaching may take knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus and learned of him.

GEO. N. LAWSON,
WM. H. CORBIN,
HARVEY M. LAWSON,
} Members of the church in Union.

The following pleasing sketch of the deacons of the church was given by Rev. Mr. Curtiss on the above occasion:

"The first deacon elected after the church was organized was William Ward. (He fell and died suddenly when out after an armful of wood—probably in 1789).

In the course of the ministry of Mr. Horton, Messrs. Ward and Cram were deacons. Deacon Cram was dismissed and joined the church in Holland, Mass., and Abner Sessions was chosen in his place. 'Levi Lyon was elected in 1782 or '83.' The next deacons that appear, so far as I can find, are Ezra Horton and Joseph Snell.

And now that I have come into the region of personal reminiscences, the only way that you can get anything fresh out of me, since many of you are familiar with the same things, is to let me meander here and there at my own sweet will, and touch on those things, and only a few of them, that touched me.

There was Deacon Horton. Many a time have I led the good old man home from prayer meeting. Large crutches he had, and he leaned on them and walked slowly as the little boy led, and he wore great green glasses or goggles on his eyes. He was never cross at all, at least to me. His voice was pleasant and his talk entertaining, and sometimes he used to slip into my hand a great old-fashioned cent. He was a fine talker, and people said that he had a wonderful memory that ran away back to Revolutionary times. I wonder if they ever called him little priest Horton in the old days when his father was a minister; and if other boys told him that it was wicked for him to laugh, because he was a minister's son. I guess he did laugh, though, for all that, and he lived to be a good

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old man, and went to his rest, as father said, as a shock of corn fully ripe.

There was Deacon Booth, a young brown-haired, bright-eyed, active kind of a man, a school teacher, a farmer, and a glorious minister's helper. He died young, of scarlet fever, or canker rash, as they called it. And the older people wept, and the children were sorry. He left a bright family of children, and one that was born after he died, all, together with his aged father, to the care of that noble woman, his wife, who bravely brought up the children and cared for the infirm father till his death. Such women as Minerva Booth may not make much stir in the world, but they are worthy of all honor, and are God's jewels.

Away back in the fartherest recess of memory stands a good man of serene countenance, clad in a new farmer's frock, that reached down toward his feet like the robe of a high priest, a novelty to a lisping child, and he held a whip in his hand, and wanted the little boy to kiss him, and he came to move our goods to Union. That is perhaps the oldest picture in all my mental gallery—my first sight of Deacon Paul Lawson. But not the last sight, for every Sunday and every prayer meeting when I was present I saw him. And didn't he literally lift up holy hands without wrath and doubting, and those full lips would tremble with the fervent prayer that he so reverently offered? Alas! childhood is not always reverent, and occasionally thinks prayers too long, especially when bound to stay on its knees, and sometimes the blessed prayer would bring to weary boyhood balmy sleep. How many other blessings those prayers brought to us all we cannot tell.

His memory is fragrant with the sweet odor of his good deeds in acts of faith and love. He believed that 'pure religion, and undefiled before our God and Father, is this —to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.'

He was admitted to the church November 20, 1831, and was chosen deacon upon the resignation of Deacon Ezra

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Horton, June 9, 1835. His pastor, among many other words of appreciation and praise, says: 'I always found him at his work, true and faithful in his callings.'

For twenty years before his death he was so blind as not to be able to read his Bible, and in the latter part of his life he was quite hard of hearing also. It was a great trial, but it had its compensations. His experience in those days reminds one of the lines of Alice Cary:

> 'My soul is full of whispered song;
> My blindness is my sight;
> The shadows that I feared so long
> Are all alive with light.'

Mr. Healy Corbin officiated at communion seasons for some time as deacon, although declining an election to the office. He was for a long time a valuable member of the church, together with his wife. Both of them removed from the place more than twenty years ago, and for ten years have rested from their labors. All their six children have belonged to this church; five of them survive, and 'one is not, for the Lord took her.'

Myron Kinney and E. N. Lawson were elected deacons September 4, 1863. Deacon Kinney afterwards removed from the town, leaving Deacon Lawson to fill the place of his honored father.

It is an interesting fact in regard to the Lawson family —that some of them have been members of the church ever since it was formed—that the present Deacon E. N. Lawson is the fifth and his children the sixth in direct descent from John Lawson, one of the original settlers of the town, and a communicant; and in the words of our brother: 'In all the 150 years of the history of the church, there has not been a time when there has lacked a male of the name to stand before the Lord.'"

This sketch of the church at Union can no more fittingly be closed than by repeating the words which Rev. George Curtiss used in closing his anniversary sermon:

"The influence of the church for good is not all summed up in recording the numbers that have united

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with the church. She has held forth the word of life for 150 years. Her influence has streamed afar. Her sons and daughters have come to honor. The whole community has been quickened by her presence. She has fostered the love for learning, so that from her assemblies have gone forth men to sit in the halls of legislation, to preside over the representatives of her State Legislature, to fill the chairs of secular and sacred learning, to preach the everlasting gospel, or to bear nobly their part in the more private but no less worthy walks of life. Her daughters have filled honored places as teachers, and been the worthy wives of ministers and mothers of a goodly race. Angels of mercy, too, and gentle ministers of patience to walk among the sick and suffering. It is a goodly record, and one that she was able to make through the blessing of God and the aid of sister churches in this commonwealth, through the Home Missionary Society, during a period of more than seventy years.

And now, though outward circumstances may be untoward, they are not worse, nay, much better than in the early days. With her house of worship, with her parsonage, recently secured, with her many friends and the vigorous life now shown by her younger members, above all, with the blessing of God upon her, she still has a glorious mission before her.

Long may the altar of true devotion smoke with the sweet incense of prayer on this ancient hilltop, and the people continue to go up to the house of the Lord. Long may the good old town abide, and this beloved church send forth her noble offspring to bless the world with her holy charities and godly deeds.

Still may she continue to preach the gospel to others through the lips of her sons. And, as the waters that fall on this high dividing ridge of land plow apart for a time, as their course lies toward the Quinnebaug or Willimantic, yet come together again in the marriage bond of a common river, and thus onward to the great sea, so shall all drops and all the rills of holy influences that have sped

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eastward, westward, to north and south, meet in that common tide of love that flows toward the eternal throne.

O church of the living God! O sweet mother of holy souls! 'They shall prosper that love thee.' 'Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sakes I will now say, Peace be within thee.'"

The funds belonging to the Congregational church have been received from the following persons, who should be held in grateful remembrance:

Miner Grant, of Stafford Street,	$ 200
Deacon Ezra Horton,	100
Susan Lawson,	30
Mary Lawson Blodgett,	50
Asa Coye,	400
Rev. Charles Hammond,	100
Philip D. Armour, of Chicago,	100
Mrs. Julia A. Walker,	500
Total,	$1,480

Some of this, however, was lost by the failure of the savings bank at Stafford Springs.

LIST OF CHURCH MEMBERS.

Names of the members of the Church of Christ in Union, Connecticut, who were admitted before the Rev. Ezra Horton was ordained pastor, June 14th, 1759.

[Copied from the Union Church Records. There were other members at the time of organization not given here].

William Ward, deacon; Humphrey Cram, deacon (dismissed); Rev. Caleb Hitchcock, predecessor of Rev. Mr. Horton, dismissed for intemperance; Sarah Hitchcock, his wife, excommunicated for adultery with Joshua Webb; Daniel Badger, Abner Sessions, deacon; Mary Sessions, his wife, widow of Rev. Ebenezer Wyman, the first minis-

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ter; her maiden name was Wright, born at Woburn, Mass.; Jeremiah Bishop, Martha Bishop, his wife; Jeremiah Bishop, Jr., Hannah Bishop, his wife; Margaret Crawford, Elizabeth Ward, Edward Houghton, Abigail Houghton, his wife; Nehemiah Coy, Samuel Wood, Lydia Wood, his wife; Ebenezer Wales, Deborah Wales, his wife; Joshua Burges, Elisha Wales, Joshua Webb, Caleb Loomis, Abigail Loomis, his wife; Charity Loomis, Tabitha Sprague, Hannah Woodworth, Aaron Clark, Sarah Clark, his wife; James Crawford, Hugh Crawford, Nathaniel Walker, Dinah Walker, his wife.

Names of members of the church admitted during the pastorate of Rev. Ezra Horton.

December 1759—Caleb Abbott, Elizabeth Abbott, his wife, by letter.

January 30, 1760—John Hendrick, Abner Loomis, Robert Crawford.

May 1, 1760—Mary Horton, Widow Sarah Loomis.

July 6, 1760—Lydia Robbins, by letter.

August 10, 1760—Abijah Larned.

January 29, 1761—Lucy Robbins, by letter.

July 12, 1761—Mehetable Paul.

March 9, 1762—Zerviah Walker.

June 15, 1762—John Crawford.

August 17, 1762—Nehemiah May, Anner May.

June 17, 1764—Solomon Wales, Lucy Wales, Timothy Wales, Sarah Wales.

July 29, 1764—Susanah Wales.

June 3, 1765—Elizabeth Bascom.

February 3, 1766—Mary Crawford.

May 23, 1766—Abigail Williams.

April 26, 1767—Mary Marcy.

June 28, 1767—Mary Abbott.

January 10, 1768—Mary Hutchinson.

January 24, 1768—Widow Jerusha Enos.

August 14, 1768—Rebecca Walker.

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August 28, 1768—Phineas Lovejoy.
October 9, 1768—Esther Wales.
March 25, 1770—Nathan Abbott, Judith Abbott.
April 15, 1770—Anna Ward.
May 20, 1770—Lucy Cady.
January 20, 1771—Anna Hendricks.
August 4, 1771—Samuel Abbott, Rachel Abbott.
August 1, 1773—Obadiah Lilly.
October 18, 1773—Damaris Holton.
November 21, 1773—John Sessions, Ellis Sessions, his wife.
May 15, 1774—William Abbott, Mary Abbott.
June 5, 1774—Jonas Drake. Sarah Moor, wife of John Moor.
February 5, 1775—Richard Child, Abigail Child, his wife.
March 26, 1775—Elizabeth Coburn, Daniel Coburn, by letters; Rachel Coburn, his wife, by letter.
September 22, 1776—Mary Horton.
May 25, 1777—Hannah Moor.
July 20, 1777—Martha Lilly, by letter.
August 3, 1777—Mehetable Moor.
August 31, 1777—Ziba Wintor.
June 7, 1778—Hannah Hendrick.
July 8, 1779—Levi Lyon, Ruth Lyon, his wife.
July 2, 1780—Nathaniel Sessions, Irene Sessions, his wife.
October 7, 1781—Althea, wife of Ebenezer Stoddard.
November 7, 1782—Ebenezer Child.
April 4, 1783—Hannah Bartlett, Robert Lawson, Anna Lawson, his wife; John Lilly, David Roberts and wife.
1778—John Taylor and wife.
Rev. Ezra Horton was dismissed August 6, 1783.

Names of members admitted while the church was without a settled pastor, 1783 to 1797.
November 28, 1786—Ezra Horton, Olive Horton, his wife.

Names of members admitted during the pastorate of Rev. David Avery, April, 1797 to August, 1799.
1797—Widow Elizabeth Coy.

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Names of members admitted while the church was without a settled pastor, August, 1799 to April, 1824.

August, 1812—Lydia, wife of Joseph Snell, Sr.

April 18, 1813—Joseph Snell, Jr., dismissed March 20, 1831.

July 5, 1814—Silence, wife of Nathaniel Newell; Chloe, wife Joel Kinney, Susannah Lawson.

August 28, 1814—Bethiah, wife of William Moor, dismissed March 25, 1832; Betsey Snell.

April 30, 1815—Samuel Moor, Anna, wife of Josiah Eaton, Phebe Lawson, dismissed June 3, 1827, to join church in Smithfield, N. Y.; Lucinda Horton.

July 10, 1815—Joseph Moor, Allice Moor, his wife, Sarah Lawson, wife of David Lawson; Asuba Moor, wife of Thomas Moor.

November 5, 1815—Capt. Joseph Snell, Lydia Eaton, dismissed September 14, 1828; Nancy Moor.

June 15, 1817—Mary, wife of Dr. Shubael Hammond; Lovisa Eaton, dismissed February 12, 1826; Sarah Moor.

September 21, 1817—Polly Sessions, Anna Griggs, Polly Horton.

November 28, 1819—Hannah, wife of Joseph Snell, Jr.; Daniel Atwood and his wife.

Names of members admitted during the pastorate of Rev. Nehemiah B. Beardsley, April 14, 1824 to April 18, 1831.

November 7, 1824—Anna Eaton, by letter from First Church in Ashford.

March 6, 1825—Ataresta, wife of Elias Severy, by letter from Church in Chaplin.

May 7, 1826—Elias Severy, dismissed December 25, 1857; Amy Moore, Lucinda Moore, Mary Lawson.

September 18, 1826—Marjury Snell, wife of Capt. Joseph Snell, by letter from West Stafford.

November 5, 1826—Archelaus Upham, by letter from Thompson; Betsey Upham, his wife, by letter from Thompson.

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May 3, 1828—Ruth Hawes.

September 6, 1829—Hannah Moore, dismissed January, 1842, and given a letter of recommendation to the church in Dwight, Cherokee Nation; Louisa Moore.

Names of members admitted while the church was without a settled pastor, April 18, 1831 to April 12, 1843.

November 20, 1831—Polly Boyden, by letter from Presbyterian Church, Vernon Centre, N. Y.; Paul Lawson, Charles Hammond, Lydia Moore, Alexander Strong, dismissed April 20, 1837; Lucinda Strong, his wife; dismissed April 20, 1837; Thomas Moore, Austin Moore, Esther Wales, Louisa Newell.

April 1, 1832—Marshall Severy, (excommunicated November 13, 1855, for stealing); Chloe Severy, Elisha Griggs, Sarah Griggs, his wife; Hannah Griggs, Laura Griggs, Healy Corbin, dismissed August 11, 1864; Nancy Corbin, his wife, dismissed August 11, 1864; Widow Lucy Coy, Cyrus Coy, Asa Coy, dismissed June 20, 1840; Lucy Coy, Sullivan Booth, Minerva Booth, his wife; Joanna Sessions.

July 13, 1832—Mrs. Lydia Lawson.

November 4, 1832—Mrs. Abigail Strong, Gideon Wales, Jr.

May 20, 1838—Mrs. Elvira Marcy, wife of Calvin Marcy, by letter from Church in Chaplin.

June 3, 1838—Joanna Moore, by letter from Dudley, Mass.

July 22, 1838—Mrs. Ann Bartlett, by letter from Eastford.

May 2, 1841—Mrs. Rebecca W. Walker, wife of Joseph Walker.

July 4, 1841—Levi Severy, Sophia Severy, his wife; Lovisa Lawson, dismissed; Louisa Bartlett, wife of John Bartlett, by letter from Church in Westford.

December, 1841—Harvey Walker, Julia W. Walker, his wife, both by letter from Church in Westford.

September 25, 1842—Nancy Brown, by letter from Church in East Stafford.

November 6, 1842—Lucy Kinney, wife of Nathan Kinney; Lovisa R. Corbin.

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Names of members admitted during the pastorate of Rev. Samuel I. Curtiss, from April 12, 1843 to 1875, and from that date to 1892.

November 5, 1843—Eliza Ives Curtiss, wife of Rev. Samuel I. Curtis, by letter from Church in East Stafford.

May 5, 1844—Arnold Paine, excommunicated May 3, 1850, for intemperance; Harriet Paine, his wife.

June 7, 1846—Harriet Sessions, wife of Alexander Sessions, by letter from Church in Brookfield, Mass.

September 5, 1847—Nancy D. Corbin.

November 19, 1848—Mrs. Lomena Paine, by letter from Church in Monson, Mass.; Mrs. Martha Town, wife of Joseph Town, by letter from Church in East Stafford.

January 6, 1850—Adaline Paul.

October 3, 1850—Mrs. Mary P. McNall Crawford, wife of Fayette Crawford, by letter from Church in Scantic.

January 5, 1851—Charlotte J. Corbin, dismissed June 22, 1862; Loretta Corbin, dismissed May 5, 1861; Harriet Bosworth, Sarah A. Paul, Mary Ann Smith, dismissed 1854; Ezra M. Horton, William Groves, withdrew and joined Methodist Church, 1860; Loretta A. Wales, dismissed; Lucy R. Corbin, dismissed August 11, 1868; Mary M. Corbin, dismissed March 28, 1875; Rebecca Corbin, dismissed March 30, 1868; Chloe E. Severy, Elias Henry Severy, George Curtiss, dismissed December 17, 1865.

March 2, 1851—Myron Kinney, dismissed June 5, 1881; Sarah E. Upham.

May 4, 1851—Edwin W. Upham.

November 6, 1853—Elvira Corbin, dismissed December 17, 1865.

March 9, 1856, Mrs. Mary Ann Rindge, wife of Thomas Rindge.

July 5, 1857—Laura W. Walker, dismissed July 1865; Josephine Walker.

November 7, 1858—Edwin N. Lawson, Esther C. Lawson, Mrs. Sophia Leland, wife of Benjamin Leland, dismissed December 25, 1859; Sophia W. Leland, dismissed 1860; Sarah L. Leland, dismissed December 25, 1859.

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March 6, 1859—Juliett Booth, dismissed; Samuel I. Curtiss, Jr., dismissed November 3, 1867.

May 2, 1859—Mrs. Emeline Eldridge, dismissed June 30, 1861; William M. Corbin.

January 6, 1860—Roswell Blodgett, dismissed May 4, 1860.

July 6, 1861—Mrs. Betsy Howard, wife of Marvin Howard, dismissed July 28, 1872.

July 3, 1864—Miner H. Corbin, dismissed August 14, 1868; Ichabod Upham, Abigail Upham, Philinde W. Corbin, Milton H. Kinney, Martha M. Kinney, Aaron A. Wales, Betsey M. Wales, Lucy Cleveland, Mary Ann Cleveland, Leverett A. Snow, dismissed December 29, 1878; Rhoby C. Snow, dismissed December 29, 1878; Armena C. Corbin, dismissed March 24, 1872; Elisha Severy, excommunicated November 1, 1867; William Harrison Horton, dismissed March 29, 1872; Jonathan C. Upham, Robert Bruce Horton, Melvin Booth, dismissed 1885; Abigail Simons, dismissed; Olive Longden, dismissed.

September 2, 1864—Maria A. Upham, wife of Jonathan Upham, by letter.

March 4, 1866—Emily S. Severy, wife of Elisha Severy, by letter from the First Baptist Church, Woodstock, excommunicated November 1, 1867; Herman Corbin, Henry F. Corbin, Ann Maria Corbin, dismissed May 19, 1872; Francis O. Letcher, dismissed March 30, 1872.

September 2, 1866—Deborah H. G. Curtiss, by letter; Emily H. Curtiss, by letter, dismissed November 22, 1868; Ellen G. Wheeler, by letter, dismissed June 25, 1874.

January 6, 1867—Mary E. Horton, wife of R. B. Horton; Lucy J. Wales, William P. Beeching, Stephen Agard, baptized by immersion, dismissed March 30th, 1868.

January 2, 1869—Emily Booth, wife of Melvin Booth, by letter, dismissed 1885.

January 7, 1871—Charles Root.

May 5, 1872—Roscius Back, Harriet C. Back.

May 4, 1873—Ada Leland, by letter; dismissed 1876.

1879—Lizzie A. Upham.

May 2, 1881—Mrs. Mary Horton, wife of Mason Horton, Lucy Horton, William H. Corbin, Harlow R. Back.

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September 1, 1882—Sarah E. Upham.
July, 1883—Ella M. Corbin, Harvey M. Lawson.
September, 1883—Sarah C. Lawson, by letter from the First Baptist church, Woodstock.
1884—Mrs. Henry Booth, Mrs. M. A. Marcy, Lillian Booth, dismissed 1885.
July, 1884—Sarah Moore.
July 4, 1886—George N. Lawson, Mary E. Lawson, Mrs. Herman Corbin.
December 31, 1886—Rev. I. P. Smith, by letter, dismissed March 3, 1889; Clara R. Smith, by letter, dismissed March 3, 1889; Perley D. Smith, by letter, dismissed March 3, 1889.
March 6, 1887—Charles Smith, dismissed March 3, 1889; Brainerd Smith, dismissed March 3, 1889; Charlotte Warren, excommunicated; Francis Kempton, Charlotte Witherell, dismissed May 11, 1890; Clark W. Watrous, by letter, dismissed July 22, 1888; Mary Watrous, by letter, dismissed July 22, 1888.
June, 1887—Henry B. Booth, Frank Young.

The members of the Congregational church in Union, August 1st, 1892, in the order of their joining, are:

MALES.

Ezra M. Horton, Edwin W. Upham, Edwin N. Lawson, William M. Corbin (absent), Milton H. Kinney (absent), Jonathan C. Upham, R. Bruce Horton, Henry F. Corbin, William Beeching (absent), Roscius Back, William H. Corbin (absent), Harlow R. Back (absent), Harvey M. Lawson, (absent), George N. Lawson (absent), Francis Kempton (absent), Henry B. Booth, Frank Young (absent); males, 17.

FEMALES.

Mrs. Dexter Moore (absent), Mrs. E. W. Upham, Adaline Paul, Mrs. Fayette Crawford, Mrs. William Corbin (absent), Mrs. Aaron A. Wales (absent), Mrs. Henry Corbin, Mrs. Milton Kinney (absent), Mrs. Jonathan Upham,

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Mrs. Roscius Back, Lizzie Upham, Mrs. Mason Horton, Mrs. Lucy P. Aldrich, Mrs. Arthur C. Barrows (absent), Mrs. Henry Booth, Mrs. M. A. Marcy, Sarah Moore (absent), Mary E. Lawson.

		Present.
Females, ...	18	12
Males, ...	17	8
Total, ...	35	20

The clerk and treasurer of the Congregational church and society of Union has been:

From 1816 to 1825—Robert Lawson.
" 1825 " 1828—Norman Horton.
" 1829 " 1830—Robert Lawson.
" 1830 " 1833—Deacon Ezra Horton.
" 1833 " 1842—Dr. Shubael Hammond.
" 1842 " 1849—Paul Lawson.
" 1849 " 1858—Elias Severy.
" 1858 " 1862—E. M. Horton.
" 1862 " 1878—Myron Kinney.
" 1878 " 1890—Milton H. Kinney.
" 1890 " ———Roscius Back.

HISTORY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT MASHAPAUG.

WRITTEN MAINLY BY REV. GEORGE W. HUNT.

From nearly the beginning of the century to about 1850, there was a Methodist church in the town of Union, located on the road leading to "Kinney's Mills," a few rods southeast of the present school building, on the north side of the road about fifty feet east of a narrow swamp.

It was a small, rough building, resting on eight blocks, sawn from the butts of large trees. The outside walls were clapboarded on the posts and studding, and the roof rough boarded and shingled. The inside walls were the inside of

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those clapboards, with posts and studding bare. Ceiling there was none. The rough beams and rafters were bare. The floor was of rough boards, laid loosely down. The pulpit consisted of two pieces of plank standing upright on the floor, with a third piece laid across the top for a desk. The pews or seats were planks laid on blocks sawed off from logs. The windows were small, and without curtains or shutters. Under its eaves and among its rafters the swallows built their nests. Such was the first Methodist church in Union.

This was not, however, according to the best information obtained, a Methodist Episcopal church. It seems that services were held in it only a part of the time. The Rev. Stephen Fairbanks was a local preacher who often held services there.

The date of the present organization extends back only to 1867. There had been services held by Methodist ministers for several years prior to the organization of the church. Some of the circuit riders would occasionally stop at the village and preach. Daniel Pratt and John Carpenter, of Holland, a "local preacher," held meetings in the school-house with more or less frequency both before and after the church was regularly organized. A Mr. Moulton also supplied the pulpit for a while.

In 1870 and 1871, Rev. S. V. B. Cross was the preacher in charge. The first year he also supplied the Methodist Society at West Woodstock.

In the winter of 1871, union revival services were held with the Congregational church, in Union, which resulted in several additions to the churches, and the quickening of the religious life of the town.

In the spring of 1872, Mr. Cross was removed to Eastford, and for a few weeks the church was without a pastor. Rev. George W. Hunt was appointed to the charge about May 1st, and remained to the close of the conference year. The services were still held in the school-house. Large congregations attended the services. Many times during the summer more people would attend than could be

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accommodated within the school-house. The windows would be raised and the people stand outside and listen to the Gospel. Mr. Alden A. Fletcher was the very efficient superintendent of the Sunday school at this time, which was largely attended by both old and young. During Mr. Hunt's pastorate an effort was made to secure an edifice. Some $1,600 was raised on subscription, plans were drawn, and accepted. But a disagreement arose in regard to the location, and the whole matter was laid aside.

Mr. Hunt was followed in April, 1873, by Seth B. Chase, a man whose labors were successful and greatly appreciated. Mr. Chase was well along in years, yet was endowed with youthful vigor of body and mind. He remained two years. During his second year the old Methodist church in Stafford Springs was purchased and torn down, and removed to Mashapaug and re-erected, with slight changes, on the lot of land on the south side of the pond facing the village. The land was given to the Society by Mr. Milton Kinney, a member of the Congregational Church at Union.

Rev. William A. Taylor followed Mr. Chase in the spring of 1875. He remained three years. He did excellent work, and was greatly beloved by the town's people. During his pastorate the Society's progress was retarded by the removal of several families. The shoe industry of the village ceased, and though not run on very extensive lines, yet its stoppage was as serious a blow to the prosperity of the village as some large financial disaster might be to a larger place. This, coupled with the removal of the shoe business from Union town, greatly crippled both churches. Mr. Taylor did much, however, to sustain the waning interests of the church, and remained the full time allowed at that time by the denomination.

Upon his removal, Rev. S. V. B. Cross, returned to serve the people a second time, and remained two years. A small debt on the property was removed and a bell hung in the bellfry, during his pastorate, largely through his efforts.

T. W. Douglas followed Mr. Cross and remained one year. He was a man of much intellectual power, and was

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much respected by the people generally. He left them at the end of the first year much to their regret.

He was followed in the spring of 1881 by Jacob Betts, who remained three years, the full length of the pastoral term. Special revival services were held during his third year, which resulted in several accessions to the church, but owing to the lack of any manufacturing in the town, which seems to necessitate frequent changes among the families, the permanent benefit to the church has not seemed so great.

Mr. Betts was followed in April, 1884, by H. S. Smith, a man advanced in life, who, for years, had done good service in the ministry. He was in poor health most of the year, and spent considerable of the time away in the West.

He was succeeded in April, 1885, by Rev. John Pearce, a young man, who did good, effectual service for two years, and did much toward reviving the waning interests of the Society.

In May, 1887, T. C. Denman was appointed to the charge. He remained one year. He did very conscientious work in every department and strove hard to build up the church in righteousness and to make it representative of pure godliness.

For nearly a year and a half after his departure in the the spring of 1888 the Society was without a resident pastor. For a part of this period the pulpit was supplied by a Mr. Nichols of Stafford Springs.

In the summer of 1890, C. A. Purdy was appointed to the pastorate and in the spring of 1891 was re-appointed, the charge being connected with Eastford, Mr. Purdy supplying in both places. He left in the spring of 1892. The future of the church seems very uncertain, as it is with many churches in our towns and villages that are so isolated from manufacturing and railroad centres. But it has done a good work in the past. Among its members have been counted many well known citizens of the town. And while for want of opportunity it may not be able to do for future generations what it has done for the past, it

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doubtless will stand as a beacon light to some souls in the future.

Below is a list of the names so far as they could be gathered of all who have been members since its organization in 1867.

Prosper Smith, Monica Smith, Jesse L. Hall, Lois M. Hall, Ira Walker, Maria Walker, Elijah Severy, Polly Severy, George E. Webster, Jane L. Webster, Lucius A. Corbin, Lucia M. Smith, Mary A. Smith, Emily Barbour, Walcott Barbour, Gleason Allen, Emily Allen, Emma A. Allen, Jane Walker, Eliza A. Hall, Newton Wallace, Jasper Miller, Fidelia Miller, Fannie Miller, Elijah S. Severy, Lucy J. Severy, Polly S. Russell, Persis Curtiss, Amanda A. Butterworth, Marvin Kimball, Pruvia Kimball, Charles Jackson, Annis Jackson, Addison Jackson, Pemelia Jackson, Harriet Harbison, Benjamin Stone, Phebe Stone, Augustus Moore, Lavinia H. Cleveland, Josephine Walker, Mary E. Braman, Permelia Reed, Danforth Howard, Julia Howard, Dinah Freeman, Philander Hall, Seth Clapp, Caroline Clapp, Jarvis Hall, Hannah Clapp, Thomas Whittmore, Mary Whittmore, Jennie Barbour, Martha Crawford, Sarah A. Whittmore, Chloe Kimball, Marvin Howard, Betsy A. Howard, Charles Howard, Oscar Howard, Ernest Howard, Dennis Murphy, Alden A. Fletcher, Olive Fletcher, Martha E. Crawford, Carrie E. Carpenter, Edward Blodget, Fidelia Blodget, Maggie Betts, Esther Belcher, Howard G. Barbour, Gracie W. Barbour, Wm. B. Chamberlain, Sarah Chamberlain, Emma Chamberlain, Ida Chamberlain, Almira Corbin, Amanda Chamberlain, Georgie A. Cross, Addie C. Cross, Horace Courtiss, Mary Courtiss, Asaph Richards, Eva E. Sherman, Mary Severy, William Smith, Sarah Smith, Albert E. Weld, Celinda Weld, Ezra Witherell, Emma Witherell, John Winch, Ellen Winch, Charles R. Webster, Belle Weld, Corey Weld, Nellie Winch, Wesley Winch, Lemuel Willis, Abigail Willis, Moses Wilcox, Helen G. Wilcox, Lowell Wilcox, Eva M. Chamberlain, Ernest E. Corbin, Delia M. Douglass, Hansine Denman, Martha S. Hewett, Lyman Hiscox, Laura Hiscox, Ella His-

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cox, Emily Hewlett, Nettie E. Kinney, Carrie Lawson, Charles Lee, Aurelia Lee, Byron Moore, Emma Moore, Caroline Marcy, David Perry, Clara Perry, Louis A. Perry, William S. Webster, Robert E. Webster, Gilbert E. Willis, Oscar E. Willis, Henry Vinton, Emily A. W. Vinton.

The preachers of the church have been as follows:

1867–1869, supplied by Daniel Pratt, George Carpenter, Local Preachers. 1870–1871, S. V. B. Cross; 1871–1872, G. W. Hunt; 1873–1874, S. B. Chase; 1875–1877, W. A. Taylor; 1878–1779, S. V. B. Cross; 1879–1880, T. W. Douglass; 1881–1883, Jacob Betts; 1883–1884, H. S. Smith; 1885–1886, John Pearce; 1887–1888, T. C. Denman; 1888–1889, Mr. Nicholls; 1890–1891, C. A. Purdy; 1892, Oscar Bissell (of Holland).

The membership of the church in 1891 was forty-eight, Of these thirty-nine are in the town and vicinity. The remainder are scattered here and there throughout New England.

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CHAPTER IV.

MILITARY HISTORY OF UNION.

NEED OF MILITIA—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—TRAINING—CASES OF TORY DISCIPLINE—COLONEL ABIJAH WILLARD—TIMOTHY HOLTON—BATTLE OF LEXINGTON—RALLY AND MARCH OF UNION MEN—ENLISTMENT OF SOLDIERS—LIEUTENANT SPRAGUE—BUNKER HILL—HARDSHIPS OF THE SOLDIERS—CAPTAIN LAWSON'S COMPANY—CAMPAIGN AGAINST BURGOYNE—HARDSHIPS AT HOME—RAISING TAXES—LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—WAR OF 1812—MEN WHO WENT FROM UNION—MILITARY TRAININGS—UNION MEN IN THE REBELLION—COMPANY I, SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—DAVID CORBIN'S, COMPANY G, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—LIST OF UNION SOLDIERS—SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LIVED IN UNION SINCE THE WAR—THE D. P. CORBIN POST.

IN colonial times considerable attention was necessarily paid to military matters. The settlers of New England were frequently compelled to take up arms in self-defense against the Indians who surrounded them. King William's war, from 1689 to 1697, in which Hannah Dustin was captured; Queen Anne's war, 1702 to 1713, in which the Deerfield massacre took place, and King George's war, 1744 to 1748, in which Louisburg was captured by New Englanders, all served to arouse in the colonists a realization of the need of a well trained militia. Probably a training company was formed in Union as soon as there were men enough among its citizens. In the French and Indian war, 1755 to 1760, a number of men from Union took part. Among them was James Sprague, who served with and was a friend of General Putnam. There is a family tradition that Solomon Wales ran away from home when a boy to go with two older brothers to the French and Indian war; but as he was of age before that war began, it must have been to King George's war that he

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went without his parents' permission. He would have been in his sixteenth year at the first capture of Louisburg. It is related that in the expedition he drifted from the ship in an open boat, and in the effort to reach the ship the oar broke or was lost, so he had to save himself by swimming some distance in a wintry sea.

Other soldiers in the French and Indian war were John Lillie, Elisha Williams, and several more.

A valuable result of this war was that it gave the colonists experience in warfare which proved very serviceable when the Revolutionary struggle began.

On the 13th of October, 1770, Thomas Lawson was appointed by Governor Jonathan Trumbull, "Lieutenant of the 11th Company or Trainband in the 5th Regiment in this Colony." He was ordered to exercise his inferior officers and soldiers in the use of their arms, according to the discipline of war; commanding them to obey him as their lieutenant in His Majesty's service. It appears that he was chosen captain of the company in Union about 1774. So that when the Revolutionary war broke out, and the men of Union took up arms to help in defending the liberties of America, they were not unprepared for the struggle. A fresh stimulus was given to training by the alarm which the colonists felt at the attitude of the British government to establish its authority more firmly in America and take away certain of their privileges. A convention of Windham and New London counties, held at Norwich, September 8, 1774, recommended the towns to look after their stock of ammunition and attend to training. The General Assembly, in October, 1774, required the selectmen of each town to provide a double quantity of "powder, balls and flint." At the January session, 1775, the Assembly ordered the militia to drill once a week for three months during the "alarming crisis."

But before we narrate the story of the response of the people to the Lexington alarm, there are two incidents of tory discipline to relate, which show the temper of the people of Union and vicinity with regard to submitting to

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the tyrannical demands of England. These cases not only show the tone of extreme exasperation prevalent just at this crisis, but they bring out in full play a direct agency in the Revolution, sanctioned by the people in their primary assemblies—the towns. The popular proceedings against the tories are often called mobs, but they were not. Those who took part in them were law-abiding citizens. Their measures of discipline, more or less violent, were considerately planned by the best men as a part of the policy of patriotism against despotism. They served to bring the strife between the colonies and the crown to a quick decision by the only mode possible—by arms.

These cases of tory discipline were managed by committees of inspection appointed by the towns. This action of the towns does not prove that they were in favor of any public disorder, or of any real personal injury done to life, limb or property. But the system was universally adopted and proved to be a power so great as to prevent the carrying out of any arbitrary measure. It issued in the Revolution itself.

A case of such discipline at Union somewhat afflicted Col. Abijah Willard, of Lancaster, Mass. He was a man of large wealth and blameless repute until in an evil hour he accepted the position of Mandamus Councilor to Governor Gage, being directly commissioned by the King. He was appointed, with thirty-six others, to take the place of councilors elected by the people and who were displaced by Gage because of their disloyalty. Therefore the people determined that every one of these Mandamus Councilors should resign; which they did or left the country in terror.

Col. Willard was the joint owner of a landed estate of 7,000 acres of wild land in Stafford, which he visited in the summer of 1774. He had two attorneys living in Windham, and he made an appointment with them to meet him at Union. Regarding him as a traitor, these attorneys refused to serve him any longer and undoubtedly reported his intended visit to Union to the committee of inspection in the several towns.

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On his arrival at Union a crowd of five hundred men gathered from all the surrounding region, apprehended him and guarded him till morning, when he was taken across the province line into Brimfield, where he was taken in hand by a council of Massachusetts men, who proceeded to try him and condemned him to imprisonment in the Simsbury mines; and they carried him on the road thither six miles when he relented, asked the forgiveness of all honest men for having taken the oath of office, and promised not to sit or act in council. He afterwards resigned. It is known that Gov. Gage afterwards complained to Gov. Trumbull of the treatment Willard received in Connecticut, but received no satisfaction. Willard was a loyalist refugee in Boston during the British occupation of that city. Just before the battle of Bunker Hill he stood with Gage looking through a glass at the American forces. "Do you know any of these rag muffins over there and will they fight?" asked Gage. Willard saw among the rest his own brother-in-law, Col. Prescott, encouraging the men. "I cannot tell what his men will do," said he, "but Prescott will fight you to the very last drop of his blood."

When the British evacuated Boston, his property was confiscated and he was forced to flee to Nova Scotia where he afterwards lived. After his death his family returned to the United States, and his son Samuel regained possession of the ancestral estate at Lancaster. He lived there till his death at the age of 97. He received from the British government a pension as the son of a prescribed loyalist. His sister died about the same time, aged 95. She married Benjamin Goodhue, of Salem, a senator of the U. S. from Massachusetts, and in his youth a soldier of the Revolution. As his widow she received a pension. She lived with her brother years before her death, each of them pensioners of conflicting governments in the time of the Revolution.

The other case of tory discipline in Union, occurred in September, 1774. The subject was Timothy Holton. He came from Killingly to Union, and lived on the Wyman place, where there is now a cellar hole nearly opposite the

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Congregational parsonage. He was a tory and accounted a man of no principle or honor. The following letter found among Capt. Lawson's papers is self-explanatory:

"Sir, these lines by desire of Lieut. Daniel Loomis to let you know that y^e^ people are about to gather this night about son down or a little suner from Brimfield, Westford, Sturbridge and Union, to pay Mr. Timothy Holton a visit concerning his principles as Tory, &c., and I was to give you notis and as many moor as I could to be on y^e^ ground neer s^d^ Holton's by son down this night if you see cause. Sir please to let Mr. Archable Coye and Mr. Bartlett know of it if you can and as many moor as you can. These from y^r^ humble Serv^t^ Sam^l^ Marcy, Jun.

Union Sept^r^ y^e^ 22^nd^, 1774.

To Capt^n^ Tho^s^ Lawson,

Union,"

It would be interesting to know what they did to poor Mr. Holton "about son down or a little suner," but we have no further record of the occurrences and are left to imagine what took place. It is said, however, that Mr. Holton was disciplined by his patriotic neighbors during the war. He went to Ellington or Windsor and became respectable and a man of property.

These incidents show that the people of Union were not one whit behind those of the rest of the country in the spirit of resistance to the tyrannical demands of England. So that when the war broke out, we are not surprised to note the ready response which the Union people gave.

The Battle of Lexington occurred Wednesday, April 19th, 1775. The news of it spread like wildfire. Messengers were dispatched from Watertown at 10 o'clock that morning to alarm the country. Some of them passed through this town the next day on their way to Hartford and New York. An eyewitness of the occasion, Mr. Ebenezer Child, then five years old, whose father, Ebenezer, lived on the Newell place, wrote a letter in his old age to Mr. Hammond in which he gave some of the following facts: A messenger rode up in great haste and said, "The war

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has begun; the British soldiers are on their way to hang the head of every family who will not swear allegiance to the King." The news spread like fire; all the people met, the men at one house and the women at another. Persons went at once in all directions; some to take the lead weights from their clocks and cut them into bullets; some to gather powder; some to procure and repair guns; some were casting bullets; some making cartridges. All were recruiting for volunteers. The women were as busy as the men, some making knapsacks, others outfits; all were at work the whole night long. In the morning, April 21st, the volunteers gathered at the Centre, and paraded in front of the house of Simeon Wright, which stood a few rods northwest of where Mason Horton now lives. They were equipped poorly enough. Some not having shoes were supplied by the spectators from their own feet. Thomas Lawson, the captain of the training band was unanimously chosen on the spot to lead the expedition. And so they marched, twenty-seven in all, friends young and old being present to witness the departure.

The traditions of the town say that several waited not for the sun to go down on the day in which the message came. One man left his team in the field, seized his gun, bade farewell, and when asked where he was going replied "To see if I am not wanted." That man was Jeremiah Badger, of Mashapaug, who had from childhood a limping foot, but like justice, though lame his step was sure. His promptness equaled that of Gen. Putnam, who as is well known, left his plow in the field, mounted his horse and spent the day in arousing Windham county, and consulting Gov. Trumbull at Lebanon, who told him to go to Concord at once and he would send the troops. He returned to Pomfret and immediately set out on horseback for Cambridge in his checked shirt unchanged. He made the entire journey of one hundred miles that night and the next forenoon. The same spirit of promptness and willingness was everywhere manifested, and shows better than any language can the temper of the people at that time. The men were self-levied and were willing to offer not

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their services only, but their lives if the country needed the sacrifice. The number of men who went from Connecticut to the "relief of Boston" as they said, was about 4,000. They did not know what the British might not do to revenge their defeat and loss at Concord and Lexington. But when they arrived at Cambridge they found that the British had withdrawn within their intrenchments at Boston, willing to remain quiet if they could be let alone. So most of the alarm men returned home when they found that their services were not needed. Some turned back before reaching Cambridge. It was not thought best to attack the British with the force they had. So the Americans simply guarded Boston Neck strongly and kept the British penned up in the city.

The state of Connecticut afterwards paid the men from the state who marched at the Lexington alarm, according to the time they were out. The following is a copy of a valuable paper found among Captain Lawson's, which gives the names of the men who went from Union, the time they were out, and their expenses. The expenses are not copied.

"The following is an Accompt of the Soulgers in ye 5th Company in ye 22 Regiment Camebrig in ye alarum ye 21 day of April last & their expences:

	DAYS.		DAYS.
Captain Thoms Lawson,	16	James Armour, Jr.,	7
Lieut. Daniel Loomis,	7	Jacob Burley,	6
Sarg. James Sprague,	16	Penuel Child,	2
" Archabel Coye,	7	Joseph Winter,	2
" Nathan Abbott,	7	Caleb Barton,	2
Clark (clerk) Isaac Booth,	16	Samuel Burley,	6
Corp. Wm. Abbott,	7	Elisha Badger,	13
Jeremiah Badger,	16	John Felix,	16
David Thompson,	11	David Hiscock,	2
Lemuel Bolles,	13	Amasa Coye,	7
Jonathan Badger,	7	Eleazer Wales,	5
Abijah Sessions,	7	John Sessions,	2
Nath'l Sessions,	7	Wm. Williams,	5
Simeon Wright, Jr.,	7		

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Two others, John Moor and Elijah Wales, had something allowed them for an expense they had met at that time. There is also an allowance to seventeen of the men for "Travel for horses," mostly for forty miles. It seems probable that they hired horses for a part of the way, either going or returning. The alarm expedition was soon over, but its moral results were of immense value. The volunteers returned home, but not to remain. They came back realizing that war was inevitable, and they prepared at once and in earnest for the conflict. The General Assembly, in May, voted to raise troops to carry on the war, and the work of recruiting began in every town.

The following men from Union enlisted in the company of Captain Knowlton, of Ashford, in May, 1775:

Alexander McNall,
William Allen,
William Moore, Jr.,
Asaph Burley,
Lemuel Bolles,
Abraham Laflin,
James Walker,
Jonathan Badger,
Eleazer Wales,
Jacob Burley,
William Williams, Jr.

The Eleazer Wales in the above list was a son of Solomon Wales, and had marched to the Lexington alarm. His brother John enlisted in February, 1776, for Cambridge. It was in reference to these young men that their grandmother, Deborah Wales, said to their father, Solomon: "I would not send my boys where I dare not go myself." He took the hint. He sent his boys and afterwards went himself, and served fifteen months as captain.

Colonel Knowlton, of Ashford, under whom these eleven men from Union served, was a very gallant and patriotic officer. After participating in the battle of Bunker Hill and the campaign around Boston, he served at New York. He fell in the skirmish on Harlem Heights, in September, 1776. Washington said of him that "he would have been an honor to any country, and that he fell gloriously, fighting at his post."

Besides these eleven men with Colonel Knowlton, there were fourteen others from Union who were in the battle of

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Bunker Hill. The following story is told of the way in which they enlisted: In May, 1775, a town meeting was held to raise recruits for the army at Cambridge. The company was addressed by Solomon Wales, Esq., a very active patriot, who ably set sorth the necessities of the army and the importance of responding at once to the calls of the country. His speech evidently produced conviction, and there was no want of feeling, but the men were not quite ready for action, for when the roll was called for volunteers, no one answered as ready to enlist. Finding that an influence was needed which he did not possess, Squire Wales requested Lieutenant Sprague to see what he could do. Sprague had been a soldier in the French war, and was well known for his bravery and especially for his eccentricities of speech and dress. His uniform on this occasion consisted of a ragged coat, a striped shirt, woolen kilt trousers, shoes very poor, worn without stockings, and an old hat without any rim except a small section which served for a handle. As he stepped forward before the company, he took off his hat and said, as he held it up: "Do you see this hat? And who of you will go with me and this old hat to Cambridge?" There was no more delay, and the following persons instantly gave their names: Samuel Marcy, Thomas Taylor, Caleb Abbott, William Thompson, David Thompson, Abijah Sessions, Benjamin Sanger, Daniel Needham, Daniel Allen, Caleb Barton, Joseph Lilly, Ebenezer Lilly and Nehemiah Coy—in all fourteen men. Squire Wales is said to have remarked after the enrollment was made, that "Lieutenant Sprague, with his old hat and kilt trousers, could enlist more men than he could with his best suit on." Lieutenant Sprague marched to Cambridge with his men in the same garb in which he enlisted them. Soon after his arrival he was met by General Putnam, who, without taking the slightest exception to his dress, cried out: "How are you, Sargeant Sprague," and gave him the hearty grip of a fellow soldier and comrade in the French war.

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We have a few traditions of Union men at Bunker Hill. Among them was Lemuel Bolles, who used to tell how a cannon ball came and shattered his gun to splinters. General Putnam, who was there, directed him to pick up the gun of a dead man who lay by, and go to firing. In the interval between the second and third charges of the British, when it became discovered that the ammunition of the Americans had given out, and Putnam muttered in desperation: "Powder! ye gods, give us powder!" it is said that Bolles cried out loud enough to be overheard by the British: "Our powder is gone; we shall all be killed." General Putnam silenced him by the forcible remark: "You shut up, or I'll make daylight shine through you."

In the retreat from the third charge some of the American soldiers escaped by swimming. Abijah Sessions had just plunged into the water when a soldier who did not know how to swim jumped right on top of him. Both came near drowning, and Sessions got so much of the salt water in his lungs that his health was injured by it.

In the summer of 1776, there were absent from town, seventy of its citizens, connected with the Continental army. The population of the town at that time was but little over five hundred. Hence more than one-eighth of the population or about one-half the legal voters took up arms in defense of their country in one season.

The town was then, as now, small and poor, and its inhabitants were all of them farmers, deriving a scanty income from a hard soil by hard labor. They dwelt remote from the scenes of danger, and on these mountain heights their abodes would never have been disturbed whether the contest had been successful or not. But it is doubtful whether any town did more relatively for the patriotic cause than did the inhabitants of this retired town. During the absence of the soldiers the severe labor of the fields was performed by women and children. The summer of 1776 was long remembered as the sickly season in this town, more deaths occurring in that year than in any since, except one. Four soldiers died in 1776, after their return from the

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camp, from fatigue and the fever which they had taken in the army. Their names were James Bartlett, John Paul, Jedediah Bugbee and Amasa Coye. Samuel Crawford was in the public service in 1776, and was taken sick with the fever. His brother John came and took him home. Although Samuel recovered, his brother John and father Hugh both took the fever in attending him, and both died the same day, October 13, 1776.

Those who are familiar with the history of the war will remember that the New England troops in the summer of 1776, were employed in the fruitless attempt to defend Long Island and force the British to evacuate New York.

How extensive was the sickness which prevailed is made known from a letter of Washington, dated the 8th of August, in which he says, "The army consisted of only 17,225 men, of whom 3,668 were sick." "Soon after" Judge Marshall says, "the army was reinforced so as to amount to 27,000 men, one fourth of whom were sick."

Several Union men were with Washington during the severe winter of 1777-8 at Valley Forge. Capt. Joseph Snell, at that time of Ashford, but afterwards for a long time a citizen of Union, used to tell Mr. Hammond of the horrors of the Valley Forge Encampment—when it seemed that ruin was ready to annihilate the American Army, threatened not only by the arms of the foe, but by the irresistible powers of frost, fatigue and hunger. Cold and sick, far from home, they wasted away by thousands, without hope of relief, and in the most abject destitution. That venerable soldier used to tell of the stern trials of the spirit of patriotism in those gloomy days, far more severe than the sufferings to which their bodies were exposed. He repeated the arguments used by himself and others to inspire hope in his comrades who were reduced to the extreme of despondency at that dreadful crisis when even Washington himself almost despaired of the salvation of his country.

He told how they made up their minds not to leave their cheerless camp, nor desert their noble commander,

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nor fail in their duty to their country while life remained. And it was this untiring devotion to liberty which frost could not chill nor hunger starve, that saved our country in this its darkest hour of all its history, and brought on the dawn of a brighter day.

Of the soldiers in Union who did service during the Revolution there were two classes; first, there was the militia, to which every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 50 belonged. This was called out either as a whole or in part many times during the war in times of special danger. Then from it men were drafted to serve in the army at different places for several months. Second, there were the soldiers, who were regular members of the Continental Army and who enlisted mostly for three years or for the war. An old report from Captain Lawson to Col. Chapman, dated May, 1779, shows that at that time there were twenty-two such soldiers from this town in the Continental service. Their names with those of the other soldiers may be found in the table which follows.

As we have said, the company of militia was called out in whole or in part during times of special danger, many times during the Revolution. The orders were sent from Col. Samuel Chapman, of Tolland, and the following is a sample, given April 27, 1777, after the invasion and burning of Danbury by the British:

"To Thomas Lawson, Capt. of the 5th Military Company in the 22nd Regt. of Militia in the State of Connecticut, greeting: Whereas I have received certain Intelligence that the British troops landed at Fairfield on Friday night last and marched directly to Danbury, and have taken all our Stores and burnt the Town, these are therefore to order you to march your Company forthwith, without the least delay to the relief of that or any other invaded place. You are to carry Ammunition, flints, etc., as there is none in the Stores and about 6 Days' Provision to each man, and be at Tolland on their march tomorrow if possible. Given under may hand in Tolland the 27th of April, 1777. SAML. CHAPMAN, *Colonel*."

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From a pay abstract made out afterwards we learn that there were twenty-two men who marched in obedience to these orders. They were gone only two days, probably receiving word that their services were not needed, before they got as far as Hartford. Each private received two shillings and ten pence a day, one shilling and four pence being for wages and one shilling and six pence for support. So we see that their pay was rather meagre.

Among Capt. Lawson's old papers the following orders have been found which he received during the Revolution:

December 6, 1776—Whole company ordered to march to New London. After marching a day and a half, the order was countermanded, as they were not needed, and they returned home.

March, 1777—10 men ordered to go to Providence.

April 27, 1777—Whole company ordered to march to the relief of Danbury.

May 5, 1777—¼ of the company ordered to make ready and march to New London.

July 22, 1777—¼ of the company ordered to go to Tolland ready for the defence of any place.

August 23, 1777—Capt. Lawson ordered to march with 5 men from Union and 62 from other places, to the "Northward," to fight Burgoyne.

August, 1778—Capt. Wales of the Alarm company ordered to detatch one man to go to Providence for a month.

August 4, 1778—4 men ordered to join the army co-operating with the French fleet at Newport.

September 5, 1778—Whole company ordered to march to New London.

September 15, 1778—3 men to march to New London.

October 17, 1778—One man to go to New Haven for a month.

April 5, 1779—Company ordered to be in constant readiness to march at the shortest notice to the defence of New London.

July 10, 1779—½ the company thus to be ready to march to New London.

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October 7, 1779—6 men to be ready for the defence of any part of the State.

August 1, 1780—½ the company to be ready to march for the defence of Rhode Island.

August 2, 1780—5 men to join Col. Welle's Regiment.

March 22, 1781—The recruits of the Reserve to join Col. McClelland.

January, 1782—2 men to go to New London.

April 11, 1782—2 men to serve in Conn. Line for 9 months.

May 31, 1782—Men ordered to be sent to Hartford for the Continental Army.

It seems that during at least the last part of the war there was in town besides the company of Captain Lawson, one under Capt. Solomon Wales. This is called in one place an "Alarm Company."

At the time of Burgoyne's invasion, a company was formed from the 22d regiment of militia, to which the Union company under Capt. Lawson belonged, to join the army which was resisting the invasion. Capt. Lawson was put in command of the company, and had the responsibility of conducting it to the American lines. Besides him there were four others from Union. Their names were, Parley Child, Lemuel Bolles, Jacob Burley, and Samuel Laflin. On the 9th of September, 1777, they left Union and marched to Tolland, where the men from the different towns were to meet. Capt. Lawson kept a brief diary during the expedition from which we glean the following facts. At Tolland on the 10th, he had a tent made and borrowed a pot for the Union people and one for the Willington people. On the 11th they marched from Tolland, and kept on till they arrived at camp, September 21st, on Sunday. Capt. Lawson used to tell how there was a good deal of firing going on as they drew near the camp. There were many skirmishers and sharp-shooters in the vicinity which made him afraid that he might not be able to get his company into the American camp without losing some of them. But he succeeded in doing so and felt greatly relieved to be safely inside the American lines. It was two days after the

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first battle of Stillwater, that the Union company arrived. From Capt. Lawson's diary we quote the following:

"On Tuesday, the 7th of October, 1777, we had a severe battle with the enemy, and gained their lines on their right wing.

On Thursday, the 9th of October, the enemy left their whole encampment at the south end of Saratoga, and removed and settled at the north end of the same.

On Friday, October 10th, the main body of our army removed from Stillwater and encamped nigh Saratoga meeting-house.

On Tuesday, October 14th, the enemy and our Gen. G. agreed on a cessation of arms, and the enemy sent sundry flags for truce to agree on a capitulation; on Thursday, the 16th, they completed the agreement; on Friday, the 17th, the enemy laid down their arms and marched out to our people; on Saturday, the 18th, our people marched for Albany, and arrived there on Sunday night."

The severe battle he mentions on the 7th of October, was the second battle of Stillwater. It was in this battle that Arnold, deprived of his command through the jealousy of Gates, remained a looker-on as long as he was able; but at last he could restrain himself no longer, and dashed upon the foe, heading charge after charge, stimulating his men to desperate deeds, carrying dismay into the hostile ranks, challenging death, and falling at last severely wounded, but not till the battle was won, in great part by his valor. Capt. Lawson used to tell of seeing him riding round there furiously, hatless, and apparently without aim.

Capt. Lawson's company was in Col. Cook's regiment. There are 78 names given in the pay-roll, but some of these did not serve the full time. In other places the number is given as 67. One man was killed and one taken prisoner in the second battle of Stillwater.

The time of service was two months and fifteen days. This would make it November 24th when the men came home. How they must have rejoiced, and what big stories they would have to tell of how they helped to capture Burgoyne!

The wages of the privates were two pounds a month. Besides this they received an allowance of *rum* and sugar,

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both on the march and in the camp. Each man received half a pint per day. This shows the custom of the times.

There is one more case in which the company of militia in Union was called out, which deserves mention. This was in September, 1781, when the British under the traitor Arnold attacked New London, and massacred the garrison of Fort Griswold. The whole company was ordered to march without the least delay to repel the British invasion. Captain Lawson told how, when they were within a few miles of New London, a messenger came riding up in great haste saying, "Captain Lawson, your company is needed immediately." The captain, hungry and exhausted with the hasty march, inquired whether there was any house in the vicinity where he could get refreshments. He was told that there was one ahead. So he galloped on and after a hasty lunch, was ready to go on with his jaded men when they came up. They expected to have an encounter with the British, but when they reached the scene, they found that the British had finished their deadly work, seized the stores and withdrawn to their ships.

There was an interesting incident which happened in 1777, in which John Ruby, of Union, took a part. He was one of the forty men, who under the command of Col. Barton, of the Rhode Island militia, performed the bold feat of taking Gen. Prescott of the British army, captive by surprising him while, as Judge Marshall says, "he was indulging himself in convenient quarters, rather distant from the camp, and was remiss with respect to guards about his person." On the night of the 10th of July, 1777, Col. Barton with his party, passed from Warwick Neck, and after proceeding ten miles by water, while several British ships of war were in that quarter, they landed on Rhode Island about midway between Newport and Bristol Ferry, and marching a mile to the quarters of Prescott, took him from his bed and conveyed him to the main land in safety. According to Mr. Ruby's account of the capture, Gen. Pres- [illegible] was awakened by his obtrusive visitors, with the [illegible]ement that the commander of the American forces

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had sent him an invitation to breakfast with him the following morning! When the General asked if he might dress himself for the occasion, he was told yes, if he would do so in haste, otherwise he must go to breakfast without being dressed.

But while the men in town were nearly all in service at some time for a longer or shorter period, the women also had work to do in providing clothing for the army. In May, 1779, the General Assembly resolved that each town should provide a certain amount of clothing for the soldiers of the Continental Army. This clothing was paid for by the state, but it was manufactured in the homes and apportioned among the towns according to their quota in the army. The clothing consisted of shirts, overalls, shoes, stockings, and frocks or hunting shirts. The women had their task to do in spinning, weaving and making up these garments. This with the fact that the out-door work was largely performed by the women and children when the soldiers were away, gives us some idea of the strenuous exertion of all classes in securing the liberties of the country.

There is an interesting story told of how one man in town was fitted out to go to the army. It was in the winter and he needed a warm frock to wear. But his family had no cloth or wool from which to make it. So they went to the barn and sheared a sheep, and to prevent the poor animal from freezing, sewed some old cloth over it. Then they carded and spun the wool, wove it into cloth, and made the frock from it. Such was the process of fitting up a soldier for the Revolution!

Some of the families of soldiers who were in the Continental Army came to be in dire distress during the war. Measures were taken for their relief. Good Dea. Abner Sessions used to visit such families and supply what they needed. He was afterwards allowed pay for it by the town.

In addition to the exertion required to fit out and send the soldiers the taxes were very high. The dark side of

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the picture is on record in the state archives at Hartford, drawn out at length by the selectmen, who memorialized the General Assembly to abate their taxes. It seems that they never had paid taxes to the colonial government before the war and had never enjoyed representation in that body, a fact which they remind the legislature of, and also that they cannot conscientiously take the oath as it now stands.

In 1776, they, with other towns, were required to make out a list of taxable property and send to the General Assembly for taxation. Some extracts from the memorials and affidavits of 1776 and 1778 will tell their own story.

"The town was originally granted to thirteen proprietors. One-fourth part of the proprietors refuse to have their land improved, and it becomes a harbor for vermin by which improved land is much less valuable." There is mention made of this last fact by several memorialists and indifferent persons called to substantiate the statements of the selectmen. One states that the lands of the proprietors and settlers are so intermixed that it is difficult to get rid of the vermin which are so numerous as to consume a quarter part of the fruits of the earth.

"Rough, rocky, mountainous, with numerous swamps in all parts of the town, that breed vermin."

"A shallow soil, the hardpan lying within twelve inches of the surface." "A soil exhausted with two or three crops so that then without great manure it will not pay the labor of tillage, and of this unpromising soil, only a small part is improved."

"The snow comes soon in the fall and lies late in the spring. The inhabitants have never raised grain enough for their own use and the cost of transportation was great, over such hilly, boggy roads from the river towns.

The people relied upon the pine timber in the past to help them out in their support, but now the supply is failing and the market also.

Twenty-seven went into the Continental army the last year (1777), and twenty are gone in the same this year. Four of these twenty soldiers had large, shiftless families,

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whom they had to support, and the clothing for the soldiers and care of their families cost them at the rate of two shillings on the pound, which many of the inhabitants were unable to pay and the wealthier paid it and more by voluntary subscription.

One-third of the people were tenants to non-resident proprietors, and very few of the people were able to fat more cattle and swine than necessary for their own families. Our families are very numerous, for the support of which we are obliged to have more cows in proportion to our other stock. Many of these cows are hired on the hard condition of returning double their number in the term of four years. True the quantity of land used seems larger, but it is really overstocked. The truth is it is a miserable poor township of land. To sum up, there are ninety families, only thirty of whom are able to pay this tax for themselves, Only twenty-four have more than three cows; sixteen have exactly three, and twenty, one. The remaining thirty families have none. Not more than forty families are able to keep oxen."

In closing, the memorialists say: "It is unhappy and disagreeable to be in such a state of poverty, yet it is a fact they are obliged to own. This situation is not for want of industry or frugality on the part of the inhabitants, but is the result of their circumstances."

The General Assembly was moved by this doleful petition to abate the amount of the tax one-half, the abatement being apportioned among the inhabitants by the selectmen, as they most needed.

But nevertheless, the inhabitants of the town were patriotic in their poverty, and willing to pay what they could towards the expense of carrying on the war as the following instance shows.

A town meeting was held in the fall of 1781, to act upon a proposition or article in the warrant, to raise a tax of two shillings and six pence on the pound, or twelve and a half cents on the dollar, to be paid in produce or clothing for the use of the army. The facts of the following inci-

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dent in the debate which took place on that occasion were related to Mr. Hammond by Dea. Ezra Horton, whose strong memory retained them perfectly.

The article in the warrant of the meeting was opposed by Mr. David Bates, and advocated by Solomon Wales, Esq., and Ensign Bugbee. Mr. Bates said in substance, "that it was impossible to pay so high a tax as two shillings and six pence on the pound. We have already paid enormous taxes. And there seemed to be no prospect of relief. The war had continued for nearly seven years, and rather than be obliged to pay so much and so often it would be better to give it up. The British would not oppress us with greater burdens."

Before we allow ourselves to find fault with this murmur of dissatisfaction that had been expressed, let us consider how we should now feel in these days of prosperity to be called upon to pay a tax every year of twelve and a half cents on the dollar for the support of the National Government. After a period of seven years of the hardest of hard times of commercial depression, how many times would the people of New England pay such a tax to show their devotion to the Union?

The reply of Squire Wales was short but full of the spirit of the times. He began his reply to Mr. Bates by asking him how much stock he kept. The answer was, fourteen or fifteen head of cattle and fifteen or twenty head of sheep. "Aye," said Squire Wales, "about the same that I keep." He then said, "When we began this contest, the general opinion was that if we could gain our liberties by spending half of our property, it would be better than to remain as we were. For my part, I am willing to pay this tax and another as large, and another still, rather than to have the regulars come and take all and hang me besides."

In reply to a remark that, as the town was small and the inhabitants poor, they would not be expected to pay so high a tax as other towns, Ensign Bugbee said that "that was the very reason why we ought to pay, for being a small town, we should thus set a better example for those larger

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and more able." The vote was then taken and the tax assessed and paid.

The persons who took part in these proceedings were unambitious of distinction. They aimed only to do their duty, and were unconscious what would be thought or said of their doings in the latter days. But it was in the town meetings such as these, that public sentiment was formed, and the determination arose to win our liberties even at the greatest sacrifice. The blessings we enjoy to-day are largely the result of the self-denying efforts of our fathers.

Such are the incidents which have been handed down to us of the part Union bore in the Revolutionary struggle. We can see that Union has rendered good service to the country, and at the time of the Revolution, when the population of the whole country was small, the relative importance of this town was far greater than now.

The following is a complete list as far as can be ascertained, of all the men from Union, who served in the Revolution either in the Continental Army or in the State Militia, with the total length of their service in months, the date of their enlistment or service, the place, the duration of each period of service in months, and any remarks concerning them. E stands for *enlisted*, and D for *drafted*. Further information about most of these men can be obtained from the genealogies. Most of the information concerning these men was obtained from Capt. Thomas Lawson's records, pay-rolls, etc. A civil list dated June 30, 1780, gave the time each man had served in the army up to that date and the sum due each for his services.

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Name.	Total Length of Service, in Months.	Date of Enlistment or Service.	Place of Service.	Duration, in Months.	Remarks.
1 Caleb Abbott	7+	E May 1775	Cambridge	7	Killed Jan. 8, 1778, while mounting a breastwork.
2 Nathan Abbott	4				
3 William Abbott	16	E Jan. 1776	Cambridge and New York	12	Ensign.
		D 1779	New London	2	
		D 1781	New London	1½	
4 Caleb Allen		1775	Cambridge		Killed at Bunker Hill.
5 Daniel Allen		E May 1775	Cambridge		Killed at Bunker Hill.
6 Elisha Allen	6	1778	Served as a minute man.		
7 Reuben Allen	1½	D 1781	New London	1½	
8 William Allen	14	E May 1775	Cambridge.		
9 Joseph Angell	3				
10 David Armour	3½	D 1779		1½	
		D 1782	New London	2	
11 James Armour, Sr.	16	D 1779	New London	1	
12 James Armour, Jr.	10½	E May 1775	Cambridge	7	
		D 1777	New London	2	
		D 1781	New London	1½	
13 Elias Armstrong	6	E 1776			Sergeant.
14 Daniel Badger	7	E 1776			
		D 1777	New London	2	
		D 1779	New London	1	
15 Elisha Badger	17	1776		7	
		D 1777	Cont. Service	8	
		D 1779	New London	2	
16 Jeremiah Badger	4				
17 Jonathan Badger	9	E May 1775	Cambridge	7	
		D 1777	North River	2	
18 Josiah Badger	7	E Feb. 1776	Cambridge	6	
		D 1779	New London	1	
19 Caleb Barton	9	E May 1775	Cambridge	7	
		D 1777	New London	2	
20 John Barton	12				
21 James Bartlett		E Feb. 1776	Cambridge		Died of camp fever.
22 David Bates, Jr.	23				
23 Aaron Becus	8	E 1779	New London.		
24 Lemuel Bolles	10	E May 1775	Cambridge	7	
		D 1777	Providence	1½	
		D 1777	Taking of Burgoyne.		
25 Isaac Booth		D 1777	Providence	1½	

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Name.	Total Length of Service, in Months.	Date of Enlistment or Service.	Place of Service.	Duration, in Months.	Remarks.
26 Benjamin Bullin	36	E	Cont. Service.		
27 Isaiah Bugbee	20				
28 Jedediah Bugbee		1776	Around N. Y.		Died of fever in 1776.
29 Wareham Bugbee					Killed at New York
30 Asaph Burley	15	E 1775	Cambridge	7	
		E 1776			
31 Jacob Burley	16	E May 1775	Cambridge	7	
		D 1777	Taking of Burgoyne.		
		D 1779	New London	2	
32 John Burley	12				
33 Josiah Burley	6½	D 1777	Providence	1½	Corporal.
		D 1777	New London	2	
		E 1780	Cont. Service	3	
34 Samuel Burley	4	D 1779			
35 Frederick Carpenter	3	E Aug. 1781	West Point.		
36 Daniel Cheeney	17	E Feb. 1776	Cambridge.		
		1776	Crown Point.		
		D 1778	Fairfield	2	
37 Lemuel Cheeney	2	D 1780	Horseneck.		
38 William Cheeney		E Feb. 1776	Cambridge.		
39 Ebenezer Child	14				
40 Parley Child		E Feb. 1776	Cambridge.		
		D 1777	Taking of Burgoyne.		
		D 1779	Horseneck	1½	
		D 1779	New London	1	
41 Penuel Child		E Feb. 1776	Cambridge.		
		E 1776		6	
42 Daniel Colburn	6				
43 Amasa Coye			New York		Died of camp fever Nov. 6, 1776.
44 Archibald Coye	12	1777	Crown Point		Sergeant.
45 Levi Coye	2	D 1780	Horseneck.		
46 Nehemiah Coye	55	E May 1775	Cambridge	7	
		E Jan. 1776	Cambridge and New York	12	
		E Feb. 1777	Cont. Service	36	
47 Parley Coye	14	1778	Providence	6	
		E 1779	New London	8	Killed in Virginia.
48 Hugh Crawford (son of James)	22	E Feb. 1776	Cambridge.		
		D 1777	Providence	1½	
49 John Crawford		E Feb. 1776	Cambridge and New York.		

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Name.	Total Length of Service, in Months.	Date of Enlistment or Service.		Place of Service.	Duration, in Months.	Remarks.
50 Samuel Crawford	11		1776	Around N. Y.....	.....	Taken with camp fever and came home.
51 William Crawford....	24					
52 Esquire Darby.....	1½	D	1777	Providence.		
53 Peter Dickey.....	.....	.....	.....	Served through the entire war.		
54 George Dilibe.....	66	E	1776	.....	6	
		E Feb.	1777	.....	36	
		E Feb.	1781	for the War.		
55 Jonah Drake.....	6	D	1781	Horseneck	2	
56 Nathaniel Dodge.....	8	E	1780	Cont. Service....	6	
57 Joseph Enos.....	1					
58 Joshua Ephraim	36	E May	1777	Cont. Service.		
59 Edward Foster.....	17					
60 Beriah Grandy.....	6					
61 David Grover	2	D	1777	New London.		
62 Timothy Green.....	42	E	1779	Cont. Service....	36	
63 David Hiscock	2	D	1777	New London.		
64 Stephen Hiscock	11					
65 Thomas Holman	14	D	1777	New London	2	
66 Ezra Horton.....	2	D	1777	North River.		
67 James Houghton.....	17	E May	1775	Cambridge.		
		E May	1777	Cont. Service.		
68 John Hunt.....	13	D	1777	North River.....	2	
		D	1779	New London	1	
		D	1781	Horseneck	8	
69 Abraham Laflin.....	21	E May	1775	Cambridge	7	
		E Jan.	1776	Cambridge and New York	12	
70 Charles Laflin	8	D	1781	Horseneck	8	
71 James Laflin.....	31					
72 John Laflin, Sr.....	12	E Jan.	1776	Cambridge and New York.		
73 John Laflin, Jr.....	48	E Jan.	1776	Cambridge and New York.		
		E Feb.	1777	Cont. Service....	36	
74 Samuel Laflin.....	17	E Jan.	1776	Cambridge and New York	12	
		D	1777	Taking of Burgoyne.		
			1777	New Haven.....	1	
		D	1779	New London	2	
75 David Lawson	3	D	1781	West Point.		
76 Ebenezer Lawson	4	D	1777	North River.....	2	
		D	1780	Horseneck	2	
77 John Lawson, 2d.....	15					

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Name.	Total Length of Service, in Months.		Date of Enlistment or Service.	Place of Service.	Duration, in Months.	Remarks.
78 John Lawson, 3d....	5					
79 Robert Lawson	4½	D	1777	Providence.....	1½	
			1781	.....	3	
80 Capt. Thos. Lawson	25		1777	Taking of Burgoyne.		
			1778	New London.		
			1781	New London.		
81 Ebenezer Lillie.....	36	E	June 1777	Cont. Service.		
82 John Lillie.....	1					
83 Jonathan Lillie	2	D	1780	Horseneck.		
84 Joseph Lillie, Jr....	14	E	May 1775	Cambridge	7	
		E	1776			
		D	1778	....	2	
85 Joseph Lillie, Sr.....	2					
86 Obadiah Lillie.....	.....	E	April 1777	Cont. Service.		
87 Nathan Lillie	10	E	1776	.....	6	
		D	1777	New London	2	
			1778	Fairfield	2	
88 Daniel Loomis	21	E	Feb. 1776	Cambridge	.....	Lieutenant.
		D	1778	.....	2	
		D	1779	....	1½	
89 Luther Loomis.....	.....	E	May 1777	Cont. Service.		
90 Elijah Loomis.....	16	E	Feb. 1776	Cambridge.		
91 Levi Lyon	3	D	1777	Providence.....	1½	Corporal.
		D	1779	New London	1	
92 Alvan Marcy.....	.....	E	1776			
93 Ichabod Marcy.....	4	D	1777	Providence.....	1½	
94 Samuel Marcy, Jr...	17	E	May 1775	Cambridge	7	Sergeant.
		E	Feb. 1776	Cambridge.		
			1777	Crown Point.		
95 Joseph Marsh.....	6	E	1780	Cont. Service.		
96 Alexander McNall..	19	E	May 1775	Cambridge	7	
		E	Jan. 1776	Cambridge and New York	12	
97 Henry McNall	9½	D	1779	.....	1½	
		E	1780	Cont. Service.	6	
98 James McNall.....	6					
99 Daniel Moore	2	D	1782	New London.		
100 James Moore.....	3½	D	1779	New London	2	
		D	1781	New London	1½	
101 John Moore.....	24	D	1779	.....	1½	
102 Thomas Moore.....	29					
103 William Moore, Jr.	55	E	May 1775	Cambridge.		
		E	Jan. 1776	Cambridge and New York.		
		E	June 1777	Cont. Service.		Killed in Virginia, Dec. 1781.

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Name.	Total Length of Service, in Months.	Date of Enlistment or Service.		Place of Service.	Duration, in Months.	Remarks.
104 David Morse	1					
105 Ephraim Munger	14					
106 Daniel Needham	7	E	May 1775	Cambridge.		
107 Jacob Newell	10					
108 Nathaniel Newell	15					
109 Jeremiah Parks	2					
110 John Paul			1776	Around N. Y.		Died of fever Oct. 15, 1776.
111 Matthew Paul	24					
112 Samuel Paul	3	D	1779		1½	
		D	1781	New London	1½	
113 Robert Paul, Jr.	18					
114 Robert Paul, 3d	36	E		Cont. Service.		
115 Eleazar Peagon	36	E	1778	Cont. Service.		
116 Thomas Pettee	21					
117 Francis Pierce	9					
118 Isaac Roberts	2	D	1777	North River.		
119 John Ruby	15+	E	1776		6	
			1777	Crown Point.		
		D	1779	New London	1	
		D	1781	Horseneck	8	
120 Benjamin Sanger	13—	E	May 1775	Cambridge.		
		E	1776			Killed at the battle of White Plains.
121 Abijah Sessions	17	E	May 1775	Cambridge	7	Ensign.
		E	1776		6	
122 Abner Sessions	9					
123 Ebenezer Sessions	13	D	1781	West Point	3	
124 John Sessions	8	D	1779	New London	1	Ensign.
125 Nathaniel Sessions	5					
126 Abel Simonds	8					
127 John Smallege	9					
128 James Sprague	43	E	May 1775	Cambridge.		
		E	Jan. 1776	Cambridge and New York	12	A Lieutenant and a very brave man.
129 Joseph Stone		E	May 1777	Cont. Service.		
130 Samuel Stone		D	1778		2	
		E	1780	Cont. Service.	3	
		D		Fairfield	2	
131 Alexander Strong	14					
132 Samuel Strong	16	D	1777	Providence	1½	
		E			6	
133 John Taylor	18	E				
134 Samuel Taylor	8½	E	1778	Providence	1	
		D	1779		1½	
		E	1780	Cont. Service.	6	

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Name.	Total Length of Service, in Months.	Date of Enlistment or Service.		Place of Service.	Duration, in Months.	Remarks.
135 Thomas Taylor	43	E	May 1775	Cambridge	7	Corporal.
		E	Feb. 1776	Cambridge.		
		E	April 1777	Cont. Service.		
136 Abel Thompson			1777	Crown Point.		
		D	1778		2	
		D	1779	New London	1	
		E	1780	Cont. Service		Killed.
137 David Thompson	12	E	May 1775	Cambridge	7	
		D	1779	New London	2	
138 James Thompson	12			Cont. Service.		
139 Rufus Thompson	6	E	1780	Cont. Service.		
140 David Twist		D	1781	New London	1½	
141 Eleazar Wales	7	E	May 1775	Cambridge.		
142 Elijah Wales	21					
143 John Wales	5	E	Feb. 1776	Cambridge.		
		D	1779	New London	2	
144 Nathaniel Wales	2	D	1780	Horseneck		Captain.
145 Oliver Wales	22					
146 Capt. Solom'n Wales	15	D	1775	New London	2	
		D	1781	New London	1½	
147 Benjamin Walker	13	D	1781	New London	1½	
148 Ezra Walker	3½	D	1777	Providence	1½	
		D	1777	New London	2	
149 James Walker	45	E	May 1775	Cambridge	7	
		D	1777	New London	2	
		E	Feb. 1781	Cont. Service	36	
150 Simonds Walker	5½	D	1778		2	
		D	1779	New London	1	
		D	1781	New London	1½	
151 Abijah Williams	2	D	1780	Horseneck.		
152 Asabel Williams	2	D	1778	Fairfield.		
153 Eliphat Williams		E	Feb. 1776	Cambridge.		
154 Wm. Williams, Jr.	15	E	May 1775	Cambridge.		
155 Daniel Wheeler	16					
156 Joseph Winter	10	D	1777	Providence	1½	
		D	1779	New London	1	
157 John Wright	8+	E	Feb. 1776	Cambridge.		
		D	1777	New London	2	
		E	1777	Served as a minute man.		
		E		Cont. Service.	2	
158 Simeon Wright	18					
159 Simeon Wright, Jr.	6	E	Feb. 1776	Cambridge		Sergeant.

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UNION MEN IN THE WAR OF 1812.

During the War of 1812, in the summer of 1814, the British threatened to land at New London, and a call was made on the militia for its defense. Fifteen men were drafted from Union. Some of these did not go but procured substitutes. The names of those who went were as follows: Preston Armour, Paul Lawson, John Burley, (son of Jacob), William Dickey, Walter Dickey, George Thompson, Joseph Wales, Alpheus Saunders, Thomas Ruby, fifer, Jason Hawes, Williard Badger, Charles Foster, fifer, Cheeney Griggs, drummer, Alexander Strong, Edmund Fuller, Cephas Howard.

The names of those who were drafted and procured substitutes, were Thomas Holman, Abijah Sessions, Jedediah Morse, Manassah Howard, Rufus Holman and Benjamin Corbin. These were so situated that it was difficult for them to leave, and then the terrible massacre of Fort Griswold was remembered and there was some fear lest it might be repeated. These men afterwards petitioned the town that recompense be allowed them for the expense they had incurred in providing men to go, since "the war being waged for the common benefit of all, it should be prosecuted at the common expense of all." But it seems that the petition was not granted by the town.

The men who went to New London were there through September, and were discharged Oct. 24th, 1814. They had no actual fighting, since, although the British ships often appeared outside the harbor, they made no attempt to land. A story is told of the British firing a cannon ball from the distance at a party of soldiers at Stonington, who were standing by a rail fence watching the ship. The ball came with its force nearly spent and struck a rail upon which a tall, lank fellow was sitting. He came tumbling down on his head and hurt himself considerably. If the British were watching through their glasses, they must have considered it a great joke.

There are references to other drafts during the war besides this particular one of men to go to New London,

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but the compiler has been unable to find out about them.

THE MILITARY TRAININGS.

During the entire period from before the Revolution to about 1846, all the able bodied men in town, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, were required to meet at least once a year for the purpose of military drill. Those between 35 and 45 must appear but need not train. There were company, regimental and brigade trainings. The captains of the company in Union, as far as ascertained, were, Thomas Lawson, Penuel Child, David Lawson, Nathaniel Newell, Samuel Crawford, Jr., Samuel Corbin, Charles Crawford, Moses C. Sessions, Trenck Crawford, Burke Foster, Danford Morse, Harvey Walker, Judson Smith, Andrew Wales, and Clinton Howard. During the Revolution and subsequently, the company in Union was the 5th of the 22d regiment, but from about the time of the war of 1812 on, it was the 8th in the 11th regiment. If the men did not appear, to answer to the roll call on training day, a fine was charged. The poor man who wrote the following note seems to have had ample reason for being excused for not appearing. His trouble did not come single, and besides, the perplexity he seems to have had about how to spell the words ought to have excited commiseration. We copy the note word for word as it was written:

"UNION, October the first, 1774.

Capt. Lawson

Sur, I was warned to apar at the place of prade with arms and amonashon. I take this oppertunity to write to you that I am under Bad Sircomstancsas. I Have Lost a Goint of my wright thum and cut of the cord of my Heal. So that I have Not trained Sence. But Not with standing I should be very Free to Sarve you in the Componey, But I Have No Gun. But I mean to have one as soon as I can. I Beg your Favor on the acount. So No more at present.

But I Remain your Humble Sarvint

FRANCIS GOODHUE."

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The original place of parade was southwest of the old meeting-house, on the south part of the ten acres reserved for public uses. But afterwards it used to be near Nathaniel Newell's. In 1822 he gave the town a lease of a part of the lot west of his house for a parade ground, and it was there that the trainings afterwards took place.

Some of the men had uniforms and others were in their everyday clothes, making a rather motley looking company. One of the bad features of the trainings was that a great deal of drinking took place in connection with them.

It became the custom for the captain to treat the company and give them a dinner. When Samuel Corbin was chosen captain he did not conform to this custom. Instead of taking his company to Newell's tavern, as usual, he started them down towards Deacon Ezra Horton's temperance hotel. But a part of the company mutinied and refused to obey him. A court-martial was held, Captain Corbin was tried, and considerable excitement was roused. For some reason Deacon Horton did not keep a hotel after this occurrence.

An interesting story is told in connection with the trainings, which shows how numerous the Moores were in town. There were a dozen men, more or less, by that name in the company. When the roll was called it took a long time to get through with the list of men who bore that name. At last, when it was completed, the rest of the company would sing out: "Are there any *more* of them?"

There were two regimental trainings held in Union about 1839-40, while Moses C. Sessions, of Union, was colonel. The other companies which composed the regiment were from Woodstock, Thompson, Pomfret, etc. They were dissatisfied because the training was held so far west, away on one side of the region in which the men belonging to the regiment lived, and hence they came to Union very unwillingly. The second year a cold storm set in during the training, and the men suffered considerably. They returned to their homes in a very disgusted frame of mind.

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The trainings degenerated in character and became more of a farce than anything else. Incompetent officers were chosen and the discipline was poor. Hence it was a relief to all good citizens when training was abolished about 1846.

UNION MEN IN THE REBELLION.

Little more was thought of military matters till 1861, when the fall of Sumter and the President's call for troops vividly impressed the minds of the young men with the thought that it might be their lot to become soldiers.

The feeling of the time was expressed in a poem by one of Union's sons, Elbridge G. Paul, entitled "Our Country." The author of it enlisted for the defense of his country and was with Sherman on his victorious "March to the Sea." We give the following extracts from it:

"Full oft have poets sung thy praise,
And eulogized thy name,
Recounted thy historic past
Without a tinge of shame.
There's not a nation on the earth
But calls thee great and free.
Thy fame has spread from pole to pole;
Extends from sea to sea,
Where-e'er a nation craves that boon,
Well guarded liberty.

Upon thy once so happy shore,
Has come a doleful change,
And many not expecting it,
Have deemed it wondrous strange;
Thy banner, which so proudly waved,
Is trailing in the dust;
A fratricidal war has come,
As causeless as unjust.
That thou'lt go down as Rome went down
There are many fear thou must.

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And must thy future be submerged
In this secession flood?
Thy very name be blotted out
In anarchy and blood?
Forbid it every battle field,
Which cost so much to gain;
Forbid it all thy past career,
Our heritage of fame;
Forbid it! Freedom's hosts respond,
With loud prolonged acclaim.

Oh loose the shackles of the slave,
Proclaim the bondman free,
Let patriots know that every blow
Will tell for liberty;
For many'll strike to shield the right
Who will not fight for fun;
A million freemen spring to arms,
When-e'er the deed is done.
And lest there's fear I'm not sincere,
Enroll my name as one."

There were none who enlisted directly from town in 1861, although there were several who had lived in Union who enlisted from other places during that year. These were, Albert Hiscox, who enlisted from Griswold, April 25th, upon President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for three months; he was in Rifle Co. D, of the 3rd regiment, and was in the battle of Bull Run, where he received a slight wound; Frank Letcher, who had shortly before gone from Union to Suffield to school, and who enlisted May 23rd, and was in Co. C, 1st Regiment Conn. Vol. Heavy Artillery; he was out three years; also Allen W. Towne, who was mustered December 19th, into Co. D, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, and who served three years. Daniel Braman also enlisted in Woodstock, in Co. K, 7th Reg., and Marcus L. Braman enlisted June 21, 1861, and was in Co. F, 5th Reg.

In the summer of 1862, Union men began to enlist in good earnest. In the latter part of July and first part of

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August, eleven men from Union enlisted for three years, and on August 24th were mustered into Co. I, 16th Regiment. (Their names and other facts will be found in the following table). The men in this regiment went to Washington, August 29th, and were in camp at Arlington Heights for a few days. About this time Lee made his first invasion into Maryland, and the regiment was hurried forward by forced marches to join the Army of the Potomac in resisting him. On September 17th, the bloody battle of Antietam was fought, and this green regiment was thrown to the front. As it entered the fatal cornfield it was met by a most terrific volley of musketry, and the slaughter was appalling. Men fell by the score. The colonel saw that the regiment would be annihilated if it remained there, and gave the order, "Every man for himself." Those who were uninjured broke away into a full retreat. In this battle the Union boys suffered severely. All except two were wounded. Stephen Himes was killed outright, and James Himes was wounded so that he died a few days later. Six of them were discharged for disability early the next year. Only one, Nelson Young, was with the remnant of the regiment when it was captured, April 20th, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C. He died in Andersonville prison, July 21, 1864.

In the latter part of August, 1862, a movement was started in Union to enlist men in response to the President's call for 300,000 militia to serve nine months, dated Aug. 4, 1862. At this time David P. Corbin was in Suffield, where he had been teaching. He enlisted Aug. 25th, and came to Union to raise recruits. The town acted generously towards those who should enlist. On August 23, it voted to pay $100 bounty to any one who should enlist in the military service of the United States, who was a resident of town, and $2 a month to his wife and each of his children under the age of fourteen, while he continued in the service. George D. Colburn, Daniel S. Crawford, and David P. Corbin had been chosen August 2d, as a committee to procure enlistments. Before September 10th

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seventeen men had volunteered for nine months. On September 10th a draft was made to fill out the quota of the town. The names of seven men were drawn. They were, John Booth, Melven Booth, George Thayer, Washington Sibley, Wm. Esterbrooks, George Marcy, Albert Weld and Danford Morse, Jr. Wm. Esterbrooks, George Marcy, and Albert Weld secured the following substitutes, respectively: Joseph White, George Holdworth and Charles Knight. On October 6th, the town voted to pay $100 to each of the men recently drafted. These men or their substitutes and those who had previously enlisted, twenty-three in all, were mustered into the 22d Regiment, Co. G, on September 20, 1862. The other men in the company were nearly all from Suffield. On October 2d, the regiment left Hartford for New York by steamer and thence proceeded by rail to Washington. After camping in various places in its vicinity, the regiment went into winter quarters at Miner's Hill, Va., about eight miles from Washington. Here the men lived in the log cabins which they had constructed, from November 27, 1862, till February 12, 1863. During this time constant attention was given to drill. In February and March the regiment was engaged in building fortifications near Arlington. April 15, 1863, it embarked by steamer for Norfolk. In the vicinity of Suffolk it remained for three weeks, expecting an attack at any time. On May 3d, it was transported to West Point, on the York River, where it remained three weeks. On June 9th, the regiment was in the advance toward Richmond, known as the "Blackberry Raid." Returning from Yorktown, it embarked by steamer for Hartford, where it arrived June 29th, and was mustered out July 7, 1863. This regiment saw no fighting and consequently none of its members were injured in action. Of the Union soldiers, however, two, E. B. Foster and Frank Walker, died of fever.

There were no enlistments of Union men after 1862, although two drafts were made. The men drafted either procured substitutes or paid their commutation fee. The

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town paid $300 to each man who went or procured a substitute and $200 to each who paid the commutation. Feb. 10, 1864, David Newell, Aaron A. Wales, William M. Corbin, and Calvin Marcy were chosen agents for the town to fill its quota; and June 27, 1864, David Newell was appointed to fill the quota of the town in all future requisitions. Men from out of town were hired for this purpose. It made a great expense to the town and a debt had to be contracted which was not paid up until about 1881.

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NAME.	COMPANY AND REGIMENT.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
1 Lunar W. Benson	I, 16th	Aug. 11, '62	Wounded Sept. 17, '62, at Antietam, Md. Discharged for disability Jan. 16, '63.
2 John O. Booth	G, 22d	Sept. 10, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
3 Melven Booth	G, 22d	Sept. 10, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
4 Joseph Boovia	G, 22d	Aug. 31, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
5 Daniel Braman	K, 7th	Sept. 10, '61	Discharged for disability Oct. 28, '62.
6 Marcus L. Braman	F, 5th	June 21, '61	Captured May 25, '62, at Winchester, Va. Paroled Sept. 15, '62. Discharged for disability Jan. 21, 63.
7 William Braman	K, 10th	Sept. 27, '61	Discharged for disability Feb. 22, '63.
8 Lewis Bulgick	I, 16th	Aug. 13, '62	Wounded Sept. 17, '62, at Antietam, Md. Discharged for disability Feb. 12, '63.
9 Henry H. Burnett	G, 22d	Aug. 31, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
10 Francis Cleveland	G, 22d	Aug. 31, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
11 Charles M. Corbin	B, 10th R. I. Inf	May 26, '62	Discharged Sept. 1, '62.
12 David P. Corbin	G, 22d	Aug. 25, '62	Mustered as 1st Lieutenant. Promoted Captain March 2, '63. Mustered out July 7, '63.
13 Miner H. Corbin	G, 22d	Sept. 5, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
14 Wm. F. Crawford	G, 22d	Sept. 5, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
15 Albert L. Fish	G, 22d	Sept. 9, '62	Fifer. Mustered out July 7, '63.
16 Eleazar B. Foster	G, 22d	Aug. 30, '62	Sergeant. Died in hospital at Washington, Nov. 15, '62.
17 James Himes	I, 16th	Aug. 9, '62	Wounded Sept. 17, '62, at Antietam, Md. Died Sept. 25, '62.
18 Stephen Himes	I, 16th	Aug. 9, '62	Killed Sept. 17, '62, at Antietam.
19 Albert Hiscox	D, 3d	April 25, '61	Mustered out Aug. 12, '61.
	G, 18th	Jan. 28, '64	Wounded at Piedmont, Va., June 5, '64. Mustered out June 27, '65.
20 John F. Hobbs	I, 16th	Aug. 9, '62	Died Sept. 28, '62.
21 George Holdworth	G, 22d	Sept. 10, '62	(Of Wales, substitute for Geo. Marcy). Mustered out July 7, '63

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22	Robert B. Horton	G, 22d	Aug. 31, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
23	Wm. H. Horton	G, 22d	Aug. 30, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
24	E. Lindsey James	G, 22d	Sept. 4, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
25	Charles Knight	G, 22d	Sept. 10, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
26	Marvin D. Kimball	I, 16th	Aug. 9, '62	Wounded Sept. 17, '62, at Antietam. Discharged for disability Jan. 4, '63.
27	Dexter C. Leland	61st N. Y.		Lieutenant. Died Nov. 29, '62.
28	Thomas J. Leonard	D, 18th	Aug. 8, '62	Wounded July 18, '64, at Snicker's Ford, Va. Discharged Oct. 18, '64. Mustered 1st Lieutenant 127th Reg. U. S. Colored Infantry. Resigned Dec. 21, '64.
29	Frank Letcher	C, 1st C.V. H'vy Ar.	May 23, '61	Promoted Corporal Jan. 10, '64. Discharged May 22, '64.
30	Moses S. Read	I, 16th	July 19, '62	Wounded Sept. 17, '62, at Antietam. Discharged for disability April 29, '63.
31	Joseph Rivers	I, 16th	Aug. 9, '62	Wounded May 3, '63, at Providence Church Road, Va. Died June 2, '63. Corporal.
32	E. Sanford Severy	G, 22d	Aug. 31, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
33	Elisha Severy	I, 16th	Aug. 9, '62	Discharged for disability Feb. 29, '63.
34	Wash'g'n L. Sibley	G, 22d	Sept. 10, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
35	Geo. W. Thayer	G, 22d	Sept. 10, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
36	Allen W. Town	D, 1st R. I. Cav	Mustered Dec. 19, '61	Captured March 17, '63, Kelley's Ford, Va. Exchanged. Re-en. Jan. 5, '64. Transferred to Co. D, 1st R. I. Inf. Dec. 21, '64. Mustered out Aug. 3, '65.
37	Hiram Town	I, 16th	July 23, '62	Wounded Sept. 17, '62, at Antietam. Discharged for disability March 4, '63.
38	Edwin Upham	G, 22d	Sept. 6, '62	Corporal. Mustered out July 7, '63.
39	Nelson D. Young	I, 16th	Aug. 11, '62	Wounded Sept. 17, '62, at Antietam. Captured April 20, '64, Plymouth, N. C. Died July 21, '64, at Andersonville, Ga.
40	Frank Walker	G, 22d	Sept. 1, '62	(Went in place of John Corbin). Died April 5, '63.
41	Milo P. J. Walker	G, 22d	Aug. 30, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
42	Joseph White	G, 22d	Sept. 10, '62	(Colored. Went for Wm. Esterbrooks). Mustered out July 7, '63.
43	James M. Woodart	G, 22d	Sept. 9, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.

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An Ebenezer L. Belknap of Union (son of Simons), died in the army.

George C. Leonard, who was born and lived in Union, enlisted in a Rhode Island Regiment. John F. James went from Suffield in Co. G, 22d Regiment. Besides the above, there lie buried at Union, the following who lived in Union during or after the war : Edward Baker, of Co. I, 16th Reg. C. V. Inf., enlisted Aug. 11, '62, discharged for disability, April 23, '64; W. H. Belknap, Co. L, 1st Mass. cavalry; A. W. Perry, Co. D, 11th U. S. Inf. There is also a monument to the Bosworth brothers, although they were buried in the South. They enlisted in Enfield, and were in Co. D, 16th Reg. Both were taken prisoners. Francis H. Bosworth died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 21, 1863, æ 21; Alonzo N. Bosworth died at Andersonville, Ga., June 20, 1864, æ 20.

In 1864, several colored men were hired by the town to fill out its quota. Their names were Henry Antone, George Johnson, John Wilson, and Thomas Wormsley. These were all in the 29th colored C. V. Inf. There was also a Thomas Wilson in Co. D, 15th C. V. Inf.

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LIST OF SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR, WHO WENT FROM OTHER PLACES, BUT WHO HAVE SINCE LIVED IN UNION:

NAME.	COMPANY AND REGIMENT.	MUSTERED IN	REMARKS.
C. H. Brown	F, 10th Conn. Infantry	Sept. 9, '61	Mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
E. W. Brown	F, 10th Conn. Infantry	March 31, '64	Mustered out Aug. 26, '65.
Benj. R. Case	H, 5th Conn. Infantry	June 27, '61	Deserted June 4, '62, pardoned.
Gurdon Chaffee	F, 22d Conn. Infantry	Sept. 10, '62	Mustered out July 7, '63.
David F. Cummings	E, 42d Mass. Infantry	Sept. 13, '62	Mustered out Aug. 20, '63.
Ed. G. Hewett	H, 15th Mass. Infantry	May 25, '61	Mustered out Feb. 18, '63. Wounded in left cheek at Fair Oaks, Va.
Willis G. Howard	G, 18th Conn. Infantry	Aug. 12, '62	Captured June 15, '63 at Winchester, Va. Paroled July 19, '63. Promoted Corporal Oct. 31, '64. Mustered out June 27, '65.
Th. A. Hudson	E, 3d Conn. Infantry	April 25, '61	Mustered out Aug 12, '61.
	B, 1st Squadron C. V. Cav.	Aug. 14, '61	
	D, 2d N. Y. Light Cav.	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63	Mustered out June 25, '65. A Saddler and Wagoner.
Frank Martin	F, 19th Mass. Infantry	Jan. 20, '62	Mustered out Aug 20, '65.
Gilbert McNoll	I, 27th Mass. Infantry	Dec. 7, '63	Mustered out June 14, '65.
Paul Newcomb	K, 33d Mass. Infantry	June 13, '62	Mustered out June 30, '63.
Wm. W. Parks	I, 27th Mass. Infantry	Sept. 20, '61	Mustered out Oct. 10, '62.
	D, 57th Mass. Infantry	Oct. 10, '62	Mustered out Aug. '65.
David Perry.			
Wm. H. Scranton	K, 7th Conn. Infantry	Aug. 30, '61	Mustered out July 20, '65.
John P. Walker	H, 12th Conn. Infantry	Dec. 13, '62	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Newton Wallace	E, 27th Mass. Infantry	Oct. 15, '61	Mustered out Oct. 29, '64.
L. E. Weeks	C, 25th Mass. Infantry	Oct. 6, '61	Mustered out Dec. 13, '64.
John W. Winch	F, 4th Mass. Cavalry	Jan. 4, '63	Mustered out Nov. 14, '65.
Joseph B. Winch	E, 57th Mass. Infantry	Sept. 13, '62	Mustered out Aug. 20, '63.
Chelsea Young	B, 11th Conn. Infantry	Oct. 17, '61	Wounded Sept. 17, '62 at Antietam, Md. Transferred to Co. F, 3d Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 7, 63. Discharged Oct. 23, '64.

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The D. P. Corbin Post, No. 74, G. A. R., of Union, was chartered in the fall of 1884, with the following members: J. W. Winch, W. G. Howard, M. P. J. Walker, C. Young, R. B. Horton, N. Wallace, E. G. Hewett, T. A. Hudson, E. W. Upham, E. S. Severy.

Its present members from Union are: J. W. Winch, W. G. Howard, M. P. J. Walker, G. W. Thayer, R. B. Horton, F. Martin, T. A. Hudson, J. B. Winch, E. W. Upham, P. W. Newcomb, W. F. Cummings, E. W. Brown.

Besides these, there are a number of others from Eastford, Ashford, and Woodstock.

The commanders of the Post have been, J. W. Winch, W. G. Howard, N. W. Wallace, R. B. Horton, F. W. Gordon. The meetings are held on the evenings of the second Tuesday of each month, at the Town Hall, at Union.

Since the Post has been in existence in Union, memorial day has been observed each year by appropriate exercises. The soldiers have usually met at North Ashford, and decorated the graves there, then proceeded to the East Cemetery and decorated the graves of former soldiers, especially of Captain Corbin, going thence to Union and completing the work there. At noon a collation is held in the Town Hall, and in the afternoon there are exercises in the church, consisting of addresses, singing, etc. The Post usually holds a picnic at Mashapaug each summer.

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CHAPTER V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JESSE OLNEY, A. M.—DR. SHUBAEL HAMMOND—DEACON SAMUEL CRAWFORD—JUDGE I. W. CRAWFORD—ELEAZER FOSTER—ELEAZER K. FOSTER—REV. S. I. CURTISS—REV. GEORGE CURTISS—PROF. S. I. CURTISS, D. D.—CAPTAIN CHAUNCEY PAUL—HARVEY WALKER—HANNAH MOORE—MRS. CALISTA HOLMAN VINTON—REV. THOMAS HOLMAN—MOSES G. LEONARD—JARED D. SESSIONS—JOSEPH M. GRIGGS—SARAH A. PAUL—DAVID P. CORBIN, A. M.—WILLIAM M. CORBIN—JUSTUS V. LAWSON—CHARLES F. MORSE—REV. ISAAC BOOTH, D. D.—PHILIP D. ARMOUR—ANDREW W. ARMOUR—DWIGHT MARCY—PHILIP CORBIN—M. A. MARCY—JOEL H. REED.

JESSE OLNEY, A. M.

THIS celebrated teacher and author was born in Union, October 12th, 1798. His birthplace was in the south-east part of town, where there is a cellar-hole on what is known as the George Leonard place. His father, Ezekiel Olney, was a poor man and could barely afford a primary education for his children. When Jesse was nineteen years old, impatient to be no longer a burden to the family, and ambitious to mix in the world's great affairs, he asked from his father a release from family duties; this was cheerfully accorded him, and, armed with this document, he started forth single-handed and unaided, but stout of heart, to "hew his way through the world." Though he was obliged to struggle with poverty, he managed to get an education at Whitesborough, N. Y. He taught there and at Binghamton, N. Y. He also studied at Hamilton College, which afterwards conferred on him the degree of A. M. In 1821, he became principal of the Stone School at Hartford, where he continued till 1831. In 1828, he brought out a "Geography

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and Atlas," which was at once accepted as a standard work and which for thirty years was used in nearly every public and private school in the United States. It was many times enlarged and revised and ran through ninety-eight editions, some of them numbering 80,000 copies. Millions of copies have been sold and the popularity of "Olney's Geography" has been surpassed only by that of "Webster's Spelling Book." This work has the distinction of having caused a complete revolution in the methods of teaching geography. Mr. Olney was a practical instructor and was dissatisfied with the existing class books and treatises, which began with an exposition of the science of astronomy and making the center of the solar system the initial point, developed the scheme until it finally included the earth. Mr. Olney reversed this method. He began with the scholar's own continent, in fact, in the very city, town or village where he lived, and made clear by lucid definitions the natural divisions of land and water; illustrating each instance by the use of maps. His plan was to familiarize the child with the surface of the earth by going from the near to the distant, and from the concrete to the abstract. This system at once overthrew theoretic geography and introduced the modern and practical science. The immediate success of the work led Mr. Olney to give up teaching and devote himself to authorship. In 1834, he removed to Southington, Conn., where he resided till 1854. Although he did not teach here, he devoted himself to the cause of popular education. The text-books which he published are besides his geographies, a series of readers, "The National Preceptor," "The Easy Reader," "The School Reader," "The Little Reader;" also "The Arithmetic and Child's Manual," a valuable "History of the United States," for the use of schools, and "A Family Book of History." In the late years he also compiled a little book of stirring poetry, breathing the spirit of the age, entitled "Psalms of Life."

During the time which Mr. Olney lived at Southington, he achieved a name and fame which was world wide, as a man of broad and liberal views; as a man of letters; as a

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Yours Truly
J. Olney

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zealous friend of education, as a leader in the councils of his party. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, a follower of Jackson, whom he greatly resembled in appearance and character. He fourteen times represented his town in the lower branch of the legislature. He was once a candidate for Senator and once received the nomination for Secretary of State. In 1867, after years of retirement, he was called to serve the state for two successive terms in the responsible office of Comptroller of Public Accounts. In this position his honesty and unswerving integrity gained for him the title of "The Old Roman," and his advice was sought and heeded by all the state officials and political leaders. In all his official capacities he used his influence to build up the system of public schools in Connecticut.

In religion he was a Baptist when he went to Southington; but being borne along upon the crest of the wave of liberal thought which subsequently swept through New England, he took strong ground for and became an earnest advocate of the tenets of the Unitarian church. This change of belief created a great deal of disturbance among the inhabitants, for by his efforts a new society was formed in this hot-bed of Calvinism, so to speak, followed by the erection of a church edifice which he built and maintained principally from his private purse.

In 1854, he removed from Southington to Stratford, Conn., where he passed the rest of his life. He died July 31st, 1872, and lies buried at Stratford.

He married Elizabeth Barnes, of Southington, May 4th, 1829. They reared a family of six children.

DR. SHUBAEL HAMMOND.

Shubael Hammond was born in Sturbridge, Mass., Feb. 20th, 1776. It was the intention of his father to give him a liberal education, and with this end in view he sent him to Leicester Academy. Disappointed in respect to a course at Harvard, he studied medicine with Dr. Eaton of Dudley, Mass., and commenced practice in Union in the year 1800, where he remained until his death. In early life

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he taught school, and retained his interest in education all his days. He was very fond of flowers, and knew the names and medicinal virtues of every plant, shrub, and tree. He loved music and poetry, and wrote respectable compositions in sacred music and verse. He was a close observer of all natural phenomena, marking every unusual astronomical appearance. He studied the philosophy of his profession, and was familiar with the various medical theories of the ancient and modern practitioners. He lived in a small town and had a practice limited by his circumstances; and with a delicate physical constitution, he shrank often from the toils and exposures of his profession, especially in his old age. He feared no mortal man, but had an instinctive dread of fierce winds and thunderstorms. He had a smile the most genuine ever seen on human face, but never was known to shed a tear. His forte was fortitude. "He was scrupulously honest, honorable and conscientious, and yet was not connected with any church. He had an instinctive dread of vain, vapid talk on religious themes. They were too serious with him to be trifled with, as they really are in a great many religious meetings. His views were those of the orthodox denominations. He was a model farmer and horticulturist. He was a man of few words, especially in the rooms of the sick. His wife was apt and judicious, and he was a most agreeable companion. He was a distinguished physician and a highly respectable citizen." He died July 25th, 1857.

DEACON SAMUEL CRAWFORD.

(This sketch and that of Judge Crawford, were kindly furnished by Ossian T. Crawford, of Worcester, Mass., who has also given much information to the compiler in regard to the Crawford family).

Deacon Samuel Crawford was very tall (over 6 feet), and a man of great power of endurance. He was a man of great mental ability. He represented his native town in the State Legislature for a large portion of the time during 21 years, from 1788 to 1809. During this time there were two sessions yearly, in May and Oct. Deacon Craw-

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SHUBAEL HAMMOND, M. D.

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HON. INGOLSBY W. CRAWFORD.

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ford was in twenty-two of these. He was selectman of Union 17 years (from 1782 to 1804). He was a man of wealth for his times, and at one time owned more than 1000 acres of land, a large portion of it covered with the best pine timber. He lived where Willis Howard now does. On the marriage of his children he would give them a farm, and thus the land he formerly owned was scattered through a numerous family. He was positive in his religious belief, and was a conscientious member and a deacon of the Baptist church in West Woodstock for many years. Baptist meetings were at one time held in Union, in what was latterly the Eleazer Kinney house, west of the Newell tavern. But there were not people enough of that belief to continue them, so Mr. Crawford went to West Woodstock. At that time all property was taxed to support the dominant church of the state. Deacon Crawford once had three cows taken by the constables towards paying Rev. Mr. Horton's salary. He was a firm man and had a strong will, but a kind disposition, and no father would do more for his children. He was an extraordinary man for the time and opportunities, and surroundings of the remote country town where he labored for the good of man. He was a soldier in the Continental Army during the dark and troublesome days of the summer of 1776, when nearly one-third of the army were sick with camp-fever. He was taken down with it and when the report reached Union, his brother John went and brought him home. Both John and his father took the fever from Samuel, and died of it, while he recovered.

JUDGE INGOLDSBY WORK CRAWFORD.

Ingoldsby W. Crawford, the son of Deacon Samuel Crawford, was born in Union, August 7th, 1786. He lived most of his life on a farm given him by his father, in the east part of the town, and partly in Woodstock. He injured his back when young, and was unable to perform any very laborious work. He had a fair education, which he derived mostly from his own reading and study. He

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held many offices of public trust; was Collector of the Port of New London under the administration of Andrew Jackson, of whom he was a warm supporter. He was associate justice of Tolland Co. Court; member of the State Convention held in Hartford, in August, 1818, which formed the State Constitution—one of the greatest blessings for the State. He was a prominent free mason, holding high offices in both the grand lodge and grand chapter, and often attended the meetings of the bodies in different parts of the country. He prepared an arithmetic for publication, but owing to the cost declined to have it printed; was much interested in the schools of his native town, being a visitor, and a member of the Examining Committee to license teachers. He was member of the State Legislature in 1816, '17, '18, '19, '20, '22, '24, and '25. Toward the end of his life he sold his place, and lived on the Dr. Hammond place, where Mason Horton now lives (1891). In religion he was a Universalist. He died Nov. 24, 1867, and was buried in the East cemetery in Union.

ELEAZER FOSTER.

Eleazer Foster, the son of Edward Foster, was born in Union, June 6, 1778. He was obliged to rely on his own exertions to gain the means necessary for pursuing his education, and he was never blessed with vigorous health. Nevertheless, he graduated from Yale College in 1802, with a high rank and character in a class noted for members who in college and afterwards were distinguished; among which were the names of Isaac C. Bates, Samuel Hubbard, William Maxwell, Gideon Tomlinson, and Jeremiah Evarts. Having served as an instructor for some time in Leicester Academy, Mass., where he had fitted for college, he settled as a lawyer in New Haven, Conn. Early after his admission to the bar he gave such decided proofs of industry, capacity, integrity, and discretion, that the public voice called him to sustain many offices of importance to the welfare of the community. For the same reason the concerns of individuals were committed to his management with a

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confidence to an extent rarely witnessed. As executor of wills, administrator on the estates of deceased persons, assignee of debtors, agent for creditors, and in the execution of many other trusts he was constantly employed, and such was his undeviating rectitude that he uniformly merited the approbation of all interested in the trusts.

For the higher stations of a magistrate and a representative in the legislature, he was guided by that uprightness and impartiality which fully evinced his love of justice and his sacred regard for the true interests of the people.

To the poor, the humble and the helpless, the widow and the fatherless, with whom in the discharge of duty he often associated, he was ever kind, attentive and generous. As a friend, a neighbor and a citizen, he was sincere, prudent and benevolent.

In all the dear and interesting relations of domestic life, he was always affectionate and faithful. It is unnecessary to add that he was universally beloved and respected. He was a very exemplary and useful member of the church of Christ, and lived under the steady influence of religious principle. He died May 4th, 1819, in the forty-first year of his age. Thus his career was short, and closed before the fruits of early promise could be gathered. But his example was not without its influence. In the sketch of the schools of Union, we mention the fact that William L. Marcy, Secretary of State under President Pierce, received his first impulse from Eleazer Foster. Union may well be proud of this son of hers.

JUDGE ELEAZER K. FOSTER.

This distinguished son of his distinguished father Eleazer Foster, was born in New Haven, May 20, 1813. His mother, Mary Pierpont, was a lineal descendant of Rev. James Pierpont, who settled in the ministry in New Haven, in 1684, and was one of the founders of Yale college; and of Mary Hooker, daughter of Rev. Samuel Hooker, of Farmington. His family have always resided in New Haven, and partly upon the original homestead of Rev.

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Mr. Pierpont. Graduating at Yale college in 1834, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New Haven, in March, 1837, and where he always resided. Thus closely was he identified with that city.

Mr. Foster married Miss Mary Codrington, then of New Haven, a lady of English birth, and formerly of Kingston, Jamaica, January 2, 1838. Three sons survive him, all graduates of Yale college; William E., now an editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, Eleazer K., a practicing lawyer in Florida, and John P. C., a practicing physician in New Haven. A beloved daughter, Mary, died December 12, 1864, at the age of twenty-one. His wife died September 25, 1872.

Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected the prosecuting grand juror of the town. He was appointed Judge of Probate for the New Haven district in the years 1845, 1846, 1848, 1849. In 1854 he was appointed State Attorney for New Haven county, and was nominated to be Register in Bankruptcy by Chief Justice Chase when that office was created, and continued in both these positions to the time of his death. He was a member of the Common Council of New Haven during six years. He represented the town in the General Assembly in the years 1844 and 1845, and in 1865, when he was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1858, he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Governor of this state, but was defeated by Governor Buckingham, who received a few more votes. Later his friends again proposed to him to be a candidate, when he would probably have been nominated and elected, but he withdrew from the canvass for private reasons.

This brief record of offices and honors convey no idea of the man. At the bar, in public life, and in society, Judge Foster was a man of mark. The eminence that he attained at the bar was not due to laborious application or systematic study. A noble presence, a grand voice, the graces of oratory, wit and humor, the power of eloquence, a thorough knowledge of human nature and full sympathy with all

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ranks of men, these were the gifts that always secured to him a place in the front rank of the profession.

In many respects Judge Foster was peculiarly fitted to adorn the highest positions in public life. And this fitness was also recognized by the people. In politics he was a Whig until the dissolution of that party; after that always an earnest Republican. As a public and political speaker he was necessarily a great favorite. The political and public meetings and the ceremonious occasions which he has graced with his presence and enlivened with his wit and eloquence, were almost countless. While the people loved him and honored him whenever they had opportunity, those arts by which nominations are secured he was not the master of, and less able and more contriving men often grasped the prizes that might have been worthily bestowed upon him.

He died June 13th, 1877, greatly lamented by the people of the beautiful city where he lived.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND LABORS OF THE REV. SAMUEL IVES CURTISS.

(PREPARED BY REV. GEO. CURTISS).

The Rev. Samuel Ives Curtiss was born at Meriden, Conn., March 5, 1803. His father owned a farm about two miles west of the centre of the town, known as the Murdock place at present. There the future minister spent his early days, till he became of age. He was the oldest son in a family of seven children. His father was frequently away from home on business and the care of the farm at those times devolved on Samuel, and thus he acquired an ability to manage affairs, which was of great use to him in later years. From early childhood he was noted for his sedate deportment, and as always being a good boy. Of naturally a serious turn of mind, he was often deeply interested in the subject of religion, and was finally led to consecrate himself publicly to Christ. After this, he felt sure that he had a divine call to enter the ministry of the gospel, and so he prepared himself as best he could at Bangor and New Haven

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seminaries. He was ordained, and installed pastor of the Congregational church in East Hampton, Conn., November, 1832, and continued there about five years. After supplying at West Woodstock, he came to Union, first, to preach for a few months in the fall of 1839, and in the ensuing spring he took up his abode with the people as their spiritual teacher. There was no dwelling to be had near the centre, and he was obliged to live beyond the great Bigelow gulf, almost half way to Woodstock. The following is his language in reference to that circumstance: "For the privilege and duty of battling for the Lord Jesus, in Union, the minister took up his abode on the outskirts of the town three miles and a half southeast from the meeting-house. The Lord, however, gave him health, courage, and faith to labor so that neither storms of rain or snow hindered him from appearing in the courts of the Lord every Sabbath to break to the people the bread of life. During these two years he went from house to house (there were more than fifty families to visit), and held weekly, evening meetings in the several districts, that all the people might receive a portion of divine truth in due season; though in going back and forth, he traveled ten or twelve miles when it was exceedingly dangerous, on account of the thick darkness in the woods and the glare ice which covered the hills." Once in going down one of those steep hills his horse slipped from under him, and beast and rider slid promiscuously and alarmingly a long distance down the hill. Sometimes the pastor and good Deacon Lawson, who lived in the neighborhood, would put a shovel in the sleigh, and start together for the house of God. They were occasionally obliged to dig their way, but they always succeeded in reaching their destination, although they at times found few, if any, but themselves present in the sanctuary. The home of the pastor in those years, however, was pleasant. It was in the house of the Misses Sessions, Anna and Mary. The outlook was delightful, over the green billowy hills, and good families lived in the neighborhood. An extract from an article describing the aspect of the town as it

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REV. SAMUEL IVES CURTISS.

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appeared to the young minister may be of interest to the reader. It was written by Mr. Curtiss thirty years or more afterwards. His words are given with only slight changes.

"I came up to Union from West Woodstock in August, 1839. It was indeed a coming up, a gradual ascent all the way, until I reached the centre of the town. After I came within two miles of the centre, I entered the pine forests, and there was nothing else to be seen beyond until I reached the old tavern-stand on the hill. The sun was scarcely permitted to shine on one all the way. It was cool and refreshing in the warmth of summer, to be under the cooling shade of these massive pines, chestnuts and oaks. When I came into these noble forests I was upon the top of a high hill. The descent was gradual, but rather steep, until I came to a saw-mill in the ravine, owned and operated by the Crawfords. In this ravine, for miles on either side of the way, was a forest of as fine timber as grows anywhere. From the saw-mill I began to ascend what would be called a mountain in Scripture. After the first steep ascent there was a fine range of table land, with a few acres cleared up, and a farm-house nestling among the trees, which gave pleasure to the eyes from its rarity and the neatness of its surroundings. Then, here I began to ascend another mountain, hemmed in on either side by lofty trees, till I came to the old tavern-stand, and here I stood upon the peak of the first range of hills, for there were more and higher to come. On this peak years ago, one might have looked to the north, and south, and east, and west, before, and behind, up and down, and forests would have been the principal objects to meet the eye. But within thirty years the woodman's axe has thinned out these forests and made many and large openings in the valleys and on the hill-tops."

As to the moral and spiritual outlook in those times, the minister in his later years wrote: "The church was small and the members comparatively poor. There were eight male members, four of whom were quite advanced in life. Deacon Horton was nearly eighty and blind. Intoxicat-

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ing liquors were sold to all who would drink, and some of the more wealthy drank freely. The church had become discouraged. They could raise but a small sum themselves, and could get but little from outside to sustain the gospel from year to year." The young pastor, however, "put a cheerful courage on." The next year after coming, he preached an historical sermon from the text Ps. xvi. 6—"The lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage;" in which he proved that the text would apply to the people in Union. Things began to take on a more favorable aspect; the congregations were increasing and the Sunday school, which numbered only sixteen when the pastor came, was thriving under his efficient management. A good dwelling for the minister had also been rented near by the meeting-house; and the beginning of March, 1842, found pastor and people full of courage, and with bright prospects for the future. Then came a most sudden calamity and distress. The story is thus told by the pastor himself. "The 25th (of March, 1842), was a day long to be remembered as one of sore bereavements. It was the annual fast day. It was misty and dark; but in our home it was bright and cheerful till about three or four o'clock. There were several inches of snow on the ground. My wife was never more cheerful and hopeful, in respect to the work to be done in the future service of the Master. I had never seen the children so happy in each other, so united and full of life and joy in their play together. Toward the close of the day I led my horse to the watering place, and while there, chains of lightning ran in several directions near the ground. Seeing this play of lightning I hastened in as soon as possible, and took a seat in the L part of the house, near the door which opened into the dining room (a room in the main building). In a moment after, there came a vivid flash while the children were standing by the window, when Ann, (his daughter of eight years), turned and came to me and said, "Pa, I am afraid." I replied you need not be afraid, and she sat down close to my right side, and George (his son of five

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years), seated himself by my left side. My wife, at this instant, came in from another room with amazement depicted on her countenance, and sat down at a little distance from us (to the right of Ann) in a rocking chair, saying not a word, but that look is as vivid to-day as the moment it met my eyes. It was but a look and I was blind, and deaf, and dumb, and senseless, until there seemed to come over me a great pressure, and I felt a crushing weight as though the house was falling on me, when I began to hear my little son bemoaning in a loud voice the death of his mother. Yet all was dark before me, till after repeated efforts, sight came to me, and oh! what a sight! I forbear to describe. Because the Lord did it, 'I opened not my mouth,' but bowed to his will, and his grace was sufficient for me. She was the wife of my youth, the choice of my heart, one in whom I reposed entire confidence, and who was a faithful co-worker in the vineyard." Her maiden name was Rebecca Tuttle Hough. She was one of two daughters in a family of eight children, and was born at Wallingford, Conn., January 3, 1808. She was betrothed to her husband at the time that he decided to study for the ministry, and waited for him seven years, loyal and true. They were married October 3, 1832, and had two children, Ann and George. Mrs. Curtiss, like Rebecca of old, was very fair to look upon, and is remembered with admiration and love by those who recall her to mind as once their teacher in the Sunday school. One of her brothers, the Rev. Lent S. Hough, was for many years a minister of the gospel, and served as pastor of several churches in the state of Connecticut. Her son George has also been a minister for nearly thirty years, and is now pastor of the Congregational church in Mayville, North Dakota. She was very familar with the Scriptures so that her husband said of her, "She could repeat, from memory, almost the entire Bible. She was about as good to me as a concordance. If I wanted to find a passage anywhere in the Bible and could give her a clause, or a word or two, she would give me the book, chapter and verse where it was

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to be found." January 30, 1843, Mr. Curtiss married Miss Eliza Ives, the granddaughter of Rev. Jesse Ives, once pastor of the church in Monson, Mass. She was born in that town, December 29, 1806. She was a woman of superior mind and fervent piety, a wise counselor, and an excellent manager in household affairs, a true and faithful woman in her family and in the church. She lived with her husband a little over twenty-two years, and was very closely identified with him in his work at Union during that period. They had one son, Rev. Samuel Ives Curtiss, D. D., now professor of Old Testament Literature in Chicago Theological Seminary. Mrs. Curtiss died quite suddenly of apoplexy May 31, 1865.

In the fall of 1842, Mr. Curtiss accepted the call of the people to become their pastor, and was installed April 12th, 1843. The pastor lived for about six years in the house rented from Mr. Merrick Marcy and then purchased a place for his own. "In 1848 I bought the Rev. Wyman house and a part of the farm which was given him by the town as his settlement. The house was a hundred years old. There was a large mulberry tree near the house which bore the largest, juciest, and best mulberries that I ever ate." There is a tradition that Rev. Mr. Wyman planted the seed from which that tree came. Some one gave each member of the ministerial association to which Mr. Wyman belonged, a thimbleful of black mulberry seeds from the shores of the Mediterranean sea, and that particular tree was the only one that lived from the thimbleful of seed that Mr. Wyman planted. The ancient house was patched up and made to answer for a home till November, 1854, when the minister moved into a new house, which he had built across the way from the old one, and which is now owned by the Society as a parsonage. This investment proved a profitable one, it furnished a home for the minister, and the increase in value of the timber on the place materially added to the income of its owner. A little more than a year after the death of his second wife, Mr. Curtiss married, June 15, 1866, Mrs. D. H.

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G. Curtiss, formerly of Greenwich, Mass. Her maiden name was Newton. She was born at Paxton, Mass., Dec. 5, 1805. Her husband said of her, "Her father died when she was a babe, her mother when she was quite young. Her mother was a minister's daughter, her grandfather was a minister, and," at an advanced age, "took their infant granddaughter to train for Christ. Her grandmother was a minister's daughter. Her first husband was a minister, and she had two uncles that were ministers. She has been a successful teacher in the Sabbath School, and, in her younger days, had a large class of young girls, who through her faithfulness, under God, were all brought into the fold of Christ, and some of them became minister's wives." She was indeed a choice woman, full of faith and good works. Her two daughters, by her first husband, were in the pastor's family in Union, and aided materially in the work of the church. She survived her husband about a year and a half, and died at Nunda, N. Y., where her daughter and husband, the Rev. N. H. Bell, resided.

Mr. Curtiss continued his active ministry till January, 1875, a period of thirty-five years. He still lived among the people as pastor emeritus for several years longer, till after a long illness, he died, of Bright's disease, March 26, 1880.

He was a faithful minister of the Lord Jesus, clear and strong in his convictions, fixed in purpose, and unflinching in the discharge of what he thought to be his duty. He was a man of vigorous constitution, of great energy and activity. He had a very great reverence for God and sacred things and was of a very deep emotional nature. His heart was always very tender and responsive to divine truth, both when he preached the word himself or heard it from the lips of others. He was of a very practical turn of mind, and entered heartily into all reformatory movements that he thought would benefit his fellow men. The history of the church in Union is very closely interwoven with the story of his life and the success of his ministry as evinced by the prosperity of that church during the years

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of his pastorate is the best tribute to his worth. When he left the work to his successor such had been the financial gain that he said at that time the church could raise $500 for the support of the gospel more easily than it could raise $175 when he came to town.

He was blessed with remarkably good health. He hardly ever took a vacation and was absent from home, except on exchange, very few times during all his ministry. Beside preaching twice on the Sabbath he frequently held a third service at one of the five school-houses outside the centre at five o'clock in the summer and at "early candle lighting" in the winter, beside meetings at private houses. The weekly prayer-meeting was sustained during all those years, and often held at the pastor's house. For many years he was acting school visitor and was greatly interested in all educational efforts for the good of the young people in town. He was very efficient in the early days of his pastorate, in encouraging singing schools for the benefit of the service of song in the sanctuary. He was wide awake to the cause of missions at home and abroad. In order to have a home he purchased a house with one hundred and thirty acres of land mostly overgrown with bushes and timber, but with sufficient arable land to support a horse and cow, and to produce a good supply of vegetables for the table. In the management of this place he showed enterprise, energy and stimulated others to do likewise. His memory is blessed, and his "works do follow him."

REV. GEORGE CURTISS.

Rev. George Curtiss, the son of Rev. Samuel Ives and Rebecca Tuttle Curtiss, was born at East Hampton, in the town of Chatham, Conn., January 5, 1837. His parents removed to Union when he was three years old. There he spent his childhood and youth, and fitted for college. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1860. He was obliged to struggle on during his college course to obtain means to complete his education. He was for two years in the Theological Institute of Connecticut, now the Hart-

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REV. GEORGE CURTISS.

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ford Theological Seminary. In 1863 he graduated from Andover Theological Seminary. He commenced preaching for a few weeks at Oxford, Mass., and afterwards supplied at Pepperell, Mass., for six months. After preaching in Bristol, R. I., four months, he began to minister to the Congregational church in East Avon in Nov. 1864. He was ordained Dec. 28, 1865, and installed pastor of the church at East Avon, June 26, 1866. He was dismissed Sept. 15, 1868. He was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Harwinton, Conn., June 30, 1869, and continued there eight years. In 1872 he was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives from Harwinton.

He was dismissed from the church in Harwinton, May 21, 1877, and resided for a year in Amherst, Mass. In the spring of 1878, he removed to Union and ministered to the church here for about three years. In his sermon at the 150th anniversary of the formation of the church, he uses the following language with reference to his ministry here:

"In the spring of 1878 the Providence of God led me hither, and at your request I endeavored to break to you the bread of life for about the space of three years. I was glad to serve you, and you seemed glad to have me, and the Lord blessed us both. It was a bright spot in life on many accounts, though sickness and death cast at times heavy shadows. It was a pleasure to address you, to minister at the table of our Lord at times together with the venerable and loved spiritual guide who had led us so long. It was a privilege to go with him as far as possible down into the dark valley and see him safely through this mortal strife. I parted from you with regret. It is pleasant to be with you to-day, and celebrate that church life which for a long period we shared in common. Jan. 5, 1851, on my birth-day, with a number of others, I entered into covenant with this church to serve the living God.

'High Heaven that heard the solemn vow,
That vow renewed shall daily hear
Till in life's latest hour I bow,
And bless in death a bond so dear.'"

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The pleasure he felt in being with the church was reciprocated. His genial and affable nature made him loved and esteemed by all those who knew him. The church at Union was sorry when he received a call which he accepted, to the Wethersfield Avenue Congregational church at Hartford. He began ministering to it in May, 1881, and continued there till 1889. On Jan. 1, 1890, he commenced work as pastor of the Congregational church at Mayville, North Dakota, and was installed pastor in September, of that year.

There have been few persons into whose lot has fallen so much family bereavement as in that of Mr. Curtiss. When he was five years old his good mother and elder sister were stricken down by a stroke of lightning. Elvira Corbin, the wife of his youth, and mother of four of his children, died at Harwinton, April 17, 1875. She was a very estimable woman, greatly beloved in all the places where she lived. The next year their son George C. followed his mother. (For dates see the genealogy). In 1877, Mr. Curtiss married again, but his wife survived only a little over three months, dying at Amherst, June 27th, three days after the death of his youngest son John. The next year the bereaved father and his two remaining children came to Union. While there his father died. He married a third time in 1880, Miss Martha A. Blakely of Bristol, Conn. They had one child who died within a year. While Mr. Curtiss was preaching the anniversary sermon at Union, Dec. 13th, 1888, his wife lay on her death-bed, and died on Dec. 24th. And hence his life has been filled with far more than the usual amount of sorrow and affliction. But it has doubtless developed in him such a character that he is able far better to sympathize with his fellow-men and make his life one of great usefulness in the Gospel ministry.

REV. SAMUEL IVES CURTISS, PH. D., D. D., PROFESSOR OF OLD TESTAMENT LITERATURE IN THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Among the natives of Union, of whom the town may well be proud, is Prof. S. I. Curtiss, of Chicago. He has

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PROF. SAMUEL I. CURTISS, PH. D., D.D.

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gone forth from these Union hills to become a great Hebrew scholar, and one of the prominent theological instructors of the country.

He was born in Union, February 5th, 1844, being the son of Rev. Samuel I. Curtiss and Eliza Ives Curtiss. His mother was a granddaughter of Rev. Jesse Ives, a Congregational minister, who served the church at Monson, Mass., for thirty-two years.

The subject of this sketch was hindered in his early studies by poor health, but neither this circumstance nor the fact that he was largely dependent on himself for his support prevented his preparing for college. He did this at Monson Academy, Mass., where he graduated with the highest honor. His college course at Amherst, begun in 1862, was interrupted by illness, and he was obliged to drop his studies for a year. This time of enforced absence from college was spent in part in securing money to repair his father's church in Union. He visited Hartford, New Haven, New London and other places, interested people in the church at Union and secured their subscriptions for its repair. In this work he was eminently successful, manifesting a talent which in later years has rendered good service to the cause of City Missions in Chicago, and to the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Young Curtiss completed his college course in 1867, with honor. While ranking high as a student in college, he was also among the most active in Christian work. And he seems to have been successful in this, for he had a tempting offer to leave college and go into city missionary work. The year of graduation from Amherst was also the year of entering the Union Theological Seminary at New York. A tutorship in the family of Dr. John Hall led to his taking charge of the Alexander chapel in the vacation between Middle and Senior years. He continued this missionary work during the last year of his Seminary course and the two succeeding years. He entered with his whole heart into this work and felt at the time that he had found his calling. On May 10th, 1870, he married Mrs. Laura W.

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Sessions, widow of Jared D. Sessions. After two years, in 1872, he went abroad for further theological study. He went to Leipzig, where he remained till 1878. His location in Leipzig after he had visited various German universities was due to the attraction of Prof. Delitzsch, one of the greatest of the German Old Testament scholars. From the first Prof. Delitzsch showed him much kindness. He not only directed his studies, but also gave him private instruction amounting to three or four hours a week. It was rare good fortune to be permitted to work with him year after year.

The work of Mr. Curtiss in Leipzig was characteristic of the man. While studying the Semitic languages with enthusiasm, under the great German professors, he was also actively engaged in behalf of the spiritual welfare of the English-speaking community at Leipzig. He inaugurated weekly prayer-meetings, which were held in his rooms, and also founded the American chapel.

He took the degree of Ph. D., in 1876. He remained yet two years in Leipzig, engaged in literary work. He published several works on Old Testament subjects.

In 1878, Dr. Curtiss was called to the chair of Biblical Literature in Chicago Theological Seminary, to succeed Prof. S. C. Bartlett, who had accepted a call to the presidency of Dartmouth College. Before leaving Germany he was granted the honorary degree of Licentiate of Theology by the Berlin University.

Dr. Curtiss came to Chicago with the purpose to advance the study of Semitic languages, more especially the study of Hebrew. From the beginning of his professorship, he has stimulated young men to prepare for advanced work in the Seminary by mastering the elements of Hebrew before entering the Seminary. He has always given freely of his time to enable candidates to accomplish this desirable end. He also established prizes for those who passed the best entrance examinations in Hebrew.

In addition to his work as an instructor in the Seminary, Prof. Curtiss has written on various topics. In 1880, he pub-

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lished a popular refutation of Ingersoll's "The Mistakes of Moses," also a translation of Delitzsch's Messianic Prophecies. In 1881, he published a monograph on "The Date of our Gospels in the Light of the Latest Criticism," and a translation of Delitzsch's Old Testament History of Redemption. In 1883, with two of his colleagues he helped to found the annual entitled *Current Discussions in Theology.* To this he has contributed the article on Old Testament Theology for seven years. In 1888–1889, he prepared manuals for his students on Old Testament Introduction, Old Testament Theology, the Major Prophets and the Old Testament History of Redemption. In 1891, he published a memorial volume on Franz Delitzsch, and a new edition of Delitzch's Messianic Prophecies.

Professor Curtiss has had an important part in Chicago city missionary work. By preaching in missionary chapels and visiting from house to house, often accompanied by a student, he has built up several self-supporting churches. He has been a director, vice-president and president of the Chicago City Missionary Society. The office of president he has held since 1888.

Professor Curtiss has twice been called to a professorship in the Andover Theological Seminary, but has declined the call, preferring his work in Chicago.

With regard to theological views, Professor Curtiss is at once progressive and conservative. He accepts the results of the higher criticism as soon as they are supported by sufficient evidence to warrant their acceptance. The inspiration of the Old Testament writings does not depend for him upon the vindication of their traditional authorship. He does not regard the Pentateuch as the work of Moses, but as made up of different documents by unknown authors, excepting those passages which are explicitly ascribed to Moses. He agrees with the majority of critics that the second part of Isaiah is not the work of that prophet, but originated much later. He has a firm belief in the inspiration of the Bible, and believes that, though there may be errors in details, it is the infallible

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rule of faith and practice. His influence for good in training young men for efficient service in promoting the cause of Christ, and in impressing upon them his own earnest and devout spirit, is inestimable.

CAPTAIN CHAUNCEY PAUL.

There is no name perhaps more closely connected with the history of Union, than that of Captain Chauncey Paul, who spent his long life of 90 years entirely in town. He was born in Union, Feb. 10th, 1798. He received his education from the district schools of town, supplemented by his wide reading. He had a taste for law and in his frequent connection with the courts acquired an extensive and thorough knowledge of legal matters. He served as deputy sheriff for a number of years, and his business required him to spend a large part of his time away from home. In his younger years he was captain of a company of cavalry from Union, and the neighboring towns. He ever afterwards went by the name of "Captain," or "Cap'n" Paul. In early life, like his military associates (and in fact like nearly every one in those days), he was of convivial habits. But about the time of the temperance reform, upon seeing on one occasion, a friend, overcome by drink, forcibly ejected from the place where he had been made drunk, he indignantly vowed to drink no more. He signed the pledge and turned squarely round and was ever afterwards a staunch advocate of temperance. He was foremost in the temperance reform in town, and with Rev. Mr. Curtiss and others, held meetings in every school-house, for the purpose of getting people to take the pledge. He delivered lectures on temperance in the vicinity for several years. Up to the time that he signed the pledge, he had been a democrat. He was told by a party leader that if he persisted in keeping his pledge he should never hold office in Union again. This terrible threat was too much for a boon companion who recanted, but the captain when telling the incident afterwards would say, "I told them that they had played their best trump, but I would take the trick." His

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CAPT. CHAUNCEY PAUL.

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MRS. CHAUNCEY PAUL.

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later life commanded the more respect and he lived to hold every important office which his townsmen could give him. He was strong in his convictions, and always outspoken. He hated rum and slavery, and was never backward about expressing this. He joined the republican party at its organization, and was a staunch republican the rest of his life. He was often a judge of the probate court for the district of Stafford and Union. He was town clerk from 1842 to 1845, selectman in 1848, and representative in the Legislature in the years 1862, 1868 and 1869. He was a careful and judicious legislator and impressed his personality strongly on those who were members of the legislature during those years. When Governor Buckingham was chosen U. S. Senator, there had been some discussion whether to elect General Hawley or Governor Buckingham to that office. Captain Paul arose and said in substance, "General Hawley is still young. He can afford to wait. Governor Buckingham deserves this honor for the service he has rendered. We will elect *him.*" This won over a number of votes and Governor Buckingham was elected. The Captain was always in favor of the business of the legislature moving along promptly. He opposed dallying and delay. He used to move the previous question so frequently that he came to be called by some "Old Previous Question." Had he had the advantage of a liberal education he would have been a still greater power throughout the state. He was a safe counselor. He administered upon many estates, and the poor in need of advice went to him and always got it. Widows with encumbered estates to settle, soldiers entitled to pensions, neighbors in fear of or engaged in litigation, all found in him a sympathetic and wise adviser, always willing to give time to hearing and counseling, without price. When disqualified by age from serving as justice of the peace, he was made a commissioner of the superior court, and annually re-appointed, holding at the time of his death, a commission signed by Governor Lounsbury. For over half a century he was a director of the Tolland County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

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He was a firm believer in an overruling Providence, but was not a member of any church. His influence was always in favor of the right, and he was much interested in building up the society in which he lived. He was looked up to as a man of firm convictions and integrity of purpose, and he was a helper in every good work. He died June 18th, 1888, at the age of 90.

HARVEY WALKER.

Harvey Walker was the son of Timothy Walker, of Ashford. He came to Union about 1827, and commenced work in the store which Moses White had started at Mashapaug. He thus became established in business. This he enlarged after a few years by beginning to manufacture boots and shoes. About 1836, he formed a partnership with Mr. Judson Smith, which was continued till 1841. During his subsequent career he was associated in business with a number of different persons. (See the Industrial History). And it may be said as indicating the ability and honesty of the man, that he never had a partner who failed to be benefited by his connection with him. He started poor, but by diligent work, persistent energy and strict integrity, won well deserved success in his business, and rose to a position of comparative wealth. He was thorough in whatever he undertook to do. He not only looked after every detail of his store and manufacturing business, but he was a good farmer as well. Rev. S. I. Curtiss, his pastor, said of him: "Mr. Harvey Walker was always in his seat on the Sabbath, when he was at home. As a business man he knew just where he stood, and met promptly and honorably all his liabilities, and thereby had the confidence of the community and of business men. Upon this method of doing business, he accumulated from comparative poverty a large estate."

At the time of his death he was a partner in four different concerns, viz.: Walker, Corbin & Tourtelotte, at Mashapaug; Sessions, Carpenter & Co., of Toronto, Canada; Bates, King & Co., of Fiskdale, Mass., and Sessions, Toby & Co., tanners of sole leather, in Canada.

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HARVEY WALKER.

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He was married to Miss Julia Ann White, daughter of Moses White, May 16th, 1833. They had six children, four of whom lived to grow up to maturity. In his family, he was kind and affectionate. He was a true Christian man, and a generous supporter of the church at Union. He died suddenly of malignant pustule, March 4th, 1860, aged 52. Mrs. Julia Walker, his wife, was a most estimable lady. She was thoroughly devoted to the interests of the church, and after her husband's death, took a leading part in securing the repair of the meeting-house, giving liberally herself and encouraging others to the work. After leaving town to reside with her children, she still continued to give freely of her means to help support the preaching of the gospel in Union. She died Dec. 13, 1891, while with her daughter Laura, the wife of Prof. S. I. Curtiss, D. D., at Chicago.

Mrs. Walker manifested her interest in the church at Union, by leaving a legacy of five hundred dollars, the income of which was to go to support preaching at the Congregational church.

HANNAH MOORE,

the daughter of Samuel and Amy Whiton Moore, was born in Union, Nov. 22, 1808. She joined the Congregational church at Union, Sept. 6, 1829, where she continued her membership till Jan. 1842, when she was dismissed to join the church in Dwight, Cherokee nation. She went thither from New York city, April 28, 1841, and continued there as teacher till Jan., 1846, when she was transferred to Mt. Pleasant, Choctaw nation, but left a few months later. She was a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions among these tribes. She afterwards went to West Africa as a missionary, where she labored for ten years. She frequently sent letters describing her missionary work, to the church at Union, in which she took a warm interest. She died at Leland, Mich., March 2, 1868, aged 59. She was a woman of great ability, and of a noble and devoted Christian character.

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MRS. CALISTA HOLMAN VINTON.

It is with great pleasure that we record the life of one who went from Union to the distant land of Burmah, there on the opposite side of the globe, to toil for the salvation and elevation of the down-trodden Karen people. Union may well be proud to be the birthplace of one whose strong influence for good was felt so far away.

Calista Holman, daughter of Thomas and Lavinia Holman, was born April 19, 1807, at the house south of the east school-house. When she was in her sixteenth year she had a severe illness which lasted two years. During this painful experience she was converted and became wholly submissive to the will of God. She desired baptism and was baptized in March, 1822, in the brook by the roadside, east of the Putnam place. It was then supposed that she would never recover but was near her end. She was taken to the house where Squire Luther Crawford then lived, and received into the Baptist church at West Woodstock. Elder Grow, the pastor, in administering the Lord's Supper to her, said: "This is our sister's first communion, and it will probably be her last. We now receive her into the church militant. She will soon be in the church triumphant." But so far from being about to enter the church triumphant, she had thirty years of Christian warfare before her. The frail girl of eighteen, whose baptism was looked on as the last important act of her life, was destined to cross the ocean and for thirty years endure hardships, and perform an amount of labor which would have broken down an ordinary constitution.

Her recovery dated from her baptism. She became restored to health and began to think that her life was given to her for some noble purpose. After much prayer and self-examination she resolved to devote herself to the work of foreign missions. She was thrown upon her own resources for the completion of her education, and that special training necessary to fit her for the work of her life. By teaching and studying alternately she obtained, however, an education far in advance of that attained by

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most women of that day. She studied with the pastor at West Woodstock, where she became acquainted with Justus H. Vinton of Willington. He studied at the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institute (now Colgate University). Mr. Vinton and Miss Holman were married April 9, 1834. They had already chosen Burmah as the field of their future labor, and had spent a year together at Hamilton, studying Karen with a native, Ko-chet-thaing, who had come with Rev. Mr. Wade. They sailed in July, 1834, for Burmah, in company with other missionaries. Their devoted character is shown by the fact that on the passage, they engaged in earnest and successful labor for the salvation of the crew. They landed in Maulmain in December, 1834, after a long passage of five months. They very soon began work, traveling through the jungles and preaching in the Karen villages. They went separately in order to reach more people. Their lives were those of great activity and intense devotion to the work of preaching the Gospel. They visited America in 1848, after fourteen years' absence, and made addresses in many places, arousing great missionary enthusiasm. They returned to Burmah, in 1850. In 1852 the war between the English and the Burmese broke out. The down-trodden Karens who looked for deliverance to the English, were very cruelly treated by the Burmese during the war. The Vintons had previously worked in Maulmain and its vicinity. But now their services were so greatly needed in looking after the persecuted Christian Karens of Rangoon, that they changed their field of labor to that city. After the war closed by the triumph of the English, their mission station was established at Kemmendine, a short distance out of Rangoon. Here Mrs. Vinton taught a large High School, with great ability and success. Mr. Vinton died March 31, 1858. After his death the responsibility of looking after and guiding the infant churches devolved largely on Mrs. Vinton. In 1859 she was joined by her daughter Calista, who had been getting her education at Suffield, Conn. In 1861, her son Brainerd finished his course at Madison Uni-

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versity, married Julia A. Haswell, and returned to Burmah. The taxing labors which had devolved on Mrs. Vinton, had so broken down her health that in 1862 it became necessary for her to return to America. She came by way of England, where she found many friends who had known of her work in Burmah. While in America she was called upon to make many missionary addresses, and allowed herself little rest. She not only spoke in many places in New England and the Middle States, but made a trip through Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and portions of Canada. The effect of her earnest words on the communities and churches was thrilling. Enthusiasm was everywhere aroused, and the missionary spirit quickened in many places where it had almost ceased to exist. Hearts were touched by the simple appeals of that gray-haired, widowed missionary, who, having spent years of toil and privation among the heathen, was about to return to them in all the freshness of her sanctified zeal for God, there to finish her toil and thence to ascend to her reward. Her friends would gladly have had her remain longer in this country. But her heart was in Burmah, and in December, 1863, she sailed for England and thence by the "Overland Route," (*via* Egypt and the Red Sea), to Calcutta and Rangoon, arriving in March, 1864. She engaged in the work of the mission with great hopefulness. But it soon became evident that the old disease had not been eradicated from her system by her brief visit to America. On Dec. 6, of the same year, her daughter with her husband, Rev. R. M. Luther, arrived. Her health steadily declined, and she died Dec. 18, 1864.

It has been said of her and her husband, "Seldom, if ever, has there been an instance where a missionary and his wife were both so eminently qualified for the work and so eminently successful, as Justus Hatch Vinton and Calista Holman Vinton. To an uncommon strength of mind there was added in each a deep piety and a strong and ardent faith. They entered upon the work purposing to make great sacrifices and expecting through the Divine assistance to have many souls for their hire, and in these

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expectations they were not disappointed." Their son, Dr. J. B. Vinton, continued their work till his death, June 23, 1887. He was a man of remarkable ability and did a great work. Mr. and Mrs. Luther remained there till 1872 when he took the jungle fever, and they were obliged to return to America. He was afterwards unable to return but became district secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union, and now has a pastorate at Newark, N. J. Mrs. Luther is a practicing physician.

REV. THOMAS HOLMAN,

the youngest son of Thomas and Lavinia Howard Holman, was born in Union, July 15, 1812. His mother was a noble Christian woman who trained her children to habits of industry and in the fear of God. He was converted and joined the church at N. Ashford, when seventeen years of age. In early life he evinced a strong desire to obtain an education. By teaching and self-denial he was enabled to enter Madison University, now Colgate, at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1833, from which he graduated in 1838. He also studied theology there, finishing the course in 1840, although his health was frail during his student life. He was ordained September 10, 1840, at Southbridge, Mass., and designated to preach the gospel in destitute portions of the West. The same year, in company with his brother-in-law and sister, Rev. Rodolphus and Minerva H. Weston, he went to Illinois, and located at Carthage, Hancock county. Here he engaged in preaching and teaching. In 1845, he returned to Connecticut, and was married August 6, 1846, to Maria Louisa Crawford, daughter of Charles Crawford. They went West that same year and settled in Bloomington, Ill., where he preached two years, until failing health compelled him to return East. He preached at Tolland, Conn., for a time, then at Stafford for five years, where he was very successful and greatly beloved. He next preached at West Woodstock for two years. In 1854, he went to Rockford, Ill., and soon after to Beloit, Wis., where he labored five years both in the church and for the cause of education as

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superintendent of schools. Later he preached at Darlington, Madison, and Oshkosh, Wis., at which last place he labored from 1866 to 1870. From this time to his death poor health prevented him from taking a regular pastorate, although he preached more or less in the vicinity of Rockford, where he resided. He made a visit East in 1882, and died October 4, 1883.

His was a life of toil and sacrifice, the compensation paid by the pioneer churches being meagre, but one of usefulness and consecrated devotion to the work of the Christian ministry. His wife and daughter reside in Rockford. The latter is a teacher of music and painting.

MOSES G. LEONARD,

son of Daniel, Sr., worked on his father's farm and attended the district school till he was seventeen years of age, when he began the profession of teaching. He taught first in Vermont, then in Woodstock, and afterwards in Rockland Co., N. Y., for four years. There he married Catherine Barmore. He then moved to New York city, and after teaching two years engaged in mercantile pursuits. From 1840 to 1850, he took an active part in the political affairs of his city and state, being alderman, and for three years sole commissioner of charities and prisons. In 1842, he was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh Congress of the United States. In 1849, he was commissioned to take charge of mercantile and mining operations in California. For nineteen years he conducted a farm in Rockland Co., N. Y. During his mercantile life he was prominent in organizing and building up the Knickerbocker and Washington Ice Companies. Of the former, he was vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and of the latter, president, until his retirement from business in 1873. He is still living in Brooklyn, N. Y. He has had seven children.

JARED D. SESSIONS.

Among those men who have gone forth from Union to achieve that eminent success which the qualities of steady

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JARED D. SESSIONS.

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industry, untiring energy and practical sagacity are sure to bring, stands the name of Jared Dana Sessions.

Starting in life amidst narrow and unpromising circumstances, with all the early influences of education, experience, opportunity and fortune positively against him, struggling at first against difficulties insurmountable to less determined men, never attempting anything but a strictly legitimate business, and dying while yet in the prime of manhood, he has left behind him, as a monument of his perfect success, a munificent fortune, and a reputation enviable not only for those peculiar qualities that insure success in business, but for those other qualities of sterling integrity, general good sense, gentle deportment and genial feeling, that mark the conscientious man and the true gentleman.

Mr. Sessions was born December 27, 1820. He was the son of Abijah Sessions, who lived on the place south of where Thomas Rindge now lives. Here his son Jared passed his earlier life, working on his father's farm at times, yet, even here, taking the initial steps, and, in some sort, qualifying himself for the business undertakings that were to follow, for even at that early period New England was literally the shoe-shop of the country, and "bottoming brogans" had become a favorite occupation on many of the secluded farms of Union. In this way he took his first lessons in the shoe business, working on the bench, and, acting on the maxim that he afterwards carried so successfully through his whole life, that "whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well," he soon came to know not only all the points of a good shoe, but also to make one with his own hands.

This accomplished, at the advanced age of twenty-four, he first started out to make the actual commencement of his business, and entered in a subordinate capacity, into the employ of Louis H. Bouton & Co., a shoe house in New York. Here he remained for about six months, working hard and picking up such scraps of experience as his limited opportunities permitted. At the expiration of

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this period he returned to his native town, where, in the little village of Mashapaug, he entered into a partnership with the late Harvey Walker, then one of the lesser pioneer manufacturers of brogans and russets. This, the firm of Walker & Sessions, was the real starting point and nucleus of all those extensive interests, with which he was subsequently connected.

The business of Walker & Sessions, at first extremely limited, rapidly expanded and prospered under the new and united management, but not in proportion to the expanding experience and broadening views of Mr. Sessions, who soon helped to establish the firm of Sessions, Bates & Co., at Fiskdale, Mass., and this united field, before long, becoming in turn too limited for the plans of Mr. Sessions, the branch firm of Carpenter & Co., was, in 1855, established in Toronto, Canada, Mr. Vernon E. Carpenter taking the active management, and Sessions, Bates & Co., stocking the establishment.

This experiment proving a success, though in a moderate way, and promising still better things, a reorganization was effected, and in 1856, Mr. Sessions removed to Toronto in person. Here his firm soon grew from its humble position into one of the largest, most influential and prosperous manufacturing and jobbing houses in Canada West. No one who went into partnership with Mr. Sessions failed to be materially prospered, in proportion to the extent of his connection with the business.

While residing in Canada, Mr. Sessions engaged quite extensively in tanning; his first undertaking in that business being with Mr. D. B. Simpson, of Binghamton, N. Y., and his subsequent and more extended operations with Mr. Warren Toby, in the provinces. The same careful and energetic management in these new fields secured him the same marked success as in another department of the business.

In the spring of 1862, Mr. Sessions established his residence in the flourishing little city of Binghamton, N. Y. He had closed out his tanning business, but still retained

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his connection with the old firm in Toronto, and had provided himself with an elegant home in Binghamton, with the intention of throwing off the harness of business and enjoying life more at leisure; but the working habits of the old business proved too strong for him, and he soon connected himself with Lester Brothers & Co., one of the earliest and most successful boot and shoe houses of that section. With this new infusion of capital and experience, the business of the firm—largely manufacturing—gradually grew from the moderate figures of seventy-five or a hundred thousand dollars a year, into more than four-fold proportions. He also connected himself with several other firms. Mr. Sessions afterwards went to Boston, and at the time of his death, May, 1868, was living in Malden, Mass.

The sudden decease of Mr. Sessions, while yet in the meridian of his days, with his experience still ripening, his powers all unimpaired, and his ambition contemplating still more extensive purposes in the future, cast a gloom on many a private circle, and took away a strong prop, that could ill be spared, from many a scattered business interest. His individual friends lost one whose many quiet virtues could be known only to themselves, and the great shoe and leather fraternity one who, in all his acts and aims, cherished and promoted its best interests.

He never allowed his credit to become jeopardized by getting "cramped" or "hard up," but deliberately looking through each transaction to its legitimate result, always had some provision for every pressure and contingency. Notwithstanding his great amount of business he never allowed himself to be driven or hurried. With the most persistent and straightforward application, the most admirable system and method, and an industry that never wearied —attempting but one thing at a time, and everything at its own proper time—he accomplished without apparent friction or fatigue, an amount of labor that would appall most ordinary men. He made a fortune which at his death amounted to over $300,000, the largest ever made by a native of Union.

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A very pleasant trait of character was exhibited in his treatment of employes and subordinates. Always exacting what right required, yet never unreasonable; always decided, yet never abrupt; quick to discover delinquencies and needless short-comings, yet considerate and forbearing; always with a pleasant smile or kind greeting for the most humble, ready at all times to listen to grievances and rectify injustice; prompt to recognize the faithful and meritorious, to comfort the distressed, and out of his own private pocket relieve the needy; seeming to take a personal interest in the welfare of each—and all this in such a simple and unostentatious way that he never failed to win the good-will and respect of all the hands in the establishment—he never left them but with their most general and sincere regret.

But most prominent of all, perhaps, among those peculiar traits that distinguished Mr. Sessions from too many of our business men, was the considerate policy and uniform practice of never attempting to build up his own interests at the ruin or expense of others. Acting upon the manly "live and let live" principle that there was room enough for all, and realizing that the true way to help one's self is often by helping others, but few men have done so much in the way of establishing new interests, building up new houses, and in various ways, by capital, by influence, by experience or advice, assisting such among his acquaintances as he deemed worthy, to a favorable start in business.

With all his partners and business colleagues, scattered in different sections of the country, and greatly differing in tastes, temperaments and business ideas, he always preserved the most pleasant relations, and at the end of all, upon the final dissolution of all partnerships, to the sad funeral gathering at the Congregational church in West Woodstock, being suddenly summoned from their respective avocations, they came by ones and twos from different points throughout the United States and Canada, to unite in paying the last sad tribute to their lamented partner, friend and benefactor.

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J. MAITLAND GRIGGS.

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What sincerer compliment, what more fitting testimonial or nobler monument to private virtue or business worth, than this spontaneous gathering of so many successful and honored business men!

JOSEPH MAITLAND GRIGGS,

the son of Joseph Cheney Griggs, was born in Union, October 8, 1816. The only school education which he received was derived in the common schools of his native town. In 1835, he went to Somers, Conn., and was employed there as clerk in a general store for six years. In September, 1842, he entered the employ of the Boston and Albany Railroad at Springfield, Mass., as clerk in the superintendent's office. After about a year in the office he was appointed ticket agent, and sold tickets in the depot at Springfield for about eight years. With the increase of traffic on the road Mr. Griggs found the duties of ticket seller too exacting for one man and resigned in the fall of 1851. He was employed as book-keeper in the Phœnix bank of Hartford until the following spring. But he had shown himself to be such an honest, able and valuable man that he was soon recalled to the employ of the Boston and Albany road, being appointed in the spring of 1852, receiving clerk and ticket agent, and having charge of all the passenger earnings of the line. He continued in these duties till 1868, when he was relieved of the duties of receiver and made general ticket agent, the two offices being divided. In that year a complete reorganization of the ticket department was made by Mr. Griggs, and the system was then established which has been in vogue ever since. The tickets were printed in series varying from 200 to 10,000, according to the probable demand, and were numbered consecutively. By this method an agent can tell at a glance how many he has sold during the day, and the clerks who count the cancelled ones are aided in their work. Mr. Griggs also devised other points by which tickets were improved. His autograph was printed on all the tickets (instead of their being signed by the superintendent as at first), and thus

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his name has become familiar to the public who travel over the road. He has become better known by name than by face, as few men have confined themselves more closely and methodically to office work than he. His position was a very important one, but in this as well as in all the others which he had previously held, he discharged his duties with entire satisfaction to all those interested in the management of the road. In 1889, the main office of the road was transferred to Boston, and Mr. Griggs resigned his position and retired to private life. He now (1893), lives in his elegant home in Springfield, very much respected by all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He is an example of a self-made man, who without the advantages of a wealthy parentage or a liberal education, rose to a high position of trust and responsibility, which he filled with entire satisfaction to the corporation and great credit to himself.

MISS. SARAH A. PAUL.

This energetic and talented woman was born September 7th, 1834, and was the eighth child of Captain Chauncey Paul. She began her chosen occupation of teaching when she was fifteen years of age, in the Hall district, in Stafford. She afterwards taught in three different districts in Sturbridge, three terms in succession in Woodstock Valley, at North Ashford, and at the East district in Union. She taught several terms both at Mashapaug and at the Center, and also kept several select schools at the latter place. She was also an assistant teacher in a High School in Brooklyn, Conn.

During the intervals of her teaching she improved her own education by attending the select schools in town, and the State Normal School at New Britain, for one term. She fitted at Monson Academy for Mount Holyoke Seminary. She was at the latter place three years, and would have graduated had not sickness and death prevented. While she was there one of the buildings of the Seminary took fire. She exerted severely, herself with the other stu-

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MISS. SARAH PAUL.

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dents, in extinguishing the flames. She took cold and never recovered, but after a long sickness died Feb. 14th, 1870.

Her ability as a teacher is well shown by a report of the School Committee of Woodstock, concerning her school there. It said:

"In many respects she was a superior teacher. No one visiting her school for half a day could doubt her ability as a teacher. Teaching is her employment, and we might almost say her meat and drink. Her standard is high, what would satisfy others does not satisfy her. She devoted to her school a wonderful amount of labor and strength hearing classes in the morning before school hours, during intermission and then again after school, sometimes till dark—then returning again to teach in the evening. She has the faculty of eliciting thought and keeping the mind constantly on the stretch. Her system and order were excellent. There was no resort to corporal punishment, the teacher's displeasure and sharp rebukes were punishment enough for most scholars. The acting visitors were enthusiastic in praise of this teacher and one of them declared that for ability to arouse all the energies of a school and to secure intense application of mind she had no rival among all the other teachers he had ever known."

Her energy and enthusiasm were shown in connection with the building of the new school-house at Mashapaug. She was "the ruling spirit behind the throne," and secured a unanimity and a heartiness among the people of the district, in regard to building the new house, which was highly creditable. She formed the plan of the house and had it so constructed as to be convenient, neat and pleasant to the eye. When the house was finished she gave the people no rest until the ground around was leveled and put into good shape. Through her especial efforts she established a valuable library. Among the substantial works for reference was the American Encyclopædia. It was also through her influence that the district purchased a twenty-five dollar eight-day clock. After the house was completed she invited a gentleman connected with the Normal School

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at New Britain, to give a lecture on education in the new house. He came on the evening set apart for the occasion; Rev. Mr. Curtiss was also present, and there was a large audience. The new house was dedicated by prayer and other appropriate exercises, to the cause of education in the true import of the word, intellectual, moral and physical.

The following extracts are made from her funeral sermon which was preached by Rev. S. I. Curtiss:

"In all her secular pursuits she aimed to glorify God. She so arranged and pursued them that she might increase her usefulness in the church and the world, and to her best ability fulfill the mission which Christ had given her to perform. She believed that her special mission was teaching, and to be a good and successful teacher, she must be as highly qualified in her mental and moral powers as possible, and for the accomplishment of this object purposed in her heart to obtain a liberal education in the Female Seminary at South Hadley. * * * * * But her purpose was made in faith and love to God and His cause and she went forward step by step, as fast as the way opened, and the way did open, until she finished her education. But she toiled in the school-room year after year, securing her power and popularity as a teacher, that she might do good to those committed to her charge. Though she valued money as the means to the accomplishment of the noble purpose of her soul, yet she loved to teach and had rather do it than not. She had an enthusiasm in it. * * * * * She stood firm for the right everywhere. In carrying out her plans to promote the well-being of the community, she was energetic, persistent, and persevering, until the work she had in hand was accomplished. * * * * * To the unthinking, the remote circumstances connected with her death may seem imprudent, if not rash. But here is an instance in which she forgot herself in doing good to others. The interests of the Seminary and all that was connected with it, filled her mind, and nerved her with almost supernatural strength until the great burden of her

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DAVID P. CORBIN, A. M.

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heart was rolled off in extinguishing the fire through her heroic efforts and those of her associates in learning. Doubtless it will be seen in the wisdom of God, and the wonderful plan of redemption, that this was no waste of life any more than the alabaster box of ointment which the woman in the Gospel took and poured upon the head of Jesus, was a waste of money."

Though she died at the age of thirty-six, yet she accomplished a noble work, the influence of which will be felt for many years to come.

DAVID P. CORBIN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Union, July 11th, 1833, and was the oldest son of Benjamin and Maria P. Corbin. After attending the district school near his father's house, he went to Ashford and Eastford to the select schools which were held there in the falls of 1848 and 1849. In 1850, he was instrumental in starting the select schools in Union. He attended these three falls, and taught winters. In Union he taught in the Rock-meadow and Southwest districts, and began to manifest those qualities which afterwards made him so successful as a teacher. He interested the scholars in study, and encouraged several to seek for a liberal education. He pursued his own studies at Groton Academy, where Rev. Charles Hammond was principal, and also for a short time at Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., in company with Justus V. Lawson. He finished his preparation for college at the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, Conn. In the fall of 1856, he entered Brown University, at Providence, R. I., and graduated there in 1860. After his graduation he taught a year at Suffield and had just entered upon a second year when the call came for 300,000 men to serve in the army for nine months. Mr. Corbin was an intense patriot, and he enlisted in the service of his country August 25th, 1862, to serve nine months. He at once began to raise recruits in Suffield, and soon after came to Union and secured a considerable number of volunteers here. These men from Union,

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with those from Suffield, were mustered into Company G, of the 22nd Regiment. Mr. Corbin was appointed 1st lieutenant. On March 2nd, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of captain. (For an account of the regiment, see the military history). He was mustered out July 7th, 1863. In the fall of that year he started a private high school in Willimantic. In this work Mr. Corbin proved his thorough capabilities as a teacher, and as a gentleman of capability and tact thoroughly commended himself to the community.

In 1865, he taught in East Hartford for a year. In the fall of 1865, he was called to take charge of the new Natchaug school at Willimantic, the higher department of which was the outgrowth of his former school there. He set about at once to develop and perfect a graded system in the new school. He gave it a thorough organization and a lasting impetus. He had the faculty of imparting to his pupils something of his own energy and enthusiasm. He had many entertainments given by the scholars, and interested parents and the public generally in the school. Tuition pupils began to be attracted from the surrounding towns. But Mr. Corbin's excessive disposition to energy was too great for his constitution and he overtaxed himself. Hence he resigned in the fall of 1869, greatly to the regret of the friends of the school. In the words of the resolution passed at the school-meeting which unwillingly dismissed him, he had "proved himself thoroughly competent for the position," had "satisfied both parents and scholars," had given the school a "good name," and had "laid the foundation of a long prosperity."

After a short period of rest and diversion, Mr. Corbin accepted the position of principal of the West Middle Public School at Hartford, which position he held till his death. Here he worked with the same energy and enthusiasm which he had displayed at Willimantic, and won much the same name and fame which he had there. His radical measures were at first strongly opposed by some of the people of the district (which includes many of the wealthiest and most influential people in Hartford), but he lived

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to overcome all opposition and the success of his school proved that his ways were best. At the time of his death the Hartford *Courant* said of him, "His excellent qualifications have as a man and a teacher won for him many friends in this city." Mr. Corbin was never very vigorous and robust physically. Toward the close of his career in Hartford he began to be considerably troubled with pulmonary difficulties. In October, 1879, in company with his brother, William M. Corbin, he went to Colorado to seek to regain his health. The disease had progressed too far, however, and his health continued to decline. His wife was with him for a few weeks before his death, which occurred March 15th, 1880, at Larned, Kansas. Funeral services were held at Hartford, which were very impressive, the teachers and pupils of the West Middle Public School attending in a body. The services were conducted by Dr. George M. Stone, pastor of the Asylum Avenue Baptist church, where Mr. Corbin was a member, Rev. Dr. Twichell of the Congregational church, and Rev. Dr. S. Dryden Phelps, editor of the *Christian Secretary*. The remains were then brought to Union where another service was held Sunday, March 21st, at the Congregational church. Rev. George Curtiss, a life-long friend of the deceased, preached the sermon. Rev. Mr. Matthewson, of North Ashford, and Rev. William Randall, of Thompson, a very warm friend of Mr. Corbin, were present. Mr. Curtiss said, among other things, "David P. Corbin was a man of mental and moral strength. That influence was always exerted for the right and for the welfare of his fellows. He had a tender conscience and strong convictions of duty. There was a moral earnestness about him that impressed one. He was a lover of his native town and gave himself to his country, served her faithfully and won promotion in her service. He was ever pure in heart and companionable. He early gave his heart to Christ, made a profession of religion, and joined the Baptist church at North Ashford. He was a sincere, earnest and manly Christian. His last message to the teachers in his school was, 'Make more of character than of scholarship.'"

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He was buried in the east cemetery, near his birthplace. He left a wife and one son, Frank, who was a most estimable young man, but who was cut off by death, June 21, 1886.

WILLIAM M. CORBIN.

Hon. William M. Corbin was born in Union, May 13th, 1835, being the second son of Dea. Benjamin and Maria P. Corbin, who resided in the eastern part of the town. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in the schools of his native town, and outside of his own school district, attended a select school at the Center four fall terms, from 1850 to 1853, inclusive, thus preparing him for the honorable and successful business career that has followed. In 1853, at the age of eighteen, he left home and took a clerkship in the store and shoe manufacturing establishment of Walker, Sessions & Co., of Mashapaug, and there remained three years. In 1856, at the age of twenty-one, he became a member of the firm of Sessions, Bates & Co., of Fiskdale, Mass., who were also connected with Walker, Sessions & Co., of Mashapaug, and Sessions, Carpenter & Co., of Toronto, Canada. In 1858, he returned to Mashapaug, and the firm of Walker, Corbin & Tourtellotte was formed to succeed the business of Walker, Sessions & Co. The death of Harvey Walker, the senior member, occurring early in 1860, left the management of the business in the hands of Mr. Corbin, who was made or appointed the sole administrator of Mr. Walker's estate with its large interests. This came to him at the age of twenty-five, and was a responsibility that falls to few at so early an age, and which he carried through in an able and thorough business manner. The firm of Corbin & Tourtellotte succeeded the firm of Walker, Corbin & Tourtellotte in 1861, and continued until 1868, when Milton H. Kinney was admitted, and the firm name became Corbin, Tourtellotte & Co. The business was continued until 1871, when Mr. Tourtellotte retired, and the business at Mashapaug was continued by the remaining partners under the name of Corbin & Kinney, until 1881, when the firm dissolved, mak-

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HON. WM. M. CORBIN.

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ing twenty-eight years of active business life at Mashapaug, including the time spent at Fiskdale and a partnership for twenty-five years continuously. During his residence at Mashapaug, he had a very honorable and successful record in public life, acting as administrator, executor, and trustee of estates, guardianships for minors, including the sons of the late Harvey Walker, until they became twenty-one years of age, and a director of Stafford Springs Bank from its inauguration in 1872. In addition to these he held various political offices in Union, such as selectman and register of voters for several years, also representative in the legislature of 1868, declining a re-election. During his legislative term, he served on the important Committee of Railroads. For nearly eighteen years, from 1862 to 1880, he was a deputy sheriff, and in the latter year elected sheriff of Tolland county for three years, from June 1, 1881. In 1875 he was elected senator from the old Twentieth District. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican convention at Chicago, which nominated James A. Garfield for President. He was for several years a member of the Republican town committee of Union, and of the Republican State Central Committee of Connecticut, representing the old Twentieth District, and was a very strong Republican in politics, holding a leading and influential position in the councils of his party in Connecticut. He joined the Congregational church of Union in 1859, and has continued his membership there ever since, being a liberal contributor to its support. He was active in the extensive repairs of the church in 1865, taking a leading part and assisting liberally towards the cost of the same. After his election as sheriff of Tolland county, Mr. Corbin was urged to make his headquarters at Rockville, the largest centre in the county, and in 1881 he bought out a hardware business there and successfully continued the business until failing health compelled his retirement in 1884. In 1881 he had taken his family to Hartford for educational purposes, retaining his legal residence at Union until 1884, since which time he has been a resident of Hart-

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ford. His failing health would not admit of his being a candidate for re-election for sheriff, hence he declined a renomination. For the next three years he was in very poor health, and gave up all business interests and cares, not expecting to live, having Bright's disease. In the fall of 1887, came the failure of the Stafford National Bank, which seriously affected the Stafford Savings Bank, on account of its large holdings and interests in the stock of the National Bank, and other doubtful assets. Although still in impaired health and hardly able to leave his home, Mr. Corbin was called to the presidency of the Savings Bank, and at a time when a receivership of the bank seemed necessary and inevitable. He at once directed himself to the straightening out of the affairs of the bank, where he rendered a very valuable service in helping to restore confidence and placing on a sound basis what is to-day a very strong bank. He was also chosen chairman of the stockholders' committee of the Stafford National Bank to assist in rearranging the same. He gave to that work and to the Savings Bank all of his time until the following July, when he resigned the presidency of the Savings Bank to take the cashiership of the First National Bank, which was organized in July, 1888, and commenced business August 2nd, following, with a successful record since. All of the work that he has done for the banking interests of Stafford Springs has had a very hearty support and approval of the people and business interests of that section. His high character and honorable business record has done much to place the financial institutions he has been connected with on a sound and strong footing with the full confidence of the people. In October, 1888, with Cyril Johnson and Richard G. Beebe, of Stafford, Merrick A. Marcy, of Union, and Samuel G. Adams, of Boston, he organized the Central Woolen Co., of Stafford Springs, purchasing the Granite Mill Co. property and changing it to a woolen mill. Mr. Corbin was chosen president of the company, which has done very much to add to the business interests of Stafford Springs, and has itself had a very suc-

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cessful and profitable career. This covers the leading points of his business record and public life, which have been an honor both to himself and his native town of Union.

JUSTUS V. LAWSON.

This promising young man, who was cut off at the beginning of a career which gave indications of being one of great usefulness, was the fifth child of Deacon Paul and Lydia H. Lawson. He was born April 4, 1834. When he was sixteen years old he experienced religion, and became very thoughtful and earnest. On May 4th, 1851, he joined the Baptist church in Stafford of which his uncle Thomas Holman was then pastor. He began to think earnestly of devoting his life to the work of the Christian ministry, and with the approval of the church entered upon a course of preparation for it. He had already attended select school in Union. In the fall of 1851 he entered Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y., spending two years in the preparatory department and one in the college. At the close of his Freshman year, he was taken sick with typhoid fever, came home and died August 13th, 1854. He was an excellent scholar, and stood nearly at the head of his class. He spent two of his vacations in work as a colporteur for the American Tract Society. He traveled in Tompkins, Tioga and Delaware counties, visiting the families, inquiring about their religious condition and selling them Bibles and other religious books. In this work he was very happy and earnest to do good to the people he visited. In his short Christian career he gave evidence that his heart was richly imbued with the love of Christ. His high Christian character and the estimation in which he was held by his friends, are shown in the resolutions which were adopted by his classmates on hearing of his death. He is there spoken of as "one whose virtues and nobleness of soul endeared him to all, and whose industry, meekness, and fidelity rendered him an example worthy of imitation. His superior proficiency in scholarship, scholastic learning and social deportment ever commanded our admiration, and

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his unsullied reputation as an humble and devoted Christian, will leave in the hearts of his classmates a lasting remembrance of his name."

CHARLES F. MORSE.

Charles F. Morse, the son of Amasa Morse, was born in Union, September 5, 1844. After attending school in his native town, he went to Monson Academy where he was under the charge of Rev. Charles Hammond, who took a great interest in him. He was a peculiarly industrious and serious scholar, and a young man of pure and noble character. He had to depend largely on his own efforts to obtain his education. Yet he graduated with honors at Monson, and at Amherst in 1872. He then entered the Yale Divinity School, where he graduated in 1875. He was licensed to preach by the New Haven West Congregational Association on May 5, 1874. After graduating from the Seminary, he was called to supply the Congregational church at Brookfield, Mass., and also to settle there permanently, but instead of being ordained and installed he preferred to supply for one year before accepting the call. In the middle of that year's supply he was cut down by fever and died there on August 24th, 1876. He left a wife whose hand had hardly been removed from the bridal altar ere the sacred bond was sundered. His funeral took place at the Congregational church at Union, where the following ministers were present: Rev. H. Davis, of Abington, who preached the sermon; Rev. Mr. Blanchard, of Brookfield; Rev. Mr. Butler, of Woodstock, and Rev. J. P. Watson, of Union, besides Rev. Amasa Morse, the father of the deceased.

A few days after the funeral, the centennial reunion was held at Mashapaug. Here Mr. Hammond in the course of his remarks, alluded to Mr. Morse as follows: "It is, indeed, an irreparable loss, and the saddest of all calamities, when a young man, fitted by native gifts and ample training of those gifts, for the Christian ministry, suddenly falls in the full vigor of life, at the very outset of his

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REV. CHARLES MORSE.

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career. * * * * * * It is some consolation to know that a noble life though prematurely closed, long endures in its transmitted influences. Such a life cannot wholly perish. Death cannot destroy the character of the faithful, blameless Christian scholar, who attained the foremost rank at Monson, at Amherst and at the Divinity School at Yale. Cherished and consecrated in the affections of survivors, the name of Charles F. Morse will live forever in the annals of his native town."

At the close of the speaking, the following resolutions, offered by D. P. Corbin, of Hartford, were unanimously adopted:

In view of the recent death of Rev. Charles Fitch Morse, a native of Union, a graduate of Monson Academy, Amherst College, and Yale Theological Seminary, a man of sterling worth, and unusual abilities, who had in a short time won the deep respect and love of the people with whom he labored—and who was expected to take part in these exercises to-day,—

Resolved, By his friends and acquaintances, in Centennial Reunion here assembled,

That we deeply deplore his death, as a great loss to our town, and to the community at large; cut down, as he seems to us to have been, in the very outset of a career of great usefulness.

That we assure his relatives of our deep sympathy with them in the loss of a loving husband, a filial son, and a devoted brother.

That copies of these resolutions be tendered his wife and parents.

THE ARMOUR BROTHERS.

Little did the people of Union think, when Danforth Armour left town in 1825, that his sons were destined to achieve such great success in business, or carry on so vast an amount of it as they have done. Their history, especially that of Philip D. Armour, the prince of American business men, will be read with interest by the people of Union, where the Armours lived for nearly a century.

The names of these sons of Danforth Armour are, Simeon Brooks, Andrew Watson, Philip Danforth, Herman Ossian and Joseph Francis. Only three of these are now living, Joseph F. Armour, having died in January, 1881, and Andrew Watson Armour in May, 1892. There was

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another brother, Charles Eugene, who died in the army, August 12th, 1863.

As will appear in the following sketch, Simeon B. Armour has been at the head of the business at Kansas City, since that branch was established. He has now associated with him the two sons of Andrew Watson Armour, viz.: Kirkland B. and Charles W. Armour, who are credited with being among the best and foremost business men of the West, and maintaining the reputation of the Armour name. Philip Danforth is at Chicago, while Herman O. has charge of the business in New York city. Joseph F. Armour was in Chicago till his death.

The following sketch, (which we take from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*,) relates principally to Philip D. Armour:

All agree that Philip D. Armour is an extraordinary man. At the age of 60 he continues active in business with undimmed mental vigor, a recognized leader in the world of commerce, the guiding genius of an enormous business that gives employment to 15,000 men, and a philanthropist whose deeds are as unassuming as they are noble and generous. If one succeed in catching the faintest outlines of so heroic a figure there are plenty of others ready to fill in the shadows. Amid the crowd of contemporary business leaders he towers, like a son of Anak, above all his compeers.

First of all, Mr. Armour may be described as distinctively and intensely American. So were his ancestors for generations back, both lineal and collateral. In the early history of the paternal branch of the family special mention is made of his ancestors as being "possessed of bright ideas, and noted for their clever acts." John Plankinton was quick to discover this same capacity in the beginning of Philip's business career. The maternal wing was of good old Puritan stock, and credited with the possession of an unusual amount of sound common sense. Some were gallant commanders in the most important battles of the revolution. One who received his death wound while leading a brilliant charge in 1776, was referred to by General Washington as "the gallant and brave Colonel Knowlton, who would have been an honor to any country" Such, then, was the quality of blood whence sprang Danforth Armour and Julia Ann Brooks, father and mother of Philip.

They left Union, Conn., in September, 1825, and settled at Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., where Philip D. Armour was born May 16, 1832. There were six brothers and two sisters. Farming was their occupation. Habitual frugality and industry were the fundamental principles and characteristic features of the parents. These family

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MR. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

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tenets were laid down in their simplest forms and instilled with human sunshine into the life of each child. Their school experience was the best the local red school-house could afford. Some of the children were fortunate enough to attend the neighboring village seminary. This was the case with Philip, and many are the anecdotes that are related of him by his schoolmates. He was genial to a degree, healthy, resolute and strong; he held his own wherever events found him; not a follower but a leader of his schoolmates, as later events were bound to make him among his fellowmen.

During the winter of 1851 and '52, the excitement attending the discovery of gold in California having spread over the country, a party was organized to make the overland trip. Mr. Armour was invited to join it, and was influenced by a growing desire to get out into the world. A country life on Stockbridge hills was too obscure and irksome for one so tempered. He was just entering upon his manhood, and to go was only to satisfy his ambition. The party left Oneida, N. Y., in the spring of 1852 and reached California six months later. In making this trip they were not exempt from the trials and dangers attending similar journeys.

A miner's life, as everyone knows, has its privations and uncomfortable surroundings. These were not to be endured in vain. The pitfalls and vices that were so common in a country that was turned over to so many adventurers, could not find lodgment with one of so resolute a character and fixed a purpose. The vicissitudes of this early experience rather tended to broaden his views and knit together his dominant characteristics.

In 1856 he returned to the East and visited his parents, whom he always held in reverential affection. He minutely laid before them all he had accomplished during his absence. To a few of the most intimate friends of the family, the father whispered the fact of the young man having brought back some money with him.

After remaining with them for a few weeks he once more turned westward and finally located in Milwaukee, where he formed a copartnership and entered the commission business with Frederick B. Miles. After a successful run they dissolved in 1863. The dogmatic and persistent way in which he pursued his business, and his characteristic manner of reaching out for new ideas, brought him prominently before his fellow townspeople. Though yet young, he was looked upon by many with almost envy for the prestige he had attained.

In the spring of 1863, there occurred what later years proved to be the forerunner of a very successful business engagement in the joint copartnership arrangement between John Plankinton and Philip Armour. Mr. Plankinton had been for some years previously engaged in the pork packing industry with Frederick Layton. This firm had dissolved, as had also that of Miles & Armour, before mentioned. Mr. Plankinton was Mr. Armour's senior, and had been a resident of Mil-

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waukee for a much longer period. He had established a most thriving business, which had been conducted with unerring judgment. He stood high as a merchant, and commanded the respect of all as a public-spirited citizen. This was Mr. Armour's opportunity. How well he handled himself and the business that fell to him, the history of the commercial world is alone witness. To the pork packing business of Mr. Plankinton he brought that unremitting labor and concentration of thought that were so peculiarly his own. The fluctuations in the price of provisions at the closing scenes of the war left the firm with a fortune. This, with the development of the country, gave them an opportunity of extending their growing business.

At Chicago, in 1862, Mr. Armour's brother, Herman O. Armour, had established himself in the grain commission business, but was induced to surrender this to a younger brother, Joseph F. Armour, in 1865, and take charge of a new firm in New York then organized under the name of Armour, Plankinton & Co. The reason for the organization of the New York house was most obvious. The financial condition of the West at that period did not permit of the large lines of credit necessary for the conducting of a business assuming such magnitude, and it was, therefore, as events proved, most fortunate that the duties devolving upon the head of this house should fall to one so well qualified to handle them. He was not only equal to the emergency, but soon became favorably known as a man possessing great financial ability, and was in fact the eastern financial agent of all the western houses.

The firm name of H. O. Armour & Co., was continued at Chicago until 1870. They continued to handle grain and commenced packing hogs in 1868. This part of the business, however, was conducted under the firm name of Armour & Co., and in 1870 they assumed all the business transacted at Chicago. The business of all these houses under their efficient management, grew to dimensions that were the marvel of the trade. Their brands became as well known in all the markets of the world as at home.

It became evident in 1871 that the stock-producing power of the country was migrating westward, and in order to keep abreast of the times they established at Kansas City the firm known as Plankinton & Armour. This enterprise was under the immediate supervision of Mr. Simeon B. Armour, an elder brother. The failing health of Joseph at Chicago, necessitated assistance, and Milwaukee, as we have already seen, had brains to spare; consequently Philip moved to Chicago in 1875, where he has since resided.

The fraternal feelings manifested on every occasion for the welfare and prosperity of his own family were noticeable in the organization of the Armour Bros. Banking Company, at Kansas City, Mo., in 1879. At that time there remained at the old homestead at Stockbridge, but one of the Armours, Andrew Watson. This new institution was created for

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this brother, and he assumed its presidency and its management, conducting its affairs with signal ability.

As an illustration of the acuteness and quick perception which is a family trait, there is related an interesting incident of this brother. Soon after first having been installed in office, a member of a Montreal firm who had enjoyed extensive transactions with the Chicago house, and stood high in commercial circles, while at Kansas City on his way to a depot from his hotel, discovered that he had not sufficient money to procure the necessary transportation to a point in Texas whither he was en route.

Looking around he noticed the banking sign and thought of his relations with the Chicago house. It occurred to him that the bank might be induced to cash a draft on his Montreal house for $25, notwithstanding he was a total stranger. He applied to the teller and related his story, who promptly refused, but told him he had better see the cashier. The cashier declined, but told him to lay the matter before Mr. Armour. So, for the third time, he repeated his story to Mr. Armour, who asked him if $25 was not a pretty small amount and if he would not be better pleased with $50. He replied in the negative, and said $25 was sufficient. As quick as a flash the farmer bank president told him he could have the money. If he had been a rascal, Mr. Armour said, he would have taken the $50. It is needless to say the draft was paid.

It is not to be wondered at that the management of the many millions that were invested at the other points mentioned should take their cue and follow in the footsteps of the wise and intrepid California pioneer at Chicago. This was done invariably with alacrity, and so harmoniously that it has made them all renowned. It is impossible to convey to one not familiar with the scope of the business any idea of its magnitude. The distributive sales of the Chicago house alone are in excess of the gross receipts of any railroad corporation in the world. Even in a business of this magnitude there is nothing too great for Mr. Armour to handle, nothing so small that he can overlook it.

Mr. Armour's capacity for work is something marvelous. He is at his desk at 7 A. M. and frequently before. Fatigue is an unknown term. He has traveled extensively, but wherever time has found him, it has been among those who consumed his products and where necessarily his agencies had been established; his mind would turn intuitively to his industries, and thus his recreation became a source by which he qualified himself as to the merits of his representatives, as well as the requirements of the people and their condition. He is a close observer and can give as clear and accurate a forecast of the coming financial condition of the country as it is possible to do.

At the earnest solicitation of the late Alexander Mitchell he became one of the directory of the St. Paul Railway. This is the only office he has ever held. Political preferment is neither the bent of his mind nor

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in the line of his ambition. He was never known to occupy a public office.

Mr. Armour was married to Miss Malvina Belle Ogden, at Cincinnati, in October, 1862. She was the only daughter of Jonathan Ogden. In making mention of this circumstance, it must occur to any one who has been fortunate enough to have been at all intimate with the family history, that their home life has been singularly happy. Domestic economy was no more truly one of the hearthstones of Mr. Armour's inheritance than it was of Mrs. Armour's. These family precepts were laid down and fostered in every way. They have two sons, Jonathan Ogden and Philip D., both under 30 years of age, and active partners with their father.

It can safely be said they will carry their honors gracefully and with becoming modesty. They are quiet in manner; nothing can agitate them, and it is pretty sure guessing that the name of Armour will never be tarnished by their acts.

The father of these two brothers is one of the most affable of men. He is approachable notwithstanding his great cares and responsibilities. He leaves all of these at his office and enters his family circle to find that joy and contentment which alone spring from an administration of home life that is simple, gracious and of an unostentatious character.

Mr. Armour is one of the most unwearying of workers. The coil of his tremendous energy never seems to run down. "Few persons realize," said one who knows him intimately, "that Mr. Armour works harder than any man who carries a tin pail, but it is absolutely true." Most men who possess the keenness of intellect and the activity of mind which distinguish him would have so many irons in the fire that they would be in perpetual confusion.

But no person is more neat and methodical than this great merchant. He drives from his Prairie Avenue residence to his office in the Home Insurance Building every morning except Sunday before 7 o'clock. Both he and Mrs. Armour are at breakfast by 5.30 or 5 45, though of course guests who chance to be in the house are at perfect liberty to sleep as late as they like and breakfast at any hour they may choose. Occasionally, however, Mr. Armour has the pleasure of entertaining a rural visitor from the Stockbridge hills, who is up and ready to eat breakfast "by candle light." Though unaccustomed to city ways, these old friends of his boyhood days back in Madison county, New York, are always welcome. They say "Hello, Phil," when addressing Mr. Armour, and he takes them cordially by the hand, invites them to go for a sight-seeing drive about town and to a pleasant corner in his home during their stay. He could do no more for the President of the St. Paul Railroad. In regard to these common courtesies of life and the grace of hospitality, Mr. Armour has not changed with his change in condition. The hand of fellowship is still his; the spirit of comradeship still starts a warm glow in his heart. Money has not dimmed the flame.

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There used to be a time in years gone by when Mr. Armour did not retire to rest at 9 P. M., as he does now, but he changed this order by discussing the question with Mrs. Armour and deciding that they would be getting up instead of going to bed as many society folk do, when the chickens begin to crow for daylight. He is seldom away from home at night unless attending a banquet of the Commercial Club or some kindred entertainment in which he is specially interested. An important meeting at the Armour Mission would perhaps keep him out as late as anything, for his heart is in this work, and he gives it his careful personal supervision.

Thus as the burden of years increases he is by his very habits of life enabled to continue the enormous tasks for which his vigorous constitution so admirably qualified him in the beginning. Mr. Armour is a kind of steam engine on two legs, with heart of fire and lungs of steel, pursuing his unhasting and unresting way at a pace which leaves most other men far behind. His distinguishing characteristics as a man of business are an instinct of order that is very marked; an immense faculty for eliciting the best services of executive men employed under him; a phenomenally retentive memory; the power of concentration and of diverting his thoughts from any subject at will, and a great faculty for sleep. He is usually retiring to rest when other men are starting forth to fashionable entertainments. Considering these things and the constitution of steel which he inherited from his rugged farmer ancestors, who lived much in the open air, and a digestion that nothing seems to impair, and you have some explanation of the amount of work which he is able to do. As one of his most trusted young men said to the writer, Mr. Armour's wonderful knowledge of details in his vast and varied business operations is something perfectly astonishing to the heads of department whom he calls up to question almost every day. Another mighty advantage which he possesses for the dispatch of business is that he is capable of entirely changing the current of his thoughts at a moment's notice.

Nothing preoccupies him longer than he chooses to let it preoccupy him. With one caller he may be discussing some question of policy touching the management of the St. Paul Railroad, and with the next some matter pertaining to the purchase of $500 000 worth of live stock. But whether the caller have a mission of real importance or a grievance about a consignment of sausages he will find Mr. Armour remarkably well informed on the matter to be discussed. Of course the consignee of sausage would hardly be granted an interview if any of Mr. Armour's secretaries found out what was wanted. But whatever the subject may be on which he is engaged, he devotes himself to it thoroughly; whatever he does, he does with his might, and does with such concentration as to leave no room for thinking about anything else.

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Although Mr. Armour is now beginning to shift some of the responsibilities of his enormous business more and more to the shoulders of his two sons, who are his active partners and whom he expects to succeed him, he still manages to get down to work before any of his clerks. But when the weather permits he now goes out every afternoon at 3 o'clock for a drive on the boulevards, and after dinner in the evening he walks briskly awhile for physical exercise. These simple diversions are the sums of his recreations, except when he goes abroad for his annual tour of Europe. Every morning when he reaches his desk in his La Salle street office he is greeted by a handsome bouquet of roses with a steer's polished horn for a holder.

There is no doubt that Mr. Armour is deeply interested in young people, and is only too happy when he has the opportunity to encourage the young and ambitious. He is ever ready to put forth special effort to shape the character of those whose lives are in the most plastic period.

On a certain occasion when traveling to the East, it is said, he became deeply interested in a colored boy—a sleeping-car porter—whom he saw trying to read a book. In his genial way he called the boy "General Forest."

"General," said he, "I'll give you $5 if you will read one line of that book without stopping to spell out the words."

The astonished boy grinned, but accepted the liberal offer and read a line without hesitation. He not only received the $5, but on further questioning disclosed a hungering and thirsting after knowledge that caused Mr. Armour to propose a way for his education. The "General" was taken from the sleeping-car service and sent to Oberlin College, where he was educated at Mr. Armour's expense. It is said that he became a very good scholar, and left college to enter the ministry.

Another very suggestive incident, which serves to illustrate Mr. Armour's sympathy for the weak and unfortunate, occurred during one of the many voyages he has made in recent years to the old world. He was traveling through France. One day in a manufacturing town he entertained and instructed himself by going to visit a factory where several hundred girls were employed making lace curtains. Passing through the workshop he saw that the employes appeared to be unhealthy and overworked. He was particularly struck by the pinched and worn appearance of the young girls. They seemed old and withered before their time. He thought, indeed, that he had never seen a little army of work-people so forlorn and hungry-looking, even in their hours of industry. It was a sight that weighed heavily upon his heart.

Before leaving the factory Mr. Armour called at the office of the superintendent and requested the privilege of leaving a sum of money to be distributed among these employes whose wretched appearance had so touched his sympathies. His request was readily granted. He handed over a handsome sum and before departing enjoyed the pleasant

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sight of its distribution, as the girls were called forward to receive the gift. The employes were grateful, and Mr. Armour went away a happier and a better man.

He believes in relieving human misery so far as it is in his power, and he turns a deaf ear to no deserving case of charity. Of course, his organized effort in this direction is represented by the Armour Mission and the Armour Institute, the latter not being quite completed. In this respect it may truthfully be said that Philip D. Armour's life is an object lesson of lofty ambition, integrity of purpose, and unfaltering faith in God and trust in man. Not in vain has this life been lived. Wealth alone does not give a man the greatest power. He must be high-souled in his endeavors; he must be broad and liberal in mind; great in heart and soul, and ready to advance the cause of all that is noble and uplifting.

One of Mr. Armour's friends called the writer's attention particularly to the fact that he was blind as to creed distinctions and without prejudice as to race distinctions. And this truth is shown very plainly in all his charitable deeds. When he knows, or has it brought vividly to his mind that there is a case of human suffering to relieve, he does not stop to ask whether the sufferer is Jew or Gentile, white or black, bond or free.

It has already been mentioned that Armour & Company employ 15,000 men in their packing and other industries. The results of each day's business are laid on Mr. Armour's desk by the heads of departments and those he compares with the results of preceding days, and gives such orders as he may deem essential. The firm's main plants are at Chicago (Union Stock Yards) and at Kansas City, yet the Chicago house alone has about sixty branches scattered throughout Eastern and Middle States, and not coming in contact with branches of the Western house. In the general offices at the Stock Yards there are about 500 clerks, while in the La Salle street executive office nearly 200 men are employed.

Mr. Armour has also enormous interests in the grain trade. The Armour Elevator Company owns six of the largest Chicago elevators, having what is unquestionably the largest storage capacity in the world, namely, 10,000,000 bushels.

He is also largely interested financially in a fleet of lake vessels, of which R. P. Fitzgerald & Co., of Milwaukee, are managing owners. The vessels of this fleet are all propellers, and are known as the P. D. Armour, the John Plankinton, the R. P. Fitzgerald, and the W. M. Egan.

The wealth of this extraordinary business genius, mounting high into the millions—how high each is at liberty to guess for himself—represents the tremendous possibilities of a single generation in this proud and expanding Republic. The brain of a born financier, of unlimited capa-

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city for application and broad and fertile enough to invent new ideas, will accomplish that which may be regarded as nothing short of the marvelous. With telegraph operators upon his right hand and upon his left, Mr. Armour may sit and direct the forces of his army of subordinates, extending to many parts of the civilized world, with that calm, intuitive foresight and resolute judgment which will overcome every difficulty and organize victory out of defeat. He is certainly not only a man of extraordinary mental endowments, but one whose place will be hard to fill when he retires from the active management of his enormous interests. He is evidently training his sons for this vast responsibility.

Armour Mission was established in November, 1886. It owes its origin to a provision in the will of the late Joseph F. Armour, who died in January, 1881, bequeathing $100,000 for the founding of such a charitable institution. He wisely directed that the carrying out of this benevolent design should be chiefly intrusted to his brother, Mr. Philip D. Armour, who, accepting the trust so imposed, has given to it the same energetic and critical attention that he has given to his private affairs. He has become so greatly interested in the work devolving upon him, with the constantly recurring evidence of the good that the mission has accomplished, and with its possibilities for good in the future, that he has greatly enlarged upon the original design and, in consequence, has added enough from his own resources, to his brother's bequest of $100,000, to make the present investment about $1,000,000.

Armour Mission is incorporated under the laws of Illinois, and is managed by a board of five directors, which at present consists of Messrs. Philip D. Armour, John C. Black, William J. Campbell, Jonathan O. Armour, and Philip D. Armour, Jr. In addition to the mission building proper the Armour Mission corporation owns and manages the well-known Armour Mission Flats, consisting of 194 separate flats. The entire revenue derived from these flats is used for the maintenance of the mission and its departments.

Recently this endowment fund was increased by the addition of seventeen new flats, which represent an additional expenditure of $700,000. They were provided by building an additional story to one of the rows on Dearborn street, making the total number of apartments at present 211. These flats are models of architectural skill. They contain all modern improvements and conveniences. They are rented at an average of $27 a month, and from their rental comes the revenue of the mission. In the 211 flats are comfortably housed nearly 1,000 souls.

The corporation also owns ground adjoining that occupied by the mission and the flats upon which a new agency for good has been erected. This is the Armour Institute, or Manual Training School, now almost completed at the corner of Armour avenue and Thirty-third street, and representing an investment of about $400,000. The ground was bought from the city for the purposes of the Institute. The Insti-

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tute will soon be organized and equipped for work after the most approved plans. The best instructors will be provided, and besides manual training work, there will be departments of cooking, millinery, dressmaking, etc., for girls. It is also the intention to organize and conduct a night school in addition to the regular work. The tuition fee will be nominal, and this fee will be charged only with the idea of putting the school on a plane that will give pupils a feeling of independence instead of pauperism.

Armour Mission is a notable example of the consecration of large individual wealth to high ends. Its object is to promote the physical, intellectual and moral improvement of children and youth. The work of the mission, as originally outlined, has been modified and enlarged, but in its leading features remains substantially unchanged. In the main it is an educational work, suffused with a humanitarian spirit, and directed toward religious ends. On the broad, unsectarian platform of practical Christianity this institution stands. It is free and open to all to the full extent of its capacity, without any condition as to race, creed or otherwise. Mr. Armour believes that the children develop into manhood and womanhood according to their early training and surroundings, and that much can be done for the advancement of mankind by lending a helping hand to children and youth. His deep interest in the welfare of the young has found expression in the mission, and no money he has ever expended has yielded him more genuine satisfaction and pleasure than the large sum he has here invested.

It is well worth a visit, and is certainly one of the most interesting objects of study to be found in Chicago. It is situated at Armour avenue and Thirty-third street, fronting on the latter, the material used in the building being pressed brick and brown stone. The interior woodwork is polished oak, and the complete furnishings are in entire harmony with the solid character of the structure. The main audience hall on the second floor, including gallery and side rooms, will accommodate an audience of 1,300, or even more by throwing open the glass partitions between the gallery and lecture rooms. When taxed to its utmost capacity the building will accommodate a Sunday school of 2,500 members. The audience room is supplied with a large pipe organ.

Chief among the agencies employed to secure the betterment of the community life is the Sunday school, with an enrollment of over 2,200, a staff of 170 teachers and officers, and an average attendance of 1,800. Supplementary to the work of the Sunday school, the pastor of the mission, the Rev. Howard H. Russell, conducts a meeting on Tuesday evening for systematic Bible study and practical Christian work; another on Thursday evening for boys and young men; and still another on Friday afternoon for children in connection with the public schools. The music of the mission, which is made an attractive feature, is under the leadership of Charles T. Wyckoff.

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While not a regularly constituted church, Armour Mission holds the regular Sunday services, and provides the community with the usual church privileges. The morning service is especially arranged for "children and families." Object lesson sermons are frequently given. That all things may be done decently and in order, a roll of communicants is kept, and the work usually performed by elders and deacons is done by special committees. Nothing could be simpler than the organization of this Christian Fellowship. To stimulate religious life and secure union in Christian work the communicants sign a simple agreement pledging themselves to walk and work together according to the will of the Lord.

One of the late developments along the line of progressive mission work is the Boys' Battalion. This is the creation of Pastor Russell, at the Tabernacle Church, Kansas City, some two years ago. The battalion numbers 180 boys, ranging in age from 12 to 19 years. The four companies into which it is divided receive the regulation military drill of the United States infantry, under Colonel N. C. Johnston, who devotes all his time to the boys and their interests. The boys are provided with handsome uniforms and they won prizes for their fine appearance in the contests of the recent South Side field day.

Every recruit is required to sign this pledge: "I promise and pledge that I will not use tobacco nor intoxicating liquors in any form; that I will not use profane nor vulgar and indecent language; that I will obey faithfully all the battalion rules; and that I will at all times set an example of good conduct to my comrades and to other boys."

As an agency for attracting and holding the boys this military organization has been an undoubted success. A marked improvement has been noted in manners and morals; and through this movement sixty boys have been added to the Sunday school during the last few months. In fact, the Boys' Battalion seems to have become to the Armour Mission what the fifth form was to Rugby in the days of Thomas Arnold. Companies of the Boys' Army are being organized throughout the country; six companies have already been formed in this city.

In the general department work of the mission there is a reading room, a creche or day nursery, a kindergarten, and an industrial school, all of which are maintained in the highest efficiency. The kindergarten will accommodate 170 little pupils, and is open to children under the age of seven.

The Free Medical Dispensary, which is in charge of Dr. Swartz and a corps of able assistants, deserves special mention. Treatment and advice are given and prescriptions filled without charge, when patients are not able to pay. An average of forty patients a day are healed at the Dispensary, and every month an average of 1,000 prescriptions are written and filled.

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Mr Armour is an attendant at many of the mission meetings, thus giving the teachers and children the inspiration of his presence. His heart is in this noble work.

The Armour family are attendants of the Plymouth Congregational church. Here Joseph F. Armour attended. Both brothers were closely identified with the financial history of the church.

This sketch gives the main characteristics of the man at the head of a business the distributive sales of which are in excess of the gross receipts of any railway corporation in the world. The traits, the principles and the features here related unite in contributing to the fame of the man who has not only reached the zenith of his power and distinc tion as one of the first of the world's merchants, but from whose munificent influence and bequests posterity will accord the character of a benefactor of mankind.

Since the above was written, the Armour Institute or Manual Training School has been completed, and its purpose and methods have been publicly announced. The undertaking is no chimerical scheme, born in the brain of a dying man during a penitential spasm of benevolence, but is a work wisely planned by a shrewd, sagacious business man, who has given to it not only money but also the benefit of his strongest thought and ripest experience. The object of the Institute is to afford an opportunity to the self-respecting young people of Chicago to secure the practical training necessary to fit them for useful and independent lives. We cannot enter into a description of it here. Suffice it to say that the building (which cost $400,000), is perfectly adapted for the purposes of giving instruction in the various trades, cooking, dressmaking, etc. It is supported by a fund of a million dollars, given by Mr. Armour.

Mr. Armour is evidently one of those men of wealth, in whom there is a deepening sense of stewardship. He has tasted the blessedness of ministering to others, and has seen how a man's wealth may make his life flow through the desert places of the world as a fertilizing stream. Men like Philip D. Armour are our social saviors. While living their name is honored and when dead their memory is blessed.

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ANDREW WATSON ARMOUR.

Andrew W. Armour, the second son of Danforth and Julia A. Armour, was born at Stockbridge, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1829. His opportunities for education were few and he may truly be said to have been a self-made man. He was engaged in the business of farming in Madison Co., N. Y., a large part of his life, and he always retained his love for the country.

In 1878, at the earnest solicitation of his brothers, Philip D. and Simeon B. Armour, he left his farm in N. Y., and went to Kansas City, Mo., where he established the Armour Bros. Bank, of which he became president. The times were especially unpropitious, and yet he plunged boldly in and met with marked success. Under Mr. Armour's able management the Bank at once assumed a prominent position among the leading institutions of the city. The cloud of threatened disaster which might have deterred a less clear headed man from making a venture, passed away. The city grew rapidly, gaining wealth and population, and Armour's Bank grew stronger with it.

That a man without training in finance should so conspicuously pluck great success from unfavorable conditions, that he should cope on equal terms with men who had devoted their lives to the systematic acquisition of every detail of a most difficult business, requiring delicate adjustment to constantly varying conditions, has ever been a thing to marvel at among men who have looked appreciatively on.

Nor did he bring to the discharge of new and unaccustomed labors that liking for them which is often half the struggle. The open air, the sight of green verdure and far stretching fields, the black, upturned earth, were all more dear to him than the confined streets and ways of city life. He labored with all the assiduity of one to whom the occupation in which he wrought was congenial, but his heart was ever in the country, and books and money bags had no conquering charms for him to chain him down.

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Mr. Armour's prosperity kept pace with that of the city which he did so much to make prosperous. The fortune which he left was estimated to exceed $1,000,000. Yet he remained ever a man of simple, quiet tastes, tasting little of luxury, and continuing to be the same approachable, unassuming, kindly man he had ever been.

His knowledge of human nature was extensive and he seems to have had the key wherewith to open the minds of others and see the real purposes which lay concealed therein. He trusted much and never unwisely. Whether his judgment or his intuition controlled the placing of that trust, it was never abused. Hundreds of business men of his city doubtless to-day, give silent testimony to his kindly aid, rendered at times and under circumstances when their own affairs did not justify their application for assistance, but Mr. Armour lent more often on the security of men's honesty than on the value of their worldly goods. Nor did he content himself with the mere lending of material things. He gave abundantly out of the stores of his knowledge and experience, and no young man ever went in vain to him for that shrewd advice which was priceless. He was accessible to all who sought him and he followed with delight the execution of plans by others whom he had unselfishly aided and assisted with mind and purse.

The welfare and prosperity of Kansas City was singularly dear to him. His modesty urged him to shun prominence in projects intended to promote the public good, but he labored effectively and heartily, and his thoughts dwelt always happily on plans for the advancement of the city's welfare.

He continued at the head of Armour Bros.' Bank until 1889, when its deposits were $2,500,000. At that time it was merged into the Midland National Bank, in which Mr. Armour was a director, and the vice-president till his death. Besides his banking business, he was a director in the Armour Packing Co. of Kansas City. This business also was very successfully carried on.

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Close application to the exacting duties as head of the bank had caused his health to decline. Hence when he was relieved from those duties in 1889, he took several trips for recreation and rest. He visited, for the first time in many years, his early home, and the burial place of his parents. He took an extended trip in Europe, and also visited the Yellowstone National park. He did not regain his former health, however, and died very suddenly at Excelsior Springs, near Kansas City, May 28, 1892. At the time of his death he was preparing to enlarge the great business with which he was identified. The news of his death produced a great shock among the people of the city whose interests he had so greatly promoted. He had been known there for twelve years as a hard working, temperate, honest, generous man. But this was not all. It was not the millionaire, nor the banker, nor the public spirited business man who was missed so much as Mr. Armour, the neighbor, the friend, the good man, who had a kind word and look of encouragement for all who came in contact with him. He took a special interest in young people, and had a way of endearing himself to them. Many young men received from him words of encouragement and advice which led them into successful business careers. Prosperity did not change him or cause him to despise and shrink from the masses. His home was unpretentious, and its hospitality the same that he had dispensed on his farm in New York. He was a regular attendant at the Second Presbyterian church of Kansas City, and a generous giver to its charities. Such men as he are the glory of our country.

DWIGHT MARCY.

[From Coles' "History of Tolland County."]

Dwight Marcy was born in Union, June 8, 1840, prepared for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., was graduated from Yale University in 1863, and was admitted to the bar in Tolland county, in 1865. He began the practice of law at Central Village, Windham county, but after a

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short stay there removed to Rockville, where he continued to practice his profession with success until his death, May 7, 1887. In 1867, he was appointed state attorney for Tolland county, and held the office two years. He was elected assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1867, and the following year clerk of the State Senate. He represented the town of Vernon in the General Assembly in 1878, 1879 and 1880, and in the latter year was chosen speaker of the House. He was a delegate from Tolland county to the Republican National Convention, in 1876. He acquitted himself very creditably in all his public trusts, and his private life was irreproachable. Had he lived he would probably have become a judge of the Superior Court.

PHILIP CORBIN.

Philip Corbin, of New Britain, together with his brothers, is one of the very successful business men who have sprung from Union families. He was the third son of Philip Corbin 2d, of Union, and was born October 26, 1824, after his father had removed to Willington. His father was a farmer of small means; and his six boys became early inured to hard work, thus developing vigorous physical frames, industrious habits, self-reliance and enterprise, which largely counterbalanced the disadvantages of their limited education.

Besides attendance at the district school, Philip had three terms at the West Hartford Academy, where his father lived after he was seven years of age. In 1844 he went to New Britain, and was apprenticed to North & Stanley, hardware manufacturers in a small way. So thoroughly did he apply himself to business, that when he became of age, he applied for and secured a contract for some of the best work given out. For five years he went on from success to success, and then in 1849, with his brother Frank, who had joined him, he founded what has grown into the extensive hardware manufactory of P. & F. Corbin. It is one of the leading firms in the country, and at the present time when in full operation

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employs fourteen hundred men. Always at the head of it has been Mr. Philip Corbin, carrying it through the most discouraging circumstances with a sagacity which places him in the front rank of our captains of industry. They manufacture a great variety of articles, among which are the highest grade of ornamental metallic furnishings, such as gas fixtures, door-knobs, escutcheons and other trimmings. They have supplied not only private purchasers, but many public and government buildings including all the bronze hardware for the new State, War, and Navy building in Washington, the Post-office and Subtreasury building at Boston, and the new Capitol at Hartford. A large number of designers are employed to invent new and artistic patterns.

The head of the firm, Philip Corbin, has not only been a diligent and successful business man, but has also held several civil offices, and has been a very useful citizen of New Britain. In 1844, he represented the city in the Legislature, and worked thoroughly for the good of the State. In 1889 he was chosen State Senator, and in 1892, was one of the Republican electors for Connecticut.

ISAAC PHILLIPS BOOTH, D. D.,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Union, Conn., September 10, 1843. He was the fourth son of Lydia Olney (Phillips) and Isaac Billings Booth, and the fifth of their six children. His minority was spent with his parents, and divided between work on the farm in summer and a term at school in winter, or in teaching, which he began in the winter of his sixteenth year, and which he continued each winter until his majority. He early evinced a great love for books, and the height of his ambition was to obtain an education. But the financial circumstances of his parents were such as to give him but little encouragement. Hence, one term of school a year, three of which were at a select school in his native town, and one at Monson Academy, Monson, Mass., was all the schooling of which he was able to boast during his minority. But of

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Rev. I. P. Booth, D. D.

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this he made the most; and together with reading and study snatched from the hours that often followed a day's hard toil, he succeeded in obtaining a fairly good fit for college. Receiving, however, but little encouragement to pursue a college course, and being too poor as he thought to undertake the task alone, he concluded to abandon the idea, and settle down to a business life. So, soon after he became of age, without business experience, and with no means but the savings from a winter's term of teaching, he embarked in a business venture; but with indifferent success.

Finding he had no taste for mercantile pursuits, in a few months he sold out his business, and determined to take up his much loved work of teaching.

In the meantime (May 1, 1866), he married Miss Julia Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Laurens Crawford, of Staffordville. In the spring of 1867, while on a visit to an uncle in western New York, he conceived the idea of opening a select school in the then thriving town of White's Corners, Erie county. Already ground had been broken for a new graded and high school building there. Assisted by his wife, he opened the school, and such was the success of the venture, that he was elected principal of the new school the following fall, which position he held for two years.

In the fall of 1869, he was called to take charge of the Kent Grammar school, Portage Co., Ohio. Here he made a name as an educator, and early took a prominent place among the educators of the state. Besides attending to his school duties, he spent his vacations and other spare time in reading law, and in 1870 was admitted to the Portage county bar. For the law he had no great love other than the knowledge it gave him; but after two years in the Kent Grammar school, he resigned and entered the law office of M. S. Castle, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.

For some time previous to his admittance to the bar, he became interested in religious matters and seriously contemplated entering the ministry. But his age and pre-

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vious training seemed to him rather against such a move, and he therefore turned to the law. But this, notwithstanding its attractions, he found uncongenial to him. He therefore took counsel with several eminent divines of his own faith—a course that resulted in his abandoning the law after a few month's practice, and entering St. Lawrence University in the fall of 1871. Here he pursued his studies with vigor, and in 1874 graduated with honor. While here he practically took two courses; a theological and a university. To aid him in defraying his expenses, as at this time his family had been increased by the addition of three children, he assumed the duties of college librarian.

Nearly three months before his graduation, he received calls from the First Universalist church at Lewiston, Me., and at Huntington, L. I. He accepted the call from Huntington, and upon his graduation in June, 1874, entered upon the duties of the parish. Here he spent two years, when he accepted a call from the Universalist church at Morrisville, Vt. His interest in the schools soon brought him forward as a school man, and he had been in town but a few months when he was chosen Town Superintendent of Schools, a position which he held during the five years he remained in that town. In 1880, he represented the town of Morristown in the State Legislature, serving as chairman of the general committee and on the committee on education.

In 1881, he received a call from the First Universalist church in Northfield, Vt., and removed thither in May of that year. His reputation as an educator had preceded him. He was there soon elected to the professorship of Latin and Greek in Norwich University, which position he held four years—three years of this time serving also as dean of the faculty. About the time of his entering upon his duties as a professor, he was chosen Town Superintendent of Schools for Northfield, serving as such until the passage of the Vermont School Supervision Law in 1888. In 1884, he received the degree of A. M. from Nor-

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wich University. In 1885, he resigned his professorship and became principal of the graded and high school, where he remained until June 1889, when he resigned to take the office of County Supervisor of Schools. About this time he received from Norwich University the degree of D. D.

So arduous had become his duties in school work, that the year previous to his election as supervisor he gave up his preaching, except to attend occasional calls.

In 1886, he served as chaplain in the House of Representatives at Montpelier, and in 1892 represented his town in the same body. Here he served on the committee on education, and was one of the chief authors of the present Vermont School Law.

Upon the office of Supervisor being changed to that of Examiner of Teachers in 1890, he was chosen to the latter office, and the next year again made principal of the graded and high school, which positions he now holds. In addition to this school work, he has the superintendency of the other schools in town, some twenty in number. In addition to these offices, he is pastor of a large church in Stowe, Vt., school director, village trustee, and master of the local Masonic lodge.

Though nearly fifty years of age, he is strong and healthy, and is often mistaken for a man of forty years. His ability to accomplish the work of his many offices lies in the fact of his frugal and strictly temperate habits.

HON. MERRICK A. MARCY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Union, August 29, 1843, and was the oldest child of the late Merrick Marcy, who was a leading citizen and business man of the town, (of which reference is made in this book), and who died September 30, 1869.

He received his education in the schools of his native town, and at a very early age commenced assisting his father in his large business interests, taking an active and prominent part in the management of the store and shoe manufacturing interest, and early developing those busi-

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ness traits that have done so much to make his business and public life so remarkably successful, and which have placed him in the front rank of the strong business and public men of the State of Connecticut.

Early going into partnership with his father, at his decease an unusual responsibility fell upon him, and when only 26 years of age, he was engaged in carrying on the business and assisting in the settlement of his father's large estate, all of which was done in a very able and highly creditable manner. He continued the shoe manufacturing business in Union until 1874, when the firm of Marcy Bros. & Co. removed to Hartford and Wethersfield, employing labor at the Conn. State Prison.

The business has since been very successfully continued in different co-partnerships, under the same firm name, and has become a very large, prosperous and successful business, increasing in its volume every year, until to-day it easily ranks among the leading manufacturing interests of the state. A very large southern trade has been built up, which was started under the able efforts of his two brothers Morris H. and George C. Marcy, now deceased, who developed great ability in this part of the business, doing much to find a market for the large and increasing production of the manufactured goods at Wethersfield.

Much prosperity has come to this firm from the strong and successful features of Mr. Marcy's business career, from his close and thorough attention to details, his grasp of the situation, and his keen forethought, all of which have contributed much to his own success, and that of those associated with him in business matters. In addition to his business affairs, he has taken an active part in political matters, early taking a prominent place in the Democratic party in his own town, county, and state, and continuing in the well known principles of his honored and respected ancestry. His grandfather, the late Augustus Moore, was a leader in his party, and many times a member of the Legislature. Mr. Marcy was a representative to the Legislature for four terms, in 1865, 1866, 1879 and 1880, and

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at his first election was only 21 years of age. In his first two years he was one of the two youngest members, and one of the few of the Democratic party who had represented Union for several years prior. In the years 1873 and 1874, he represented the old 20th District in the Senate, being one of the two youngest members of that body in the first year, and the youngest in the latter year. From 1859, to his election, the District had been represented only two years by a senator of his party, and after his own two years of honorable service he was succeeded by a Republican. He was the first senator elected from Union since 1848, a period of 25 years, when the late Judge Ingoldsby W. Crawford represented the 20th District in his last term. In the year 1880, he was the nominee of his party for the important office of State Treasurer. Very few have had more influence in the councils of his party. He has always been a firm believer in its principles, and possessed the confidence of its adherents in a full degree. He was for many years a Director in the old Stafford National Bank, has been until recently a Director of the First National Bank of Stafford Springs, from its organization in 1888, and is at present its largest stockholder. He was one of the original incorporators and a Director of the Central Woolen Co., of Stafford Springs. He married Miss Jennie Bicknell, Feb. 22, 1882. Mr. Marcy built a fine residence in Union, several years ago, where he resides the greater part of the year, retaining his legal residence there, and the balance of the time he occupies his residence in Hartford. He has done much for his native town in various ways, holding important public positions, and taking an interest in whatever has pertained to the benefit of its people. He has been a supporter of the Congregational church, and ever ready to help those in need of assistance. He is a citizen of whom his town can well be proud.

JOEL H. REED,

the son of Levi Reed, was born in Eastford, January 10th, 1850. In that same year his father removed to Union,

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and there his boyhood was spent. He attended the public and select schools of his native town. In the winter of 1867–8, he first commenced to teach in the East district in Union, and continued to teach winters for a number of years, relying on this as a principal means of support in prosecuting his studies. In the fall of 1868, he attended a select school at Ashford, taught by John D. Gaylord. The next year, 1869, at the earnest solicitation of Rev. Charles Hammond, he entered Monson Academy. After finishing his studies there, upon the advice and suggestion of Mr. Hammond, he entered in September, 1871, upon the study of law with Hon. Dwight Marcy, of Rockville, Conn., formerly of Union. To the instruction and influence which he received from this teacher, Mr. Reed ascribes in large measure, the success which he has had in his professional career. He was admitted to the bar at Tolland at the September term of the court in 1874. He commenced the practice of law in Stafford Springs, where he continued till October, 1878, when he removed to Colchester, Conn., where he opened a law office. He remained there till October, 1885, when he returned to Stafford Springs, where he has since resided and practiced law. As a lawyer Mr. Reed is warmly attached to his profession, and is thorough and painstaking in the preparation of a case. He is regarded as a safe counselor, and his advice is extensively sought, and his judgment relied on. In his personal manner he is modest and unassuming, pleasant and agreeable. He is warmly attached to his old home in Union, and has a kind interest in the people of the town.

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CHAPTER VI.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF UNION.

I. AGRICULTURE: FARMING BY THE EARLY SETTLERS—CROPS RAISED—MARKETS—WILD ANIMALS—PRESENT CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE.

II. LUMBERING: IMPORTANCE IN UNION—THE SAW-MILLS IN TOWN.

III. THE STORE AND SHOE BUSINESS: MERRICK MARCY—BUSINESS OF HIS SONS—BURNING OF THE BLOCK AT UNION—THE BUSINESS AT MASHAPAUG: MOSES WHITE — HARVEY WALKER — JARED SESSIONS — WM. CORBIN — CESSATION OF THE SHOE MANUFACTURE — OTHER INDUSTRIES AT MASHAPAUG.

AGRICULTURE.

THE principal occupation of the inhabitants of the town always has been, as it doubtless always will be, the cultivation of the soil.

When the early settlers came here, they doubtless selected such lands for their farms as were most open and could most easily be brought under cultivation. It is said that they found the entire town covered with forest, except the Lead Mine hill (south of Henry Corbin's). Upon this, sufficient grass grew so that the settlers used to mow it in common. It is said that they were accustomed to go and mow the first three days of the week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and rake and get in their hay on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The settlers aimed, as soon as possible, to clear the swamp lands so as to raise grass on them. When cleared, the grass would come up rich and luxuriant, and of a pretty good quality, and it did not fail as soon as on the uplands. Hence it may be seen now how

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nearly all the swamp land in town has been cleared and mowed at some time or other. Many of these meadows are now growing up, and with the improved cultivation of the uplands, are not valued as highly as formerly.

The question arises, how did the settlers gain a living? What did they turn off from their farms to get the means to buy what was necessary for their families? In the first place they had little to buy compared with what a family needs now-a-days. Nearly everything the family needed was raised or made at home. What was needed for food was almost entirely raised on the farm. Potatoes were just coming into common use when the town was settled. There is a tradition handed down in the Lawson family, that when the family of John Lawson the pioneer settler first tried potatoes, they did not know how to season them, or what to eat with them. So they tried some *honey*, which presumably did not go very well. The quantity of potatoes raised was rather small, turnips largely taking their place. Bread was made from rye and Indian meal, and rye flour. Very little wheat flour was used. Even within the remembrance of persons now living, the prudent housewives would make the lower crust of a pie of rye and the upper of wheat. Rye was much more generally raised than now. Each settler intended to clear a piece of land each year, burn it over, and raise rye on it. A barrel of wheat flour was made to last a family a year. Then the garments that were worn were almost invariably of home manufacture. The wool or flax was first spun into yarn and then woven into coarse cloth. Of course, these products were more generally raised than now. Every farmer had a few sheep to supply wool for his family use. Nearly every year too, he raised a patch of flax. This was pulled and left on the ground to rot. After several weeks it was gathered up some dry day and bound into bundles. Then, usually during the winter, it was broken with an oak instrument called the "break." Next came the process of "swingling" it to separate the fibre from the coarse woody part called the "shives." Then it was combed with

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the "hatchel" by the women, and the long, clean fibre separated from the short "tow." It was then ready to be spun on the little flax wheels. Few young people now-a-days could go through the process of transforming the plant into linen cloth. Boots and shoes, too, were usually made at home. Sometimes the farmer would have a skin tanned to furnish the leather. There was at one time a tannery in Union, opposite the new cemetery. Many other articles were made at home, by those who were skillful, such as the wooden plows which were used and other farm tools, household furniture, etc. The principle of division of labor was little practiced a hundred years ago, compared with what it is now. Hence the things to be bought were much fewer than at the present time. The places to which the people of Union had to go to trade were at quite a distance. There were then no thriving villages like Southbridge and Stafford Springs in the vicinity. Windham was one of the nearest places of trade. Some used to go to Providence, Norwich, Boston, and especially Hartford. They usually went with ox-teams. The story is told of one of the early residents of Union going to Boston to buy the various articles which he needed. His wife had importuned him to get her a large iron kettle, as she needed one very much. When he had got nearly home, and was driving his steers over the new, rough road in the dark, suddenly his cart overturned, and the new kettle was thrown out on some rocks and broken. "There goes Sal's kettle," exclaimed the poor man with a sigh, as he thought of all the trouble he had taken to get it. Trade was mostly by barter, as money was scarce. The articles which the farmers sold were boards and other lumber, beans, oats, flax-seed, bayberry tallow, butter, etc. And the things bought were salt, sugar, flour, molasses, codfish, glass, crockery, nails, etc. There was another article which unfortunately was bought with about as much regularity as any of these, and that was rum. It was deemed necessary to have a supply of it on hand.

It was a common custom for the Union farmers to drive

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to Hartford once or twice a year, buy the things they needed, and drive home the following day. Fat cattle were often driven to Providence, and sold in the markets there. Some used to take loads of hoop-poles to sell there. The Holmans who lived on the Lawson place were coopers, and made and sold many barrels. Potash used to be manufactured from ashes to some extent. Philip Corbin made considerable quantities of this and sold it in Norwich. A refined form of this was called pearlash, and was used in cooking as saleratus is now.

The settlers of Union were considerably troubled with wild animals for sometime after the settlement of the town. A large part of the land remained unimproved in the hands of non-resident owners and, as the people said, "afforded a breeding place for vermin, so that it was difficult to raise crops." Probably the raccoons, muskrats, minks, woodchucks, skunks and foxes were more numerous and aggressive than now. Then at first there were other wild animals. Deer were sometimes seen and killed. There were probably some bears. Wildcats were very common in some localities, and have been shot within the memory of persons now living. A stray wolf would now and then come into the region in winter time, and work devastation in the sheep-folds and among the young cattle. Exciting were the chases which the men and boys had after such a marauder. The following poem, by Uriah Lyon, of Union, describes such a hunt, which took place in the early part of the century. The hunt occurred in the "Cedar Swamp," west of where Moses Gage now lives, north of West Woodstock. It is said that Stephen Bugbee had been away from home, and returned just as they had got the wolf surrounded. He took his gun, loaded it with a bullet cut in quarters and went to the place. But the party there told him that as he had not helped surround the wolf they did not want him in the line to help kill it. So he retired a distance to a knoll from which a good view could be obtained. Soon the wolf, escaping between some of the men, came past him, and he shot it. Uriah Lyon, or

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'Riah Lyon, as he was called, was an odd genius, as the poem indicates:

"AN EULOGY ON THE DEATH OF A WOLF.

A wolf of late came through this state,
Destroying sheep and cattle;
The men, alarmed, equipped and armed,
And soon prepared for battle.

From town to town he traveled 'round,
Through swamps and fields did go,
Followed he was, by men and boys,
Who tracked him in the snow.

Some snapped their guns while others run,
When he came in their sight,
Thus while 'twas day around he'd stray,
And feed on sheep at night.

Until at last they got him fast,
'Twas in a neighboring wood,
A hundred men were gathered then,
So around him they all stood.

Thus 'round the wood well armed they stood,
While some on horns did blow.
Some make a shout to drive him out
And after him they go.

They soon did drive him from his hive,
And swiftly he did run,
But soon did fall, killed by a ball
From Stephen Bugbee's gun.

Soon as 'twas done the news did run
From one unto another,
Until they all had heard the call,
Then 'round him they did gather.

Then by command this numerous band
Prepared themselves to march,
And off they go, as pleased as though
They'd taken Bonaparte.

So down they came to drink some rum,
And celebrate the day,
In which was wrought that great exploit,
Of which you heard me say."

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The last wolf which was seen in this vicinity came through town in 1837. He came into town from Stafford, and went through to Woodstock, killing sheep and sucking their blood, at nearly every house. A large party of hunters followed his trail and finally surrounded him in a swamp near where Luther Marcy lives. When the dogs drove him out he passed between two men, one of whom was scared and did not try to kill him. The other who was Captain Danford Morse, made repeated efforts to fire off his old flint-lock gun, but it failed him at just the critical time, and the wolf escaped. He was afterward heard of away up in New Hampshire.

If a wolf should come to town now, he might starve before he found any sheep to feed on.

The character of agriculture in Union, and in all New England as well, has greatly changed during the last fifty years. The opening up of the West, and the growth of the cities, have had a great effect on these old New England towns. Increased facilities of communication, and the growth of sanitary science have rendered it possible for an immense population to live within the limits of a city. New inventions have caused the transfer of certain industries formerly carried on in the home to large establishments, and the centralization of these industries in the cities and larger towns, has caused a drift of population to them from the back towns. The West has attracted many of the young men from Union. Between the years 1825 and 1830, or thereabouts, there was quite an extensive exodus of people from Union to Stockbridge, N. Y., and the immediate vicinity. Among the young people from Union who went thither, were the following: Preston, Lyman, Volney, Danforth and Caroline Armour; Erastus, Philena, Gurdon, Norman, Chauncey, Lawrence, Fidelia and Lucinda Horton; James, Alfred, Lyman, Eli, Austin, Thomas, Caroline and Dr. James Moore; Edward Foster and family, Charles Foster and family; John Potter, who married Dorothy Foster; Elisha and Cheney Griggs; Elijah Kinney and family, Cyrus Coye, Solomon Strong, who married

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Philena Horton, Alexander Strong, Phebe Lawson who married Lyman Moore, and others.

Among those who went to other places from Union, were Roscius and Louisa Newell and Festus Moore and family, to Ashtabula, Ohio; Stephen Fairbanks and family, to Michigan; Dwight and Alvin Foster, to Wisconsin, where Norman Horton afterwards went from Stockbridge. Two sons of William Foster, William, Jr., and John N., Dwight Crawford and Francis Hammond, also went to Wisconsin. These all made valuable citizens in the places where they settled.

The result of this constant emigration from town has been that in many cases the old farms have been deserted, and left to grow up. One reason for this has been the depression in agriculture during the last twenty years. The Civil war created a disturbance in prices and stimulated agriculture by calling, for the time being, many men from the farms, and meanwhile the army had to be fed. After the war and until about 1872 or 1873, farming had a period of great prosperity. Then a cloud began to gather over the business and the agricultural depression began.

One reason for this depression was the abnormally rapid settling up of the West, with the consequent over-production of farm products. The facilities for transportation, brought the Eastern and Western farmers into direct competition, with consequent disadvantage to the former owing to the greater difficulties of production here. Then again, an immense amount of government land has been given away in the West. This land has rapidly risen in value, so that the Western farmer has had this indirect advantage over the Eastern one, whose lands have rather decreased than increased in value. The result of all this has been that farming in the East has not been so profitable during the last twenty-five years, as other forms of industry. But probably the limit of this depression has been reached. Very little valuable farming land remains to be given away by the government. As time goes on the relations between the East and the West will become bet-

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ter adjusted. Eastern farmers will find what they can produce to best advantage; cattle breeding and cattle feeding will undoubtedly revive, and better animals be produced than formerly. Truck farming, the growing of fruits, and emphatically the dairy interest, will all increase, because the nearness to market gives an immense advantage over the West. The market facilities of Union have greatly increased during the last forty years, owing to the growth of neighboring villages, especially Stafford Springs and Southbridge. One of the disadvantages of Union is the distance from railroad. A hundred years ago the town was no more "out of the world" than any other. But the flocking of the population to railroad towns has left Union high and dry as it were. Nevertheless the railroad facilities of Stafford and Southbridge have been of great value to Union.

The changes in the methods of agriculture are familiar and need only to be referred to here. No good farmer now considers himself equipped unless he has a mowing machine and a horse rake. Great improvement has also taken place in other farm tools and machines. It has become more and more necessary to have the fields clear of the boulders which are so great a hindrance to their easy cultivation. Where farmers have done this, they have found that it has paid them even within a few years. There is vast room for a greater improvement than has yet taken place. More intelligence and enterprise should be used and the results of the work of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations be put to practice. The Grange which has recently been started in Union, has a great field for usefulness, in promoting a knowledge of the best methods of farming, drawing the farmers into closer sympathy, and affording pleasant social advantages. Certainly any one need not complain that his lot has been cast in Union. Although there is little hope of acquiring much of this world's goods, still one may live a happy, useful, and honorable life here. The number of able and useful men which Union has sent out indicates that it is a good

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place to be reared in. Here may be developed a sturdy independence and self-reliance, and a strong, upright character. Mr. Hammond, in his sermon at the rededication of the church at Union, remarked: "If, as has been said, the only product of this town for exportation is men, then there is need here of all the moral and religious forces which tend to make men of the right stamp, men having the sterling virtues of honesty, truth and temperance, men who love their country, and live in the fear of God." May the chief function of Union continue to be as it has been in the past, to produce men of this kind.

LUMBERING.

The lumber business in Union has always been an important one. Much of the land, on account of its rough and hilly character, is unfitted for cultivation, and consequently is better left to grow up to timber. Quite early in the history of the town, the industry was started, of the manufacture and sale of lumber. Of course the quantity sold was small compared with what it is now. Most of it was drawn to Windham and sold there. Water saw-mills were built soon after the settlement of the town. The one at Mashapaug was probably the first and was built before 1740. Probably no town in the region, according to its size, has had so many saw-mills as Union. There have been mills at seventeen different places, and as many as thirteen have been running at one time.

A brief and imperfect account of these mills is as follows:

1. The Mashapaug mill. The first mill on this site was built by Capt. Daniel Badger, who had first settled on what is now the Mason Horton place, but who afterwards went to Mashapaug. The Badgers owned it for a considerable time. About 1825, it was owned by three men, Philip Corbin, Robert Lawson, and Paul Lawson. This mill was burned. It stood nearer the road than the present one. There have been at least three different mills on this site. The present one is owned by Lyman Moore and William

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Corbin. Previous owners have been Josiah Leland, Samuel McAllister, and Albert Back.

2. The Bigelow mill. The dam here was built by Amos Woodworth about 1760. He began work on it by hauling earth in a wheelbarrow. It afterwards came into the hands of the Crawfords, being owned first by Samuel Crawford, Sr., then in part and finally entirely by Trenck Crawford. In 1838 a new mill was built and a box-shop added. This was burned a number of years afterwards. The present mill was built by James Herindeen. It was afterwards owned by Frank Letcher and T. J. Youngs, and now by Luther Marcy.

3. The Lawson mill. This mill, now in ruins, is at least the second one on the site. The first mill here was built by Edward Houghton, who came to town in 1744. He also had a grist-mill here. It afterwards came into the hands of the Lawsons. The present mill was built by David Lawson about 1840.

4. The Kinney mills. The present saw-mill is the third one on the site. The second and perhaps the first, was built by Archabald Coye. The present one was built by Nathan Kinney, about 1837. The box-shop, which was burned in 1885, was built about 1857, and the shingle-mill in 1865. Quite an extensive lumber business was carried on here by the Kinney brothers, Myron and Milton, especially during the years from 1860 to 1870. The amount of lumber sawed in the saw-mill during these years would average about 200,000 feet a year.

5. The Horton mill, situated on Bush meadow brook near the Watkins place.

6. The Foster saw-mill, built by William Foster, afterwards run by Burke and Byron Foster. It is now owned by the Marcys.

7. The Capt. Danford Morse mill, in the southwest corner of town now owned by the Kieses.

8. The Goodell mill, built by the Bracketts, afterwards run by Leonard Goodell, and now by David Matthews.

9. The Dexter Moore mill.

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10. The Harris or Colburn mill. This was built by Hardon G. Back about 1850. It has been owned since by Isaiah Hiscock, George L. Marcy, Jarvis Hatch, Orrin Walker, Newton Wallace and William H. Harris, and Geo. D. Colburn.

11. The Col. Moses C. Sessions mill, situated north of the Newman Bugbee place.

12. The Cass or Wallace mill (near the Capt. Paul place). There was a mill here before the present one built by Robert Paul. The present one was built by Elbridge Cass, and is now owned by Edwin Wallace.

13. The Cleveland mill, built by Solomon Cleveland, and burned about 1890.

14. The Luther Crawford or Putnam mill which stood on the road east of where Samuel Goodyear now lives. It was built by Squire Luther Crawford early in the century.

15. The Sessions mill. In the early part of the century there was a saw-mill near Lost Pond, just east of the road, owned by Abijah, William P., and Lyman Sessions.

16. The Leonard or Sherman' mill. This was situated in the southeast part of town east of the Leonard place. The former mill here was owned by George Leonard, and the present one was built by Henry Sherman.

17. Fayette Crawford built a mill south of his house in 1864. The amount of water was small and he had a large over-shot wheel. The mill is not now standing.

All the old saw-mills had the old-fashioned up-and-down saw with its cumbrous machinery. It was impossible to saw very fast with this. There was about as much difference between such an old saw-mill and the modern steam saw-mill as there is between the old-fashioned stage-coach and the modern locomotive. The introduction of the circular saw was a great improvement. But even then the old water-mills could not compete with the movable steam-mills which are placed right on the lot to be cleared so that an immense saving is made in the hauling. These steam-mills first began to be used in town about

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1870. Since then their use has steadily increased so that at times there have been three or four different ones running in town at the same time. If anyone contemplates doing much in the lumber business, a steam-mill is a matter of course. Perhaps the most extensive business in this line has been done by Daniels & Aldrich, on the David Lawson place. The steam-mills have so displaced the old water-mills that only about five of the latter out of the seventeen which there have been in town, are now running at all, and the amount of lumber sawed by these is much smaller than formerly.

When we think of the vast tracts in town which are growing up to forest, such as the Breakneck region, the Bigelow valley, and especially its entire eastern slope, we are led to the conclusion that it will take a long time yet for the steam-mills with all their rapidity to strip the town. The lumber business will be an important one for many years to come. To be sure, all the old primitive growth has now been cut off. But there are acres and acres of land, much of which was once used for pasture or cultivation, which are now covered with a dense growth of trees. It was formerly the custom when a lot was cleared to burn it over, raise rye and make a pasture of it. But now, when the lumbermen leave a lot, a new growth immediately springs up. If it is pine that has been cut off, it is followed by the deciduous-leaved trees. The old pastures and fields grow up mostly to pine.

Much of the land of Union is better fitted to grow trees than to raise anything else on. It will probably be many years hence before much more is brought into cultivation than there is at present. But it would pay those farmers whose pastures are old and growing up to bayberry bushes, pine trees, white birches, etc., to burn over some of the lots which the steam-mills have left, and make pastures of them. The ashes enrich the soil, so that it grows excellent feed for thirty years or more.

Cutting and selling wood has been quite an important business in town, especially before coal came into general

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use in the neighboring villages. The west part of town was nearly all cut over and the wood drawn to Stafford for the use of the furnaces there before they began to use coal.

THE STORE AND SHOE BUSINESS.

We group these two industries, because in the two principal places where they were carried on, at Union Center, and at Mashapaug, they were closely connected and can hardly be separated. The business at the former place centres about the career of Merrick Marcy. He was the son of Calvin Marcy, and was born in Holland, Mass., October 11th, 1812. He commenced keeping store on a small scale in what was later known as the Lindsey house (where Edwin Upham now lives), not far from 1830. Warner Howard had kept a store at Union for several years, starting at Newell's. He began building the house at the south end of the block which Mr. Marcy afterwards owned, about 1835, intending to have a store in the north wing. But his wife died before he completed it, and he sold out to Mr. Marcy, who went on and finished it. The latter kept his store in the north part of the building for a number of years.

About 1847 he built the brick store in which he afterwards carried on his mercantile business. About the year 1845, he commenced in a small way the manufacture of boots and shoes in connection with his general store business. This he increased as time went on, giving employment to a number of men. But those who worked directly in his shop were only a few compared to the number outside to whom he gave employment. For he was accustomed to put out the work of fitting and bottoming. Many families in the vicinity took work of this kind to do. They were paid out of the store, and here is where the larger part of the profit was made.

Mr. Marcy's business was largest between the years 1860 and 1866, amounting to over $100,000 per annum. During these years he gave employment regularly or irregularly to about one hundred and fifty persons annually. He

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built a shop north of the brick store and later a large stone structure behind it. He erected houses still farther north till finally he had a block about two hundred and fifty feet in length, besides two houses farther up on the hill. He built his own house on the hill in 1857. That same year a financial panic occurred which considerably injured his business. Between the years 1860 and 1869, the amount of shoe business which he did was small. He died September 30th, 1869, aged fifty-seven. He was a man of energy and push, rising from very humble circumstances to comparative wealth. He sometimes appeared rough in manner, but the worst part of his nature was on the outside, and he really had a kind heart within. His business helped many poor people who thus found employment. Had he received a proper training and a good education in his youth, with his native ability and force, he would have been sure to have made his mark in the world.

After his death, his business was carried on by his sons, Merrick, Morris and George. In 1874 they made a contract for a part of the convict labor at the state's prison, at Wethersfield. They began with fifty men, for whose labor they paid fifty cents apiece a day. They thus began the shoe manufacture at Wethersfield, at the same time continuing it at Union. But the latter was soon found to be unprofitable, owing to the changes that had come about in the business, the distance from railroad, etc., and hence they gave it up entirely about 1876. Their business has gone on increasing till now they employ from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred convicts, and some fifty other employes. They have their office at 14 Ford street, Hartford.

The amount of their business is from $350,000 to $400,000 annually. The firm name with which they started "Marcy Bros. & Co.," has been continued although there have been changes in its membership. It was first composed of Merrick, Morris and George Marcy, and George Baker. The youngest brother, William, who was then not of age, was later taken in, and the two brothers, Morris and George

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MERRICK MARCEY.

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have died. Mr. Rankins and Mr. Burnham are now members of the firm. Mr. Merrick Marcy is not at present a member, but works on a salary. They sell their goods mostly in the South, and employ seven salesmen.

We may refer here to the subsequent history of the buildings at Union where the business was carried on by Merrick Marcy. A store was kept there by several different persons, among them a Mr. Barrett and Mr. John Winch. It was while the latter was here that the buildings were burned. This event, which changed the appearance of the center so much, took place on the night of January 29th, 1881. The fire originated in the extreme north end, where a family by the name of Stone lived. The father was away at the time. It is supposed that the woman had been drinking with others who were there and that a lamp was upset. The fire was first discovered by Benjamin Case who lived in the next part. But it was too late to get the woman and the two children out from the burning rooms, and they all perished. The Case family barely escaped. The fire spread steadily southward towards the brick store. It was a bitterly cold night and the fire burned slowly. Hence it was possible to clear the store and the houses south of it of everything of value before the fire reached them.

Mr. Winch continued his store for a short time in the Lindsey house, but soon removed to Mashapaug. Since then there has been no attempt to keep a store at Union. The growth of the neighboring villages of Southbridge and Stafford Springs, with their increasing market facilities, have rendered store-keeping in Union unprofitable.

THE BUSINESS AT MASHAPAUG.

Moses White had a store in Mashapaug village, somewhere between the years 1820 and 1830. He was a native of Uxbridge, Mass., and had come to Union about 1812. He lived at first on the Dr. Hammond place where he was employed as a merchant in company with Pearl & Taintor, first as a clerk and afterwards as a partner. He removed to

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Westford not far from 1817. About the year 1827, Harvey Walker, of Westford, came to Mashapaug, and was employed as a clerk in Moses White's store there. He thus became established in the business which he afterwards carried on. In 1837 he entered into partnership with Judson Smith, forming the firm of Smith & Walker, which continued till 1841. During this time they were engaged only in the store business; but soon after Mr. Walker began the manufacture of boots and shoes, in connection with his store. In 1846 he formed a partnership with Jared Sessions, who was then twenty-five years of age, and who had been engaged in the practical work of making shoes at his father's home in Union. The firm of Walker & Sessions started with a capital stock of $2,500. Their business was at first extremely limited, but it rapidly expanded and prospered under the new and united management. In 1851 the firm became Walker, Sessions & Co., and the partners were Harvey Walker, J. D. Sessions and Lorenzo Morgan. In 1853, Mr. Morgan went out and Alexander Sessions was taken in. The business went on increasing and the plans were enlarged. Mr. Jared Sessions, especially, became instrumental in forming firms at Fiskdale, Mass., and at Toronto, Canada. From 1856 to 1858 there were three different firms with one capital. They were Walker, Sessions & Co., of Mashapaug; Sessions, Bates & Co., of Fiskdale, and Sessions, Carpenter & Co., of Toronto. The partners in these three firms were Harvey Walker, Jared Sessions, Alexander Sessions, E. L. Bates, Vernon E. Carpenter and William M. Corbin. From 1858 to Mr. Walker's death, March 4th, 1860, the firm at Mashapaug was Walker, Corbin & Tourtellotte, Mr. Reed Tourtellotte having become a member. The business at Mashapaug under the leadership of Mr. Walker and Mr. Sessions was conducted in a thorough, energetic and business-like way, and met with deserved success. It may be remarked here that Walker & Sessions made the first unlined brogans ever shipped to New York City. When the business was at its height in Union, it amounted to $75,000 or $100,000 annually, and

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Mashapaug village became quite a thriving centre. In 1857, a financial panic occurred throughout the country, which greatly embarrassed the firm, but through which by careful management it was able to pass.

In 1856, Mr. Sessions removed to Toronto, Canada, and thereafter his business was mainly done there and in Binghamton, N. Y.

In 1859, Mr. Walker began building the new store and shoe factory at Mashapaug. This was completed the following year and was said to be the finest in Tolland county. About the time of Mr. Walker's death there was considerable financial uncertainty owing to the disturbed condition of the South on the eve of the war. The goods were sold largely in New York and the South. Hence it happened that there were many losses both at the beginning and throughout the war. Just after Mr. Walker's death there were large losses by the failure of firms in New York which did business in the South. But still the business went on at Mashapaug and was conducted from 1861 to 1867 under the firm name of Corbin & Tourtellotte. In 1867, by the addition of Mr. M. H. Kinney, it became Corbin, Tourtellotte & Co. But during these last years the business began to decline, owing to various causes. The character of the shoe manufacture was undergoing a great change. Hitherto one man had done all, or nearly all the work on a shoe. A large part of the work could be put out and done in the home. But many machines began to be invented to do the various parts of the work more easily and cheaply than it could be done by hand. This necessitated the concentration of the work in factories, and the division of labor. Each person was given a certain part of the work to do. He could thus acquire special skill in doing that particular thing, so that the shoe could be made much more quickly and economically than for one man to do the whole. In order to have this method work successfully large factories were necessary. The large establishments could afford to introduce the best machinery, and consequently produce goods at a lower cost than the small

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shops. They made competition so great and the profits so small, that they drove the smaller factories out of existence. In order for the firm at Mashapaug to have gone on successfully with their business, it would have been necessary for them to have introduced new capital, made a larger plant, and secured the best machinery. But a decisive reason why this should not be done was the distance from railroad. The cost of transportation and the uncertainty of securing laborers, would have seriously diminished the profits of the business, so that in all probability it would not have succeeded. Hence the firm at Mashapaug ceased the manufacture of shoes in 1871. Corbin & Kinney continued the store business, however, for a number of years. But the diminishing population of the village and town, the loss of trade with those who worked for the firm before, and similar reasons caused the business to decline, and it was given up entirely in 1881. Mr. Corbin in that year removed to Hartford, where his family has since resided.

Since that time Mr. John Winch has carried on a store on a small scale at Mashapaug, in connection with his other business.

We may speak here of some of the other industries that have been carried on at Mashapaug. Perhaps the most important of these was the manufacture of axe-handles which was carried on quite extensively for a number of years. This was started by Mr. Josiah Leland, who with Jarvis Boies and a Mr. Carter, bought the Blanchard patent of a lathe for turning irregular surfaces, each owning a third. They licensed others besides themselves to use this patent and received a royalty for its use. Mr. Leland came to Union about 1845, and bought of the Quinnebaug Reservoir Co. (now the Hamilton Woolen Co.), the water privilege at Mashapaug, and the house where he afterwards lived (now occupied by John Winch). Here he had his axe-handle factory and did quite a thriving business, giving employment to a large number of men.

Josiah Leland died in 1855, and the business fell into the hands of his sons George A., Henry J., and John Sher-

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man. In 1856 the business was sold to Mr. A. E. Weld, who carried it on for a number of years till the buildings were burned. One of the shops was never rebuilt. The one which was rebuilt is now a grist-mill and bone factory and is owned and run by J. W. Winch.

There was also at Mashapaug a mattress factory, started by Charles Collar and run for several years by Roscius Back and A. E. Weld, until the building was burned about 1864. It was never rebuilt.

Another industry which was carried on to a considerable extent at Mashapaug was the manufacture of match-cards. This was started by Mr. Trask soon after Josiah Leland's death in 1854. The firm for awhile was Leland & Trask (George Leland), and afterwards Leland & Gilmore (J. S. Leland).

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CHAPTER VII.

THE SCHOOLS OF UNION.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS—THE SCHOOL SOCIETY—TEACHERS—PRESENT CONDITION OF SCHOOLS—THE SELECT SCHOOLS OF UNION—NAMES OF TEACHERS—LIST OF COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM UNION.

ATTENTION seems to have been given to educational matters quite early in the history of the town. The children of the early settlers learned to read, write and cipher, and some acquired a pretty fair education for those days. The schools were held in private houses. Phebe Lawson, a daughter of the pioneer settler, is said to have taught school summer and winter till she was fifty years of age. Text-books were scarce, and the teacher was compelled to give oral lessons in such subjects as arithmetic, or have the rules written out for the scholars' use. The compiler has several such home-made text-books which have been handed down from early times. One of these is a treatise on geometry and surveying, written by Robert Paul, Sr., which is very good, and shows its author to have been a man of education and ability.

The first school-house in town was built in the "meeting-house district," in 1772. The money to build it with was raised by subscription in the district and put into the hands of Thomas Lawson and John Sessions, who had charge of building it. It stood on the summit of the hill just northwest of the old meeting-house. It stood here till after 1800. Then a second school-house was built on the south road to the southwest of where the present school-house stands. This had a four-sided roof. The present school-house in the center district was built about 1846. In the east district (No. 2), which used to be called the "over Bigelow district," the first school-house stood a

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few feet southwest of the barn on the Benjamin Corbin place. A second was built in 1819, on the site of the present one. It was used till 1860, when it was taken down and set up as a dwelling house northeast of Fayette Crawford's, where it now stands. The present school-house was built that same year. The oldest school-house now standing in town is the so-called Foster school-house in the southwest district (No. 3). It is now no longer used. It was built in 1799. In it may be seen a remnant of the old plan of having the desks run right round against the wall. At these the older scholars sat with their faces away from the rest of the school. Inside and one step below were benches for the younger scholars. The first school-house in Mashapaug (District No. 4), was built shortly after the Revolution. It was set on fire by a tramp about 1800, and burned to the ground. A new school-house was built which stood till 1861, when it was taken down (after a vain attempt to move it whole), and set up as a tenement house on the Benj. Stone place. The present school-house was built in 1861, by John Stetson. It is a very pretty one and William M. Corbin spared no pains to make it one of the best that could be found in any country place.

The schools were at first supported by taxes levied on the inhabitants. As it was difficult to get money in those days, teachers were mostly paid in boards, etc., which they sold at Windham and elsewhere. But in 1796, the town received in common with the other towns of Connecticut, interest from a fund for education, derived from the sale of the western lands belonging to the state. For the purpose of receiving and disposing of the money that was received, a school society was formed in town in 1796. This society continued in existence for over sixty years. It was separate from the town and had its own officers, although every citizen who could vote in town meeting could also vote in the meetings of the school society. In 1820, the money received from the above source by the different districts, and the number of children between the ages of four and sixteen in each, is shown in the following table:

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	NUMBER OF PERSONS.	AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM STATE.
District No. 1	61	$49.10
" " 2	66	53.13
" " 3	42	33.81
" " 4	35	28.17
" " 5	18	15.59
" " 6	43	34.61

This table shows that the number of scholars in that period was much larger than now. The town was more thickly inhabited and the families were larger. The old school-houses were crowded at times, and the teacher had his hands full. The boys and girls used to attend district school longer in those days when their education was completed in them, than now. The young men worked on the farm in summer and went to school in winter. A male teacher was usually employed in winter and a female in summer. The wages were about forty dollars in winter, and twenty in summer. The teacher "boarded round," dividing his time among the families of the district in proportion to the number of scholars which each sent.

Among the teachers of the early part of the century, one of the best was Ingoldsby W. Crawford. He was afterwards for many years a school visitor and ably fulfilled the duties of the office.

Among the teachers between 1830 and 1860, were the following:

Trenck Crawford,	Sullivan Booth,
Calista "	Isaac B. "
Daniel T. "	Elam C. "
Logan "	John O. "
Ossian "	Mason Coburn,
Alonzo "	Benjamin Corbin,
Bert "	David P. "
Ossian T. "	Charlotte J. "
Wm. M. "	Mary "
Marcia "	Elvira "
Harriet "	Rebecca "

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Susan E. Crawford,	Adaline Paul,
Mary Foster,	Marvin K. "
Charles Hammond,	Moses W. "
Francis "	Sarah A. "
Samuel "	R. Bruce "
Thomas Holman,	Liberty "
Miranda Houghton,	Marcia Ruby,
Ann E. Kinney,	Nathaniel Sessions,
Lovisa Lawson,	Chloe "
Paul C. "	Maria "
Edwin N. "	Edwin W. Upham,
Minerva "	Jonathan C. "
Sam. Whiton Moore,	Sarah E. "
E. Morris "	Mary E. Wales,
Caroline S. Newell,	Celinda "

There is one young man who taught in town early in the century, who deserves mention here. This was William Larned Marcy, of Southbridge, who came to Union to teach in what has been known as the Foster School District. Near the school-house was the residence of Mr. Edward Foster, the father of Eleazar Foster, who graduated from Yale college in 1802, with high rank, and who afterwards became a successful and highly esteemed lawyer in New Haven. Young Marcy, while pursuing his career as a teacher in Union and residing in the family of Mr. Edward Foster, and hearing the father speak with honest pride of the success of his son, although before unambitious, then first received that impulse and formed those purposes, which made him what he afterwards became. After finishing his school, he commenced a course of study, and in 1808 was graduated as one of the alumni of Brown University. Such was the first chapter in the history of that jurist and statesman, who afterwards became Governor of New York, and the Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Pierce, in 1853.

Probably there has been no other teacher in town who has done so much for the cause of education here as Miss Sarah A. Paul. A superb teacher herself, she also had the

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power of interesting others in the improvement of the schools. It was due to her efforts and the interest which she awakened that the school libraries were purchased, which most of the districts now have. We have already given a sketch of her life and her qualities as a teacher among the biographies. To this sketch the reader is here referred.

Rev. Samuel I. Curtis was for many years a school visitor, and took an active interest in the schools. From 1876 to 1878, Rev. J. P. Watson had charge of the schools in Union. (See sketch of his life in the church history). Probably the town never had a school visitor who labored so thoroughly to improve the condition of the schools in town as he. The report of his first year's work which he presented at town-meeting and which was afterwards published, is very thorough and lengthy, and indicates the character of his work.

At the present time the number of pupils in the schools is small. But nevertheless they deserve the careful attention and interest of all good citizens. For in order that the town may continue to raise up valuable citizens, the proper education of the youth must be attended to. Care should be taken that the money raised for this purpose is applied so as to secure the best possible results. The improved methods of education which are in vogue in other places should be introduced and every effort made to raise the standard of our schools.

THE SELECT SCHOOLS OF UNION.

The select schools which began in 1850, were very valuable to the young people in town. In that year David Corbin and Ossian T. Crawford visited every family in town, and ascertained the number of scholars which could be gathered for a school of higher grade than the ordinary district schools. The efforts of these young men and of others were successful. The first teacher was Mr. Luther White of the Theological Seminary at East Windsor. The school was held in the center school-house, which was new

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and furnished a pleasant room for study and recitation. Mr. White was deeply interested in his scholars and spared no pains to qualify himself to do his best for them. Other able teachers followed Mr. White, some being more successful than others. Henry Pratt, also of the seminary at East Windsor, taught in the fall of 1852. He was a man of talents but had much more of a worldly mind than Mr. White. He did not take so lively an interest in the welfare of his school as either of them, but was popular with his scholars. He was ordained at Dudley, Mass., in 1859, and became an able, popular and successful pastor. He at length turned his attention to secular in addition to his pastoral duties. He went into speculation on a large scale, became involved, involved others, resigned his pastorate, signed over, and was able to pay but a small amount on the dollar.

James T. Ford, also from East Windsor Seminary, taught here two seasons, in 1852 and 1853. He had taught the classical department there for two or three years, and was an accomplished teacher. He consecrated all his powers to the good of the school, and exerted a healthful moral and religious influence upon the people of the place. His winning ways made him many friends, and rendered him so popular that in his second term he had sixty or more pupils. He was ordained the pastor of a feeble church in Stowe, Vt., in 1857, and continued there till 1869.

Henry M. Parsons, from East Windsor, taught here one term. He was popular with all classes of society, was easy and fluent in personal conversation, a ready and eloquent speaker, graceful in manner and a man of power over the minds of others. He was ordained and installed pastor of the First Congregational church in Springfield in 1854.

Edwin Hall, also from the East Windsor (now Hartford) Seminary, taught here one fall. He was refined in his manners and a gentleman in deportment. He took a lively interest in the moral questions of the day, was devo-

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ted and faithful to his school, but not decidedly popular with his pupils. After he graduated from East Windsor, he settled at New Hartford, where he was pastor for fourteen years.

Henry J. Bruce, of Amherst, taught here in the fall of 1858. He was a man of great abilities, precise in all his ways and movements, a thorough and successful teacher. He afterwards became a missionary of the American Board and is now doing missionary service in the Marathi Mission in Western India.

Other teachers were Henry B. Ruggles, John O. Barrows, for a short time missionary to Turkey, George Goodell, from Amherst, a Mr. Spaulding, John O. Booth, Mrs. Wheeler, (daughter of Mrs. Rev. S. I. Curtiss), Sarah C. Paul, and others.

In 1881, a new set of young people having grown up, the select school was revived for one term. Deacon E. N. Lawson went ahead in the matter, found about fifteen scholars who would attend, and secured the services of Mr. Arthur C. Barrows, who had just completed the Freshman year at Brown University, as a teacher. Although Mr. Barrows was quite young, he took hold of the work with energy and aroused the enthusiasm of his pupils. Several of them continued their education, and have since graduated from higher institutions.

Mr. Barrows was so well liked that he was induced to remain and teach the district school during the winter and spring terms, at the same time having pupils in the higher studies of Latin, Algebra, Geometry, etc.

After graduating from Brown University, Mr. Barrows became a teacher in the Providence High School. He is now the principal of one of the public schools of Providence. He married Miss Ella Corbin, one of his old pupils at Union, and hence can look back on his career here as marking an important epoch in his life.

In recent times many of the young people of Union have attended the Hitchcock Free High School at Brimfield, Mass. At one time there were nine pupils from Union in

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attendance there. Those who have graduated there from this town are:

Harlow Back	in 1885	Herbert D. Smith	in 1888
Lucy Horton	" "	Lilian Booth	" "
George N. Lawson	" "	Lucy "	" 1889
Hartley R. Walker	" "	Olin "	" 1890
Harvey M. Lawson	" 1886	Susie M. Lawson	" 1892
Harry E. Back	" 1888		

A list of the persons from Union, who have received a liberal education is as follows:

NAME.	INSTITUTION ATTENDED.	YEAR OF GRADUATION.
Jonathan Badger,	Nassau Hall (Princeton),	1751
Eleazer Foster,	Yale College,	1802
Rinaldo Burleigh,	" "	1803
Thomas Holman,	Madison University,	1838
Charles Hammond,	Yale College,	1839
	Andover Theological Seminary,	
	Yale " "	1844
Justus V. Lawson,	Madison University, died Aug. 12, 1854, during his Sophomore year.	
George Curtiss,	Amherst,	1860
	Andover Theological Seminary,	1863
David Corbin,	Brown University,	1860
Silas Foster Lindsey,	Yale Medical School,	
Henry Severy,	Amherst,	
Samuel I. Curtiss,	"	1867
	Union Theological Seminary,	1870
Charles Morse,	Amherst,	1872
	Yale Theological Seminary,	1875
Nathan Morse,	Amherst,	
Merritt Walker,	"	
William Herbert Corbin,	Yale University,	1889
R. Harlow Back,	Boston " Law Department,	1889
George N. Lawson,	Yale University,	1890
	" Medical School,	1892
Harvey M. Lawson,	Yale University, Sheffield Scientific School,	1890
	Yale Divinity School,	1893
Ernest E. Severy,	Yale University, Sheffield Scientific School,	1890
Harry E. Back,	Boston University,	1892

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CHAPTER VIII.

THE CEMETERIES OF UNION.

THE OLD CEMETERY—THE NORTH CEMETERY—THE NEW CEMETERY—THE EAST CEMETERY.

TO the antiquarian the "old burying ground" at Union is a more interesting spot than any other in town. For there,

> "Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
> Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
> The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

This is the spot which the first settlers selected as a place in which to bury their dead. It was originally a part of the ten acres reserved for public uses. The first person ever buried in it was William Ward, Sr., who died June 8th, 1731. His remains rest near the centre of the yard, but the grave is marked by no stones. This is the case with a great many, perhaps the majority of graves in this yard. Almost every spot in the yard is occupied by a grave and one can hardly step without treading on one. Yet there are very many of these which are marked by no stone, and hence it is impossible to tell who sleeps beneath. It would be impossible to tell how many people lie buried in the yard; but as it was the only burial place in town for over a hundred years, during which time the population of town averaged about six hundred, there are probably not less than fifteen hundred graves in the yard. When we think of it we see that those who are living in town now are but few compared with the number of those who have been before them, and whose bodies now rest in this and the other cemeteries in town. The first grave-stones, where there were any, were often common, rude stone, with the letters cut into the smooth side. A few are of slate or schist, and some of sandstone. It is not until the beginning of the present century that marble seems to have been used.

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Some of the noteworthy graves in the old cemetery are the following: that of John Lawson, one of the very earliest settlers. This is situated on the east side, a little north of the middle. Near by lies Capt. Thomas Lawson of Revolutionary fame. A little to the southeast is the headstone which marks the grave of Rev. Ebenezer Wyman, the first settled pastor of the church at Union. On it is the quaint inscription, beginning,

"Lo, here the sacred dust of Wyman lies."

Near by are the graves of the Wales family. Here lie Dea. Ebenezer Wales, the father of eighteen children; Deborah Wales, to whose patriotism in the Revolution we have referred, and Capt. Solomon Wales, a man whose abilities and public services are mentioned in the inscription on his grave-stone. South from the centre of the yard is the grave of Rev. Ezra Horton. This is covered by the large tablet on which is inscribed an account of his life. Northwest of this is a granite monument which marks the grave of another pastor of the church in Union, Rev. S. I. Curtiss. His wife and daughter who were killed by lightning and also his second wife lie beside him. Just north is the lot of the Armour's, where lie the ancestors of P. D. Armour of Chicago. Many other interesting graves might be mentioned, but these are among the most noteworthy.

The old cemetery becoming very much crowded, the town decided in 1844, to lay out a new one. Hence the land on which the north one is situated was bought of Paul Kinney at that time. It is a curious circumstance that his son Joseph Kinney, who died June 17, 1844, was the first to be buried in the new yard.

Among the prominent persons buried here are Chauncey Paul, Merrick Marcy, Augustus Moore, William Foster, Harvey Walker, Dr. Shubael Hammond, David Lawson, etc.

The north cemetery having become pretty well filled up during the forty years in which it has been used as a burial place, a movement was started about the year 1885, to establish a new one. Lyman Moore, who was specially interested in the matter, presented to the town for this

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purpose, a piece of land north of and adjoining the old burying-ground. This has been prepared at a considerable outlay of labor and expense to be the future burial place of the residents of the town. It hardly seems as though so large a tract was needed at present. With the town as sparsely inhabited as it is, it will be sufficient for its needs for over a hundred years.

THE EAST CEMETERY OF UNION.

After the old burying-ground had been in use a hundred years, it became so fully occupied that it was impossible to find any space large enough for a family lot, that was not taken up. This difficulty, together with a desire to have their friends buried nearer home, led a number of the inhabitants of the east part of the town in 1835, to establish a private cemetery there. The land for this purpose was given by Joanna and Mary Sessions, and the Sessions family was the one principally interested in the undertaking. Those interested formed themselves into the "Eastern Cemetery Association," and the names of the original proprietors were, William P. Sessions, Thomas Holman, Samuel Crawford, Paul Lawson, Abijah Sessions, Benjamin Corbin, Nehemiah Houghton, Isaiah Hiscox, George Leonard, Walter Lyon, Silas P. Allen. The first person buried in the yard was Salem Holman, who died at Hartford, August 13th, 1835. The bodies of Abijah Sessions, Sr., and one or two of his family were removed from the old cemetery at Union and re-interred here.

A constitution was adopted April 30, 1853, and the Association has regular officers elected by the members. Besides the original proprietors the owners of shares or half shares have been John S. Estabrooks, I. W. Crawford, Orrin Lyon ½, Edwin N. Lawson, Lucius A. Corbin, William P. Chamberlain, Alexander H. Sessions, Cyprian S. Lyon, Gurdon A. Chaffee, Oliver M. Angell ½, and Asa Putnam.

It is interesting to note the advanced age of many of the persons buried in this yard, and it is an indication of

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the healthful nature of the locality, and the regular habits of the people. Some of the ages are as follows: George Leonard, 84; Daniel Leonard, 69; wife, 83; Silas Allen, 72; Experience Allen, 86; Abijah Sessions, Sr., 91; wife, 91; Mary Sessions, 74; Joanna, 91; William P., 81; 1st wife, 59, 2nd, 74; Sarah Griggs, 87; Lyman Sessions, 87; Abijah Sessions, Jr., 86; David Corbin, 75; wife, 84; Benjamin Corbin, 85; Samuel Crawford, 79; wife, 70; Paul Lawson, 82; wife, 88; Nehemiah Houghton, 84; wife, 83; John Crawford, 85; wife, 75; Trenck Crawford, 83; I. W. Crawford, 81; wife, 71; Asa Putnam, 87; Th. Holman, 82; wife, 88; Lavinia H. Carpenter, 78.

The number of graves in the yard September 18th, 1892, was 131.

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CHAPTER IX.

GENEALOGIES OF THE FAMILIES.

THE plan followed in the following lists is to trace out all those of one generation before going on to the next. For instance, in a family where there are several brothers and sisters, the children of the first are given, then of the second, and so on through to the youngest. Then the children of the children of the first, the children of the children of the second, and so on down.

The abbreviations used are as follows: b., born; m., married; d., died; ch., children.

THE ABBE FAMILY.

GIDEON ABBE, of Windham, bought land of Nathaniel Badger, Jr., March 19, 1742. This land was on the west side of town, bounded on the town line, and north on land of William Ward, and contained one hundred acres. He married Keziah ———, and had one child born in Union, viz.: Mary, born September 4, 1743.

JOHN ABBE, son of John Abbe, of Windham, was born April 20, 1691, and died January 16, 1770. In 1752, he bought land in Union of Nathaniel Gould, which was the homestead of said Gould; it was bounded west on Col. Fitche's land, south on James McNall's, east on William Gould's, and north on Vendue land, so-called. He also bought land of Nath. Walker and Joshua Webb.

John Abbe married, 1st, Mary Bingham, November 7, 1717. She died July 23, 1722; 2nd, Mary Palmer, March 12, 1723, who died November 30, 1750; 3d, Widow Abigail Ripley, April 23, 1751, who died October 16, 1766; 4th, Sarah Dodge, April 8, 1767; she died April 11, 1776.

Ch. 1. John, b. July 4, 1722.
2. Hannah, b. September 17, 1724; m. Joshua Webb.
3. Mary, b. September 10, 1726.

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4. Elizabeth, b. September 16, 1728; m. Jesse Ward, May 22, 1754.
5. Richard, b. July 1, 1730.
6. Eunice, b. August 20, 1732.
7. Tabitha, b. September 16, 1736.

THE ABBOTT FAMILIES.

The Abbott families came from Pomfret and Ashford, and were the descendants of George Abbott, of Andover, the first comer from Yorkshire, in England, about 1640. Caleb Abbott, of Pomfret, bought land of Elisha Loomis, of Windsor, in Union, June 22, 1749, and moved to Union not long afterwards. He lived in the old red house which stood until it was burned a few years ago, south of the center school-house. He was born in Andover, Mass., in 1704; went to Pomfret in 1726; to Union in 1749, and died at Union, January 31, 1778, aged 74. He was the eleventh child of William Abbott of Andover, who was born November 11, 1657, and died October 21, 1713. The grandfather of Caleb, of Union, was George Abbott, of Andover, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, about the year 1640, and was one of the first settlers of Andover. He married Hannah Chandler.

Caleb Abbott, of Andover and Union, married Elizabeth Paine, December 3, 1730.

Ch. 1. Caleb, b. September 9, 1731.
2. Elizabeth, b. March 12, 1733; d. October 31, 1742.
3. Hannah, b. October 27, 1734; d. April 19, 1813; m. John Hendricks, 1761.
4. Sarah, b. July 6, 1736; m. Jonathan Burke, November 11, 1754; d. November 12, 1761.
5. Mary, b. March 21, 1739; m. John Capen, of Hartland, Vt.; d. in Scipio, N. Y.
6. Samuel, b. March 4, 1743; d. September 25, 1826.
7. William, b. October —, 1745; d. July 25, 1832.

Caleb Abbott, son of Caleb of Union, served as waiter to General Putnam, in the war of the Revolution; lost a

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leg by hazardously mounting a breastwork, and died in consequence, January 3, 1778. He married Margaret Paul, daughter of Robert Paul, Sr., and had no children. She died January 11, 1806.

SAMUEL ABBOTT, son of Caleb of Union, married Rachel Ward, January 11, 1770, and moved to Windsor, Vt. She died October 15, 1774.

Ch. 1. Sarah, b. April 12, 1771; died July 3, 1772.
2. Sarah, b. April 15, 1773; m. December 3, 1795, Caleb Hendrick, son of John Hendrick, and Hannah, his wife.

Samuel Abbott moved from Windsor, Vt., to Hartland, Vt., in 1778. He was much esteemed for his moral and religious character; both he and all his descendants were Baptists.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, son of Caleb of Union, moved in 1792, to Cambridge, Wash. Co., N. Y., and in 1799, to Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y. He lived in Union on the place where Jesse Hall afterwards did. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He married the first time, Mary Coye, probably a daughter of Nehemiah Coye, November 15, 1770. She died December 10, 1776, aged 25 He married the second time, Esther Green, of Willington, Conn. She died in Clinton, N. Y., December 23, 1839, aged 86.

Ch. 1. Caleb, b. February 4, 1774, settled in Colden, N. Y.
2. Nehemiah, b. May 20, 1776; d. September 25, 1776.
3. Mary, b. August —, 1779; never married.
4. Nehemiah, b. June 4, 1781; m. Esther Baker; lived at Clinton, N. Y.
5. Paul, born March 7, 1783; d. much respected March 19, 1831, at Lowville.
6. Esther, b. October 4, 1784; m. Elisha Wakelee.
7. Orinda, b. May 1, 1786; m. Joel Hubbard.
8. Samuel, b. July 18, 1789.
9. William, b. December 2, 1792; d. in Clinton, N. Y., October 2, 1819.

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NATHAN ABBOTT, of Union, was the son of Nathan, of Ashford, and the grandson of Paul Abbott, of Pomfret, who was a brother of Caleb, Sr., of Union. He married Judith Stoddard, of Woodstock.

Ch. 1. Elbe, baptized April 1, 1770.
2. Hannah, baptized July 12, 1772.
3. Willard, b. April 20, 1774.
4. Harvey, b. September 8, 1778.
5. Sally, b. January 12, 1772.

SAMUEL ABBOTT was not a near relative of Caleb, though thought to be a descendant of George, of Andover. He afterwards moved to Ashford. He lived near Howard's mills, was colonel of the militia, was very patriotic and performed important services in the Revolution. He married Elizabeth Moore, of Union, October 29, 1766.

Ch. 1. Chloe.
2. Sarah.
3. Laura.
4. Sarah.
5. Joseph.
6. William.

WILLIAM ALLEN bought land in Union of Elisha Sprague, October 22, 1755. This was situated northwest of the Russel James place. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He married Sybil ——.

Ch. 1. Elisha, b. May 13, 1761.
2. Hannah, baptized September 23, 1766.
3. Reuben, baptized August 2, 1771.
4. John, baptized August 2, 1771.

SILAS ALLEN came from Mansfield to Union. He bought of Stephen Paine the Dorsett place (afterwards called the McQuade place, southeast of Thomas Rindge's). He married Mary Leonard, daughter of Daniel. He died January 8, 1883, aged 71.

Ch. 1. Edward.
2. Melvin.

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3. Catherine; m. James Tatem.
4. Elizabeth; m. Calvin Arnold.
5. Henry.
6. Halsey.
7. Charles M.; lives at Putnam.

Oliver M. Angell came from Pomfret to Union, about 1840, and worked at George Leonard's. He married Cemantha Houghton, daughter of Nehemiah, November 21, 1852. They had no children. They lived near North Ashford a while, afterwards at Walter Lyon's and Benjamin Corbin's and lastly at the place east of Willis Howard's. He was a faithful member of the Baptist church at North Ashford, and was chosen deacon about 1872. He died March 31, 1887, aged 66.

Lester Anderson came to Union from Willington and lived on the Abner Howard place (the second house south of Kinney's mills). He married Polly Howard, daughter of Abner Howard, August 3, 1817. The Anderson family were Adventists.

Ch. 1. Abner Howard, b. September 16, 1818.
2. Abigail Apama, b. ———, 1822; d. May 21, 1841.
3. Ira Willard, b. March 16, 1824.
4. Roxie Alice, b. July 4, 1826.
5. Thomas Albury Philander, b. August 14, 1830; drowned at Woodstock Valley.

THE ARMOUR FAMILY.

James Armour, the first comer, was a native of Ireland and one of the Scotch-Irish emigrants. He came first to Philadelphia. He was among the early settlers of Union. He lived where Major Smith now does. He was called the "bog-trotter," possibly in allusion to the north of Ireland whence he came. His father was a sailor and was probably lost at sea, because the family tradition is that

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James never saw him. James Armour was an eccentric man in some respects. He was very healthy and attributed it to his baptism. He was accustomed to say, "I was born on Sunday morning, baptized before eight o'clock, and the devil a bit of any disease would never light upon me." He married Margaret Anderson, the daughter of William Anderson, who came from England previous to 1720, and married at Greenwich, Mass., a daughter of Samuel Nevins, who was afterwards a land proprietor and settler in Union, but soon moved to Palmer. William Anderson's health having failed, he returned to England and died soon after arriving. His daughter Margaret was born after he sailed, so never saw him. His widow married a Thompson, who treated her cruelly. William Anderson had bought three several tracts of land in Union, but never occupied them. They fell to his daughter Margaret, who occupied them when she married James Armour. Their children were:

Ch. 1. Mary, b. June 1, 1754; m. Ephraim Rice of Montague, Mass.
2. James, b. April 4, 1756. (See below).
3. Jean or Jane, b. March 2, 1758; m. Barker, went to Genesee, N. Y., and died October 12, 1828.
4. Martha, b. July 16, 1760; m. Job Ransom at North Colerain, Mass.
5. David, b. November 12, 1761; m. Salome Newcomb April 6, 1794; went to Genesee, N. Y.
6. John, b. February 25, 1765. (See next page.)
7. Margaret, b. May 28, 1767; m. Lyman Isbell; went to Genesee, then to Illinois.
8. Robert, b. August 7, 1771; m. but died a Shaker.

Margaret, wife of James Armour, died November 20, 1775, aged 55. He married, second, Mrs. Hannah McNeil, December 17, 1777.

James Armour, son of James, married Eunice Arnold, October 18, 1776.

Ch. 1. Sally, b. March 19, 1777; m. Charles Martin June 24, 1804; died at West Stafford.

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2. James, b. December 26, 1778.
3. Lyman, b. January 24, 1781; died young.
4. John, b. May 12, 1783; d. August 3, 1783.
5. William, b. June 24, 1784; died young.
6. Charles, b. July 12, 1787; went to sea.
7. Ira, b. March 24, 1789; had bone disease in a leg; it was amputated several times, but he never recovered.
8. Arnold, b. July 17, 1791; went to Wisconsin; died at Milwaukee.
9. Samuel, b. October 8, 1794; d. 1802.
10. Maria, b. July 2, 1801; went to Genesee county, N. Y.

James Armour died October 12, 1828, and was buried at his own request by the roadside in a corner between the Cleveland and the Major Smith place (formerly the old Armour homestead).

John Armour, son of James, Sr., married Sarah Preston of Ashford (b. March 22, 1767), September 10, 1792.

Ch. 1. Preston, b. August 15, 1793; d. April 25, 1879, at Morrisville, N. Y.
2. Patty, b. November 22, 1794; d. April 9, 1878, at Madison, N. Y.
3. Polly, b. October 24, 1796; m. Chauncey Paul; d. August 25, 1883. (See Paul family).
4. Danforth, b. January 5, 1799; d. September 1, 1873, at Woodstock, Ill.
5. Almira, b. May 14, 1801.
6. Lyman, b. April 23, 1803; d. May 12, 1882, at Smithfield, N. Y.
7. Volney, b. June 11, 1805.
8. John, b. June 5, 1807; d. October 9, 1872, in Oswego county, N. Y.
9. Laura, b. June 20, 1811; d. July 8, 1883, at Wampsville, N. Y.

John Armour moved to Smithfield, N. Y., in 1820, where he died April, 1849. Sarah P. Armour, his wife, died September 30, 1847.

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PRESTON ARMOUR, son of John, lived at Smithfield, N. Y. He married Betsey Brown, and died April 25, 1879, at Morrisville, N. Y.

Ch. 1. Virgil Maro, b. November 13, 1818.
2. Esther, b. December 13, 1820.
3. Lucien Bonaparte, b. December 1, 1822; m. Lydia P. Townsend October 20, 1859.
4. William Wallace, b. June 9, 1826; d. February 14, 1844.
5. Volney, b. August 4, 1829.

PATTY ARMOUR, daughter of John, married Stoddard Washburn, December 19, 1813. He died November 17, 1865.

Ch. 1. Ramson A., b. April 28, 1814, at Colerain, Mass.
2. George Winslow, b. July 11, 1816, at Colerain, Mass.
3. Daniel Willis, b. July 25, 1822, at Colerain, Mass.
4. Lydia Sophia, b. December 19, 1825, at Colerain, Mass.
5. Edwin Ruthven, b. May 11, 1828, at Greenfield, Mass.
6. Sarah Ann, b. July 15, 1830, at Greenfield, Mass.
7. Andrew Jackson, b. September 15, 1832, at Smithfield, N. Y.
8. Marthnett, b. July 15, 1836, at Madison, N. Y.; d. August 13, 1863, at Madison, N. Y.
9. Mary Rosette, b. July 29, 1839, at Oriskany Falls, N. Y.; d. July 19, 1845.

DANFORTH ARMOUR, son of John, married Julia Brooks of Ashford, November 27, 1825. He went to Smithfield, N. Y., and afterwards to Wisconsin. He died at Woodstock, Ill., September 1, 1873.

Ch. 1. Simeon Brooks, b. February 1, 1828.
2. Andrew Watson, b. January 27, 1829.
3. Lucy Maria, b. September 19, 1830; m. Wm. S. Burleson; d. April 8, 1861.

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4. Philip Danforth, b. May 16, 1832.
5. Marietta, b. November 27, 1833.
6. Charles Eugene, b. September 10, 1835.
7. Herman Ossian, b. March 8, 1837.
8. Joseph Francis, b. August 29, 1842.

ALMIRA ARMOUR, daughter of John, married Absalom Gregg, February 11, 1821. She died in Stockbridge, N. Y., in 1892, aged 91.

Ch. 1. David, b. December 6, 1821.
2. John, b. April 11, 1824.
3. Caroline, b. September 19, 1830; d. December 5, 1830.
4. Emeline, b. Aug. 13, 1834.

LYMAN ARMOUR, son of John, lived in Smithfield, N. Y. He married Julia Bishop of Smithfield, April 27, 1828.

Ch. 1. Alonzo Zelotes, b. April 26, 1829.
2. Emily Sophia, b. February 1, 1834; died September 12, 1834.
3. Sarah Charlotte, b. May 2, 1838.
4. Austin Bishop, b. November 21, 1843; d. October 13, 1844.

VOLNEY ARMOUR, son of John, married Sophia Bishop of Smithfield, May 12, 1835. They had no children.

JOHN ARMOUR, son of John, married Caroline Matthewson of Smithfield, July 29, 1830.

Ch. 1. Sally Ann, b. August 20, 1831; d. April 4, 1832.
2. Luzett, b. May 12, 1834.
3. Omer Eugene, b. September 14, 1837.
4. Oscar Danforth, b. November 2, 1839.
5. Orville Preston, b. November 2, 1839.

LAURA ARMOUR, daughter of John, married Orange Bridge, July 29, 1830.

Ch. 1. Almira, b. November 26, 1831.
2. Sarah Jane, b. June 14, 1835.
3. Infant son, b. November 28, 1838; d. December 7, 1838.

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MR. DANFORTH ARMOUR.

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MRS. DANFORTH ARMOUR.

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4. Ralph Ellenwood, b. November 4, 1839.
5. Laura Maria, b. March 8, 1842; d. June 17, 1860.
6. William Lewes, b. September 17, 1844.
7. Emma Sophia, b. April 11, 1850; d. March 2, 1874.

VIRGIL MARO ARMOUR, son of Preston, married, first, Mary Baylis, January 7, 1846, at Smithfield, N. Y.; second, Wealthy Jane Reeve, March 27, 1870.

Ch. 1. William Wallace, b. Sept. 25, 1847; d. February 5, 1860.
2. Esther Eliza, b. Sept. 12, 1848.
3. Isabel Baylis, b. December 5, 1850; d. June 7, 1885.
4. Mary Elizabeth, b. March 9, 1855.
5. Adelphia Jane, b. September 20, 1857; d. March 10, 1863.
6. Minnie Blanche, b. September 30, 1859; d. June 1, 1889.
7. Virgil Maro, b. April 2, 1871.
8. John, b. May 8, 1874.

VOLNEY ARMOUR, son of Preston, married Lucinda Wheeler Clock, January 20, 1856.

Ch. 1. Preston G., b. November 8, 1856, at Mt. Carroll, Ill.
2. Capitola N. E., b. February 9, 1859, at Mt. Carroll, Ill.
3. Darwin Lucian, b. October 1, 1861, at Mt. Carroll, Ill.; d. January 21, 1862, at Mt. Carroll, Ill.
4. Richard V. M., b. November 27, 1862, at Mt. Carroll, Ill.
5. Duane Browne, b. June 28, 1868, at Mt. Carroll, Ill.
6. Josepen Blanche, b. May 29, 1874, at Mt. Carroll, Ill.

SIMEON B. ARMOUR, son of Danforth, now resides in Kansas City. He married Margaret Klock, June 19, 1886.

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ANDREW WATSON ARMOUR, son of Danforth, (see biographical sketch), married Adalaine H. Simonds, May 10, 1853. He lived in Kansas City, Mo., and died May 28, 1892.

Ch. 1. Kirkland Brook, b. April 10, 1854.
2. Maria Lucy, b. September 23, 1855; d. June 10, 1871.
3. Charles Waterman, b. June 10, 1857.

PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR, son of Danforth, (see biographical sketch), married Malvina Belle Ogden, October 16, 1862, at Cincinnati, O.

Ch. 1. Jonathan Ogden, b. November 11, 1863.
2. Joseph Francis, b. December 25, 1865; d. September 15, 1866.
3. Philip Danforth, b. January 11, 1869.

MARIETTA ARMOUR, daughter of Danforth, married Emory D. Chapin, May 14, 1856.

Ch. 1. Alice, b. December 28, 1858.
2. Florence, b. March 3, 1861; d. September 25, 1861.
3. Henry Franklin, b. April 6, 1863; d. March 25, 1872.
4. Simeon Brooks, b. May 31, 1865.
5. Julia Belle, b. August 14, 1871.

CHARLES EUGENE ARMOUR, son of Danforth, was a soldier in the Civil war in the Second Kansas Regiment, and died in the hospital at Rolla, Miss., August 12, 1863.

HERMAN OSSIAN ARMOUR, son of Danforth, married Mary Jacks, November 20, 1862.

Ch. 1. Julia Anna, b. July 12, 1864.
2. May, b. February 10, 1866.
3. Grace, b. December 5, 1870; d. May 26, 1875.

Mrs. H. O. Armour died December 29, 1870.

JOSEPH FRANCIS ARMOUR, son of Danforth, married Amelia Gurnee, September 2, 1869. She died October 3, 1873.

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Joseph F. Armour married, second, Carrie Louise Gurnee, May 3, 1875, at Geneva, Switzerland. He died January 5, 1881.

Ch. 1. Gurnee, b. May 10, 1876; d. November 16, 1879.

ALONZO ZELOTES ARMOUR, son of Lyman, married Harriet Lucinda Cotting, March 16, 1856.

Ch. 1. Mary Julia, b. December 17, 1858.
2. William Lyman, b. July 1, 1865.
3. Frederick Alonzo, b. July 17, 1867.
4. Frank, b. August 12, 1872; d. May 18, 1873.

They live at College Springs, Col.

SARAH CHARLOTTE ARMOUR, daughter of Lyman, married Chester Duane Austin, February 28, 1860.

Ch. 1. Sarah Nellie, b. March 7, 1861.
2. Chester Wilburn, b. July 23, 1862.
3. Merton, b. June 15, 1864.
4. Jessie Winona, b. April 1, 1866.
5. Lucy Julia, b. March 29, 1871.

OMER EUGENE ARMOUR, son of John, married Maryette Cole, October 20, 1861.

Ch. 1. Carrie L., b. September 28, 1862, at Volney, N. Y.; d. October 2, 1863.
2. Fred E., b. August 20, 1866.

OSCAR DANFORTH ARMOUR, son of John, married, first, Abbie Dubois, April 24, 1862; second, Emma Sumner, April 18, 1876. They lived at Scriba, N. Y.

Ch. 1. Artie H., b. March 19, 1869.
2. Jennie Luzett, b. September 14, 1870.
3. Susan Maria, b. June 30, 1873; d. July 29, 1873.

ORVILLE PRESTON ARMOUR, son of John, married Lizetta S. Armour, adopted daughter of Volney Armour and Sophia Bishop, March 22, 1865.

Ch. 1. Hattie Sophia, b. December 20, 1865, at Volney, N. Y.; d. September 17, 1868.
2. Pardee D., b. March 20, 1867; d. July 10, 1888.
3. Winnie Luzett, b. July 5, 1869.
4. Josephine L., b. April 21, 1871.

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SARAH JANE BRIDGE, daughter of Orange Bridge and Laura Armour, married Milton Dayton Bligh, December 11, 1855.

Ch. 1. Fremont Dayton, b. October 1, 1856.
2. Neva C., b. December 24, 1862.
3. Willie Orange, b. September 3, 1864; d. May 15, 1865.
4. Bertie Davis, b. September 13, 1868; d. March 2, 1875.

EMMA SOPHIA BRIDGE, daughter of Orange Bridge and Laura Armour, married Arnold Bishop, February 18, 1874.

Ch. 1. Lena Bishop, b. February 8, 1875; d. September, 12, 1875.

PRESTON G. ARMOUR, son of Volney (son of Preston), married Eliza E. Riddle, June 5, 1880.

Ch. 1. Franklin Chapman, b. June 22, 1882, at Logan, Iowa.
2. Darwin Blaine, b. May 4, 1884, at Logan, Iowa.
3. Lucinda, b. September 30, 1887, at Logan, Iowa.
4. Josephine B., b. November 15, 1889, at Logan, Iowa.

KIRKLAND B. ARMOUR, son of Andrew Watson, married Annie P. Hearne, April 27, 1881.

Ch. 1. Andrew Watson, b. April 3, 1882.
2. Lawrence Hearne, b. March 8, 1888.
3. Kirkland Brook, b. August 27, 1890; d. May 21, 1891.

CHARLES WATERMAN ARMOUR, son of Andrew Watson, married Annie Magie, June 3, 1885. She died in Milwaukee, January 4, 1889.

JONATHAN OGDEN ARMOUR, son of Philip D., married Lolita Hughes Sheldon of Suffield, Conn., May 12, 1891.

PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR, JR., married May Elizabeth Lester, November 6, 1889.

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Rev. David Avery was the fourth minister of Union. He lived in the so-called Abbott house. He remained in town two years from 1797 to 1799. He was born in Franklin, Conn., April 5, 1746; graduated at Yale in 1769; studied theology under Rev. Dr. Wheelock, and was first settled at Windsor, Vt., in 1773. In 1777 he became chaplain in the Revolutionary army and was very popular among the soldiers. He was the minister at Wrentham from 1786 to 1797. After leaving Union he went to Chaplin, Conn. He married Hannah Chaplin of Mansfield, October 10, 1782. He died at Middletown, Va., October 28, 1817.

Ch. 1. Mary, m. Wm. H. Smith of Providence.
2. David, graduated at Brown University.
3. Hannah, m. Chester D. Clarke.
4. Lydia, m. Lieut. Th. Hewitt of the U. S. Army.

Daniel Atwood lived in Union from 1817 to 1840, near where H. F. Corbin now does (1891).

He married a Trumbull.

Ch. 1. Elliot, d. at Worcester, May 28, 1830.
2. Maria, m. Bemis.
3. Nancy, m. first, Green; second, ——
4. Erasmus.
5. Cindarilla, m. Sydney Work of Stafford.
6. Daniel.
7. Timothy.
8. Cynrietta.
9. Amanda, m. Geo. Rogers of Wales.

THE BACK FAMILY.

Roscius Back, son of Lucius and Sophia M. Back, was born February 4, 1837, at Holland, Mass. After working at Colt's Armory, Hartford, in Holland and Sturbridge, he came to Mashapaug and bought an interest in the mattress and grist mill factory at the "long bridge" with A. E. Weld, March 27, 1862. Messrs. Weld and Back continued

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in business there until October, 1864, when the factory was burned. Since 1864 Mr. Back has been in the farming and lumber business. On August 31, 1863, he married Miss Harriet Cutler Robbins of Holland, Mass. (born June 2, 1840), at Three Rivers, Palmer, Mass. They lived at first in the house at the top of the hill on the Holland road, now known as the Methodist parsonage. Mr. Back began building his present house in the fall of 1865, completing it in the spring of the following year. Mr. Back represented his town in the State Legislature during the term of 1891–1892.

Ch. 1. Roscius Harlow, b. May 28, 1865.
2. Harry Eugene, b. July 8, 1869.

R. H. Back graduated from the Hitchcock Free High School, Brimfield, Mass., in 1885, and took a post-graduate course there the year following. In the fall of 1886, he entered the Boston University Law School, graduating in June, 1889. On December 1, 1888, he married Katherine Elizabeth Hart (born May 3, 1865, in Manchester, England). Since 1889 they have resided in Boston and he has practiced law at 24 Congress street.

Harry E. Back graduated from the Hitchcock Free High School in 1888, and from the Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, in 1892, taking the degree of B. A. At the close of his college course he accepted a temporary position as city editor of the New Hampshire *Republican*, published at Nashua, N. H. He is now an editor of the Worcester *Evening Post*.

Josiah Backus came from Ashford to Union about 1790, where he settled on the county road southeast of Bald hill. He married Elizabeth Hilliard.

Ch. 1. Zibeah, b. September 28, 1789.
2. Josiah, b. November 6, 1891.
3. Elizabeth, b. January 20, 1794.
4. Diana, b. February 11, 1796.
5. Aaron, b. January 11, 1798.
6. Abigail, b. April 28, 1800.
7. Joanna, b. June 16, 1803.

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THE BADGER FAMILY.

NATHANIEL BADGER, and four sons, Nathaniel, Daniel, Enoch and Henry, came to Union, from Norwich Farms, now the town of Franklin. Nathaniel Badger was born at Newbury, Mass., January 16, 1675 (Savage says 1676). His father was John Badger, called Sergeant John Badger, and lived at Newbury. His first wife was named Elizabeth, and by her he had four children. His second wife was Hannah, daughter of Stephen Swett, by whom he had nine children, of whom Nathaniel was the third. The grandfather of Nathaniel was Giles Badger, who lived in Newbury, as early as 1635. He had two brothers, Nathaniel and Richard, all inhabitants of Newbury in 1647 (see Farmer), and all came from England, about the year 1635.

NATHANIEL BADGER, son of John, married Mary Lunt, March 27, 1693, and lived in Newbury until most of his children were born, when he moved to Norwich Farms, Conn., where his youngest son Henry, was born. His children were:

Ch. 1. John, b. January 3, 1694.
2. Nathaniel, b. November 29, 1695 (called Joseph by a writer in the American Quarterly Register).
3. Daniel, b. March 27, 1698.
4. Mehitabel, b. 1700, baptized August 18, 1700, m. Daniel Haskins.
5. Edmund, b. April 2, 1703.
6. Mary, b. September 8, 1708.
7. Samuel, b. August 14, 1710.
8. Anne, b. January 25, 1712.
9. Enoch, b. probably in 1714.
10. Henry, b. March 23, 1717, at Norwich.

Nathaniel Badger was the ancestor through his son Henry, of the Rev. Joseph Badger, born at Wilbraham, Mass., February 20, 1757, who settled in Wood county, Ohio, and whose biography is published in the American Quarterly Register for 1840–41.

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He was a very remarkable man. His biography is a marvelous story of experience as a soldier in the Revolution, as a student in Yale College, as an ingenious, versatile mechanic, as a teacher, as a minister of Blandford, Mass., and then as a most useful pioneer missionary in the West. Two of Nathaniel Badger's sons, Samuel and Edmund, settled at Windham. Thomas, son of Edmund of Windham, (according to Weaver), was perhaps, the most talented man ever born in Windham. He settled as a lawyer in North Carolina, and was the father of Hon. George Edmund Badger, LL. D., of Raleigh, N. C., Senator in Congress from North Carolina, and Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Samuel Badger of Philadelphia, was the fifth son of Samuel, of Windham. Nathaniel Badger of Union, was also the ancestor through his son Enoch of Union, and afterwards of Coventry, Conn., of Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., of New York, long Secretary of the Home Missionary Society; also of Rev. Norman Badger. Enoch Badger was for many years town clerk, and his records are made in a beautiful hand.

Nathaniel Badger bought land in Union, in 1734, of Samuel Wells of Hartford. He must have lived at Union, for he conveyed land to his son Henry, in a deed dated April 6, 1741, in which he is said to be of Union and he speaks of his love and fatherly affection for his son Henry. This land was a lot of sixty acres on the north side of Bushmeadow. Half of the saw-mill on Bushmeadow brook was conveyed by the same deed to his son Henry.

Captain Daniel Badger, son of Nathaniel Badger, of Norwich, Conn., was one of the first settlers of Union. He first lived on the land afterwards owned by Dr. Shubael Hammond, and now by Mason Horton. He built the first house and dug the first well and cleared the land which he bought of William Ward, being lot No. 2, of what were called the home lots. This was situated entirely on the east side of the town street. It extended east four hundred rods, and was about seventy rods wide. The north-

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east corner was marked by a stone on which were the letters W. W. "lying on the west side of a little brook." The deed of sale was dated May 21, 1736. He sold this land April 16, 1741, to Samuel Bartholomew. While digging the well, his children came to the brink and cried for bread, and he had none to give them. So he came up out of the well and went through what was then a wilderness to Brimfield, to buy bread for his little ones. This legend about the well is a true story, for his daughter Patience, who married Elias Armstrong, told it to Charles Hammond's mother—and she was one of the hungry little ones. Mr. Hammond could just remember this old Mrs. Armstrong.

Captain Badger moved from his first settlement in Union, to the mill site at the outlet of Mashapaug, which he was the first to improve. He died February 22, 1769, aged 72. He married first Sarah Roath, October 22, 1719, by whom he had three children. For his second wife he married Patience Durkee, June 28, 1727. She died September 28, 1793.

Ch. 1. Daniel, b. July 14, 1720.
2. Gideon, b. March 22, 1723.
3. David, b. January 8, 1725.
4. Jonathan, b. December 4, 1729, graduated at Princeton, in 1751, was tutor there three years, and died in Union, January 25, 1757.
5. Sarah, b. April 9, 1730, m. Robert Jennings, of Ashford, December 20, 1749.
6. Patience, b. January 17, 1732, m. Elias Armstrong.
7. Hannah, b. September 3, 1734, m. first, Henry NcNeil; second, James Armour, December 17, 1777.
8. Elizabeth, b. at Union, November 28, 1737, d. December 22, 1740.
9. Ann, b. September 20, 1740, m. Eleazar Howard, of Sturbridge.
10. Jeremiah, b. December 13, 1742, m. Zeruiah Peake.

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NATHANIEL BADGER, JR., son of Nathaniel of Norwich, bought land in Union in 1734. He served several years as selectman. His wife's name was Rebecca.

Ch. 1. Rebecca, b. November 22, 1728.
2. Rhoda, b. November 2, 1741.

ENOCH BADGER, son of Nathaniel, Sr., was town clerk in Union from 1740 to 1747. In the latter year he sold his farm in Union to Jeremiah Bishop, of Coventry, and moved to Coventry, where he died in 1793. He married Mary Rood, October 5, 1741.

Ch. 1. Esther, b. September 24, 1742.
2. Eunice, b. March 22, 1744.
3. Lydia, b. July 17, 1746.
4. Abner, b. June 9, 1748.
5. Enoch, b. July 9, 1750.
6. Mary, b. March 9, 1752.

HENRY BADGER, the youngest son of Nathaniel Badger, of Norwich and Union, was married at Union, September 21, 1737, to Mary Langdon. Two children were born in Union.

Ch. 1. Joseph, b. August, 1738.
2. Mary, b. March 17, 1740.

In 1741, he sold his land in Union, and afterwards resided in Wilbraham. Here he had a large family. The names of the children were Jerusha, Nathaniel, Lamewell, Joseph, Joseph, Jerusha, Louise. The last Joseph is the one who graduated at Yale in 1785, and became a useful home missionary. In 1766 Henry Badger removed to Patridgefield, now Peru, Mass., where he died.

DANIEL BADGER, JR., son of Captain Daniel, was one of the early settlers of Union, coming with his father from Norwich. He married first, Elizabeth Fuller, in the Rhode Island government, November 23, 1739. By her five of his children were born. She died March 12, 1747. He then married Philippe Hall, November 11, 1747.

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Ch. 1. Elizabeth, b. December 29, 1740, m. Archibald Coy, d. May 29, 1806.
2. Ephraim, b. August 2, 1742.
3. Rhoda, b. June 9, 1744, d. June 17, 1744.
4. Daniel, b. May 19, 1745, d. August 11, 1747.
5. Abigail, b. March 10, 1747.
6. Daniel, b. August 9, 1748.
7. Elisha, b. February 3, 1750.
8. Josiah, b. August 25, 1751.
9. Ruth, b. February 22, 1760, m. Webber.
10. Mary, b. March 20, 1762.
11. Gideon, b. February 24, 1764.
12. Philippe, b. March 2, 1768.

DAVID BADGER, was one of the early settlers of Union. It is probable that he was the son of Captain Daniel Badger. He married Ann Modena, July 11, 174- (date partly obliterated).

Ch. 1. Sarah, b. October 10, 1746.
2. Miriam, b. September, 1748.
3. Joshua, b. June 1, 1781.

GIDEON BADGER, son of Captain Daniel, married Mrs. Mary Dodge, December 17, 1784.
Ch. Lydia, b. September 15, 1755.

LIEUT. JEREMIAH BADGER, son of Capt. Daniel, married Zeruiah Peake, January 15, 1767. He lived at Mashapaug and owned the saw-mill there. He was a Revolutionary soldier.
Ch. 1. Giles, m. Olive Sprague.
2. Irena, b. September 9, 1767, m. Thursting Wells; lived in Fenner, N. Y.
3. Willard.
4. Asher.
5. Abner, b. November 11, 1776, d. September 21, 1778.
6. Abner, b. September 24, 1778.
7. Lucinda, b. March 1, 1787, m. Woodworth.
8. Melinda, b. June 11, 1788, m. Dunton.

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EPHRAIM BADGER, son of Daniel, Jr., married Keziah Wakefield, September 6, 1774.

Ch. 1. Anna, b. August 28, 1765.
2. Elizabeth, b. August 16, 1767.
3. Keziah, b. May 8, 1769.

DANIEL BADGER, son of Daniel, Jr., married Edward Walker of Union, October 5, 1769.

Ch. 1. David, b. August 27, 1770.
2. Ephraim, b. February 29, 1772.
3. Eunice, b. December 26, 1775.

ELISHA BADGER, son of Daniel, Jr., married Susannah Chaffee of Norwich, July 20, 1769.

Ch. 1. Keziah, b. February 28, 1773.
2. Ezra, b. November 26, 1775.
3. Susannah, b. September 25, 1779.

JOSIAH BADGER, son of Daniel, Jr., married Silvana Hatch.

Ch. 1. Christiana, b. September 11, 1774.
2. Susannah, b. March 14, 1777.
3. Ruth Garrett, b. May 3, 1779.
4. Andrew Hatch, b. November 28, 1780.

JONATHAN BADGER, whose relation to the others is unknown, lived east of the mill pond near Badger's mills, so called. He married Abigail Rice of Stafford, December 2, 1776.

Ch. 1. Caleb, b. February 21, 1778.
2. Enoch, b. June 2, 1780.
3. Amasa, b. December 9, 1782.
4. Anna, b. May 17, 1785.

GILES BADGER, son of Jeremiah, married Olive Sprague, daughter of Th. Sprague, of Union. He died at Presque Isle, Pa.

Ch. 1. Wyman, b. March 21, 1790.
2. Orpha.

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WILLARD BADGER, son of Jeremiah, married Tabitha Sprague, daughter of Thomas Sprague of Union. He moved to Lenox, N. Y., and died at Presque Isle, Pa.

Ch. 1. Marvin, b. February 10, 1795.
2. Eveline.
3. Freeman.
4. Orill.
5. Palmer.
6. Maverick.
7. Emmorette.
8. Lorette.

ASHER BADGER, son of Jeremiah, married Polly Goodale of Holland. He lived where Felix Boovia now lives.

Ch. 1. Roxa, b. December 13, 1796.
2. Augusta, b. January 1, 1798.
3. Winthrop, b. September 28, 1801.
4. Dwight, b. April 5, 1803.
5. Cemantha, b. March 1, 1805.
6. Diantha, b. February 28, 1807.
7. Lorrin, b. March 12, 1809.
8. Hamilton, b. April 15, 1811.
9. Ransom, b. April 5, 1814.
10. Ichabod, b. 1816.

Most of the family moved away from Union, when they were young. Some of the girls lived in Buffalo, N. Y. Hamilton went to Indiana and became wealthy. Ichabod went into the shoe business. He spent most of his life in Southbridge, Mass., where he died March 26, 1892. Only Ransom is now living (1892).

ABNER BADGER, son of Jeremiah, married Phebe Howard, of Union.

Ch. 1. Electa.
2. Almira.

GEORGE L. BAKER, from Wales, lived in town several years. He was the postmaster at Union for a few years, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1884. He

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married Mrs. Laura Marcy Taylor, daughter of Merrick Marcy, January 13, 1875. The family now reside in Hartford, but frequently spend the summer in Union. Mr. Baker is a member of the firm of Marcy Bros. & Co.

Ch. 1. Lottie May, b. December 27, 1875.
2. George Merrick, b. July 10, 1878.
3. Louis Marcy, b. February 18, 1882.

BARBER FAMILY.

FREDERICK WOLCOTT BARBER, son of George W. Barber, was born July 8, 1828, at Perry (now Wyoming), Genesee county, N. Y. He came to Union in 1871, lived two years at Prosper Smith's, then bought of Samuel A. Whipple the Philip Corbin place, where he has since resided. He married, first, Jane Elizabeth Bissell, daughter of James Bissell, of South Windsor, May 4, 1856. She died November 18, 1866. He married, second time, Emily Howard Smith, daughter of Prosper Smith, of Union, September 5, 1868.

His children were:

Ch. 1. Jennie Elizabeth, b. February 21, 1857; m. John Hamilton; now lives in Monson, Mass.
2. Josephine Bonaparte, b. October 9, 1870; m. George Towne.
3. Howard Grant, b. October 16, 1872.
4. Grace Winifred, b. August 20, 1878.

BARTLETT FAMILY.

DANIEL BARTLETT, son of William Bartlett, of Eastford, was born February 19, 1812. He married Lucy P. Howard, daughter of David Howard, of Woodstock, June, 1836. She was born April 10, 1815.

Mr. Bartlett came to Union from Eastford in December, 1877, and lived with his son-in-law, E. M. Horton. He represented the town in the Legislature of 1880.

Their children were:

Ch. 1. Mary Jane, b. February 14, 1838; m. E. Mason Horton.
2. Priscilla Chandler, b. March 12, 1842; m. David Hollingsworth.

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RICHARD BARTLETT, an early resident, died April 20, 1791. His wife, Elizabeth, died January 19, 1781.

JAMES BARTLETT lived southwest of the Fairbanks place. He married Experience Houghton, June 13, 1771.

Ch. 1. Sybil, baptized June 2, 1773.
2. Persis, d. November 9, 1776.

JOHN BARTON came from Oxford to Union about 1775, and bought land of Thomas Taylor. He married Persis. He served twelve months in the Revolutionary army.

Ch. 1. Ruth, b. March 25, 1777.
2. John, b. February 13, 1779.

CALEB BARTON lived in Union during the earlier part of the Revolutionary war, and served nine months in the army. In 1779 he moved to Leicester, Mass.

DANIEL BASCOM, of Lebanon, bought 420 acres of land in Union with Ephraim Wilcox, April 12, 1759. It belonged originally to Thomas Fitch, of Boston, and was in the west part of town. Two sons moved to Union, Daniel and John.

DANIEL BASCOM, JR., married Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Uriah, October 9, 1760.

Ch. 1. Olive, b. July 15, 1761.
2. Uriah, b. April 9, 1764.
3. Abel, b. September 27, 1766.
4. Nathan, b. January 10, 1770.
5. Daniel, b. September 17, 1772.
6. Samuel, b. May 29, 1775.

JOHN BASCOM, son of Daniel, of Lebanon, married Sarah Burley, June 9, 1763.

Ch. 1. Elias, b. May 4, 1764.
2. Miriam, b. May 12, 1766.
3. Alice, b. September 18, 1768.
4. Asaph, b. July 16, 1776.
5. Ezekiel, baptized June 28, 1774.

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NEHEMIAH BATCHELOR came from Grafton to Union in 1749, and bought land of John Ward. He married Experience ———.

Ch. 1. Elijah.
2. Sarah, b. November 7, 1751.
3. Rhoda, b. July 12, 1753.
4. John, b. July 29, 1757.

ELIJAH BATCHELOR, son of Nehemiah, married Elizabeth, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, born June 3, 1769.

SAMUEL BARTHOLEMEW, of Woodstock, bought of Captain Daniel Badger the lot No. 2, on which he first settled in 1736. The deed was dated April 16, 1741. He was living in Ashford in 1745.

JOSEPH BARTHOLEMEW came from Woodstock, and bought land in Union of Paul Langdon, March 30, 1742. He married Susanna Turner, April 10, 1769.

BENJAMIN BARTHOLEMEW, of Woodstock, bought land of his brother, Samuel, in 1745. These three were apparently brothers, sons of Joseph Bartholemew, of Woodstock.

DAVID BATES came to Union from Sutton, Mass., and bought the farm of Hugh Crawford, where E. N. Lawson now lives. The deed was dated December 18, 1776.

Ch. 1. David; was a Revolutionary soldier; was a Baptist minister, and lived at Hardwick and at Charlton.
2. John; was a Revolutionary soldier; afterwards went to Vermont and became wealthy.
3. Lydia, m. Thomas Holman, Senior; after his death she married ——— Clemens.
4. Judith, m. Thaddeus Gage, of Woodstock.
5. Abigail, m. John Harris, of Ashford, February 17, 1780.

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David Bates died March 8, 1793, aged 76. His widow died in 1834, aged 102 or 103 years.

LABAN BATES, SR., came from Bellingham, Mass., to Union. He probably lived near the place where Timothy Newell now lives.

Ch. 1. Laban.
2. Eli.
3. Liberty; became a lawyer; lived at Charlton, Mass., and Oswego, N. Y.
4. Nahum.
5. Peter.
6. Olive, m. Nathan Kelly.
7. Abigail.
8. Polly, m. William Allan; went West.
9. Smith.

LABAN BATES, JR., lived first at Pelham, Mass. He married Chloe Sampson.

Their children, who all went to Cincinnati, O., were:

Ch. 1. Smith, b. at Pelham, Mass, January 30, 1805.
2. Anna, b. at Union, April 30, 1807.
3. Sally, b. at Union, April 11, 1809.
4. Nathan Sampson, b. January 19, 1811.
5. Osro, b. April 30, 1813.

DANIEL W. BELKNAP married Margaret Walker, daughter of Simons Walker, February 18, 1807. They lived on the Jesse Hall place.

Ch. 1. Sophia, b. January 18, 1810.
2. Lorin, b. September 19, 1811.
3. Simons Walker, b. July 29, 1813; m. Marcia Herrendeen, d. 1868.
4. Chloe, b. March 5, 1816.
5. Daniel Ossian, b. November 8, 1821.
6. Asa, b. July 2, 1823.
7. Franklin Sherman, b. February 3, 1826.
8. Moses Chester, b. June 13, 1828.

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Rev. Nehemiah Beach Beardsley was the fifth settled minister of Union. He was settled April 14, 1824, and dismissed April 18, 1831. He was born in Huntington, Conn. His father was John Beardsley, of Hartford, Conn., the third son of Abram Beardsley, of Stratford. The mother of Rev. Mr. Beardsley was Jerusha Beach, the daughter of Nehemiah Beach, of Stratford. Mr. Beardsley fitted for college with Rev. David Ely, D.D., of Ripton parish, Huntington: entered at Yale in 1801, and graduated in September, 1805. He studied divinity with Rev. Joseph Lathrop, D.D. of West Springfield, and was licensed in 1806. He was first settled in Chester, a parish of Saybrook, in June, 1816. After his dismission from Union he preached in Tolland, Mass., Windsor, Mass., and other places, as a missionary. He spent his last years in Somers, Conn., where he died February 28, 1868, aged 87.

Rev. Nehemiah B. Beardsley married Mrs. Achsah Chapin, widow of Samuel D. Chapin, of Somers, September 18, 1805. She died at Somers, February 15, 1868, aged 93.

Ch. 1. Laurinda, b. September 19, 1806.
2. Lucius, b. January 24, 1809.
3. Horace Morgan, b. March 2, 1813.
4. Achsah, b. September 16, 1815.

Lucius Beardsley married in Burlington, Iowa, in 1849, and died March 21, 1857.

Horace Morgan Beardsley married in New York in 1839, and died of consumption at St. Croix, W. I., in 1840.

Jeremiah Bishop came to Union from Coventry, Conn., and bought, in 1747, the farm of Enoch Badger. His wife's name was Martha.

Ch. 1. Jeremiah.
2. Martha; m. Isaac Holliday, of Suffield, October 18, 1759.
3. Joel, b. June 4, 1743.
4. Eleazer, b. September 8, 1745.

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5. Rhoda, b. January 31, 1748.
6. Benjamin, b. March 4, 1750.
7. James, b. November 9, 1751.
8. Seth, b. July 30, 1754.

Jeremiah Bishop deeded most of his lands to his son Jeremiah, November 9, 1861.

JEREMIAH BISHOP, Jr., married Hannah ———.

Ch. 1. Sarah, b. October 3, 1756.
2. Levi, baptized November 11, 1759.
3. Jeremiah, baptized May 30, 1762.
4. Martha, baptized August 26, 1764.
5. Zubah, baptized April 19, 1767.

JONATHAN BLANCHARD came from Ashford or Abington to Union, but was born at Andover, Mass. He was the son of Jonathan Blanchard, of Andover, who was born May 25, 1664, the fifth son of Samuel Blanchard, who, according to tradition, came from Wales with his father, Thomas, and landed in New England, June 23, 1639, aged ten years. Jonathan Blanchard, of Union, the grandson of the first comer, married Sarah Osgood, of Andover, Mass. He lived on the Eaton place, where Alden Williams now resides. Jonathan Blanchard moved to Holland in 1774, and afterwards to Monson, where he died.

Ch. 1. Sarah, b. at Abington; baptized May 1, 1763, by Rev. Mr. Horton.
2. Lydia, b. at Union, July 9, 1763; m. Mr. Moulton, of Monson.
3. Chester, b. at Union, December 6, 1765; lived at Monson.
4. Jonathan, b. at Union, April 29, 1768; lived first at Monson, then went West.
5. Amasa, b. at Union, October 10, 1770.
6. Deborah, b. at Union, February 20, 1774; d. at Monson, May 29, 1868.
7. Nathan, b. at Holland in 1784 or 1785.
8. Polly, b. at Holland.

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JOHN BLANCHARD came to Union from Woodstock in 1801; lived where Deacon Burley now does; left town about 1830. He married for his second wife, Persis Burley, widow of John Burley, Junior. He had by his second wife, Phila, married Clark; Marcia, Marcena, Lucia, and a son named Alastine. By a previous marriage he had a son named John.

LEMUEL BOLLES was a soldier of the Revolution; he was at the battle of Bunker Hill, at the capture of Burgoyne, and elsewhere. He lived south of Lake Mashapaug and east of Gulf hill, on what was originally lot No. 4. He married Lucy Perkins, of Brookfield, Mass., February 16, 1785. She died February 2, 1805.

Ch. 1. Alanson.
2. Erastus; went West.
3. John.
4. Lemuel, b. September 28, 1792.
5. Nathaniel, b. August 19, 1794.
6. Leonard, b. August 12, 1796.
7. Jedediah Morse, b. January 23, 1799.
8. David H., b. August 14, 1800.
9. Abigail, b. September 25, 1802; m. Casper Lavater Lawson.

WILLARD BLODGETT came from Stafford to Union. He was the son of Deacon Alden Blodgett, of Stafford. He married Elmira Bliss, daughter of Reuben Bliss, of Monson, June 23, 1814. They lived on the hill west of Uniontown, where the Reagan family now does. He died March 19, 1877; she died April 7, 1855.

Ch. 1. Austin, b. October 13, 1815; d. October 22, 1822.
2. Alden Willard, b. May 18, 1817; m., first, Lucinda Hawkins; second, Phebe Harris; d. at Monson.

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3. Minerva Flint, b. November 18, 1818; m. Perry L. Goodale, of Sturbridge, July 4, 1845.
4. Sarah, b. November 24, 1821; m. Lathrop Clark, of Monson, March 23, 1854; d. February 25, 1885.
5. Reuben B., b. November 16, 1823; m. Susan Lair, at Blackstone, May 19, 1851.
6. Ruth, b. June 17, 1725; m. Aurelius Corbin, March 20, 1848.
7. Almira, b. June 5, 1827; m. Elam Ellithorpe, of Stafford Springs, October 24, 1852; d. November 20, 1888.
8. Hannah, b. January 18, 1829; m. Samuel F. Bemis, of Fiskdale, April 17, 1859.
9. Lavina, b. May 16, 1831; m. Henry G. Kimball, of Union, April 29, 1855. He died at Stafford Springs, September 11, 1860. She now (1893) resides in Springfield, Mass.

THE BOOTH FAMILY.

Isaac Booth of Union was born at Enfield, March 9, 1739. He was the third child of Joseph Booth of Enfield who married Mary Chandler, January 29, 1736. Joseph was the sixth child of Zecheriah Booth, and with his twin brother Benjamin was born April 10, 1710. Zecheriah Booth and Mary his wife were married May 26, 1696. He was the second son of Simon Booth of Enfield who settled there as early as 1680; coming there from Hartford. Farther back traditions are uncertain and conflicting. The most probable, however, is that Simon Booth of England married Rebecca Frost of Scotland and they came to this country in 1642, settling first in Saco, Me., and afterwards in Enfield.

Isaac Booth, of Union married Deborah Hurlburt in 1764 and came to Union that same year. He died January 13, 1798, and was buried in the old cemetery near the northwest corner, but has no headstone. His widow died at Union, January 3, 1830.

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Ch. 1. Isaac, b. December 14, 1765.
2. Benjamin, b. May 17, 1768.
3. Sarah, b. April 15, 1770; m. Elisha Griggs and died in 1861.
4. Job, b. September 1, 1774; d. September 18, 1774.
5. Esther, b. February 22, 1776, m. Abner Sessions and died in 1860.

Isaac Booth, Jr., married Elizabeth Fosket of Stafford, November 4, 1790. He died January 21, 1864, in his 99th year. Elizabeth his wife died December 15, 1825, aged 65.

Ch. 1. Lydia, b. February 11, 1791.
2. Betsey, b. July 7, 1792.
3. Samuel Chandler, b. June 4, 1795.
4. Henry, b. October 22, 1798.
5. Elam, b. May 25, 1801.
6. Isaac Billings, b. February 3, 1805.
7. Sullivan, b. June 5, 1808.

Samuel Chandler Booth, son of Isaac, went to East Windsor. He married Eunice Day, daughter of Eli Day of Northampton, Mass.

Ch. 1. Albert, b. August 22, 1825, graduated at Yale in 1850 and became a Methodist minister.
2. Harriet, b. November 29, 1826.
3. Clarissa, b. December 30, 1830; m. Henry W. Treat, May, 1853.
4. Franklin, b. October 13, 1836.

Isaac Billings Booth, son of Isaac, married first Mary G. Foskett, who died March 27, 1830, aged 20, leaving one child. He then married Lydia O. Phillips of R. I. April 4, 1833. She died August 6, 1880. He died October 21, 1875.

Ch. 1. Mary Elizabeth, b. August 18, 1830, m. Aaron Buckland of Staffordville, April 6, 1848.
2. Henry Billings, b. August 25, 1834.
3. Elam Chandler, b. April 26, 1836.
4. John Othniel, b. September 27, 1838.

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5. Lydia Sybil, b. November 14, 1841; d. June 7, 1851.
6. Isaac Phillips, b. September 10, 1843.
7. Adelbert Olney, b. August 8, 1847; d. May 20, 1851.

DEA. SULLIVAN BOOTH, son of Isaac, married Minerva Coye, November 24, 1831. They joined the Congregational church at Union in 1832 and he was elected a deacon soon after. He was an earnest Christian worker in the church and neighborhood, always ready for a good word or work. He died August 7, 1845, aged 37, leaving a family of five children to be brought up by his noble wife.

Ch. 1. Sanford, b. April 14, 1838.
2. Melven, b. November 17, 1839.
3. Juliette, b. November 7, 1841; m. Stephen B. Tift of Ashford, April 2, 1862.
4. Rosette, b. October 12, 1843; m. Miner Miller, February 9, 1863.
5. Milo S., b. December 3, 1845.

Minerva C. Booth, died April 13, 1883, aged 70.

HENRY B. BOOTH, son of Isaac B., married first Maria S. Williams, August 25, 1858. She died January 28, 1863. He married second, Adelia Williams, April 14, 1864. She died March 11, 1877. He married third, Mrs. Mary Bugbee, October 10, 1878. He represented the town in the Legislatures of '73, '74, and '87 and has been selectman several terms and held other town offices.

Ch. 1. Henry Adelbert, b. October 30, 1866.
2. George William, b. January 18, 1869; m. Louisa Hill in 1888.
3. Clarence Elam, b. August 29, 1871.
4. Leon Billings, b. June 8, 1876.

JOHN O. BOOTH, son of Isaac B., was educated in the public and select schools of his native town, where he resided until he was twenty-three years of age. In September, 1862, he married Sarah J. Squier of Union. A few

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days after his marriage he entered the United States service as a member of Co. G, 22nd Regt. Conn. Volunteers. On his return from the army at the expiration of his term of service, he located in Staffordville, Conn., where for nearly eighteen years he was principal of the Staffordville graded school, his wife having charge of the primary department of the same school. In 1867 he engaged in the mercantile business in Staffordville. After conducting the business two years he sold out, and resumed his former occupation of teaching. In 1880 he was elected Judge of Probate for the district of Stafford and Union, and held the office four years. His wife died February 9th, 1885, leaving one child, Florence L., who was born in Stafford, August 6th, 1874. June 1st, 1886, he married M. Lina Enright of Stafford, who was born May 9th, 1861. As early as 1870 he began giving public lectures upon the subject of temperance and later upon various other subjects. During the past ten years he has made tours in several states as a lecturer and public reader, but has always retained his residence in Stafford since he first became a citizen of the town.

Rev. Isaac Phillips Booth, son of Isaac B. (see biographical sketch), married Julia E. Crawford, daughter of Laurens E. Crawford, (b. February 9, 1845) May 1, 1866.

Ch. 1. Lydia I., b. May 2, 1868; d. August 17, 1868.
2. Ernest V., b. April 13, 1869; m. Alice J. Dow of Northfield, Vt., September 14, 1890; d. August 7, 1891.
3. Lamens C., b. June 17, 1870; died August 5, 1870.
4. Alfred F., b. September 7, 1872.
5. Clarence H., b. November 30, 1873; m. Minnie D. Huniley of Burlington, Vt., November 23, 1892.
6. Louis P., b. June 14, 1875.
7. Edwin, b. May 18, 1877.
8. Frank L., b. October 14, 1878.
9. Maud G., b. June 4, 1880.

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10. Anna M., b. November 8, 1881; d. August 29, 1882.
11. Ralph A., b. November 10, 1883.
12. Mabel E., b. January 3, 1885.
13. Julia B., b. December 29, 1886; d. March 26, 1888.
14. Paul C., b. April 4, 1891.

SANFORD BOOTH, son of Sullivan, married Ellen A. Moore, daughter of Dexter Moore, April 2, 1862. He moved from Union to Longmeadow, Mass., in April, 1866, from there back to Union in 1868, and thence to Brimfield in May, 1873.

Ch. 1. Elmer E., b. June 17, 1863.
2. Malora A., b. November 2, 1864. Graduated from the High School at Brimfield, Mass. in 1884.
3. Milo D., b. November 9, 1866.
4. Milton L., b. January 23, 1876.

MELVEN BOOTH, son of Sullivan, married Emily Copeland (b. April 26, 1842, at Hampton, Conn.), October 21, 1868. They lived in Union until March, 1885, when they removed to Brimfield, and thence to Holliston, Mass., in April, 1891.

Ch. 1. Lilian M., b. January 6, 1870, graduated from the Hitchcock Free High School at Brimfield, Mass., in 1888.
2. Lucy M., b. October 4, 1871; graduated at Hitchcock Free High School in 1889.
3. Olin R., b. February 11, 1873; graduated at Hitchcock Free High School in 1890. A member of Amherst College, class of '95.
4. Miner B., b. April 27, 1874.
5. Mary E., b. May 31, 1876; d. July 17, 1877.
6. Ida M., b. May 11, 1881.

MILO S. BOOTH, son of Sullivan, married Elizabeth F. Brown (b. May 12, 1847) September 24, 1869. They moved

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from Union to Windsorville, Ct., in April 1872, and thence to Brimfield in April, 1874.

Ch. 1. Homer S., b. February 26, 1873.
2. Hattie A., b. April 3, 1875.
3. Harry W., b. June 2, 1877.
4. Hubert F., b. July 18, 1879.
5. Howard E., b. August 24, 1881.

David Brown, son of Othniel of Stafford, married Lucy Converse of Stafford.

Ch. 1. Freeman Munroe, b. February 26, 1817; lived at Windsor Locks.
2. John, b. May 16, 1819.
3. David Richard, b. Nov. 18, 1821.
4. Isaac.
5. Lucy.
6. George, lived at Providence and Windsor, died September 17, 1892; 2 children: daughter married Mr. Joslin of Hartford.

Olney Brown, son of Othniel of Stafford, married Sally Converse.

Ch. 1. Washington.
2. Sybil.
3. Othniel.

Othniel Brown, Jr., was the son of Othniel of Stafford. It is said that his mother, the wife of Othniel, Sr., was killed by a hurricane. On her tombstone in the old cemetery east of Putnam, is the following quaint inscription:

"That awful day the hurricane,
When I was in my prime,
Blew down the house and I was slain,
And taken out of time."

Othniel Brown, Jr., married Annis Andrews of Wales.

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Ch. 1. Eunice, b. April 26, 1817; m. Loomis Agard.
2. Holstein, b. February 26, 1821; m. first Loretta Bass; second, Mary Preston.
3. Mary, b. February 13, 1823; m. Gould of Stafford; d. in 1878.
4. Annis Maria, b. September 24, 1826; m. Leonard Goodell.
5. Robert Othniel, b. January 22, 1837.
6. Persis; m. Friend Smith.

Othniel Brown, Jr., died December 27, 1843.

THE BUGBEE FAMILIES.

Most of the Bugbee families who have owned land or lived in Union, seem to have come from Woodstock. Jonathan Bugbee, of Woodstock, owned land in Union as early as 1736, but did not live there. Jesse Bugbee, of Woodstock, was a proprietor of land which he sold to Isaiah Bugbee, of Woodstock. Abel Bugbee, of Sturbridge, was a large land proprietor in Union, and sometimes lived there as in 1779 and in 1782. There were several other Bugbees who owned land in Union.

Isaiah Bugbee, of Woodstock, bought land in Union as early as 1750, and was a resident in Union many years in the southeast part of town. He married Huldah ———.

Ch. 1. Elizabeth, m. Solomon Keyes.
2. Wareham, baptized October 7, 1759; died in the Revolutionary army.
3. Anstes, b. 1754; m. David Hiscock.

Jedediah Bugbee, son of Jesse and Experience, was born May 6, 1741. He married Molly Hiscox, October 29, 1767. He lived in the southeast part of town near North Ashford. He was a Revolutionary soldier and died of camp fever in New York, October 24, 1776, aged 35.

Ch. 1. Jesse, b. November 2, 1768; m. Chloe Hayward.
2. Marcus, b. October 16, 1772.
3. Eleazar.
4. Mary, m. David Corbin.
5. Lois, b. January, 1777; m. Rosewell Chapman.

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ABIEL BUGBEE was a brother of Jedediah. He married Hannah Harwood, of Sutton, Mass., November 15, 1770.

Ch. 1. Elisha, b. November 2, 1771.
2. Hannah, b. September 9, 1783.

JESSE BUGBEE, son of Jedediah, lived near his brother Eleazar, just over the line in Eastford. He married Chloe Hayward.

Ch. 1. Jedediah; died young.
2. Hannah, m. John Kinney; went West.
3. Chloe, m. 1st, Marcus Lyon, of Eastford; 2nd, Smith, father of Miss Smith, the invalid.
4. Rhoda.
5. Lois, m. Joseph Marcy.
6. Elmira, m. Benjamin Chamberlain.
7. Jesse; went to Longmeadow, Mass.
8. Hiram.
9. Zenas, m. 1st, Matilda Wood; lives at Mansfield.
10. Delotia, m. John Marcy.
11. Marcia.
12. Alvin, m. 1st, Sarah Chamberlain; 2nd, Mary Loomis.

MARCUS BUGBEE, son of Jedediah, married, 1st, Sylvia Corbin, born February 28, 1775. She died April 20, 1828. He married, 2nd, Betsey Snell, March 4, 1830, and had one son by his second marriage.

Ch. 1. Newman, b. December 18, 1798.
2. Polly, b. January 3, 1801; m. Porter Vinton, July 27, 1828.
3. Jason, b. February 7, 1803.
4. Arminia, b. March 11, 1805.
5. Loring, b. April 20, 1807.
6. Elijah, b. April 3, 1809.
7. Willard, b. June 18, 1811.
8. Permilia, b. February 21, 1814; m. Luther Hiscox, December 28, 1837; d. 1889.
9. Annis, b. September 13, 1816; m. Charles Jackson.

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10. Jasper, b. June 2, 1821.
11. Justice, b. June 2, 1821.
12. Joseph Snell, b. March 23, 1832.

Widow Betsey Bugbee married John Dixon, October 4, 1842.

ELEAZAR BUGBEE, son of Jedediah, lived in the southeast part of town, northwest of North Ashford. He married Sarah Chapman, of Ashford.

Ch. 1. Amos, b. July 20, 1802.
2. Lydia, b. September 7, 1804; m. John Hayward, October 2, 1825.
3. Annis, b. June 12, 1811; m. Aaron Gage, of Ashford, October 12, 1835.

NEWMAN BUGBEE, son of Marcus, married Eliza Smith.

Ch. 1. Lucius Smith, b. June 9, 1826; m. Belinda A. Benjamin, of Springfield.
2. William Harrison, b. April 16, 1828; m. Eveline Marcy, of Holland.
3. Sylvia Corbin, b. April 1, 1831; m. Arthur Brewer.
4. Horatio Nelson; m. Mary Bicknell, April, 1873; d. December, 1877.
5. Anson Allurein, b. February 27, 1837; d. November 7, 1842.
6. Mary Ann Smith, b. June 9, 1840; d. November 27, 1842.

AMOS BUGBEE, son of Eleazar, married, 1st, Betsey Abbot; 2nd, Nancy Howard.

Ch. 1. Eleazar Gilbert, b. March 18, 1823.
2. Olive, b. April 25, 1825; m. Erastus C. Burley, October 27, 1844.
3. Edward Gilman, b. October 25, 1830.
4. Martha Ann Saviah, b. September 25, 1834; m. Richmond Young.

JONATHAN BUGBEE came from Woodstock, and lived on the Lieut. Abner Loomis place, where Eleazar Kinney lived

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many years. He was a man of ready wit, and had a poetic vein. Here is a rhyme with which he closed a letter to Dr. Hammond,

"Dear Doctor do remember
To come and see me in September."

He moved to Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., about 1805. He married Mary Dean.

Ch. 1. Eunice, m. Fiske.
2. Jonathan.
3. Ira, d. January 25, 1801.
4. Nathan.
5. Charity, m. Brown.
6. Wyman.
7. Simeon.
8. Lucinda, m. Philip Allen.
9. Lydia.
10. Hannah, m. John Sessions.

Noah Bump lived in the country between Mashapaug and Breakneck. He had three children, Shimei, Demetrius and Jonathan.

Joshua Burgess came from Mansfield to Union, in 1747. He married Dorothy ———.

Ch. 1. Jonathan, b. January 29, 1748.
2. Seth, b. March 31, 1750.
3. Mary, b. February 29, 1752.
4. Benjamin, b. April 6, 1754.
5. Abiel, b. September 19, 1756.

Jonathan Burke, was the son of Jonathan Burke, who in the year 1771, lived at Windsor, N. Y. Jonathan Burke, of Union, bought land of Henry McNeil, December 26, 1770. He married Sarah Abbot, daughter of Caleb Abbott, November 11, 1754. She died November 12, 1761. He married again and moved to Hartland, Vt.

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Ch. 1. Sarah.
2. Betsey, baptized August 10, 1760.
3. Abigail, b. November 12, 1761; d. October 16, 1800.
4. Jonathan, died in the army.
5. Joseph.

THE BURLEY FAMILY.

JOHN BURLEY was one of the earliest settlers of Union, and the ancestor of a numerous posterity. He came from England with Gov. Belcher, when about fourteen years of age, probably about 1708. The name is of English origin and is spelled in a great variety of ways, the principal of which are Burley, Burly, and Burleigh.

John Burley first leased land in Union of John Shaw, of Pomfret, November 17, 1842, but he lived in Union at least ten years previously. He married Miriam, daughter of Nathaniel and Anna Fuller, of Windham. She was born there March 10, 1708, and died December 4, 1787, at Union. They lived in the southeast part of town near Lost Pond, where Alexander Sessions afterwards built.

Ch. 1. John, b. October 8, 1731.
2. Sarah, b. March 22, 1740; m. John Bascom, June 9, 1763.
3. Josiah, b. November 8, 1742.
4. Samuel, b. September 22, 1745.
5. Asaph, b. April 20, 1748.
6. Alathea, b. April 18, 1751; m. Elijah Loomis, January 27, 1774.
7. Jacob, b. June 5, 1756.

JOHN BURLEY JR., lived in what is now Eastford, about a mile south of North Ashford. He married Persis Harwood, of Sutton, Mass., October 8, 1769. She was born in 1747. After his death in 1784, she married John Blanchard and had children.

Ch. 1. Cyrus, b. August 11, 1770; m. Sally Sprague; settled at Pittsford, N. Y., and had 12 children.

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2. Belinda, b. February 11, 1772; m. Joab (or Jacob) Guild, of Woodstock, December 1796: had 11 children, and died April 3, 1862.
3. Rinaldo, b. February 20, 1774.
4. Philena, b. February 11, 1776; d. January 6, 1781.
5. Persis, b. April 2, 1778; m. Asahel Marcy, of West Woodstock, and had 6 children.
6. Joseph, b. June 9, 1780.

JOSIAH BURLEY, son of John Sr., married Hannah Hiscox, December 12, 1765.

Ch. 1. Cyril, b. April 9, 1767; m. Abigail Gleason, of Warren, Mass.
2. Sarah, b. July 20, 1768; m. Rufus Thompson.
3. Huldah, b. November 24, 1769; d. May 31, 1786.
4. Matilda, b. February 12, 1772.
5. Irene, b. March 10, 1774.
6. Hannah, b. May 20, 1776.
7. Luke, b. May 7, 1778; m. Ruhanna Perry, of Stafford, and had 15 children, one of whom, Hiram, became a Methodist minister.
8. Rhoda, b. August 12, 1780; m. Walter Child, and settled in Cazenovia, N. Y.
9. Josiah, b. June 20, 1783; d. January 23, 1790.
10. Silas, b. April 20, 1786; m. Dorothy Perry, of Stafford.
11. Willard, b. September 19, 1789; went to Ohio; afterwards to Iowa.

SAMUEL BURLEY, son of John, Senior, was a farmer at Union, and moved to Monson in 1797. He married Rachel Roberts, of Union, May 16, 1775.

Ch. 1. Abner, b. April 2, 1776.
2. Chloe, b. May 4, 1777; m. Joseph Enos, of Marcellus, N. Y.; had 5 children, and died January 19, 1843.
3. Mercy, b. November 7, 1780; m. David Bobbins, of Homer, N. Y., and had 9 children.

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4. John, b. November 7, 1780; m. Martha Stebbins; lived in Bennington, N. Y., and had 8 children.
5. Nancy, b. March 3, 1783; d. December 2, 1787.
6. Mary, b. June 24, 1785; m. Amos Howard, of Eastford, November 27, 1817, and had 4 children, Ephraim, Amos, Marvin and Reuben.
7. Phebe, b. March 14, 1789; m. Asa Beebe, of Monson, Mass., and had 2 sons, Asa and Almon.
8. Rachel, b. October 11, 1790; never married; d. January 2, 1880.
9. Samuel, b. November 25, 1791; m. Aurelia M. Walker, of Wilbraham, Mass, and d. at Monson, or Sturbridge, September 5, 1841.
10. Nancy, b. February 16, 1794; m. Orrin Stebbins, March 30, 1819, and moved to Marcellus, N. Y.; 8 children.
11. Esther, b. October 26, 1796; not married; lived in Monson.
12. Lois, b. at Monson, February 5, 1799; m. Joseph C. Hicks, of Stafford; had 2 children, and d. January 28, 1857.
13. Ira, b. April 7, 1801; m. Caroline Wood, of Wilbraham, Mass.; went to Michigan, and had 7 children.

Jacob Burley, son of John, Senior, lived in the red house near the Mashapaug school-house. He joined the Continental army in 1775, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and served through the entire war. He married Lucy Laflin (or McLaughlin), July 2, 1786.

Ch. 1. Huldah, b. at Tolland, September 24, 1786.
2. Tryphena, b. March 25, 1788; m. Erastus Horton, son of Deacon Ezra; they went to California in 1870; she died at her son's, A. E. Horton, of San Diego, March 5, 1873.
3. Philena, b. February 16, 1790.

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4. Ithiel, b. January 22, 1792; m. Jane Lawson, daughter of Ebenezer, and lived in Richford, N. Y., where he was a surveyor, distiller and farmer; had 13 children.
5. Austin, b. January 28, 1794.
6. John, b. May 25, 1796; m. Paulina Lawrence; he was a soldier in the war of 1812; had 6 children.
7. Orrin Fairbanks, b. July 10, 1799; m. Joanna Marybeth, January 1, 1825; lived in Scott, Wayne county, Pa.; had 16 children.
8. Asa, b. May 22, 1802; m. Laura Dorchester, of Tolland.
9. Polly, b. May 22, 1802; m. Nathaniel Ormsby.
10. Hiram, b. May 22, 1804; d. 1839; was a lawyer in Ohio.

RINALDO BURLEIGH, son of John, Junior, lost an arm in a cider mill when he was a boy. He determined to obtain a liberal education. By dint of difficult and persevering exertion he succeeded, almost unaided, in fitting himself for college. He graduated from Yale in 1803, and became one of the most successful of classical teachers. He acted successively as principal of the academies of Plainfield, Woodstock and Colchester. For over forty-five years he was deacon of the Congregational church at Plainfield, and was among the first to advocate the abolition of slavery and advocate other social reforms. During the last sixteen years of his life he was afflicted with total blindness, arising from excessive study, and passed his last days on his farm at Plainfield. He married Lydia Bradford, of Canterbury, Conn., September 5, 1805.

1. Frances Mary Bradford, b. April 1, 1807; m. Jesse Ames.
2. Ashbel Green, b. April 4, 1808; d. August 8, 1808.
3. John Oscar, b. June 8, 1809; m. Eveline Moore, of Oxford, Mass. He was a teacher at

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Oxford, Brookline, and Grafton, and died July 20, 1848.

4. Rev. Charles Calistus, b. November 3, 1810; m. October 24, 1842, Gertrude Kimber, of Pennsylvania. He was fitted for college when 11 years old; commenced teaching when 13, and was admitted to the bar of Windham county when 21. He was a strong anti-slavery advocate and as an extemporaneous speaker and reasoner he had few equals. He lived successively at Plainfield, Philadelphia, and Bristol, Penn., Canterbury, Conn., Vermont, and Florence, Mass. He died June, 1878.
5. William Henry, b. at Woodstock, February 2, 1812; m. 1st, Harriet A. Frink, of Stonington; 2nd, Celia M. Burr, of Troy, N. Y., a famous lady preacher. He was a strong, faithful and conscientious worker for abolition, temperance and human progress. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1871. He left 7 children, one of whom, Francis J. L. Burley, has been on the staff of the New York *World*, *Times*, *Tribune* and *Witness*.
6. Rev. Lucian, b. December 3, 1817; m. April 4, 1843, Elizabeth M. Child, of East Woodstock, and had 6 children. He was a well known temperance lecturer in Connecticut, Westchester Co., N. Y., and Wisconsin. He was principal of Plainfield Academy from 1854 to 1859. After preaching in several places he became agent of the Connecticut Temperance Union, in 1865, which position he occupied till 1879.
7. Cyrus Moses, b. February 8, 1820, was also a temperance lecturer, and died in 1855.
8. George Shepard, b. March 26, 1821; m. Mary Burgess, and lived at Little Compton. He was a writer.

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DEA. JOSEPH BURLEY, son of John, Jr., lived where his son John now does. He was chosen deacon of the Baptist church at North Ashford, May 2, 1829. He married Alethea Farnham, of Ashford, April 28, 1811 (she was born October 14, 1788). Joseph Burley died January 16, 1873. Alethea (or Althea), his wife, died October 2, 1883, aged 95, having been for some time the oldest person in the town.

Ch. 1. Eliza, b. March 20, 1812; d. February 22, 1814.
2. William Palmer, b. August 28, 1813.
3. John, b. October 4, 1815.
4. Erastus Collins, b. June 22, 1820.

SILAS BURLEY, son of Josiah, lived at Stafford; married Dorothy Perry, of Stafford, July 2, 1808; 2nd, Azubah Dean, of Stafford, January 22, 1851. He died January 15, 1855.

Ch. 1. Ferdinand Lethbridge, b. August 26, 1809; m. Louisa Colburn, of Wales, August 31, 1834. He was first a school-teacher and farmer, then a wool-sorter at Wales, Mass., where he held many town offices. He had 3 children.
2. Cordelia, b. July 18, 1812; d. October 23, 1836.
3. Langdon E., b. December 18, 1813; d. April 4, 1838.
4. Elwell Perry, b. October 12, 1815; m. 1st, Charlotte Partridge, of Holland, April 9, 1840; 2nd, Rebecca Sweetzer, March 26, 1850; lived at Holland and had 4 children.
5. Ruhama V., b. August 31, 1817; d. January 16, 1836.
6. Josiah Hartwell, b. March 17, 1819; m. Elvira Dorman, of Monson.
7. Lenora B., b. April 17, 1821; m. 1st, William Ruby; 2nd, Charles Russell, of Stafford; had 4 children.

ABNER BURLEY, son of Samuel, m. 1st, Lovisa Cleveland, May 5, 1805; 2nd, Deborah Hawse, February 1, 1826. He

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was a farmer at Monson, Mass., and died at Wilbraham, Mass., February 14, 1860.

Ch. 1. Abner Cleveland, b. June 11, 1807; lived at Hampden, Mass.

2. Benjamin Arnold, b. January 13, 1811; m. Hannah Smith, of West Springfield; lived at Palmer, where he was an architect and a respected citizen. His son, Dr. William Elizur (b. September 13, 1843), studied medicine at Philadelphia, and graduated at Maryland University, in 1865. He was a surgeon in the army hospital, and afterwards practiced medicine in New York city, Selma, Ala., St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco.

3. Lovisa Amelia, b. February 18, 1815; m. Abner Read.

Children by Deborah Hawse.

4. Joseph, b. January 11, 1827; m. Nancy Whitney; lives at Taunton, Mass.

5. Elizabeth, b. June 23, 1829; d. September 14, 1845.

6. Jacob, b. April 26, 1834; lives at Holland, Mass.

WILLIAM PALMER BURLEY, son of Dea. Joseph, married Mary Dorsett, of Woodstock, in 1835.

Ch. 1. Joseph, b. September, 1836; m. Mary E. Bugbee, September 18, 1862, and had 4 children, William A., Orlo A., John W., and Ernest.

2. John W., b. February, 1838; d. in the army, April 8, 1864.

3. Alvin L., b. February 24, 1840; m. Minnie Stoddard.

DEA. JOHN BURLEY is the only representative now in town of the numerous descendants of John Burley, the first settler. He has always lived where his father, Dea. Joseph did. He was chosen deacon of the Baptist church at North Ashford, February 2, 1867. He has also been clerk and

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treasurer for nearly forty years, and is one of the strong pillars of the church. He married Elmina Gage, daughter of Rev. Leonard Gage, February 8, 1842. They have no children.

ERASTUS C. BURLEY, son of Dea. Joseph, married Olive Bugbee, daughter of Amos, October 27, 1844.

Ch. 1. Emerson C., b. August 11, 1845; m. Delia Johnson.
2. Charles Bugbee, b. May 16, 1853; d. October 27, 1863.
3. Frank P., b. February 11, 1863; d. August 1, 1864.
4. Alethea Farnham, b. August 21, 1865.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL came from Oxford, Mass. With John Laflin of Stowe, Mass., he bought land in Union of John Campbell, September 29, 1740.

Ch. 1. William, lived at Southwick, Mass.
2. Joseph.
3. Annis, m. Daniel Lee of Southwick, Mass.
4. Lucy, m. George Granger of Southwick, Mass.
5. Mary, m. John Nelson of Southwick, Mass.
6. Elizabeth, m. Joel Pease.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL lived in the west part of town. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Charlotte Sands of Stafford.

Ch. 1. Minerva, b. Jan. 27, 1816; m. Sands.
2. Almeda, b. March 26, 1818; m. Josiah R. James.
3. Alexander, b. February 29, 1820.
4. Charlotte, b. October 9, 1822.
5. Mason, b. October 12, 1830.

URIAH CARPENTER, JR., of Stafford, lived in Union. He married Lucy Wyman, daughter of Rev. Eb. Wyman, December 5, 1759.

Ch. 1. Martha, b. November 30, 1761; m. Samuel Laflin, January 10, 1782.

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2. Frederick, b. January 6, 1766; lived at Warren and Brimfield.

PALMER CARPENTER, married Lydia ———.

Ch. 1. Charles Palmer, b. May 17, 1841.
2. Adeline Parmelia, b. June 5, 1843.

HORATIO CARPENTER of Woodstock, married for his second wife Lavinia Holman Goodale, March 2, 1856. He lived south of the East school-house till 1877, when he moved to Woodstock. He died in 1884.

WALDO CARPENTER, son of Horatio, married Justitia Goodale.

Ch. 1. Grace, b. April 5, 1874.
2. Ethel.
3. Edith.
4. Inez.

ELBRIDGE CASS came from Meriden to Union about the year 1822, and lived first on the Eaton place, so called. Then he removed to the Wm. Abbott (Jesse Hall) place. He built the saw-mill and house near Capt. Paul's.

Ch. 1. Libeus, died September 27, 1844.
2. Elisha.
3. Sally.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN came to Union from Woburn, Mass. He bought 150 acres of land with one-half the saw-mill of Edward Houghton, January 23, 1746. His wife's name was Lydia.

Ch. 1. Lydia, b. March 5, 1745.
2. Samuel, b. September 14, 1746.
3. Susanna, b. July 28, 1748.

GURDON CHAFFEE, son of Amos of Ashford, born May 10, 1837, married, first, Sarah Salome, daughter of Walter

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Lyon, September 24, 1863. She died August 24, 1868. He married, second, Caroline Capwell, July 4th, 1869. He had been a soldier in the 22nd Regt. Conn. Volunteers. He lived on the Coye hill until the house was burnt, July 4, 1886.

Ch. 1. Amos Francis, b. October 1, 1864; m. Phebe Capwell, widow of ——; has two children.
2. Elmer Ellsworth, b. December 21, 1866.
3. Walter Urigene, b. August 14, 1868; d. Sept. 12, 1868.

Gurdon Chaffee died May 5, 1889.

CHAPIN FAMILY.

Rev. Nathaniel Chapin was born at Enfield, Conn., 1763, and died at Warehouse Point, January, 1849.

He came to Union in April, 1803, and preached as stated supply for several years. He belonged to the Methodist denomination, although he preached for the Congregational church for several years.

He moved to Somers in 1815, then to Enfield, and finally to Warehouse Point. He married, first, Cynthia Perkins of Enfield; he married second time, Lovisa Saxton of Enfield.

Ch. 1. Cynthia, m. Stephen Root of Enfield.
2. Henry, died.
3. Lovisa.
4. Henry, b. March 15, 1790.
5. Charlotte, b. October 29, 1792; m. Capt. Samuel Corbin of Union.
6. Nathaniel, lived in Illinois.
7. Sibyl.
8. Charles, died.
9. Miranda.
10. Eliza, b. October 6, 1803, at Union.
11. Charles, b. February 16, 1806, at Union; lived in Illinois.

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CHILD FAMILY.

EBENEZER CHILD, SR., came from Woodstock to Union, and bought of his son, Ebenezer, the farm called the Hitchcock place, now owned by the Newells, where he lived several years. He was quite a prominent man during his stay here, being a leading supporter of Rev. Mr. Horton during those troubles which led to his dismission in 1783. Ebenezer Child was the sixth child of Benjamin Child of Roxbury, Mass., and was born September 7, 1693. He died at Union in 1774. He married Elizabeth Bacon and had 9 children.

EBENEZER CHILD, JR., was born April 17, 1729. He married, first, Charity Bugbee, May 9, 1754.

It is supposed that he married, second, Alice Cobb of Union, November 1, 1775. He bought land of Samuel Peake May 6, 1769. This land was part of the house lot, and the building owned by Rev. Caleb Hitchcock, where the Newells now live. He sold this land to his father and emigrated to Brandon, Vt.

Ch. 1. Sophia, b. March 7, 1755; m. Simeon Wright October 6, 1774; d. July 19, 1781.
2. Penuel, b. May 7, 1757; d. at Brandon, Vt., August 22, 1842.
3. Pearly, b. December 5, 1760; d. May 30, 1812.
4. Ebenezer; died young.
5. Bethia; died young.
6. Elizabeth, b. December 29, 1766; d. May 31, 1844, at Marietta, O.
7. Ebenezer, b. August 17, 1770.

CAPT. PENUEL CHILD, son of Ebenezer, bought the Marcy place just north of the old cemetery, in 1784, of Daniel Loomis. Afterwards he bought of Elijah Torrey, December 26, 1789, the farm where E. Mason Horton now lives, and lived there some years, selling it April 19, 1796, to Solomon and Jonathan Nelson of Northbridge, Mass. Capt. Child moved not long after to Brandon, Vt. He

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married Charlotte Loomis, eldest daughter of Lieut. Daniel Loomis, October 11, 1781.

Ch. 1. Relpha Adolphus, b. February 12, 1782, at Union.
2. John Burnap, b. June 25, 1786, at Union.
3. Fred. Augustus, b. December 11, 1788, at Union.
4. Putnam, b. at Brandon, Vt.

There have been several non-resident land-holders by the name of Child, from Woodstock.

John Child of Woodstock bought land of Daniel Stowell, March 21, 1768.

Shubael Child bought land of Jabez Hendrick, January 18, 1762. This was the lot east of the Gulf hill and south of the pond, known as the "Benjamin Walker lot."

Parley Child, son of Ebenezer, Jr., bought land of Ebenezer, Sr., August 18, 1784.

Aaron Clark of Lebanon, bought land of Nath. Walker, December 4, 1734. This was the lot known as No. 3 of the home lots, and originally contained 175 acres. The south line of this lot was long a noted line having the famous chestnut tree for its limit on the Town street and the more famous rock W. W. for its eastern bound, "lying on the east side of a litl brook." Aaron Clark of Lebanon deeded this lot to his son Aaron in 1735. The chestnut tree above referred to was in 1820 about 3½ feet in diameter and nearly dead. It was cut down about 1840, and a black oak grew up in its place. This young oak Dr. Shubael Hammond regarded with great interest as being the successor of the old chestnut. Aaron Clark, Jr., owned land west of the road and is said to have lived in the valley between the house of Dr. Hammond and the Kinney or Bugbee place, west. He sold lot No. 3 to Peres Sprague in 1754. He owned the Chauncey Paul place, which he sold to Robt. Paul, Jr., in 1770, and removed to Salisbury, Conn. He married in Lebanon, Sarah ———.

Ch. 1. Mary, b. September 19, 1743.
2. Sarah, b. June 15, 1745.

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3. Aaron, b. August 22, 1747.
4. David, b. July 3, 1749; d. January 27, 1754.
5. Esther, b. August 19, 1752.
6. David, b. August 20, 1756.
7. Elizabeth, b. July 27, 1759.

JOHN CLARK came from Woodstock to Union and lived for many years on the place where Benjamin Corbin afterwards did. His wife was Sarah Chamberlain. He returned to Woodstock and died, aged about 93.

Ch. 1. Lavinia, m. Ezra Lillie, Jr.
2. Thaddeus, m. Lucy Webber.
3. John, m. Polly Ledoyt.
4. Damaris, d. about 1801.
5. Damaris, 2d, m. Chester Marcy.

PAIN CLEVELAND came from Tolland to Union, where with Isaac Fellows he bought the place where E. M. Horton now lives, October 26, 1796. This place he sold January 2, 1802, to Levi Adams of Medbury, and moved to the farm where he and his son Solomon afterwards lived. He married Alice Cleveland, who was born December 16, 1767, and died October 18, 1820. Pain Cleveland was born May 3, 1769, and died February 6, 1851.

Ch. 1. Lorinda, b. September 7, 1792.
2. Church, b. July 17, 1794.
3. Orange, b. July 7, 1796; lived in Tolland.
4. Marlin, b. June 12, 1798.
5. Susanna, b. April 23, 1800; d. April 7, 1824.
6. Patty, b. March 28, 1802; d. April 22, 1833.
7. Freeman, b. March 16, 1804; d. October 13, 1830. (Killed in lead mine).
8. John, b. May 1806; d. December 14, 1825.
9. Anna, b. April 20, 1808; m. Augustus Tourtellotte of Sturbridge, May 31, 1832; d. April 12, 1840.
10. Solomon, b. January 27, 1812.

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SOLOMON CLEVELAND, son of Pain, married Lucy Reed of Vernon, Conn., January 27, 1832. He died October 17, 1878. She died January 21, 1892.

Ch. 1. Mary Ann, b. June 12, 1833; d. November 20, 1891.
2. Sarah Jane, b. January 24, 1835; m. Ephraim W. Squire of Eastford, March 26, 1853.
3. Clarissa, b. February 23, 1838; m. Nelson Skinner of Monson, September 5, 1868.
4. Francis, b. March 23, 1843; m. Lavinia H. Chaffee, November 13, 1864.
5. Reed, b. August 27, 1847.

JOHN COBB bought land of Amos Woodworth in 1764. This land was in the western part of No. 1, and was on the east side of the road between the Newell and the Mason Horton places. He sold it in 1785 to Th. Sprague.

Ch. 1. Hannah, m. Th. Sprague, January 28, 1768.
2. Alice, m. Eb. Child, November 1, 1775.

GEORGE D. COLBURN, son of Daniel, was born in Stafford, February 11, 1819. He was engaged in the brass foundry business for a time at New Haven. He came to Union in 1848 and purchased the Samuel Strong place, where he has since lived. He represented the town in the Legislatures of 1857, '58, '62, '69 and '70, and has held other town offices. He married Elizabeth Wallace, October 15, 1845. She died January 8, 1892.

Ch. 1. Georgiana E., b. August 7, 1846; m. Morgan Reed, October 23, 1876.
2. Ella A., b. May 8, 1848; m. Francis Upham, April 12, 1872.
3. Marion E., b. March 2, 1850; m. Edwin G. Goodell, April 12, 1877.
4. Alice F. E., b. June 27, 1866; d. May 21, 1872.

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GEORGE D. COLBURN.

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ISRAEL COMSTOCK came from Thompson to Union not far from 1819. He first owned the Laflin (Prosper Smith) place, and afterwards the Mashapaug mills.

His children, born before he came to Union, were:

Ch. 1. George.
2. Israel, m. Deborah A. Walbridge.
3. Urilla, m. Grosvenor May of Holland, September 29, 1827.
4. Ardilla, m. Ed. Aldrich of Thompson, February 22, 1830.
5. Hiram.
6. Janet, m. Goodale of Charlton, April 8, 1834.
7. Sally, m. Henry Stetson of Woodstock.
8. Martha, m. Roswell Goodale of Charlton, March, 1838.
9. Almira.

BENJAMIN CONVERSE came from Rhode Island to Union about 1790.

Ch. 1. John.
2. Polly or Mary, m. Abram Holman.
3. Rebecca, m. Geo. Leonard.
4. Henry, m. Mascraft.
5. Cyprian, m. Laura Moore.
6. Freelove, m. Eleazar Fiske.
7. Benjamin, m. Hannah Ellis.
8. Dorcas, m. Barlow.
9. Palmer, m. Tyler.
10. Enoch.

THE CORBIN FAMILY.

DAVID CORBIN came from Woodstock, and settled in Union, about the year 1793; he was the son of Asahel Corbin of Woodstock—born March 5, 1739 or '40—who married Jerusha Morse. The father of Asahel was Benjamin Corbin, born March 23, 1703 or 4, and married Jemima Cutler, April 19, 1731, and had four children, of which Asahel was

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the third. Benjamin Corbin was the seventh child of Jabez Corbin, and his wife Mary Morse.

Jabez Corbin was a first settler of Woodstock, from Roxbury. Miss Larned says that Jabez Corbin's lot was No. 48, "and joined the lot of James Corbin," his father. James Corbin was one of the most extensive and enterprising land agents of Windham county. Probably James Corbin was the ancester of Mr. Philip Corbin.

ASAHEL CORBIN, of Woodstock, the son of Benjamin, married Jerusha Morse.

Ch. 1. David, b. February 16, 1766.
2. Molly, b. February 16, 1766.
3. Rhoda, b. March 10, 1768, m. Simeon Lillie.
4. Keziah, b. May 20, 1770. d Sep. 21, 1783
5. Silvia, b. February 20, 1775, m. Marcus Bugbee.
6. Jerusha, b. December 7, 1778, m. Leonard Goodell.
7. Amasa, m. Rebecca Hayward.

DAVID CORBIN, lived in Woodstock, on the place where James Herindeen now lives. He came to Union about 1795, and bought of John Clark the place where he and his son Benjamin afterwards lived. He married Mary Bugbee, daughter of Jedediah. He died March 12, 1841. She died March 24, 1855.

Ch. 1. Asa, b. at Woodstock, March 24, 1793.
2. Benjamin, b. at Woodstock, October 20, 1794.
3. Elias, b. at Union, May 25, 1797; m. Bethiah Beebe.
4. Eleazar, b. at Union, May 5, 1799, m. Dicea Crawford.
5. Nathan, b. at Union, August 11, 1801, m. Ann Sumner, d. March 17, 1842.
6. Polly, b. at Union, December 25, 1804, m. David Lawson, 1844.
7. Anna, b. at Union, Aug. 28, 1809, m. Charles W. Moore, of Ellington, May 30, 1830.

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MRS. BENJAMIN CORBIN.

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BENJAMIN CORBIN.

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BENJAMIN CORBIN, son of David, was for many years a prominent and well known citizen of Union. He was entrusted with many town offices, and performed his duties faithfully, being a man of strict integrity. He represented the town in the legislature six times, between 1828 and 1840. He was a member of the Baptist church at North Ashford, and was a deacon of it for a number of years. He was a man of strong convictions of right and wrong and always wanted to see the right triumph. Men of his firm character and solid worth are of value to every community. He married Maria Potter (b. April 3, 1804), daughter of Silas Potter, of Ashford, June 2, 1830. He died May 5, 1880.

Ch. 1. Emeline Maria, b. June 11, 1831, d. August 14, 1833.
2. David Potter, b. July 11, 1833.
3. William Melvin, b. May 13, 1835.
4. Milton, b. December 23, 1838, d. December 27, 1838.
5. Charles Mason, b. April 1, 1840.
6. John Warren, b. July 7, 1844.

DAVID P. CORBIN, son of Benjamin (see biographical sketch), married Mary Sheldon of Suffield, Conn. He died at Larned, Kansas, March 15, 1880.

Ch. Frank Warren, b. January 28, 1865. He graduated from the Hartford High School in 1884, and in the fall of that year commenced to study medicine at the University of New York. He died of quick consumption, June 21, 1886. He was a promising youth of most excellent character and his early death was greatly lamented by those who knew him. When he knew he could not live, he said his only regret was "that his mother had not some other child to love."

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WILLIAM M. CORBIN, son of Benjamin (see biographical sketch), married Josephine Walker, daughter of Harvey Walker, June 27, 1860.

Ch. 1. William Herbert, b. July 20, 1864.
2. Annie Laura, b. May 31, 1867; graduated from Hartford High School in 1886; married James Allen Wiley, of Hartford, July 16, 1890, at Manchester, Conn.
3. Junius Benjamin, b. October 9, 1869; is in business in New York with his uncle, John W. Corbin.
4. Harvey Walker, b. May 10, 1872; graduated from Hartford High School, in 1890; is in the bank of the Connecticut Trust Co., at Hartford.

CHARLES MASON CORBIN, son of Benjamin, resides in Philadelphia, Pa. He was in the army in the late war, for three months, in 1862, in Co. B, 10th R. I. Infantry. He enlisted from Providence, where he was attending Brown University. He went to Philadelphia, and was many years engaged in the millinery business. He is now the Philadelphia agent of the Tompkins' Cure for Bright's Disease. He married Margaret Spendlove, of New York, (b. October 22, 1843).

Ch. 1. Harry Squire, b. March 22, 1869.
2. Edith Allison, b. September 15, 1885.

JOHN WARREN CORBIN, the youngest son of Benjamin and Maria Potter Corbin, was born in Union, July 7th, 1844.

He received the benefits of the common and select schools of his native town, one term at Providence, R. I., and two years at the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Conn., from which point he enlisted in the twenty-second Regiment Conn. Volunteers.

He went into camp at Hartford, but on account of the serious illness of his father, Frank Walker of Union, was secured as a substitute, answering to the name of J. W. Corbin, until the time of his death. Mr. Corbin afterwards

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taught school, was engaged in business for himself in Willimantic and Providence, from which point in 1874, he went to Europe, where he traveled extensively in the interest of the Atlantic Tubing Company of Providence, R. I., going even to St. Petersburg in Russia, making a very successful business and pleasure trip. Later he arranged to travel for the Howe Scale Company of Philadelphia, where he remained three years, when he was offered the charge of the Southern Business of the Howe Scale Company of New York, which position he accepted and successfully held for eight years, spending eight months of each year in the Southern States and Texas.

He resigned this position September 1st, 1890, to form the Tompkins Bright's Disease Cure Company in New York, as the development of the wonderful medicine that saved the life of William M. Corbin, had been his greatest ambition for the previous four years. In company with D. W. Simpson of Aurora, Illinois, and William M. Corbin, he formed an equal partnership with Mr. E. S. Tompkins, and was at once appointed General Manager of the company, which position he at present continues to hold. The record of the most remarkable cures of Bright's Disease and also of Diabetes, by a separate and distinct remedy, has no equal. No one can estimate the far reaching results and the benefits already rendered by this company, and there is no question but what these herbal preparations are among the most important discoveries of the nineteenth century.

WILLIAM H. CORBIN, son of William M., graduated from the Hartford High School, in 1884. He entered Yale college in 1885, and graduated in 1889. While there he became noted in athletics, being captain of the victorious Varsity foot-ball team of '88, and rowing on the winning boat crews of '88 and '89. He was active in the religious work of the University, and had a strong influence for good on the students of Yale. He married Mary Williams of Manchester, July 16, 1890, a classmate of his in the

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Hartford High School. He taught three years after graduating, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., and is now the head master of the Pingry school, in Elizabeth, N. J.

PHILIP CORBIN, son of Lemuel, and probably descended from James Corbin, one of the first settlers of Woodstock (also the ancestor of David Corbin), came to Union from Dudley, Mass., in 1793. He bought land of James Thompson as early as 1795. He lived in a house which stood west of the present one where Mr. Barber lives. He was a man of more than ordinary powers of body and mind, which, guided by stern integrity, gave him an influence largely felt wherever he went. He was a farmer, owning a large tract of land. He used to manufacture potash in considerable quantities, which he sold at Norwich. He at one time owned part of the Mashapaug saw-mill. He was selectman a number of years, and represented his town in the Legislature in 1814 and 1815. He was a prominent and influential member of the church at Union, and one of the building committee of the present meeting-house. He married Rhoby Healy, of Dudley.

Ch. 1. Samuel, b. at Dudley, February 11, 1792.
2. Polly, b. at Union, May 28, 1795; m. Joseph C. Griggs.
3. Philip, b. at Union, April 4, 1797.
4. Healy, b. at Union, June 8, 1799.
5. Augustus, b. at Union, September 18, 1801.
6. Hermon, b. at Union, May 20, 1806.

Philip Corbin died May 2, 1845, aged 80.
Rhoby Corbin died June 15, 1840, aged 72.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL CORBIN, son of Philip, married Charlotte Chapin, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Chapin, of Union, March 30, 1815.

Captain Corbin, after he was of age, settled on a farm adjoining his father's (where his son Henry now lives). He was the captain of the company of militia in town. He was selectman a number of years, represented his town

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PHILLIP CORBIN.

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in the Legislature of 1852, and held other town offices. He was a man of good business ability and was respected by his fellow townsmen. He died March 8, 1872, of paralysis.

Ch. 1. Samuel Aurelius, b. January 28, 1816; d. June 10, 1817.
2. Charlotte Juliette, b. February 10, 1817; d. May 12, 1828.
3. Samuel Merillo, b. December 15, 1818.
4. Aurelius Orville, b. April 17, 1821.
5. Lovicy Rhoby, b. March 16, 1823; m. Jonathan T. Cummings, of Mansfield, November 6, 1860.
6. Charles Augustus, b. December 16, 1824.
7. Philo Roderick, b. January 25, 1827.
8. Henry Fielder, b. April 27, 1829.
9. Charlotte Juliette, b. February 23, 1834; m. Isaac Johnson, of Sturbridge (now of Woodstock), October 28, 1887.

PHILIP CORBIN, Jr., went from Union to Willington, and afterwards (in 1833) to West Hartford, Conn. He married Lois Chaffee, of Ashford, November 29, 1820. He died July 24, 1881. She died September 9, 1872.

Ch. 1. Hezekiah H., b. in Union, November 29, 1821; m. Maria Rider, of Willington.
2. Waldo, b. in Union, January 26, 1823; m. Emily Curtiss, of New Britain; d. 1873.
3. Philip, b. in Willington, October 26, 1824; m. Francina T. Whiting, of New Britain (see biographical sketch).
4. Lois, b. in Willington, October 5, 1826.
5. Frank, b. in Willington, January 26, 1828; m. Mary Beckley, of New Britain.
6. Angerona, b. in Willington, January 22, 1830.
7. William, b. in Willington, September 29, 1831; d. October 28, 1860.
8. Andrew, b. in West Hartford, June 10, 1833; m. Mary Moon, of New Britain.

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9. George, b. in West Hartford, June 22, 1836; m. Clara Greenleaf, of Boston, Mass.
10. Elbert E., b. in West Hartford, October 17, 1843; m. Charlotte Eckleford, of Philadelphia.

Others died very young.

HEALY CORBIN, son of Philip, married Nancy Coye, daughter of David Coye, October 13, 1825. Their children were:

Ch. 1. Rhoby, b. September 19, 1826; d. August 19, 1827.
2. Lucy Rhoby, b. April 2, 1828; m. Philip F. Gage, of Woodstock, August 31, 1853. She married, second time, Ebenezer Byron Foster, of Union, who died November 14, 1862, at Trinity Soldiers' Hospital, Washington, D. C.
3. Nancy Deliza, b. December 19, 1829; m. Edwin W. Upham, November 12, 1848.
4. Mary Minerva, b. October 29, 1831; m. Lucius Agard, February 13, 1854.
5. Rebecca, b. September 23, 1834; m. Stephen Agard, October 23, 1856.
6. Maria, b. August 26, 1836; d. November 25, 1836.
7. Elvira, b. June 14, 1838; m. Rev. George Curtiss, January 13, 1864; d. May, 1875.
8. Miner Healy, b. December 27, 1840.

Healy Corbin removed to Brimfield in 1868. He died October 21, 1878.

Nancy Corbin, his wife, died May 2, 1878.

AUGUSTUS CORBIN, son of Philip, married Pamelia Preston and lived at Willington.

Ch. 1. Cleora; lives in Vermont.
2. Sarah, m. Lysander Taft; d. in Norwich, Conn., 1890.
3. Silas; lives in Chicago, Ill.

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HEALY CORBIN.

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4. Mary.
5. Persis; drowned.

HERMON CORBIN, son of Philip, married, first time, Calista Knowlton, who died September 19, 1846, aged 39. By her he had three children. He then married Maria M. Sherman, September 15, 1847, and had one child. She died January 9, 1863, aged 41. He married, third time, Mrs. Sarah E. Kenyon, April 28, 1869, and had one child. His third wife died May 2, 1889.

Hermon Corbin died July 12, 1890, at Monson, Mass.

Ch. 1. Lorette, b. April 6, 1834; m. Roswell Needham, May 3, 1857.
2. Rhoby Amelia, b. June 29, 1838; m. Leverett A. Snow, October 8, 1861.
3. Armena, b. March 4, 1842; m. William H. Horton, February 13, 1866.
4. Ann M., b. July 25, 1851; m. Milton Young in 1871.
5. Alena Bell, b. October 29, 1870; m. Carlton Hollingworth, of Staffordville, September 10, 1890.

SAMUEL MERILLO CORBIN, son of Samuel, married May 20, 1841, Ann M. Stowell, of Clarksburg, Md.

Ch. 1. Emma L., b. February 16, 1848; d. December 2, 1849.
2. Samuel P., b. August 3, 1849; d. December 17, 1849.

AURELIUS O. CORBIN, son of Samuel, married Ruth Blodgett, March 29, 1848; lived at Springfield; was an architect; died 1879.

Ch. 1. Martha Jane, b. February 1, 1849.
2. Harriet Maria, b. June 17, 1854.
3. Arthur Orville, b. March 15, 1860.

CHARLES A. CORBIN, son of Samuel, married Lovisa Lawson, January 17, 1849. They lived first at East Hartford, then at Vernon, and since at Wilbraham, Mass.

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Ch. 1. Frederick Charles, b. March 22, 1850; d. November 1, 1854.
2. Alice Marilla, b. July 13, 1852; m. James Dyson; have had 3 children.
3. Emma Minerva, b. October 29, 1855; m. James Phelps; 3 children.
4. Harriet Louise, b. May 16, 1860; d. January 20, 1861.
5. Elizabeth Charlotte, b. July 9, 1862; m. Ed. Chapman; 2 children.
6. Edith Louise, b. October 29, 1864.
7. Annie Lavinia, b. June 15, 1868; m. Dana Pomeroy, of Springfield.

PHILO RODERICK CORBIN, son of Samuel, married Emma P. Converse, of Stafford, May 14, 1855. He lived at Galesburg, Ill.

Ch. 1. Jennie S., b. March 31, 1855.
2. Arthur M., b. February 19, 1860.

HENRY FIELDER CORBIN, son of Samuel, married Philanda W. Buck, of Pomfret, Conn., November 8, 1853.

Ch. 1. Edward Merillo, b. August 5, 1854.
2. Ella Maria, b. October 27, 1861; m. August 18, 1886, Arthur Channing Barrows, of Providence, R. I.; children, Florence Louise, b. March 19, 1888; Raymond Corbin, b. March 8, 1889.

EDWARD M. CORBIN, son of Henry, married Sarah Hoyle, May 1, 1880; lives at Putnam, Conn.

Ch. 1. Frederick Merillo, b. July 29, 1882.
2. Harold Standish, b. March 4, 1888.
3. Harlie Inez, b. November 26, 1890.

MINER HEALY CORBIN, son of Healy, settled in Brimfield, Mass., April 8, 1868. He married, first, Jane Betsey Dimmick (born at West Stafford, January 1, 1849), March 24,

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1868. She died July 2, 1880. He married, second, Sarah Billings Brown, June 2, 1881.

Ch. 1. Minnie Jane, b. November 26, 1871.
2. Herbert Miner, b. June 2, 1873.
3. Arthur, b. December 2, 1875; d. December 3, 1875.
4. Walter Everett, b. October 28, 1885.
5. Erford Healy, b. February 26, 1889.

LUCIUS ANSON CORBIN, son of Deacon Penuel, Junior, of Woodstock, came to Union in 1857, and bought of Bert Crawford the place where he now lives. He has been selectman several times and held many other town offices. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mashapaug from its organization in 1867. He married December 17, 1856, Elmira Sophia, daughter of Benjamin Chamberlain.

Ch. 1. Bertha Lilian, b. August 18, 1864; m. Robert Webster, 1886.
2. Ernest Albert, b. April 2, 1872.

THE COY FAMILY.

NEHEMIAH MARK COY (or Coye) came from Pomfret to Union. His father, Nehemiah, came from Scotland. The son, Nehemiah, bought land in Union of Samuel Chamberlain, April 6, 1749. He married, first, Sarah Church; second, Mary Birch.

Ch. 1. Nehemiah.
2. Amasa, d. November 6, 1776.
3. Archibald, b. May 6, 1741.
4. Abigail.
5. Margaret.
6. Mary (?), b. 1752.

NEHEMIAH COY, son of Nehemiah, married Sarah Birch, September 28, 1749.

Ch. 1. Nehemiah, b. January 7, 1755.
2. Abel, b. August 3, 1757.

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ARCHIBALD COYE, son of Nehemiah, lived on the Allen Wales place, south of the Kinney mills. He was a prominent citizen, holding many town offices. He married Elizabeth Badger, daughter of Daniel Badger, Jr., December 25, 1760. He died April 1, 1794, aged 52. His wife, Elizabeth, died May 28, 1806, aged 66.

Ch. 1. Perley, b. June 28, 1761; d. in the Revolutionary army, December, 1781.
2. Levi, b. March 31, 1763.
3. Luke, b. January 27, 1765.
4. Chloe, b. December 15, 1766; m. Joel Kinney.
5. Rufus, b. November 26, 1768; d. March 14, 1813.
6. Molly, b. February 7, 1770.
7. David, b. March 2, 1772.
8. Irene Kinney, b. June 3, 1775; d. January 27, 1777.
9. Abigail, b. January 25, 1778; m. Abner Howard.
10. Nehemiah, b. March 5, 1780.
11. Elizabeth, b. May 31, 1782.

AMASA COYE, son of Nehemiah, lived south of the road between the places where Thomas Rindge and George Chandler now reside. He married Sarah Hill, of Ashford, September 2, 1773. He died November 6, 1776.

Ch. 1. Ariel, b. August 14, 1774.
2. Amasa, b. November 20, 1776.

LEVI COYE, son of Archibald, lived on the hill where Walter Lyon and Gurdon Chaffee afterwards did. He married Hannah Lillie, February 15, 1785.

Ch. 1. Irene, m. William Walker.
2. Parley, m. Olive Underwood.
3. Eli, m. Nancy Walker, February 13, 1827.
4. Charlotte, b. June 27, 1791.
5. Amasa, b. April 30, 1798; m. Orinda Sessions.
6. Antony, b. January 8, 1804.
7. Hannah, b. June 3, 1806.

DAVID COYE, son of Archibald, lived east of Bigelow river near the Allen Wales place. He married Lucy,

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daughter of Nathan Kinney, December 26, 1793. He died September 18, 1831. Lucy Coye died January 31, 1881.

Ch. 1. Luranna, b. March 1, 1798; m. Jason Hawes.
2. Asa, b. September 17, 1799; m. Anna Griggs, December 14, 1826; d. November 9, 1843.
3. Cyrus, b. January 27, 1802.
4. Nancy, b. December 16, 1803; m. Deacon Healy Corbin.
5. Eliza, b. December 28, 1805.
6. Lucy, b. April 13, 1808; d. February 7, 1835.
7. Minerva, b. August 24, 1812; m. Deacon Sullivan Booth.

Deacon Humphrey Cram was one of the original members of the church at Union, and the first deacon. He lived just over the line in South Brimfield, and it is about him that the story is told of James McNall's objecting to his praying at the raising of the meeting-house, because "he did not own a foot of land in town." He married Hannah.

Ch. 1. Sarah, m. John Rosebrooks, April 10, 1760.
2. Mehitable, b. April 15, 1745; m. Jonah Loomis, October 18, 1764.
3. Jonah, b. March 9, 1747.
4. Chloe, b. November 25, 1750.

THE CRAWFORD FAMILY.

The name Crawford is Scotch in whatever country found. The Crawfords who came to this country were of the Scotch-Irish descent. The Crawford families of Rutland and Oakham, Mass., who came to this country in 1713, were descended from Aaron Crawford, who was born in the Parish of Cappy, county of Tyrone, Ireland. Two brothers, James and John, came to this country from Ireland. James Crawford first settled in Newton, Mass., and afterwards in Union, where he was voted an inhabitant in 1740, and land surveyor in 1743. He became a large land-holder, purchasing his land of Samuel Wells of Hartford, January 26, 1742-43. He and

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his sons owned and occupied the farms where Dea. Lawson now lives, where Fayette Crawford lives, also the Walter Lyon place, the Asa Putnam farm, and the Benjamin Corbin place (where George W. Thayer now lives).

In 1769 they sold all their possessions in Union and moved to Westminster, Vt. James Crawford, Jr., married Grace Carpenter, of Ashford, a woman of great intelligence and force of character. Their only son, Theophilus, who was five years old when his father left Union, became prominent in the early history of Vermont. When James Crawford and his sons left Union in 1769, the journey above Hadley Falls was performed in a canoe or log boat. Reaching the old Fort Drummer in a rain storm, the boy Theophilus, five years old, was carried from the boat to the fort by William French, of early Revolutionary fame, whose father then occupied it as a dwelling house. Theophilus Crawford, son of James 2nd, is mentioned in Hall's history of East Vermont, with respect. He was educated by his mother, a woman of great character. He was highly esteemed in public life. He died January 10, 1856, aged 91.

John Crawford, son of James, Sr., lived where George Thayer now does (the Benjamin Corbin place). He married Mary Rosebrooks, and emigrated with his father to Vermont, where he settled, first at Brookline, and afterwards at Guildhall. He had a large family, of which his son Abel was born at Union, December 31, 1766.

Abel Crawford moved to the White Mountains, where he settled, first, at Nash and Sawyer's location, and then moved to Hart's location in the White Mountains, N. H. This place in modern times is called the "Notch." Abel Crawford was called the "Patriarch of the White Mountains." He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature several times, twice after he was 80 years of age. He always kept a public house. Mt. Crawford, Crawford Notch, and the Crawford House, are all named from him. He rode at 75 years, the first horse that ever ascended to the top of Mt. Washington. At 80 years of age, he would walk five miles. He died July 15, 1851, aged 84. He married his

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cousin, Hannah Rosebrooks, daughter of Eleazar Rosebrooks, of Union, and who afterwards settled in the White Mountains, and was very enterprising. All of Abel Crawford's sons were over six feet high.

Ethan Allen Crawford, son of Abel, was nearly seven feet tall and was called the "Giant of the Mountains." He could carry a person up the steep mountain sides where scarcely a man dared to follow. Many were the battles with bears and other wild beasts which he had in those lone woods, and in which he nearly always came off victorious. He was a long time guide on the then perilous trips to the top of Mt. Washington, and made nearly all the bridle-paths of the mountains.

The following is the genealogy of the descendants of James Crawford:

JAMES CRAWFORD married Elizabeth Campbell. She was the sister of Margaret Campbell, who married Hugh Crawford, nephew of James. They were also of Scotch descent, though born in Ireland. They were Protestants, and Margaret C. Crawford told her grandson, Ingoldsby W., that her grandmother suffered in the siege of Derry. The Catholics came in the night, burned the house, and killed her father and mother. She escaped from the chamber window in her night clothes and was the only one of her family saved. She wandered in the fields four weeks, living on roots. While wandering she saw a company of murderers and took refuge under a bridge which they passed over.

The children of James Crawford and Elizabeth Campbell were:

Ch. 1. Robert, probably born in Ireland.
2. James, b. at Boston, 1733; d. at Putney, Vt., January 10, 1807.
3. John, b. 1734; d. at Guildhall, Vt., August 15, 1817.
4. William, b. at Union, July 28, 1743.
5. Hugh.

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6. Margaret, m. William Moore, son of Robert.
7. Jane, b. November 16, 1740; m. Gersham Rosebrooks, b. May 29, 1746, and father of Ezra, Walter and William.
8. Andrew (?)

ROBERT CRAWFORD, son of James, Sr., married Lydia Pierce, June 16, 1757. He lived on what is now called the Asa Putnam place.

Ch. 1. Jason, b. July 10, 1758.
2. Stephen, b. July 25, 1761.
3. Deborah, b. August 26, 1764.
4. Huldah, b. September 2, 1766.

JAMES CRAWFORD, JR., son of James, married Grace Carpenter, September 8, 1755.

Ch. 1. Chester, b. January 26, 1758; d. February 1, 1759.
2. Frances or Fanny, b. April 30, 1760; m. Ephraim Cook, of Salisbury, Vt.
3. Ann, b. July 20, 1762; m. Jonathan Baldwin.
4. Theophilus, b. April 25, 1764.
5. Sarah, b. April 2, 1768; m. John Wise; no children.
6. Elizabeth.
7. Lydia, b. at Westminster, Vt., November 21, 1772; m. Dea. Elijah Ranney, of Westminster.

JOHN CRAWFORD, son of James, Sr., married Mary Rosebrooks, December 14, 1758. He died August 15, 1817. She died July 16, 1815.

Ch. 1. Elizabeth.
2. Sybil, b. August 8, 1762.
3. Polly, b. December 20, 1764.
4. Abel, b. December 31, 1766.
5. Jonathan, b. October 31, 1770; d. at Northumberland, N. H., June 6, 1850.
6. Sarah, b. February 20, 1775.
7. John, b. August 27, 1776; d. at Guildhall, Vt., May 28, 1837.

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Five others, Rosebrooks, Eleazar, Zerah, Calvin, and Fanny were born in Brookline, Vt.

ANDREW CRAWFORD, probably a son of James, Sr., married Mary ———.

Ch. 1. John Lauman, b. March 5, 1766.
2. Olive, b. September 18, 1767.
3. Andrew, d. December 17, 1769.
4. Mary.

HON. THEOPHILUS CRAWFORD, of Putney, Vt., son of James 2nd, married Annie Johnson, of Irving's Grant, Mass., October 26, 1788, at Westminster, Vt.

Ch. 1. David, b. at Westminster, August 6, 1789; d. 1871.
2. Sally, b. at Westminster, June 6, 1791.
3. Henry, b. at Westminster, September 22, 1793.
4. Grace, b. at Westminster, December 9, 1795.
5. James, b. at Westminster, March 6, 1798.
6. Mark, b. at Putney, Vt., October 20, 1800.
7. Fanny, b. at Putney, February 6, 1803.
8. Lydia, b. at Putney, February 15, 1805.
9. Theophilus, b. at Putney, April 28, 1807.
10. Annie, b. at Putney, February 11, 1810.

ABEL CRAWFORD, son of John, married Hannah Rosebrooks in 1790.

Ch. 1. Erastus, b. 1790.
2. Ethan Allen, b. 1793.
3. Stephen, b. 1796.
4. Everett, b. 1798.
5. Dearborn.
6. Thomas Jefferson.
7. Hannah Haynes.
8. Abel J.
9. William H. Harrison.

JOHN CRAWFORD, the ancestor of all the Crawfords who have recently lived in Union, was the brother of James, Sr.

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He emigrated from Scotland to the North of Ireland, where he lived till 1732, when he sailed from Belfast to Boston with his family of a wife and four sons. They were shipwrecked on Sable Island and his wife was drowned. He settled in Boston as a merchant. His oldest son, John Crawford, lived in Boston with his father; married but had no children. One son settled in Townsend, Mass., and another went to Pennsylvania. Another son of John Sr., Hugh, was 19 years old when he came to this country. He lived a few years in Newton, Mass., married Margaret Campbell, sister of Elizabeth, wife of James 1st. She came from Ireland in 1731. She died August 8, 1808.

Hugh Crawford bought land in Union of James Eno, in 1740. (T. R. Vol. I, p. 93). He was voted an inhabitant December 13, 1743.

Ch. 1. Elizabeth, b. at Newton, December 21, 1739; m. William Martin, of Woodstock.
2. Sarah, b. at Union, October 18, 1745; m. Daniel Loomis.
3. Samuel, b. at Union, July 22, 1748.
4. John, b. at Union, March 12, 1754.

Other children died young.

Hugh Crawford was a large land-holder. He lived where Fayette now does. He was a weaver by trade. He and his son John both died the same day, October 13, 1776, of Camp fever. The son and brother Samuel who was in the Revolutionary army in the vicinity of New York, in 1776, was taken sick, and his brother John went after and brought him home. John and his father nursed Samuel back to health, but they both took the fever and died the same day. They were buried at the same time in the Union cemetery. Both Hugh Crawford and his wife and children were of large stature.

DEA. SAMUEL CRAWFORD, son of Hugh (see biographical sketch), married, 1st time, Sarah Work, daughter of Ingoldsby Work, of Ashford, Conn., April 18, 1771. She died May 25, 1793, aged 42, having had ten children. He

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then married Olive Eddy, of Woodstock, December 26, 1793.

Ch. 1. Luther, b. February 25, 1772.
2. Calvin, b. December 21, 1773; d. August 13, 1776, from scalding.
3. Lavinia, b. August 26, 1775; m. Joseph P. Corbin; d. February 4, 1796.
4. John, b. April 17, 1777.
5. Samuel, b. July 4, 1779.
6. Benjamin, b. October 18, 1781; d. May 25, 1789.
7. Walter, b. January 30, 1784; d. March 10, 1786.
8. Ingoldsby Work, b. August 7, 1786.
9. Sarah, b. September 15, 1788; m. Benjamin Chamberlain, of Woodstock.
10. Anna, b. March 29, 1791; m. Wheeler Phillips.

Children of Olive Eddy:

11. Polly, b. November 7, 1794; m. Nathan Preston, of Ashford.
12. Charles, b. April 1, 1796; m. Polly Preston.
13. Chester, b. 1799; died young.

Dea. Samuel Crawford died May 11, 1824, at Sturbridge, Mass., where he had gone to look at a farm for his daughter Polly.

JOHN CRAWFORD, son of Hugh, married Dorcas Ward December 14, 1775, and had one daughter, Joanna, born April 22, 1776; she went to Georgia, Vt., and married Jesse Post.

John Crawford died of camp fever taken by nursing his brother Samuel, October 13, 1776. His widow married Noah Loomis, of Windham, Vt., February 24, 1778.

LUTHER CRAWFORD, ESQ., son of Samuel, married Elizabeth Wilbur, of Woodstock, June 14, 1792.

Ch. 1. Sally, b. June 24, 1792; d. unmarried at Cleveland, O., October 16, 1841.
2. Benjamin, b. April 24, 1794; m. first, Hannah Randall; second, Lydia Clough. He died at

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Cleveland, O., July 29, 1863, leaving 4 children, Jane, Francis, Lucien, and Clay.

3. Willard, b. February 5, 1796; m. Sarah A. Hosmer; d. at Cleveland, O., August 28, 1854.
4. Randall, b. February 24, 1798; m. first, Sarah Ellis; second, Hannah Lyons; d. at New Albany, Ind., March 6, 1865.
5. Margaret, b. May 30, 1800; d. at Union, August 6, 1820.
6. Almira, b. July 18, 1802; m. first, Lothrop Corbin, and had one child, Elmira; second, James Phillips, and had five children; d. at Cleveland, O., February 17, 1889.
7. Eliza, b. August 4, 1804; d. May 12, 1817.
8. Lucien, b. January 26, 1807; d. November 18, 1827.
9. Newton, b. October 29, 1809; m. Lorana Pratt.
10. Thomas, b. July 28, 1812; d. March 26, 1813.

Luther Crawford died at Cleveland, O., February 20, 1853. Elizabeth, his wife, died there March 30, 1855. Luther Crawford was in his person very tall (6 feet 2 inches) and straight. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat. He held many town offices, and represented the town in the Legislature several times. He was quite wealthy and built the large house on the Asa Putnam place, where he lived. This when built was the best in town. He had a strong will, as is shown by his action when at one time he broke his leg while alone in Breakneck woods. He managed to get his horse, crawl upon a stump and throw the broken leg over the horse's back. He then rode his faithful horse towards home, calling at the door of his brother Samuel to have him go for the doctor. He was ever afterwards somewhat lame. His children went West, and about 1835, he sold his Union possessions and went to Cleveland, O. He had a wonderful memory, and could tell the exact ages of almost all his acquaintances.

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JOHN CRAWFORD.

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JOHN CRAWFORD, ESQ., son of Deacon Samuel, married Susannah Hayward (or Howard), of Ashford, Conn., daughter of Jonathan Hayward, April 24, 1800.

Ch. 1. Trenck, b. February 23, 1801.
2. Sidney, b. February 13, 1804.
3. Amanda, b. April 12, 1806; m. Benjamin Chamberlain.
4. Laurens, b. January 24, 1809.

John Crawford died March 17, 1863. Susannah, his wife died February 20, 1854, aged 75.

John Crawford, soon after his marriage, went to live on a farm in the north part of Union, which had been given him by his father. In 1817, he built an excellent house on the place. This same house has since been removed to Southbridge and stands on Sayles street.

He was very ingenious and used to make wooden plows with steel points and straps of iron on the sides, long before iron plows came into use. He was the coffin maker and undertaker of the town. He used to make coffins for $1.50 to $4.00 each, which price usually included pay for attendance at the funeral. In 1802, he was appointed sergeant in the 5th Co. Conn. Militia; in 1805, ensign; in 1806, lieutenant, and in 1809, captain. These appointments were signed by Jonathan Trumbull. He was selectman eight times between the years 1805 and 1818, and was five times a member of the Legislature. He was generous and in good circumstances till, by becoming involved by signing notes, he gave up his farm, and in 1836 removed to the Thomas Lawson place in Bigelow hollow (where William Thayer recently lived). Here he lived till 1841, when he came to live with his son Trenck, west of Bigelow. In religion he was a decided Universalist, and in politics a Jeffersonian Democrat. He was very polite and pleasant to all. He helped many an old soldier of the Revolution about getting a pension.

COL. SAMUEL CRAWFORD, afterwards deacon, son of Dea. Samuel, lived where his son Fayette now does. He mar-

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ried Lydia Howard, of Ashford, daughter of Jonathan, August 20, 1801.

Ch. 1. Dicea, b. January 8, 1802; m. Eleazar Corbin, June 1, 1826.
2. Delotia, b. February 17, 1804; m. Seth Child, of Woodstock, June 2, 1832; d. January 6, 1837.
3. Merrick, b. August 6, 1805; d. June 24, 1867.
4. Lavinia, b. October 28, 1807; d. January 15, 1830.
5. Anna, b. March 6, 1811; d. January 18, 1833.
6. Samuel Dwight, b. August 19, 1831.
7. Burt, b. December 5, 1815.
8. Olive, b. July 29, 1818; m. George Clark, of Woodstock, September 9, 1838.
9. Stephen Hayward, b. August 1, 1820; d. October 27, 1820.
10. Albert, b. April 15, 1822.
11. Fayette, b. May 30, 1824.

Samuel Crawford died June 21, 1858.

Lydia Crawford died August 22, 1851, aged 70.

Col. Samuel Crawford was respected by his fellow townsmen, and like his brothers, Luther and John, was selectman and Representative several terms. He was quite a military man in his younger years, and rose to be Lieut. Colonel. He was a member of the Baptist church in West Woodstock, and for many years a deacon. He was a wealthy man. For many years he owned the Bigelow sawmill in company with his nephew Trenck.

Hon. Ingoldsby W. Crawford (see biographical sketch), son of Dea. Samuel, married Rhoda Taft, May 29, 1810.

Ch. 1. Calista, b. August 1, 1811; m. first, Sanford Lyon, November 21, 1832; second, Abijah Sessions.
2. Daniel Taft, b. August 27, 1813.
3. Caroline, b. January 17, 1816; m. David L. Newell, November 29, 1835.
4. Sarah Ann, b. March 9, 1819; d. April 25, 1838.
5. Logan, b. January 13, 1822.

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6. Marcia, b. November 15, 1824; m. John Tyler Converse, of Ashford, March 29, 1846.
7. Ossian, b. November 3, 1827.
8. Harriet, b. March 19, 1831; m. Isaac Harbison.
9. Alonzo, b. March 3, 1834.

Hon. I. W. Crawford died November 24, 1867. Rhoda, his wife, died April 6, 1864, aged 71.

CAPT. CHARLES CRAWFORD, son of Dea. Samuel, married Polly Preston, of Ashford.

Ch. 1. Samuel Preston, b. May 16, 1820.
2. Maria Louisa, b. March 21, 1823; m. Rev. Thomas Holman.
3. Mary Eddy, b. March 30, 1826; m. first, Charles Stoddard, February, 1847. He died December 22, 1854; second, Isaac Niles.
4. Chester, died young.

Charles Crawford died at Rockford, Ill., September 18, 1864. Polly Preston Crawford died at Rockford, Ill., April 6, 1864.

Charles Crawford lived when first married with his father; afterwards removed to West Woodstock, where he built a fine house (now burned), where John Chamberlain afterwards lived. He afterwards sold his place and removed to Rockford, Ill. While he lived in Woodstock he was a prominent member of the Baptist church, where his father and brother were for so many years deacons.

WILLARD CRAWFORD, son of Luther, married Clara Ann Hosmer, daughter of Judge Hosmer, of Newburg, O.

Ch. 1. Randall.
2. Mary.
3. George; lived in Cleveland.
4. Helen; lived in Cleveland.

Willard Crawford died in Cleveland, August 28, 1854. He was a millwright and built mills and wheels all over the state of Ohio.

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RANDALL CRAWFORD, son of Luther, married first, Sally Ellis, and lived at New Albany, Ind.

Ch. 1. Mary, b. 1833; m. Dr. Morrill.
2. Henry, a prominent railroad lawyer in Chicago.
3. Martha, m. Mr. Sunderland, and lives in Dayton, O.

Randall Crawford married second time, Mrs. Hannah Lyons, who had one child.

Randall Crawford died March 6, 1865. He was one of the most prominent lawyers in the state of Indiana, and was United States District Judge. He became quite wealthy.

NEWTON CRAWFORD, son of Luther, married Lorana Pratt; lived at Rockford, Ill., many years, where he went among the first settlers. He now lives at Washington D. C.

Ch. 1. William Henry, d. 1866, aged about 21.
2. Sarah Jane, m. Frank Gramlich, who is in Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

TRENCK CRAWFORD, son of John, married first, Zida Webber, daughter of Bradley and Sibbel Webber, of Holland, Mass., January 1, 1829. She died April 26, 1866. He married second, Julia Chaffee, of Dudley.

Ch. 1. Ossian Trenck, b. December 25, 1829.
2. William Merrill, b. July 31, 1831.
3. Liberty Webber, b. June 24, 1834.
4. Susan Zida, b. May 3, 1836; m. Lurancie Converse, of Westford, May 12, 1858. She died April 24, 1865.
5. Susan Emily, b. November 3, 1841; m. Chelsea Young, May 28, 1868.

Trenck Crawford taught school in his younger years, beginning in Ashford, in 1819. He afterwards taught in Monson, Holland, Sturbridge, Stafford, and the East district, in Union. He lived with his father after he was married, moving with him to the Thomas Lawson place, in

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TRENCK CRAWFORD.

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1836. In 1839, he bought the place where he afterwards lived, that south of the road, of Mrs. Silence Leonard, and that north, of Nathaniel Newell. He built the barn and house in 1840. His father and mother came to live in the new house in 1841. He held various offices in the militia, from corporal to captain, being appointed to the latter office in 1833, by Gov. Foot. His company, the 8th of the 11th Regiment, contained over 100 men. He led it to Woodstock, to the regimental training in September, 1835. He received his discharge in 1836, and was succeeded by Danford Morse. He owned one-half of the Bigelow saw-mill, his uncle Samuel owning the other half. In 1838, a new mill was built, which was burned some years afterwards, at which time he owned it entirely. He sold the privilege, reserving the land where the pond is, with the right of fishing. He was a Democrat in politics, holding many town offices. In religion he was a believer in universal salvation. He died of dysentery, April 6, 1884. His last wife died the 19th of the same month.

SIDNEY CRAWFORD, son of John, married first, Maria Fuller, at Stafford, February 12, 1828. She died January, 1838, at Simsbury, Conn. He married second, Pauline I. Barnard, of Simsbury, October 20, 1840, who died December 26, 1855.

Ch. 1. Maria Pauline, b. October 3, 1841; d. September 1, 1851, at Bloomfield.

2. Sidney Barnard, b. January 20, 1844; d. August 20, 1851, at Bloomfield.

3. Elizabeth Rebecca, b. March 17, 1847; m. George F. Chapman, April 26, 1870; 2 children, Norman S. and Albert G. She died April 6, 1880, at Springfield.

Sidney Crawford married third time, Julia S. Cooley, at Chicopee, Mass., August 26, 1856. She died at Springfield, August 26, 1874.

Sidney Crawford died at Springfield, Mass., November 28, 1888. He learned the fuller's trade of Reuben Stevens,

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of Holland, Mass.; afterwards had a shop at Mashapaug, then at Eastford, and at Brimfield, Mass. In April, 1830, he went to Glastonbury (Eagleville), where he had charge of the fulling, &c., in a factory for five years. He afterwards live at Simsbury, Stafford ville, Euclid, and East Cleveland, O., Chicopee, Holyoke, and Springfield, Mass.

LAURENS CRAWFORD, son of John, married Amelia Smith, daughter of Stephen, of Stafford, March 4, 1834. She died January 18, 1855. He married second, Mary E. Hamilton, daughter of Mr. Linus Wales, of Union, April 24, 1856. He died February 3, 1893.

Ch. 1. Ellen, b. March 22, 1835; d. June 16, 1858.
2. Jane, b. May 10, 1837; m. Luther Crawford, son of Daniel T., October 20, 1861.
3. Jeanette, b. September 18, 1839; d. September 15, 1860.
4. James Munroe, b. December 28, 1842; a machinist.
5. Julia, b. February 16, 1845; m. Isaac B. Booth, May 1, 1866.
6. Mary L., b. May 10, 1848; d. April 17, 1851.
7. Ann, b. March 14, 1851; died young.
8. Mary Isabel, b. June 22, 1861.

Laurens Crawford learned the cabinet maker's trade at Charlton. He afterwards lived at Stafford Hollow, then at Stafford Street, and for the past forty years at Staffordville. He has worked at pattern making a large part of his life, and is one of the best of machinists.

SAMUEL DWIGHT CRAWFORD, son of Samuel, married Rebecca Foster, March 15, 1840. She died October 11, 1842, at the Thomas Lawson, Jr., place. He then married Lavinia Goodell, daughter of Asa Goodell, of Woodstock. He removed to Mayville, Wis., where he owned a farm and reared a family of children, but died in another part of the state.

Children by Rebecca:

Ch. 1. Samuel Edward, b. March 30, 1841.

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2. William Foster, b. October 4, 1842; brought up by E. B. Foster; went to the late war.

By Lavina:

3. Albert.
4. Mary.
5. Olive.
6. Louise.

BURT CRAWFORD, son of Col. Samuel, married Sarah Gage. They had one daughter, Julia, born March 26, 1848.

Burt Crawford, when first married, lived several years at South Wilbraham. He then built the house and barns on the place where Anson Corbin now lives. After living there several years he sold the place and went to live in Woodstock, where he built a house and barn. He died August 21, 1885. Sarah, his wife, died September 4, 1885.

ALBERT CRAWFORD, son of Col. Samuel, married Mercy Putnam, daughter of Asa Putnam, May 10, 1846.

Ch. 1. Martha, b. September 23, 1840.
2. Charles Albert, b. January 13, 1843.
3. Mary, b. December, 1851.

Albert Crawford lived in the Crawford neighborhood several years, and worked at shoemaking. He then learned dentistry, and worked awhile in Union; removed to Putnam, where he was successful. He died at Putnam, May 3, 1861.

FAYETTE CRAWFORD, son of Col. Samuel, married Mary McNall, daughter of Joseph McNall, a descendant of the first settler, April 1, 1846.

Ch. 1. Myron Fayette, b. October 28, 1852; m. Lenora Thayer; 2 children, William Myron, b. July 31, 1884; Olive Louise, b. April, 1891.
2. Mary Lavinia, b. December 25, 1858; m. R. B. Horton, April 23, 1890.

Fayette Crawford has always lived on the place where his father and his great-grandfather lived before him. The

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old house where Hugh Crawford lived was burned soon after the present one was built.

DANIEL TAFT CRAWFORD, son of Ingoldsby, lived in Pennsylvania, then with his father, at Union, afterwards on the Coye place (where Sanford Severy afterwards lived), at Wales, at the Abbott place in Union, at Mashapaug, at Stafford, whence he returned to Mashapaug, and lived from 1857, till his death, where his son George now does. He died on a visit to Kansas, March 19, 1867, aged 53. He married the first time, Minerva Howard, of Woodstock; she died January 30, 1837. She had one child, Minerva. He married second time, Martha Underwood, of Wales.

Ch. 1. Minerva, b. December 25, 1836; m. R. B. Stroud, of Stafford, August 22, 1861; she died January 20, 1875, at North Grosvenor Dale.
2. Luther, b. August 29, 1839; m. Jane Crawford, daughter of Laurens; live at Staffordville.
3. Oscar, b. December 14, 1840; m. Sarah J. Marcy, daughter of Plimpton Marcy.
4. Sarah Ann, b. March 4, 1843; m. May 1, 1863, Dwight Whittemore; he d. June 21, 1864; one son, Dwight, b. May 14, 1864; graduated at East Greenwich Seminary, and at the Medical School of Boston University; now a physician in Providence. Sarah A. Whittemore married second time, Rev. George Hunt, January, 1876. They have the following children: Mattie E., b. Dec. 22, 1876; George L., b. July 23, 1878; Ruth W., b. Oct. 6, 1883.
5. George Washington, b. May 28, 1849.
6. Martha Eliza, b. July 26, 1851; m. Rev. George Hunt, February 10, 1874; she died January 2, 1875.

LOGAN CRAWFORD, son of Ingoldsby W., married Helen Marr Rising, September 22, 1851.

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Ch. 1. Virginia, b. July 19, 1851; m. Charles Purcell; d. April 7, 1889.
2. Penina, b. February 14, 1854; m. Marion Purcell.
3. Ira, b. November 19, 1856; m. Adaline Dameecker.
4. Clinton, b. November 19, 1858; d. September 27, 1881.
5. Esther, b. January 8, 1865.

Logan Crawford was a fine scholar, taught school several years, then removed to Mayville, Wis., where he was public surveyor for several years. He was married there; removed to Calhoun, Harrison Co., Ia., but now lives at Missouri Valley, Ia.

Ossian Crawford, son of Ingoldsby W., married Lavinia Shepard, daughter of Samuel Shepard, of Sturbridge, March 17, 1753.

Ch. 1. William Ingoldsby, b. in Virginia, November 15, 1853; died young.
2. Emma, b. April 27, 1855; m. Robert C. Lawson, son of Robert, of New Bedford.
3. Charles William, b. March 12, 1862.
4. James Arthur, b. July, 1864; m. and lives in New Haven, where he is in the laundry business.
5. George Eugene, b. 1867.

Ossian Crawford (called in boyhood "Ossian Judge" to distinguish him from "Ossian Trenck"), taught school many winters in Connecticut and Massachusetts. He is a carpenter and wheelwright. He lived in Southbridge, and now lives in Wales. He has been in San Antonio, Texas, at work, several years.

Alonzo Crawford, son of Ingoldsby W., married Caroline Mann, March, 1859, was divorced, and then married Nellie A. Burdick, in California. She died and he married Addie A. Sanford, April 8, 1882. His business is teaching.

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SAMUEL PRESTON CRAWFORD, son of Charles, married Philena Chamberlain, daughter of John, December 22, 1845. No children. He moved to Springfield, Mass., in 1848, where he was a merchant for two years, returning to Connecticut in 1850. In May, 1852, he moved to Rockford, Ill., where he has since resided. He became prominent in the business enterprises of the city, and showed his public spirit and desire to aid in advancing its welfare. He was for ten consecutive years an alderman, and so well did he fulfill his duties, that at the end of that period, in 1881, the citizens elected him mayor. In this office he used his energetic and practical business qualities for the promotion of the city's prosperity. Mr. Crawford has been a deacon of the First Baptist church, of Rockford, for many years, and an efficient Sunday school superintendent. He is a leader in every good work and is highly respected by his fellow citizens.

OSSIAN T. CRAWFORD, son of Trenck, married Vesta Elvira Morey, daughter of Warren and Lucy Morey, of Ashford, Conn., at Staffordville, Conn., May 31, 1858. She was born at Union, October 29, 1836.

Ch. 1. Grace Lucy, b. September 22, 1868.
2. Bertie, b. November 30, 1872; d. in infancy.

Ossian T. Crawford received his education in the common schools in Union, in Districts No. 4, 2, and 1, with his uncle Ingoldsby, at the select schools in Ashford, Eastford, and Union, and the Normal School at New Britain. In the summer of 1850, in company with David P. Corbin, he personally visited every family in town, whom they thought would have scholars to send to a select school, got the names pledged, and succeeded in starting the first select school, of which Mr. White, of East Windsor Hill was teacher.

Mr. Crawford began his career as a teacher in 1847, at District No. 4, Union. He afterwards taught in Holland, Woodstock, and Sturbridge. In the winter of 1852-53, he taught at the Center district, Union, and had 67 scholars,

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OSSIAN T. CRAWFORD.

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and the next winter at West Woodstock, with 70 names on the roll. This shows how the schools have dwindled since that time. He afterwards taught in Pemberton, Burlington Co., N. J., and in Southbridge. In 1855, he gave up teaching and entered the store of James Richmond, at Westford, as clerk. In 1859, he removed to Worcester, Mass., where he has since lived. He has been book-keeper or clerk in hardware, flour, grain and grocery stores. Since August 1, 1866, he has been first clerk in the Union Store, Front street, Worcester. He was Librarian of the First Universalist Sunday school 20 years; has been clerk of the parish since 1866, and is now one of the deacons of the church. He still has a lively interest in the old town of Union, where he was born.

WILLIAM MERRILL CRAWFORD, son of Trenck, married Janette A. Potter, daughter of David Potter, at Union, October 9, 1854.

Ch. 1. Lilian Potter, b. June 27, 1857.
2. Herbert Merrill, b. August 13, 1868.
3. William Liberty, b. September 29, 1870.

W. Merrill Crawford learned the carpenter's trade; lived in Southbridge a short time, then moved to Stafford Springs, where he now resides. He had a sash and blind factory; was afterwards in the hardware business, and is now a traveling agent selling hardware in New England.

LIBERTY W. CRAWFORD, son of Trenck, married Lurancie Converse, May 12, 1858. They had one child, a son, who died young. He learned the carpenter's trade; was in the sash and blind business at Stafford Springs; afterwards worked at his trade at Southbridge until hurt, when he went into the store of William C. Barnes, at Southbridge. He died there April 24, 1868.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, son of Daniel, married Ida Marcy, daughter of Plimpton Marcy.

Ch. 1. Mattie Ida, b. October 1, 1876; d. May 4, 1880.
2. Dwight Luther, b. July 27, 1879.
3. Minerva Calista, b. July 9, 1881.

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Rev. Samuel Ives Curtiss, the son of Ivah and Hannah (Ives) Curtiss, was born in Meriden, March 5th, 1803. He was the sixth settled pastor of the church at Union. (See biographical sketch).

He married, first, Rebecca Tuttle Hough of Wallingford, October 3, 1832, and had two children, Ann and George. Mrs. Curtiss and her daughter Ann were instantly killed by lightning March 25, 1842. Mr. Curtiss married, second, Eliza Ives, daughter of Jesse Ives of Stafford, and granddaughter of Rev. Jesse Ives of Monson, Mass., January 30, 1843. She died May 31, 1865, leaving one son, Samuel. Mr. Curtiss married, third, Mrs. Deborah H. G. Curtiss, widow of his brother, Rev. Erastus Curtiss, June 15, 1866. She died in 1881. Rev. Mr. Curtiss died of Bright's disease, March 26, 1880.

Ch. 1. Ann, b. at East Hampton, March 21, 1834; d. March 25, 1842.
2. George, b. at East Hampton, January 5, 1837.
3. Samuel, b. at Union, February 5, 1844.

Rev. George Curtiss, son of Rev. S. I. Curtiss (see biographical sketch), married, first, Elvira Corbin, daughter of Healy Corbin, January 13, 1864. She died at Harwinton, April 17, 1875. He married, second, Mrs. Phebe M. Bishop of New Haven, March 8, 1877. She died at Amherst, Mass., June 27, 1877. He married, third, Martha A. Blakely of Bristol, Conn., September 15, 1880. She died at Hartford, December 24, 1888.

Ch. 1. Elsie Anne, b. September 29, 1865; graduated from the Hartford High School in 1885, and from Oberlin college in 1889; m. Rev. Herbert K. Job, September 10, 1891. Their son, George Curtiss, was born June 3, 1892, at North Middleboro, Mass.
2. George Corbin, b. June 19, 1868; d. November 28, 1876, at Harwinton, Conn.
3. Mary Rebecca, b. June 9, 1873.

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4. John Hough, b. March 30, 1874; d. June 24, 1877, at Amherst, Mass.
5. Martha Eliza, b. July 25, 1881; d. January 26, 1882, at Hartford, Conn.

Rev. Samuel Ives Curtiss, son of Rev. Samuel Ives Curtiss, was born at Union, February 5, 1844. (See biographical sketch).

He married Mrs. Laura W. Sessions, widow of Jared D. Sessions, May 10, 1870.

Ch. 1. Paul Curtiss, b. in New York city, October 11, 1871; buried in Woodlawn cemetery, New York.
2. Pauline, b. in Prussia, December 5, 1872; d. March 7, 1890.
3. John Christlieb, b. September 29, 1874.
4. Victor Delitzsch, b. January 14, 1876; d. August 20, 1876; buried in Leipsic, Germany.

Peter Dickey lived north of Bigelow pond. He served through the entire Revolutionary war. He had two sons who served in the war of 1812. He married Isabel Cumbo, May 20, 1791. The family moved to Pennsylvania about 1830.

Ch. 1. William, b. November 25, 1791.
2. Walter, b. July 16, 1793.
3. Sibbel, b. July 16, 1796.
4. Clarissa, b. May 14, 1799.
5. Lucinda, b. October 7, 1802.
6. Lucy, b. November 25, 1804.

Jonah Drake lived in town during the Revolution and served in the army. He married Sarah Ward, daughter of John and granddaughter of William Ward. They had several children and removed to Belchertown, Mass.

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JOHN EATON came to Union from Sturbridge and bought land of Joel Kinney in 1796. This farm was west of the Wm. Abbott or Jesse Hall place. His children were Polly, Lucy, Azubah and Erastus.

JOSIAH EATON came from Ashford to Union in 1793, where he bought of James Thompson, land south of Stickney Hill. He married Anna Knowlton of Ashford.

Ch. 1. Polly.
2. Josiah.
3. Ethlarinda.
4. Joshua; went to East Windsor and Oneida, N. Y.
5. Anna, m. James Olney.
6. Lovisa, m. Asa F. Snell in 1821.
7. Lydia, m. Saunders Ferry of Vernon, N. Y., in 1827.

JOSIAH EATON, JR., married Lydia Webber, September 11, 1806.

Ch. 1. Eliza, b. November 3, 1807.
2. Catherine, b. January 26, 1811.
3. Sabina, b. April 17, 1813.
4. William, b. June 18, 1816.

WILLIAM EATON came from Holland and lived north of Geo. Colburn's. He married Fanny Sessions, daughter of Nathaniel, November 28, 1822.

Ch. 1. Diana Perrin, b. December 21, 1824.
2. Fidelia, b. April 7, 1827.
3. Edwin Ruthven, b. December 1, 1828.
4. Urilla, b. October 20, 1831.
5. Mary.

JOHN SESSIONS ESTABROOKS, son of Jonathan of Woodstock, lived where Willis Howard now does and built the

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house and barn there. He afterwards removed to Webster, Mass. He married Louisa Taft of Uxbridge.

Ch. 1. William, d. January 12, 1864.
2. Sarah Louisa, b. December 20, 1842.

JAMES ENOS was one of the original proprietors of the town of Union and the only one who actually settled in the town. His name is sixth in the list of twelve persons, all from Windsor, to whom the legislature of Connecticut deeded the town of Union. The first ancestor of James Enos in Windsor was James, who came there as early as 1646. The name was sometimes spelt Eno or Enoe.

His son James had a large family. It was his oldest son James (third) who came to Union. He was born September 23, 1679, and died May 22, 1762. He lived in the south part of town on the hillside between the Matthew Paul place and the one now occupied by Fred Barber. His first wife was Mary Grant, whom he married April 5, 1703. She died March 6, 1704. They had one child, James. He married, second, Hannah Phelps, July 15, 1708. She died July 13, 1760, aged 78.

Ch. 1. James, b. December 3, 1703; died young.
2. Hannah, b. September 10, 1710; m. Job Enos of Windsor.
3. James, b. December 30, 1713.
4. Benjamin, b. March, 1715; died in infancy.
5. Sarah, b. November 7, 1717; m. Daniel Loomis of Union.
6. Benjamin, b. October 5, 1719.
7. Joseph, b. January 20, 1721.

JAMES ENOS, son of James of Union, married Silence Sessions, daughter of Abner, October 18, 1769. They moved to Leicester, Addison county, N. Y., before 1795.

Ch. 1. Erasmus, b. April 8, 1765.
2. Abner, b. November 14, 1766.
3. James, baptized April 23, 1769.

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BENJAMIN ENOS, son of James, married Jerusha Pinney.

Ch. 1. Benjamin, b. December 2, 1741.
2. James, b. June 17, 1743.
3. Joab, b. March 6, 1745.
4. Abijah, b. November 4, 1747.
5. Mary, b. January 16, 1751.
6. Alexander, b. February 1, 1753.
7. Elisha, b. May 18, 1755.
8. David, b. July, 1759.

JOSEPH ENOS, son of James, married Rachel, daughter of deacon Wm. Ward, July 15, 1746. They had one child, Rachel. The mother died February 24, 1747. Joseph Enos married, second, Elizabeth White, March 7, 1750. She died May 4, 1777. He married, third, Abigail Keyes of Ashford, December 21, 1778.

Ch. 1. Rachel, b. February 15, 1747; m. first, Dr. Seth Hovey, second, James Thompson.
2. Joseph, b. September 26, 1779; m. Chloe Burley.
3. Hannah, b. May 31, 1781.
4. James, b. September 26, 1783.
5. Jonathan, b. June 24, 1784.

JOAB ENOS, son of Benjamin, lived in Union awhile, then moved to East Windsor. In 1780 he bought of his brothers, Alexander, Elisha and David, their right derived from their grandfather to "the gore" or "Content land" between Stafford and Union. He married Susanna.

Ch. 1. Ebenezer, b. May 4, 1765.
2. Aaron, b. March 2, 1767; d. March 15, 1767.
3. Mary, b. August 23, 1768.
4. Benjamin, b. April 16, 1771.
5. Henry Brown, b. June 3, 1773.
6. Abigail, b. February 21, 1779; d. March 4, 1779.
7. Philomeda, b. June 24, 1783.

JOSEPH FAIRBANKS lived in Union as early as June 8, 1764. He came from Framingham, Mass. He died Jan-

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uary 4, 1817. He lived on the place south of the David Lawson place. He married Tabitha Marcy, November 4, 1762.

Ch. 1. Stephen, b. March 4, 1763; d. July 17, 1783.
2. Joshua, b. December 23, 1764.
3. Molley, b. November 2, 1767.
4. Tabitha, b. October 14, 1770.
5. Joseph, b. July 13, 1773.
6. Sibbel, b. July 9, 1779.
7. Daniel, b. August 29, 1781.
8. Stephen, b. July 11, 1787.
9. Orrin.

Rev. Stephen Fairbanks, son of Joseph, was a local preacher of the Methodist denomination. He married Martha Sabin of Thompson, April 16, 1816.

Ch. 1. Sarah Ann, b. December 31, 1816; m. Isaac Agard of Stafford, July 25, 1838.
2. Sabitha, b. May 8, 1818.
3. Stephen Sabin, b. October 15, 1822.
4. Peter Fletcher, b. March 8, 1824.
5. Joseph Newton, b. November 2, 1826.
6. Orrin Milton, b. September 4, 1829; d. December 9, 1831.

Jason Ferry came to Union from Stafford and bought land of James Moor, January 22, 1801. He lived where Samuel Whipple afterwards did. He married, first, Polly Ruby, who died February 17, 1826, aged 46. He married, second, Betsey River of Ashford, April 1, 1829. He had one son by each wife. He died December 27, 1831.

Ch. 1. Justin, b. August 18, 1801.
2. Andrew, b. July 30, 1829; d. July 19, 1833.

THE FOSTER FAMILY.

Edward Foster came from Sturbridge and settled in Union in 1777. He first bought land of Elijah Loomis

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(200 a.), July 10, 1777. The father of Edward Foster was Deacon Edward Foster, of Sturbridge. He lived within the limits of the present town of Southbridge, near the mills of Westville, which were built by his son Fletcher. His farm was on the south side of the river there. His father's name was Edward, who came from Chelmsford, Mass. He was the Edward mentioned by Savage as the son of Samuel, who was deacon and representative in Chelmsford in 1679.

SAMUEL FOSTER first lived at Wenham, Mass., where he was made a freeman in 1650. He removed to Chelmsford in 1655. His children were:

Ch. 1. Hannah, b. about 1649.
2. Samuel, b. about 1650.
3. Eli, b. about 1653.
4. Edward, b. April 29, 1657.
5. Esther, b. November 1, 1659.

EDWARD FOSTER, son of Samuel, was the father of Deacon Edward Foster, of Sturbridge, who was born February 9, 1714, and died February 9, 1775.

EDWARD FOSTER, of Union, son of Deacon Edward and Rachel Foster, was born at Sturbridge, May 14, 1749. He married at Sturbridge, November 4, 1773, Rachel Newell (born May 24, 1747), daughter of Timothy Newell, of Needham, Mass., and sister of General Timothy Newell, of Sturbridge. Edward Foster died at Union, March 1, 1818. His widow, Rachel, died June 7, 1835, aged 88.

Ch. 1. William, b. August 17, 1774.
2. Edward, b. March 20, 1777.
3. Eleazar, b. June 6, 1778.
4. Charles, b. June 30, 1780.
5. Rachel, b. December 17, 1782; d. March 8, 1790.
6. Esther, b. February 26, 1785; d. March 21, 1790.
7. Rebecca, b. April 7, 1788; d. March 20, 1790.
8. Anna, b. September 11, 1793; m. Philip Gage, of Monson, Mass., October 7, 1822.

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WILLIAM FOSTER, of Union, son of Edward, married Keziah Mason, of Woodstock, November 10, 1799. He was a man of noble character and a very valuable citizen. He died August 25, 1848. Keziah Foster died August 17, 1857, aged 78.

Ch. 1. Dorothy, b. January 27, 1800; m. John Porter, of Stockbridge, N. Y., October 25, 1821.
2. Burke, b. March 26, 1802; m. Hannah Griggs, October 28, 1820; d. December 8, 1865.
3. Esther, b. March 4, 1804; m. Ephraim H. Hyde, of Stafford.
4. Elbert, b. October 21, 1805; m. Olive Horton.
5. Mary, b. October 7, 1807; m. Samuel S. Needham, of Monson.
6. William Mason, b. October 21, 1809; d. at Mayville, Wis., December 29, 1860.
7. Rachel Ann, b. October 27, 1811; d. February 2, 1893.
8. Rebecca, b. October 18, 1813; m. Samuel D. Crawford, October 11, 1842.
9. John Newell, b. July 16, 1816.
10. Louisa, b. February 7, 1819; d. 1883.
11. Edward Henry, b. July 1, 1821; d. May 15, 1848, at Union.
12. Eleazar Byron, b. May 24, 1824; d. at the Hospital at Washington, D. C., November 14, 1862; he married Lucy Corbin Gage.

EDWARD FOSTER, son of Edward, went to New York, then to Wisconsin. He married Rebecca Strong, November 27, 1800.

Ch. 1. Dwight, b. April 16, 1801; m. Almira, daughter of Deacon Ezra Horton.
2. Alvan, b. March 23, 1805; d. July 15, 1867.
3. Edward Newell, b. at Springfield, Mass., July 10, 1810.
4. William, b. at Augusta, N. Y., December 22, 1816; d. December 24, 1816.

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5. Rebecca Strong, b. at Augusta, N. Y., June 3, 1813.

ELEAZAR FOSTER, son of Edward (see biographical sketch), married Mrs. Mary Pierpont O'Brien, of New Haven, January 12, 1806. He died May 1, 1819. She died January 29, 1852.

Ch. 1. Mary Ann, b. October 24, 1806; d. July 20, 1888.
2. Pierpont Beers, b. September 8, 1809.
3. Jane Newell, b. August 16, 1811; d. April 11, 1884.
4. Eleazar Kingsbury, b. May 20, 1813.
5. Harriet Smith, b. March 4, 1815.
6. Caroline Hooker, b. April 2, 1817.
7. Edward William, b. March 28, 1819.

CHARLES FOSTER, son of Edward, went to Stockbridge, N. Y. He married Louisa, daughter of Colonel Abijah Sessions, June 6, 1809.

Ch. 1. Charles May, b. September 2, 1811.
2. Hannah, b. June 7, 1813.
3. Louisa, b. March 21, 1816.

ELBERT FOSTER, son of William, married Olive Horton April 30, 1830.

Ch. 1. Olive Lorinda, b. May 7, 1831; d. May 30, 1835.
2. Elbert Judson, b. October 3, 1834; d. March 30, 1836.
3. Edward Burke, b. December 31, 1837.
4. Olive Adelpha, b. May 10, 1842.

PIERPONT FOSTER, son of Eleazar, lived in New Haven, Conn. He married, first, Stella L. Bishop, July 16, 1838; she died April 11, 1845; second, Cornelia A. Miller, December 20, 1849; she died Sept. 29, 1860; third, Elizabeth A. Higgins, October 22, 1863; she died April, 1886. Pierpont Foster died August 4, 1886.

Ch. 1. William Law, b. April 26, 1841; d. June 23, 1881. He left one son, Pierpont. His widow mar-

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E. Byron Foster.

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ried Albert McClelland Matthewson, of Woodstock, Conn.

ELEAZAR K. FOSTER, son of Eleazar (see biographical sketch), married Mary Codrington, January 2, 1838. He died June 13, 1877. She died September 25, 1872.

Ch. 1. William Edward, b. June 4, 1839.
2. Eleazar Kingsbury, b. October 31, 1842.
3. Mary Thomsina, b. March 9, 1844; d. December 12, 1864.
4. John Pierpont Codrington, b. March 2, 1847.

Others died in infancy.

EDWARD WILLIAM FOSTER, son of Eleazar, married Harriet M. Partridge, November 16, 1843.

Ch. 1. Henry Pierpont, b. February 18, 1846.
2. Mary P.

JAMES FULLER was one of the early settlers of Union. He bought land of William Ward, March 9, 1732. He came from Ashford. He married Abigail Youmans, December 12, 1717. He was town clerk in 1737.

Ch. 1. Dinah, b. December 29, 1718; m. Nathaniel Walker.
2. Abigail, m. Benjamin Walker.
3. Elizabeth, b. June 15, 1721; m. Daniel Badger, Jr.
4. William, b. March 13, 1722–3.
5. Hezekiah, b. March 2, 1724–5.

WILLIAM FULLER, son of James, married Mehitabel Tyler, December 10, 1746.

Ch. 1. Hezekiah, b. November 25, 1747; lived at Lancaster, N. H.
2. Dorothy, b. October 21, 1751.
3. Isaac, b. February, 1756.
4. Calvin, b. May 6, 1758.

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5. Abigail, b. August 30, 1763.
6. Luther, b. May 10, 1766.
7. Abner, b. February 29, 1768.
8. John, b. November 22, 1771.

HEZEKIAH FULLER, son of James, married Margaret Tyler, February 14, 1748.

Ch. 1. Amos, b. July 10, 1752.
2. Asa, b. March 28, 1758.
3. Elizabeth, b. September 6, 1760.
4. James, b. March 21, 1763.
5. Phineas, b. August 28, 1765.
6. Adna, b. March 8, 1768.

JOSEPH FULLER, of Union, came from Newton, Mass., where his ancestors had lived from the earliest settlement of the colony. He was a merchant and lived where afterwards Dr. Shubael Hammond did. He died very suddenly, April 5, 1811, aged 33. The following epitaph on his gravestone was composed by Dr. Shubael Hammond, his intimate friend:

"Aspiring reader, cease thy cares,
Vex not thy soul with earth's affairs;
Nor life nor health secures thy breath,
One day may close thine eyes in death."

Mr. Fuller married Lucena Loring, of Barre, Mass., February 26, 1805.

Ch. 1. Joanna, b. February 11, 1807; m. Captain William Sherman, of Brimfield.
2. Adelpha, m. James, of New Haven, Conn.

The widow of Joseph Fuller married Colonel Ezra Allen, of Holland.

NATHANIEL GOULD was one of the early settlers of Union. He bought land of William Ward in 1734. He lived not far from the old cemetery. His wife's name was Mary. His children's names were William, Nathaniel, Mary, John, Seth, Phebe.

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THE GRIGGS FAMILY.

JOSEPH GRIGGS first bought land in Union of John Sessions, May 26, 1779. He had lived in town several years previous. He was a valuable citizen. On the 30th of December, 1800, he sold his farm in Rockmeadow and removed to Brimfield, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was born in Ashford, March 12, 1751, and died in Brimfield, August 26, 1840. He had three brothers, Nathan, Ichabod and Lemuel, and one sister, Molley. He married Penelope Goodell, born November 14, 1751, and first settled in Ashford, where three of his children were born.

Ch. 1. Elisha, b. October 12, 1770.
2. Albigence, b. December 1, 1772; d. at Brimfield, September 6, 1844.
3. Samuel, b. February 26, 1775.
4. Lucinda, b. March 12, 1777; d. February 1, 1778.
5. Hannah, b. February 14, 1779; m. Eb. Wales, son of Deacon Elijah Wales.
6. Polly, b. January 4, 1781.
7. Sarah, b. June 16, 1783.
8. James, b. April 7, 1785.
9. Bradford, b. April 27, 1786; d. at Morrisville, N. Y., March, 1863.
10. Orlando, b. March 30, 1789; lived in Wales.
11. Lydia, b. March 14, 1791; m. Lyman Bruce.
12. Dorcas, b. January 18, 1793.
13. Lucina, b. September 30, 1794.
14. Annis, b. January 27, 1797; m. John C. Stebbins, of Springfield.

ELISHA GRIGGS, son of Joseph, married Sarah Booth, daughter of Isaac. He moved to Stockbridge, N. Y., where he died March 31, 1864, aged 93.

Ch. 1. Lucinda, b. February 8, 1793; m. Alexander Strong.
2. Joseph Cheeney, b. February 16, 1795.
3. Anna, b. January 29, 1797; m. Asa Coye.

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4. John, b. December 6, 1799; d. December 8, 1799.
5. Esther, b. January 13, 1800; m. Norman Horton.
6. Hannah, b. February 2, 1802; m. Burke Foster.
7. Laura, b. April 10, 1804; m. Dexter Moore.

ALBIGENCE GRIGGS, son of Joseph, lived in Union with his father, and moved with him to Brimfield. He married Lydia Fletcher, of Wales.

Ch. 1. Chester, b. February 21, 1794.
2. Lyman, b. March 30, 1797.
3. Mahalath, b. December 6, 1799; m. Deacon Robert Peekham, of Westminster.
4. A. Waldo, b. May 16, 1805.
5. Adeline, b. October 17, 1807; d. December 5, 1854.
6. Lydia A.
7. Orill, b. April 10, 1810.
8. Harvey Dwight, b. July 26, 1812.

JOSEPH CHEENEY GRIGGS, son of Elisha, married Polly Corbin, daughter of Philip. He moved to Stockbridge, N. Y., not far from 1840.

Ch. 1. Joseph Maitland, b. October 8, 1816.
2. Elisha Ela, b. June 6, 1818; lived in Springfield, Mass.
3. Philip, b. May 7, 1820.
4. Elam, b. September 7, 1824; m. a Warner; lives at Oriskany, N. Y.
5. Orlando, b. September 26, 1830; lives at Brooklyn, N. Y.
6. Mary Rhoby, b. November 6, 1841.

JOSEPH MAITLAND GRIGGS, son of Joseph C. (see biographical shetch) married, first, Elvira Fuller, of Somers, in 1842; she died July, 1845. He married, second, Betsey Bliss, of West Springfield, in September, 1847.

Ch. 1. Joseph Fuller, b. in Springfield in 1845; d. July 24, 1878. He married Helen M. Bagg, of

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West Springfield, in May, 1868, and had two children, (1) John Bagg, born February 8, 1870; (2) Maitland F., born February 12, 1872.

2. George Bliss, m. Nora Ball, of New Hampshire, in 1880. He graduated from Yale College in 1872, and holds the position of auditor of accounts of the Boston and Albany railroad, living at Boston, Mass.
3. Elizabeth, m. James E. Nichols, a member of the firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., New York city.

HAMMOND FAMILY.

DR. SHUBAEL HAMMOND was born in Sturbridge, Mass., February 29, 1776. He came to Union in December, 1799. His father was Job Hamant, born at Medfield, June 29, 1742, the youngest of the eleven children of Samuel Hamant, of Medfield. Samuel Hamant was the son of Timothy, and was born September 11, 1701, and died January 6, 1755. Timothy Hamant was born November 1, 1667, and was the son of Francis Hamant, who came from England and settled in that part of Dedham which afterwards became Medfield, sometime prior to 1650. There is a tradition that he came from Sheffield, Yorkshire, West Riding. He died July 27, 1692, and his widow, Sarah Hamant, died September 29, 1708. Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, gives an account of "Francis Hammant."

The family name is variously spelled, as Hamond, Hammond, Haymond, Hammon, Hammans, Haman, Hammant, Haimant, Hammett, Hamet, Hammitt, Hamit, etc., etc. The Medfield and Sturbridge families generally have spelled it Hamant. The Medway branch spelled it Hammond, as did also Dr. Hammond, of Union. The pronunciation of all the above names nearly coincides in sound, and doubtless they were of common origin.

Dr. Hammond, of Union, studied medicine with Dr.

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Eaton, of Dudley, Mass., and commenced practice in Union in 1800, where he lived till his death, July 25, 1857. He married Polly Paul, daughter of Robert Paul, of Union, October 4, 1812, who died August 18, 1863.

Ch. 1. Charles, b. June 15, 1813.
2. Cynthia, b. August 4, 1814; m. Judson Smith.
3. Francis, b. January 21, 1816.
4. Samuel, b. April 18, 1818.
5. Macia, b. February 26, 1820.
6. Persis, b. August 9, 1827; m. Marcus N. Potter, of Stockbridge, N. Y., February 12, 1851.

Rev. Charles Hammond (see biographical sketch), son of Dr. Shubael Hammond, married Adriana S. Allen, daughter of Rev. William Allen, D.D., of Northampton, Mass., March 27, 1855.

Ch. 1. Charles, b. May 23, 1856; d. July 26, 1866.
2. William, b. May 23, 1856; d. July 14, 1856.

Francis Hammond, son of Dr. Shubael Hammond, resided in Appleton, Wis. He married Mary Ann Foster, daughter of Alvan Foster, of Appleton. She died April 22, 1858. They had one son, Charles Foster, born August 19, 1854.

Samuel Hammond, son of Dr. Shubael Hammond, resided at Dexter, Jefferson county, N. Y. He married, first, Martha P. Bidwell, April 21, 1858. She died May 24, 1861. He married, second, Betsey Lillibridge, of Willington, Conn., August 31, 1862.

Ch. 1. Francis Bidwell, b. June 24, 1859; d. January 17, 1860.
2. Martha, b. May 17, 1861; d. May 18, 1861.
3. Albert Lillibridge, b. August 8, 1863.
4. Francis Lincoln, b. April 1, 1865.
5. Charles Shubael, b. April 27, 1867.

John Bliss Hatch was born in Union, June 2, 1811. He lived in the north part of town. He married Priscilla

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Chapman, September 6, 1835. She was born January 12, 1810, in Ashford, and died August 18, 1867, in Union. He died August 18, 1867, aged 57.

Ch. 1. Sarah H., b. July 30, 1836; m. Constantine Marble, August 30, 1857: 5 children.
2. Jarvis B., b. September 30, 1838.
3. Jairus R., b. October 28, 1841.
4. Emily A., b. May 26, 1845; m. Albert D. Merritt, December 6, 1865; one child, Rosa L., b. November 20, 1867.
5. Lois A., b. January 5, 1848; m. William Lombard, May 26, 1866, and d. May 13, 1868; one child, who died.
6. Susan E., b. December 24, 1850; m. William Ferry, November 15, 1871.

JARVIS B. HATCH, son of John B., married Jane Colburn, November 27, 1862. She was born April 10, 1845, in Stafford.

Ch. 1. Maro Z., b. December 23, 1863; m. Annie Whiton.

JAIRUS R. HATCH, son of John B., married Sarah A. Pembleton, November 5, 1863. She was born January 28, 1841.

Ch. 1. Sophia P., b. December 18, 1864; d. May 14, 1868.
2. Emma S., b. March, 1867.

DAVID HAWES, of Worcester, Mass., bought, in 1787, of Lot Hutchinson, land in Union near Bushmeadow brook, which he afterwards sold to his son Elijah.

ELIJAH HAWES, son of David, married Rebecca.

Ch. 1. Betty, b. December 12, 1784; m. Luther Bass, September 19, 1822.
2. Sally, b. October 23, 1786.
3. Jason, b. October 11, 1791; m. Lurania Coye.

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4. Ruth, b. September 12, 1793; m. Hiram Watkins, October 9, 1834.
5. Amos, b. January 25, 1796.
6. Polly, b. August 23, 1798.

THE HAYWARD, OR HOWARD FAMILY.

JOHN HAYWARD, of North Ashford, married Rebecca Peak and had thirteen children.

Ch. 1. Ephraim, b. 1759; m. Abigail Farnham; was deacon of the Baptist church at North Ashford; d. 1831.
2. Ezra, m. Lydia Harwood.
3. John, m. Betsey Mumford; no children.
4. Manasseh.
5. Henry, m. Joanna Hayward; lived in Woodstock.
6. Chloe, m. Jesse Bugbee; had 12 children.
7. Rebecca, m. Amasa Corbin; had 5 children.
8. Hannah, m. Deacon Penuel Corbin, of Woodstock.
9. Esther, d., aged 22.
10. Lavinia, m. Thomas Holman; d. April 30, 1866.
11. Anna, m. Roger F. Upham, of Belchertown.
12. Mercy, m. William Corbin, Jr.
13. Amos, m. Polly Burley; had 4 children.

MANASSEH HAYWARD, son of John, lived in the southeast part of Union. He married, first, Lucy Work; second, Dorothy Corbin, daughter of William Corbin.

Ch. 1. Ezra; went to Rochester, N. Y.
2. Esther, m. Elijah Wood, of Mansfield.
3. Eleazar, m. ——— Wood; lived in Illinois.
4. Lucy, m. Reuben Preston, of Eastford.
5. Polly, m. Joseph Marcy.
6. Sally, m. Parley Walker, June 5, 1825.
7. Anna, m. Ezra Sheldon.
8. John.
9. Augustus; went to New York.

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10. Louisa, d. January 12, 1844.
11. William, m. Miranda Houghton; lived in Hardwick.
12. Clinton, m. Lucretia Jackson and lived in Hardwick.

JOHN HOWARD, son of Manasseh, married Lydia Bugbee, daughter of Eleazar, and lived where his father did. He died October, 1873. His wife died April, 1864. He married, second, ——— Chandler.

Ch. 1. ———
2. Danforth, m. Julia Day and has one son, Fred.

ISRAEL HENDRICK came from Norwich to Union in 1742, when he bought lot No. 2 of Samuel Bartholemew. It then included the Ben Walker lot, extending east 400 rods. Israel Hendrick's wife's name was Anne.

Ch. 1. Jabez, went to Springfield, Mass.
2. John, b. October 3, 1722.
3. Daniel, m. Mary Houghton, May 27, 1752.
4. Samuel, d. September 17, 1760.
5. Anna.
6. Benjamin, d. September 27, 1754.

Israel Hendrick removed to Springfield about 1760, and lived with his son Jabez till his death. His wife, Anne, died at Union, November 8, 1743.

JOHN HENDRICK, son of Israel, was a cabinet-maker. He lived where his father did, and divided lot No. 2 among his five children. He married Hannah Abbott, March 24, 1761. He went to Hartland, Vt., and died November 8, 1810.

Ch. 1. Ezra, b. February 21, 1762; d. January, 1770.
2. John, b. April 4, 1764; went to New York.
3. Mary, b. December 5, 1765.
4. Caleb, b. September 17, 1767; d. August 26, 1837.
5. Hannah, b. March 22, 1770; d. April, 1843.

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6. Ezra, b. March 13, 1772; d. December 28, 1799.
7. Elizabeth, b. June 11, 1775.

HISCOCK FAMILY.

The first mention of this name on the town records is NATHAN HISCOCK, of Sutton, Mass., who bought land in Union of Joab Enos, August 16, 1769. In May, 1770, Nathan Hiscock, of Ashford, deeded this land to Nathan Hiscock, Jr., of Ashford, who seems afterward to have lived in Union. He married a widow, Hannah Gooddle, September 5, 1743. Nathan Hiscock was appointed surveyor in Union in 1746. He died aged 100 or 102 years. They lived near North Ashford, on the so-called Vinton place.

Ch. 1. Hannah, b. August 19, 1744.
2. Lydia, b. February 23, 1745.
3. Molly, b. September 3, 1747; m., first Jedediah Bugbee, second, Nathan Morse.
4. Nathan, Jr., b. April 3, 1749; m. Rebecca Keeney, January 9, 1772; lived in Stafford, and was killed by his insane son, Robert, January 11, 1811.
5. David, b. 1751.
6. Stephen.
7. Sarah, m. Benj. Agard.

DAVID HISCOCK, son of Nathan Hiscock, was born 1751, died March 3, 1839. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He married Anstice Bugbee, daughter of Isaac Bugbee, January 13, 1774. She died June 19, 1817.

Ch. 1. Huldah, b. September 28, 1774; lived in Vermont; d. March 7, 1873.
2. Warham, b. May 17, 1776; d. young.
3. David, Jr., b. February 5, 1778.
4. Isaiah, b. April 10, 1780.
5. Joanna, b. March 9, 1782; d. August 13, 1868.
6. Luke, b. 1784.
7. Mary, b. May 6, 1787; m. Joseph Dorsett.

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8. Anstice, b. October 12, 1793.
9. Stephen, b. January 9, 1795; m. Roxy Lawson; d. April 29, 1881; was a preacher of the Christian denomination.

DAVID HISCOCK, JR., married Mrs. Ann Thompson, of Union, May 10, 1805. He died February 16, 1864.

Ch. 1. Lyman, b. December 29, 1805; m. Zerviah, daughter of Uriah Lyon, March 22, 1832.
2. William, b. January 21, 1807.
3. Alba, b. May 5, 1808.
4. David Thompson, b. September 8, 1809.
5. Sophronia, b. April 30, 1811; d. August 26, 1837.
6. Otis, b. July 15, 1812; m. Mervil Green, August 13, 1838; d. in California, May 26, 1865.
7. Freeman, b. November 4, 1813; merchant in New York city.

ISAIAH HISCOCK, son of David, Sr., lived on the farm north of E. N. Lawson's, and now owned by the latter. He married Dolly Griggs, of Ashford, who was born May 29, 1782, and died September 7, 1847. Isaiah Hiscock died January 28, 1871.

Ch. 1. Mary, b. ———; m. William Richardson, of Westford, January 11, 1838.
2. Rebecca, b. ———; m. Schuyler Spencer, January 1, 1829; now lives at East Woodstock.
3. Luther Rich, b. February 22, 1812; m. Permelia Bugbee, of Union; lived in Charlton.
4. Almira, b. ———; m. Otis Lyon, of Woodstock, March 19, 1832.
5. Isaiah, b. September 26, 1813; d. August 14, 1846.
6. Osborn Renselear, b. April 16, 1815; m. Angeline Lee, of Vernon, Vt.; lives in Leyden, Mass.
7. Zelotes Plummer, b. June 23, 1816.
8. Dolly Ann, b. October 22, 1818; m. John P. Griggs, of Ashford, February 22, 1838.

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9. Lucian Griggs, b. June 17, 1821; m. Permelia Perrin, 1839; lives in Oregon.
10. Emeline, b. July 1, 1823; m. John P. Griggs, of Ashford, January 20, 1845.
11. Fidelia, b. June 5, 1826; m. ——— Fay.

LUTHER R. HISCOCK married Permelia Bugbee, daughter of Marcus, December 28, 1837. He lived at Charlton and died there. She died 1889. They had several children.

ALBA HISCOX, born in Union, married Lucy Underwood, of Woodstock, November 26, 1835. She was born August 2, 1815. Alba Hiscox lived at Woodstock Valley, and was highly respected by his townsmen. He died September 28, 1889.

Ch. 1. Ellen, b. May 24, 1836; m. David Newhall.
2. Annette, b. December 2, 1839; m. Lucius Childs.
3. Mary A., b. November 6, 1840; m. William H. Lendum.
4. Abbie J., b. August 27, 1842; m. Rev. Hezekiah Davis.
5. Marion, b. January 11, 1845.
6. Sarah, b. July 4, 1846; m. C. F. Davis.
7. Oliver, b. August 23, 1854; m. Lillian E. Briggs.
8. Willie, b. June 17, 1857; d. October 8, 1865.

LUKE HISCOCK, son of David, married ———. He married, second time, Eliza Wakefield, of Stafford, June 15, 1845.

Ch. 1. Mary, m. James Walker, of Woodstock, November 5, 1838.
2. Luke, Jr., m. Ruth Leonard (?); lived at Dover, Vt.
3. Stephen.
4. Mark McFarland.
5. David.
6. Isaiah, Jr.
7. Lyman.

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ZELOTES PLUMMER HISCOCK married Harmony C. Chaffee, of Ashford, July 15, 1844. He lived and died where his father did. He died July 9, 1848.

Ch. 1. Albert, b. August 7, 1846.
2. Delotia, b. January 14, 1849; m. George Knight; d. March 30, 1881.

The widow of Plummer Hiscock married Joseph Farnham, August 13, 1851. He died January 21, 1877, and Mrs. Harmony C. Farnham died June 21, 1885.

LYMAN HISCOCK, son of Luke, married Cynthia J. Burley, of Stafford, August 19, 1856. He lived in the west part of Union.

Ch. 1. Amelia J., b. September 13, 1857; m. George W. Bradway, of Stafford, February 26, 1882.
2. Julia A., b. November 12, 1864.
3. Ella A., b. October 8, 1867.
4. Laura S., b. February 26, 1870.
5. Grace E., b. April 15, 1873.

STEPHEN HISCOCK, brother of Nathan, Jr., bought land of George Hodges, of Woodstock, in Union, January 30, 1777. Also bought land of Elijah Wales in 1789. He lived on Stickney Hill. He married Thankful More, of Sturbridge.

Ch. 1. Joseph, d. February 4, 1792.
2. Thankful, m. Asa Adams, of Winchester, N. H.
3. Sylvester, b. June 11, 1780; moved to Vermont in 1805; m. Clarissa ———, 1803.
4. Rhoda, m. Duty Marsh.

THE HITCHCOCK FAMILY.

REV. CALEB HITCHCOCK, the second minister who was settled at Union, was born in Springfield, January 5, 1721, and died at Brimfield, December 6, 1797. He was descended from Luke Hitchcock, of New Haven and Wethersfield. This Luke Hitchcock I. had a son Luke, who was made freeman at Springfield in 1678. Luke II. had three sons,

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Luke III., Ebenezer and Peletiah. Each of these three sons had a son who graduated at Harvard and became a minister of the gospel. Luke's son, Caleb, settled at Union. The son of Ebenezer, Rev. Gad Hitchcock, D.D., settled at Pembroke, Mass. The son of Peletiah was Rev. Enos Hitchcock, D.D., of Providence. Rev. Caleb Hitchcock, of Union, had a brother, Luke, who would be Luke IV., who was the great-grandfather of Rev. Edward Hitchcock, D.D., president of Amherst College.

Rev. Caleb Hitchcock married Sarah Winchester, November 30, 1750. He lived where the Newells do.

Ch. 1. Luke, b. April 19, 1752.
2. Elizabeth, b. February 29, 1754.
3. Martha, b. December 9, 1755.
4. Molly, b. August 27, 1761.
5. Winchester, b. September 5, 1763.
6. Gad, b. July 10, 1766.

Luke was the ancestor of several families in Monson and Palmer. Gad settled at Brimfield, and was the father of Samuel A. Hitchcock, the founder of the Hitchcock Free High School.

THE HOLMAN FAMILY.

Thomas Holman, was the son of Thomas Holman, of Sutton and Newburyport, Mass. Thomas Holman, Jr., came to Union April 13, 1778. He married Lydia Bates, daughter of David Bates, October 17, 1771, and lived for a short time where Frederick Barber now resides. They removed to Sutton, lived there a few years, then returned to Union and lived where his father-in-law David Bates did, or where E. N. Lawson now resides.

Ch. 1. Zilpha, b. October 16, 1772; m. Wyman Morris of Woodstock and died soon after.
2. Thomas, b. May 19, 1774.
3. Abram, b. July 30, 1776.
4. John, b. 1778.
5. Rufus, b. October 20, 1780.
6. Jeremiah, b. February 25, 1789.

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THOMAS HOLMAN, 3D, son of Thomas Holman, Jr., married Lavinia Howard, daughter of John Howard, June 5, 1800, then bought the farm and built the house just south of the east school-house. He died August 6, 1856. His wife died April 30, 1866.

Ch. 1. Lydia, b. June 2, 1801; m. Deacon Paul Lawson, December 9, 1824; d. June 29, 1889.

2. Salem, b. July 1, 1802.

3. Elijah, b. May 31, 1803.

4. Almira, b. May 19, 1804; m. Samuel Shepard, of Sturbridge, Mass., October 16, 1827. She died April 8, 1869. Her children were, Lavinia, m. Ossian Crawford; Eliza, m. Clinton Lawson; Martha, m. Leonard Thompson; Marillo and Melven (twins); Marillo died at 13 years of age; Melven m. Jennie Butterworth, of Holland.

5. Calista, b. April 19, 1807; m. Rev. Justus Vinton, missionary to Burmah, April 9, 1834. Two children, Brainerd, m. Julia Haswell, and Calista m. Rev. Morris Luther. (See biographical sketch).

6. Lavinia, b. April 10, 1810; m. first, Harvey Goodale. Two children, Harvey, b. March 3, 1840; Lavinia Justitia, b. December 19, 1841; m. Waldo Carpenter. Harvey Goodale died September, 1843. His widow married Horatio Carpenter, March 2, 1856. She died August 9, 1887.

7. Thomas, b. July 15, 1812.

8. Minerva, b. March 4, 1816; m. Rev. Rudolphus Weston, August 25, 1840. She died March 15, 1851, leaving one son, Howard. Rev. R. Weston preached at Steilacoom, Washington, at the time of his death, April 3, 1892.

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ABRAM HOLMAN, son of Thomas, 2nd, went from Union to Ashford. He married Polly Converse, daughter of Benjamin.

Ch. 1. David, became a physician at Oxford, Mass.
2. Lucy.
3. Abram, lived in Mansfield.
4. Justin.
5. William, b. 1811, lived in Willington; was the father of W. D. Holman, of Willington.

JOHN HOLMAN, son of Thomas, 2nd, built the house and barn on the so-called Farnham place, north of Deacon Lawson's. After living there a time he went to Eastford about 1817. He married Mary Bosworth, April 6, 1809.

Ch. 1. Newman, died young.
2. Roxanna, married and lived in Tolland.
3. Dicea, never married; died rather young.
4. John, lives near Crystal Lake, Eastford.
5. Mary.
6. Emily, m. Nelson Clark, of Eastford.
7. Newton, lives in the south part of Eastford.

RUFUS HOLMAN, son of Thomas, 2nd, lived where Deacon Lawson now does. He was a cooper by trade and had a shop there. About 1826 he removed to Willington, thence to Vernon. He married Lucy Eddy of Monson, September 1, 1803.

Ch. 1. Chester, b. November 1, 1804; d. April 19, 1808.
2. Lucina, b. April 1, 1807; m. and went to Wis.
3. Annis, b. August 20, 1810; m. Solyman Sparks of Tolland.
4. Palmer, b. February 20, 1813; went to Iowa, where he kept hotel.
5. Amy, b. August 16, 1815.
6. Clarissa, b. June 11, 1816; d. February 11, 1819.
7. Lucy, b. November 11, 1820.
8. Rufus Milton, b. October 8, 1826; died young.

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JEREMIAH HOLMAN, son of Thomas, lived in Charlton. He perished in a snowstorm, March 30, 1823, just north of where L. A. Corbin now lives, as he was on his way to the home of his brother Rufus. He married Sally McIntire, December 14, 1809.

Ch. 1. Morris, b. February 11, 1811.
2. Augustus, b. 1819, lived at Carthage, Ill.
3. Esther, b. 1822; m. Charles Morse of Charlton, Mass. Had one daughter, Belle, who was an art student, and died in Germany.

SALEM HOLMAN, son of Thomas, 3d, was a mechanic in Hartford. He married Henrietta Holland, of Hartford, in 1831. He died at Hartford, August 13, 1835. He was the first one to be buried in the east cemetery at Union.

Ch. 1. Henrietta Calista, b. March, 1832; m. Thomas Lee, M. D., of New York.
2. Lavinia Maria, b. February, 1836; now a teacher in the Normal College of New York.

ELIJAH HOLMAN, son of Thomas, 3d, married Hannah Wilbur, January 5, 1834, who died July, 1859. He died February 28, 1837.

Ch. 1. Sarah Crawford, b. December 18, 1834; d. March, 1845.
2. Henrietta Almira, b. February 4, 1836; m. Horatio Carpenter, and now lives at Sturbridge, Mass.

REV. THOMAS HOLMAN, son of Thomas, 3d, married Maria Louisa Crawford, daughter of Charles Crawford of Woodstock, August 6, 1846. He died October 4, 1883. (See biographical sketch.) They had one child.

Ch. 1. Marie Louise, b. August 5, 1850; is a teacher of music and painting. She lives with her mother, at Rockford, Ill.

REV. MORRIS HOLMAN, son of Jeremiah, graduated at Amherst, in 1837, and at Andover Theological Seminary,

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in 1840. He was settled as a Congregational minister, first at York, Me., subsequently at Kennebunkport, and at Deering, N. H. He retired from the active ministry in 1875, and died at Antrim, N. H., August 25, 1889. He married Mary Weare Lunt, of York, Me., February 18, 1845.

Ch. 1. Alfred Morris, b. November 18, 1845.
2. William Augustus, b. November 27, 1849.
3. Samuel Weare, b. June 5, 1855.
4. Sarah McIntire, b. October 27, 1857; d. October 9, 1883.

TIMOTHY HOLTON, came from Killingly to Union, and bought the Wyman place, or ministerial lot (now the Congregational parsonage), April 7, 1769. He was a tory in the Revolution, and accounted as a man of no principle or honor. He was maltreated in the war of the Revolution, by his patriotic neighbors. He went to Ellington or Windsor, and became respectable and a man of property. His wife was Damaris, daughter of Rev. Perley Howe, of Killingly.

Ch. 1. Damaris, b. at Killingly, September 3, 1768.
2. John, b. at Killingly, March 23, 1770.
3. Tamar, b. at Union, February 29, 1772.

THE HORTON FAMILY.

REV. EZRA HORTON, was the third minister of Union. He was ordained June 14, 1759, and dismissed August 6, 1783. He was born at Southold, L. I., Dec. 25, 1733, and died at Union, Jan. 13, 1789, at the age of 56. He lived on the place where his great-grandson, Bruce Horton, now lives. Rev. Mr. Horton was the son of James Horton, the son of Jonathan Horton, the son of Barnabas Horton who was born at Mousley, in Leicestershire, in England, and died in Southold, L. I., July 13, 1600, aged 80.

The descendants of Barnabas Horton, are still so numerous at Southold, L. I., that the minister of that place, Rev. Mr. Whittaker, said in 1862, that one-seventh of his congre-

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gation was made up of persons of the name of Horton, while his blood was doubtless in the veins of half his congregation. Barnabas Horton came to Southold in 1640.

Rev. Ezra Horton graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, in 1754, and received from Yale the honorary degree of A. M., in 1772. He was a good writer, and a fine scholar in the learning of his time. His last days were embittered by the difficulties among his people, which resulted in his dismission after twenty-four years of service.

Rev. Mr. Horton married Mary Hempstead of Southold, L. I., daughter of Robert Hempstead, of Southold. She was born September 18, 1736, and died at West Stafford, January 23, 1815, aged 79.

Ch. 1. Mary, b. October 1, 1759, m. Calvin Ingals of West Stafford, May 28, 1795, and died May 12, 1833, aged 74.
2. Ezra, b. April 12, 1761.
3. Anna, b. April 15, 1763, m. Robert Lawson, Esq., January 30, 1783, d. December 14, 1841, aged 78.

Deacon Ezra Horton, son of Rev. Ezra Horton, was a soldier in the Revolution and retained through his long life a most vivid recollection of the events of the Revolution and of the persons in this town in any way connected with the war. He was a man of decisive character, moral worth, and tenacious memory. He could tell all the missionaries by name, who had been sent abroad by the American Board, the several places where they had been stationed, and much they had written for the *Missionary Herald.* For many years he served as deacon of the Congregational church, but in consequence of blindness and the infirmity of old age, he resigned his charge about 1830, a long time before his death. He married Olive May, of Holland, December 12, 1785. He died May 31, 1848, aged 87.

His wife Olive, died March 15, 1833.

Ch. 1. Thomas, b. October 8, 1786; never married; d.

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by drowning in Lake Erie, December 25, 1838.

2. Erastus, b. October 7, 1787 (just one year and six minutes younger than Thomas).
3. Philena, b. June 12, 1789, m. Salmon Strong, January 5, 1812; d. October 21, 1861.
4. Gurdon, b. February 24, 1791.
5. Lucinda, b. August 28, 1792; m. Alfred Moore, January 28, 1819.
6. Ezra, b. June 12, 1794.
7. Norman, b. December 5, 1795.
8. Chauncey, b. May 13, 1797.
9. Mary, b. October 17, 1798; m. Elijah Kinney, May 31, 1821.
10. Joseph, b. February 16, 1799; d. March 27, 1800.
11. Almira, b. April 27, 1801.
12. Eli, b. May 6, 1803; m. Katherine E. Ellsworth.
13. Olive, b. April 1, 1805; m. Elbert Foster, April 30, 1830.
14. Lawrens, b. March 24, 1807; m. first, Almira Coe, June 11, 1834; second, Laura Bennett.
15. Fidelia, b. January 5, 1809; m. Thomas Moore, September 15, 1835.

ERASTUS HORTON, son of Deacon Ezra, settled first (in 1815), in Oneida, N. Y., then in 1832, at Scriba, N. Y. In 1841, he moved to Jefferson Co., Wis., and in 1857 to San Diego, where he died Feb. 18, 1875. He married Tryphena Burley, April 28, 1808.

Ch. 1. Almira Minerva, b. June 1, 1809, in Union.
2. Mary Emily, b. July 19, 1811, in Union.
3. Alonzo Erastus, b. October 24, 1813, in Union.
4. Ezra, b. February 12, 1816, at Augusta, N. Y.
5. Nelson B., b. March 27, 1818, at Smithfield, N. Y.
6. Thomas de Lafayette, b. December 16, 1824, at New Haven, N. Y.
7. Lucy Jane, b. April 7, 1835, at Scriba, N. Y.

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EZRA HORTON.

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GURDON HORTON, son of Deacon Ezra, married Lucy Davidson, of South Brimfield (now Wales), May 1, 1816.

Ch. 1. Royal, b. July 31, 1819; d. September 25, 1820.
2. Theodore Dwight, b. August 3, 1821; died March 13, 1863, in the hospital, at Washington, D. C.
3. Charles, b. May 31, 1823; d. September 10, 1830.
4. Herman M., b. February 23, 1825; d. October 8, 1825.
5. Olive, b. April 23, 1827; d. August 22, 1830.
6. William Morgan, b. July 6, 1829.
7. Francis G., b. July 6, 1829; d. October 26, 1833.
8. Eli, b. November 27, 1834.
9. Philena, b. August 22, 1838.

EZRA HORTON, son of Deacon Ezra, married Lucy Shepard, daughter of Whitmore, of East Windsor. She died October 3, 1871.

He was an invalid during the last part of his life, unable to leave bed. He died July 30, 1886, aged 92.

Ch. 1. Jared, b. January 18, 1822, at Windsor Locks.
2. Helen, b. August 3, 1823; m. Orrin Morse, December 1, 1843.
3. Thomas, b. May 4, 1825; m. Delight H. Wales, April 29, 1850.
4. Edwin, b. 1826; d. 1827.
5. Elvira, b. July 30, 1828; m. Thomas P. Leonard.
6. Edward Haskell, b. July 27, 1830; d. December 24, 1834.
7. Ezra Mason, b. June 3, 1832.
8. Charles, b. July 3, 1834.
9. Olive, b. June 27, 1836; m. Joseph H. Longden, April 10, 1860.
10. William Henry Harrison, b. October 10, 1839; m. Armena Corbin, February 13, 1866.
11. Robert Bruce, b. October 13, 1843.

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NORMAN HORTON, son of Deacon Ezra, lived at Coldspring, Wis. He married Esther Griggs, Nov. 21, 1823. He died in the fall of 1876.

Ch. 1. Harriet, b. August 22, 1824; m. William Barrow; d. September 3, 1855.
2. Carlo, b. February 13, 1826; d. at Koskonong, November 3, 1846.
3. Norman Sanford, b. April 17, 1828; m. Lucy Lewis, December 25, 1855, resided at Owattonna, Minn.
4. Elisha Griggs, b. at Stockbridge, N. Y., August 20, 1830, was a physician at Whitewater, Wis.; m. Harriet Rawson.
5. Ezra, b. August 13, 1832, d. at Coldspring, Wis., April 21, 1862.
6. Esther Ann, b. July 26, 1836; m. Frank Delong, November 15, 1860.
7. Sarah L., b. February 6, 1839.
8. Malvin M., b. at Koskonong, May 12, 1843; m. Sophronia Cheesebro, December 24, 1863.
9. Charlotte, b. May 9, 1846; m. Charles Wilby, April 6, 1866.

Norman Horton lived at Coldspring, Wis., 1874. He died at Whitewater, Wis., June 1, 1878.

CHAUNCEY HORTON, son of Deacon Ezra, married, September 30, 1824, Amanda Chaffee, of Ashford. He settled first at Westford, and then at Stockbridge, N. Y., where he died September 15, 1848, aged 51.

Ch. 1. Sophronia, b. January 5, 1826; m. John J. Carver, of Stockbridge, N. Y.
2. Almira Amanda, b. January 20, 1828; m. H. A. Coolidge, and had three children. She died in February, 1875.
3. Emeline, b. September 29, 1829; graduated at Oberlin in 1853, and from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1855; held the Chair of Anatomy in that college from

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1857 till 1862, when she was tranferred to the Chair of Obstetrics. She has been prominent in the management of the Hospital for Women and Children at Philadelphia. She has performed many important surgical operations. She married March 8, 1854, Rev. Giles B. Cleveland, and they have one son, Arthur H., b. at Philadelphia, February 10, 1865.

4. Mary Ann, b. Feb. 1, 1831; m. Rev. R. H. Clark, May 16, 1854.
5. Cynthia, b. February 22, 1833; m. Justus Williams, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., August 27, 1857.
6. Chauncey Chaffee, b. March 24, 1835; m. Elizabeth Hurlburt, January 18, 1854, and died June 24, 1870.
7. Harvey L., b. April 26, 1837; m. Clarissa Chapman, October 18, 1866.
8. Eunice Angeline, b. September 30, 1839; d. February 4, 1841.
9. Gerritt Smith, b. September 9, 1841; d. September 3, 1878.

ELI HORTON, son of Deacon Ezra, settled first at Stafford Springs; then moved to Windsor Locks, where he resides. His life has been characterized by industry, economy and strict integrity. He has been an active business man, become wealthy, and has always shared largely in the respect and esteem of his fellow men. He was the inventor of an improved chuck for a turning lathe, which he patented, and manufactured at a great profit. He also invented a machine for setting pins, for which he secured a patent, and for the right he has been offered $10,000.

He married Katherine E. Ellsworth, of East Windsor, January 25, 1832.

Ch. 1. Stoddard Ellsworth, b. March 31, 1833; m. Fanny C. Chase, November 1, 1864.

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2. Anna Ellsworth, b. September 17, 1835.
3. Kate Elsie, b. January 6, 1837; m. Ezra B. Bailey, of Franklin, Conn., December 14, 1870.
4. Eli, b. August 24, 1839; d. at Stafford, March 3, 1841.

Eli Horton died at Windsor Locks, December 13, 1878.

LAWRENS HORTON, son of Deacon Ezra, settled at Oswego, N. Y.. He married, the first time, Almira Coe, daughter of Albert Coe, of Scriba, N. Y., June 11, 1834, who died June 21, 1842. He married, second, Laura Bennett of Kingston, Canada, who died July 5, 1867.

His children were by his first wife:

Ch. 1. Emily, b. March 21, 1835.
2. William Henry, b. February 12, 1840; now in the bee business at San Francisco, Cal.

By second marriage:

3. Almira, b. March 3, 1850.
4. Alvin, b. April 1, 1853; d. May 8, 1855.
5. Nora, b. August 29, 1857.
6. Celia, b. September 8, 1861; d. September 20, 1863.

ALONZO E. HORTON, the "Father of San Diego, California," son of Erastus, was born and lived two years in Union. Then (in 1815), he went forth with his parents and started on what has been perhaps the most remarkable and varied career of any native of the town. He lived with his parents at Stockbridge, New Haven, and Scriba, N. Y. The little education he received was obtained from the common schools, his youth being one of toil. His first enterprise was in purchasing a small vessel and engaging in the wheat trade between Oswego and Canada. In this he was quite successful. He went to Milwaukee in 1836. While there, by quick perception and prompt action he made a large profit on certain bank notes, and barely escaped being robbed afterwards. He engaged in various employments, one of which was cattle dealing. He invested

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in land and started a town in Wisconsin, which was named Hortonville after him. He made $7,188 on this enterprise. In 1851 he went to California and engaged in mining. He made immense sums in trading in gold dust. His strong point was trading, his quick foresight and ready perception making him nearly always successful. He engaged in trading in Panama, and was there in 1856, when the memorable rising of the natives took place. He conducted the Americans, who were attacked, safely to the ship. Proceeding to New York and Washington, he gave the Government important testimony in deciding what reparation New Grenada should pay the U. S. But the property he lost there (some $10,000) was never restored. In 1861 he started for the Pacific coast, visiting British Columbia. Here he invested in a mine but it failed. He went to San Francisco and upon arriving there had no capital whatever. But he had the strength and elasticity of steel in his spirit and nerves. He engaged in various mercantile dealings, until hearing of San Diego and its advantages, he was so impressed that he gathered all his capital, about $500, and went thither, where he arrived April 6, 1867. He secured the desired land, 750 acres, for thirty-six cents an acre! He immediately commenced advertising it, and laid out the streets for his workmen to clear of cactus and sage brush. His sales increased from $3,000 in 1867, to nearly $85,000 in 1870. As fast as the money was received it was used in building up the place. He had used $300,000 for that purpose previous to 1875. He lives to-day in the city which he has built up, and has earned the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

He married, first Sally M. Wright, December 22, 1841, at Jefferson, Wis. She died December 29, 1846. He married second, Sarah W. Babe, July 29, 1846, at Keyport, N. J. He has no children.

JARED HORTON, son of Ezra, moved to Albany, N. Y., in 1840, where he was a butcher by occupation. He died June

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15, 1886. He married Harriet Tredeau, December 30, 1847, at Albany.

Ch. 1. Ezra Tredeau, b. October 29, 1850.
2. Clara Ann, b. May 18, 1853.
3. Frederick, b. May 16, 1855.
4. Alaxie, b. September 27, 1857.
5. Edward Grant, b. November 4, 1866.
6. Harriet Louisa, b. July 29, 1871.

THOMAS HORTON, son of Ezra, married Delight H. Wales, daughter of Aaron Allen, April 29, 1850. She died May 9, 1875. He then married Jane Needham of Monson.

Ch. 1. Emma J., b. August 2, 1851; d. October 1, 1868.
2. Ellsworth, b. January 2, 1862; died February 12, 1885.

EZRA MASON HORTON, son of Ezra, married Mary Jane Bartlett, daughter of Daniel, August 2, 1859. He settled on the Dr. Hammond place, which he bought of Ossian Crawford. He has been engaged in farming and lumbering. He is a valuable and respected citizen of the town, and has held many town offices. He was town clerk from 1870 to 1874, and was in the Legislature of 1887. He is one of the pillars of the church at Union.

Ch. 1. Ralzamon Mason, b. March 15, 1862; lives in California.
2. Emmons Bruce, b. September 17, 1863.
3. Lucy Paine, b. May 11, 1865; m. Frederick Aldrich, November 21, 1887. They have had two children. Herbert Daniel, b. October 1, 1888 and Ida May, b. December 31, 1890; d. October 26, 1891.
4. Mary Percy, b. June 24, 1868; d. August 12, 1870.
5. Martha Pricilla, b. June 24, 1868; d. July 16, 1868.
6. Knowlton Howard, b. August 16, 1871; d. June 28, 1872.
7. Adeline Sarah, b. May 27, 1874.

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CHARLES HORTON, son of Ezra, now resides in New York city. He married in Albany, N. Y., March 23, 1859, Jane Frances Percy, daughter of John.

Ch. 1. Florence Effie, b. in Albany, April 4, 1860.
2. Frances Charlena, b. in Albany, November 13, 1863.
3. John Charles, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 16, 1867.
4. Nelly, b. December 8, 1875.

ROBERT BRUCE HORTON, son of Ezra, was in the army, the youngest man in the company of which David Corbin became captain.

He married Mary E. Coon, daughter of Isaac, of Pomfret, November 8, 1865. She died December 1, 1885. He married second, Mary Crawford, daughter of Fayette, April 23, 1890.

EMMONS BRUCE HORTON, son of E. Mason, married Minnie G. Thayer, daughter of George, December 25, 1886.

Ch. 1. George Mason, b. February 14, 1888.
2. Ralzamon Emmons, b. October, 1891.

THE HOUGHTON FAMILY.

EDWARD HOUGHTON came from England with a brother, and a cousin Thomas, to Pomfret, and thence to Union. He bought land of Samuel Bartholomew, August 14, 1774. He lived at the place called Lawson's mill, where he had a grist-mill and saw-mill.

The same year, 1774, Thomas Houghton of Harvard, Mass., bought land in Union of Edward Houghton. It is supposed they were relatives, probably cousins.

Edward Houghton died March 15, 1777, aged between 70 and 80. Abigail Houghton, wife of Edward, died March 30, 1777.

Ch. 1. Cornelius.
2. Jonas.
3. James.

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4. Asa.
5. Experience, m. James Bartlett.
6. Edward.

JONAS HOUGHTON, son of Edward, settled in Union and Woodstock. He married, November 29, 1768, Sarah Abbott of Woodstock, daughter of Joseph Abbott, the son of Daniel Abbott of Ashford, the son of George Abbott, Jr., of Andover, the son of George Abbott of Andover, the first comer. The register of the Abbott family is wrong in making Sarah Abbott the wife of James Houghton, instead of Jonas.

Ch. 1. Amasa, b. at Union, February 17, 1769.
2. Sarah, b. at Union, February 17, 1770.
3. Hannah, b. at Union, June 20, 1773.
4. Daniel, b. at Woodstock.
5. Polly, b. at Woodstock.
6. Wealthy, b. at Woodstock.

JAMES HOUGHTON, son of Edward, settled in Union. He married Phebe Holt of Andover, September 11, 1755.

Ch. 1. James, b. June 16, 1756.
2. Ephraim, b. May 18, 1759.
3. Phebe, b. August 11, 1762.
4. Silvanus, b. June 21, 1765.
5. Rinda, b. February 14, 1768.
6. Bethiah, b. March 8, 1771.
7. Asenath, b. November 29, 1775.
8. Experience, b. February 8, 1777.

ASA HOUGHTON, son of Edward, settled in Union and then at Wales in 1779. He married Sybil Davis, daughter of Tristram Davis of South Brimfield, June 23, 1768. He died at Wales, April 17, 1829, aged 87.

Ch. 1. Cynthia, b. September 25, 1768.
2. Walter, b. February 2, 1770.
3. Wareham, b. December 15, 1771.
4. Abigail, b. July 2, 1775.
5. Asa, b. 1794; died April 2, 1855.

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EDWARD HOUGHTON, JR., son of Edward, Sr., married Olive Russel, born May 25, 1748; died November 13, 1829. He lived in Thompson.

Ch. 1. Molly, b. January 6, 1773; d. October 15, 1797.
2. Elias, b. October 9, 1774; d. August, 1805.
3. Olive, b. August 27, 1776; d. January 29, 1803.
4. Abial, b. October 25, 1778; d. October 25, 1807.
5. Polly, b. October 6, 1780; d. October 1, 1855.
6. David, b. March 31, 1783; d. October 14, 1855.
7. Edward, b. April 9, 1785.
8. Hannah, b. May 1, 1787; d. September 15, 1788.
9 Hannah, b. July 12, 1789.
10. Nehemiah, b. June 10, 1791; d. October 9, 1875.
11. Betsey, b. July 22, 1793.
12. Ino, b. January 3, 1797.

NEHEMIAH HOUGHTON, son of Edward, Jr., and Olive Russel, was born at Pomfret, June 10, 1791, and died at Union, October 9, 1875. He built on the place west of Benjamin Corbin's, where he spent most of his life. He married Esther Lawson, daughter of Thomas Lawson, Jr., March 27, 1817. She died November 24, 1882.

Ch. 1. Diana, b. June 17, 1817; m. Jedediah P. Webster of Wilbraham, October 8, 1837; 2 children, Mary J., b. October 8, 1839, d. 1887; Henry G., b. July 4, 1845.
2. Lucy, b. December 31, 1818; m. Nathan Blackmer of Woodstock; lives in Dudley.
Ch. Thomas, b. December 20, 1844; Anna, b. February, 1847; Mary, b. May, 1849; Charles, b. October 15, 1851; Andrew, b. September 26, 1853; Melven C., b. November 11, 1856; Elmer, b. December 9, 1860.
3. Miranda A., b. March 8, 1821; m. William Howard of Union. She died February 11, 1846. One child, died young.
4. Mary Anne, b. August 10, 1823; m. Hiram Stebbins of Wilbraham, April 9, 1844. She died

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April 17, 1856. One child, Julia, b. 1846; d. October 22, 1869.

5. Cemantha, b. April 5, 1826; m. Oliver Angell.
6. Diantha, b. August 15, 1828; m. Eben Allen of Maine, November, 1852, and had one son, Amos, b. March 12, 1855. She died September 6, 1856. Eben Allen died November 8, 1864.
7. Celinda, b. November 17, 1830; d. September 3, 1833.
8. Marcus Taft, b. July 28, 1833.
9. Celinda Ruth, b. December 27, 1835.
10. Dilana, b. July 6, 1840; m. Frank Letcher.
11. Lecta Levada, b. August 29, 1842; m. Albert Heuser; lived in Steptoe valley, Nevada; 4 children, William, Mary, Charles and Crane.

MARCUS T. HOUGHTON, son of Nehemiah, went to Iowa about 1856; lived first at Powell, then at Vinton, whence he went to Beatrice, South Dakota, about 1885.

Ch. (living) 1. Albert, b. November 7, 1861.
2. Paul, b. November 17, 1865.
3. Minnie, b. June 3, 1873.
4. Ernest.

ABNER HOWARD, son of Eleazar of Sturbridge, came to Union not far from 1799. He was born in Sturbridge, December 16, 1771. His father Eleazar was an extensive land-holder in Sturbridge. His father, Thomas, lived in Mansfield and married Sarah Standish, a descendant of Miles Standish.

Abner Howard of Union married Abigail Coye, daughter of Archibald.

Ch. 1. Polly, m. Lester Anderson, August 3, 1817.

Abner Howard lived south of the Kinney mills. He died April 7, 1825. Abigail, his wife, died August 30, 1842, aged 64.

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MARVIN HOWARD, son of Amos Howard of Eastford and Mary Burley, daughter of Samuel, was born September 23, 1825. He came to Union and lived on the Fairbanks place.

He was a carpenter by trade. He was a steward and trustee of the M. E. church at Mashapaug. He married Betsey Maria Wales, daughter of Aaron Allen Wales, October 26, 1851. He removed to Eastford, and died there March 29, 1883.

Ch. 1. Oscar Allen, b. September 11, 1852; m. Almena, daughter of Sylvanus Battey of Stafford, February 26, 1873. He worked making boxes for Myron Kinney at Putnam, Conn., and was killed by being caught in a belt and drawn over a shafting, February 7, 1878. He was a very worthy young man. He left two children, (1) Cora Louise, b. July 29, 1875, and (2) Arthur Oscar, b. September 20, 1878; d. September 17, 1883. His widow married Lowell Wilcox.

2. Charles Amos, b. February 11, 1854; m. November 14, 1877, Emma Chamberlain, daughter of William, of West Woodstock. They live in Barre, Mass. Their daughter, Lena Maude, was born October 25, 1878.

3. Philo Thomas, b. December 11, 1855; d. September 29, 1857.

4. Ernest Albert, b. April 17, 1860; m. Etta Bessey of Eastford, October 25, 1883. She died September 12, 1887. He married, second, Edith E. Swindell, January 14, 1891.

JOHN HUNT, son of John of Rehoboth, came to Union in 1771. His farm was that now owned by Henry Corbin. He married, first, Lydia Bullock of Worcester, April 2, 1775. She died May 3, 1790, and he married second, Anna Weston of Willington, September 8, 1791. He was a Revolutionary soldier, serving 20 months.

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Ch. 1. John, b. April 21, 1776.
2. Lydia, b. March 9, 1780.
3. Salmon, b. March 5, 1782.
4. Susanna, b. March 24, 1785.
5. William, b. December 10, 1787.
6. Daniel, b. October 12, 1792.
7. Jerethmel, b. January 3, 1794.
8. Mary, b. June 14, 1795.
9. Ira, b. February 15, 1797; d. August 19, 1800.
10. Timothy Weston, b. July 18, 1799.

John Hunt moved to New York from Union.

Rev. Calvin Ingalls of West Stafford preached some time as stated supply in Union. He was the son of Joseph Ingalls and Sarah Abbott of Pomfret, Conn., and was born November 22, 1760. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1792, was settled in West Stafford in December, 1796, and dismissed in March, 1803. He died in West Stafford, September 25, 1830. He married Mary Horton, eldest child of Rev. Ezra Horton, May 28, 1795. She died at Granby, Mass., May 12, 1833.

Ch. 1. Catherine, b. June 12, 1796; m. Wm. Thompson, December 1, 1815; d. September 25, 1830.
2. Polly, b. June 11, 1800; m. Milo Knight, May 17, 1824.

Benjamin James came from Ashford to Union. He bought land of Wm. Williams, March 3, 1795. He married Cynthia Russell of Ashford, February 8, 1794.

Ch. 1. Diana, b. October 15, 1794; d. March 6, 1796.
2. Benj. Reynolds, b. November 22, 1796; d. December 14, 1719.
3. Jonathan, b. April 13, 1799; m. Permelia Moore, November 24, 1824.
4. Hannah Diana, b. June 10, 1801; m. Ephraim S. Carpenter, February 15, 1827.

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5. Rhoda, b. March 27, 1803; m. David Fuller, December 25, 1823.
6. Rebecca, b. March 17, 1805; m. Joseph Walker.
7. Betsey, b. March 30, 1807.
8. Josiah Russell, b. September 12, 1809.
9. Aaron Rathbone, b. September 26, 1811; m. Jerusha Brown.
10. Elisha Benjamin, b. January 28, 1814.

Josiah Russell James, son of Benjamin, married, first, Almeda Campbell, daughter of Alexander; second, Lucretia Watson, October 12, 1845.

Ch. 1. Susan.
2. Charlotte.
3. Francis.
4. Lindsley, who died May 20, 1871, aged 28.

Elisha B. Reynolds James, son of Benjamin (name Reynolds added after the death of his brother of that name), married Mary Ann Thomas of Willington, March 28, 1841. He died at Rockville, Conn., March 24, 1876, and she died January 29, 1878.

Ch. 1. Herbert Llewellyn, b. January 13, 1842; m. Ann Frances Leavitt, October 10, 1865; had 4 children.
2. Sarah Maria, b. October 18, 1843; m. Lebbeus E. Leavitt, December 17, 1878.
3. Albert Elisha, b. December 4, 1851; d. August 4, 1854.

Herbert L. James, son of Elisha B. R. James, was born in Willington, January 13, 1842. His father moved to Colchester in 1844, and to Rockville in 1854. He attended school at Bacon Academy in Colchester, and the High schools of Middletown and Rockville. In 1856 he entered the employ of the Florence mills at Rockville, and steadily rose from one position to another, being book-keeper, assistant superintendent, treasurer, and agent. The last

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position he held from 1871 till 1881, when the business was sold to another company, White, Corbin & Co., envelope manufacturers. He entered the employ of the Rock Manufacturing Co., April 1, 1881, as secretary and treasurer, which position he still holds. He is the general manager of the business of the corporation. Mr. James is one of the foremost business men of Rockville and is enthusiastic in promoting the welfare of the city. He is a corporator and director of the Savings Bank of Rockville, director of the First National Bank, president of the Rockville Railroad Co., president of the Rockville Aqueduct Co., member of the executive committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, etc, etc. He is a member of the Union Congregational church of Rockville, and its treasurer; also the treasurer of the Tolland County Conference of Congregational Churches, and vice-president of the Connecticut Temperance Union, and is interested in every good work.

He married Ann Frances Leavitt, October 10, 1865. She died February 12, 1890.

Ch. 1. Howard Kellogg, b. July 20, 1867. Others died young.

David Johnson lived south of the Willard Blodgett place. He used to make barrels, tunnels, etc. He married Huldah Walker, daughter of Simon.

Ch. 1. Dinah, m. Lyman Thompson, October 3, 1833, and had 2 children, David, and Flora, who m. Rev. Alpheus Winter. Dinah Thompson married, second, Daniel Freeman, October 24, 1842.

2. Huldah, b. September 28, 1820; m. David G. Whittemore of Sturbridge, November 25, 1849.

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STEPHEN JOHNSON came from Craftsbury, Vt., to South Brimfield and then to Union in 1803, when he bought the farm where Rev. Mr. Curtiss afterwards lived. He married Hannah Davidson of Wales, August 13, 1798.

Ch. 1. Aaron, m. Munger; d. February 14, 1833; had 2 children, Lura, m. Dwight Dimmock, and Freeman, d. February 15, 1828.
2. Truman.
3. Lyman, killed by the falling of a tree.
4. Dexter, lived at Southbridge; was intemperate.

JOHN L. KAZAN, son of John, was born November 10, 1810. He lived on the old Laflin place where Prosper Smith afterwards did. He was twice married. He used to lead the singing at Union for several years. He afterwards went to New York.

NATHAN KELLY came from Bellingham to Union, where he was a merchant. He lived first opposite where Timothy Newell now does, then between the graveyards. He afterwards went to Providence, R. I. He married Olive Bates.

Ch. 1. Wing, b. May 13, 1807.
2. Francis, b. February 5, 1810.

SOLOMON KEYES came to Union about 1784, and also his brother Edward. He settled in the south part of town. He married Elizabeth Bugbee.

Ch. 1. Elizabeth, b. July 18, 1781.
2. Cyril, b. November 14, 1782.
3. Edward Sumner, b. July 2, 1784.
4. Solomon.
5. Jeremiah.
6. Isaiah.
7. Persis.

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8. Huldah.
9. David.

CYRIL KEYES, son of Solomon, lived a few years in Union in the so-called Abbott house, where he was a merchant. He married Margaret, daughter of Major David Lawson, and had one child, Sarah Ann, born September 26, 1816. He afterwards lived at North Ashford.

THE KINNEY FAMILY.

NATHAN KINNEY came to Union from Sutton, Mass. In the deed of John Rosebrooks of South Brimfield, dated October 1, 1773, conveying land to Nathan Kinney, he was said to be of Westboro, Mass. (T. R., Vol. 3, p. 139). This land was situated north of the Bliss Hatch place. He lived there first, then where his son Eleazar did. He married, first, Abigail Williams, who died March 28, 1778; second, Eunice; third, Anna Chaffee.

Ch. 1. Joel, b. August 1, 1769.
2. Eleazer, b. March 28, 1771.
3. Ruth, b. August 14, 1772; m. Thomas Lawson, Jr.
4. Lucy, b. December 4, 1774; m. David Coye.
5. John, b. May 30, 1776.
6. Alpheus, b. July 29, 1781.
7. Nathan, b. November 6, 1785; m. Roxa Thompson.
8. David, b. March 28, 1789.

JOEL KINNEY, son of Nathan, married Chloe Coye, May 10, 1792. He died March 2, or 3, 1852. She died March 21, 1834. He lived on the place where George Chandler now does, which he bought in 1796 of Nehemiah and Mary Child of Woodstock.

Ch. 1. Abigail, b. September 23, 1793; d. September 27, 1793.
2. Archibald, b. October 24, 1794.
3. Daniel, b. March 11, 1798; d. March 12, 1798.

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4. Elizabeth, b. March 16, 1800; d. in infancy.
5. Elizabeth, b. September 26, 1801; m. Moses C. Sessions.
6. Nathan, b. November 28, 1803.
7. Elisha, b. October 11, 1808.
8. Danforth, b. November 30, 1809.
9. Horace, b. March 22, 1814.

ELEAZAR KINNEY, son of Nathan, lived first on the Major David Lawson place, then on the place northwest of the Jesse Hall place, then opposite the house where Timothy Newell now lives. He married Mary Paul, daughter of Matthew.

Ch. 1. Abigail, b. March 18, 1792; d. April 5, 1792.
2. Elijah.
3. Elisha.
4. Paul.

Mary, wife of Eleazar Kinney, died February 9, 1848, aged 83. He married again in his old age, May 21, 1849, Mrs. Phebe Moore, relict of Ichabod Moore. He died March 31, 1850, aged 79.

JOHN KINNEY, son of Nathan, married Rhoda Chamberlain, June 16, 1811.

Ch. 1. Lovice, b. November 21, 1812.
2. Permelia, b. July 10, 1814; d. January 16, 1815.
3. Truman, b. July 1, 1815.
4. Miram, b. February 23, 1818.
5. John, b. August 30, 1819.

ALPHEUS KINNEY, son of Nathan, married Lucy Eaton, daughter of John.

Ch. 1. Warren, b. August 14, 1804.
2. Orren Jefferson, b. February 12, 1806.
3. Friend Scott, b. November 10, 1808.
4. Mary Malacy, b. January 29, 1811.
5. David, b. January 5, 1813.
6. Sanford, b. March 13, 1815.

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ARCHIBALD KINNEY, son of Joel, went to Portland, Conn., where he taught school very successfully for twenty-five years. His pupils became scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but they all testify to the good they received from him. Many prominent men among them have said that all that they are they owe to Mr. Kinney. Among his pupils were David Davis, who became a U. S. Senator from Illinois, and Edward Nichols, who became a Rear Admiral in the U. S. Navy. He is remembered with great respect and affection by the people of Portland. He was a man of great dignity, reserved in manner, never giving an opinion on an important subject until he had given it careful consideration, and then he was as firm as a rock in his belief. He represented the town of Portland in the Legislature one term, and was for a long time a member of the school board. In 1844 he moved to Suffield, Conn., where he continued his educational work. He died March 10, 1867.

He married Sarah Ranney, October 28, 1821. She died January 27, 1890.

Ch. 1. Timothy W., b. July 22, 1822; died December 28, 1885.
2. Sarah Olive, b. August 13, 1826.
3. Elizabeth Coy, b. June 16, 1828; d. May 20, 1838.

NATHAN KINNEY, son of Joel, lived at first where his father did (where Geo. Chandler now does), then built the house by the mills where he afterwards resided. He married Lucy Wales, daughter of Gideon. He died by drowning January 5, 1852, aged 48. His widow died December 22, 1863.

Ch. 1. Ann Eliza, b. April 1, 1851; m. Robert Bruce Paul, March 16, 1852.
2. Myron, b. February 24, 1833.
3. Maria Jane, b. February 12, 1835; m. Edward C. Chamberlain, May 24, 1859.
4. Milton Horace, b. July 9, 1837.
5. Albert H., b. August 15, 1839; m. Abby Olney, January 14, 1864.

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6. Esther H., b. May 6, 1842; m. Ripley Chamberlain, March 14, 1861.

ELISHA KINNEY, son of Joel, lived at Holland and kept the hotel there. He married Mary Ann Marcy, August 25, 1833 (or 1832). He died August 23, 1888, aged 83. She died February 5, 1881, aged 68.

Ch. 1. Mary A. E., b. November 10, 1834; m. Francis Wight and had two children, George H., b. September 9, 1855; d. September 13, 1855, and Everett E. K., b. July, 1858; d. March 7, 1860.
2. Francis E., b. February 14, 1841.

DANFORTH KINNEY, son of Joel, lived in Thompson. He was a carpenter. He married Jane W. Holmes of Woodstock, March 21, 1833. She died January 27, 1891. He died August 27, 1880.

Ch. 1. Charles H., b. May 5, 1834; m. Maria Burton; went to Illinois.
2. Elmira L., b. October 28, 1835; m. Artemus Corbin; live in Putnam.
3. Harriet F., b. December 16, 1837; m. J. N. Kingsbury of Webster. Three children.
4. Sarah E., b. October 6, 1839; m. Augustine Barrett of Woodstock, September 19, 1861. Seven children.
5. Ellen M., b. October 31, 1841; m. John Williams, April 1, 1862. They live in Providence.

HORACE KINNEY, son of Joel, lived in Stafford. He married Melicent B. Marcy, March 24, 1839.

Ch. 1. Miner C., b. June 11, 1841; m. Ann Hamilton, January 17, 1871; d. February 1, 1881.
2. Horace M., b. May 16, 1845; d. December 11, 1848.
3. Omer B., b. April 24, 1850; d. January 11, 1855.
4. Melicent E., b. May 11, 1859; d. July 15, 1861.

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ELIJAH KINNEY, son of Eleazar, married Mary (Polly) Horton, daughter of Dea. Ezra, May 31, 1821. They went to Wisconsin. She died at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., March 7, 1840.

Ch. 1. Elisha Edwin, b. September 25, 1822; d. March 27, 1828.
2. Mary Olive, b. December 12, 1823; d. June 6, 1859.
3. Harrison, b. July 7, 1825.
4. Eli Edwin, b. July 20, 1827.
5. Decatur, b. October 30, 1830; d. September 18, 1832.
6. Fidelia, b. January 25, 1834; m. Joseph A. Shepard, a lawyer, at San Diego, Cal., and clerk of A. E. Horton.

PAUL KINNEY, son of Eleazar, married Mary Barrett of Woodstock.

Ch. 1. William P.
2. Mary, m. Marcus Town of Thompson.
3. Henry.
4. Emily, b. February 13, 1833; m. Otis Barret of Woodstock, August 16, 1848; d. December 20, 1874; had 10 children.
5. Libeus A.
6. Joseph, d. June 17, 1844; was the first person buried in the north cemetery in Union.

MYRON KINNEY, son of Nathan, lived in Union till 1878, and was engaged in an extensive lumber and box-manufacturing business. In that year he moved to Putnam, Conn., where he now has a lumber yard. He was one of the best citizens of Union and a staunch upholder of everything good. He was elected deacon of the Congregational church at Union in 1863, and is now a deacon in the Congregational church at Putnam, where he is held in high respect by all who know him.

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He married Mary Jane Corbin, daughter of Dea. Penuel Corbin of West Woodstock, January 5, 1864.

Ch. 1. Mary L., b. March 3, 1865; d. March 6, 1865.
2. Emma Jane, b. March 21, 1866. graduated at the Putnam High School in 1886, and at the Connecticut State Normal School at New Britain in 1890. She is now engaged in teaching.
3. Ellen Lucy, b. March 29, 1868, graduated at the Putnam High School in 1886, and at the State Normal School in 1890. She is also engaged in teaching.
4. Etta Louise, b. April 7, 1870, graduated at Putnam High School in 1889.
5. Elbert Corbin, b. July 24, 1873.

MARIA J. KINNEY, daughter of Nathan, married Edward C. Chamberlain of Woodstock, May 24, 1859.

Ch. 1. Edward L., b. April 20, 1860; m. May E. Stone of Woodstock, June 5, 1890.
2. George B., b. January 23, 1862; d. November 13, 1865.
3. Moses G., b. April 14, 1864; d. November 18, 1865.
4. Myron Kinney, b. May 19, 1866.
5. George E., b. February 17, 1872.
6. Carl B., b. January 19, 1875.

MILTON H. KINNEY, son of Nathan, with his brother Myron, was engaged in the lumber business at the mills for a number of years. In 1867 he moved to Mashapaug and became a member of the firm of Corbin, Tourtellotte & Co., and later Corbin & Kinney, in the business of manufacturing boots and shoes and dealing in general merchandise. Mr. Kinney has held many town offices, and was deputy sheriff a number of years and represented the town in Legislature in 1871. In 1890 he removed to Stafford Springs. He is a man of strict integrity, good business ability, and is very highly esteemed by all who know him.

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The town loses much when such men as he and his brother move away.

He married Martha Moore, daughter of Charles Wesley Moore of Ellington.

Ch. 1. Charles Milton, b. October 3, 1871; d. August 16, 1873.
2. Carlos Moore, b. July 3, 1874; d. August 25, 1874.
3. Mattie Josephine, b. December 26, 1876.

They adopted Nettie Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Philander Hall of Vernon. She was born November 13, 1867, and married Corey Weld, son of Albert Weld, October, 1887.

ALBERT KINNEY, son of Nathan, married Abbie Olney, January 14, 1859.

Ch. 1. Arthur D., b. December 12, 1865; d. June 4, 1889.
2. Mary E., b. November 28, 1869.
3. Winnifred M., b. April 12, 1876.

ESTHER KINNEY, daughter of Nathan, married Ripley Chamberlain of Woodstock, March 14, 1861.

Ch. 1. Esther Anna, b. April 1, 1863; m. Frank A. Shepard of Southbridge, October 27, 1880.
2. John Chandler, b. May 12, 1865; d. October 5, 1865.
3. Willie Ripley, b. April 29, 1867; d. May 1, 1867.
4. Everett Milton, b. December 8, 1868; d. November 15, 1874.
5. Albert Wales, b. September 5, 1872.
6. Charles Bertie, b. October 26, 1876; d. November 25, 1880.
7. Lizzie Jane, b. November 6, 1880.
8. Milton Kinney, b. December 7, 1887.

FRANCIS E. KINNEY, son of Elisha of Holland, married Olivia Parker, daughter of Sumner Parker of Brimfield, December 29, 1869. He died by drowning, March 10, 1890.

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Ch. 1. Mabel Parker, b. January 22, 1871; d. January 29, 1871.
2. Oscar Francis, b. October 7, 1872.
3. Walter Earl, b. September 10, 1874.
4. Grace Melicent, b. December 9, 1876.
5. Sumner Parker, b. July 13, 1880.
6. Frank Milton, b. October 28, 1882.

CHARLES H. KINNEY, son of Danforth, married Marie B. Burton, April 17, 1856. She was born April 6, 1834.

Ch. 1. Clarence Henry, b. April 17, 1856; m. Nancy M. Emerson, August 17, 1885. They have three children.

WM. P. KINNEY, son of Paul, married Eunice A. Bowen.

Ch. 1. Charles E., b. April 9, 1870.
2. George, b. September 2, 1885.

HENRY KINNEY, son of Paul, married Lucy M. Chase of Whitefield, Me., July 18, 1878.

LIBEUS A. KINNEY, son of Paul, married Harriet Medbury of Putnam.

Ch. 1. Ella.
2. Lewellyn.
3. Ora.

LIEUT. PAUL LANGDON, the seventh child and fifth son of Philip Langdon, of Boston, a mariner, was one of the early settlers in Union. He bought land of Joseph Reynolds, of Bristol, R. I., in 1736. The lot was No. 9, of the home lots.

He was a man of great energy of character, a carpenter, millwright, and farmer. He was town clerk during the years 1736, 1739, and 1740. He was secretary of the proprietors of Union lands, and was appointed chorister by vote of the town. He moved from Union to Wilbraham, to which place he brought the first four-wheeled wagon,

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the same in which he had moved his family and worldly goods from Salem to Hopkinton, and to Union.

His wife's name was Mary Stacy, whom he married August 18, 1718. He had seven children, the oldest of whom, Mary (b. 1719), married Henry Badger, of Union. Only the two youngest were born in Union, Elizabeth and Anna. They both died in 1840. A son, Paul, was a captain in the Revolutionary army. A nephew of Lieut. Paul Langdon, Rev. Samuel Langdon, D.D., was president of Harvard College.

JOHN LAFLIN came from Stowe, Mass., to Union, where he bought land in 1740, the place where Prosper Smith lived. He married Susannah Colbraith.

Ch. 1. James, b. April 8, 1747; m. Rebecca Ward, January 31, 1782.
2. Mary, b. February 13, 1749; m. first, Edmund Merriam, November 27, 1788; second, Samuel Webber.
3. John, b. May 5, 1752; m. Elizabeth Kent, of West Suffield, October 31, 1774; d. a vagabond.
4. Abraham, b. January 26, 1754; m. Elizabeth Paul, December 16, 1780.
5. Susanna, b. July 24, 1755; m. Samuel Bartholemew.
6. Samuel, b. April 7, 1757; m. Martha Carpenter, January 10, 1782.
7. Hannah, b. November 10, 1758; m. Benjamin Walker, April 10, 1777.
8. Nancy, b. April 5, 1760; d. March 27, 1783.
9. Lucy, b. February 2, 1762; m. Jacob Burley.

John Laflin and his four sons all served in the Revolutionary army.

LARNED FAMILY.

CAPT. ABIJAH LARNED, came from Thompson, Conn., and bought land of Ebenezer Wales, afterwards his father-

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in-law, March 24, 1753. He lived on what is sometimes called the Hatch place.

He was a prominent citizen, being selectman for a number of years. He moved to Northumberland, now Columbia, N. H., where he died. He married Anne Wales, daughter of Dea. Ebenezer Wales, December 31, 1753.

Ch. 1. David, b. July 28, 1754.
2. Abel, b. March 23, 1756.
3. Eunice, b. September 20, 1757; d. August 21, 1758.
4. Abijah, b. February 2, 1760.
5. James, b. November 18, 1761.
6. Silvanus, b. May 26, 1763.
7. Irene, b. February 25, 1765.
8. Royal, b. February 28, 1767.
9. Anna, b. April 2, 1769; d. September 4, 1770.
10. Anna, baptized October 27, 1771.
11. Ebenezer, baptized October 6, 1776.

THE LAWSON FAMILY.

JOHN LAWSON, the third settler of Union, was born in Lithlingow, Scotland, in the year 1678. His wife, Janet Young, was born in the same place in 1694.

They came to this country about 1724, with three young children. They were intending to settle in Pennsylvania, but were shipwrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, and lost all their effects. They found their way to Worcester, Mass., where they lived a short time. Here their son Thomas, who afterwards became prominent in town, was born in the year 1727. They came to Union in 1728, when the infant Thomas was six months old. John Lawson bought of William McNall one hundred acres of land, for which he gave a two-year old colt. This tract, on which he lived the remainder of his life, is situated in the south part of town, where his grandson, Major David Lawson, afterwards resided. John Lawson died November 14, 1774, aged 96 years. Janet Young, his wife, died October 29, 1781. Their daughter Phebe, was the first white child born in Union.

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The children of John and Janet Young Lawson were:

Ch. 1. Rebecca, b. August 14, 1719; m. Robert Maklem; went to Pelham, Mass.
2. Issabel, b. April 4, 1721; m. William Nelson of Brimfield.
3. John, b. June 30, 1724.
4. Thomas, b. November 2, 1727.
5. Phebe, b. June 30, 1731; she is said to have taught school until she was 50 years of age, and then married Joseph Mann, of Hebron.
6. Mary, b. November 4, 1733; m. Matthew Paul, November 13, 1755.
7. Martha, b. December 12, 1735; m. David Bratten, of Palmer.
8. Samuel, b. August 16, 1740; d. September 9, 1747.

JOHN LAWSON, JR., married Mary Brown, September 12, 1751. He lived in the south part of town near the Major David Lawson place.

Ch. 1. John, b. November 12, 1752; m. Keziah Whitney, June 5, 1781.
2. Samuel, b. July 2, 1756.
3. Thomas, b. January 7, 1758.
4. Ebenezer, b. January 26, 1760.
5. Joseph, b. May 9, 1764.
6. Rhoda, b. November 10, 1766.
7. Sarah, b. February 24, 1769.
8. Matthew, b. February 24, 1771; m. Rebecca Ross, February 19, 1795.
9. James, b. May 28, 1775.

THOMAS LAWSON, son of John Lawson, Sr., afterwards became captain of the militia in Union, and led a company to Cambridge after the Lexington Alarm; to the capture of Burgoyne; to the defense of New London, and other places. He became a large land-holder, owning the best timber land in the town. He was selectman for a number

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of years, and held other town offices. He married Esther Paul, daughter of Robert Paul, December 31, 1754.

Thomas Lawson died January 5, 1825; Esther Paul, his wife died January 22, 1804.

Ch. 1. Hannah, b. June 22, 1756; d. June 22, 1756.
2. Margaret, b. May 19, 1757; d. April 18, 1758.
3. Robert, b. January 11, 1759.
4. Mehitable, b. March 17, 1761; m. Stephen Bugbee.
5. David, b. February 17, 1763.
6. Martha, b. March 19, 1765; m. John Moore, March 29, 1787.
7. Esther, b. February 7, 1767; m. Alpheus Twist, February 3, 1795.
8. Thomas, b. March 22, 1769.

EBENEZER LAWSON, son of John, Jr., married Elizabeth. He was a blacksmith and lived in humble circumstances.

Ch. 1. Jane Brown, b. September 28, 1795.
2. Sessions; went to Bolton, Conn., where he became prominent.
3. Roxana, m. Rev. Stephen Hiscock.
4. Nicholas.
6. Casper Lavater, m. Abigail Bolles, daughter of Lemuel, September 25, 1831. They had two children, Nancy Elizabeth, born November 19, 1832, and Casper Munroe, born December 8, 1835.

ROBERT LAWSON, son of Capt. Thomas Lawson, was a very prominent citizen. He was for a long time town clerk and principal land surveyor. In this way he became familiar with the history of all the families and homesteads in Union and to some extent in the surrounding towns. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He married, January 30, 1783, Anna Horton, daughter of Rev. Ezra Horton. Robert Lawson died April 19, 1835. Anna Horton Lawson died December 14, 1841.

Ch. 1. Margaret, b. December 3, 1783; m. Nathan How-

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ard; removed to Pennsylvania; d. May 22, 1847.
2. Susannah, b. June 3, 1786; d. February 8, 1857.
3. Paul, b. March 31, 1789.
4. Phebe, b. February 12, 1792; m. Lyman Moore; removed to New York; d. April 3, 1868.
5. Ira, b. July 4, 1796.
6. David, b. July 8, 1800.
7. Esther, b. March 14, 1803; m. John Moore.
8. Mary, b. March 14, 1803; m. Roswell Blodgett.

MAJOR DAVID LAWSON, son of Thomas, was also a soldier in the Revolution. Captain Lawson was so zealous in his patriotism that he caused his son David to enlist as soon as he was of proper age, thinking that the war might continue many years, although it was really near its close. Major Lawson was one of the guards of Major Andre while a prisoner.

Sidney Stanley, Esq., of Hartford, long a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State and as familiar as any one with the Revolutionary archives, says that when Major Lawson was Representative in 1833 and 1834, no soldier of the Revolution had served in this office for several years, and he was the last Revolutionary soldier in the Legislature, and probably the last who served the state in any office whatsoever. He lived in the south part of town on the farm which still goes by his name. When he owned it, it was said to be one of the best farms in town.

He married Sarah Moore, daughter of John, August 1, 1786. He died January 19, 1836. His wife, Sarah, died July 31, 1858, aged 92.

Ch. 1. Amy, b. January 27, 1787; m. Nathaniel Newell, Jr.
2. Margaret, b. October 19, 1790; m. Cyril Keyes.
3. Caleb, b. March 11, 1792; d. June 29, 1792.
4. Sarah Ann, b. December 6, 1806; d. March 13, 1810.

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THOMAS LAWSON, son of Capt. Thomas, lived east of Bigelow pond, where William Thayer recently did. He married Ruth Kinney, daughter of Nathan, January 1, 1795.

He died December 20, 1819, aged 50. His widow, Ruth, married Jonathan Blanchard, of Monson, Mass., October 6, 1828.

Ch. 1. Esther, b. May 6, 1799; m. Nehemiah Houghton.

DEA. PAUL LAWSON, son of Robert, like his father, was a land surveyor. He served at New London in the war of 1812. He became deacon of the Congregational church in 1835. He married Lydia Holman, daughter of Thomas, December 9, 1824. Several years after their marriage he bought of Rufus Holman the place where he afterwards lived. He was a man of high Christian character, a pillar in the church at Union, and always ready to visit and assist the sick or afflicted. During the last part of his life he was almost totally blind. He died September 27, 1871. Lydia, his wife died June 29, 1889.

Ch. 1. Lovisa, b. December 9, 1826; m. Charles A. Corbin, January 17, 1849; lives at Wilbraham.
2. Paul Clinton, b. September 2, 1828.
3. Esther Calista, b. January 16, 1830; d. at Union, July 14, 1878.
4. Edwin Newton, b. January 26, 1832.
5. Justus Vinton, b. April 4, 1834; he was a youth of promise and was preparing for the ministry at Madison University, Hamilton, N.Y., when he was taken sick with typhoid fever, came home and died, August 13, 1854.
6. Minerva, b. March 18, 1837; m. Robert Smilie, October 24, 1866. They now live in Springfield, Ill. They had two children who died.
7. Lydia Ann, b. November 15, 1839; d. March 26, 1840.
8. Susan, b. July 10, 1843; d. October 1, 1858.
9. George Milton, b. August 22, 1847.

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IRA LAWSON, son of Robert, married, first, Amy H. Remington, daughter of Peleg of Cronston, R. I. She died June 29, 1836. He married, second, Ann Bartlett of Eastford, January 15, 1837. He died November 25, 1865. His wife, Ann, died February 23, 1860.

Ch. 1. Thomas, b. August 6, 1822; d. at Cincinnati, O., January 11, 1843.

2. Julia Ann, b. June 3, 1824; m. Origin Prescott; lived at Litchfield, Minn.; d. about 1883.

3. Robert, b. May 8, 1827; went to sea for several years; m. Eleanor Ann Harris, February 3, 1849. They live in New Bedford, Mass., and have one son, Robert Clinton, who married Emma Crawford, daughter of Ossian.

4. Caroline, b. May 29, 1828; d. August 6, 1831.

5. Adeline, b. March 31, 1830; m. Walter Alexander, January 10, 1849; d. at Nashville, Tenn., June, 1854.

6. Emeline, b. March 28, 1832; m. Horace Randall of Woodstock. They went west and lived at Monticello, Minn., and at Millbank, South Dakota. In 1892 they returned to South Woodstock. They had two sons, Adfor and Olin, who died in 1881.

7. Ira Remington, b. April 25, 1834; lives with the Shakers at West Pittsfield, Mass. He is their trustee, having the management of their financial interests, and is highly respected and esteemed by them.

8. Daniel Webster, b. January 12, 1838; m. first, Eliza Clark; lives at Auburn, N. Y.; has been married a second time and has several children. He is a most excellent man and is highly respected.

9. Amy Heflin, b. September 25, 1839; m., first, Amasa Trowbridge of Eastford. He perished in a burning building at Seymour, Conn. She married, second, Erastus Horton,

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who died at New Haven in May, 1890. She has one son, Alfred T. Horton, with whom she now resides at Millbank, South Dakota.

10. John Fields, b. May 24, 1841; lives at Auburn, N. Y., and has a family.
11. Thomas Ansel, b. July 3, 1844; he was a promising youth, but died in the army at Newbern, N. C., April 13, 1862.
12. Caroline, b. May 27, 1847; m. Henry Haskell Hall in 1880; went to Iowa; died in 1888, leaving two sons.

DAVID LAWSON of Union, son of Robert, was a well-known citizen of the town for many years. He always lived on the old place where his ancestors had lived before him. He was a man of strict religious and moral principles, although on account of a strong dissatisfaction with the location of the new church, he was not accustomed to attend worship. He held many offices in town during his long life here. During the latter part of his life he was almost universally called "Uncle David." He married Polly Corbin, daughter of David Corbin, November 17, 1844. He died February 7, 1881.

PAUL CLINTON LAWSON, son of Paul, married Almira E. Shepard, daughter of Samuel of Sturbridge, February 12, 1851. They lived first at Brimfield, then at Woodstock till about 1875, when they moved to Southbridge, where they have since resided.

Ch. 1. Maria Eva, b. January 14, 1852; m. John Crawley.
2. Frank Edward, b. March 26, 1853.
3. Adelaide Grace, b. April 29, 1855; m. Augustus Bagley, who died in 1889.
4. Frederick Samuel, b. April 19, 1857; m. Lulu Smith; lives in Southbridge.
5. Roger Clinton, b. June 30, 1863.
6. Jennie Martha, b. July 4, 1866.

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7. Almira Fannie, b. April 7, 1869; m. Harry Oldham of Southbridge, August, 1892. They reside in Minneapolis, Minn.

DEA. EDWIN NEWTON LAWSON, son of Paul, has always lived on the home place, the fourth generation (in the Holman line) of those who have lived there. He was elected deacon of the church at Union, September 4, 1863. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school for more than twenty years, and is one of the principal sustainers of the church. He married Sarah E. Corbin, daughter of Dea. Penuel of Woodstock, February 25, 1861. She died December 31, 1885. He owns one of the best farms in town and has demonstrated that farming even in Union will pay if rightly managed.

Ch. 1. George Newton, b. July 2, 1865, graduated from the Hitchcock Free High School, Brimfield, Mass., in 1885; from Yale College in 1890, and from the Yale Medical School in 1892. He is now practicing medicine in Middle Haddam, Conn.

2. Harvey Merrill, b. January 31, 1868; graduated from the Hitchcock Free High School at Brimfield in 1886, from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1890, and from the Yale Divinity School in 1893; appointed a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. to India, February 21, 1893; ordained at New Haven, May 18, 1893; married Dedie S. Baldwin, of New Haven, May 23, 1893.

3. Mary Eva, b. December 19, 1871.

4. Susie Minerva, b. April 4, 1874; graduated from the Hitchcock Free High School in 1892.

GEORGE M. LAWSON, son of Paul, lives in Springfield, Ill. He married Mattie Anderson, November, 1871.

Ch. 1. Edith Minnie, b. September 8, 1872.

2. Laura Grace, b. January 30, 1876.

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REV. HARVEY M. LAWSON.

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3. Charles Edwin, b. March 14, 1878.
4. Clara Marion, b. April 13, 1883.
5. Paul Thomas, b. October 30, 1887.

JOSIAH LELAND came from Palmer to Union about 1845, and lived at Mashapaug where Mr. Winch now does. He was engaged in the manufacture of axe-handles, having a patent machine for the process, which he obtained from a Mr. Blanchard of Palmer. The business was profitable, and starting with nothing, Mr. Leland acquired a considerable fortune. His factory was located near where Mr. Winch's shop now stands. It was twice burned. When running in full blast it gave employment to as many as thirty men.

Josiah Leland married, first, Sophia, who died December 28, 1824; second, Almira, who died January 21, 1841, aged 39; third, Miranda Neff. He died July 27, 1855.

Ch. 1. Emilus, lived in Hartford.

By second wife—

2. George A., lived in New York city.
3. Henry J.
4. Dexter G., d. November 21, 1835, aged 2 years.
5. Dexter C., was a lieutenant in the 61st Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was taken sick, came home and died, November 29, 1862, aged 25.

By third wife—

6. John Sherman, died about 1879.

THE LEONARD FAMILY.

DANIEL LEONARD, SR., the son of Jacob, was born at Taunton, Mass., March 28, 1773. He married Mehitable Hicks, born in Rehobeth, Mass., February 11, 1771. They lived first at Woodstock, afterwards at Stafford, near the Street. From the latter place he moved to Union, about 1814, where he settled in the southeast part of town, on the Olney place. Here he built a blacksmith's shop and worked

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at that trade in connection with agricultural employments. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard struggled nobly to bring up their large family of children and give them as many advantages as possible. Daniel Leonard died March 28, 1842, aged 69. His wife died February 9, 1853, aged 83. They are buried in the East cemetery.

Their children were:

Ch. 1. Halsey, b. at Woodstock, in 1795.
2. George, b. at Woodstock, April 9, 1798.
3. Daniel, b. at Woodstock, October 6, 1800.
4. Rhoda, b. at Woodstock, September 9, 1803; m. Stephen Paine, and had 3 children, Milton, Olive and John. She died in 1871.
5. Lucinda, b. at Stafford, June 12, 1806; m. Adams Stewart, of Wales, Mass., and had 6 children.
6. Moses Gage, b. at Stafford, July 10, 1809. (See biographical sketch).
7. Darius, b. at Stafford, December 24, 1811; m. Isabel Spencer, by whom he had 3 children. He married twice afterwards. He was a respected farmer at Lebanon, Conn. He d. in 1889.
8. Mary, b. at Union, May 14, 1816; m. Silas P. Allen.

HALSEY LEONARD, son of Daniel, lived in the western part of Woodstock. He was many years deacon of the Baptist church at West Woodstock. He died in Michigan, aged 92. He married Lavinia Corbin, daughter of Joseph, of Woodstock, August 17, 1823.

Ch. 1. Lavinia, m. William Preston, of Eastford. She now (1892) lives in Michigan, and has had 6 children.
2. One child died in infancy.

GEORGE LEONARD lived where his father did, east of Dea. Burley's, where he built a new house and three barns, two having been struck by lightning and burned on the same spot. He was a very unfortunate man, losing seven bright

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children. He moved to Woodstock Valley, in 1873, and died December 15, 1882. He was a very well read man, having a large library. He married first, Deborah Stewart (b. December 20, 1796), who died February 6, 1836; second, Nancy Dewing.

Ch. 1. Halsey, b. 1823; d. September 22, 1847; studied medicine in New York.
2. Olive, m. Charles Dean.
3. Isaac Newton, b. 1824; d. September 23, 1848.
4. Jane, m. 1st, Rev. Percival Mathewson; 2nd Julius Lyon.
5. Joseph, b. June 19, 1832; d. August 29, 1837.

By second wife:

6. George Chapin.
7. Thomas Jefferson.
8. Zenas, b. April, 1846; d. October 4, 1848.
9. Susana, b. January, 1850; d. November 28, 1863.
10. Newton G., b. December, 1852; d. November 6, 1863.
11. Jessie E., b. 1858; d. December 17, 1863.

DANIEL LEONARD, JR., married Isabel M. Place. She was born March 25, 1803, and died September 7, 1859.

Ch. 1. Mary Alcena, b. March 25, 1827; d. July 22, 1829.
2. Thomas Place, b. August 22, 1828.
3. Moses G., b. September 15, 1830.
4. William, b. November 11, 1832; m. Calista Haskell.
5. Rhoda J., b. October 7, 1835; d. October 31, 1867.

THOMAS PLACE LEONARD, son of Daniel, was engaged in the mercantile and shoe manufacturing business with his brothers at Woodstock, Conn., for sixteen years. He then moved to Putnam, Conn., where he was in the mercantile business with his brother William till 1889, when he retired from business on account of poor health. Mr. Leonard occupies a high position of honesty and integrity

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in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He married Elvira Horton, daughter of Ezra, of Union, January 29, 1851.

Ch. 1. Ida Elvira, b. April 29, 1853.
2. Eugene Thomas, b. March 26, 1857.
3. Lucy Maria, b. February 2, 1861.

Moses G. Leonard, son of Daniel, Jr., lived in Union till he was eleven years old, when he moved to Ashford (now Eastford) with his parents. In 1853 he moved to Woodstock Valley, where he went into the general store business with his brother, Thomas P. Leonard. In 1854 their younger brother, William, joined the partnership, and the firm style became T. P. Leonard & Co. They enlarged their business by starting the manufacture of shoes, which they carried on successfully for sixteen years. They sold out their business, and Moses G. removed to Putnam, Conn., in 1869, where he went into the dry goods business with Mr. J. W. Manning, under the firm name of Manning & Leonard. They have continued successfully in this business under the same firm name for twenty-four years. Mr. Leonard is a man thoroughly respected and highly esteemed in the community where he lives. He married, 1st, Harriet C. Allen, of Eastford, June 6, 1852. She died in September, 1855. He married, 2nd, Mary E. Childs, of Woodstock, in October, 1858. She died in August, 1880. He married, 3rd, Jennie A. Tillinghast, of Providence, R. I., September 23, 1885.

Ch. 1. Fannie C., b. February 3, 1861.
2. Frank C., b. July 22, 1874.

William Leonard, son of Daniel, Jr., was in business at Woodstock Valley (as stated above) until 1870, when he went to Putnam, and with his brother Thomas, conducted a store which dealt in boots and shoes, gents' furnishing goods, etc. In this they were quite successful, but on account of poor health they were obliged to sell out in 1887. They have now bought thirty acres of pasture land in Putnam, which they are cultivating, and find it very

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beneficial to their health. All three of these brothers are highly esteemed citizens of Putnam.

William Leonard married Calista Haskell (born March 12, 1840), December 14, 1858.

Ch. 1. Emma L., b. October 12, 1852.
2. Mary A., b. April 17, 1865.
3. William D., b. February 29, 1872.
4. Florence M., b. July 27, 1875.

THE LILLIE FAMILIES.

JOHN LILLIE came to Union from Dudley, Mass., and bought in 1771, of Francis Pierce, the lots No. 18 and No. 19 in the third division, east of Bigelow river. He was a very respectable man. He had three sons, John, Joseph, and Ebenezer, who became a physician in Woodstock.

JOHN LILLIE, JR., had the following children:

Ch. 1. Benjamin.
2. Jonathan.
3. Simeon, m. Rhoda Corbin.
4. John.
5. Elizabeth, m. Parley Herring of Killingly, Conn.
6. Abiathar.
7. Ebenezer.

JOSEPH LILLIE, son of John, Sr., married, first, Deborah; second, Prudy Kinney.

Ch. 1. Ezra, b. August 13, 1780.
2. Hannah, m. Levi Coye.

JONATHAN LILLIE, son of John, Jr., had 3 children, Dennis, Jonathan and Benoni. Jonathan, Jr., married Betty McIntire, and had 3 children.

Ch. 1. Phebe, m. Benj. Stone, April 17, 1842.
2. Relief, m. Nathan Walker, October 6, 1841.
3. Rhoda, m. Orrin Burnett, March 26, 1834.

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JOHN LILLIE, 3D, married Rachel.

Ch. 1. Eleazar, b. in New Jersey, September 23, 1774.
2. Wm. Casterline, b. in New Jersey, November 28, 1778.
3. Rhoda, b. in Woodstock, March 22, 1780.
4. Adonijah, b. in Woodstock, June 12, 1782.

WILLIAM CASTERLINE LILLIE, son of John, 3d, married Penelope McIntire.

Ch. 1. Nancy, m. Benj. M. Wentworth of Dorchester, Mass.
2. Polly, m. Elijah Severy, September 14, 1828.
3. John.
4. Olive, m. Mr. George.

JOHN LILLIE, son of William Casterline, married Hannah Corey, November 29, 1727.

Ch. 1. Isaac.
2. John.
3. Mary.
4. Sarah.
5. Lucinda.
6. Alma.
7. Elijah.

DR. EBENEZER LINDSEY settled in Union in 1830. He came from Prescott, Mass., where he had practiced for some years.

He married Susan Foster, daughter of Silas, of Petersham.

Ch. 1. Maryanne, d. January 5, 1833.
2. Silas Foster.

DR. SILAS FOSTER LINDSEY, son of Ebenezer, studied medicine at Yale and established himself as a physician in Dudley, Mass. He died in 1891. He married Salome Chapman.

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FRANK LETCHER married Dilana Houghton, daughter of Nehemiah, September 3, 1863. He was in the army. He lived with his father-in-law until about 1871, when he went to Southbridge, where he now resides.

Ch. 1. Rosa Virginia, b. July 21, 1864.
2. Elmer Francis, b. September 28, 1866; graduated at Yale in 1889.
3. Anna Elsworth, b. May 18, 1874.
4. Ethel Esther, b. December 17, 1875.

THE LOOMIS FAMILIES IN UNION.

There were two Loomis families in Union, that of Daniel who came from Windsor, and of Dea. Caleb Loomis who came from Lebanon, Crank parish, now Columbia. Daniel Loomis bought land in Union in 1741, and Caleb Loomis in 1754. The common ancestor of both families was doubtless Joseph of Windsor, who came from Bristol, Eng., before 1639. The line of Daniel is: Joseph, John, Daniel, Daniel, Daniel.

DANIEL LOOMIS of Union was born in Windsor, November 2, 1710, and died in Union, January 1, 1758. His brother Elisha owned land in Union, though probably never lived here. Daniel Loomis lived where Edward Foster afterwards did, and with his brother Elisha owned the Bush meadow saw-mill. He married Sarah Enos, daughter of James Enos, one of the original proprietors.

Ch. 1. Sarah, b. November 15, 1737; m. Timothy Wales, November 11, 1762.
2. Daniel, b. July 25, 1739.
3. Jonah, b. May 5, 1743; m. Mehitable Cram, November 29, 1764, and had one child, Sarah.
4. Noah, b. January 13, 1745; m. Sibbel Williams, February 4, 1773.
5. Elijah, b. August 7, 1747; m. Alathea Burley, January 27, 1774; moved to Georgia in 1786.
6. Reuben, b. May 22, 1750; d. May 29, 1750.

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Lieut. Daniel Loomis, son of Daniel, lived first north of Capt. Newell's, on the west side of the road, and afterwards at the so-called Kinney or Bugbee place where he built a new house. He married Sarah Crawford, daughter of Hugh, February 9, 1764. She died November 18, 1784, and he married a second time Sibella Knox, October 26, 1785.

Ch. 1. Charlotte, b. January 3, 1765; m. Capt. Penuel Child.
2. Anna, b. January 19, 1767; m. Walter Sessions, July 20, 1786.
3. Daniel, b. June 13, 1769; d. October 4, 1775.
4. Clara, b. January 19, 1772; m. Dr. Stephen Preston.
5. Walter, b. December 17, 1774; m. Hannah Sessions of Brimfield.
6. Sarah, b. May 8, 1777; m. Wm. Mahan.
7. George Washington, b. August 17, 1779.
8. Willard, b. March 30, 1782.
9. Sillina, b. October 8, 1784; d. October 27, 1784.

Dea. Caleb Loomis, bought the so-called Horton farm east of the meeting-house in 1754. He married Abigail Wright.

Ch. 1. Abner, b. April 21, 1729.
2. Phebe, b. March 7, 1733; d. October 13, 1756.
3. Caleb, b. June 19, 1735; m. Mary Wyman, January 7, 1758, and moved to Brookfield.

Abner Loomis, son of Dea. Caleb, married Charity Sprague, July 12, 1754.

Ch. 1. Israel, b. October 29, 1756.
2. Luther, b. July 25, 1758.
3. Abner, b. June 3, 1759.
4. Phebe, b. March 3, 1761; m. first, Ichabod Moore; second, Eleazar Kinney.
5. Abigail, b. February 7, 1763.

Abner Loomis lived north of the burying ground. He afterwards lived in Palmer.

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THE LYON FAMILIES.

DEACON LEVI LYON came to Union from Woodstock and bought land August 22, 1774. He was chosen deacon of the church at Union, March 15, 1782. He moved to Stafford from Union. He married Ruth ———.

Ch. 1. Abner Fitch, d. November 3, 1775.
2. Charles, b. 1773; d. September 8, 1778.
3. Joseph, b. August, 1778; d. September 8, 1778.
4. Lucinda, baptized July 25, 1779.
5. John, baptized May 7, 1780.
6. Daniel, baptized December 20, 1781.

PERLEY LYON, son of Captain Daniel, came from Woodstock and lived in Union one year, in 1803. He kept store at the Dr. Lindsey place.

PERLEY LYON came from Holland to Union not far from 1830, and lived at the William Moore place. He peddled fish for a while. He married Phebe Preston, who died January, 1834.

Ch. 1. William; went to New York and engaged in the importing dry goods business; became wealthy.
2. Susan.
3. Maria.
4. Warren; m. Marietta Chaffee.

STEPHEN LYON, son of Ebenezer, came from Holland, Mass., to Union with his sons, and lived with them on the Deacon Samuel Crawford place. He married Olive Stevens.

Ch. 1. Salome, b. 1804; m. Rev. Urijah Underwood, a Baptist minister; she d. 1852.
2. Orrin, b. 1808.
3. Walter.
4. Fanny; b. March 3, 1812; m. Sullivan Underwood.
5. Cyprian Stephen, b. July 3, 1814.

Stephen Lyon died June 11, 1860, aged 80. Sally, his

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wife, died September 24, 1845, aged 65. The family are buried in the East cemetery.

ORRIN LYON, son of Stephen, married Matilda Snow, September 3, 1837.

Ch. 1. Emily Deliza, b. September 10, 1838; d. September 29, 1842.
2. Maryanne Margaret, b. January 20, 1842; d. March 10, 1885.
3. Harriet Lucinda, b. October 24, 1842; m., 1st, Myron Balcom; 2nd, Mason Balcom.
4. Nancy Hannah, b. March 8, 1846; m. Horace Tucker.
5. George Melvin, b. August 22, 1848.

Orrin Lyon died March 10, 1885, aged 77. Matilda, his wife, died August 25, 1868.

WALTER LYON, son of Stephen, lived most of his life on the so-called Coye hill, in the east part of town. He left Union about 1877 and went to Ellington. He married Hannah Snow, of Woodstock, who died October 1, 1874. He married again.

Ch. 1. Martha Ann, b. January 15, 1840; d. September, 1848.
2. Sarah Salome, b. May 21, 1843; m. Gurdon Chaffee.

CYPRIAN STEPHEN LYON, son of Stephen, lived for some time on the Nathan Kinney place. He married Malinda Ingalls, (born March 7th, 1817, at Hampton, Conn., in 1842). He died at Union, July 6th, 1868. His widow afterwards married Seaver Gifford, and died December 5th, 1880.

Ch. 1. Emily M., b. October 25, 1844; m. Rev. L. L. Goodell in 1886.
2. Olive M., b. March 27, 1846; d. September 9, 1864.
3. L. Emmogene, b. August 18, 1847; m. Henry Upham in 1872.

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4. Albert F., b. April 25, 1849.
5. Henry T., b. October 6, 1851; m. Alice Arnold, in 1882.
6. Oliver G. Lyon, b. July 22, 1853; m. in 1886.

EBENEZER LYON, son of Ebenezer, lived on the Haskel place, east of Mashapaug.

Ch. 1. Leonard.
2. Calvin, lived afterwards in Methuen, Mass.
3. Willard.
4. Diantha.
5. Semantha. There were other girls.

URIAH LYON, came from Woodstock to Union, with his children, and settled on the Armour (now the Major Smith) place.

His wife's name was Jerusha.

He died July 24, 1849, aged 79. His wife Jerusha, died November 9, 1862, aged 82.

Ch. 1. Thomas.
2. Lucy, m. Thomas Moore.
3. Sarah, m. Lyman Hiscock.
4. Elisha, (see below).
5. Elias; twin brother of Elisha; never married; drowned, 1878.
6. Lyman, (see below).
7. Waldo.
8. Charles.

ELISHA LYON, married ——— Bosworth.

Ch. 1. Sarah.
2. George.
3. Frank.
4. Mary, m. John Jones.

There were other children.

LYMAN LYON, son of Uriah, lived where Sam. Whipple afterwards did. He married Olive H. W. Buck (sister of Mrs. Henry Corbin). They moved to Geneseo, Ill.

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Ch. 1. Alvin Moore, b. July 3, 1843.
2. Mary Jerusha, b. April 24, 1845.

THE MARCY FAMILIES OF UNION.

There have been two families of this name in Union, one the descendants of Samuel Marcy of Woodstock, the other of Benjamin of Mansfield. They may be remotely connected.

SAMUEL MARCY of Woodstock bought land in Union, September 28, 1753, and settled there with a large family. The following are the names of some of his children :

Ch. 1. William, m. Lucy Bugbee, May 2, 1756.
2. Samuel.
3. Tabitha, m. Joseph Fairbanks.
4. Sibbel, m. Moses Peake.
5. Zeruiah, m. James Paul, December 28, 1768.

Samuel Marcy died July 31, 1783, aged 79.

SAMUEL MARCY, son of Samuel, married Lois Peake, daughter of Christopher, April 10, 1763.

Ch. 1. Esther, b. August 28, 1763.
2. Alvan, b. June 22, 1765.
3. Prosper, b. July 26, 1767; d. January 26, 1770.
4. Avis, b. September 5, 1769.
5. Prosper, b. March 1, 1772.
6. Orrin, b. August 25, 1774.
7. John Sullivan, b. December 2, 1776.
8. Dorcas, b. January 18, 1779.
9. Louis, b. January 9, 1781.
10. Samuel, b. April 22, 1783.

CALVIN MARCY, son of Benjamin of Mansfield, came to Union about 1800, and settled north of the old burying ground. He married Abigail Vinton of Sturbridge.

Ch. 1. David.
2. Calvin.
3. Merrick, b. October 11, 1812, in Holland.

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4. Plympton, b. June 26, 1819.
5. Freeman, m. Lydia Green.
6. Mary Ann.

DAVID MARCY, son of Calvin, married Rhoda James, daughter of Remington of Ashford.

Ch. 1. Elvira, m. John Rich.
2. David Merrick, lived at Worcester.

CALVIN MARCY, son of Calvin, lived in the house near the Congregational church, where Edwin Upham now resides. He had a blacksmith shop in the forks of the roads east of the house. He married Elvira Clarke of Chaplin, Conn. She died September 11, 1860, aged 52. He died April 26, 1868, aged 60.

Ch. 1. Laura, b. February 8, 1837.
2. Dwight, b. June 8, 1840; graduated at Yale in 1863, and was a lawyer at Rockville, Conn.
3. Emily Jane, d. September 4, 1890.
4. Cornelia, m. F. W. Eastman of Westford; d. July 21, 1878, aged 30.

MERRICK MARCY, son of Calvin, [for a sketch of his business see the chapter on the industrial history], married Rinda Moore, daughter of Augustus, November 17, 1842. He died September 3, 1869.

Ch. 1. Merrick Augustus, b. August 29, 1843.
2. Laura Ann, b. November 28, 1845; m. first, Edward Taylor, August 26, 1869; second, George Baker, January 13, 1875.
3. Morris Henry, b. October 18, 1848.
4. George Calvin, b. April 3, 1852.
5. William Pitt, b. August 21, 1856.
6. Rinda Maria, b. December 21, 1858; m. Ellery Burnham of Eastford, November, 1883.
7. Harriet Louisa, b. January 5, 1860; m. Edgar M. Phillips of Southbridge, November 28, 1882.

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PLYMPTON MARCY, son of Calvin, married Caroline Young in New London, February 25, 1844. He lived in Sturbridge.

Ch. 1. Sarah Jane, b January 9, 1845; m. Oscar Crawford, son of Daniel T.
2. Charles Plympton, b. May 21, 1848; m. Martha Goodale.
3. James Otis, b. May 1, 1851.
4. Frederick Tudor, b. February 2, 1844; d. December 14, 1856.
5. Ida Louisa, b. February 5, 1859; m. Geo. Crawford of Union, August, 1875.
6. Ada Frances, b. December 13, 1860.

MERRICK A. MARCY, son of Merrick (see biographical sketch), married Jennie Bicknell, February 22, 1882.

Ch. 1. Lulu Jennie, b. July 14, 1883.
2. Ethel May, b. March 30, 1885; d. August 23, 1886.
3. Irene Rinda, b. October 24, 1885.

MORRIS H. MARCY, son of Merrick, married Martha Jane Miller of Woodstock, June 6, 1873. He died January 1, 1884.

Ch. 1. Ida Winnifred, b. December 19, 1874; d. May 14, 1876.
2. Merrick Tilden, b. March 3, 1877.
3. Morris Hendricks, b. November 22, 1879.

GEORGE C. MARCY, married first, Ida Hamilton, second, Abbie J. Collins of Ellington. He died July 8, 1885.

Ch. 1. Alice, d. December, 1886.

WILLIAM P. MARCY, son of Merrick, married Jeannie M. Brown, of Hartford, December 2, 1879.

Ch. 1. Annie Rinda, b. January 12, 1881; d. April, 1882.
2. Florence Jeannie, b. June 8, 1883.

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DAVID S. MATTHEWS, the 7th child of Nathan Matthews of Killingly and Canterbury, was born December 19, 1837. He came to Union in 1864, and bought of Leonard Goodell the place in the west part of town where he now lives. He married Mary Willis, daughter of Lemuel Willis, October 23, 1859.

Ch. 1. Frank A., b. October 15, 1860; d. March 12, 1885.
2. Everett E., b. November 25, 1868.

SAMUEL ATKINSON MCALLISTER, was the son of Abiel, and born in Montville, January 18, 1828. He came to Union August 6, 1857, and bought the place of Henry and Sherman Leland. He married Caroline Howlett, daughter of Sylvester of Holland, May 3, 1858.

Ch. 1. Eva Estelle, b. May 3, 1860.
2. Annie, b. November 14, 1862; d. April 11, 1863.
3. Frank Atkins, b. June 15, 1864.
4. Sarah Lucinda, b. August 4, 1871.
5. Richard, born September 3, 1874.
6. George Shepard, b. July 14, 1876.

S. A. McAllister was in the lumber business, and owned a steam saw-mill. About 1882 he removed to East Brimfield.

DR. DAVID MCCLURE came from Brookfield, Mass., to Union, where he first bought land of Wm. and Sibbel Allen of Union, November 29, 1756. This was north of Bush meadow, including the dam and mill. He lived in Union several years; then he moved to Stafford about 1767. He again lived in Union several years near the close of the century, when he moved to Stafford again. During the interval between his residences in Union, his place was supplied by Drs. Preston and Rice. Dr. Hammond succeeded him. During his last residence in Union he lived on the so-called "ministerial place." He married Jane Moor, June 4, 1761.

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JAMES MCNALL was the first settler of the town of Union, and lived on the hill north of the house where Deacon Healy Corbin lived (where Mr. Barber now does). He was a native of Ireland, but moved to Union from Bedford, Mass. He bought land of Nath. Walker, near Bush meadow, which was the Jason Ferry or Whipple place, and long continued to be occupied by the McNall family. He was a man of eccentric character. It is not known whether he had children. He was probably the brother of Wm. McNall. He died July 23, 1781, aged about 75. His wife Jean McNall, died December 30, 1773, in the 65th year of her age.

WILLIAM MCNALL was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Union. He bought of Eb. Fitch, one of the proprietors, "one full twenty-sixth part of the town," May 24, 1722. (T. R. Vol. 1, p. 47). In this deed McNall is said to be from "Worcester, Mass., and late of Ireland." He was probably in the same company of emigrants with John Lawson, who remained awhile at Worcester before they came to Union. He sold land to John Lawson, July 7, 1732, the consideration for 100 acres being a two-year old colt.

William McNall lived in the south part of town. He married probably before he came to this country, and brought most of his children with him. His wife's name was Elizabeth. He died September 22, 1797. She died September 13, 1799.

Ch. 1. James.
2. Elizabeth, m. Robert Moore.
3. Arthur.
4. Margaret, m. Joseph Davis of Brimfield.
5. Catherine, m. Isaac Magoon, of Kingstown, now Palmer.
6. Alexander.
7. John, was *non compos mentis*, d. 1784.

ALEXANDER MCNALL, son of William, married, first, Elizabeth, who died March 12, 1740, and left a son James, born the day of her death, who probably died young. He seems

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to have married, second, Mary, who had a daughter Mary, April 11, 1742. He married, third, Annie Moor, probably a daughter of James, April 10, 1758. They had a daughter Rachel, born February 12, 1762. She married John Harkness of Pelham, Mass., November 22, 1781.

Alexander McNall died at Union, July 27, 1782, according to Rev. Ezra Horton, or July 23, 1783, according to the gravestone.

JAMES MCNALL, son of Alexander, lived at the Ferry place. He was the son of Ann, third wife of Alexander McNall, and was baptized April 14, 1765. He married Hannah Foskitt of Stafford. He was a politician and intemperate. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and lost his life.

Ch. 1. Alexander, b. July 21, 1789.
2. Lyman, b. December 14, 1791.
3. James, b. October 8, 1794.
4. Hannah, b. November 24, 1799.
5. Eliza, b. April 6, 1804.

ARTHUR MCNALL, son of Alexander, married Jane and had two sons, Joseph, b. September 24, 1742, and Arthur. Their grandfather gave them land in 1744. They went to Palmer and sold their Union land to John Crawford, in 1765.

HENRY MCNEIL, was probably not connected with the McNall family. He lived in the north part of town. He married Hannah Badger, daughter of Captain Daniel.

Ch. 1. Henry, born January 11, 1763, lived at Clinton, N. Y., and was a very worthy man.
2. Charles, b. March 5, 1769
3. Mary.
4. Hannah.

Tradition says that Henry McNeil went to England and was for many years unheard of. His wife, supposing him to be dead, married James Armour, Sr., December 17, 1777, whose first wife, Margaret, died November 20, 1775. But

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after several years Henry McNeil returned and sued for his wife. He did not succeed in getting her. He was afterwards found dead in a mud puddle, at Brookfield, Mass.

EDMUND MERRIAM, from Mendon, married Mary Laflin, daughter of John, November 27, 1788. He was in Shay's Rebellion. He died July 24, 1801, aged 55.

Ch. 1. Hannah, b. December 18, 1789; d. January 30, 1803.
2. Otis, b. March 31, 1792; died by drowning in Mashapaug, July 17, 1803.
3. Charles, b. January 31, 1794; d. April 8, 1814.

THE MOORE FAMILIES.

As near as can be ascertained, there are two branches of the Moore* family of Union.

Robert Moore and James Moore, were among the early Scotch-Irish emigrants. They were probably relatives, but whether brothers or cousins has not been determined. In the arrangement made for the maintenance of John McNall *non compos*, James Moore became surety for Robert Moore the brother-in-law of John McNall. The Moore families and the McNalls were connected. Thus Alexander McNall married Ann Moore, the daughter of James Moore, and Robert Moore married Elizabeth McNall, the daughter of William McNall.

ROBERT MOORE, with his wife Elizabeth, probably came very early to Union with the McNall family. He had a son, William, born April 6, 1749. It is supposed that the following were his daughters, though the evidence is not now direct, viz.:

Elizabeth, who was probably the Elizabeth Moore that married Samuel Abbott of Ashford, October 29, 1766, also

Jane Moore, who married James King, of Palmer, Mass., January 24, 1771, and

Hannah, the second wife of William, Senior, who joined the church May 25, 1777.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Moore, died February 29, 1784, aged 61.

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* The name is often spelled Moor.

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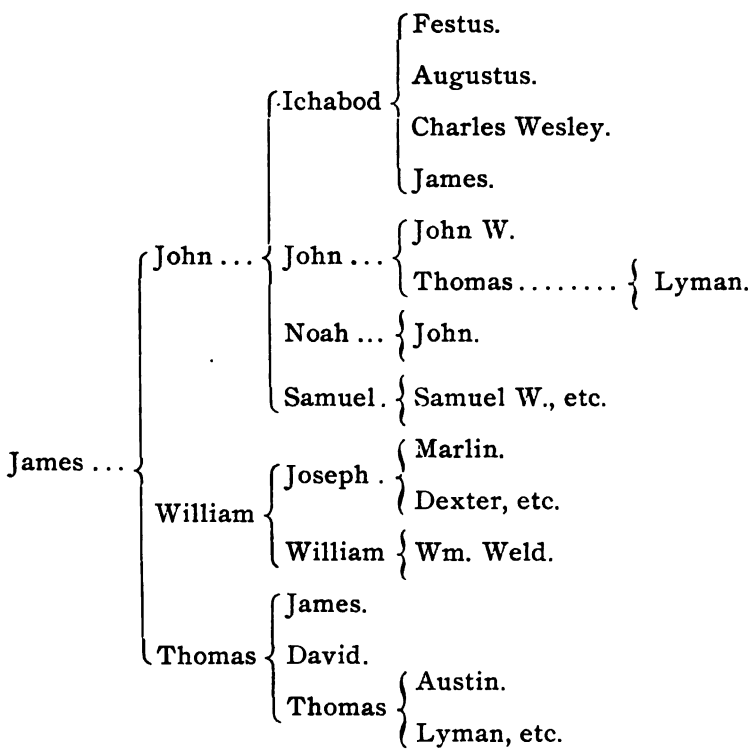
WILLIAM MOORE, son of Robert, was married to Margaret Crawford, daughter of James Crawford, Senior, February 13, 1772.

Ch. 1. Alexander, b. February 15, 1773.
2. William, b. May 4, 1775.
3. Elizabeth, b. February 13, 1778.

William Moore, son of Robert, was called Junior on the town records, to distinguish him from William, the son of James, who was older than William, the son of Robert. William Moore, son of Robert, died in November, 1781, aged 32.

All the later Moore families are descended from James Moore. They are so numerous that we give the following diagram to assist in tracing relationships:



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JAMES MOORE was born in Ireland, and lived at Grafton awhile after his emigration to America. He first bought land in Union, December 19, 1739. This was in the west part of town, in "the Content" so called. It was where his descendants have since lived (the Dexter Moore place).

James Moore died October 20, 177–, in the 83rd year of his age. His widow died January 22, 1785, aged 98.

Ch. 1. John, b. 1717.
2. William.
3. Thomas.
4. Anna, m. James McNall.
5. Jane, m. Dr. McClure.

JOHN MOORE, son of James, was born on the passage to America. When he bought land in Union, of his father, December 15, 1744, he was living in Dorchester, Mass. He died May 22, 1787. He married Sarah Bliss, of Brimfield. She died August 2, 1818, aged 84.

Ch. 1. Ichabod, b. October 9, 1759.
2. James, b. November 17, 1760.
3. John, b. July 21, 1762.
4. Janett, b. December 20, 1763.
5. Sarah, b. October 18, 1765; m. Major David Lawson.
6. Noah, baptized March 30, 1769.
7. Eunice, baptized December 13, 1769.
8. Samuel, baptized July 14, 1771.
9. Timothy, baptized May 8, 1773.
10. Stephen, baptized October 9, 1774; m. Polly Laflin; went to New York.
11. Margeret, baptized May 24 1778.
12. Mehitable.

WILLIAM MOORE, son of James, married, 1st, Sarah Rosebrooks, of Brimfield, September 30, 1762. She died September 27, 1771. The church records show that the day before her death all her children were baptized. He married, 2nd, Hannah Morse, of Woodstock, March 16, 1773.

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She was an aunt of Rev. Jedediah Morse, the author of the geography.

Ch. 1. Joseph, b. March 5, 1763.
2. William, b. September 12, 1766.
3. Eleazar, b. August 15, 1768.
4. Mary, b. August 10, 1769.
5. Betsey, b. July 25, 1770.

By his second wife.

6. Walter, b. March 13, 1777; d. June 20, 1798.
7. Royal, b. June 11, 1778; d. November 9, 1798.
8. Pliny, b. January 28, 1781; d. April 28, 1802.

WALTER MOORE was a youth of promise, and was a member of Phillips Academy, Andover, at the time of his death. He returned home to die. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. David Avery, and was printed, also a tribute to the memory of his friend in verse, supposed to be by a classmate at Andover.

THOMAS MOORE, son of James, married, 1st, Mehitable Bliss, of Brimfield. He married a second wife.

Ch. 1. David, baptized September 18, 1768.
2. James, baptized September 18, 1768.
3. Daniel, baptized April 14, 1765; d. March 27, 1783.
4. Thomas, baptized March 30, 1769.
5. Thaddeus, baptized March 30, 1769; was a physician.
6. Shubael, baptized July 21, 1771.
7. Bliss, baptized August 1, 1773; was a physician.
8. Abijah, baptized September 21, 1777.
9. Abner, baptized June 28, 1778.
10. Eli.
11. Elisha.

ICHABOD MOORE, son of John, married Phebe Loomis, daughter of Abner Loomis. He lived where Loomis Agard has since resided.

Ch. 1. Philena, b. 1787; d. June 3, 1789.
2. Festus, b. April 10, 1789.

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3. Augustus, b. May 23, 1791.
4. Erastus, b. March 5, 1793; insane.
5. Fanny, b. October 3, 1795; m. Benjamin Agard.
6. Phebe, b. April 11, 1796; m. Webber, of Holland.
7. Sarah, b. July 29, 1797; insane.
8. Chauncey, b. July 21, 1799.
9. Charles Wesley, b. August 14, 1802.
10. James, b. December 25, 1804.
11. Luther, b. May 26, 1806.

JOHN MOORE, son of John, married Martha Lawson, daughter of Capt. Thomas Lawson, March 29, 1787.

John Moore died November 10, 1827.

Ch. 1. Margaret, b. May 16, 1788; m. Eli Fisk, May 13, 1813.
2. Esther, b. April 4, 1790; m. Stephen Bugbee, of Woodstock, February 11, 1819.
3. Mehitable, b. February 27, 1794; m. Theophilus Brooks, September 4, 1817.
4. John Wesley, b. December 21, 1802.
5. Thomas, b. February 5, 1806.

NOAH MOORE, son of John, married Polly Curtiss, of Ashford, June 15, 1794. He lived in Ashford.

Ch. 1. Mary, m. Samuel Curtiss, of Ashford.
2. John, m. Esther Lawson, November 29, 1827.
3. Sally, m. Austin Moore.
4. Miltiah Permelia, m. Jarius Chapman.

SAMUEL MOORE, son of John, married Amy Whiton, of Ashford, January 30, 1798.

Ch. 1. Amy Whiton, b. November 8, 1798; m. Rufus Loomis, of Woodstock, March 28, 1844.
2. Rowena, b. March 17, 1800; d. February 27, 1803.
3. Lydia, b. June 30, 1801.
4. Lucinda, m. Chauncey Whiton, of Ashford, March 26, 1833.
5. Sophia, b. December 12, 1802; m. Lucius Back, of Holland, January 27, 1835.

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6. Hannah, b. November 22, 1808; became a missionary to Africa. (See biographical sketch).
7. Louisa, b. June 28, 1810; m. John S. Bartlett, of Ashford, November 27, 1834.
8. Joanna, b. August 8, 1812; d. April 9, 1842.
9. Lydia, b. March 28, 1814; m. Otis Lumbard, of Ashford, October 8, 1844.
10. Samuel Whiton, b. August 28, 1817.

JOSEPH MOORE, son of William, married Alice Bixby, of Stafford.

Ch. 1. Laura, b. June 16, 1789.
2. Orrin, b. March 22, 1791.
3. Sydney, b. March 22, 1793.
4. Marlin, b. August 18, 1795.
5. Marcia, b. 1797.
6. Walter, b. 1799.
7. Lothrop, b. August 31, 1805; drowned in Mashapaug, August 14, 1840.
8. Dexter, b. September 11, 1809.

WILLIAM MOORE, son of William, married Bethiah Weld, of Sturbridge, May 30, 1796.

Ch. 1. Permelia, b. April 6, 1797.
2. Sally R., b. October 22, 1798; m. Jonathan Amidown, of Southbridge, June 17, 1824.
3. Nancy, b. June 15, 1800.
4. Eleazar, b. December 19, 1802.
5. Calista, b. March 26, 1805; m. Morey Adams, of Bolton, Mass., January 1, 1828.
6. Persis, b. October 22, 1806; d. July 22, 1826.
7. William Weld, b. December 6, 1808.
8. Elmina, b. July 26, 1810.
9. Washington, b. May 1, 1813.
10. Pliny, b. April 25, 1814.

JAMES MOORE, son of Thomas, married Esther Bixby, of Stafford, August 18, 1785. He lived on Stickney Hill,

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and afterwards moved to Vernon, N. Y., near Indian Orchard, in Stockbridge, N. Y.

Ch. 1. Orinda, d. May 1, 1790.
2. Horace.
3. Lucinda.
4. Esther.
5. Jarvis.
6. Patty.
7. James.

DAVID MOORE, son of Thomas, married Louis Cody, September 11, 1783.

Ch. 1. Daniel, b. January 11, 1784.
2. Isaac, b. April 12, 1785.
3. Lois, b. September 2, 1787.
4. Leonard, b. August 28, 1789.
5. Mehitabel, b. October 26, 1792.
6. Susanna, b. January 3, 1797.

THOMAS MOORE, son of Thomas, married Azubah Shaw, daughter of Joshua, of Monson, Mass.

Ch. 1. Alfred, b. January 16, 1796; m. Lucinda Horton, January 28, 1819.
2. Lyman, b. January 3, 1798.
3. Eli, b. October 8, 1799.
4. Austin, b. June 7, 1802.
5. Azubah, b. January 25, 1804; d. January 5, 1805.
6. Thomas, b. October 6, 1806.
7. Caroline, b. February 6, 1809; m. Dr. James Moore, April 24, 1831.

FESTUS MOORE, son of Ichabod, married Cynthia Underwood, of Holland, July 8, 1829. He lived south of Loomis Agard's. Then moved to Ashtabula, O.

Ch. 1. Cynthia Jane, b. April 26, 1830.
2. Festus Reuben, b. April 15, 1833.
3. Alvan Underwood.

AUGUSTUS MOORE, son of Ichabod, lived first in Rockmeadow, then in 1830, moved to the Webster place on Stick-

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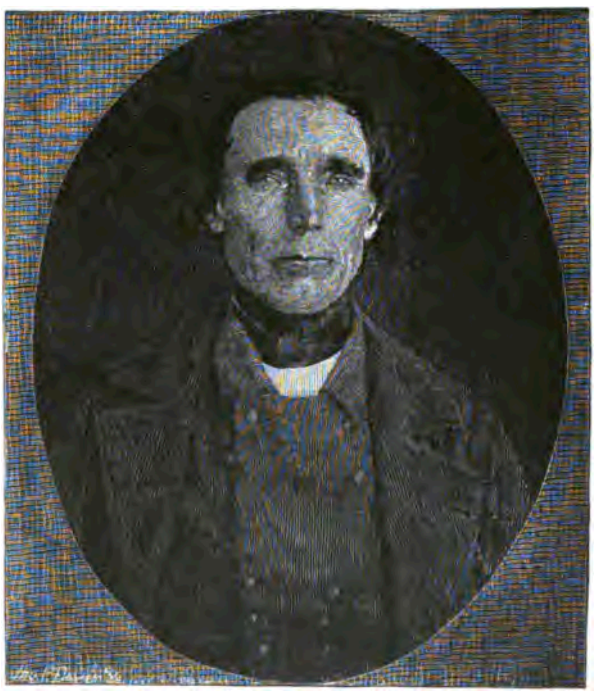

AUGUSTUS MOORE.

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ney Hill. He was a judge of the Probate Court, and held many town offices. He married first, Anna Morris, of Holland, daughter of Ebenezer, and second, Elizabeth Jakness, of Oneida, N. Y., in 1865. His first wife, Anna, died April 6, 1864, aged 68. His second wife, Elizabeth, died May 10, 1871.

Augustus Moore died May 17, 1872.

Ch. 1. Ebenezer Morris, b. March 29, 1818; studied medicine at Yale; married Magdalen Trueax, and died at Union, September 20, 1848.

2. Rinda, b. August 22, 1820; m. Merrick Marcy, November 17, 1842.

CHARLES WESLEY MOORE, son of Ichabod, lived in Ellington, Conn. He married Anna Corbin, daughter of David, May 30, 1830.

Ch. 1. Mariette, b. December 24, 1831; m. Amos Pease, May 24, 1849.

2. Marinette, b. January 30, 1833; m. Guy P. Collins, March 21, 1855.

3. Milton, b. August 8, 1834; d. August 31, 1834.

4. Martha, b. July 23, 1835; m. Milton Kinney, March 14, 1860.

5. Marcia, b. July 23, 1835; d. March 19, 1837.

6. Charles C., b. June 9, 1837; m. Anna C. Clark, October 18, 1865.

7. Amelia A., b. December 4, 1838; m. Everett P. Russell, December 11, 1867.

8. Carlos C., b. May 27, 1840; d. September 14, 1842.

9. Romelia J., b. June 5, 1842; d. July 12, 1843.

10. Augusta J., b. May 20, 1844; m. William H. Burdick, November 27, 1866.

11. Adeline H., b. January 4, 1847; d. September 28, 1852.

12. Julia M., b. September 20, 1849; m. Malone G. Moore, March, 1875.

13. Josephine Abbie, b. November 30, 1851.

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14. Edwin C., b. March 20, 1854; d. September 5, 1855.
15. Frederick W., b. June 21, 1857.

Dr. James Moore, son of Ichabod, married Caroline Moore, daughter of Thomas, April 24, 1831, and settled in New York.

Ch. 1. Maria, b. July 30, 1833; d. October 9, 1833.
2. Caroline Azubah, b. November 3, 1834; d. June 16, 1835.
3. Gorden, b. March 16, 1837; a Methodist minister.
4. S. Palmer, b. September 4, 1839; a physician.
5. James Emerson, b. October 29, 1851.

John Wesley Moore, son of John, married first, Tryphena Back, of Holland, June 12, 1826. She died November 10, 1832. He married second, Lucy Ann Chase, of Southbridge, August 6, 1837.

Ch. 1. John, b. January 17, 1828; d. September 13, 1830.
2. Elizabeth Tryphena, b. May 4, 1829.
3. Charles.
4. Mary.

Thomas Moore, son of John, married Lucy Lyon, daughter of Uriah, March 21, 1832. He died June 8, 1885. Lucy, his wife, was born December 2, 1805; died September 4, 1882.

Ch. 1. Lyman, b. November 24, 1834.
2. Lucy, m. Oliver Marcy.
3. Alvan.
4. Martha, b. January 21, 1837; d. March 26, 1843.
5. Thomas, b. June 14, 1840; d. June 23, 1842.
6. George, b. February 11, 1842; d. June 16, 1842.
7. Esther, b. March 20, 1848; d. January 16, 1857.

Samuel Whiton Moore, son of Samuel, married Angeline Ruby, November 7, 1842.

Ch. 1. Henry Samuel, b. December 30, 1844.
2. Julia Angeline, b. January 9, 1846.

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THOMAS MOORE.

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3. Ella Amy, b. June 4, 1854.
4. Nellie Rosetta, b. August 8, 1858.

LYMAN MOORE, son of Thomas, married Phebe Lawson, daughter of Robert, May 31, 1827, and moved to Stockbridge, N. Y. Mrs. Phebe Moore died April 3, 1868.

Ch. 1. Lucius, b. April 28, 1828; d. 1891.
2. Mary Ann, b. September 6, 1831; m. Horton, in 1892.

ELI MOORE, son of Thomas, married first, Betsey Gale, December 19, 1822, and had one son, Eli G., born September 27, 1823. Betsey Moore died October 13, 1823. He married second, Lucy Wheeler, of Ashford, and they had one son, Ambrose W. She died and he married third, Anna Stoddard of Smithfield, N. Y., and had a son, James B.

AUSTIN MOORE, son of Thomas, married Sally Moore, daughter of Noah, of Ashford, and went to Stockbridge, N. Y.

Ch. 1. Sally Louisa, b. March 7, 1827.
2. Austin Noah, b. March 24, 1832.
3. Horace Walter, b. April 19, 1836.
4. Betsy Ann.
5. James.
6. John.

THOMAS MOORE, son of Thomas, married Fidelia Horton, daughter of Dea. Ezra, September 15, 1835, and lived in Smithfield, N. Y.

Ch. 1. Florilla Moore, b. July 10, 1835; m. Rev. Gorden Moore, a Methodist minister.
2. Franklin, b. November 3, 1842; m. Mary M. Clark, June 28, 1870.

MARLIN MOORE, son of Joseph, married Catherine Tyler, of Westford.

Ch. 1. Emeline.
2. Harriet, m. Ossian Newell.

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3. Clarissa.
4. Dexter.
5. Asher.
6. Lorin.
7. Myra A.

SYDNEY MOORE, son of Joseph, married Sophia Cone, of Haddam, Conn.

Ch. Dorcas, Marcia, Minerva, Frances, Elorda, Jane, Sydney, Henry, Eliza.

DEXTER MOORE, son of Joseph, married Laura Griggs, daughter of Elisha, July 4, 1839. He was killed in his saw-mill November 5, 1884.

Ch. 1. Ellen A., b. July 27, 1840; m. Sanford Booth.
2. Leslie M., b. July 17, 1848; d. January 29, 1864.
3. Malone G., b. January 10, 1851.
4. Emerson O., b. May 30, 1854.

LYMAN MOORE, son of Thomas, married Emma Fidelia Blodgett, daughter of Edward, July 1, 1872. She was born May 6, 1852.

Ch. 1. Fred Alvin, b. January 21, 1874.
2. Eliza Martha, b. June 27, 1875.
3. Bell Frances, b. July 22, 1877.
4. Bessie Gertrude, b. July 15, 1883.

MALONE G. MOORE, son of Dexter, married Julia M. Moore, daughter of Charles Moore, of Ellington, March 12, 1875. She died November 7, 1875. He married second, Lizzie F. Chapin, daughter of Warren Chapin, of Staffordville, Conn., April 20, 1882.

Ch. 1. Charles H., b. June 24, 1883.
2. Ethel M., b. April 15, 1889.

NATHANIEL MOREY came from Charlton to Union, where he bought land of Eb. Wales, of Brimfield, December 17,

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1801. He married Prudence Putney, daughter of Isaiah, of Charlton and Union.

Ch. 1. Resolved, m. Sally Stewart of Stafford; d. November 30, 1836, aged 41.
2. Harvey.
3. Austin, d. February 6, 1829, aged 28.
4. Lucena, m. Erastus S. Eastman, of Ashford, August 26, 1830.
5. Warren.
6. Sally, d. December 22, 1836, aged 32.

Nathaniel Morey died September 21, 1829, aged 80.

HARVEY MOREY, son of Nathaniel, married Asenath Gurley, April 10, 1825.

Ch. 1. Francis Newton, b. December 29, 1825.
2. Lucy Philena, b. March 19, 1827, d. June 1, 1828.
3. Eliza Ann.
4. Harvey.

WARREN MOREY, son of Nathaniel, married Lucy James, daughter of Remington, of Ashford, and had three children, Elvira, Vesta Elvira and Harvey.

THE MORSE FAMILIES.

The ancestor of the Morses of Union, Ashford, Woodstock, and Sturbridge was SAMUEL MORSE of Medfield, Mass., who was born in England in 1585. His posterity is very numerous and the race in all its generations has had the general character of self-reliance and enterprise, of substantial worth and independence. In some branches, as in that of Woodstock, the name is distinguished, as in the instance of Dr. Jedediah Morse, the "Father of American Geography," and a leading divine, and his sons famed as artists, editors and inventors (among them Prof. Samuel Morse, the inventor of the telegraph).

Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, says that Samuel Morse came in the ship Increase from London, in 1635, aged 50 years, with his wife Elizabeth, aged 48 years, and

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with his son Joseph, but how the other children came is uncertain. He died, according to one account, June 20, 1654. His wife died June 20, 1655. His will mentions as his children, John, Daniel, and Mary, wife of Samuel Bullen, besides Ann, the widow of his son Joseph.

Joseph, son of Samuel, came from England with his father in the ship Increase in 1635, at the age of 20. He married Hannah or Ann Phillips of Watertown, and had seven children, of whom the sixth was Jeremiah, who married Elizabeth Hammont, daughter of Francis Hammont, the ancestor of all the Hammonts and Hammonds of Medfield, Medway, Sturbridge and Union.

John Morse, son of Samuel, was born in England in 1611. He had by his wife Annis, eleven children.

Ezra Morse was the sixth child of John and was born February 5, 1644. He was a great mill holder. He married Joanna Hoar.

His son David was born in 1709, and moved to Sturbridge, then called New Medfield, of which town he was one of the first settlers.

Nathan, son of David, was born in 1734. He moved to Ashford, Conn., and married Widow Mary Bugbee of Union, May 8, 1777.

Ch. 1. Rebecca.
2. Nathan, b. September 14, 1780.
3. Jedediah, b. February 19, 1783.
4. David, b. February 12, 1785.
5. Jonathan, b. February 12, 1785.

Nathan Morse of Ashford died on a visit to his native place, Sturbridge, in 1784, before the birth of his twin children, David and Jonathan.

NATHAN MORSE of Union was the son of Nathan of Ashford. He married Persis Robbins, daughter of Clark Robbins of Ashford, March 25, 1802.

Ch. 1. Danford, b. December 27, 1802; died 1862.
2. Lyman, b. September 11, 1804; killed by the falling of a tree, February 23, 1828.

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3. Mary.
4. Jedediah, b. September 9, 1809.
5. Amasa, b. May 8, 1814.
6. Nathan, b. January 1, 1816.
7. Rebecca, b. July 10, 1819; m. David Potter.
8. Albert K., b. September 14, 1826.

JEDEDIAH MORSE, son of Nathan of Ashford, lived at Union. He married Persis Chapman, daughter of Thomas Chapman of Ashford, November 24, 1803.

Ch. 1. Otis, b. February 25, 1805.
2. Maria, b. January 9, 1807; m. Ira Walker, March 11, 1830.
3. Lucius, b. January 14, 1812.
4. Luke, b. January 24, 1820.
5. Orrin, b. January 27, 1822.
6. Ira, b. September 9, 1826.

CAPT. DANFORD MORSE of Union, son of Nathan, lived near the Stafford line on the road to Stafford Springs. He married Rebecca Walker, daughter of Perley Walker of Ashford, April 1, 1830.

Ch. 1. Lyman, b. February 19, 1831; d. March 26, 1857.
2. Huldah, b. January 23, 1833; m. Freeman Putnam, November 20, 1853.
3. Adeline, b. March 15, 1835; m. Nathaniel O. Newell.
4. Emeline, b. January 20, 1838; m. —— Baker.
5. Danford, b. December 3, 1841.
6. Elias, b. April 28, 1844.

AMASA MORSE of Union, son of Nathan of Union, married Sarah A. Thomas, daughter of Roland G. Thomas of Willington, Conn., November 22, 1835.

Ch. 1. Herbert A., b. December 9, 1840; d. June, 1841.
2. Charles F., b. September 5, 1844; graduated at Amherst in 1872; d. at Brookfield, August 24, 1876.
3. Sarah J., b. July 12, 1842; m. Milo P. J. Walker.

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4. Henry, b. October, 1846; d. April, 1847.
5. Nathan, b. November 2, 1848.
6. John, b. August 21, 1850.
7. Mary, b. January 27, 1852; m. E. W. Brooks of Stafford.

NATHAN MORSE of Union, son of Nathan, married Mary J. Marcy, January 1, 1839. She was a daughter of Zebediah Marcy of Willington. He had one child by this marriage. His second wife was Mary Lewis, whom he married March 15, 1840.

Ch. 1. Mary, b. September 27, 1839.
2. Martha, b. November 18, 1841.
3. Maria, b. November 9, 1844.

LUCIUS MORSE of Union, son of Jedediah of Union, married Lodisa Scarborough, daughter of James Scarborough, November 25, 1830.

Ch. 1. Stephen H., b. August 28, 1832.
2. Lovena O., b. November 4, 1834.
3. Merrick L., b. February 15, 1836.
4. James L., b. July 2, 1838.
5. Orrin H., b. April 3, 1841; d. in the army, April 15, 1862.
6. Susan E., b. April 17, 1843.
7. George A., b. May 21, 1845.
8. Charles M., b. March 6, 1851.

LUKE MORSE, son of Jedediah of Union, married Huldah Scarborough of Ashford, February 1, 1841.

Ch. 1. Everet L., b. in 1850.
2. Permilla, b. 1858.

ORRIN MORSE, son of Jedediah of Union, married Helen Horton, daughter of Ezra Horton, December 1, 1843.

Ch. 1. Sanford, b. April 29, 1845.
2. Helen J., b. June 9, 1848; m. Arthur Stetson, June 11, 1871.

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3. Seth Herbert, b. May 14, 1852.
4. Delpha Adell, b. July 23, 1864.

EPHRAIM MUNGER first bought land in Union of Nath. Munger of South Brimfield, April 30, 1778. He lived in the northwest part of town. He married Johanna. She died August 5, 1793. He served 14 months in the Revolutionary army.

Ch. 1. Amasa, b. October 6, 1774.
2. David, b. February 20, 1776; m. Lucy Bliss, June 25, 1800.
3. Susanna, b. October 17, 1777; d. September 9, 1794.
4. Ephraim, b. June 7, 1779.
5. Rufus, b. June 3, 1781.
6. Eliab, b. August 17, 1785.
7. Salmon, b. August 5, 1791.

Ephraim Munger married, second, Sally Robbins of Sturbridge, February 6, 1794.

JONATHAN MUNGER first bought land in Union in 1790. He lived where Felix Boovia now does. He married, first, Rachel, who died in 1790; second, Elizabeth Paul, daughter of Robert, December 1, 1791.

Ch. 1. James.
2. Elial.
3. Horace, b. October 24, 1792.
4. Zerah, d. January 5, 1794.
5. Palace, b. December 23, 1794.
6. Chauncey.

ELISHA NEEDHAM of Union, son of Jeremiah of Wales, married Chloe Strong, October 12, 1797. He died April 16, 1822, aged 52. His widow married George W. Cummings, October 24, 1827.

Ch. 1. Marsena, b. July 12, 1800.

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2. Polly, b. November 26, 1802; m. Sylvester Robbins of Holland.
3. Samuel Strong, b. September 10, 1805.
4. Salman, b. July 20, 1808; m. Mary Ann Town of Thompson.
5. Tryphena, b. November 22, 1813; m. Darius Hill of Thompson, Conn.
6. Enoch Gardner, b. February 1, 1817; m. Caroline Cook of New Berlin, Wis.
7. Lurancy, b. April 3, 1811; m. Caledonia West of Albany, N. Y.
8. Jane Elizabeth, b. May 22, 1820; d. October 18, 1836.

MARSENA NEEDHAM, son of Elisha, married Abigail Wales, daughter of Gideon, January 29, 1823. He died at Stafford, August 31, 1831. His widow died at Monson, August, 1859.

Ch. 1. Esther Burnet, b. July 23, 1826; m. Abram B. Rogers of Hartford, November 23, 1853.
2. Abigail G., b. March 28, 1829; died young.
3. Marsena Wales, b. January 4, 1832; settled at Monson.

SAMUEL S. NEEDHAM, son of Elisha, married first, Esther Wales, daughter of Gideon, December 13, 1836. She died at Union, November 24, 1839. He married, second, Mary Foster, daughter of William, April 6, 1841, and removed to Monson, Mass.

Ch. 1. Jane Elizabeth, b. August 19, 1837.
2. Esther Wales, b. November 11, 1839; m. Horace Bumstead, and died May 21, 1874, at Monson.

THE NEWELL FAMILY.

NATHANIEL NEWELL, of Needham, Mass., bought land in Union of his brother, General Timothy Newell, of Sturbridge, June 22, 1775. (T. R., Vol. 3, p. 238).

The ancestry of the Newell families of Sturbridge and

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Union has been traced by Joseph K. Newell, of Springfield, Mass., back to Abraham Newell, who was born in 1585, and came from Ipswich, England, to this country in 1634. Savage, the great New England genealogist, says that he was the first settler of Roxbury; that he came from England in the ship Francis, bringing with him six children, Faith, Grace, Abraham, John, Isaac, Jacob. The fifth child, Isaac, had eight children, the eighth of whom, Josiah, was born March 6, 1690. He settled at Dedham, afterwards Needham, Mass. He married Hannah Fisher, of Dedham, January 21, 1701–2.

He had three sons, Josiah, Ebenezer and Timothy; also four daughters, Hannah, married Zerah Fuller, of Sharon; Experience, married Joseph Daniels, of Needham; Rebecca, married Joseph Chickering, of Dover, or Dedham; Mary, married Joseph Dewing, of Needham.

Josiah and Timothy, sons of Josiah, of Dedham, settled in Needham, and Ebenezer, their brother, in Dover. Rev. W. W. Newell, D.D., of New York, was a descendant of Ebenezer.

Josiah, of Needham, married Sarah McIntire and had two sons, Josiah, whose descendants still live in Needham, and Jonathan, who graduated at Harvard, and was for fifty years minister of Stowe, Mass. His son, Dr. Jonathan, graduated at Harvard, 1805, and settled as a physician in his native town.

Timothy Newell, of Needham, and son of Josiah, of Dedham, was born February 2, 1715, and died October 2, 1788. Lydia Kingsbury, his wife, was born March 11, 1717, and died May 24, 1789. Their children were:

Ch. 1. Lydia, b. September 16, 1740; d. March 22, 1817. She married Timothy Kingsbury, of Needham.

2. Timothy, of Sturbridge. He was born September 11, 1742, and died February 5, 1819. He married Miriam Marcy, daughter of Colonel Moses Marcy, of Sturbridge, and had one

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son, Timothy (Harvard College, 1802), and eight daughters, one of whom, Lucinda, was married to Rev. Alfred Ely, D.D., of Monson, Mass.

3. Rebecca, b. September 23, 1744; the wife of Ichabod Ellis, of Dedham, Mass.
4. Rachel, wife of Edward Foster, of Union, b. May 24, 1847; d. June 7, 1835. She had eight children.
5. Nathaniel, settled in Union; b. September 15, 1749; d. February 11, 1817; m. Silence Keep, of Longmeadow, December 13, 1775, who was born October 13, 1757, and died March 24, 1842. He had seven children.
6. Esther, wife of Thomas H. Townsend, had one child, Mary Anne, who married Alpheus Bigelow, of Weston, Mass.
7. Nathan, settled in Belchertown. He was born January 25, 1754, and died at Dedham, July 7, 1817. He had eight children, one of whom was Rev. Chester Newell, who graduated at Yale in 1832, and was a long time chaplain in the United States navy. He afterwards resided at Worcester, Mass.
8. Eleazar, b. February 12, 1758; d. February 20, 1759.

NATHANIEL NEWELL, SR., son of Timothy, came to Union about 1770. He married Silence Keep, of Longmeadow, Mass., December 13, 1775. He died in 1817, and she died March 24, 1842.

Ch. 1. Silence, b. February 22, 1777; m. Rufus Leonard, June 22, 1808 (b. April 5, 1777; d. 1836).
2. Nathaniel, b. August 19, 1778; d. August 21, 1778.
3. Eleazar, b. August 19, 1778; d. August 19, 1778.
4. Timothy, b. August 19, 1779.

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CAPT. NATHANIEL NEWELL.

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MRS. NATHANIEL NEWELL.

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5. Abigail, b. May 22, 1782; d. October 30, 1782.
6. Nathaniel, b. July 18, 1785.
7. Abigail, b. May 25, 1787; d. April 4, 1803.

CAPTAIN TIMOTHY NEWELL, son of Nathaniel, married Caroline Plympton (b. October 9, 1783), of Sturbridge, September 11, 1805.

Ch. 1. Abigail Walcott, b. June 8, 1806; m. Joshua Bascom, of Smithport, Penn.
2. Caroline, b. February 11, 1808; m. Horatio Bascom, of Smithport, Penn.
3. Andrew Frederick, b. March 11, 1815; m. Martha J. Van Gorder, of Warren, O.

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL NEWELL, son of Nathaniel, married Amy Lawson, daughter of Major David Lawson, December 7, 1808. He kept tavern and store at Union. He was captain of the company of militia in town for several years. He was town clerk from 1823 to 1841, and held other town offices.

Ch. 1. Amy Louisa, b. October 7, 1809; m. Daniel Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn., afterwards Orwell, O. They had three children.
2. David Lawson, b. June 6, 1811.
3. Timothy Walcott, b. December 24, 1812; d. March 16, 1828.
4. Roscius Clinton, b. December 11, 1814.
5. Lucius Blakely, b. September 16, 1816; d. July 23, 1818.
6. Nathaniel Ossian, b. September 11, 1824; d. October 22, 1824.
7. Nathaniel Ossian, b. December 14, 1825.

DAVID L. NEWELL, son of Nathaniel, married Caroline Crawford, daughter of Hon. Ingoldsby Crawford, November 29, 1835. He has kept store and post-office in Union and held several town offices. He was town clerk and treasurer from 1865 to 1870, and has held the office since

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1874. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1877. He died November 15, 1892.

Ch. 1. Timothy Wolcott, b. July 17, 1836.
2. David Mellen, b. May 14, 1838.
3. Caroline Sophia, b. July 21, 1842; m. Henry Herman, July 25, 1864.
4. Silas Wright, b. November 21, 1844.
5. Abby Calista, b. February 25, 1847; d. March 2, 1847.

Roscius Clinton Newell, son of Captain Nathaniel, married Julia A. Pratt, daughter of Ezra Pratt, of Orwell, O.

Ch. 1. Louisa Silence, b. April 1, 1846; m. Edwin Goddard, of Orwell.
2. Fannie M., b. December 3, 1847; m. Trueman Walters, of Orwell.
3. Mary C., b. November 20, 1853; m. Dr. Powers.

Nathaniel Ossian Newell, son of Captain Nathaniel, lived in Union. He was town clerk from 1852 to 1857. He married, 1st, Harriet Moore, daughter of Marlin Moore, September, 1843. She had two children. She died October 21, 1855. He married, 2nd, Adeline Morse, daughter of Captain Danford Morse, May 27, 1856, and they had one child.

Ch. 1. Roscius Clinton, b. October 7, 1849.
2. Henry Laurens, b. April 22, 1853.
3. Ida Louisa, b. August 28, 1858.

Timothy W. Newell, son of David L., married Emma Clapp. She died February 7, 1889.

Ch. 1. Nathaniel Ossian, b. March 8, 1863.
2. Clifton Terry, b. February 22, 1865.
3. Herbert Clinton, b. January 6, 1867.
4. Henry Lawson, b. May 17, 1869.
5. Timothy Olin, b. June 6, 1872.
6. Edith Leona, b. October 25, 1875; d. February 8, 1889.

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DAVID L. NEWELL.

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7. Edgar Crawford, b. June 7, 1883; d. February 4, 1889.
8. Amy Caroline, b. December 1, 1885; d. February 6, 1889.

DAVID MELLEN NEWELL, son of David L., married Sarah Marcy.

Ch. 1. Silas Henry, b. May 15, 1862.
2. Leon Murillo, b. October 11, 1864; d. June 13, 1868.
3. Caroline Sophia, b. December 27, 1865.

SILAS W. NEWELL, son of David, married, 1st, Ida Corbin, daughter of Isaac Corbin, of Woodstock, November 21, 1866. She died April 15, 1885. He married, 2nd, Mrs. Sadie Butler.

Ch. 1. Silas Wright, b. November 11, 1867.
2. David Lawson, b. November 9, 1869.
3. Fred Emmons, b. February 1, 1872.
4. Myra Ida, b. October 15, 1881; d. February 7, 1883.
5. Isaac Corbin, b. March 14, 1884.

ROSCIUS CLINTON NEWELL, the son of Nathaniel Ossian Newell, was born in Union, October 9, 1849. He left Union at the age of sixteen and was employed by the Agawam Canal Company of West Springfield, Mass., May 1, 1866. He became paymaster and clerk in the office of the Southworth Paper Company of West Springfield, April 1, 1868. On January 1, 1875, he organized the Massachusetts Paper Company, assuming the financial management in connection with a partial interest in the company until June 1, 1877.

He became paymaster of the Otis Company, November, 1877, and superintendent of their mills at Three Rivers, Mass., in October, 1881. He is a man of splendid business ability and is highly respected by all who know him. He

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married Sarah Alberton Cushman, daughter of Alden Cushman, of Agawam, Mass., September 20, 1870.

Ch. 1. Henry Clinton Newell, b. October 12, 1875.

Henry Laurens Newell, son of Nathaniel Ossian Newell, was born in Union, Conn., April 22, 1853. He left Union and entered the employment of the Southworth Paper Company of West Springfield, Mass., March 3, 1870. He was superintendent of the Worthy Paper Companies' mills from January 1, 1880, until May 1, 1886, when he engaged in the paper business in Springfield, Mass., on his own account. He sold out his business in 1889 to commence the manufacture of envelopes. He organized the Ohio Envelope Company of Dalton, Ohio, of which he became president and manager, April 1, 1891. His present residence is at Dalton, Ohio. He married Isabel Macauley, May 8, 1877.

Ch. 1. Roscius Clinton, b. June 3, 1878.
2. Amy Isabel, b. February 18, 1884.
3. Daughter (not yet named), b. October 12, 1892.

Jacob Newell came to Union from Sturbridge and bought land of Obadiah Lillie, March 24, 1778. He lived where Edwin Upham now does. He was a distant relative of Nathaniel Newell. He married Chloe ———.

Ch. 1. Lucy, b. in Sturbridge; baptized October 1, 1780.
2. Moses, b. in Sturbridge; baptized October 1, 1780.
3. Abraham, b. May 24, 1780; d. May 14, 1786.
4. Harmony, b. December 10, 1782; d. March 28, 1783.
5. Harmony, b. March 26, 1784.
6. Molley, b. January 1, 1786.
7. Abraham, b. September 30, 1789.

Ezekiel Olney came from Johnston, R. I., to Union in 1786. He had been a captain in the Revolutionary army.

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He lived in the southeast part of town (on what was afterwards the George Leonard place). He lived in Union from 1786 to about 1820, when he removed to Willington, where he died October 21, 1826. He married, 1st, Mary Warner; 2nd, Lydia Brown, born at Smithfield about 1754 and died in 1833.

Ch. 1. Jeremiah, b. March 15, 1775; d. February 11, 1826.
2. Susannah, b. May 28, 1778; m. Nathan Howard, of Ashford; d. 1856.
3. Polly, b. March 28, 1782; m. Daniel Wilbur, and d. 1849.
4. William, b. April 24, 1784; d. 1857.
5. Lydia, b. May 26, 1786; m. Cady Bartlett.
6. James, b. June 29, 1788; m. Nancy Eaton.
7. Abilene, b. April 14, 1790; m. Elias Chapman, of Westford.
8. Oliver, b. August 11, 1796.
9. Jesse, b. October 12, 1798.
10. Ezekiel, Jr., b. February 1, 1801; d. 1823.
11. Sally Ann, b. January 29, 1806; m. ——— Crane.

JESSE OLNEY, son of Ezekiel, became a celebrated teacher in Hartford, Conn. He was the author of several school books, which were extensively used, particularly his Geography and the *National Preceptor*, a reading book. He afterwards lived in Southington, Conn., then in Stratford. He was a leading politician and for many years State Comptroller. He married Elizabeth Barnes, May 4, 1829.

Ch. 1. Charles F., b. August 27, 1831; teacher in New York.
2. James B., b. July 20, 1833; lawyer in Catskill, N. Y.
3. George A., b. May 29, 1835; merchant in New York.
4. Julia Ann, b. July 21, 1837.
5. Ellen W., b. November 6, 1842; an authoress.
6. Mary H., b. September 8, 1849.

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ARNOLD PAINE married Harriet M. Hatch, April 20, 1841. She died November 28, 1847. He married, 2nd, ——— Keep, of Monson. He died by suicide, January 7, 1851.

Ch. 1. Mary Jane, b. March 9, 1842.
2. Lucy, b. January 30, 1843.
3. Maria, b. February 9, 1844.
4. Harriet, b. March 23, 1845.
5. Arnold Aaron, b. March 11, 1846.

JEREMIAH PARKS came to Union from Preston, New London county, in 1761. He lived in the northwest part of town. He married Hannah ———.

Ch. 1. Shubael.
2. Elias, b. October 20, 1762.
3. Mary, b. September 23, 1767.
4. Eleanor, b. January 13, 1771.
5. James, b. February 25, 1778.

THE PAUL FAMILIES.

ROBERT PAUL, SENIOR, was one of the first settlers of Union. He lived in the so-called Abbott House south of the old meeting-house. He was called Robert Paul Senior to distinguish him from another Robert Paul his Junior in age, but not related.

He bought the land (lot No. 13), on which he lived and died, of James Enos, the original proprietor, January 4, 1732. In the deed of conveyance he is said to be from "Needham, county of Suffolk, Mass. Bay." He was a native of Ireland, but of Scotch-Irish extraction, and belonged to the Scotch-Irish emigration. He was a man of ability and influence in his day. A manuscript copy of a treatise on Surveying and Navigation, with diagrams, written by Robert Paul, is in the hands of Harvey Lawson, one of his descendants. His wife's name was Mehitabel Osland.

Ch. 1. Jennet, b. May 26, 1728.
2. Esther, b. October 18, 1729; m. Capt. Thomas Lawson.

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3. Mehitabel, b. October 16, 1734; d. June 13, 1739.
4. Margaret, b. 1726; m. Caleb Abbott.

Robert Paul, Senior, died June 10, 1781, in the 85th year of his age. Mehitabel Paul, his wife, died December 18, 1796, in the 96th year of her age.

MATTHEW PAUL, SENIOR, was one of the early settlers, and was a brother of Robert Paul, Senior. He lived on what in later times, was called the Fairbanks place, which he bought of Edward Stallin of Norwich, July 2, 1734. His wife was Sarah. Their children were:

Ch. 1. Sarah, b. March 25, 1726.
2. Mary, b. March 26, 1728.
3. Sarah, b. 1730; d. April 25, 1755.
4. John, b. July 3, 1731, d. December 1, 1755.
5. Jeane, b. August 20, 1734; d. May, 1754.
6. Elizabeth, removed to Walpole, N. H.
7. Matthew, b. May 28, 1739; removed to Walpole, N. H.; d. February 18, 1793.
8. James, b. May 9, 1742; removed to Walpole, N. H.; m. Zerriah Marcy, December 28, 1768.

ROBERT PAUL, was an early settler in Union, but not related to Robert Paul, Senior. He lived in the south part of the town and must have been an extensive land-holder. He was of the Scotch-Irish emigration, but it is not known from whence he came directly to Union. He had two sons who were both called "Junior," to distinguish them from persons of the same name in town, but not related. It is supposed he had daughters who settled at Palmer, Mass. Dr. Hammond says: "I think it quite certain that this family of the Union Pauls were related to the Pauls who were among the first settlers of Palmer." The wife of Robert Paul was Marion or Mary Ann ———. He died April 6, 1738, and was probably young at the time of his death. His widow died June 10, 1772.

Ch. 1. Matthew, b. November 20, 1718.
2. Robert, b. November 16, 1728.

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MATTHEW PAUL, JUNIOR, was the son of Robert Paul, who lived in the south part of the town, on the place owned in later time by his grandson Samuel Paul. He was called Junior, to distinguish him from Matthew Paul, Senior, who lived on the Fairbanks place, the brother of Robert, Senior.

Matthew Paul, Junior, married Mary Lawson, daughter of John Lawson, the first of the Lawsons in Union, November 13, 1755.

Ch. 1. Eunice, b. September 24, 1756; d. September 25, 1756.
2. Elizabeth, b. September 4, 1757; m. Abram Laflin, December 19, 1780.
3. John, b. March 13, 1759; d. October 15, 1776.
4. Robert, b. November 14, 1760.
5. Samuel, b. June 3, 1762.
6. Phebe, b. October 4, 1764.
7. Mary, b. May 28, 1766; m. Eleazar Kinney.
8. Ann, b. April 6, 1768; m. Alpheus Twist.
9. Sarah, b. February 15, 1770; m. Theophilus Cutler of Stafford; d. August 9, 1865.
10. William, b. December 22, 1771.
11. Hannah, b. March 29, 1774; d. May 4, 1845.
12. Jennette, b. February 10, 1777; d. 1802.

Matthew Paul, Junior, died February 18, 1793. His widow, Mary Lawson Paul, died April 2, 1797.

ROBERT PAUL, JUNIOR, son of Robert and brother of Matthew, Junior, was called "Junior" not to distinguish him from his father who died young, but from Robert Paul, Sr., who long survived the father of Robert, Jr. Robert Paul, Jr., was distinguished from the other Robert Paul, by the phrase "tall Paul, the rake-maker." It is related of Samuel Bass of Ashford, who lived just over the line, and a near neighbor of the Paul's, that he was a flaming new light disciple, and that in the meeting of that sect he prayed for persons by name, and among others for his neighbor Paul as follows: "Oh, Lord convert Robert

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Paul! Thou knowest whom I mean—tall Paul, the rake-maker!" Robert Paul, Jr., married, November 23, 1752, Elizabeth Watson (supposed to be from Leicester, Mass). Robert Paul died June 10, 1804. His widow, Elizabeth, died October 24, 1804.

Ch. 1. Eunice, d. September 25, 1756.
2. William, b. April 27, 1758; d. April 29, 1758.
3. Mary Anne, b. May 21, 1759; m. Samuel Stone.
4. Elizabeth, b. November 18, 1760; m. Jonathan Munger.
5. Martha, b. October 20, 1762.
6. Ruth, b. March 20, 1764.
7. Joseph, b. March 16, 1766; d. April 4, 1766.
8. Matthew, b. April 25, 1767.

ROBERT PAUL, son of Matthew, Jr., settled on the place where his son Chauncey recently lived. He married Anna Sessions, daughter of Ebenezer, November 14, 1793. He died of cancer, December 21, 1821. She died February 22, 1861, aged 87.

Ch. 1. Polly, b. April 9, 1794; m. Dr. Shubael Hammond.
2. Elizabeth, b. October 9, 1795; m. Moses White.
3. Anna, d. March 26, 1802.
4. Chauncey, b. February 10, 1798.
5. Marcia, b. October 22, 1799; m. Lyman Sessions, January 16, 1823.
6. Newman, b. March 1, 1803, never married; d. October, 1859.

SAMUEL PAUL, son of Matthew, Jr., lived in the south part of town. He married Margaret Moore, daughter of John, April 24, 1798.

He died April 2, 1844, aged 82.

Ch. 1. Eltham, b. January 23, 1799.
2. Anson, b. April 11, 1800.
3. Amanda, b. December 25, 1801; m. Amasa Haskell, Sept. 10, 1823.

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4. Alantha, b. January 22, 1805; m. Abiel S. Pratt, May 5, 1831.
5. Lumansa, b. September 18, 1807; d. June 30, 1835.
6. Samuel, b. August 2, 1809.

CHAUNCEY PAUL, son of Robert, (see biographical sketch), married Polly Armour, September 17, 1820. He died June 18, 1888.

Ch. 1. Orlando, b. September 23, 1821; d. November 18, 1839.
2. Robert Bruce, b. June 5, 1823.
3. Liberty, b. November 16, 1824.
4. Moses White, b. May 30, 1826; died at time and place unknown.
5. Adaline, b. October 23, 1827.
6. Marvin Knowlton, b. August 22, 1829.
7. Elbridge Gerry, b. December 22, 1830; never married, settled in Iowa; lives now (1892), with his brother Bruce's family.
8. Sarah Ann, b. September 7, 1834; d. February 14, 1870. (See biographical sketch).
9. Chauncey, b. April 15, 1837; d. August 22, 1862.

ELTHAM PAUL, son of Samuel, married Mary Anne Richmond of Ashford, and lived first in Union and afterwards in Canada. He had four children.

ANSON PAUL, son of Samuel, settled in London, Canada West. He married first, Margaret Drake, second, Caroline Childs of Woodstock, and had two children.

SAMUEL PAUL, son of Samuel, married first, Rebecca Knowlton, who died February 3, 1840; second, Silence Knowlton, April 17, 1842, both daughters of Marvin Knowlton. He lived at Union, and at London, Canada, and had children.

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ROBERT BRUCE PAUL, son of Chauncey, was educated in the schools at Dudley and Warren, Mass., and at Monson Academy. He then engaged in teaching some years. He married March 16, 1852, Ann Eliza Kinney, daughter of Nathan. In 1886, he went West and settled in Edford, Ill., on a farm. He afterwards moved to Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., and met with merited success in his business of farming. He was a man of great moral worth, and his best efforts were put forth in behalf of the moral, social, and material advancement of his town and county. He died December 22, 1888.

Ch. 1. Addie Jane, b. August 23, 1866.
2. Chauncy Bruce, b. September 28, 1868; d. March 14, 1870.
3. Emma Josephine, b. July 9, 1872; d. August 27, 1873.

LIBERTY PAUL, son of Chauncey, married Hannah Keyes, daughter of Edward Sumner Keyes, of Eastford, November 28, 1850. In 1856, they went to Illinois and settled in Edford, Henry county. Here he lived till his death, July 31, 1892.

Ch. 1. Ernest Jerome, b. October 13, 1851, at Union.
2. Sumner, b. March 12, 1854, at Townsend, Mass.

MARVIN KNOWLTON PAUL, son of Chauncey, married Janette Fuller, daughter of Willard Fuller of Willington, March 24, 1856. They live at Geneseo, Ill.

Ch. 1. Jennie Luella, b. February 11, 1858; m. William F. Jaques, September 14, 1881. They have one child, Ewart Paul, b. November 22, 1888.
2. Marilla Villette, b. March 24, 1861.
3. Bernice Belle, b. March 9, 1868; d. August 22, 1870.
4. Eugene Everett, b. November 13, 1871; d. January, 1875.
5. Nellie, b. June 24, 1876.

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ERNEST J. PAUL, son of Liberty, married Elizabeth Hughes, April 20, 1881.

Ch. 1. Vera Z. E., b. November 2, 1883.

CHRISTOPHER PEAKE came from Thompson to Union; was one of the first settlers, and extensive land-holder. He bought land jointly with Ephraim Williams of Stockbridge, Mass., and William Williams of Mansfield, May 12, 1740. They owned 1727 acres, of which Peake owned 550 acres.

Christopher Peake of Union, was probably the grandson of Jonathan Peake of Roxbury, Mass., who was the son of Christopher of Roxbury, who was made a freeman March 4, 1635.

Christopher Peake lived for a time where Captain Nathaniel Newell now lives, and afterwards where there is now a cellar hole just south of the East cemetery. Most of his real estate was in the southeast part of the town. He owned the lands which the Sessions' afterwards did. He died not far from 1760, as appears from a deed of his sons, Moses and Samuel, to John Sanger of Woodstock, dated May 26, 1761.

Christopher Peake married Rebecca. His children as far as ascertained were:

Ch. 1. Rebecca, m. John Hayward.
2. Elijah, m. ——; d. April 7, 1757.
3. Anna, m. Ebenezer Ward, June 23, 1748.
4. Moses.
5. Samuel.
6. Zerniah, m. Jeremiah Badger, January 15, 1767.
7. Lois, m. Samuel Marcy, April 7, 1763.

MOSES PEAKE, son of Christopher, married Sibbil Marcy, February 24, 1763, and had one child, Dorcas, b. March 19, 1763.

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SAMUEL PEAKE, son of Christopher, married Abigail Fuller, December 6, 1764.

Ch. 1. Martha, b. August 31, 1765.
2. Zerniah, b. March 30, 1767; d. April 13, 1767.

CAPTAIN THOMAS PETTEE, came from Northbridge to Union, in 1779. He served 20 months in the Revolutionary army. He had two children, Nancy and Susanna.

BENJAMIN PITTS bought land of Daniel Loomis, November 27, 1783, containing "about one acre with a tanner's yard, Bark house, currying shop." This tannery was at the corner of the roads east of the old burying ground.

FRANCIS PIERCE came to Union in 1767. He was a prominent man in town, being selectman several years. He served nine months in the Revolutionary army. He married Elizabeth.

Ch. 1. Elizabeth, b. February 9, 1767; d. February 21, 1767.
2. Francis, b. May 10, 1768.
3. Elizabeth, b. August 17, 1770.

He married, second, Phebe Ainsworth of Union, April 27, 1780.

DANIEL PLUMLEY, was an early resident in town. He lived on the Ruby place. He married Abigail.

Ch. 1. Lydia, b. May 17, 1743.
2. John, b. February 24, 1745.
3. Daniel, b. December 7, 1747.
4. Alexander, b. September 27, 1749.
5. Joseph, b. January 2, 1751.
6. Abigail, b. October 26, 1753.
7. Ebenezer, b. May 22, 1758.

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8. Benjamin, b. April 1, 1757.
9. Samuel, b. September 6, 1758.
10. Elizabeth, b. 1760.
11. Jonathan, b. 1763.
12. Mary, b. October 6, 1765.

ELISHA PLYMPTON came from Sturbridge to Union, where he lived several years on the so-called John Sessions place.

He then moved to Stafford, where he died. He married Bathsheba Hitchcock, daughter of Jacob, of Brimfield, b. October 4, 1775, and d. July 31, 1815. He married second, Hannah Fiske of Stafford.

Ch. 1. Mary, b. November 10, 1796; m. Foskit.
2. Billings, b. March 7, 1797.
3. Elijah, b. June 16, 1801.
4. Almed, b. July 16, 1803.
5. Dwight, b. August 24, 1805.
6. Perley, b. December 6, 1807; m. Minerva Hyde, of Stafford.
7. Matilda, b. November 24, 1810.
8. Louisa, b. October 30, 1812.

JOSEPH PRESTON came from Ashford to Union and bought land near the Jesse Hall farm, of William Ward, in 1743. He married Mary.

Ch. 1. Aaron, b. April 22, 1741.
2. Mehitabel, b. September 29, 1743.
3. Joseph, b. March 15, 1746; d. June 28, 1747.
4. Mary, b. April, 1748.

He removed to South Hadley, Mass.

DR. STEPHEN PRESTON came from Ashford to Union. He was the son of Medina Preston of Ashford. He lived at the so-called Robinson place, opposite from where E. M. Horton now lives. He married Clarissa Loomis, daughter of Lieut. Daniel Loomis.

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He moved from Union to Sangerfield Center, N. Y., where he had a lucrative practice and a high reputation as a man and a physician. He died about 1840. He had a son, Medina, who was born at Union, September 23, 1793, and succeeded his father as a physician.

Asa Putnam, son of Asa, of Sutton, Mass., was born at Sutton, June 13, 1795, and died at Union, September 14, 1882. He came to Union in 1836, and bought of Jacob Morse the place east of Deacon Lawson's, where he afterwards lived. He married Patty Dudley, daughter of Benjamin Dudley of Douglass. She died March 10, 1845. He married March 13, 1846, for his second wife, Lucy Works Dean, born February 17, 1813, the daughter of Ezra Dean of West Woodstock. She died February, 1884. His children, all by his first wife, were:

Ch. 1. Collister, b. November 1, 1817; d. November, 1836.
2. Benjamin Dudley, b. June 17, 1820.
3. Marcy, b. at Charlton, July 28, 1824; m. Albert Crawford, April, 1847; three children, Mattie J., Charles Albert, and Mary Olive; m. second time, Burlingame of Pomfret.
4. Freeman, b. at Charlton, August 25, 1831.

Benjamin Putnam, lived at his father's till 1844; m. first Eunice R. Brown of New London, who died July 28, 1849; second, Lydia Chamberlain, daughter of Elisha Chamberlain; she died February 12, 1887; third, Mrs. Cutting of Southbridge, who died August, 1890.

His children, all by his first wife, were:

Ch. 1. Emma Eunice, b. March 3, 1845; m. Samuel B. Goodyear, October 3, 1883.
2. Lucy Dudley, b. June 5, 1847; m. Ed. Darling; second, Everet Darby of Putnam; third, Theodore Brown.
3. Lydia Sophia, b. June 23, 1849; d. February 19,

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1887; m. first, J. W. Gantz; second, Larkin Vinton, of Southbridge; third, Bruce Morse of Eastford.

FREEMAN PUTNAM, son of Asa, m. Huldah A. Morse, daughter of Captain Danford Morse; live at North Ashford.

Ch. 1. Adeline, b. March 13, 1855; m. John Whipple of Union; three children, Harry, Edward Leroy and Arthur.
2. Julia, b. October 14, 1859; m. Frank Jackson of Woodstock Valley. One child, Eva.
3. Charles, b. January 23, 1871.

EZRA PUTNEY was the son of Isaiah of Charlton, Mass., who removed to Union, and bought land of Joseph Griggs, December 30, 1800. Prudence Putney, sister of Ezra, married Nath. Morey of Union. Ezra Putney married the second time, Elizabeth Coye, daughter of Archibald, October 6, 1807.

Ch. 1. Nelson, b. August 22, 1808.
2. Mary Taylor, b. February 13, 1811; d. March 19, 1811.
3. Ezra Alanson, b. April 9, 1812.
4. Rensalaer, b. May 9, 1814, became a Baptist minister.
5. Eliza, b. April 17, 1817; m. Hiram Wallis of Holland, January 29, 1835.
6. Rufus Coye, b. August 17, 1820.

Ezra Putney died March 21, 1846. His wife, Elizabeth, died October 29, 1845.

EZRA ALANSON PUTNEY, son of Ezra, lived at Union and Stafford. He died June 14, 1853, at Rockford, Ill. He married Phila Wales, daughter of Lucius, April 18, 1833.

Ch. 1. Lewis, b. January 26, 1834.
2. Andrew Nelson, b. April 24, 1836; d. September 8, 1838.

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3. Joseph, b. August 24, 1838; d. August 26, 1838.
4. Mary Taylor, b. August 21, 1839.
5. Elvira, b. February 14, 1842.
6. David Wales, b. June 2, 1844.
7. Agnes E., b. May 11, 1848.
8. Rufus Andrew, b. December 20, 1852.

THE REED FAMILY.

The first one of this family in Union was Levi Reed, who came to town in 1850. He was descended from Thomas Reed of Colchester, Essex county, England, whose son Thomas came to America about 1654, and settled in Sudbury, Mass. His great-grandson, Nathaniel, born in 1702, settled in Warren, Mass., and is the first ancestor of the Reed family in that place. Reuben Reed, the grandfather of Levi Reed of Union, lived in Warren, was known as "Major" Reed, and is said to have been quite wealthy, being a large land-owner on Reed street in that place.

LEVI REED of Warren, son of Reuben, was born July 17, 1773, and died October 19, 1819. He married Lucinda Morgan.

Ch. 1. Lucinda, b. December 18, 1804; m. Charles Bemis; d. September 22, 1859.
2. Anson, b. Feb. 11, 1808; went west.
3. Levi, b. July 23, 1811.

LEVI REED, son of Levi, came from Eastford to Union in April, 1850, and settled in the south part of town on the so-called Samuel Paul place, where his son Morgan now lives. His brother-in-law, Adolphus M. Cheney, purchased the farm on the east side of the road. Levi Reed was a currier by trade. He married Pamelia C. Allen, daughter of Henry Allen of Fiskdale, Mass., July 1, 1833. They lived in Fiskdale many years and most of their children were born there.

Ch. 1. Josephine, born April 9, 1834; m. Hartley Walker; d. August 1, 1873.

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2. Moses Smith, b. October 7, 1836.
3. Anson Allen, b. December 17, 1838.
4. Mary Augusta, b. December 5, 1840; died in infancy.
5. Mercy Ann, b. July 5, 1842; died in infancy.
6. Altha Jane, b. November 11, 1844; m. Sherman E. Paine of Ashford, in August, 1869; d. March 13, 1879, leaving four children, of whom William H. is now a cadet at West Point.
7. Levi Morgan, b. June 28, 1847.
8. Joel Henry, b. January 10, 1850.

Moses S. Reed, son of Levi, lived at home until the time of the war, when he enlisted, August 9, 1862, and was in Co. I, 16th Conn. Vols. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and was afterwards discharged. He married Clarissa W. Watkins of Eastford, and they had one child, Josephine, who died in infancy. He died March 25, 1866.

Anson A. Reed, son of Levi, is a machinist and lives at Worcester, Mass. He married Mary Lawrence of Auburn, Mass. They have two sons.

Levi Morgan Reed, son of Levi, lives on the old place in Union. He is a leading citizen in town and has held many town offices, being selectman for a number of years and a representative in the Legislature of 1885. He is a member and has been chosen Master of the Mashapaug Lake Grange. He married Georgiana, daughter of George D. Colburn in 1876. They have no children.

Joel H. Reed, son of Levi (see biographical sketch), married Lydia E. Willis, daughter of Lemuel Willis of Ashford, October 25th, 1872.

Ch. 1. Willis H., b. May 22, 1875.
2. Alice M., b. March 10, 1880.
3. Edna L., b. December 27, 1883.

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DR. NOAH RICE came to Union in 1796, and succeeded Dr. Preston, living also at the Robinson place (west of Mason Horton's). He was the physician of Union for several years. Dr. Rice sold his place to Peter Robinson, who sold it to Dr. Jacob Corey, Sr., of Sturbridge, who retained it for many years. About 1830 it was sold to Elbridge Cass.

ASA RICHARDSON was a shoemaker in Union several years about the first of the century on the county road southwest of the Foster place.

Ch. 1. William Augustus, m. Dorothy Wyman.
2. Lysander.
3. Edwin.
4. Lucian.
5. Charlotte.

ELEAZAR ROSEBROOKS, was born in Grafton, Mass., in 1747, and came to Union in 1769. He married Hannah Haynes of Brimfield, in March, 1772.

Ch. 1. Mary, b. November 7, 1772.
2. Hannah, m. Abel Crawford.

He sold his land in Union to John Rosebrooks in 1773, and went to the White Mountain Notch, N. H., with the Crawfords.

DAVID ROBERTS came from Killingly to Union in 1764. He lived in the southeast part of town. He had ten children.

PETER ROBINSON came from Lebanon to Union and bought, in 1796, of Dr. Noah Rice the place opposite where Mason Horton now lives.

THOMAS RINDGE, son of Jonathan K. of Eastford, lived during the early part of his life with Joanna and Mary

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Sessions. He married Mary Ann Sessions, daughter of Abijah, September 26, 1852.

Ch. 1. Harriet Ellen, b. May 26, 1854; d. August 26, 1855.
2. Thomas Herbert, b. August 2, 1856; d. September 24, 1856.
3. Alice Louisa, b. August 2, 1857.
4. Charles Thomas, b. May 15, 1860.
5. Mary Elizabeth, b. September 9, 1864; m. Warren P. Keith of Eastford, January 27, 1886. Children, (1) Edward Sessions, b. May 25, 1887. (2) Everett Dana, b. May 31, 1888.

Mrs. Mary Ann Rindge died March 18, 1888.

JOHN RUBY was a soldier of the Revolution. He died August 9, 1830. He married Esther Howe, June 19, 1777. She died November 17, 1834.

Ch. 1. James, b. September 28, 1777; m. Mary Lamb of Ashford.
2. Thomas, b. September 28, 1777.
3. Polly, b. November 28, 1779; m. Jason Ferry.
4. John, b. April 9, 1784.
5. Esther, b. March 23, 1788; m. Chauncey Ferry, May 6, 1805.
6. Lucinda, b. December 7, 1793; m. Daniel Steers, March 29, 1829.

THOMAS RUBY, son of John, lived in the southwest part of town. He married Elizabeth Fuller of Stafford, February 11, 1801. He died September 8, 1855. His wife Elizabeth died July 1, 1860.

Ch. 1. Orrel, b. August 23, 1801; m. Paris H. Bowers of Thompson, March 14, 1824.
2. Amanda, b. October 24, 1802; m. Howard of Palmer, April 18, 1827.
3. Betsey, b. January 7, 1804; m. Sibley.

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4. Annis, b. December 12, 1805; m. Daniel Steers, November 3, 1825.
5. James, b. May 13, 1807; m. Nancy Daggett of Willington, November, 1830.
6. Esther, b. December 9, 1808.
7. Thomas Howe, b. August 18, 1811; m. Almeda Porter of Willington.
8. Ariel Fuller, b. May 4, 1813; d. October 10, 1831.
9. Achsa, b. June 6, 1815; m. William Harvey of Palmer, May 22, 1834.
10. Edmund, b. November 18, 1817.
11. Julianne, b. November 9, 1819; m. Wakeman Sibley.
12. Angeline, b. January 9, 1822; m. Samuel W. Moore, November 7, 1842.
13. William, b. October 22, 1823; m. Leonora Burley.
14. Harriet, b. August 14, 1825; m. Nath. Sessions, October 10, 1842.

JONATHAN SANGER came from Woodstock to Union and bought of Hanry Badger, April 14, 1741, the Bush meadow farm and saw-mill.

Nathaniel and John Sanger came to Union at the same time.

JOHN SANGER married Dorothy ———

Ch. 1. Mary, b. September 13, 1743.
2. John, b. August 2, 1744.
3. Huldah, b. 1747.
4. Dorothy, b. April 25, 1749.
5. David, b. April 26, 1751.
6. Benjamin, probably also a son of John. He joined the company of Abijah Sessions in the army of the Revolution and was killed in battle in 1776.

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THE SESSIONS FAMILY.

The Sessions family is an ancient and honorable one. The common ancestor of the Sessions of Union, Warren, Mass., Wilbraham, Mass., Tolland and Westford, Conn., was Nathaniel Sessions of Pomfret. He was born in Andover, Mass., in 1680, settled in Pomfret on Mashomquet Brook as early as 1704 and died in that town in 1771 aged 91 years. He was a farmer and an extensive land-holder.

In the obituary notice of Darius Sessions in the Providence *Gazette* of April 29, 1809, it was said of Nathaniel, the father of Darius, that he was the son of Samuel Sessions who came from England with Paul Dudley, the first royal governor of Massachusetts, and for awhile lived with him at Roxbury, but afterwards went to Andover where his large family of sons were born. The native place of Samuel Sessions was at Wangate, England.

This account is not consistent with the brief notice of the Sessions family as given by Savage. He makes Alexander Sessions of Andover the common ancestor, who married April 24, 1672, Elizabeth Spofford of Rowley. His children were John, born in 1674, Alexander, Timothy, Samuel, Nehemiah (should be Nathaniel), Josiah and Joseph. He died February 26, 1689.

Samuel, son of Alexander, according to Savage, is not the Samuel, father of Nathaniel, according to the Providence *Gazette*. For according to later account, Nathaniel of Pomfret was the son of Samuel of Andover, who was born at Wangate, England, but according to the former account, Samuel was a native of this country and son of Alexander the first comer.

The fact that Alexander is so common a family name favors Savage's account as probable. But if Savage's account is to be received as far as it goes, we are in the dark as to the ancestry of Nathaniel of Pomfret.

Nathaniel Sessions of Pomfret was a large proprietor of the town of Union. He bought, June 12, 1721, of Wm. McCoy of Pomfret, one-thirteenth part of the town of Union.

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It does not appear that he ever lived in Union, yet no man was more interested in its settlement. He was a most active member of the company of proprietors in laying the divisions of lots and farms. He sold his lands in Union to his son Darius, December 31, 1741, and two weeks after, that is, January 13, 1742, the son deeded the lands back again to his father.

Darius Sessions, son of Nathaniel of Pomfret, graduated at Yale in 1737, settled in Providence and was many years deputy governor of Rhode Island, at the time of the Revolution and afterwards. Bancroft says of him that at the burning of the Gaspee (an affair like "the Boston tea-party)" Darius Sessions and Stephen Hopkins were the two pillars on which the liberty of Rhode Island depended.

The wife of Nathaniel Sessions of Pomfret was Joanna. Their children were all born in Pomfret, viz.:

Ch. 1. Elizabeth, b. December 15, 1707; d. May 26, 1767.
2. Nathaniel, b. October 22, 1709.
3. John, born August 14, 1711; d. May 24, 1737.
4. Alexander, b. October 4, 1713; settled in Warren, Mass.
5. Amasa, b. August 13, 1715; d. April, 1799.
6. Darius, b August 11, 1717; d. April, 1809.
7. Simeon, b. February 11, 1720.
8. Abner, b. May 4, 1722; settled in Union 1744; d. February 18, 1781.
9. Mary, b. August 4, 1724.
10. Abijah, b. February 1, 1726; settled in Union; d. April 12, 1753.
11. Joanna, b. January 19, 1729.

Amasa Sessions, son of Nathaniel, settled in Pomfret. He married Hannah Miller, born at Rehoboth, Mass.

Their children were:

Ch. 1. John, b. June 17, 1745; lived at Union and Providence; d. November, 1820.

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2. Samuel, b. November 26, 1746; lived at Union and Westford; d. November, 1818.
3. Amasa, b. August 12, 1748; settled at Tolland; d. May 16, 1816.
4. Nathaniel, b. June 10, 1750; settled at Union; d. October 5, 1824.
5. Robert, b. March 4, 1752; settled at Wilbraham; d. September 26, 1836.
6. Hannah, b. February 2, 1754; d. May 18, 1773.
7. Susannah, b. November 16, 1755; d. 1783.
8. Squire, b. December 23, 1757; settled at Pomfret; d. September 26, 1823.
9. Mary, b. February 8, 1761; d. 1845.
10. Abner, b. 1763; d. 1763.
11. Abner, b. September 28, 1765; settled at Granby; d. February, 1825.

Deacon Abner Sessions, son of Nathaniel of Pomfret, bought land in Union of Isaac Sheldon of Hartford, February 22, 1744. His father gave him land March 17, 1748. He is reputed to have been one of the best citizens who ever lived in town. He was town clerk, succeeding Enoch Badger in 1747, until his death in 1781, a period of 34 years. He was Justice of the Peace, Captain of the Militia and Deacon of the church and approved himself well in every trust. He died February 18, 1781. He married Mrs. Mary Wyman, widow of Rev. Ebenezer Wyman and daughter of Josiah Wright of Woburn, Mass., March 13, 1747. He built the house long occupied by Newman Paul, which stood near the house of Captain Chauncey Paul.

Ch. 1. Ebenezer, b. March 6, 1748; m. Huldah Howard.
2. Silence, b. February 1, 1749; married James Enos, Jr.
3. Mary, b. February 1, 1753; m. Henry Martin of Woodstock, November 14, 1771.

Abijah Sessions, son of Nathaniel of Pomfret, settled in Union, receiving a gift deed of land there of 290 acres

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March 4, 1750, from his father. He married Joanna Dana, daughter of Isaac Dana of Pomfret, as appears from her father's gift deed dated April 8, 1757 (T. R., Vol. 2nd, p 134). He died very suddenly April 12, 1753, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. His widow never married and became partially insane from the death of her husband. They had one son, Abijah, born June 2, 1753, called afterwards Col. Abijah Sessions. Widow Joanna Sessions died March 20, 1797, aged 66.

JOHN SESSIONS, ESQ., son of Amasa of Pomfret, married Goodale of Pomfret, November 5, 1766.

Ch. 1. Walter, b. May 29, 1767; d. April 23, 1768.
2. Walter, b. July 22, 1769; m. Anne Loomis, July 20, 1786.
3. Hannah, b. January 11, 1771.
4. Mary, b. July 21, 1772; d. July 30, 1777.
5. Alice, b. March 17, 1775; d. August 16, 1777.
6. John, b. April 29, 1779; m. Hannah Bugbee.
7. Alanson, b. September 20, 1781.
8. Harvey, b. September 29, 1785; lived in Newport.

NATHANIEL SESSIONS, son of Amasa of Pomfret, settled in Union. He lived north of the Bliss Hatch place. He married, first, Irene Wales, daughter of Dea. Ebenezer Wales, November 16, 1775. Their children were five in number. Mrs. Irene Sessions died December 3, 1793, in the forty-third year of her age. He then married Fanny Chandler of Woodstock, October 30, 1749. He died October 5, 1824, aged 74. His widow Fanny, died March 3, 1843.

His children by his first wife were:

Ch. 1. Amasa, b. June 30, 1779.
2. Ebenezer, b. May 11, 1781.
3. Susannah, b. March 29, 1785; m. William Wright.
4. Irene, b. April 12, 1787.
5. Lydia, b. March 5, 1789.

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6. Nathaniel, b. August 20, 1790.

By his second wife:

7. Fanny, b. August 4, 1795; m. William Eaton, November 28, 1822.
8. Hannah, b. February 22, 1797.
9. Moses Chandler, b. March 5, 1799.
10. Polly, b. January 19, 1801; d. October 1, 1824.
11. Darius, b. May 8, 1801.
12. Elizabeth, b. April 2, 1807.

EBENEZER SESSIONS, son of Abner, married Huldah Hayward, daughter of John Hayward of Ashford, May 18, 1769.

Ch. 1. Abner, b. February 22, 1770.
2. Anna, b. April 1, 1773; m. Robert Paul; d. February 22, 1861.
3. Polly, b. April 9, 1775.
4. Orinda, b. March 14, 1778; d. April 11, 1778.
5. Orinda, b. October 18, 1779; m. Amasa Coye; d. April 27, 1845.
6. Ebenezer, b. May 7, 1782.

Ebenezer Sessions died August 28, 1824. His widow Huldah died May 12, 1828.

ABNER SESSIONS, son of Ebenezer, married Esther Booth, daughter of Isaac Booth of Union.

Ch. 1. John H., b. June 4, 1798.
2. Isaac Booth, b. May 26, 1799.
3. Polly, b. April 14, 1801.
4. Abner, b. August 12, 1803.
5. Elvira, b. December 20, 1805.
6. Sarah, b. May 28, 1808.
7. Otis, b. August 25, 1810.
8. Diantha, b. August 25, 1810.
9. Isaac Booth, b. January 7, 1813.
10. Martin, b. October 16, 1815.
11. Truman, b. February 20, 1818.
12. April, b. April 16, 1820.

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EBENEZER SESSIONS, son of Ebenezer, married Sally Hawes, daughter of Elijah Hawes, November 21, 1805.

Ch. 1. Orrell, b. July 6, 1806; m. Leonard M. Stockwell of Sutton, March 19, 1828.
2. Gilbert, b. May 25, 1809.
3. Elijah, b. May 13, 1811.
4. Caroline, b. February 20, 1815.
5. Mary Ann, b. July 9, 1817.
6. Amos, b. July 17, 1819.

WALTER SESSIONS, son of John, married Anne Loomis, daughter of Lieut. Daniel Loomis of Union, July 20, 1786.

Ch. 1. Alice, b. October 19, 1786.
2. Sarah, b. October 21, 1788.
3. Anne, b. January 9, 1793.
4. Charlotte, b. February 21, 1795.
5. John Schuyler, b. March 20, 1797.
6. Daniel Loomis, b. February 1, 1800.

Walter Sessions lived where Newman Bugbee now lives.

COL. ABIJAH SESSIONS, son of Abijah, married Hannah May, daughter of Nehemiah May of Holland, February 8, 1778. Col. Sessions died May 22, 1834. His wife died April 14, 1845, aged 91.

Ch. 1. William Pitt, b. February 6, 1779.
2. Sarah Winchester, b. September 5, 1780; m. Hendrick Griggs.
3. Louisa, b. March 10, 1782; m. Charles Foster June 6, 1809, and lived in N. Y.
4. Joanna, b. February 11, 1784; d. February 17, 1875.
5. Polly or Mary, b. February 18, 1786; d. April 7, 1860.
6. Hannah, b. December 11, 1789; m. Sumner Keyes; d. July 14, 1830.
7. Abijah, b. April 12, 1791.
8. Lyman, b. April 7, 1793.
9. Olive, b. November 24, 1794; m. Asa Morse of Woodstock, May 20, 1824.

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WILLIAM PITT SESSIONS, son of Col. Abijah, married Elizabeth Keyes, who died July 11, 1840. He then married Laura Morris of Holland, Mass., January 19, 1841. He died without children, March 9, 1861. Laura M. Sessions died April 22, 1872.

ABIJAH SESSIONS, son of Col. Abijah, married Elizabeth Childs of Woodstock, May 25, 1814. He married, second, Mrs. Charles Crawford Lyon, February 4, 1866. She died April 22, 1890. He died April 11, 1874.

Ch. 1. Alexander Hamilton, b. January 7, 1816.
2. Roxa Childs, b. September 17, 1818; d. December 27, 1819.
3. Jared Dana, b. December 27, 1820.
4. Meletiah, b. April 16, 1823; m. Elijah Jackson.
5. Bethiah, b. February 22, 1827; d. August 25, 1863.
6. Mary Ann, b. October 11, 1829; m. Thomas Rindge, September 26, 1852.
7. Louisa Foster, b. November 11, 1835; m. Daniel Stockwell.

LYMAN SESSIONS, son of Col. Abijah, married Marcia Paul, daughter of Robert Paul of Union, January 16, 1823.

Ch. 1. Joanna, b. December 1, 1826; d. June 10, 1875.
2. Gilman Lyman, b. February 14, 1830.
3. Marcia, b. May 13, 1831; m. Stone; d. 1890.

Lyman Sessions died October 9, 1880.

Mrs. Marcia Paul Sessions died December 5, 1868.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON SESSIONS, son of Abijah, married Harriet Hamilton of Brookfield, Mass. He died March 6, 1876.

Ch. 1. Harriet, b. November, 1856; m. October 11, 1878, Edward Hammond of Woodstock.

JARED DANA SESSIONS, son of Abijah, settled at Union, Sturbridge and Toronto. He first married Miranda Hamilton of Brookfield, Mass. She died August 26, 1861. He then

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married Laura Walker, daughter of Harvey Walker of Union.

Ch. 1. Vera, b. March, 1856; m. W. L. Hallet.
2. Ada, b. February, 1859.
3. Frederick H., b December 19, 1857; d. August 22, 1858.
4. Robert Harvey, b. January, 1866; m. Fannie Rice of Youngstown, O.

Col. Moses Chandler Sessions, son of Nathaniel, married, first, Elizabeth Kinney, daughter of Joel Kinney, January 2, 1821. She died October 12, 1849. He married, second, widow of Nathan Corbin. He removed from Union to Kansas in September, 1857, and died there September 14, 1868.

Ch. 1. Nathaniel, b. February 21, 1822.
2. Elizabeth Chloe, b. August 12, 1824; m. R. Foster Towne of Union, August 22, 1843.
3. Maria Louisa, b. August 14, 1826; m. first Orlan Nelson of Wales, October 9, 1844, and lived in Douglas, Mass.
4. Horace Warner, b. July 24, 1882; m. Mary A. Browne of Southbridge, Mass., in 1852; d. January 29, 1890.
5. Amanda Melissa, b. June 29, 1836; m. Jared Converse of Westford, Conn., March 27, 1851, second, Thomas Anderson.
6. Sarah Lucinda, b. December 21, 1832.
7. Susan Mary, b. May 21, 1835.
8. Ellen Jane, b. January 22, 1841.
9. Moses Chandler, b. July 30, 1844.

Nathaniel Sessions, son of Moses C., began teaching school when seventeen years old and taught seventeen terms. He married Harriet Ruby of Union, October, 1842, and had two children, Elizabeth, who married Capt. Thomas K. Bates, and Louisa, who died January, 1866.

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MOSES CHANDLER SESSIONS, JR., was born in Union and went to Kansas with his father in 1857. He went to California by the overland route April 20, 1863. He is now a very prominent man and farmer at Butte, Col. He owns 1100 acres of land and raises a large amount of wheat and barley. He keeps a large number of horses and other stock, using forty-eight work horses in carrying on his business. He is very much respected where he resides and his counsels are sought by many of those around him, especially by those in sickness and trouble, to whom he is very generous and kind as a friend and townsman.

He married Nancy Elmira Fox of Kansas, February 12, 1863. She was born March 7, 1843.

Ch. 1. Presby Chandler, b. March 17, 1866; d. April 16, 1880.
2. Ellen Jane, b. June 28, 1868.
3. John Warner, b. July 9, 1870.
4. Charles Frances, b. July 29, 1872.
5. Iola Idel, b. July 24, 1874.
6. Mary Elizabeth, b. August 21, 1876.
7. Nancy Isabell, b. August 13, 1880; burned to death August 6, 1887.
8. Marion Clarence, b. May 22, 1883; burned to death August 6, 1887.
9. Homer Lee, b. January 24, 1886.

MARSHALL SEVERY (or Savery, as the name is sometimes called), came from Uxbridge, Mass., to Union. He married Chloe Walker of Union, August 30, 1801.

Ch. 1. Elias, b. August 4, 1803.

HAMAN SEVERY, brother of Marshall, came from Uxbridge, Mass., to Union. He married Jemima Walker, sister of Chloe, May 11, 1803.

Ch. 1. Levi, b. March 15, 1804; m. Sophia Moulton.
2. Elijah, b. March 17, 1806.
3. Lucy, b. July 12, 1808.

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4. Harriet, b. January 17, 1810; d. January 20, 1828
5. Reuben, b. March 5, 1812.
6. Fanny, b. October 13, 1816.

ELIAS SEVERY, son of Marshall, lived at the place west of the parsonage, where the house is now burned. He was for some time leader of the choir at Union. He afterwards moved to Willington. He married Ataresty Moulton, of Chaplin.

Ch. 1. Eunice Emeline, b. May 24, 1825; m. Ashley D. Studley, March 29, 1846.
2. William Clarke, b. March 23, 1829; d. March 11, 1830.
3. Henry E., b. 1835.
4. Martha Ataresty, b. July 10, 1846; m. Southwick.

HENRY E. SEVERY, son of Elias, was converted in the revival of 1850, when he was about fifteen or sixteen years old. He was a tall, dark-haired, dark-eyed youth, who trained himself for a teacher and pursued that calling for a time with good success, but after a while he felt that he ought to study for the ministry, and so attended Monson Academy and spent a year of special training at Williams College. He was intending to enter the Theological Seminary at East Windsor in the fall of 1860, but died of a fever during his summer vacation. He was thoroughly consecrated to Christ and gave promise of great usefulness.

ELIJAH SEVERY, son of Haman, married Polly Lillie. He died August 26, 1879. She died in 1882.

Ch. 1. Fidelia, b. December 4, 1829; m. Jasper Miller of Wales, May 8, 1847.
2. Fanny Polly, b. December 25, 1831; m. Harvey L. Holmes, November 7, 1852.
3. Lucy, b. December 29, 1835; m. Charles Shepard, of Sturbridge.
4. Polly, b. July 5, 1839; m. Richards.
5. Elisha, b. September 15, 1842.

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6. Elijah Sanford, b. August 9, 1844.
7. DeWitt, b. 1846; m. Fanny Plank.

ELISHA SEVERY, son of Elijah, married Emily Snow, in 1863. They now live in Waterbury, Conn.

Ch. 1. Ernest Elisha, b. March 4, 1870; graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, in 1890. Is now (1892), a teacher at Pennington, N. J.
2. Clarence, b. June 28, 1882.

ELIJAH SANFORD SEVERY, son of Elijah, married Lucy Jane Stone, August 13, 1865.

Ch. Mary, b. August 3, 1869; m. Fred Johnson, July, 1890.

JAMES SHEARER was one of the first settlers of Union. The family soon moved to Palmer, Mass. Dr. Shearer was a descendant.

JOSEPH SMALLEDGE was an early resident. He married Jane ———.

Ch. 1. John, b. May 28, 1751.
2. Zecheriah.

JOHN SMALLEDGE was a Revolutionary soldier. He married Mary Goodhue.

Ch. 1. Mary, b. March 4, 1778; m. Shaw.
2. Jane, b. February 29, 1780; m. Rogers.
3. Olive, b. February 24, 1782; m. Horace Walker.
4. James, b. April 17, 1785; m. Roxa Perry.
5. John.

JOHN SMITH was an early settler in Union, possibly the original proprietor by that name. His wife's name was Hannah, and his children, as far as known were:

Ch. 1. Hannah, b. June 15, 1733.
2. John.

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3. A daughter, b. August, 1738.
4. Thankful, b. April 22, 1740.

RECOMPENSE SMITH was a contemporary of John. He married Joanna Rood, May 31, 1737. She was probably a sister of Mary Rood, who married Enoch Badger. He was received as an inhabitant of the town at a town meeting, October 27, 1737. He went from Union to Tolland, where he died. William Smith, of Stafford Springs, was a grandson.

JUDSON SMITH lived at Mashapaug. He went from Union to Sturbridge, thence to Binghamton, N. Y. He married Cynthia Hammond, daughter of Dr. Shubael, January 17, 1838.

Ch. 1. Charles Hammond, b. February 16, 1839.
2. Emily Cynthia, b. September 6, 1840.
3. Orlando Paul, b. September 5, 1841.
4. Herbert Edwards, b. August 24, 1844.
5. Albert Ellsworth, b. August 24, 1844.
6. Anna Sessions, b. January 27, 1846.

Judson Smith died at Binghamton, N. Y., March 27, 1883, aged 73 years. While living in Union he was captain of the company of militia here. He was engaged in the shoe business with Harvey Walker, from 1837 to 1841. After living in Warren, Mass., for a year, he settled at Fiskdale, Mass., where he was in the shoe business till 1852. In that year he removed to Binghamton, N. Y., where he also engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Of his children: Charles H. Smith now lives in Saginaw, Mich.; Emily C. Smith, lives with her mother at Binghamton; Orlando P. Smith died April 20, 1843; Herbert E. Smith is in Binghamton; Albert E. Smith is at Saginaw, Mich.; Anna S. Smith married a Mr. Mather, and is living at Glenwood Springs, Col.

PROSPER SMITH came from Woodstock to Union, about 1840, and settled on the Laflin place, which he bought of

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Elisha Lyon. He married Monica Goodell, of Woodstock. He died March 11, 1882. She died March, 1878.

Ch. 1. Charles, b. December 21, 1822; m. Nancy M. Mumford, of Eastford; is a Methodist preacher.
2. Maria N., b. February 14, 1824; d. September, 1828.
3. Lucy Maria, b. January 12, 1827; d. November 15, 1846.
4. George A., b. January 21, 1829; d. September 28, 1831.
5. Major Goodell, b. March 10, 1831.
6. Mary A., b. October 1, 1833; m. Rev. S. V. B. Cross, 1880.
7. Emily Howard, b. July 22, 1838; m. Frederick W. Barber, September 5, 1868.

MAJOR G. SMITH, son of Prosper, married Lucia Maria Bullard, of Ashford, April 9, 1857.

Ch. 1. Alice L., b. 1858; d. February 17, 1863.
2. Willie DeForest, b. June 19, 1860; d. May 17, 1869.
3. Minnette Eleanor, b. August 21, 1865; d. January 23, 1883.
4. Herbert DeForest, b. May 29, 1870; graduated from the Hitchcock Free High School, Brimfield, Mass., in 1888.

CAPT. JOSEPH SNELL came from Ashford to Union, in the year 1781, and lived here the rest of his days. He was a soldier in the Revolution and spent the winter of 1776–7 at Valley Forge. He married first, Abigail Barton, February 17, 1783, who died January 19, 1784. He married second, Lydia Farnham, of Westford, November 23, 1785, who died January 15, 1819. He married third, in his old age, Margery, relict of Jonathan Harwood, of West Stafford. She died July 25, 1848, aged 93.

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Ch. 1. Abigail, b. January 4, 1784; m. Roswell Eastman.
2. Thomas, b. November 26, 1786.
3. Lydia, b. September 26, 1788; m. Parley Russell, of Willington, June 17, 1822.
4. Joseph, b. February 24, 1791.
5. Betsey, b. July 19, 1792; m. 1st, Marcus Bugbee, March 4, 1830; 2nd, John Dixon, October 4, 1842; 3rd, Jonathan Larned, September 2, 1852.
6. Asa Farnham, b. May 2, 1794; m. Lovisa Eaton, December 6, 1821.
7. Erastus, b. May 27, 1795.

THOMAS SNELL, son of Joseph, married Hannah Strong, February 20, 1812. He died May 30, 1826, aged 39.

Ch. 1. Abigail Rice, b. May 28, 1813.
2. Edmund, b. January 2, 1815.
3. Persis Strong, b. February 25, 1818.
4. Hannah.

DEA. JOSEPH SNELL, son of Joseph, married Hannah Chaffee, of Ashford, November 25, 1813. He moved to Eastford in 1830, and was instantly killed in a factory.

Ch. 1. Erastus Gilbert, b. December 11, 1814.
2. Mary Ann, b. September 24, 1816.
3. Harriet Sophronia, b. April 19, 1819.
4. Lois, b. July 12, 1822; m. William S. Weaver, of Willimantic; critic and genealogist.
5. Joseph William, b. March 12, 1824.
6. Eliza Minerva, b. 1827.

ASA FARNHAM SNELL, son of Joseph, married Lovisa Eaton, daughter of Josiah, December 6, 1821.

Ch. Milton, b. April 25, 1823; Ann, Lovisa, Newton, Lovina, Susan, William, Wirt.

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THE SPRAGUE FAMILIES.

Two families by this name early settled in Union.

ELIJAH SPRAGUE came from Lebanon, Crank Parish, now Columbia, and bought of Daniel Loomis, September 10, 1751, the Bush meadow farm and saw-mill.

PERES SPRAGUE, probably a brother of Elijah, came from the same place and bought of Aaron Clark, April 12, 1754, the west part of lot No. 3, called in later times "Sprague Orchard."

The wife of Peres Sprague was Tabitha. He died April 3, 1758. His children, born before he came to Union, were:

Ch. 1. Thomas.
2. Peres.
3. James.
4. Calvin.
5. Tabitha, m. Samuel Hendrick, June 19, 1755.
6. Charity, m. Abner Loomis, July 12, 1754.

THOMAS SPRAGUE, son of Peres, married Hannah Cobb, daughter of John, January 28, 1768. He lived east of the road between David Newell's and Mason Horton's.

Ch. 1. Sally, m. Cyrus Burley.
2. Olive, b. August 9, 1768; m. Giles Badger.
3. Lucy.
4. Tabitha, m. Willard Badger.
5. Peres.

LIEUT JAMES SPRAGUE, son of Peres, was one of the bravest soldiers of the Revolution. It was he of whom Solomon Wales said, "He can recruit more men with his old hat and kilt trousers than I can with my best suit on." He was a favorite of Gen. Putnam, serving with him in the French and Indian War, and in the Revolution. He served 43 months during the Revolution. According to Mr. Hammond he lived on the Rockmeadow road north of the Foster place. But another tradition says he lived north of the

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Trenck Crawford place. He married Mary Thompson, daughter of David.

Ch. 1. Sally, b. February 11, 1778.
2. Adolphus, b. June 26, 1781.

CALVIN SPRAGUE, son of Peres, lived at the "Sprague Orchard." He married Elizabeth Wright, daughter of Jonathan, September 11, 1766.

Ch. 1. Peres, b. April 13, 1767.
2. Molley, baptized September 17, 1769.

Tradition relates the following story of Peres Sprague, son of Calvin. When he was a boy he was fond of going fishing in Mashapaug. His anxious mother used to go to the top of the hill north of the house, which overlooked the pond and call out to him, "Peres! Peres! are you drownded? *If you be drownded, don't tell on't for you'll scare me to death if you do tell!*"

DANIEL STEERS came from Rhode Island to Union, about 1828. He married first, Annie Ruby, daughter of Thomas, November 3, 1825; second, Lucinda Ruby, daughter of John, March 26, 1829. She died February 5, 1845, and he married third, Hannah Youmans.

AMOS STICKNEY was one of the earliest settlers of Union. He came from Norwich and settled on the hill to this day known as Stickney Hill. The name of his wife was Hepzibah. They had one child born in Union, Sarah, born November 10, 1735. He probably removed from town after living here a few years. Rev. Mr. Wyman was ordained at his house.

EBENEZER STODDARD, of Woodstock, obtained possession of land in Union, by an execution on David Grover, whereby Oliver Wales, constable, gave him possession of it by "turf and twig," March 29, 1784. He married Alathea. He lived

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in the southeast part of town, one year at the Col. Abijah Sessions place, where his son Ebenezer was born. His children were Perley, Alithea, Polly, and Ebenezer.

Ebenezer became a distinguished lawyer, Lieut. Governor of the State and a member of Congress. He was the only member of Congress ever born in Union, although Moses G. Leonard was brought up here, but was born in Stafford.

Joseph Stone came from Dudley to Union, where he bought of Mary Laflin, November 16, 1774, land lying in the northeast part of town. This was the place where Geo. Crawford lives now. He married Lydia, who died July 1, 1790. He died April 22, 1818, aged 88.

Ch. Samuel.

Samuel Stone, son of Joseph, lived where Geo. Crawford now does. He married Mary Ann Paul, daughter of Robert, Jr. She died September 13, 1842, aged 83.

Ch. 1. Susanna, b. 1785; d. December 29, 1804.
2. Betsey, b. August 21, 1787.
3. Lydia, b. February 26, 1789.
4. Polly, b. June 11, 1790.
5. Joseph, b. November 27, 1792.
6. Benjamin, b. April 26, 1795; d. December 18, 1798.
7. Samuel, b. February 11, 1798.

Samuel Strong came to Union from Windsor, where he was born July 16, 1705. He was the son of Samuel, the son of Return, the son of Elder John, who came from England in 1635. Samuel Strong of Union came to town in 1747, and settled in Rockmeadow. His farm bordered on the west line of the town. He married Martha Stoughton, of East Windsor. He died January 13, 1789, and his widow March 5, 1798.

Ch. 1. John, d. March 25, 1756.
2. David, b. 1737; d. at Stafford in 1807.

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3. Samuel, b. 1743.
4. Alexander, b. 1749.
5. Hannah, b. 1750; m. Jonathan Rising, May 9, 1780; went to Vermont.
6. Return, b. 1755; went to Vermont.
7. Lucy, m. Solomon Wales, October 5, 1754.
8. Ruth, m. Paul Rising, of Suffield.
9. Marthy, m. Burke; went to Vermont.

ALEXANDER STRONG, son of Samuel, lived where Francis Upham now does. He married Abigail Rice, of Brimfield, July 1, 1779. He served in the Revolution. He died February 25, 1826. His widow died March 2, 1834, aged 76.

Ch. 1. Rebecca, b. June 22, 1780; m. Ed. Foster.
2. Persis, b. March 5, 1782.
3. Salmón, b. March 1, 1784.
4. Hannah, b. January 3, 1787; m. The. Snell.
5. Erastus, b. September 13, 1789.
6. Alexander, b. April 21, 1792.
7. Alvin, b. January 9, 1795; d. January 14, 1803.

SAMUEL STRONG, son of Samuel, married Anna Needham, of South Brimfield, September 19, 1770. She died June 30, 1843, aged 101. He died January 28, 1828, aged 85. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Ch. 1. Martha, b. July 22, 1771; m. Nehemiah May.
2. Mary, b. May 28, 1774; m. Walter Rosebrooks.
3. Chloe, b. January 13, 1779; m. Elisha Needham.
4. Anna.
5. Phebe, b. June 11, 1781.
6. Tryphena, b. January 4, 1784; m. Aaron Allen, of Sturbridge.

SALMON STRONG, son of Alexander, married Philena Horton, daughter of Dea. Ezra, January 9, 1812. He went to New York from Union.

Ch. 1. Salmon Horton, b. October 12, 1812; d. January 18, 1834.
2. Philena, b. September 14, 1812; m. O. F. Ranney.

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3. Alvin, b. February 14, 1817; m. Persis Powers.
4. Olive Adelpha, b. March 7, 1821; d. April 14, 1842.
5. Abigail, b. June 4, 1824; m. O. B. Kinne.
6. Julias A., b. November 20, 1826; m. Caroline Powers.
7. Warren Groves, b. October, 1832; m. Fanny Smith.

ALEXANDER STRONG, son of Alexander, married Lucinda Griggs, daughter of Elisha, November 28, 1816.

Ch. 1. Alvin, b. January 17, 1818.
2. Diantha, b. May 16, 1820.
3. Arvine, b. August 31, 1822.
4. Warren, b. November 19, 1824.
5. Alexander Stoughton, b. March 30, 1827.
6. Lucinda, b. May 23, 1830.
7. Horatio, b. February 16, 1833.

THAYER FAMILY.

WILLIAM THAYER, son of Paley Thayer, of Woodstock, was born December 14, 1816; came to Union in 1860, and bought of James M. Herindeen, the farm east of Bigelow, where he afterwards lived. He married first, Laura Barton, April 4, 1843. She died September 4, 1854.

Ch. 1. George William, b. April 14, 1844.
2. Charles Henry, b. October 9, 1847; m. Addie Simmons, of North Ashford, October 9, 1877.

William Thayer married second time, Philena A. Davis Young, November 26, 1854. They had one child, Martha, who married Edward Hewett, and had three children, viz.: Albert F., Agnes P., and George H. They lived with William Thayer, until 1890, when they removed to Whitinsville, Mass.

William Thayer died May 23, 1892. Mrs. Philena Thayer died May 14, 1873.

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GEORGE W. THAYER lived in a house which he built near his father's, until about 1876, when he removed to Kenyonville. After living in several other places he returned to Union, saying that he had made more money in Union than anywhere else. In 1884, he bought the Benjamin Corbin place, where he has since resided. He married Louisa V. Young. Their children were:

Ch. 1. Leonora, m. Myron Crawford.
2. Minnie G., b. July 7, 1866; m. E. Bruce Horton, December, 1886.
3. Eva A., b. October 27, 1877.

DAVID THOMPSON came from Ashford, in 1768. He married Prudence Harrington.

Ch. David, William, James, Asa, Prudence, Elizabeth, Molley, m. James Sprague.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, son of David, came from Ashford in 1774. He lived on the north side of Stickney Hill.

Ch. 1. Asahel.
2. Calvin, b. 1757; d. October 2, 1777.
3. Rufus, m. Sarah Burley, November 20, 1785.
4. Luther.
5. Benjamin.
6. Calvin.

DAVID THOMPSON, son of David, married Patience. He with his sons James and Abel, and their cousin Rufus, were in the Revolutionary army.

Ch. 1. James.
2. Abel, b. 1761; d. February 6, 1782.
3. Patience, b. 1762; d. September 26, 1777.
4. Eleazar.
5. David, b. 1773.
6. Deborah, b. November, 1776; d. September 20, 1777.
7. David, b. October 7, 1778.

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8. Joseph, b. March 21, 1781.
9. Abel, m. Ruth Thompson.

JAMES THOMPSON, son of David, first lived near the Foster place on the Corbin road. He moved to Belchertown about 1795. He married Mrs. Rachel Hovey, daughter of Joseph Enos

Ch. 1. Enos.
2. William, b. July 5, 1772; m. Experience Darling, of Palmer.
3. Roswell, m. Anna Cleveland; lived in Belchertown.
4. Rachel, b. December 30, 1776; m. Capt. Onias Hoar, April 28, 1864.
5. Betsey, m. George Bennett, of Belchertown.
6. Asa, b. April 25, 1781; m. Louisa Cooke, of Belchertown.
7. Dolly, m. Reuben Cleveland, of Belchertown.
8. Susanna, m. Loring Dutton, of Ludlow.

RUFUS THOMPSON, son of William, married Sarah Burley, daughter of Josiah, November 24, 1785.

Ch. 1. Huldah, b. March 10, 1787.
2. Hannah, b. February 26, 1789.
3. Grosvenor, b. February 21, 1791.

ELIJAH TOUEY came from Sutton, Mass., and bought in 1782, of Elijah Loomis, of East Windsor, lot No. 2 (where Mason Horton now lives). He sold it to Capt. Penuel Child, in 1789. Children born in Union:

Ch. 1. Nancy, b. September 17, 1782.
2. Elijah, b. October 3, 1784.

THOMAS TOURTELOTT came from Thompson to Union in 1820, and bought the place previously owned by John Armour. His uncle Stephen, a millwright, came to town

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later, but never owned a place here. Thomas Tourtelott married Rebecca.

Ch. 1. Thomas.
2. Smith, m. Sarah Leland, April 9, 1848.
3. Wright.
4. Squire.
5. Reed.
6. Adaline, m. Dwight W. Whittemore, of Sturbridge, April 9, 1848.

THE TOWN FAMILIES.

JOSEPH TOWN came from Thompson to Union about 1819. He lived in the northwest corner of town, where Abiel now does. He was selectman in the years 1826, 1829 and 1835.

He married, first, Rhoda Chaffee, who died February 17, 1840. He married, second, Martha Bradley, who died August 18, 1858, aged 58.

Joseph Town died July 13, 1865, aged 78.

His children (the first six born at Thompson, the rest at Union), were:

Ch. 1. Hiram, b. May 5, 1806.
2. Nancy, b. February 7, 1808; m. William G. Young of Southbridge, October 14, 1833.
3. Hermon, b. August 30, 1810; d. in Wales.
4. Luther, b. December 20, 1812; lives in Springfield.
5. Walter, b. April 3, 1815; d. December 29, 1816.
6. Lucinda, b. March 13, 1818; lives in Brimfield.
7. Laura, b. April 2, 1820; d. November 27, 1829.
8. Mary Ann, b. August 1, 1822; d. in Wales.
9. Lucy, b. January 26, 1825; m. Edwin S. Webber of Holland, January 22, 1843.
10. Abiel, b. February 4, 1828.
11. Walter, b. August 15, 1830; d. September 19, 1830.
12. Esther Wales, b. January 9, 1832; m. Timothy D. Butterworth of Holland, January 9, 1851

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HIRAM TOWN, son of Joseph, married Betsey Wales, daughter of Gideon, December 20, 1829. She died August 31, 1844. He married, second, —— Bennet.

Ch. 1. Laura, b. October 30, 1830; m. F. B. Blodgett of Holland.
2. Hiram Judson, b. April 7, 1834; d. in the army, December 28, 1862.
3. Allen Wales, b. April 23, 1836; lived in Southbridge.
4. Merritt A., b. February 2, 1839; m. Abbie A. Pratt, March, 1867.
5. Mary Ann, b. April 5, 1842; m. Andrew G. Chaplin, August, 1862. He died December 8, 1862.

ABIEL TOWN, son of Joseph, married Frances Wheelock.

Ch. 1. Emma, b. April 4, 1859.
2. Ella, b. November 19, 1860.
3. Frank, b. January 7, 1865.
4. Annie, b. May 3, 1867.

JOEL TOWN was born in Oxford, Mass., March 12, 1776. He was the son of Simon, the son of John, the son of Jacob, the son of William Town and Joanna Blessing, who came from Yarmouth, England, as early as 1640. William Town is the ancestor of nearly all the Towns in this country, and a memorial of his descendants has been published. Joel Town came from Dudley to Union not far from 1830. He lived west of Timothy Newell's, where his son George W. afterwards did. He married Elizabeth (Betsey) Willard. He died at Union or at Ashford, September 24, 1863, aged 87.

Ch. 1. Celestina, b. October 8, 1801; m. John Pope of Thompson, January 20, 1822.
2. George W., b. April 15, 1804; m. first, Sally Cass, daughter of Elbridge, April 12, 1847. She died April 11, 1851. He married, second, widow Hannah Squires, March 20, 1853. He died December 13, 1863, without children.

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3. Nelson Parker, b. November 1, 1806.
4. Sennia P., b. August 24, 1809; m. Danforth Childs, March 9, 1828.
5. Oliver W., b. March 29, 1812; m. Julia Stoler.
6. Betsey, b. April 21, 1816; m. first, Gilbert Rosebrooks; second, Uriah P. Marcy.
7. Rejoice Foster, b. June 15, 1819.

NELSON P. TOWN was an excellent mechanic at Charlton, Mass. He married Julia A. Dresser, daughter of Moses, September 10, 1828. He died November 24, 1846, aged 40.

His sons were:

1. Alban Nelson, b. May 26, 1829. He is one of the greatest railroad men in the country. He began as a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and by his application, integrity and perseverance rose to the position of assistant general superintendent. In 1869 he became general superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, which position he still holds (1892). It is a position of great responsibility, but Mr. Town has shown rare ability in the discharge of its multifarious duties and has acquired a large fortune. He is highly respected by all who know him. He lives in San Francisco, Cal.
2. Moses D., b. August 15, 1831. He was engaged in railroad business, under the C. B. & Q. R. R.
3. Lewis Willard, b. September 4, 1833. He has been superintendent of several railroads in the West, and by his energetic labor has won a position of profit and honor. By a life of integrity he has endeared himself to the best men of the country. He lives at Kansas City, Mo.
4. Horace A., b. July 12, 1835, is another eminently

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successful railroad man. He is the superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He lives at Brainerd, Minn.

5. Marcus M., b. May 28, 1844, has also been a successful railroad superintendent and hotel proprietor in the West.

REJOICE FOSTER TOWN, son of Joel, lives on the old Foster place in Union. He married Elizabeth C. Sessions, daughter of Col. Moses C. She died November 2, 1888.

Ch. 1. Andrew, b. June 28, 1844; d. April 4, 1871.
2. Nelson, b. December 25, 1845; lives in Willington.
3. Albert, b. November 28, 1847; d. October 24, 1852.
4. Horace, b. February 19, 1850; m. Florence Bidwell, November 25, 1873; one child, Arthur Horace, b. October 15, 1874.
5. Frank, b. September 4, 1852; killed by a falling timber at South Windsor, March, 1890. He married Stella House and left two children, Emma and Frank.
6. George, b. April 5, 1855; d. October 22, 1856.
7. George, b. June 8, 1862.

GEORGE TOWN, son of R. Foster, married Josephine Barbour, daughter of Frederick, November 28, 1888. They have one child.

Ch. 1. George Raymond, b. September 20, 1889.

SULLIVAN UNDERWOOD, a native of Monson, Mass., married Fanny Lyon, daughter of Stephen. They have lived in many different places in the towns of Union, Holland, Woodstock, Pomfret, Eastford, Ashford and Stafford.

Ch. 1. Palmer Stanton, b. February 18, 1836.
2. Milton Bradford, b. January 1, 1843; d. June 21, 1843.

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3. Caroline Elizabeth, b. 1844; d. 1846.
4. Milton Allen, b. September, 1845; m. Nellie Capwell; have three children.

THE UPHAM FAMILY.

ICHABOD TOWN UPHAM, son of Nehemiah, was born in Thompson, April 29, 1798, and died at Union. He married Abigail Copeland, March 3, 1822. He came from Thompson to Union in 1822, and settled on the place where he ever afterwards lived and where his son Jonathan now resides.

Ch. 1. Edwin Windson, b. May 3, 1823.
2. Jonathan Copeland, b. August 16, 1828.
3. Sarah Elizabeth, b. October 22, 1830; d. March 2, 1856.

Ichabod T. Upham died October 3, 1889. Abigail C. Upham died January 2, 1882.

EDWIN W. UPHAM married Nancy Deliza Corbin, November 12, 1848. He lived a year in Monson and a year in Brimfield; then he returned to Union and in 1854 bought the Alexander Strong place in Rockmeadow, where his son Francis now lives. He lived there until he moved to the Lindsey place in the fall of 1881, where he now resides. He was a soldier in the late war, being a corporal in Capt. Corbin's company. He has held several town offices and represented his town in the Legislature of 1889.

Ch. 1. Francis Leroy, b. April 30, 1853; m. Ella Adelaide Colburn, daughter of George D. Colburn, April 12, 1875.
2. Lizzie Abbie, b. April 21, 1861.

JONATHAN COPELAND UPHAM, son of Ichabod, married Maria T. Arnold of Killingly, October 27, 1857.

Ch. 1. George Washington, b. August 2, 1859.
2. Sarah Elizabeth, b. April 15, 1861; d. July 25, 1883.

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GEORGE W. UPHAM, son of Jonathan, married Cornelia Youngs, daughter of Thomas, July 17, 1884. She died April 11, 1888. He married a second time Eliza Smith, November 6, 1889.

Ch. (by first wife), Arthur Herbert, b. February 5, 1886.

ARCHELAUS UPHAM, son of Nehemiah of Thompson, came to Union with his brother Ichabod, with whom he lived until 1829, when he returned to Thompson. He was an active member of the church while in town. He married Betsey Richmond of Pomfret.

Ch. 1. Nehemiah, b. 1820; lived in Norwich, Conn.
2. Phebe, b. in 1821.
3. Maria Cummings, b. in 1822.
4. Lyman, b. in 1824.
5. Esther Arnold, b. in 1826.
6. Benjamin Morris, b. in 1828.
7. George, b. in 1830; lives in Athol.

DEACON EBENEZER WALES came from Windham to Union not far from 1750. He was born in Milton, Mass., once a part of Dorchester, in 1697, and died in Union, April 12, 1776, in the 78th year of his age. He left a widow and sixteen children, and had buried four. He left Milton with his father when sixteen years old, who settled in Windham. Ebenezer Wales was deacon of the church at Windham for several years before he came to Union. He was noted for his piety, for his intellectual ability and deep sensibility, as is proved by his printed advice to his children. His "Counsels and Directions" were published at Boston in 1813, in a tract of 24 pages, nearly 40 years after his death. They had remained in manuscript 76 years before they were printed, and are now 127 years old (1864). The tract was printed, probably, for the use of his descendants, and ought to be republished for the general good of mankind. The father of Ebenezer Wales was Deacon Nathaniel Wales, of Windham, a native of Milton, Mass. He

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was born in 1658 and died June 22, 1744, in the 83rd year of his age.

Deacon Nathaniel Wales was the son of Timothy Wales, of Milton, an eminently pious but eccentric man. He was probably born in England, and came with his father, Deacon Nathaniel Wales, who was one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass. Deacon Nathaniel Wales, of Dorchester, was a fellow passenger with the Rev. Richard Mather, in the ship "James of Bristol," which came over in 1635. The details of that voyage were written by Mather, and his "Journal" is printed in *Young's Chronicles of Massachusetts.* His wife's name was Issobell, and she outlived him only two weeks. His children, according to Savage, were Timothy, John and Nathaniel, who came to America with him. Whether any were born here is unknown. The family traditions say he had a brother John; also a brother Elkanah, who had two sons.

Deacon Ebenezer Wales, of Union, had two brothers, Deacon Nathaniel Wales, of Windham, and Rev. Eleazar Wales. His first wife was Esther Smith, the mother of ten of his children. She died October 10, 1737. He then married Deborah Ward, October 13, 1741, who is said to have had ten children, though only eight are enumerated in the following list.

Deborah Wales was a woman of great patriotism and resolution. She was the one who said to her son, Solomon Wales, when two of his sons were about starting to Cambridge at the time of the Lexington alarm: "I would not send my boys where I dare not go myself." He took the hint. He sent his boys and went himself, and served as captain, at the age of 45, fifteen months. Deborah Wales lies buried in the old cemetery at Union, just east of the center. On the gravestone everything else is obliterated except the name, "Mrs. Deborah Wales." Her grave is now annually decorated by the local G. A. R. Post.

Deacon Ebenezer Wales died just as the American Revolution was ready to break out, viz., April 12, 1774. His widow, Deborah, died March 13, 1779, aged 65.

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The children of Deacon Ebenezer Wales and his two wives, Esther and Deborah, were:

Ch. 1. Anna, b. September 7, 1720; d. May 13, 1721.
2. Nathaniel, b. March 20, 1722; d. October 20, 1783.
3. Ebenezer, b. December 10, 1724; d. April 13, 1751.
4. Elisha, b. March 10, 1728; d. April 6, 1788.
5. Solomon, b. November 19, 1729; d. March 20, 1805.
6. Elizabeth, b. September 28, 1730; d. April, 1763.
7. Eleazar, b. April 30, 1732.
8. Seth, b. April 12, 1734; d. May 20, 1785.
9. Anna, b. July 27, 1735.
10. Timothy, b. October 7, 1737; m. Sarah Loomis, November 11, 1762.
11. Susannah, b. July 9, 1742.
12. Oliver, b. February 23, 1744.
13. Esther, b. March 8, 1746; m. John Bliss, of Brimfield, 1774; d. November 24, 1781.
14. Elijah, b. January 28, 1748.
15. Irene, b. August 3, 1750; d. December 3, 1793.
16. Lydia, b. March 9, 1752; d. September 20, 1781.
17. Shubael, b. October 6, 1754.
18. Sarah, b. October 6, 1754.

There are two others who died young, whose names are not given. This is the largest family which we have to record in this book.

Solomon Wales, son of Ebenezer, was a man of remarkable ability. Probably no man has ever lived in town who has been endowed with greater acuteness and strength of mind.

There is a tradition that he ran away from home when a boy to go with his two brothers to the French war. If this be true, it must have been the "old French war," as it is often called, or King George's war. In this war the fortress of Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, was captured by

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a colonial army, June 17, 1745. At this time young Solomon would have been sixteen years old. This theory is confirmed by the fact that he was on the coast when he went, as the following incident shows: During the expedition he drifted from the ship in an open boat. In his effort to reach the ship his oar broke or was lost, and he was obliged to save himself by swimming some distance in a wintry sea. He was captain of a company for a part of the time of the Revolution.

He probably lived in the north part of town, where his son Gideon did. He married, 1st, Lucy Strong, October 3, 1754. She died December 29, 1772, and he married, 2nd, Dorothy Perrin, of Woodstock, September 2, 1773. He died March 20, 1805.

Ch. 1. Eleazer, b. July 30, 1755.
2. John, b. March 15, 1757; m. Jerusha Derby, December 2, 1779.
3. Eunice, b. January 27, 1759; m. Rufus May, of Holland, December 13, 1781.
4. Lucy, b. June 18, 1761, m. Chester May, of Holland, February 22, 1781.
5. Gideon, b. March 20, 1764.
6. Esther, b. February 13, 1768; m. Jacob Burnett; d. August 25, 1835.

ELEAZAR WALES, son of Solomon, lived near the Foster saw-mill. He married, 1st, Deidameia Chaffee, of Union, June 24, 1783. She died March 6, 1787. He married Mary Whiting, of Ashford, January 22, 1793.

Ch. 1. Ervine, b. June 10, 1785; lived in Brookfield, Wis.
2. Eleazar, b. May 16, 1794.
3. Solomon, b. March 1, 1796.
4. John, b. January 12, 1798.
5. Samuel, b. December 17, 1800; lived in Brookfield, Wis.
6. Deidameia, b. June 9, 1803.
7. Eunice, b. May 17, 1805.
8. Derexa, b. February 16, 1809.

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TIMOTHY WALES, son of Deacon Ebenezer, married Sarah Loomis, November 11, 1762.

Ch. 1. Elizabeth, b. March 20, 1764; m. Chester Morris, of Holland, March 24, 1785.
2. Timothy, baptized March 30, 1766.
3. Roger, b. June 19, 1769.

OLIVER WALES, son of Deacon Ebenezer, settled first in Union, and afterwards in South Brimfield, in 1766. He married, 1st, Elizabeth Lawrence, daughter of Dr. James, of South Brimfield, and 2nd, Ruth ———. He died March 23, 1816.

Ch. 1. James Lawrence, became a prominent citizen of South Brimfield, so that in honor of him the name of the town was changed from *South Brimfield* to *Wales*, February 20, 1828. In recognition of the honor he bequeathed $2,000 to the town. He died July 3, 1840, aged 70.
2. Royal, d. August 30, 1857, aged 84.
3. Oliver, d. September 26, 1855, aged 76.
4. Irene.
5. Esther, m. Augustus Phelps, of Ashford.
6. Orrin, d. October 8, 1785.
7. Vine, d. February 20, 1784.

DEACON ELIJAH WALES, son of Deacon Ebenezer, was a deacon of the Baptist church of South Brimfield. He married Rachel Nelson, of South Brimfield, April 14, 1772. He died March 2, 1826. His wife died October 18, 1828.

Ch. 1. Nancy, b. March 16, 1773; m. David Rathbone, a Baptist minister; d. May 16, 1826.
2. Tryphena, b. October 11, 1774; d. May 20, 1777.
3. Ebenezer, b. April 4, 1776; lived and died at Fenner, N. Y.
4. Alvin, b. November 6, 1778; was a Baptist minister at Fenner; d. June 2, 1810.
5. Elijah, b. December 2, 1780; was a physician and died at Union, August 15, 1850.

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6. Linus, b. October 28, 1782.
7. Philena, b. April 24, 1785; m. Deacon Seward.
8. Palace, b. September 21, 1787; d. March 27, 1790.
9. Tryphena, b. January 5, 1790.
10. Joseph, b. August 14, 1792; went to college and became a Baptist minister; d. young.

GIDEON WALES, son of Solomon, lived on the Arnold Paine place (the first house southeast of the Northwest school-house). He married, 1st, Abigail Gallup, of Montville, Conn., January 2, 1798. She bore twin children and died November 21, 1798. He married, 2nd, Betsey Allen, of Sturbridge, October 30, 1800. He died October 12, 1837. She died February 27, 1858.

Ch. 1. Abigail, b. October 31, 1798; m. Massena Needham.
2. Gideon, b. October 31, 1798.
3. Lucy, b. February 6, 1803; m. Nathan Kinney.
4. Esther, b. January 22, 1805; m. Sam. S. Needham, of Monson.
5. Aaron Allen, b. November 6, 1808.
6. Betsey, b. March 28, 1811; m. Hiram Town; d. August 31, 1844.

LINUS WALES, son of Deacon Elijah, married Mary Loring, August 11, 1811. He died October 13, 1875. His wife died February 10, 1865.

Ch. 1. Phila, b. May 25, 1812; m. Ezra A. Putney.
2. Andrew Jackson, b. August 15, 1815.
3. Alvin, b. May 8, 1817.
4. Mary Eliza, b. July 14, 1820; m. James T. Hamilton, of Stafford, March 6, 1844.
5. Nancy, b. September 20, 1825; d. September 15, 1830, by falling into a coal-pit.
6. Nancy, b. March 15, 1830; m. George Winter, of Southbridge.

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GIDEON WALES, son of Gideon, married Polly Boyden, January 19, 1830.

Ch. 1. Abigail Semina, b. November 6, 1831.
2. Arvine Rensalaer, b. May 29, 1833.
3. Solomon Alexander, b. January 21, 1836.

AARON ALLEN WALES, son of Gideon, married Betsey Maria Harvey (b. March 6, 1809), April 3, 1830. He lived south of the Kinney mills and afterwards on the county road near Albert Weld's.

Ch. 1. Betsey M., b. November 7, 1831; m. Marvin Howard, October 26, 1881.
2. Delight H., b. January 3, 1833; m. Thomas Horton, April 29, 1850.
3. Lorette Adelia, b. March 2, 1834; m. Linus Smith, of Southbridge, May 1, 1853.
4. Celinda, b. April 13, 1837; m. Albert E. Weld.
5. Elvira Belinda, b. October 18, 1839; m. George Spaulding, of Woodstock.
6. Lucy Jane, b. November 11, 1844; d. April 10, 1869.
7. Emeline, b. May 22, 1849; d. November 27, 1849.

ALVIN WALES, son of Linus, married Eliza Warren, August 7, 1842.

Ch. 1. Viola, b. November 20, 1843.
2. William, b. May 9, 1847.
3. George, b. December 15, 1850.
4. Lelia, b. March 8, 1854.

Alvin Wales died May 19, 1856.

ANDREW J. WALES, son of Linus, married Roxanna Moore, February 12, 1858. She was born March 8, 1828.

Ch. 1. Lorinda, b. August 12, 1859.
2. Nancy, b. July 12, 1862.
3. Viola, b. October 31, 1864.
4. Anna, b. January 31, 1870.

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AARON A. WALES.

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LORETTE A. WALES, daughter of Allen A. Wales, married Linus Smith, of Southbridge, May 1, 1853. He died March 24, 1864.

Ch. 1. Ella M., b. March 6, 1854; m. Samuel O. Simmons, of Southbridge, January 1, 1879, and had five children. She died December 29, 1889.
2. Mabel, d. in infancy.
3. Lucy, d. in infancy.
4. Sedalia E., b. September, 1862; d. September 29, 1873.

Lorette A. Smith married, 2nd, Albert M. Belknap, of Southbridge, June 9, 1773.

Ch. 1. Henry W., b. April 27, 1876.
2. Albert Belknap, d. May 10, 1892.

ELVIRA B. WALES, daughter of Aaron A. Wales, married George A. Spaulding, March 18, 1869.

Ch. 1. Jennie M., b. February 11, 1872; m. Archie Campbell, January 30, 1891.
2. Anna H., b. June 9, 1878.

NATHANIEL WALKER, was one of the earliest settlers and large proprietors of Union. He came from Ashford. He bought land of Samuel Allen, one of the original proprietors, in 1729. This was 200 acres, three-quarters of a mile northwest of Lead-mine hill. This would include the region on the county road north of Henry Corbin's. Tradition says that he was the richest man that came to Union in the first company of settlers. He paid for all his land, stocked his farm well, and brought a barrel of rum. But he had intemperate sons who squandered their patrimony. He had two wives, Rebecca, by whom the first two children were born, and Jemima, the mother of the rest.

He died July 1, 1759, aged 84.

He brought seven children with him from Ashford.

Ch. 1. Nathaniel, b. August 4, 1707.

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2. Benjamin, b. August 4, 1709.
3. Obadiah, b. February 3, 1715.
4. Rebecca, b. March 7, 1717.
5. Israel, b. March 18, 1719.
6. Abigail, b. May 11, 1721; m. John Ward, October 10, 1739.
7. Hezekiah, b. July 8, 1723.
8. Edward, b. September 23, 1725.

NATHANIEL WALKER, son of Nathaniel, married Sarah Fuller, May 30, 1736.

Ch. 1. Phebe, b. December 13, 1736.
2. Judith, b. May 6, 1741.
3. Zerniah, b. December 20, 1742.
4. Rebecca, b. September 10, 1744.
5. Hezekiah, b. April 18, 1746; m. Jerusha Ames.
6. Stephen, b. January 1, 1748.
7. James, b. February 9, 1755.
8. Ketmah, b. October 6, 1756.
9. Simonds; lived in Hampton.

BENJAMIN WALKER, son of Nathaniel, married Lydia. She died January 19, 1747.

Ch. 1. Benjamin, b. March 17, 1735.
2. Rebecca, b. November 3, 1738.
3. Elijah, b. July 23, 1743.
4. Elisha, b. July 23, 1743.
5. Israel, b. March 16, 1745.
6. Asa, b. January 11, 1747.
7. Eward, b. August 19, 1750; m. Daniel Badger, 3rd.
8. Benjamin, b. June 16, 1755.
9. Elizabeth, m. Simonds Walker.

OBADIAH WALKER, son of Nathaniel, 1st, married Mary Chaffee, March 20, 1739.

Ch. 1. Ezra, b. March 29, 1741.

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EDWARD WALKER, son of Nathaniel, 1st, married Mary.

Ch. 1. Robert, b. March 11, 1752.
2. Jacob, b. February 19, 1755.
3. Eunice, b. January 30, 1757.
4. Obadiah, b. May 18, 1760.

SIMONDS WALKER, son of Nathaniel, Jr., lived on the Elisha Severy place. He married Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Benjamin, September 12, 1771.

Ch. 1. Benoi, b. February 11, 1772.
2. Chloe, b. December 5, 1773.
3. Levi, b. April 27, 1775; m. Sarah Shumway.
4. Stephen, b. September 25, 1782.
5. Jemima, b. June 1, 1785; m. Heman Severy.
6. Margaret, b. September 9, 1787.
7. Elias, b. September 2, 1790; d. September 25, 1790.
8. Rachel, b. March 20, 1793; d. April 23, 1828.
9. Mehitabel, b. September 23, 1795.

BENJAMIN WALKER, son of Benjamin, lived north of the Trenck Crawford place. He married Hannah Laflin, April 10, 1777. He died June 11, 1830.

Ch. 1. Ebenezer, b. November 17, 1777; d. at Fenner, N. Y.
2. Susannah, b. December 16, 1779.
3. James, m. Polly Howard; d. 1817.
4. Polly.
5. Hannah.

EZRA WALKER, son of Obadiah, married 1st, Abigail, by whom he had two children; second Anna Pitge.

Ch. 1. Perley, b. July 22, 1767.
2. Olive.
3. Henry, b. July 1, 1778.
4. Wyllys, b. February 21, 1784.
5. Olive, b. September 28, 1787.
6. Betsey, b. May 1, 1792.
7. Leighton.

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BENONI WALKER, son of Simonds, married Abigail Kinney of Woodstock, November 14, 1799. He lived where A. A. Wales did the latter part of his life.

Ch. 1. Sally, b. November 4, 1798; died young.
2. Ira, b. February 17, 1801.
3. William, b. February 24, 1804; m. Irene Coye February 2, 1823; d. April 29, 1828.
4. Mary, m. Hiram Dodge of Medbury, Mass., November 8, 1837.
5. Mercy Oritta, b. February 16, 1814.
6. Sally, b. February 21, 1817.
7. Minerva, b. April 26, 1820.

STEPHEN WALKER, son of Simonds, lived where Mr. Richards does. He married Abigail Johnson.

Ch. 1. Nathaniel, b. December 20, 1809; d. June, 1834.
2. Elizabeth, b. April 12, 1813; d. May 9, 1813.
3. Ebenezer.

PERLEY WALKER, son of Ezra, married Rebecca Broughton.

Ch. 1. Wareham Bugbee, b. September 9, 1792.
2. Ezra, b. July 31, 1794.
3. Perley, b. August 28, 1796; m. Sally Howard.
4. Huldah Ainsworth, b. August 2, 1798.
5. Palmer, b. November 4, 1800.
6. John Newman, b. March 3, 1803.
7. Joseph.
8. Rebecca, m. Danford Morse.

IRA WALKER, son of Benoni, married Maria Morse March 11, 1830.

Ch. 1. Ira, b. June 18, 1833; d. June 15, 1835.
2. Persis, b. April 21, 1836; m. Marcus Curtis; second, Wm. P. Park; d. February 9, 1892.
3. Orrin, b. June 5, 1839.

JOSEPH WALKER, son of Perley, married Rebecca James, daughter of Benjamin, June 25, 1829.

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Ch. 1. Frank, b. December 27, 1830; d. in the army.
2. Emeline Jane, b. May 6, 1833.
3. Milo P. J., b. June 6, 1843.

JOHN NEWMAN WALKER, son of Perley, married Nancy Perry of Woodstock.

Ch. 1. Danford Perry, b. September 26, 1827.
2. Parma, b. February 23, 1830.
3. John Quincy, b. July 25, 1832.
4. Rebecca, b. January 25, 1836.
5. Daniel, b. October 25, 1837.

MILO P. J. WALKER, son of Joseph, was in the army in the late war, being a member of Co. G. 22nd C. V. He married Jennie S. Morse, daughter of Amasa, February 13, 1866. They lived in the house with her father till December, 1890, when they moved to Stafford Springs. While in Union he held many town offices, being in the Legislature of 1871, and selectman for many years. He has been County Commissioner for several years. He has always been a Republican.

Ch. 1. Frank H., b. October 19, 1868; d. June 22, 1871.
2. Herbert M., b. August 15, 1871; d. March 29, 1880.
3. Alice J., b. November 30, 1874.
4. Albert M., b. October 21, 1877.
5. Ruth N., b. November 10, 1880.

HARVEY WALKER, came to Union from Westford about the year 1827. He was the son of Timothy of Westford, a descendant of Philip of Rehoboth. He married Julia Ann White, daughter of Moses White of Westford, May 16, 1833. He died suddenly of malignant pustule, March 4, 1860, aged 52. Julia A., his wife, died at Chicago, Ill., December 13, 1891.

Ch. 1. Andrew White, b. April 17, 1836; d. October 23, 1838.
2. Laura White, b. July 14, 1839; m. first, Jared

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Dana Sessions; second, Rev. Samuel I. Curtiss, May 10, 1870.

3. Josephine, b. March 30, 1841; m. William M. Corbin, June 27, 1860.
4. Andrew Dwight, b. January 29, 1843; d. November 9, 1849.
5. Merrillo Harvey, b. March 28, 1850.
6. Frederick Hartwell, b. April 1, 1860; m. Capitola Hollingsworth.

HARTLEY WALKER, son of Timothy of Ashford, lived at Mashapaug. He married Josephine Reed. She died August 1, 1873.

Ch. 1. Harriet Josephine, b. April 28, 1859; m. Fred W. Moore.
2. Hartley Reed, b. April 5, 1865; m. Belle Harris of Fiskdale.

FREDERICK H. WALKER, son of Harvey, married Capitola Hollingsworth (born May 23, 1864) June 6, 1886.

Ch. 1. Eugene, b. January 2, 1888.
2. Florence, b. May 3, 1890.

NEWTON WALLIS, son of Hiram and Mary E. Putney Wallis, was born in Holland, Mass., July 5, 1841. During the war he served from October 15, 1861, to November 27, 1864, in Co. I, 27th Mass. Vol. Inf., as private and corporal, and was in the battles of Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, and the siege of Washington, N. C., also the battle of Port Walthall, and the siege of Petersburgh, Va., in 1864, being wounded at Port Walthall.

He lived in Union from 1865 to 1889, with the exception of the years 1879 and 1880, when he lived in Wales. He has always been engaged in some form of the lumber business. He held several town offices, and was one of the charter members and a commander of the D. P. Corbin G. A. R. Post of Union.

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He now (1893) lives in Ludlow, Mass. He married Dell E. Harris, daughter of Dea. William H. Harris, of Holland, November 18, 1869.

Ch. 1. Edith A., b. October 12, 1876.
2. Lizzie D., b. March 11, 1879.
3. Willie N., b. June 27, 1885.

DEA. WILLIAM WARD was an early settler of Union, and a large land proprietor. He was the son of William Ward, who came to Union with his son from Ashford, where he was an influential man in town and church affairs. He died June 8, 1731, the first white person who died in town. He was buried in the old burying ground near the center, but has no headstone. He was 61 years of age. His widow, Judith Ward, died in Union, January 21, 1746. William Ward, Sr., was the son of Obadiah, the son of William Ward, the common ancestor of a posterity in this country, which in 1851, numbered many thousand persons.

DEA. WILLIAM WARD, of Union, was the oldest of a family of seven children, born June 9, 1691, and died at Union, September 11, 1780. His wife, Rachel, died February 6, 1779, aged 84. He was the first appointed deacon of the church, and universally respected as a wise and good man. Dea. Horton remembered him as an old man of venerable appearance, who on the Sabbath sat in the pulpit with the minister, as he was hard of hearing. The descendants of Dea. Ward were numerous and would now outnumber the population of the town, but not one of them has lived in Union for nearly a century. His children were:

Ch. 1. Uriah, b. Februury 24, 1715; m. Elizabeth Ingraham.
2. John, b. November 9, 1716; m. 1st, Abigail Walker; 2nd, Abigail Heath.
3. Ebenezer, b. April 9, 1719; m. Anna Peake.
4. Moses, b. September 16, 1722; m. Eunice Rood.
5. Obadiah, b. February 9, 1725; m. Esther Ruggles.
6. Rachel, b. April 23, 1727; m. Joseph Enos.

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7. Jesse, b. August 6, 1729; m. Elizabeth Abbe.
8. Sarah, d. January 13, 1740.
9. William, d. April 23, 1735.
10. Benjamin, d. October 19, 1741.

Dea. William Ward lived on the place afterwards owned by Linus Wales.

URIAH WARD, son of Dea. William, settled first, at Union He had eight children. He died at Monson, in 1790.

JOHN WARD, son of Dea. William, lived in Union till 1848, then moved to Belchertown. He had 16 children.

EBENEZER WARD, son of Dea. William, had 8 children, and died in 1767, aged 48.

MOSES WARD, son of Dea. William, had 8 children, and died before 1770.

OBADIAH WARD, son of Dea. William, lived at Union, Belchertown, South Hadley, and Cambridge, N. Y. He had 6 children.

JOSHUA WEBB, came from Windham, and bought land of Josiah Sumner, June 6, 1753. He married Hannah, daughter of John Abbie.

Ch. 1. Eunice, b. November 20, 1755.
2. Calvin, b. July 30, 1757; d. at Rockingham, Vt. in 1854.
3. Mary, b. January 27, 1760.
4. Ann, b. August 21, 1761.
5. Luther, b. October 23, 1763.

GEORGE A. WEBSTER came from Lancashire, Eng. He lived in Springfield, Mass., whence he came to Union, in February, 1861. He married Maria Rockwell; second, Mrs. Jane L. Presby, of Springfield.

Ch. 1. Charles Richard, b. January 3, 1855; m. Caro-

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line Blodgett, of Holland, February, 1884, and has one child, Marion Gertrude, b. August 10, 1890.

2. Martha Maria, b. March 2, 1856; d. April 4, 1880.
3. William Sanford, b. February 21, 1858.
4. Robert Ellsworth, b. September 19, 1861; m. Bertha Corbin, daughter of Anson, April 15, 1886.

Mr. Webster died 1891. Mrs. Webster died January, 1892.

ALBERT E. WELD married Celinda Wales, daughter of Aaron A., March 29, 1859. They lived at Union till about 1887, when they went to Southbridge.

Ch. 1. Isabel M., b. January 22, 1862; m. Rev. John Pearce.
2. Benjamin Corey, b. July 5, 1863; m. Nettie E. Kinney, October 23, 1887.
3. Flora M., b. July 27, 1868; d. May 10, 1870.
4. Everett A., b. January 17, 1870; d. May 13, 1870.
5. Clarence E., b. June 30, 1875; d. July 3, 1879.

ISABEL M. WELD, daughter of Albert E. Weld, married Rev. John Pearce, March 31, 1886.

Ch. 1. Winnifred W., b. February 15, 1887; d. February 20, 1887.
2. Annie Belle, b. June 27, 1888.

MOSES WHITE, son of Amariah, was born at Uxbridge, Mass., April 26, 1790. He came to Union about 1812, and lived at the place owned later by Dr. Hammond. There in company with Pearl & Taintor, he was employed as a merchant, first as clerk, then as partner. He removed to Westford about 1817. He married Elizabeth Paul, daughter of Robert, December 1, 1814.

Ch. 1. Julia Ann, b. April 16, 1816; m. Harvey Walker, May 16, 1833.

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2. Laura, b. July 23, 1818; m. Stephen Whiting, October 29, 1839.
3. Marcia, b. December 3, 1821; m. Albert Knight, March 3, 1847.
4. Moses Wood, b. June 15, 1828; m. Ellen Smith, November 27, 1851.
5. Merritt Paul, b. March 4, 1831; m. Susan P. Adams, February 16, 1860.
6. Cornelia, b. December 14, 1833; m. Francis Adams, Oct. 4, 1866.

Moses White died August 31, 1867. His wife Elizabeth, died July 7, 1860.

THE WILLIAMS FAMILY.

Colonel Ephraim Williams of Newton, together with William Williams, of Watertown, and Thomas Greenwood of Newton, bought of Thomas Steel of Boston, a large tract (1722 acres), of land in Union, in 1736. This Colonel Williams afterwards moved to Stockbridge, Mass., and became distinguished in the French war in which he lost his life in 1735. He bequeathed his property to a school in the town named after him, Williamstown, and thus became the founder of Williams College. It is supposed that William Williams of Watertown, and afterwards of Mansfield, Conn., was a relative. Also, that said William Williams had a son William, who was the following:

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Mansfield, moved to Union where he lived some years, then returned to Mansfield. He lived in the southwest part of town on the hill southeast of Mr. Joseph Walker's. He was a prominent citizen while in town. He married Azubah Metcalf, February 17, 1747, and had 13 children.

ELISHA WILLIAMS, probably a brother of the preceding, came to Union from Mansfield. He was a soldier in the old French war, and was called Lieut. Williams. He married Abigail, and had 8 children.

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ALLEN AARON WILLIAMS, was born July 8, 1805. He married Sarah Whitehouse, Nov. 25, 1827. He came from Willington in 1850, and settled in Rockmeadow.

Ch. 1. Anson Allen, b. February 2, 1831.
2. Alden Emery, b. August 3, 1833; m. Abigail A. Cortis.
3. Martha Ann, b. April 20, 1836; d. August 13, 1838.
4. Sarah Maria, b. August 5, 1838; m. Henry B. Booth, August 25, 1858.
5. John S., b. December 14, 1841.
6. Alice Ann, b. February 10, 1843; d. February 6, 1864.
7. Adelia, b. August 3, 1844; m. Henry B. Booth April 14, 1864.
8. George C., b. June 27, 1847.
9. Myron Eugene, b. August 6, 1851; m. Kate Needham; lives in Wales.

JOHN WESLEY WINCH, son of Lovell P. and Clara H., was born March 31, 1838, at Fall River, Mass. He married first, Henrietta J. Ball, of Holden, Mass., July 17, 1861. She died July 6, 1863. He married second, Helen M. Moore, (widow of Otis P. Moore), February 15, 1865, at Auburn, Mass. He came to Union, October 9, 1875, and settled first at the Watkins place. He kept store at Union awhile, until he was burned out there. He soon after removed to Mashapaug, where he has since resided and kept the post office, and engaged in trading, lumbering, etc.

Ch. 1. Wesley Winfield, b. September 26, 1866.
2. Nellie Adelaide, b. July 4, 1868; m. Gilbert Willis.
3. John Mortimer, b. July 1, 1870; d. November 16, 1871.

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SAMUEL WOOD, came from Oxford, Mass., to Union, where he bought land of Nath. Sessions, in 1745. He sold it in 1761. He married Lydia Ripley, January 11, 1750, and had 7 children.

AMOS WOODWORTH, came from Lebanon, Crank Parish, now Columbia, to Union, in 1754, and lived on Lot No. 1, (the Newell Farm, and extending east to Bigelow). He was the one who first built Bigelow dam and mill.

JONATHAN WRIGHT, was an early resident of Union. SIMEON WRIGHT with his two sons John and Simeon, served in the Revolution. Simeon, Jr., had 10 children.

REV. EBENEZER WYMAN, the first settled minister of Union, was a native of Woburn, Mass. He was born May 5th, 1707, graduated at Harvard College, in 1731, and ordained at Union, December 13th, 1738, the same day the church was organized. The grandfather of Rev. Ebenezer Wyman was John Wyman, who with his brother Francis Wyman, came from England and were among the first settlers of Woburn. Both were by trade tanners, an occupation in which a great many of the inhabitants of Woburn have always been engaged. John Wyman married Mary Nutt, November 5, 1644, and had ten children of which Jacob Wyman, the tenth child, lived at Woburn, a tanner by trade, and died there March 31, 1742. He married Elizabeth Richardson of Woburn, and had thirteen children, of which the Rev. Ebenezer Wyman of Union, was the tenth. He had a brother John, who graduated at Harvard.

Rev. Mr. Wyman died suddenly at Union, January 29, (or, according to the town records, January 30), 1746, at the age of thirty-seven, after he had been established in the ministry six years, one month and sixteen days. His death was caused by an attack of pleurisy, brought on by

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exposure, after fatigue in hunting, an amusement of which he was fond.

He married Mary Wright of Woburn, daughter of Josiah Wright, May 22, 1739. They had three daughters:

Ch. 1. Mary, b. 1740; m. Caleb Loomis, January 7, 1758.
2. Lucy, b. January 2, 1742; m. Uriah Carpenter, December 5, 1759.
3. Ruth, b. September 15, 1745; m. Thomas Hill, April 10, 1766.

The widow of Rev. Mr. Wyman married Deacon Abner Sessions of Union, May 13, 1747. By him she had three children, Ebenezer, named for her first husband, and two daughters, Silence and Mary. She died April 26, 1782.

LEVI WYMAN, came from Charlton to Union, about 1800. He was descended from the Wymans of Woburn, and hence distantly related to Rev. Ebenezer. He lived in humble circumstances. He married Mehitabel Twiss or Twist.

Ch. 1. Ebenezer, b. January 22, 1787.
2. Asa, b. April 6, 1793.
3. Dorothy, b. November 9, 1796; m. Eb. Sumner, February 7, 1813.

EBENEZER WYMAN, son of Levi, married Rosanna Severy, November 29, 1807.

Ch. 1. John, b. April 30, 1808; m. Charlotte Richardson.
2. Matilda, b. September 22, 1810.
3. Deroy, b. July 9, 1813.
4. Malinda, b. December 8, 1815; m. Leonard Williams, August 11, 1833.
5. Ezekiel.

THOMAS J. YOUNG, came from Springfield to Union, about 1871, and settled on the Nehemiah Houghton place. He was selectman, representative, etc. while in town. He

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married Sarah Alderman. The family left town in 1882 and went to North Grosvenordale, and afterwards to Lincoln, Nebraska.

Ch. 1. Duncan.
2. Cornelia, m. George Upham, July 17, 1884; d. April 11, 1888.
3. Verona, m. George Unangst of Nebraska; one child.
4. Altena.
5. Corbin.
6. Ayer.
7. Iona.

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CHAPTER X.

LISTS OF TOWN OFFICERS, ETC.

REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATURE FROM THE TOWN OF UNION.

October, 1780, Captain Thomas Lawson, William Williams. May, 1781, John Sessions, Captain Solomon Wales. October, 1781, John Sessions, Captain Thomas Lawson. May, 1782, Captain Solomon Wales, Captain Thomas Lawson. October, 1782, May, 1783, January, 1784, May, 1784, October, 1784, May, 1785, Captain Solomon Wales. October, 1785, Samuel Crawford. May, 1786, October, 1786, May, 1787, October, 1787, John Sessions. May, 1788, Samuel Crawford. October, 1788, May, 1789, October, 1789, May, 1790, October, 1790, John Sessions. May, 1791, Edward Foster. October, 1791, May, 1792, Samuel Crawford. October, 1792, May, 1793, Abijah Sessions. October, 1793, May, 1794, May, 1795, October, 1795, Samuel Crawford. May, 1796, October, 1796, Abijah Sessions, Edward Foster. May, 1797, October, 1797, May, 1798, Abijah Sessions, Samuel Crawford. October, 1798, May, 1799, Robert Paul, Jr., Samuel Crawford. October, 1799, Abijah Sessions, Samuel Crawford. May, 1800, October, 1800, May, 1801, Robert Paul, Jr., Abijah Sessions. October, 1801, May, 1802, Robert Paul, Jr., Nathaniel Newell. October, 1802, David Lawson, Joseph Snell. May, 1803, Samuel Crawford, Robert Paul. October, 1803, Samuel Crawford, Samuel Paul. May, 1804, Elijah Wales, Samuel Paul. October, 1804, Elijah Wales, Samuel Paul. 1805, May, Robert Paul, Luther Crawford; October, Samuel Paul, Elijah Wales. 1806, May, Robert Paul, Luther Crawford; October, Robert Paul, Samuel Crawford. 1807, May, Elijah Wales, Samuel Crawford; October, Robert Paul, Samuel Crawford. 1808, May, Robert Paul, Samuel Crawford; October, Robert Paul, Samuel Crawford. 1809, May, Samuel Paul, Nathaniel Newell; October, Samuel Paul, Samuel Crawford. 1810, May, Nathaniel Newell, John Crawford; October, Samuel Paul, John Crawford. 1811, May, Thomas Lawson, Jr., John Crawford; October, Thomas Lawson, Jr., John Crawford. 1812, May, Thomas Lawson, Jr., Samuel Paul; August, Thomas Lawson, Jr., Samuel Paul; October, Elijah Wales, Nathaniel Chapin. 1813, May, Robert Paul, Nathaniel Chapin; October, Samuel Crawford, Jr., Samuel Paul. 1814, May, Samuel Crawford, Jr., Josiah Eaton; October, David Coye, Philip Corbin. 1815, January, David Coye, Philip Corbin; May, Elijah Wales, Asher Badger; October, Elijah Wales, Asher Badger. 1816, May, Ingoldsby W. Crawford, Robert Paul;

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October, Ingoldsby W. Crawford, Nathaniel Newell, Jr. 1817, May, Luther Crawford, Nathaniel Newell, Jr.; October, Ingoldsby W. Crawford, Nathaniel Newell, Jr. 1818, May, Ingoldsby W. Crawford; Nathaniel Newell, Jr.; October, John Crawford, Eleazar Bugbee. 1819. May, Ingoldsby W. Crawford, Nathaniel Newell. 1820, May, Ingoldsby W. Crawford, Eleazar Bugbee. 1821, May, David Lawson, Manasseh Howard. 1822, May, David Lawson, Ingoldsby W. Crawford. 1823, May, Robert Lawson, Eleazar Bugbee. 1824, May, Ingoldsby W. Crawford, William Foster. 1825, May, Ingoldsby W. Crawford, William Foster. 1826, May, Augustus Moore, William Pitt Sessions. 1827, May, Philip Corbin, William Pitt Sessions. 1828, May, Augustus Moore, Benjamin Corbin. 1829, May, Augustus Moore, Benjamin Corbin. 1830, May, William Pitt Sessions, Joseph C. Griggs. 1831, May, Benjamin Corbin, Joseph C. Griggs. 1832, May, Benjamin Corbin, Shubael Hammond, M. D. 1833, May, Luther Crawford, David Lawson. 1834, May, David Lawson. 1835, May, Benjamin Corbin, Augustus Moore. 1836, May, William Pitt Sessions, Nathaniel Newell; December, William Pitt Sessions, Nathaniel Newell. 1837, May, Augustus Moore, Abijah Sessions. 1838, May, Augustus Moore, Abijah Sessions. 1839, May, William Foster, William Pitt Sessions. 1840, May, Joseph C. Griggs, Benjamin Corbin. 1841, May, Willard Blodgett, Moses C. Sessions. 1842, May, Danforth Morse, Moses C. Sessions; October, Danforth Morse, Moses C. Sessions. 1843, May, Danforth Morse, Nathan Kinney. 1844, May, Samuel Crawford, Nathan Kinney. 1845, May, Samuel Crawford, Ezra A. Putney. 1846, May, Burke Foster, Abijah Sessions. 1847, May, Burke Foster, Abijah Sessions. 1848, May, Samuel Hammond, Silas P. Allen. 1849, May, Samuel Hammond, John N. Foster. 1850, May, Augustus Moore, John N. Foster. 1851, May, Healy Corbin, Burt Crawford. 1852, May, Healy Corbin, Samuel Corbin. 1853, May, Nathaniel O. Newell, Danford Morse. 1854, May, Nathaniel O. Newell, Danford Morse. 1855, May, Philo G. Corbin, Leonard S. Goodell. 1856, May, Thomas Moore, E. Byron Foster. 1857, May, George D. Colburn, E. Byron Foster. 1858, May, George D. Colburn, John Burley. 1859, May, Aaron A. Wales, John Burley. 1860, May, Amasa Morse, Nathaniel O. Newell. 1861, May, Amasa Morse, Charles Collar. 1862, May, George D. Colburn, Chauncey Paul. 1863, May, Augustus Moore, Samuel Moore. 1864, May, Loomis Agard, Albert E. Weld. 1865, May, Merrick A. Marcy, John S. Leland. 1866, May, Merrick A. Marcy, John S. Leland. 1867, May, Thomas Moore, Andrew Towne. 1868, May, William M. Corbin, Chauncey Paul. 1869, May, George D. Colburn, Chauncey Paul. 1870, May, George D. Colburn, A. Harendeen. 1871, May, M. H. Kinney, M. P. J. Walker. 1872, May, John B. Hatch, Morris H. Marcy. 1873, May, Henry B. Booth, Horatio Carpenter. 1874, May, Henry B. Booth, J. N. Whipple. 1875, May, Samuel W. Moore, George C. Marcy. 1876, May,

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Samuel W. Moore, George C. Marcy. 1877, January, David L. Newell, Josiah R. James. 1878, January, Horatio N. Bugbee, William P. Marcy. 1879, January, Abiel Towne, Merrick A. Marcy. 1880, January, Daniel Bartlett, Merrick A. Marcy. 1881, January, Silas W. Newell, Abiel Towne. 1882, January, Hartley Walker, Thomas J. Youngs. 1883, January, Andrew J. Wales, Thomas Rindge. 1884, January, George Baker, Albert Weld. 1885, January, Silas W. Newell, L. Morgan Reed. 1886, Lyman Moore, John Winch. 1887, Mason Horton, Henry Booth. (Since 1887 the sessions have been biennial). 1889, Edwin Upham, Myron Heck. 1891, Roscius Back, Elam C. Booth. 1893, Major Smith, Fred Walker.

SELECTMEN OF THE TOWN OF UNION.

1754, Samuel Wood, Daniel Badger, Abner Sessions. 1755–6, Samuel Wood, Joshua Webb. 1757, James Moore, Eb. Wales, Samuel Wood. 1758, James Moore, Caleb Loomis. 1759, Eb. Wales, Samuel Strong, William Williams, Samuel Wood, Abner Sessions. 1760–1–2, Joshua Webb, Samuel Strong, William Williams. 1763, Eb. Wales, Joseph Enos, Hugh Crawford. 1764, Abijah Lained, Robert Paul, Joseph Enos. 1765, Abijah Lained, Robert Paul, Abner Sessions. 1766, Abijah Lained, Abner Sessions, Elisha Williams. 1767, Abijah Lained, Abner Sessions, Robert Paul. 1768, Abijah Lained, Hugh Crawford, William Williams. 1769, Francis Pierce, Phineas Lovejoy, William Williams. 1770, Francis Pierce, Robert Paul, Thomas Lawson. 1771, Abijah Larned, John Moore, Thomas Lawson. 1772, Abijah Larned, Abner Sessions, Thomas Lawson. 1773–4, Solomon Wales, Abner Sessions, Thomas Lawson. 1775, Solomon Wales, Abner Sessions, John Sessions. 1776, Thomas Lawson, Abner Sessions, John Sessions. 1777, Solomon Wales, Abner Sessions, John Sessions. 1778, William Williams, Thomas Moore, Thomas Lawson. 1779, Abner Sessions, Thomas Lawson, Ebenezer Child. 1780, Abner Sessions, Thomas Lawson, John Sessions. 1781, William Williams, Thomas Lawson, John Sessions. 1782, Samuel Crawford, Thomas Moore, Thomas Lawson. 1783, Samuel Crawford, Thomas Moore, John Hunt. 1784, Samuel Crawford, Abijah Sessions, John Hunt. 1785, Samuel Crawford, Abijah Sessions, Nathaniel Newell. 1786, Thomas Lawson, Archabel Coye, Samuel Crawford. 1787, Samuel Crawford, Elijah Wales. Ed. Foster. 1788, Samuel Crawford, William Williams, Thomas Lawson, John Hunt. 1789, Thomas Lawson, Archabel Coye, Abijah Sessions. 1790, Samuel Crawford, Archabel Coye, Thomas Lawson, Abijah Sessions, Elijah Wales. 1791, Samuel Crawford, Thomas Lawson, Archabel Coye, Abijah Sessions, Elijah Wales. 1792, Samuel Crawford, John Hunt, Samuel Strong, Abijah Sessions, Elijah Wales. 1793–4, Samuel Crawford, John Hunt, Abijah Sessions. 1795, Samuel Crawford, Abijah Sessions, John Hunt.

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1796–7, Samuel Crawford, Abijah Sessions, Elijah Wales. 1798, Samuel Crawford, Abijah Sessions, Thomas Lawson. 1799–1800, Robert Paul, Jr., Abijah Sessions, David Lawson. 1801, Robert Paul, Jr., Abijah Sessions, Samuel Crawford. 1802, David Lawson, Nathaniel Newell, Samuel Crawford. 1803, David Lawson, Captain Joseph Snell, Samuel Crawford. 1804, Samuel Paul, Elijah Wales, Samuel Crawford. 1805, Samuel Paul, John Crawford, Elijah Wales. 1806–7–8, Samuel Paul, John Crawford, Nathaniel Newell. 1809, Robert Paul, Luther Crawford, Manasseh Howard. 1810, Robert Paul, Samuel Crawford, Jr., Manasseh Howard. 1811, Elijah Hawes, Samuel Crawford, Jr., Thomas Lawson, Jr. 1812, Philip Corbin, Ichabod Moore, William P. Sessions. 1813, Samuel Paul, Ichabod Moore, John Crawford. 1814, David Corbin, Nathaniel Newell, John Crawford. 1815, John Crawford, William Foster, Robert Paul, Josiah Eaton. 1816, David Coye, Philip Corbin, William P. Sessions. 1817, David Coye, Philip Corbin, Eleazer Bugbee. 1818, John Crawford, Philip Corbin, Eleazer Bugbee. 1819, Nathaniel Newell, Pain Cleveland, Judson Metcalf. 1820, Nathaniel Newell, Abijah Sessions, Judson Metcalf. 1821, David Lawson, Abijah Sessions, Jason Ferry. 1822, David Lawson, David Coye, Ezra Putney. 1823, Elijah Hawes, David Coye, Nathan Morse. 1824, Elijah Hawes, David Lawson, Joseph Dorsett. 1825, Samuel Crawford, Charles Foster, Paul Lawson. 1826, Samuel Crawford, Joseph Town, William Foster. 1827, William P. Sessions, Willard Blodgett, Pain Cleveland. 1828, David Coye, Archelaus W. Upham, William P. Sessions. 1829, Joseph Town, I. W. Crawford, Willard Blodgett. 1830, Robert Lawson, Benjamin Corbin, Joseph C. Griggs. 1831, Paul Lawson, Benjamin Corbin, Joseph C. Griggs. 1832, Benjamin Corbin, Ste phen Fairbank, Joseph Burley. 1833, Paul Lawson, Alexander Strong, Joseph Burley. 1834, Samuel Crawford, Stephen Fairbank, Newman Bugbee. 1835, Samuel Crawford, Joseph Town, Willard Blodgett. 1836–7, Augustus Moore, Abijah Sessions, Nathan Morse. 1838, Benjamin Corbin, Samuel Corbin, Willard Blodgett. 1839, Augustus Moore, Samuel Corbin, Willard Blodgett. 1840, Augustus Moore, Pain Cleveland, Ezra Horton. 1841, William P. Sessions, Samuel S. Needham, Sullivan Booth. 1842, Nathan Morse, Samuel S. Needham, Sullivan Booth. 1843, Nathan Kinney, Newman Bugbee, Asa Putnam. 1844, Joseph Walker, Newman Bugbee, John Crawford. 1845, Burk Foster, Daniel T. Crawford, Ezra A. Putney. 1846–7, Abijah Sessions, Th. Moore, Samuel W. Moore. 1848, Chauncey Paul, Burk Foster, Benjamin Corbin. 1849, Healy Corbin, Burk Foster, Benjamin Corbin. 1850, Samuel Crawford, Silas P. Allen, Aaron A. Wales. 1851, Samuel Crawford, Burk Foster, Lyman Hiscox. 1852, Benjamin Corbin, Lyman Hiscox, John Burley. 1853–4, Th. Moore, Nathaniel Newell, George Leonard. 1855–6, Samuel Corbin, A. J. Wales, Augustus

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Moore. 1857, Benjamin Corbin, George Leonard, Dexter Moore. 1858, Dexter Moore, David Lawson, John S. Easterbrooks. 1859. Daniel T. Crawford, David Lawson, John S. Easterbrooks. 1860, Benjamin Corbin, Eleazar B. Foster, Andrew J. Wales. 1861, Benjamin Corbin, Eleazar B. Foster, Alexander H. Sessions. 1862, Abijah Sessions, David Lawson, Chauncey Paul. 1863, George D. Colburn, John Burley, Th. Moore. 1864, Aaron A. Wales, Calvin Marcy, Daniel T. Crawford. 1865, Daniel T. Crawford, Jesse T. Hall. 1866, Samuel Moore, Reed Tourtelott, Asa Putnam. 1867, Thomas Moore, S. W. Moore, Newman Bugbee. 1868, Thomas Moore, Trenck Crawford, Henry B. Booth. 1869, Reed Tourtellott, Henry B. Booth, Hartley Walker. 1870, William M. Corbin, Hartley Walker, Merrick A. Marcy. 1871, William M. Corbin, A. E. Weld, E. W. Upham. 1872, William M. Corbin, S. W. Moore, M. H. Marcy. 1873-4, M. P. J. Walker, Horatio Carpenter, M. H. Kinney. 1875, Trenck Crawford, Samuel W. Moore, Andrew J. Wales. 1876, Trenck Crawford, S. W. Moore, A. J. Wales. 1877, Samuel W. Moore, Henry B. Booth, Abiel Town. 1878-9, M. H. Kinney, S. W. Moore, L. A. Corbin. 1880, S. W. Moore, H. C. Booth, J. W. Winch. 1881, J. W. Winch, H. B. Booth, Reuben M. Barton. 1882, M. P. J. Walker, Henry F. Corbin, Henry B. Booth. 1883, M. P. J. Walker, H. B. Booth, J. W. Winch. 1884, M. P. J. Walker, Lyman Moore, J. W. Winch. 1885, M. P. J. Walker, J. W. Winch, Lyman Moore. 1886, E. M. Horton, H. F. Corbin, Lyman Moore. 1887, M. H. Kinney, L. M. Reed, H. B. Booth. 1888, M. H. Kinney, L. M. Reed, H. B. Booth, Lyman Moore. 1889, M. H. Kinney, H. B. Booth, L. M. Reed. 1890-1, L. A. Corbin, L. M. Reed, Henry Booth. 1892, L. A. Corbin, L. M. Reed, Abiel Town.

TOWN CLERKS AND TREASURERS.

1735-1741, Paul Langdon. 1741-1747, Enoch Badger. 1747-1781, Abner Sessions. 1781-1784, Abijah Sessions. 1784-1787, Solomon Wales. 1787-1788, John Hunt. 1789-1823, Robert Lawson. 1823-1841, Nathaniel Newell. 1841-1842, David Lawson. 1842-1845, Chauncey Paul. 1845-1851, Samuel Hammond. 1851-1852, Shubael Hammond. 1852-1857, Nathaniel Ossian Newell. 1857-1865, Ingoldsby W. Crawford. 1865-1870, David L. Newell. 1870-1874, Mason Horton. 1874-1892, David L. Newell.

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POPULATION OF UNION.

The population of town in the years when a census has been taken is as follows:

Year.	Pop.	Year.	Pop.
1756,	500	1830,	711
1774,	514	1840,	669
1782,	552	1850,	728
1790,	631	1860,	732
1800,	767	1870,	627
1810,	752	1880,	539
1820,	757	1890,	431

Thus we see that the town reached its maximum population in 1800, when it was 767, and its minimum at the last census, when it was smaller than at any other time since the first census was taken. From 1756 to 1800 there was a steady growth. From 1800 to 1860 there was some variation, but on the whole it continued about the same. Since 1860 there has been a steady decline. This has been owing to various causes, the principal of which are the decline and removal of the shoe industry and the desertion of the farms for the West or for cities and villages. The question arises: Will the population still continue to decrease? It is the opinion of the compiler that the decrease has about reached its limit, and that we may expect an increase, not in the immediate future, but after a number of years.

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ERRATA.

Page 233, near bottom, where it reads: "Mr. Marcy's business was largest between the years *1860 and 1866*," it should be "between the years *1850 and 1856*."

Page 255, Sally, fifth child of Nathan Abbott, was born in *1782*, instead of *1772*.

Page 326, Samuel Dwight, son of Samuel Crawford, was born in *1813* instead of *1831*.

Page 328, it was Liberty W. Crawford, son of Trenck, instead of Susan Zida, who married, Lurancie Converse. Susan Z. died unmarried.

Page 333, Ossian Crawford married Lavinia Shepard March 17, *1853* instead of *1753*.

Page 369, Alonzo E. Horton married Sarah W. Babe in *1861* instead of *1846*.

Page 410, Irene Rinda, third child of Merrick A. Marcy, was born in *1887* instead of *1885*.

Page 447, Emma Putnam married Samuel B. Goodier, (not Goodyear).

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