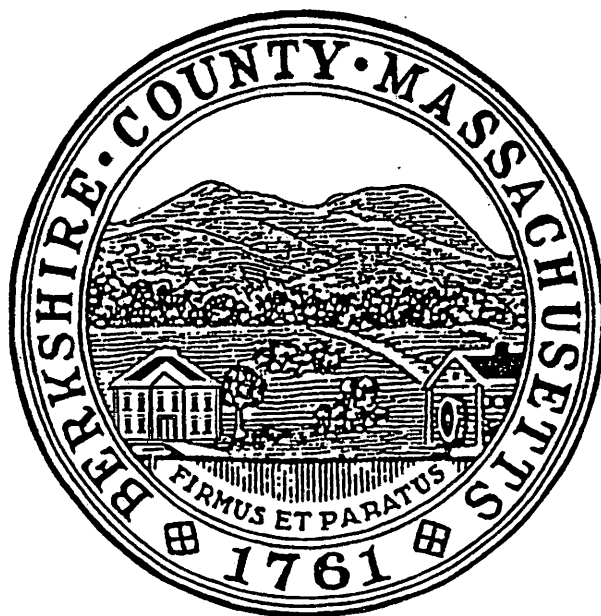


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Berkshire Genealogist



BERKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY ASSOCIATION, INC.

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The organization is a non-profit genealogical society dedicated to advancing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of family history and genealogy.

MEMBERSHIP is open to anyone interested in family history and genealogy. Annual dues are \$12.00 for individuals, \$14.00 for families, and \$5.00 for students.

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QUERIES are printed for members as space is available. See the inside back cover of the Winter Issue for specific instructions.

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berkshire genealogist

Volume 30 Number 4

Fall 2009

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ISSN-0887-0713

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Pittsfield, Massachusetts

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BARTHOLOMEW BARRETT, 1736-1788-AN AMERICAN PATRIOT

Compiled by Stephen P. Barrett, August 2009

One strong indication of a person is what is said in his or her last will and testament. Even though some have claimed that wills of this period were written in a standard "boiler plate" form, Bartholomew has challenged us, especially his descendents, with these words to which he signed his name:

"I most humbly bequeath my soul to God, my maker, beseeching his most gracious acceptance of it through the all sufficient merits and mediation of my most compassionate redeemer Jesus Christ who gave himself to be an atonement for my sins and is able to save to the uttermost all who come to God by him seeing He ever liveth to make intercessions for them, and who I trust will not reject me a returning penitent sinner when I come to him for mercy. In the hope and confidence I render up my soul with comfort, humbly beseeching the most blessed and gracious Trinity and God most holy most merciful and gracious to prepare me for my dissolution and then to take me to himself in that peace and rest and incomparable felicity which he has prepared for all them that fear him and love his name. Amen. Blessed be God."

I trust that those who read this historical account will capture between the lines a sense of Bartholomew's commitment to God, his family, and his newly founded country.

Bartholomew Barrett was born in Plainfield, Windham County, Connecticut on May 5, 1736, to Eleazer and Catherine Barrett.¹ Since his father was a farmer, he grew up on a farm and eventually worked the farm with his brothers. When he was about six, his father moved to Cornwall, Connecticut. Eleazer Barrett's history, his migratory path, and part of Bartholomew's history are covered in the "The Eleazer Barrett Identity Puzzle, An Historical Account of Five Men Named Eleazer Barrett."² The purpose of this account is to expand the information about Bartholomew's life and family, his military service during the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars and his legacy.

He married Mahittable Rood in Salisbury, Litchfield, Connecticut, on March 6, 1755.³ Nine and a half months later, their first child, Bartholomew Barrett Junior, was born there on December 22, 1755.⁴ Bartholomew's presence in 1756 in Salisbury, Connecticut, is also confirmed by the record of taxpayers where he paid six pounds sterling for his property.⁵ Almost two years later, their second son, Ephraim, was also born there on November 20, 1757.⁶

¹ Barbour Collection (microfilm) Plainfield (CT.) Birth - Marriages - Deaths 1699-1852. Under Barrett, Barret, Barit, Baret, Bartholeme, s. Eleazer & Cathren, b. May 5, 1736, volume 1, page 65, held at Clayton Library, Houston, Texas.

² "The Eleazer Barrett Identity Puzzle, An Historical Account of Five Men Named Eleazer Barrett," by Brian S. Barrett, June 2006, Library of Congress Number 2006903779.

³ "Barret, Bartholamew and Mahittable Rood, m. (married) Mch. 6, 1755, by J. Lee." Historical Collections of the Salisbury Association, Connecticut, GEN 974.6 S167 Litchfield, Connecticut, 1913, page, 30, vital records. Also found in Barbour Collection, Salisbury Vital Records, volume 37, page 146.

⁴ Ibid, page 146.

⁵ Role of Taxpayers, page 123: Barret, Bartholomew, L (Pound) 6.0.0.

⁶ Barbour Collection, Salisbury Vital Record, volume 37, page 146.

During the period between the birth of his two sons, Bartholomew fought in the French and Indian War during the campaigns of 1756 and 1757. In 1756 he enlisted on April 9th and was discharged that fall on November 16th. He served in the Eighth Company under Captain Jeffry of Cornwall, and his unit went to Crown Point which is located between Lake Champlain and Lake George, north of Albany, New York.⁷ Crown Point was also known as the location of Fort Saint Frederick and was the approximate point of southern advance by the French forces coming from Montreal during their later May-August 1758 campaign.⁸ In 1757 he served fourteen days in the relief of Fort William Henry, near the southern shores of Lake George, just north of Albany, New York. This time his unit was commanded by Ebenezer Marshes.⁹

By 1759/1760 he and his family had relocated to an area west of the upper propriety of the Township of Sheffield in Massachusetts, now just south of Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Bartholomew and other residents in the area signed a petition requesting that their area be annexed to the parish in upper Sheffield. The petition was approved and the area became known as Egremont. The petition was dated January 21, 1759/60 and was passed February 13, 1760 and published the 14th of February.¹⁰ It is likely that while they were living in this area that Eleazer Barrett, his third son, was born.¹¹

Before, during and after this time there was a boundary dispute between the Colonies of Massachusetts and New York. The area in question was called The Gore,¹² and Bartholomew settled there. The dispute continued for a long time and finally the Massachusetts legislature petitioned Congress for a federal commission in 1784. The final boundary line was surveyed in 1787 and there has not been a dispute since then.¹³

⁷ Campaign of 1756, page 140. Eighth Company, Capt. John Jeffry, of Cornwall, Muster Roll (served against Crown Point &c in the Pay of the Colony of Connecticut Anno 1756): Bartho Barrat, enlisted April 9, and discharged November 16.

⁸ "Ticonderoga 1758" by Rene Chartrand, and published by Praeger Illustrated Military History Series, copyright by Osprey Publishing Limited, 2004.

⁹ "Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War." Volume 1, 1755-1762, Campaign of 1757, page 227. Capt. Stevens' Company: Uriah Steven (of Canaan), Captain, Jonathan More (of Salisbury), Lieutenant. Bartholomew served in Co. Ebenezer Marshes Regin for service at the time of Alarm for Relief of Fort Wm Henry and parts adjacent August 1757. His entry is recorded as "Bart Barrett, 14 days of service." The muster role on page 243 for the same company and period shows: Bartholomew Barrett, 2 weeks.

¹⁰ There are several sources for the information. In the Massachusetts Archives it is recorded in Province Law - 1759-60, Chapter 22, page 286-7. In the Pittsfield, Massachusetts historical library with in the Knurow Collection it is in volume 11, page 179 and volume 12, page 998. It is also found in the Berkshire County, Massachusetts Colonial Records, Berkshire South District, Volume 2, page 715, and under Egremont Acts and Resolves, volume XVI, Chapter 221, page 450.

¹¹ There is an inconclusive entry (and it is doubtful that it applies to Bartholomew) in the Feb. 1760-June 1760, Dutchess County, NY, Tax Lists, 1718-1787, by Clifford M. Buck, published by Kinship in 1990, page 262: "Barrett, Barret, "() Barret or Barrett on Scots Farm, 2/1760-6/1760. Isaac Barrett on Chaips place 1767-1771 to Fred'sbrgh."

¹² More detailed information on "The Gore," including period maps, can be found in "West Stockbridge Massachusetts 1774-1974," by Edna Bailey Garnett, a copy is held at Clayton Library, Houston, Tx.

¹³ "The Western Boundary of Massachusetts: A Study of Indian and Colonial History," by Franklin Leonard Pope, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, privately printed 1886 and reprinted by the Berkshire Family History Association, Inc., page 33.

In the Town Rate of January 12, 1762 for Great Barrington, Bartholomew Barritt and his brothers Ebenezer Barritt and Eleazer Barritt are listed as inhabitants, English, and belonged to Reverend Samuel W. Hopkins' Congregational Church.¹⁴ Reverend Hopkins served as the pastor of the First Congregational Church from 1745 to 1769 which drew its members from Great Barrington and the area around it.

In 1763-4 a legal suit was brought against Bartholomew Barrit by William Jones, and the suit states in part: "Bartholomew Barrit living on a tract of land called the Gore west of Stockbridge in the said county of Berkshire yeoman, defendant." The suit was filed on December 23, 1763, so at that time he lived there. Bartholomew promised to repay the debt by June 1, 1764, but for one reason or another he could not.¹⁵ It is surmised that from 1763 through 1783 Bartholomew and his family lived in more than one location in The Gore, but where exactly is not known. Originally he may have been a tenant farmer, and then after the Revolutionary War he could have been awarded land as part of his bounty.

Throughout the Revolutionary War Bartholomew served in the Claverack East Regiment with the Albany, New York, Militia. During that time, he probably lived in the eastern part of the Claverack District, Albany County, New York. Before Claverack was formed as a district on March 24, 1772, the affairs were managed in a domestic way, under the general direction of the patron and some of the leading men, selected for this purpose. Later these were known as the committee of safety or tithing men. Unfortunately the majority of the records of these committees have not been preserved, and the records of the Claverack district before 1834 have been destroyed. When Claverack was formed as a district, it became the southeastern part of Albany County.¹⁶ In 1772, Colonel Hogeboon's regiment of militia was composed largely of men residing in Claverack.¹⁷

During this time more children were born, i.e. Alexander Barrett, April 25, 1767, Philander Barrett, circa April 24, 1771, and Eliada, Elanada, (or Lenadar), Erastus, Wealthy, and Sabra, born circa 1777, for whom a birth date is unknown. To date, there are no known vital records to support the birth date and location for these children.

Bartholomew's service during the Revolutionary War is well documented. However, while some of the sources do not agree on his dates of service, all agree that his military service was with the Albany Militia, Albany, New York. He was an active participant and rose from the enlisted ranks to become a Captain in the East Claverack Regiment. Bartholomew Barrett first served as a private in Captain James Spencer's Company in the "regiment of foot" under the command of Colonel Jeremiah Hogeboon, but it is not known what services they performed.¹⁸ Then he served as 2nd lieutenant within the 4th Company, Ninth Regiment which was also known as the Second Claverack

¹⁴ Massachusetts Archives, v 14, pages 322-323.

¹⁵ Court of Common Pleas, William Jones vs. Bartholomew Barrit, September 13, 1764, page 535-36.

¹⁶ "History of Columbia County, New York," Everts and Ensign, 1878, page 234.

¹⁷ Ibid. Page 236.

¹⁸ Ibid. Page 31.

Battalion.¹⁹ From that position he rose to the rank of Captain of the 4th Company on July 25, 1776. On October 21, 1776, Bartholomew Barret, Captain 4th Company, signed the "Declaration of the Officers of the Regiment of Hillsdale, also known as the 9th Regiment, Albany County, New York, and the Claverack East Regiment."²⁰ A copy of this declaration is included at the end of this article. He also served as Captain Bartholomew Barret under Colonel Peter Van Ness and Major Jacob Ford.²¹ His brother, Ebenezer Barret, and either his son or brother, Eleazer Barret, are listed as serving with him in the same regiment. On May 28, 1778, in the list of changes in the regiment, he is shown as "Bartholomew Barret, Captain."²²

In the New York State library archives in Albany, New York, is a microfilm of the 1782-1785 records for Albany County Ninth Regiment under Colonel Peter Van Ness. One partial document dated May 1782 has the signature of David Barret.²³ The following is a summary of service by Bartholomew Barret in the Van Ness Regiment:

"Capt. Barth. Barret, October 5, 1776, billeted 4 days"

"Capt. Bartholomew Barret, October 8-16, 1776, 8 days of service."

"Capt. Barth. Barret, November 3, 1776, 4 days of service"

"Captain Bartholomew Barret, April 15-19, 1777, 5 days of service."

"Bartholomew Barret, January 10, 1783, 20 pounds bounty"²⁴

During October and November, 1776, his company was ordered to hunt for and apprehend Tories in Kinderhook and Kings Districts in Albany County.²⁵ In April 1777 his company served under the command of Major Jacob Ford at the request of the Committee of Albany. The bounty account card was dated in Claverack, January 10, 1783, and represents one of the bounties paid by the "respective classes to the levies raised within the regiment" under Van Ness' command since March 10, 1781.²⁶

¹⁹ "Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York," edited by Barthold Fernow, volume XV, State Archives, Volume 1, Albany, New York, Weed Parsons and Company, printers, 1887, page 268. This source is also on line as

<http://www.threerivershms.com/docnyhistservice/militia/claverack2.htm>.

²⁰ "History of Columbia County, New York," by B. F. Ellis, 1878, page 5.

²¹ "New York in the Revolution," by James A. Roberts Comptroller, 2nd edition, 1898, page 116 under Albany County Militia.

²² Ibid. Pages 268-269. Also in "Minutes of the Albany Committee of Correspondence 1755-1778," Volume 1, 1923, on page 500 under proceedings July, 1776, Albany Committee Chamber 24th July 1776, it states: "Also from a return of an election in the fourth company of the same (ninth) regiment it appears that Bartholomew Barret is chose Captain in the room of Thomas Brown, and in the room of Barret promoted Abner Kellog first Lieutenant in the room of George Algot gone in the Army. Ordered that they be Commissioned accordingly." In 1788, Abner Kellog was one of those who signed the inventory for the probated estate of Capt. Bartholomew Barritt, late of Alford, Massachusetts.

²³ New York State Archives, reference room, "Revolutionary War Accounts and Claims, volume 19, reel 14, A0200-78, MU1. Apparently there was a fire in 1911 that destroyed most of these records, and only what could be saved as been microfilmed.

²⁴ National Archive Microfilm M246-76 contains information about Van Ness' Regiment of (Dutchess County) Minute Men, 1776 (157).

²⁵ "Hunting Tories in Kinderhook, New York," by Brian S. Barret and published by, "Columbia County History & Heritage," Volume 6 Number 3, Fall 2007, pages 12-17. This article mentions Captain Bartholomew Barret on page 16.

²⁶ Ibid. Account Card is included in this account.

Three men state in their Revolutionary War pension applications that they served under Captain Bartholomew Barrett. The three are Moses Myers, Jonathan Reynolds, and James Saxton. However, James Saxton stated in his pension application only that he recalled a period of service under Capt. Bartholomew Barrett, and did not give any details.²⁷

Moses Myers was born in Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts on June 14, 1759, gave the best account of his service. He stated he served in Captain Bartholomew Barrett's Company of the 2nd Claverack District when the entire regiment was called upon to march to Schenectady where they were joined by two other regiments under General Robert Van Rensselaer. Then they marched to Stone Robby and engaged the enemy commanded by Sir John Johnson. Moses Myers stated that after the Battle of Klock's Field they pursued the enemy toward Fort Herkimer where Van Rensselaer's forces were joined by Governor George Clinton's Brigade.²⁸ The battle of Klock's Field was fought October 19, 1780.²⁹ According to his own testimony before the Court of Inquiry, General Van Rensselaer stated he had his own Claverack "Brigade" which were included in the seven to nine hundred militiamen when he reached Schenectady.³⁰

Jonathan Reynolds, born in Dutchess County, New York, states that he served as a 2nd lieutenant in Captain Bartholomew Barrett's Company of the 2nd Claverack District and fought in the Battle of (against) Johnson.³¹

The fact that Bartholomew Barrett lived in the eastern part of Claverack is confirmed by the tax records. It is assumed that he moved into Claverack after 1766 since he is not listed in the tax records for that year.³² In 1779, New York State imposed a tax, and in the Tax list for the Claverack District, also known as the "East District," there is an entry for "Berret, Bertholomew, value to be taxed as 100, and amount of tax as 17 (pounds) and 18."³³ Again, where he lived is not known. It is possible that he lived near what became know as Hillsdale which was set off from the eastern part of Claverack in 1782.³⁴

On June 19, 1783, Bartholomew Barrett purchased land in Alford from his brother, Ebenezer Barrett. Earlier that same year he received 20 pounds bounty. In the

²⁷ "Patriot Solders of 1775-1783," Volume II, compiled by Frederick Ward Kates, Chautauqua County Historical Society, Westfield, New York, 1987, page 560. The reference states that his name does not appear on the roster for the regiment.

²⁸ "The Bloodied Mohawk," page 498. The Battle of Klock's Field was October 19, 1780. Another account of his pension application is given on <http://searches1.rootsweb.com/usgenweb/archives/ny/columbia/military/revwar/pension>, under the heading "Pension: Moses Meyer; Austerlitz, Columbia County, New York."

²⁹ "Three River, Hudson-Mohawk-Schoharie, History from America's Most Famous Valleys" as found on <http://www.fortklock.com/klockfield.htm>.

³⁰ "Orderly Book of Sir John Johnson," as reproduced in <http://threeivershms.com/johnjohnklock.htm>.

³¹ "The Bloodied Mohawk," page 533.

³² "1766 Tax List Claverack, Columbia County, New York," from "The Columbia," 1985, 1986, and 1987. Also see "The list of Renselaer Mennor of Claverack, 1 February 1766," as found in http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ny/county/Columbia/hill/1766_tax_list_claverack.htm.

³³ "The Columbia," 1985-6-7, volume 2 number 3, pages 106-107. "The Columbia" is issued by the Columbia County Historical Society.

³⁴ "History of Columbia County, New York," page 234.

warranty, it states that Bartholomew was from The Gore in the County of Albany and State of New York.³⁵ When Bartholomew actually relocated to Alford, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, is not known. A few years after purchasing the land, Bartholomew became active in the local government. On March 22, 1785, he hosted the town meeting at his house and served as secretary. During the meeting, he was elected as one of the six surveyors, and his brother, Eleazer Barritt, was elected as the bondman.³⁶

On June 2, 1788 Bartholomew made his will which was entered for probate on October 7, 1788. Therefore he died between June 2nd and October 7th. His will and probate records are included as an appendix.³⁷

Mahitabel Barrit out lived her husband for about 12 years. She remained in Alford, Massachusetts, where she probably died. It is not known where she and Bartholomew are buried. In the 1790 United States Federal census for Alford, Berkshire County, Mass., she is listed with one white male 16 and over (Erastus?) and three white females (possibly Wealthy, Sabre, and an unknown). In the 1798 tax assessment she owned one dwelling and 64 acres of land.³⁸ She is listed in the 1800 U. S. Federal Census, Alford, Mass., as the head of the household, and probably died early in 1800.

Based on the various Barrett warranty deeds and quit claims filed in the early 1800s, her death had occurred, but no will and probate documents have been located. According to Bartholomew's will she was to have received one third of Bartholomew's farm and the house. After her death her third part was to go to Bartholomew, Junior, Ephraim, Eleazer, and Alexander (equal 1/12th parts). Bartholomew, Junior executed a quit claim on November 9, 1801.³⁹ On February 26, 1800, Ephraim Barritt of Delhi, Delaware County, New York, sold to Erastus Barritt of Alford, for one hundred dollars his 1/12th part of Bartholomew's farm.⁴⁰ On September 27, 1800, (filed July 2, 1801), her son Eleazer Barrett of Bloomfield and his wife Trial, of Ontario County, New York, sold 36 acres to Stephen Merrill of Alford. The acreage was inherited or purchased separately and was adjacent to part of Bartholomew's farm since in the description of the property there is a statement: "from thence upon Widow Barritt's land."⁴¹ Finally Alexander's quit claim to Erastus was filed on February 19, 1803.⁴²

³⁵ Southern Berkshire Registry of Deeds, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, Warranty Deed, Book 29, page 508.

³⁶ "At a legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the town Of Alford qualified by law to vote in town meeting held at Capt. Barth(olomew) Barritts." Alford Town Records, Volume 4, March 22, 1785. Microfilm FHC 0250283 of these records is available through the Family History Centers operated by LDS.

³⁷ The probate record, number 1403, for Bartholomew Barrett is held at the Berkshire Probate Court, 44 Bank Row, Pittsfield, MA., 01201. The probate file, number 4128, for his brother Eleazer Barrett is held at the same location. As of April 2005, the wills for both were also at <http://www.treetracing.com/barrets.htm>.

³⁸ 1798 Tax Assessment, Alford, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, page 381, tax list 94.

³⁹ Quit claim executed November 9, 1801, and filed on November 10, 1801, book 39, page 127, Southern Berkshire Registry of Deeds, 334 Main Street, Great Barrington, MA 01230.

⁴⁰ Ibid. Warranty recorded November 10, 1801, book 38, page 108.

⁴¹ Ibid. Book 39, page 601.

⁴² Ibid. Book 39, page 751.

“Declaration of the Officers of the Regiment of Hillsdale
Dated Claverack District, County of Albany, and Colony of New York, November 17,
1775”

“We, the subscribers, the officers of the Ninth Regiment, in the county of Albany and the Colony of New York do hereby promise and Engage, under all the ties of religion, honor, and regard to our Country, that we will respectively duly observe and carry into Execution to the utmost of our power all and every the orders, Rules, and recommendations made, or to be made, by the Continental Congress and the Congress or Convention of the Colony; that we will also give, in our respective ranks, due obedience to the regulations by them established for the forming of the militia in the Colony, as also due obedience to such officers who either by rank or Superiority are placed above us, in such order as is directed by the said Continental or Provincial Congress.”

Captain 4th Company, Bartholomew Barrett, October 21, 1776

First Lieutenant, Abner Kellogg, October 21, 1776

Second Lieutenant, Daniel Barns, October 21, 1776

Ensign, Roswell Lee, October 21, 1776

The children of Bartholomew and Mehitabel Barrett were:

Bartholomew Barrett, Jr., b. December 22, 1755, and died April 1, 1823 in Penfield, Ontario County, New York.⁴³ The identity of his wife is unknown. During the Revolutionary War, he served with the Connecticut Men.⁴⁴ In the 1790 Federal Census he is in Ballstown, Albany County, New York. In the 1800 Federal Census he is in Milton, Saratoga County, New York. November 9, 1801, Bartholomew Barrett, Jr., received payment of 50 dollars for quit claim from his brother, Erastus Barrett, of Alford, Massachusetts, for his share of his father's land.⁴⁵ On April 15, 1818, he was in Ontario County, New York, when his Revolutionary War pension commenced. In 1820 at the age of 65 he was living with his wife, age 60, and daughter, age 36.⁴⁶ In the 1820 Federal Census, he is listed at Penfield, Ontario County, New York. Dyer Barrett, probably his son, was one of the executors and administrators of his estate.

Ephraim Barrett, b. November 20, 1757, Salisbury, CT. Ephraim is also in the 1790 Federal Census for Alford, Berkshire County.

Eleazer Barrett (3rd), born circa 1759, near Upper Sheffield, and died about 1823 in Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York.

Alexander Barrett, b. April 26, 1767, probably in the area known as “The Gore.” He died

⁴³ Surrogate Court record, County of Monroe, New York, dated November 10, 1823 signed by Dyer Barrett.

⁴⁴ “Record of Service of Connecticut Men, 1775-1848,” pages 113 and 118. Also under Connecticut Pensioners, Act 1818, residing in New York, page 81, he is listed as “Serjt.”

⁴⁵ Southern Berkshire Registry of Deed, book 39, page 127.

⁴⁶ Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension File, Page 168.

on December 27, 1849, in Danby, Rutland County, Vermont.⁴⁷ Around 1788 he relocated to Danby, Rutland County, Vermont, and there married, sometime after June 23, 1790, Catherine (Weller) Vail, widow of Capt. John Vail. They had six children: Sophronia, D. Cantilon/Caitlin/Cantlin, Laura, Anna, Fanny, and Hannah.⁴⁸ Alexander is named in his father's will. On February 7, 1803, he signed a quit claim for 50 dollars for all his rights to the estate of his father.⁴⁹ He was very active in the local militia and the affairs of the town of Danby.

Philander Barrett, b. about April 24, 1771, and based on cemetery data he died October 29, 1814, at the age of 43 years, 6 months, and 5 days.⁵⁰ At the age of 16 he is named in his father's will. His wife was Wealthy (a) Park (e).⁵¹ Their children were: Zelotus, Augustus, Minerva or Miranda, Wealthy, and Lorenzo.⁵² Previous to 1800 he was a resident of Danby, Vermont.⁵³ In the 1800 Federal Census for Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York, he is listed with a female 26-44, and 2 females less than ten. On November 17, 1802, he received payment of 40 dollars from Lanady Barrett for his rights to the estate of their father. At that time he was living in Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York.⁵⁴ In an indenture from 1803 and recorded August 12, 1812, Philander and Wealthy Barritt, along with other members of the Park(e) family are mentioned.⁵⁵ In the 1810 Census for Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York, Philander is listed.

Elanada, b. before 1765 based on 1810 Federal Census data, and he died before 1845. His name appears in his father's will; however, in a quit claim of November 17, 1802, he is identified as Lanady.⁵⁶ Variant spellings also occur in subsequent sources. The name of his first wife is unknown, and his second wife was Pheobe Foot who he married in 1825.⁵⁷ The names of the children are unknown. On July 3, 1804, Landada and Erastus Barrett sold the 70 acre farm of Bartholomew Barrett for one thousand dollars.⁵⁸ On May 27, 1805, Linader Barrett bought land from James Wadsworth in Mendon, New York.⁵⁹ He is listed in the 1810 Federal

⁴⁷ "Cemetery Inscriptions, Danby and Mt. Tabor, Vermont," by Margaret R. Jenks. His tombstone reads: "Barrett, Capt. Alexander, d. Dec. 27, 1849, age 81y.

⁴⁸ Vermont Historical Gazetteer by Hemenway, page 612.

⁴⁹ Southern Berkshire Registry of Deeds, book 39, page 751.

⁵⁰ Honeoye Falls Times of March 31, 1921, by Mary T. Douglas of the Irondequoit Chapter of D.A.R.

⁵¹ Surrogate Court Records, Ontario County, New York. On December 10, 1814, granted Wealthy Barret the power of administrator of Philander's estate. Record held at Ontario County, New York, Records and Archives Center.

⁵² Listing is from an unconfirmed email source. Information on Zelotus can be found in "History of Huron Counties, Ohio, pages 55, 280, 366, and 376 which also include his picture and his wife, Mrs. Mary B. Barrett. Lorenzo Barrett is mentioned on page 343 of the same reference.

⁵³ Vermont Historical Gazetteer, page 45.

⁵⁴ Southern Berkshire Registry of Deeds, book 41, page 110.

⁵⁵ Surrogate Court Records, Ontario County, New York, book 17, pages 336, 337, and 338.

⁵⁶ Southern Berkshire Registry of Deed, book 41, page 110.

⁵⁷ Rochester Telegraph, March 1, 1825, held at Rochester Public Library. "Mr. Lenadar Barrett of Mendon, New York, married Miss Pheobe Foot of Rockester Village, New York, on February 20. 1825."

⁵⁸ Southern Berkshire Registry of Deed, book 42, page 252.

⁵⁹ Monroe County Clerk, book 7, page 337-338.

Census for Mendon, Ontario County, New York. Linader Barritt and wife, Phebe, of Brighton, Monroe County, NY sold a parcel of land for \$1,500 on July 10, 1826 to Martin Bromley.⁶⁰ In 1832 he and his wife Phebe sold a parcel of land in the village of Rochester, Monroe County, New York.⁶¹ His wife, Phebe, moved to Lenawee County, Michigan with her children from her first marriage.⁶²

Eliada . Named in his father's will, and on February 18, 1800, he sold to Erastus his share of their father's land. At that time he is a resident of Delhi, Delaware County, New York.⁶³ He is listed in the 1800 Federal Census for Kortnight, Delaware County. Since he is not listed in his brother Ephraim's 1814 will, he had probably died before then.⁶⁴

Erastus. In his father's will he is listed as the last of the sons and is probably the youngest. Where and when he was born is not known. He died in Pembroke, Genesee County, New York, before September 5, 1833. He administered his Mother's estate after she died, and eventually sold the farm. His wife was Amanda Barrett.⁶⁵ In the 1810 Federal Census he is at Scipio, Cayuga County, New York. In the 1820 Federal Census index he is still listed as living in Cayuga County.

Wealthy Barrett's date and place of birth and death are unknown. She is named in her father's will, and is identified as Welthy Sweet in his brother Ephraim's will.⁶⁶ She apparently married a Samuel Sweet, and they had 9 children: Ira, Caleb, Mayhetable, Bartholomew Barrett Sweet, Lecta, Richard, Deborah, Wealthy, Samuel and Silas.⁶⁷

Sabra Barrett b. about 1777 and the location is unknown. She is mentioned in her father's will as the last of the two daughters and is probably the youngest. She died in 1855 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Painesville, Ohio. In 1798, Alford, Massachusetts, she married Amaziah Park. Shortly thereafter, the family relocated to Mendon, Monroe County, New York, and then in July 1814 moved to Perry Township, Lake County, Ohio. Their children were: Esther, Hannah, Mary Ann, Sabra, Benjamin, Mehitabel, and Jemina.⁶⁸

⁶⁰ Ibid, page 337-338. Martin Bromley of Riga, Monroe County, NY bought the property. Martin Bromley married Fanny Barrett, daughter of Alexander Barrett as noted in

⁶¹ Vermont Historical Gazetteer, page 612.

⁶² Charles H. Tierman email dated July 4, 1999. In this same source Phebe Barrett's first husband was Calvin A. Foote. Phebe's maiden name was Young.

⁶³ Southern Berkshire Registry of Deeds, book 39, page 126.

⁶⁴ Onondaga County, New York, County Wills, book B, page 112.

⁶⁵ Request for the Administration of the Estate of Ephraim Barrett, by Amanda Barrett, Surrogate Court Records, Genesee County, New York, Letters, Testamentary, and of Administration, Volume 2, page 108.

⁶⁶ Onondaga County Wills, New York, book B, page 112.

⁶⁷ Roots Web's World Connect Project: Eber Sweet and Descendants, as of December 8, 2005.

⁶⁸ Supplement to the Parke Families of CT., Frank Sylvester Parks, 1934. Also found in "Soldiers and Widows of the American Revolution who lived in Lake County, Ohio," DAR by Mildred El Hayes Steed

MADE IN BERKSHIRE

A SKETCH OF ARTHUR SCHOFIELD AND HIS MECHANICAL GENIUS

From *The Berkshire Hills*, April 4, 1905

The manufacture of woolen goods by machinery was first commenced in the United States by John and Arthur Schofield, the sons of Arthur Schofield, who lived at Stanidge Foot, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, England, and these two sailed March 24, 1793, from Liverpool in the ship *Perseverance* for Boston, where they arrived in May and took up their residence in Charlestown near Bunker Hill. Arthur was unmarried, while John had a wife and six children. Tradition has it that the father was very anxious concerning these sons after they had left England and made urgent inquiries concerning them of the captain of the ship when he returned.

John soon secured a tenement to live in through the aid of Jedediah Morse, the author of the old Morse geography, with whom he accidentally became acquainted, and who afterwards was deeply interested in the career of both the brothers. After looking about for a few weeks Arthur and John started to make woolen cloth by hand and took into partnership John Shaw, a spinner and weaver, who came over from England on the same vessel with them. Then John expended his funds to the amount of 71 pounds and three shillings for wool and about three pounds for lumber wherewith to build hand looms. He then constructed a hand loom and a rude spinning jenny, for which he charged the company twelve pounds and three shillings. With this machinery the three made about 45 yards of broadcloth and mixed woolen goods which they sold for 28 pounds. Morse recognizing their skill, introduced them, to Newburyport capitalists, to which town they removed their original crude machinery, having added thereto much more which they had improved and which had been built under their personal supervision.

Their Newburyport plant was started in the spacious stables of Lord Timothy Dexter, where they built a carding machine which was operated by hand. This was the first machine for carding wool built in the United States and here these brothers constructed, in 1794, the first machine for the manufacture of spinning rolls by machinery. In 1795 this company

opened a factory, three stories high and 100 feet long, at Byfield, in which they placed in addition to other machinery one single and two double carding machines. Here Arthur Schofield was overseer of the carding, John overseer of the weaving and also agent, and John Shaw was the master weaver, until in a short time he returned to England, while James Schofield attended the carding machines until he was eleven years old when he was set to weaving a coarse kind of flannel called baize. This factory was finally sold to John Lees, it having become prosperous, and in it were successfully made by hand the first marketable woolen goods ever manufactured in the United States, all previous attempts by hand having proven unsuccessful and unprofitable on account of clumsy and imperfect machinery.

Five years after these brothers arrived at Boston, John came across a water privilege near the mouth of Oxibone river in Montville, Ct., and hired it for fourteen years, where he was soon joined by Arthur, and the two built a factory. Here Arthur was married and at the close of three years sold out his interest to his brother. John remained in Montville until 1806, then left the factory in charge of his two sons and built another mill at Stonington, which subsequently another son took charge of. At the time of his death in Montville in 1820, at the age of 62, he had three woolen factories in operation.

Arthur Schofield, after dissolving partnership with his brother, removed to Pittsfield in 1801, and during his career as a builder of woolen machinery and as the first woolen manufacturer here, added to the county, as a result of such enterprise, millions of dollars worth of woolen manufacturing property. Here he died, March 27, 1829, at the age of 70 years and six months, his remains now resting in an obscure grave in the Pittsfield cemetery. Arthur Schofield, at the age of sixteen, was apprenticed to James Wigley, an English clothier, until he was 21 years of age, and his indenture stipulated that in addition to meat, drink, washing, lodging and apparel, both linen and woolen, and other necessities fit and convenient for an apprentice, he should

receive two weeks yearly schooling at Christmas and two shillings spending money on that holiday, and farther, that he should receive a new suit of clothes at the end of his apprenticeship, and he faithfully served his time with this master.

When Arthur and his brother sailed from England in 1793, six other young men, who were educated in various styles of manufacture, came with them, among whom was Samuel Slater, afterwards the father of cotton manufacture in Rhode Island and the United States, and for whom Dr. Isaac Hodges named the pioneer cotton factory in the Union at North Adams the "Slater Mill." It is stated that four of these mechanics first located near Byfield as farmers, it then being an Englishman's paradise to become a landed proprietor, but they soon found they had too great a native mechanical genius and enterprise to quietly till the soil, and in a very short time their knowledge of manufacture overcame their Arcadian joys, of these Slater repaired to Pawtucket, R.I., where, from memory, he drew models of English machinery on which he had learned his trade and commenced setting up cotton spindles. He was always very intimate with Arthur Schofield, and visited the latter yearly after he came to Pittsfield, when these two would sit about the winter fireside and congratulated themselves on having in their younger days outwitted old England by having heads and brains which could carry plans and models of cotton and woolen machinery too well secreted to be discovered by the sharpest custom house officials of King George.

The hand machinery which Arthur Schofield brought with him to Pittsfield in 1801 was shipped hither via Long Island Sound and the Hudson River to the city of Hudson. From thence it was conveyed hither by teams to a location on West street, where it is crossed by the west branch of the Housatonic river, which was then and has since been called "Spunky Hollow." Here he set up the first wool carding machine in the county of Berkshire in a little mill run by water power, and commenced the carding of woolen rolls for customers. The event produced much excitement in all the rural districts round about, and although predictions of a speedy failure were made by the town wiseacres of that day, in a very short time he was forced to run his mill both night and day to keep pace with the demand for machine made rolls and

the business at once proved to be very prosperous.

In the *Pittsfield Sun* of November 2, 1801, Schofield's advertisement appeared, in which he stated that his mill for the carding of rolls was one-half mile west of the meeting house. That the price charged for carding was 12½ cents a pound. If customers picked their wool and found grease for carding, the charge was 10 cents a pound, and 12½ for mixed wool. Wool was to be sent in sheets and a small assortment of woolen cloth was for sale at the works. In 1805, Schofield farther advertised in the *Sun* that he charged 8 cents a pound for picking, greasing and carding white wool and 12½ cents for mixed. That he had for sale a few double carding machines, constructed on an improved plan, and a few sets of cards made by the Shakers, and which were warranted good.

Arthur Schofield spent the greater portion of his life in Pittsfield. It was in the old town that he proved that in his English apprenticeship he had been an apt pupil, had made himself a thorough master of his chosen business, and that not having been allowed to make copies of models of machines he had worked upon in England, whose duplication had up to 1800 and long afterwards been so jealously guarded by British manufacturers that they were unknown in the United States, that from memory he was able to copy the models of such by the help of his accurate drawings and thereafter to build the first entire set of woolen making machinery run by hand and water power in America. Previous to his appearance in Berkshire, the designing and building of the first single carding machines built in this country, and establishing the successful business of making the first machine rolls in the United States as the first pioneer woolen manufacturer therein, this hard labor had been performed in this country by the hands of diligent women in their households and yarn had been spun on the old-fashioned domestic wheels before the kitchen fire, to be afterwards woven into cloth on rude hand looms and dyed by the crudest methods, a fatiguing work of the old time housewives, now passed out of memory, except as recalled by an old flax and spinning wheel sacredly preserved by descendants in a few New England families.

In 1802 Arthur Schofield commenced to build single carding machines for customers in all parts of the country, selling the same to be

set up in the then less fortunate localities than Pittsfield. Then this grand mind, whose magnificent achievements have almost wholly faded away and as it were become forgotten, again put his brain power and memory to work to accomplish still greater victories, the results of which conferred great and lasting benefits on the land of his adoption for all time. His outwitting of the jealous English officials, in bringing the patters of machines hidden in the recesses of his brain, and beyond the reach of their utmost vigilance, again came into play by his reproducing them, one after another, by his own ingenious hands, until he had covered the entire English factory producing outfit.

In 1806 he had invented and built in turn the double carding machine which he was selling to others for \$253 each without the cards, or \$400 including these; the perfected spinning machine, or "jenny," as he called it in his old ledger, for a moderate price; the picking machine for \$30 each, and in 1808 broadcloth looms. In 1808 Arthur Schofield made the first yard of factory broadcloth ever manufactured in America, which, of itself, makes the site of his little old mill in "Spunky Hollow," historic ground. The same year Schofield made thirteen yards of black broadcloth which he presented to President James Madison, from which his inaugural suit was made. Fine merino sheep were introduced into Pittsfield from Spain about this time, from the wool of which Schofield was entitled to select enough to make this single piece, and James Madison was the first president of the United States to inaugurate, clad in American broadcloth.

The first machine broadcloth made in Pittsfield in 1804 was a grey mixed and when this cloth was shown the several local merchants and offered for sale to them, Schofield could find no purchasers. A few weeks subsequently Josiah Bissell, then a leading merchant of the town, took a voyage down the Hudson river to New York to buy a stock of goods for his country store, and among other articles brought home two pieces of Schofield's broadcloth, which had been sold to him for foreign or imported cloth. Schofield was called in to the Bissell store as an expert, to test the quality of this cloth, and to the astonishment of Bissell showed the latter the Schofield private mark on this cloth, which he, Bissell, had previously rejected purchasing.

In 1810, at the agricultural exhibition of

Elkanah Watson under the old Pittsfield elm, which was the pioneer movement towards establishing the Berkshire Agricultural Society, Arthur Schofield exhibited his woolen machinery on a platform wagon and the goods he had manufactured up to that period. Afterwards he was one of the principal proprietors and the owner of twenty shares of the Pittsfield Woolen Company, whose factory was erected on the lower site of the Pomeroy mill and was a director therein. In this mill Arthur Schofield had charge of the picking, carding, spinning and weaving, and Richard Lowe, recently arrived from England, of the fulling, dyeing and finishing. Lemuel Pomeroy, Eben Center, David Campbell, Thomas Gold, Samuel D. Colt, James Buel, James Wrigley, Joseph Merrick, William C. Jarvis and Isaac Schofield also had pecuniary interest in this plant, the mill being of brick, 80 by 45 feet, three stories and an attic. This mill went into operation in 1815, but owing to bad management and foreign competition had a hard time of it until 1817, when it was leased to Lemuel Pomeroy for \$37 per month.

None of the owners of this mill had any knowledge of woolen manufacture, while of the two Englishmen who were really in full charge of the manufacture, Schofield became so discouraged by business conditions, the invention and importation of improved looms, and altered circumstances which the influx of importation of foreign goods, changes in tariff laws, financial depression and the war of 1812, had brought about, that he sold his interest in the Pittsfield Woolen Company and retired therefrom. Previous to his retirement, Schofield had grown lax in his business habits, while Lowe, who had charge of the finished cloth kept the same under lock and key on the rascally pretense of concealing the mysteries of his art, when on his detection and discharge it was found that he had wantonly and maliciously cut and slashed a large stock of cloth, rendering it worthless, having been bribed to do this by foreign manufacturers who hoped to this discourage American competition. After this Thaddeus Clapp of Easthampton, who had perfected himself in the details of woolen manufacture in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, as far as it was possible in this country, being originally a clothier by trade, became general manufacture and superintendent of this mill. In fact, Clapp was the first citizen of American nationality, through knowledge of his art

and general business qualities, to be qualified and competent to manage a woolen factory. However, the times proved too hard and failure would have resulted had it not been for the fine water privilege, the wealth of most of the corporators, and only by Lemuel Pomeroy's finally coming to their rescue the owners of this mill barely saved themselves from great loss.

After the sale of his stock and his retirement from the Pittsfield Woolen Company's service, Arthur Schofield, who had suffered great financial loss, although he had in this been but one of the many manufacturers of the period who had been compelled to fail or suspend, was thoroughly broken up. At this stage he was advised by many true friends to make application to Congress for relief, in consideration of his early services in the introduction of woolen manufacture into the United States. At this period, Arthur wrote his brother John, with whom he had dissolved partnership in 1801, describing his hard circumstances and asking his advice about petitioning Congress through the Berkshire member. His brother John, who was then also in hard circumstances and in poor health as well, advised him against this and the scheme was dropped. The pecuniary situation of Arthur then grew from bad to worse and becoming impoverished, like many another unrequited genius, he resorted to his cups to drown his disappointment and discouragement.

Notwithstanding the blight on his business, which finally resulted in putting an inglorious end to his wonderful career, Arthur Schofield "builded better than he knew." In the ceaseless hum of the busy spindles in Berkshire and in America, the click of millions of flying shuttles therein today we can almost hear the voice of the fancy which visited the day dreams of Arthur Schofield, the pioneer of woolen manufacture in this Western Continent, in the early springtime of his youthful hope and prosperity.

Arthur Schofield died in 1829 and was buried in the northwestern portion of the old Pittsfield burying ground, to the east of the Baptist church, with Masonic ceremonies. Here his remains were seemingly forgotten until November 23, 1865, when there appeared in the *Pittsfield Sun* this paragraph: "In a county where more than ten million

dollars worth of woolen goods are annually produced, a slight sketch of the man who built the first set of woolen machinery in the country, and who here on the banks of our own Pontoosuc made and finished the first yard of factory broadcloth in America, will not be without interest, the more as the woolen manufacturers of Berkshire and elsewhere are preparing to erect a worthy monument to his hitherto neglected memory. It is earnestly fitting that a few drops of that river of prosperity which he was instrumental in causing to flow through Berkshire, should be dedicated to his memory, and that those who so largely partake of the benefit conferred thereby, should erect a tablet to the name of this pioneer woolen manufacturer of Berkshire."

While this most deserved and praiseworthy moment was in its inception, which, without doubt, would have resulted in this monumental tribute to this benefactor of this republic and its peoples, not only in the opening of the last century, but for all time, it was discovered that his exact place of burial could not be determined, though there were many citizens of Pittsfield who remembered that his remains were honored with Masonic interment in the northwestern portion of the old yard, and over which no stone had been erected. For this reason the plan of erecting a memorial monument came to naught and nothing more was done concerning it.

In 1873 the work of excavating and laying the foundations of the extension of the Baptist church edifice, to the eastward, was commenced, and in the forenoon of September 9, 1873, while Martin Bagg, who is still living at an advanced age, was digging a drain in the rear of the new structure, he came upon three decayed coffins, the plates upon which were so decipherable as to leave no doubt as to the identity of the bones and dust therein. The coffin plates read Hannah Brown, died 1803; Allen Schofield, 1805, and Arthur Schofield, 1829. These remains were carefully gathered up and removed to the present Pittsfield cemetery. Over a quarter of a century has since elapsed, and though it may be a natural sequence of these busy and all-absorbing times in which we live, it is not a credit to the nation, state and county that the final resting place of this notable man still remains unmarked and unhonored.

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ANCESTOR TABLES

CDV. KENNETH SEYMOUR ROBBINS, compiled by Ruth Degenhardt, Local History Department, Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, MA 01201

I.

1. Kenneth Seymour ROBBINS, 1894- , Pittsfield.

II.

2. John Newell ROBBINS, -1917; Great Barrington, Massachusetts; Pittsfield.
3. Anne Ayers FRANCIS, 1869- ; Orient, New York.

III.

4. Edward N. ROBBINS, -1896; West Stockbridge, Massachusetts.
5. Emma BARNES, - ;
6. Frederick A. FRANCIS, 1834-1913; Pittsfield.
7. Jessie STEVENS, - ;

IV.

8. John Newton ROBBINS, 1803- ; West Stockbridge.
9. Elizabeth M. SEYMOUR, - ;
12. Manning FRANCIS, 1804-1890; Pittsfield.
13. Elizabeth Robbins ROOT, - ;

V.

16. Thomas B. ROBBINS, - ;
17. Asenath GRISWOLD, - ; Stockbridge.
24. Luke FRANCIS, - ;
25. Mehitabel SACKETT, - ;

On June 27, 1916 in Pittsfield, Kenneth Seymour Robbins married Edith Prescott Lockett. This marriage produced at least one child of note - Anne Frances "Nancy" Robbins Davis Reagan.

* * *

THE FAMILY OF SOLOMON AND MARY (HARMON) ROBBINS, OF SANDISFIELD

From the Family History File, Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, Mass.
(No known connection with Kenneth Seymour Robbins, above.)

Solomon Robbins, born 30 March 1743, married 10 May 1770 at Sandisfield Mary (Molly) Harmon. Children: All born in Sandisfield.	
Solomon, Jr., 13 Nov 1770, married Sarah	Oliver, 24 Feb 1782
Robert, 4 Jan 1771	Eunice, 4 Feb 1784
Asher, 24 Jan 1775	Austin, 23 Sep 1786
Joshua, 24 Mar 1776, married Phebe	Sarah, 10 Jan 1789
Reuben, 24 Feb 1778	Elizabeth, 25 Dec 1793
Levi, 1 May 1780	

* * * * *

From *10,000 Vital Records of Eastern New York, 1777-1834*.

Job Straight, 45 married Abigail Brownell, 13. The record was later corrected with the notation "ages are 22 and 16, and were misrepresented by some evil minded and mischievous person."

* * * * *

SCHOOL STATISTICS, TOWN OF LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 12th, 1909

SCHOOL	GRADE	TEACHER	WHERE EDUCATED	FIRST APP'T	SALARY (WEEK)
High	10-13	D. Frances Carey	Brown University	12-06	\$31.25
"	10-13	Louise R. Parsons	Mt. Holyoke College	1901	17.50
"	10-13	Helen MacDonald	Mt. Holyoke College	1905	16.875
"	9	Catherine Baker	Westfield Normal	1899	15.00
Town Hall	9	Margaret T. Lucey	Westfield Normal	1890	15.00
Center	8	Alice E. Downs	Lenox High School	1890	15.00
"	8	Mary F. Sparks	North Adams Normal	1908	12.00
"	7	Sara A. Caley	North Adams Normal	1905	11.50
"	6	Nellie A. Broderick	North Adams Normal	1905	12.00
"	5	May G. Baker	North Adams Normal	1904	12.00
"	4	Elizabeth Bossidy	Westfield Normal	1901	12.00
"	3	H. May Parsons	North Adams Normal	1899	12.00
"	2	Ella A. Carey	Lenox High School	1895	12.00
"	2	M. Margaret Clark	Westfield Normal	1905	11.50
"	1	Agnes A. Foley	Framingham Normal	1901	12.00
Dale	5-7	Julia E. Shalley	Lee High School	1892	15.00
"	3-4	Clara L. Foster	Westfield Normal	12/06	10.50
"	1-2	Lulu M. Murray	Westfield Normal	1907	10.50
Sedgwick	1-6	Elizabeth Feeley	North Adams Normal	11/08	10.00
East Street	1-6	Catherine Kelley	North Adams Normal	1907	10.50
New Lenox	1-6	Mary A. Maloney	Westfield Normal	1908	10.00
Auchmuty	1-6	Anastasia Power	North Adams Normal	1908	10.00
North	1-6	Eleanor A. Murtha	Westfield Normal	1907	10.50
Music and Drawing		Adeline O. Johnson	Westfield Normal	1903	15.00

GRADUATES OF HIGH SCHOOL, CLASS OF 1908

Anna May Berndt	Helen Agnes Kilmer	William Harris Lawrence
Michael Henry Ford	Walter Gerald Nagle	Isabella Veronica Power
Mary Agnes Powers	Michael Edward Meagher	Herbert Spencer Terrill
Julia Fanny Dunbar	Florence Lydia Ferguson	Malvina Bernadette DuFresne

* * * * *

EDWIN BARKER'S INDENTURE

From the Vault, Local History Department, Berkshire Athenaeum.
Abstracted from the standard form original.

On August 1, 1831, Edwin Barker of Pittsfield, a minor under the age of twenty one was indentured as a servant to Josiah Pomeroy of Pittsfield, manufacturer, until the fifteenth day of August, 1842, at which time the said Barker will be twenty one years of age.

Pomeroy agrees to provide him with all of the usual necessities of life and health and to instruct him in the business of manufacturing, also to provide him with two suits of *cloaths* and a Bible and *learn* him to read and write.

Signed by Selectmen of Pittsfield Nathan Willis, Amos Barns and Franklin Root.

Witnessed by J. C. Baldwin, Hervey M. Billings, H. L. Morgan and H. F. Pelton.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING IN PONTOOSUCK

From *The Berkshire Hills*, January 1, 1906

AN OLD RECORD OF 1753

Accidentally the descendants of Charles Goodrich, the most prominent pioneer settler of Pontoosuck Plantation, have unearthed a copy of the petition, call for and record of the first town meeting held in the old plantation in the summer of 1753, which meetings were continued at intervals up to 1761, when the town of Pittsfield was incorporated, and its first regular town meeting held at the house of Stephen Crowfut on Elm street in May of that year. In order to preserve the full text of this ancient and historic transaction of the pioneers we publish it entire with the correction of only some very glaring faults in spelling:

OLD SETTLERS PETITION

Pontoosuck, July 30, 1753: to the honorable Joseph Dwight in Stockbridge, esq.: whereas the great and general court in compliance with our request have been pleased to appoint you to call our first meeting and to moderate and govern the affairs of the same, we, the subscribers, proprietors of the settling lots of this place, humbly desire your honor, as soon as your circumstances will possible admit, to call a meeting to be held at the house of Mr. Elias Willard in this place for the following purpose: To choose a clerk; to see what money the proprietors of the settling lots will raise to procure some suitable person or persons to preach among us; to consider of the method they will go into to erect a meeting house, and raise such sums of money as they shall think proper for defraying the charges thereof; to see what money they will raise for the building of bridges, making highway, and any other necessary charges and expenses that shall come upon us; to choose assessors; a collector and a treasurer; to choose a committee to provide and agree upon some suitable person or persons to preach among us; to choose a committee to order the disposal of all money that may be raised for the making of roads and bridges, and to empower them to make exchange of land for roads, so that the proprietors may be served, if occasion requires that it may be so; to choose a commit-

tee to manage the whole affairs of building the meeting house; to choose some person or persons to make exchange of part of the school lot for a similar part of Deacon Crowfut's lot, so as to accommodate his saw and grist mill, to see what the proprietors will give to Deacon Crowfut for setting up his mills; to see if we can agree upon a suitable place for burying the dead; lastly, to agree upon a method of calling meetings for the future. We are your honor's obedient servants, Simeon Crowfut, Charles Goodrich, Jacob Ensign, Solomon Deming, Stephen Crowfut, Samuel Taylor, Elias Willard. (All of these signatures were in solid capital letters.)

THE PETITION GRANTED

Hampshire S.S. To Stephen Crowfut, one of the principal proprietors of the house lots in the township of Pontoosuck, so called, on the Housatonic river, greeting: By special order of the great and general court, thereto empowering, you are hereby required to notify and warn all the proprietors of the said house lots, so that they shall meet and assemble themselves together at the house of Mr. Elias Willard in said township on Wednesday, the twelfth day of September next at two of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to consider upon, transact, and do the several articles and things as contained in the foregoing desire of the several proprietors subscribing thereto, and let your warning be by setting out notification in some public place in the said township by a true copy attested by yourself, of the desire of the proprietors to me directed, as foregoing, and of all the articles therein contained, as also of this warrant, and let the same be posted accordingly 20 days at least before the said twelfth day of September next. Hereof fail not and make due return of this warrant unto myself before the opening of said meeting, Dated at Stockbridge, upon this second day of August, anno domini, 1753. Joseph Dwight, Justice of the Peace.

WARRANT POSTED - BUSH'S TAVERN

Pontoosuck, September 12, 1753: In

obedience to this warrant I have notified and warned the proprietors of the said house lots to meet at time and place as above directed for the purpose aforesaid, by posting up a true and attested copy of the desires of the proprietors aforesaid and articles therein contained, as also of the warrant, at the house of David Bush, a public place, in this township, more than 20 days since. Attest, Stephen Crowfut.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the settling lots in the township of Pontoosuck on the 12th day of September, 1753, pursuant to an order of the general court, the said proprietors being met, made choice of Hezekiah Jones to be their moderator, David Bush their clerk, Deacon Crowfut, Hezekiah Jones and Jacob Ensign their assessors, Charles Goodrich their treasurer, and Samuel Taylor, collector. They farther voted to raise three shillings on each settling lot for the support of preaching; that forty pounds be raised for building a meeting house and fifteen pounds for highways and bridges. Deacon Crowfut, Charles Goodrich and Jacob Ensign were made a committee to obtain a minister, and Jacob Ensign, Joseph Wright and Abner Dewey a committee to dispose of the money raised for highways and bridges, and to lay out new roads. Hezekiah Jones, Israel Dewey, Elias Willard, Deacon Crowfut and Charles Goodrich were delegated the power to

build a meeting house and manage the whole affair. It was voted that the town would not exchange a part of the school lot to build a saw and grist mill thereon or pay out anything for setting up the mills. The meeting house committee agree on a place or places to bury the dead. That the assessors be empowered to call future meetings by giving legal notice fourteen days before, and at the request of seven of the proprietors, these assessors shall call other meetings by giving thirty days notice.

The most vital question which came before this meeting, the exchange of lots with Deacon Crowfut, so that he could build a saw and grist mill on the water power near the Elm street bridge, and for pecuniary help to do this, was completely turned down. The then nearest point to Pontoosuck of a saw and grist mill was 21 miles away, at Great Barrington, and thither the pioneers had to go on horseback to get a sawed board or a pound of Indian meal. After a number of years, however, the town of Pittsfield granted Deacon Crowfut a lease of this privilege, for fifteen years, where he built the first mills of this description in the town. These soon proved too small to accommodate the fast growing settlement and were deserted. The only reason given for the settlers cutting off their own noses by refusing to aid Crowfut in his enterprise was that he was never popular.

* * * * *

ELOPEMENTS

My wife BETSEY DANIELS, having eloped from my bed and board, without any just provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her, on my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

GEORGE W. DANIELS

Williamstown, Feb. 22, 1821.

Whereas Catharine Proper, the wife of me the Subscriber, has eloped from my bed and board, and as I am apprehensive she will run me in debt; this is therefore to forbid any one to harbour or trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

FREDERICK PROPER

New Canaan, September 17, 1790.

Whereas my wife ANNA for some time past has used me in a very unbecoming manner, refusing to take care of me when sick &c. and wants me to support her in extravagance vastly beyond my ability, and threatens to forsake me - I therefore forbid any person to harbour or trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

SHEM CAMBRIG.

New Marlborough, Sept. 20, 1790.

[In old records the term *elopement* was used to indicate that a man seduced or stole another man's wife. Ed.]

THE ALDRICH FAMILY BIBLE

BIRTHS

Edgar Wells Aldrich, Dec 14 1860, Dalton
 Minnie Agnes Phillips, Mch 18 1864, Pittsfield
 Wells Edgar Aldrich, Feb 14 1893, Pittsfield
 Philip Aldrich, Mch 14 1894, Pittsfield
 Edgar David Aldrich, Jr., Aug 28 1897, Pittsfield
 Edgar David Aldrich, Apr 9 1825, Adams
 Lucy Adline Wells, Feb 19 1833, Cheshire
 Ida Frances Aldrich, Dec 6 1854, Cheshire
 Florence E. Avery Aldrich, July 10 1880, West
 Morris Town

MARRIAGES

Edgar D. Aldrich, Apr 23 1851
 Lucy A. Wells, in Cheshire, Mass.
 Edgar W. Aldrich, May 1 1892
 Minnie A. Phillips, in Dalton, Mass.
 Edgar W. Aldrich, Oct 27 1917
 Florence E. Avery, in Pittsfield

DEATHS

Ida F. Aldrich, Sep 27 1875, Pittsfield
 Edgar D. Aldrich, Feb 8 1906, Pittsfield
 Lucy A. Aldrich, Oct 21 1917, Pittsfield
 Wells E. Aldrich, Dec 28 1942, Pittsfield
 Florence E. Aldrich, Oct 15 1943, Pittsfield

OBITUARIES

DALTON - Wells E. Aldrich, 49, of 38 West
 56th Street, New York, died Monday morning at

Roosevelt Hospital, that city.

He was born in Pittsfield but had lived in New York for 28 years. He graduated from Pittsfield High School, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. An interior decorator, he was associated with Hathaway & Company, New York.

The survivors are his father, Edgar W. Aldrich of Pittsfield, and two brothers, Philip E. of Pelham, N.Y. and Edgar D., of Atlanta, Ga.

The funeral will be tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 at the home of his brother in Pelham. The body will arrive in Dalton Friday morning, with committal services at 11 in Main Street Cemetery. Rev. Harold T. Sharpe, pastor of the Dalton Methodist Church, will officiate. The Bartlett Funeral Home will be in charge. (1942)

ALDRICH - On Feb. 6, at Wheeling, W. Va., Winifred Ingram Aldrich, in her 27th year. Funeral services at the residence of her aunt, Esther Ingram, 67 Martense St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 9, at 2 P.M. Interment Greenwood.

MRS. MINNIE P. ALDRICH - The body of Mrs. Minnie P. Aldrich, who died Friday night at her home in Pelham, N.Y., will reach Pittsfield tomorrow noon at 12:55 and will be taken to the Wellington Funeral Home for services tomorrow night at 8. Rev. W. Denson of Trinity Methodist Church will officiate. Burial will be in the Pittsfield Cemetery Wednesday morning at 11. (1943)

* * * * *

NEW MEANINGS FOR EVERYDAY WORDS

Thanks to the San Diego, California Genealogical Society

Older records have many phrases that have different meanings today, than in Colonial times. A wife listed as domestic simply meant that she was "at home." Senior and Junior in old records have other uses than father and son. If two men had the same name in one town, the older man was senior, the younger junior, even if they weren't related. In the 1600's a man might name an older son "senior" and then a younger son "junior." Alias means different things - none criminal. It usually meant illegitimacy and the surname of the father was joined to the

surname of the mother. A niece could be any female relative, usually a granddaughter. Nephew could be an illegitimate son, but usually a grandson. A cousin could be nephew or uncle. A brother could be an in-law, lodger or church brother - or, an adopted brother. A gentleman was often used for pensioner, one of independent income. A person listed as crazy could be ill, or in poor health - but not insane. An inmate was used to designate a man who did not own real estate, not someone serving time in prison for a crime. ■

A WEST STOCKBRIDGE LEDGER - CIVIL WAR BOUNTIES

3 YEARS MEN

Notes - borrowed money, bounty

1862

July 29	Benj C---	on demand with int.		300.00
"	S. Stickles	" Paid by order Feb ^y 1865	x200.00	
30	R Woodruff	" int	700.00	
Aug 6	W H Barnes	"	100.00	
	Albert B French	"	100.00	
Paid				
Jan ^y	J M Sweeny?	"	x100.00	
30/65				
Paid	Louis Mosin	"	x100.00	
	S Napoleon Mosin	"	100.00	
	Geo S Shook	"	100.00	
<u>PaidVol</u>	Judson Bradley	cash	"	100.00
	R M Ford	"	"	100.00
	C H ----ey	"	"	100.00
	Wm H Bailey	"	"	100.00
	Wm H Barnes	"	"	100.00
	A B French	"	"	100.00
	J M Sweeny	"	"	100.00
	S N Mosin	"	"	100.00
	S Mosin	"	"	100.00
	M D Taylor	"	"	100.00
	G S Shook	"	"	100.00
	Jas Wilcox	"	"	100.00
	Wm Maloney	"	"	100.00
	John Maloney	"	"	100.00
	Tho ^s Kelly	"	"	100.00
	Wm H Chapman	"	"	100.00
	Asa L Landon	"	"	100.00
	Albert Noble	"	"	100.00
	Gideon M Dutcher	"	"	100.00
	Christopher C Pennell	"	"	100.00
Aug 6	Heman Ford	note on demand & int	200.00	
		\$100.paid		

9 MONTHS MEN

Liabilities of Town

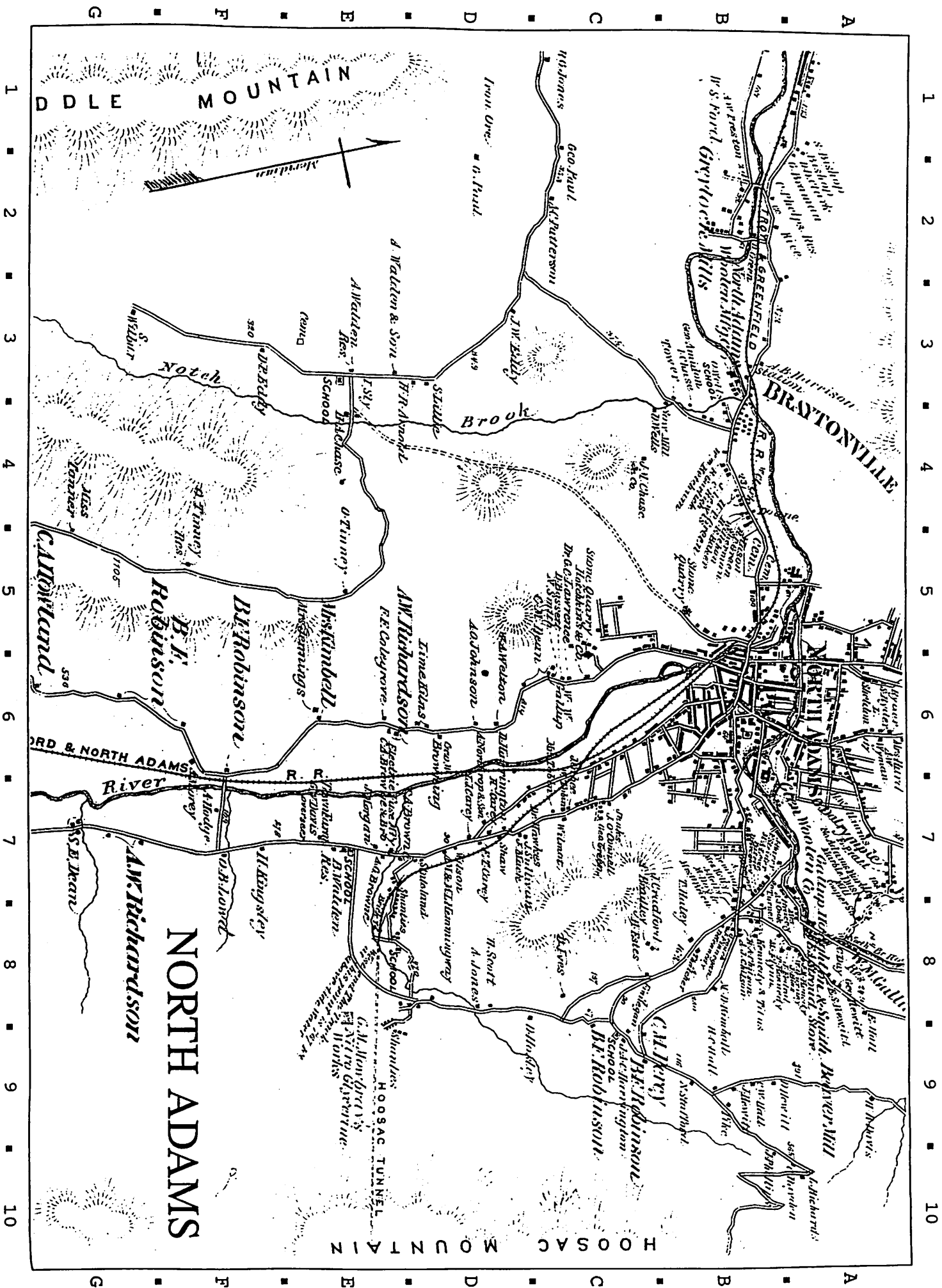
8th Note to	Geo S. Slivok	cash borrowed		80.00
"	F. Blevin	"	"	
5	Blevin	\$100. each	"	500.00
"	R B Bliss	(note given)	pd X	100.00
"	W ^m Bliss	"	pd X	50.00
"	Oliver Woods	"	pd X	70.00
"	W ^m H Edwards	"	pd X	400.00
Payments				
R. K. Bliss		v		100
W ^m D. Bliss		v		100
John Arnold		v		100

Sam. Arnold Jr	V	100
W ^m K Adams	V	100
Josiah Arnold	V	100
G. N. Bennett	V	100
C. H. Barnes	V	100
A. W. Billings	V	100
C. S. Boynton	V	100
R. Cole	V	100
C. H. Cook	V	100
W. A. Farrow	V	100
J. M. Gamwell	V	100
W. H. Merchant	V	100
C. D. Lynch	V	100
W ^m Linan	V	100
O S Woods	V	100
A. H. Wheeler	V	100
J. S. Moore (Moon?)	V	100
C W Kniffin?	V	100
Thos Gaines	V	100
Hosea Wheeler	V	100
To J. M. Forbes (for 4 men to fill quota)		400
Viz Samuel Morgan		
Allen Lenbard?		
James Daland		
Geo. Stoddard		

* * * * *

MAP OF NORTH ADAMS - 1876

Amidon, George	B-3	Day, C.	A-8	Hayden, C.	A-10	Lewis, J.	B-4	Ryder, S.	A-6
Arnold, H. R.	E-4	Dean, C. M.	C-5	Hemmingway, A.M.	D-8	Lillie, S.	D-4	Scott, H.	D-8
Baker, H. E.	B-5	Dean, S. E.	G-7	Hemmingway, M.L.	D-8	Lowd, O. B.	F-7	Shaw	D-7
Barry, J.	B-7	Deming, A.	B-7	Hewitt, D.	B-9	Lowe, M. A.	B-7	Sheldon, L.	A-6
Bassett, D.	C-5	Doane	B-4	Hewitt, George	A-8	Mack, J.	D-7	Sherman	B-5
Bias, J.	A-8	Doyle, M.	B-7	Hewitt, J.	B-9	Mason	B-5	Sly, I.	E-4
Bishop, S.	A-2	Eddy, D. P.	E-3	Hodge, A.	F-7	Morey, A.	F-7	Smith	A-9
Bracey, Mrs.	A-8	Eddy, J. W.	D-3	Hosley, D.	D-9	Morgan, J.	E-7	Smith, N.	C-5
Bradley, A.	C-7	Estes, H.	C-8	Hotchkins	C-5	Mowbray, G. M.	E-9	Stafford, N.	B-9
Braman, G.	A-2	Fedral, J.	A-8	Houghton	A-8	Northrop, A.	D-6	Steiner, E.	B-7
Browne, A. G.	E-7	Finnegan, J.	B-8	Howland, C. A.	G-5	O'Brien, Mrs.	B-7	Stroud, E. A.	A-8
Browne, C. A.	D-7		C-8	Hull, E.	A-9	O'Connell, J.	C-7	Sullivan, J.	D-7
	E-6	Flynn, M.	B-8	Hurd, Mrs.	A-6	Patterson, A. C.	C-2	Tanner, Miss	G-4
	E-7	Ford, W. S.	B-1	Ives, D.	C-8	Paul, George	C-2	Thatcher, A.	B-8
Browning, George	D-6	Gallup	A-7	Jenks	C-7	Paul, G.	D-2	Tinney, O.	E-5
Cabee, J.	C-7	Gallup, W. A.	A-8	Jennings, Mrs.	E-6	Percy, C. M.	C-9	Titus	B-8
Carey, E. T.	D-7	Gallup, W. W.	C-6	Johnson, O.	D-6	Phelps, C.	A-2	Tobin, W.	C-7
Carey, H.	D-7	Garlick, R.	B-4	Jones, A.	D-8	Phillips, J.	B-10	Tower	B-3
Carey, L. J.	D-7	Green, B.	B-2	Jones, R. G.	C-1	Pike	B-9	Turner	B-7
Chase, H. A.	E-4	Green, George	C-7	Kelly, J.	B-7	Pratt, F.	A-7	Walden, B.	E-7
Chase, J. M.	C-4	Green, H. P.	B-5	Kelly, Mrs.	B-7	Preston, A. W.	B-1	Walden, W.	E-3
Chase, J.	B-3	Gregory, G.	B-7	Kenedy, F. M.	A-8	Rice	A-2	Wells, D.	C-4
Chilson, H. A.	B-8	Gregory, Patric D.	B-7	Kennedy	B-8	Rich, C.	B-4	Wells, O.	B-3
Clark, D. D.	A-2	Gurney, W.	A-8	Kennedy, D.	B-8	Richards, L.	A-10	Welton, W. A.	D-6
Clark, W.	B-4	Haley, T.	B-8	Ketchum, William	B-4	Richardson, A. W.	E-6	Wilbur, S.	G-3
Colegrove, F. E.	E-6	Hall, C. W.	B-9	Kimball, M. D.	B-8		G-8	Willehan	B-5
Cradford, J.	C-8	Harrington, D.	D-6		B-8		G-8	Williams, H.	A-7
Crouch	B-8	Harrington, D.	D-7	Kimbell, Mrs.	E-6	Robinson, B. F.	C-9	Wilmot	C-7
Dalrymple, O.	A-7	Harrington, J. A.	C-C-9	Kingsley, H.	F-7		F-5	Wilson	D-7
Davis, G. W.	E-7	Harrison, A. B.	A-3	Lawrence G. C.	C-5		F-6	Wyman, A. W.	A-6
Davis, H. R.	A-9	Hawkes, Dr.	C-7						



HOW IT CAME TO BE

(Our thanks to the author, who, to the best of our knowledge, is "Anonymous")

Next time you are washing your hands and complain because the water isn't just how you like it, think about how things used to be... Here are some facts about the 1500s.

Most people got married in June because they took their yearly bath in May and still smelled pretty good by June. However, they were starting to smell so brides carried a bouquet of flowers to hide the body odor. Baths consisted of a big tub filled with hot water. The man of the house had the privilege of the nice clean water, then all the other sons and men, then the women and finally the children - last of all the babies. By then the water was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it - hence the saying, "Don't throw the baby out with the bath water."

Houses had thatched roofs with thick straw, piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for animals to get warm, so all the dogs, cats and other small animals, mice rats and bugs lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery and sometimes the animals would slip and fall of the roof - hence the saying, "It's raining cats and dogs."

There was nothing to stop things from falling into the house. This posed a real problem in the bedroom where bugs and other droppings could really mess up your nice clean bed. Hence, a bed with big posts and a sheet hung over the top afforded some protection. That's how canopy beds came into existence.

The floor was dirt. Only the wealthy had something other than dirt, hence the saying, "dirt poor." The wealthy had slate floors that would get slippery in the winter when wet, so they spread thresh on the floor to help keep their footing. As the winter wore on, they kept adding more thresh until when you opened the door it would all start slipping outside. A piece of wood was placed in the entry way - hence, a "threshold."

They cooked in the kitchen with a big kettle that always hung over the fire. Every day they lit the fire and added things to the pot. They ate mostly vegetables and did not

get much meat. They would eat the stew for dinner, leaving leftovers in the pot to get cold overnight and then start over the next day. Sometimes the stew had food in it that had been there for quite a while - hence the rhyme, "peas porridge hot, peas porridge cold, peas porridge in the pot, nine days old."

Sometimes they could obtain pork, which made them feel quite special. When visitors came over, they would hang up their bacon to show off. It was a sign of wealth that a man could "bring home the bacon." They would cut off a little to share with guests and would all sit around and "chew the fat."

Those with money had plates made of pewter. Food with a high acid content caused some of the lead to leach into the food, causing lead poisoning and death. This happened most often with tomatoes, so for the next 400 years of so, tomatoes were considered poisonous.

Most people did not have pewter plates, but had trenchers, a piece of wood with the middle scooped out like a bowl. Often trenchers were made from stale paysan bread, which was so old and hard they could use them for quite some time. Trenchers were never washed and a lot of times worms and mold got into the wood and old bread. After eating off wormy, moldy trenchers, one could get "trench mouth."

Bread was divided according to status. Workers got the burnt bottom of the loaf, the family got the middle, and guests got the top, or "upper crust."

Lead cups were used to drink ale or whiskey. The combination would sometimes knock them out for a couple of days. Someone walking along the road would take them for dead and prepare them for burial. They were laid out on the kitchen table for a couple of days and the family would gather around and eat and drink and wait and see if they would wake up - hence the custom of holding a "wake."

England is old and they started run-

[Continued on page 134]

ELKENAH WATSON

From *The Berkshire Hills*, April 1, 1906

THE FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE BERKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Not among the least of the fortunate happenings since the year of its establishment in 1900, has the preservation by *The Berkshire Hills* of the likeness of Elkenah Watson, (also spelled *Elkanah*) the founder and first president of the old Berkshire Agricultural Society, which furnished to model for all such agricultural gatherings of the past and present on the Western Continent, thus adding another interesting page to the history of Berkshire County.

Elkenah Watson was born in Plymouth, Mass., January 22, 1758, and he was a direct descendant of Governor Edward Winslow, of the famous Puritan pilgrims who settled New England. In 1783 he was apprenticed to John Brown, a merchant of Providence, Rhode Island, who afterwards founded Brown University. With his master, he helped capture and burn the British schooner *Gaspee*, for which act Brown was for a time imprisoned by Gen. Gates at Boston.

At the age of 19 Watson was sent by this Rhode Island firm to Charleston, South Carolina, with the sum of \$50,000, which he safely delivered to the parties to whom it was consigned, and afterwards was sent to France by this firm on a most important and delicate mission. Returning in 1784 he bought and settled on a large plantation in North Carolina, but disposed of the same and returned to Providence in 1788. In 1789 he removed to Albany, N.Y., where he inaugurated and carried out many local and general improvements of a diversified character of which street paving and lighting and the building of the grand canal system of the Empire state. Here he became familiarly acquainted with many notable characters of the nation, among whom were Washington, Franklin, Adams, Schuyler and Livingston, and from which sages he took much council and advice.

In 1807 he removed to Pittsfield, purchased the farm and mansion of Henry Van Schaack in the southern portion of the town, and at the age of fifty years commenced his notable agricultural career. His first act was to purchase two merino sheep, a ram and a ewe, the first ani-

mals of this breed ever brought into New England. In the fall of 1807 he publicly exhibited these sheep under the branches of the old Elm in the park. Many of the county farmers and their families attended this exhibition, and the general curiosity over these two sheep led Watson to imagine the effect of a display on a larger scale of many and different kinds of animals. This he followed up in the winter of 1808 by articles in the newspapers, urging the farmers in the village districts to stock their lands with merino sheep, and this planted the seed which developed the great woolen manufacture of the county.

It was in 1807 that the idea originated in the brain of Watson of founding the Berkshire Agricultural Society on a different plan from a few which had already been organized in America, which he reasoned "depended too much upon types, and did not address themselves to the interests and sentiments of the farming people." Therefore, it was Watson, a gentleman thoroughly qualified by nature, education, travel and social position to work out a model for an agricultural society, which proved to be so well adapted to its purposes that it at once became the parent of all societies of its character thereafter established in the United States. In less than twelve years from the exhibition of two merino sheep under the old elm, the Berkshire Society was recognized throughout the world as having inaugurated a new era in organizations for the improvement of American agriculture, which educated and enrolled every man who had the land and the will to become a successful farmer.

In 1808, in response to Watson's invitation, many farmers in the county met at the tavern of Joseph Pepoon in Pittsfield, at which Simon Larned presided as president and John W. Hulbert, as secretary. After a resolution had been passed in favor of introducing Spanish sheep into the county, in order to make this movement practical, it was resolved to establish the Berkshire County Agricultural Society and Elkenah Watson, Alexander Ely of Pittsfield, William Walker of Lenox, Wolcott Hubbell of Lanesboro and Nathaniel Bishop of Lenox were appointed a committee to consider the matter. For some reason the decision did not material-

ize until 1810, when 26 prominent men of the county inaugurated a second exhibition, which was held under the old elm. This gathering proved to be very successful and among the stock shown was 40 blooded sheep brought by Jonathan Allen, from Spain, 383 other sheep in flocks, 109 oxen, 7 bulls, 9 cows, 3 heifers, 2 calves and 1 boar.

It was the success of this event in 1810 which led its promoters and the Berkshire farmers to resolve to make the Berkshire fair and society a permanent institution. Means were at once taken to procure an act of incorporation from the legislature, which in 1811 granted a charter to Elkenah Watson, Ezekiel Bacon, John B. Root and Thomas Strong of Pittsfield, Caleb Hyde of Lenox, John Chamberlin of Dalton and Samuel H. Wheeler of Lanesboro. The first meeting of the society was held in August, 1811, by-laws were framed and adopted and the rate of admission was fixed at \$1. It was decided the Fair exhibitions should consist of neat cattle, sheep, hogs, seeds, roots, compost, manufactures, patent rights improvements in agriculture, machinery and useful inventions of all kinds.

The first officers of the society were then elected: President, Elkenah Watson; vice-presidents, William Walker, S. H. Wheeler; secretaries Thomas B. Strong, Caleb Hyde; trustees, Joseph Shearer, Ezekiel Bacon, Jonathan Allen, Thomas Gold, S. D. Colt, Roswell Root, David Campbell, Arthur Schofield and James Brown. The first incorporated Cattle Show was held in the last Tuesday and Wednesday of September, 1812. In an enclosure around the old elm in the park, in which then there was but a single other tree standing near it, was confined the live stock, and in the vicinity were erected a large number of eating

booths and curiosity tents, and there was a great crown present. The agricultural address was delivered in the old town hall by Elkenah Watson and it was a masterful one for that period.

The procession was a great triumph and at its head was Simon Larned, Chief Marshal of the day. Then came the Pittsfield Brass Band, upon whose heels were sixty yoke of oxen connected together with chains, and who dragged a huge plow. Then came a group of county farmers bearing a big flag upon one side of which was painted a huge sheaf of wheat and upon the other a mammoth plow. Then came two large platform wagons, one bearing woolen machinery and the other the products of such as made in the Pittsfield factories. This pageant was followed by a long line of the officers and members of the society, the officers having three heads of wheat in their hats tied together with pack thread, and the members two.

In 1814 Elkenah Watson declined to serve the society longer as president and Major Thomas Melville was chosen in his place. In 1816, having sold his mansion and farm to Melville, he returned to Albany and to city life for some unexplained reason, though his historian states that he greatly regretted leaving his Berkshire home. Returning on a visit he attended the Fair of 1837, delivered an eloquent address before the society and received a grand ovation from the people on the occasion. He died at Port Kent, N.Y., December 5, 1842, at the age of 85. His remains are marked by a simple obelisk in the Port Kent cemetery, on which is inscribed "Here lies the remains of Elkenah Watson, the founder and first president of the Berkshire Agricultural Society. May generations yet unborn learn by his example to love their country."

* * * * *

HOW IT CAME TO BE - from page 132

ning out of places to bury people. So they would dig up coffins and would take the bones to a "bone-house" and reuse the grave. When reopening these coffins, one out of 25 were found to have scratch marks on the inside and they realized they had been burying people alive. So they thought they would

tie a string on the wrist of the corpse, lead it through the coffin and up through the ground and tie it to a bell. Someone would have to sit out in the graveyard all night (the "graveyard shift") to listen for the bell, thus someone could be "saved by the bell" or was considered a "dead ringer." ■

STATE CENSUS OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1855 SHEFFIELD

[Continued from Volume 30, Number 3, Page 108]

Date of Enumeration: 19 June 1855

26	27	Mary E. Schermerhorn	36m	F		Mass.
		Lydia M. Schermerhorn	11m	F		Mass.
	28	James Hillyer	44	M	Joiner	Conn.
		Samantha Hillyer	52	F		Conn.
		George W. Hillyer	13	M		Mass.
27	29	Samuel Davis	28	M	Sawyer	N.Y.
		Mary A. Davis	27	F		Mass.
		Truman J. Davis	8	M		Mass.
		Lavina C. Davis	7	F		Mass.
		Emma Davis	5	F		Mass.
28	30	David Lyons	35	M	Farmer	Conn.
		Charlotte Lyons	33	F		Conn.
		Hannah? M. Lyons	8	F		Mass.
		Frank Lyons	39m	M		Mass.
		Fanny Lyons	12m	F		Mass.
		Louesa Fellows	16	F		Mass.
29	31	Joel A. Phelps	55	M	Shoe Maker	Conn.
		Vicey? Phelps	53	F		Conn.
		Caroline Phelps	10	F		Mass.
30	32	Buel Green	55	M	Farmer	Conn.
		Harriette Green	54	F		Conn.
		James L. Smith	10	M		Conn.
31	33	Gaylord Davis	56	M	Cooper	Conn.
		Catharine Davis	56	F		N.Y.
		Almira Davis	23	F		Mass.
		Joseph Davis	14	M		Mass.
		Catharine Ham	80	F		N.Y.
32	34	Margaret Prince	?75	F	B	Conn
		Deborah Strong	22	F	M	Conn.
33	35	Wheeler Green	84	M	Farmer	Conn.
		Harriette Green	47	F		Conn.
		Sarah Dennis	13	F		N.Y.
34	36	Almira Spencer	47	F		Mass.
		George Spencer	16	M	Farmer	Mass.
		Albert Spencer	13	M		Mass.
		Clarissa Spencer	10	F		Mass.
		Martha Spencer	6	F		Mass.
35	37	Samuel Preston	64	F		Conn.
		Mary Preston	66	F		Conn.
		Horatio Preston	31	M		Mass.
		Sarah Gorham	12	F		Mass.
36	38	Jane Ashley	76	F		Conn.
		Jane Hillyer	30	F		Mass.
		Antuny Merath	39	M	Farmer	Germany
		Bridgett Higgins	45	F		Ireland
37	39	George Gorham	34	M	Farmer	Mass.
		Lucy J. Gorham	31	F		Mass.

		Ralph Gorham	5 M		Mass.
		Chloe Ann Gorham	8 F		Ireland
		Catharine More	20 F		Ireland
38	40	John B. Silvernail	51 M	Farmer	N.Y.
		Magdalen Silvernail	50 F		N.Y.
		Amelia Silvernail	14 F		N.Y.
		Sally F. Silvernail	12 F		N.Y.
		Anna E. Silvernail	9 F		Mass.
39	41	John Ashley	48 M	Carpenter	Mass.
		Martha Ashley	45 F		Mass.
		Henry Ashley	23 M	Carpenter	Mass.
		William Ashley	21 M	Blacksmith	Mass.
40	42	Samuel S. Ryder	34 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Caroline Ryder	33 F		Mass.
		Mary L. Ryder	11 F		Mass.
		Elizabeth M. Ryder	7 F		Mass.
		Samuel G. Ryder	52m M		Mass.
		Robert W. Perry	16 M	Farmer	N.Y.
41	43	James Blodgett	51 M	Farmer	Conn.
		Elizabeth L. Blodgett	46 F		Conn.
		Mary A. Blodgett	27 F		Conn.
		Frances Blodgett	18 F		Conn.
		June (Jane?) Blodgett	17 F		Conn.
		Albert Blodgett	12 M		Conn.
42	44	George Blodgett	28 M	Farmer	Conn.
		Julia Blodgett	24 F		Mass.
		Emily Blodgett	7m F		Mass.
		Samuel Fellows	17 M	Farmer	Conn.
		John Doolittle	20 M	Farmer	Conn.
43	45	Betsey Gifford	53 F		Conn.
		Jane T.? Gifford	12 F		Mass.
		Elizabeth S. Gifford	10 F		Mass.
44	46	Daniel Lynch	55 M	Farmer	Ireland
		Catharine Lynch	55 F		Ireland
		Patrick Lynch	10 M		Ireland
Date of Enumeration: 25 June 1855					
45	47	Henry Munn	31 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Sarah Munn	28 F		Mass.
		Charles Munn	40m M		Mass.
46	48	Lydia Trobridge	85 F		Mass.
		Sarah Trobridge	64 F		Mass.
		Mary Trobridge	62 F		Mass.
		William Trobridge	17 M		Mich.
47	49	Henry H.? Hoadley	39 M	Farmer	Conn.
		Jane (June?) Hoadley	38 F		Mass.
		Frederick B. Hoadley	16 M		Mass.
		Mary Hoadley	13 F		Mass.
		George Hoadley	6 M		Mass.
48	50	William O'Brien	56 M	Carpenter	Mass.
		Julia Ann O'Brien	50 F		Mass.
		Agusta O'Brien	22 F		Mass.
		Sarah E. O'Brien	17 F		Mass.
		Mary P. O'Brien	12 F		Mass.

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		Annette J. O'Brien	11 F			Mass.
49	51	Joseph Canfield	30 M	Farmer		Mich.
		Mary Canfield	70 F			Mass.
		Ann Canfield	32 F			Mass.
50	52	Henry Canfield	42 M	Farmer		Mass.
		Rhoda Canfield	41 F			Mass.
		Lucy E. Canfield	13 F			Mass.
		Mary Canfield	13m F			Mass.
51	53	Hinny? Bullan	63 M	Farmer		Mass.
		Jerusha Bullan	66 F			Conn.
52	54	William J. Carley	60 M	Farmer		N.Y.
		Betsey M. Carley	32 F			Mass.
		David N. Carley	19 M			Mass.
		Chauncey J. Carley	16 M			Mass.
		Mary E. Carley	12 F			Mass.
		Ellen I. Carley	9 F			Mass.
53	55	Lucretia Delewase?	49 F B			Mass.
		Ellen Berry	17 F B			Mass.
		Henry Berry	15 M B	Day Laborer		Mass.
		Fidelia Berry	13 F B			Mass.
		Manette Delewase?	30m F B			Mass.
		Jane Delewase?	12m F B			Mass.
54	56	Samuel Franklin	84 M B	Day Laborer		N.Y.
		Harman Cooley	55 M B	Day Laborer		Mass.
		Ann Johnson	52 F B			Mass.
		Loisa Franklin	35 F B			Mass.
		Hannah J. Franklin	5 F B			Mass.
Date of Enumeration: 24 July 1855						
55	57	Robert I. VanDeusen	82 M	Farmer		N.Y.
		Sarah VanDeusen	33 F			N.Y.
		Mary VanDeusen	20 F			N.Y.
		Abraham Coons	18 M	Farmer		N.Y.
56	58	John Hillyer, Sr.	74 M	Farmer		Conn.
		Hannah Hillyer	73 F			Mass.
		Mary Hillyer	40 F			Conn.
		Frank Smith?	35 M	Farmer		Ireland
		John Hillyer, Jr.	35 M	Farmer		Mass.
57	59	Mary Smith	60 F			Ireland
		Charles Smith	7 M			Ireland
58	60	Henry I. Hallock	28 M	Mason		Conn.
		Julia Hallock	27 F			Conn.
		William Hallock	7 M			Conn.
		Francis Hallock	40m M			Conn.
		Jane Hallock	12m F			Mass.
59	61	Oscar Reiley	40 M	Mason		Conn.
		Lucretia Reiley	43 F			Conn.
		George L. Reiley	21 M	Mason		Conn.
60	62	Dewitt Curtiss	41 M	Farmer		Mass.
		Hannah Curtiss	88 F			Mass.
		Timothy Mack	40 M	Farmer		Ireland
		Margaret Rice	23 F			Ireland
61	63	Michael FitzPatrick	36 M	Farmer		Ireland
		Margaret FitzPatrick	25 F			Ireland

		Julia FitzPatrick	13m F			Ireland
		John FitzPatrick	27 M	Farmer		Ireland
		Ellen D. FitzPatrick	21 F			Ireland
		William FitzPatrick	2m M			Mass.
62	64	James Curtiss	23 M			Mass.
		Hellen Curtiss	24 F			Mass.
		Willard Curtiss	2m M			Mass.
62	65	John Curtiss	25 M	Farmer		Mass.
		Ellen Curtiss	21 F			Conn.
		Elbridge Curtiss	24m M			Mass.
		George Gilbert	6 M			Mass.
62	66	Julius Colyer	75 M	Basket Maker		Conn.
		Sarah Colyer	75 F M			Conn.
62	67	Abigail Johnson	60 F M			Mass.
		David Sands	5 M B			Mass.
	Blot	Richard Noony	38 M	Farmer		Ireland
		Margaret Noony	32 F			Ireland
64	68	William Noony	16 M	Farmer		Ireland
		Thomas Noony	15 M			Ireland
		Pierce Noony	7 M			Ireland
		James Noony	5 M			Conn.
		Ellen Noony	36m F			Conn.
		Richard Noony, Jr.	12m M			Conn.
65	69	Harry Doughty	62 M B	Farmer		N.Y.
		Mary Doughty	61 F B			Conn.
66	70	William M. Bull	44 M	Farmer		Conn.
		Jane Bull	41 F			Mass.
		Lucy Bull	15 F			Conn.
		Jane Bull	9 F			Mass.
67	71	Seth P. Crofut	36 M	Blacksmith		Mass.
		Manet Crofut	35 F			Conn.
		Reuben Hedges?	19 M	Blacksmith		Mass.
		Henry Bunnell	23 M	Wagon Maker		Conn.
68	72	William Roraback	38 M	Merchant		N.Y.
		Almira Roraback	32 F			N.Y.
		James P. Roraback	11 M			N.Y.
		William Henry Roraback	10 M			Mass.
		Mary D. Roraback	8 F			Mass.
		George H. Roraback	6 M			Mass.
		Benjamin Roraback	48m M			Mass.
		Sarah VanDeusen	17 F			N.Y.
69	73	Alanson Hedger	55 M	Farmer		N.Y.
		Lucy Hedger	55 F			N.Y.
		Nathan Hedger	23 M	Farmer		Mass.
		Delia Tubbs	9 F			Mass.
70	74	Elijah S. Deming	66 M	Merchant		Mass.
		Mary Deming	66 F			Conn.
		Margaret O'Neil	22 F			Ireland
		Edward Miner	22 M	Merchant		Conn.
71	75	Samuel Emmons	37 M	Merchant		Mass.
		Jane E. Emmons	37 F			Mass.
		Sarah J. Emmons	12m F			Mass.

[Continued on page 140]

BREWSTER FAMILY RECORD

From Family Records/Bible Records Manuscript Box at the Berkshire Athenaeum

John Milton Brewster, b. Oct 22nd 1789, m. July 5th 1813, d. May 3, 1869

Philena Higley, b. Nov 6th 1797, d. Jan 21st 1876

Their children:

Flavia Jerusha, born June 20 1814 died Apr. 27 1821

Oliver Ellsworth, b. Jan. 31 1816, m. Jan. 27 1841, d. Sept. 12, 1866

John Milton, Jr., b. Nov. 28 1817, m. June 3d 1846

Mrs. J. M. died Dec. 24 1851

Joseph Higley, b. Jan 27 1820, m. Oct. 12th 1859, d. Dec. 30th 1878

Flavia Jerusha, b. May 23d 1822, m. Oct. 21st 1846, d. Jan. 6 1893

Henry Badger, b. Apr 14th 1824, m. Apr. 27th 1850, d. Oct. 14 1888

William Cullen, b. May 11th 1827, died Sept 9th 1847

Sarah Philena, b. Sept 20th 1829, m. Sept 1st 1852, d. June 27 1897

Mary Minerva, b. Jan 24th 1832, m. Sept 3d 1851, d. Jan 10 1902

Laverna Higley was born in Aug 1806. Being a twin girl

Orlando Higley was the other twin & their mother/aunt Deborah Higley gave Laverna to Oliver Brewster & mother who reared her till she was married to Myron Mattoon & went with him to Lenox to live. Laverna's father Silas Higley was 84 yrs old when he died. I went to his funeral with my husband.

James Judd b. Sept 30 1790 d. at Ripon Wis. Dec 6 1880

Amanda Brewster b. Aug 3d 1798 d. at Ripon Wis. Feb 29 1888

Children:

James Brattle, b. July 27th 1822 m. Elvira Tower. Children: John, Mary, Martha, James, Gilbert

Elizabeth Amanda, b. June 24th 1824 m. David Bangs. Children: Manton, Sarah, John, Fannie, Jennie, Nellie

Edwin Uriah, b. Aug 16 1826 m. Rosina Amadon. Children: Elizabeth, Charles

John Milton, b. Feb 19 1829 m. Martha Dunbar. Children: Edwin, Louis, Pearl, Mabel, Gilbert, Hattie

Harmony Taylor, b. May 28th 1831 m. George W. Bly. Children: Manton, Addie, Inez, Hattie

Oliver Brewster, b. Dec 30 1833, d. in Minneapolis July 18 1896 m. (1st) Louisa Brindle, (2nd) Ellen Ruggles. Children: (1) George (2) Alice, Milton, Nellie.

Angeline Orrilla, b. Dec 20 1836 m. Edwin M. Washburn. Children: Robert, Henry, Mary, Oliver, Stella, Raymond

Mary Cornelia, b. June 5th 1839 m. Henry Sedgwick Nov 1st 1859. Children: Arthur, Henry, b. in Lenox Aug 26 1860; Edward Church, b. in Lenox June 25 1862; Carrie Cornelia, b. in Lenox Aug 20 1864; Lida Madeline, b. Aug 16 1869 d. Nov 25 1877; Manton Russell, b. Apr 25 1878; Thomas Llewellyn, b. Aug 22nd 1881

Gilbert Stanley, b. Sept 24 1841 m. Mary Miner. Children: Jessie Brewster, Harry, May

Amos Stanley removed from West Hartford with wife to Lenox Mass. in 1665 & soon with others organized a church of which he was Dea. John Gray Stanley was born in Lenox Sept 30 1778 married Orrilla Brewster Jan 27 1803. John G. Stanley died in Lenox Oct 25 1835. Orilla his widow died in Lenox Sept 22 1860, both buried in Lenox

Their children:

John Brewster Stanley born in Lenox - died early

John Gray Stanley born Feb 13 1808 d. Mch 22 1887 (unmarried)

Orilla Brewster Stanley b. June 22 1810 d. Apr 15 1895 (unmarried)

John G. Stanley was a printer & book binder

John G. Stanley, Jr. kept a bookstore & bindery

Amos Stanley died & was buried in Lenox Jan 25 1811; Widow Stanley removed with son to Shoreham Vt. 1814, died there Aug 19 1828 & buried there.

Harmony Brewster dau of Oliver & Jerusha Badger Brewster was born in Becket Mass. Aug 10 1796 & died Feb 28 1881. She was married in Becket Sept 28 1814 to Jonathan Taylor of Montgomery Mass. (son of Major Edward & Sarah Ingersoll Taylor)

Their children (3):

Edward b. in Chester Village now Huntington Mass. Sept 10th 1815 d. July 1 1816 aged 10 mos.

Dea. Edward b. March 29 1817 d. May 21st 1893 in Andover, an accountant. The last 20 years Treasurer of Phillips Academy & Theological Seminary in Andover, Mass. and several years Cashier or President of Andover National Bank

Oliver Brewster Taylor, M.D. b. in Westfield Mass. Jan 5th 1820 m. Sept 29 1842 in Bolton, Ct. to Sophia Hale Hubbard who died July 11 1848 in Rochester N.Y. and buried in Westfield. She had two children - Adelaide Brewster b. Jan 14 1845 married Apr 27 1875 Rev. Selah Merrel of Andover his 3d wife. 2nd Edward born in Dana, Mass. Jan 25th 1847 m. in Andover Sept 29 1870 to Elizabeth B. Atkinson b. Nov 16 1847 d in Salem Mass. Apr 17 1891. Edward died Dec 31 1902.

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1855 Census - from page 138

72	76	Miles Miner	52 M	Hotel Keeper	Conn.
		Harriette Miner	42 F		Conn.
		Mary Miner	19 F		Conn.
		Julia Miner	16 F		Conn.
		Walter Miner	13 M		Conn.
		Stephen Sardam	24 M		Conn.
		Julia FitzGerolds	20 F		Ireland
		William Quinn	24 M	Blacksmith	Ireland
73	77	Rodney R. West	43 M	Shoemaker	Mass.
		Lucretia West	34 F		Conn.
		Dwight L. West	6 M		Mass.
74	78	Delancy Stannard	25 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Elizabeth Stannard	20 F		Conn.
75	79	Edwin Barnes	22 M	Farmer	Conn.
		Mariah Barnes	21 F		Mass.
		Henry Barnes	3m M		Mass.
76	80	Amos Barnes	33 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Mary Barnes	25 F		Mass.
		Ensign Barnes	8 M		Mass.
		Harvey Barnes	6 M		Mass.
		Josephine Barnes	28m F		Mass.
77	81	Linus Sanford	30 M	Farmer	Conn.
		Margaret Sanford	29 F		Mass.
		Jane Sanford	14 F		Mass.
		Jennette Sanford	12 F		Mass.
		William Sanford	10 M		Conn.

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SOME POWNAL, VERMONT BURIALS

From the William Bradford Browne Collection, Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, Mass.

MASON HILL LOT

Rebecca, wife of Ichabod Rood, died Sept. 10, 1848, aged 67-6-9.
 Ichabod Rood, died March 10, 1846, no age.
 Sophia, daughter of Ichabod and Rebecca Rood, died Sept. 28, 1819, aged one year, seven months.
 Samuel T., son of Jacob and Lydia Laraby, died April 9, 1837, aged seven months.
 William J., son of John and Lucy Sweet, died Oct. 18, 1836, aged two years.
 Lucy Ann, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Ann Welch, died March 28, 1841, aged thirteen months, eleven days.
 John A., son of Joseph and Polly Thompson, died Sept. 10, 1828, aged one year, five months.

TOWSLEE LOT

Potter Bushnell, born June 27, 1831, died Jan. 1, 1905.
 Caroline, wife of Potter Bushnell, died Dec. 8, 1832, aged forty-five years, two months.
 Permelia Ann, daughter of George and Clarissa Gilmore, died Oct. 27, 1844 aged fifteen years, four months.
 Erastus Jewett, born Dec. 28, 1807, died April 20, 1883.
 Ezra Morgan, Jr., born Feb. 7, 1801, died Feb. 16, 1849.
 Lydia, daughter of Ezra and Eliza Morgan, died April 20, 1830, age two years.
 Benjamin, son of Ezra and Eliza Morgan, died April 18, 1830, age four years.
 Harriet, daughter of Ezra and Eliza Morgan, died June 20, 1833, age eleven years.
 Joseph Morgan, a soldier of the Revolution, died about 1785.
 Levi Morgan, died March 27, 1785, age twenty-three years.
 Lydia Morgan, died Sept. 18, 1820, age ninety-four years, twenty days.
 Ezra Morgan, born April 26, 1770, died Jan. 8, 1849.
 Abigail Morgan, wife of Ezra, born June 25, 1775, died May 6, 1848.
 Caleb Morgan, died Dec. 23, 1775, age fifty-nine years.

Benjamin Morgan, died Jan 30, 1834, age eighty-four years.
 Lucy Morgan, wife of Benjamin, died Oct. 9, 1923, age sixty-five years, eight months, two days.
 Asa Moon, died May, 1806, age sixty-seven years.
 Cynthia Moon, daughter of Asa, died February, 1806, age twenty-six years.
 Deborah Moon, died October 1794, age fifty-five years.
 Isbel Moon, daughter of Deborah, died April, 1775, age nine years.
 Gilbert Mayhew, born Aug. 23, 1800, died Oct. 4, 1880.
 Catherine Mayhew, born Aug. 28, 1802, died Feb. 9, 1883.
 John Noble, born 1801, died Jan. 17, 1883.
 Eli Noble, died Feb. 13, 1820, age ninety years.
 Ruth Noble, wife of Eli, died Dec. 24, 1782, age forty-two years.
 Ezra Sanford, died June 22, 1813, aged fifty years, two months.
 Joseph E. Sherman, died Jan. --, 1886, aged sixty-nine years.
 Mary Albro, wife of Joseph Sherman, died Sept. 25, 1877, aged sixty-five years.
 Job Stafford, born Oct. 16, 1811, died Sept. 19, 1893.
 Chloe Stafford, born Oct. 3, 1814, died April 15, 1906.
 M. Ellen Stafford, daughter of Job and Chloe, died March 19, 1844, aged eight months.
 John C. Stafford, son of Job and Chloe, died March 19, 1848, aged one year, four months.
 Thadeus Thorpe, died Oct. 30, 1815, aged fifty-two years.
 Solomon Towslee, died Dec. 18, 1856, aged seventy-three years.
 Melissa Barber, died Aug. 16, 1890, aged ninety-two years.
 Solomon Towslee, Jr., was killed July 15, 1846, aged twenty-eight years.
 Gideon Towslee, died April 15, 1815, aged sixty-one years.
 Lieutenant Noel Andrew died April 14, 1822, aged sixty-six years.

Lillis Andrew, wife of Noel, died March 2, 1825, aged seventy-five.
 Joseph A. Barber, died Aug. 6, 1897, aged eighty-four years, six months.
 Electa Barber, wife of Joseph, died March 23, 1904, aged seventy-three years.
 Joseph Barber, died Dec. 6, 1839, aged seventy-one years.
 Marinda Barber, wife of Joseph, died May --, 1864, aged eighty-eight years ten months.
 William Barber, son of Joseph and Marinda, died Feb. 7, 1825, aged sixteen years.
 Phoebe Barber, born Dec. 31, 1785, died March 18, 1857.
 Timothy Barber, born Feb. 10, 1783, died Sept. 18, 18-4. (1854?)
 Andrew Barber, drowned June 16, 1832, aged twenty-five years.

Daniel Barber, died April 16, 1821, aged twenty-five years.
 Samuel Barber, died March 2, 1821, aged forty-two years.
 Mrs. Nancy Barber, first wife of Samuel, died Feb 15, 1813, aged thirty years.
 Mrs. Polly Barber, second wife of Samuel, died March 24, 1816, aged twenty-nine years.
 Joseph Barber, born Aug. 12, 1744, died Dec. 31, 1806.
 Benjamin Barber, died Jan. 11, 1857, aged seventy-nine years two months.
 Sybel Barber, wife of Benjamin, died June 23, 1820, aged forty-five years.
 Sophia Bates, daughter of Major William and Mary Bates, died April 6, 1801, aged eight months.

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77	81	Frederick Sanford	7	M		Conn.
		Julia Sanford	48m	F		Conn.
		Margaret Eggleston	69	F		N.Y.
78	82	(blot) Baker	29	M	Farmer	N.Y.
		Sophia Baker	23	F		Mass.
		E. Dunning Baker	4m	M		Mass.
79	83	Edward Green	47	M	Farmer	Conn.
		Olive Green	47	F		Mass.
		Sarah Green	15	F		Mass.
		Mary Green	55m	F		Mass.
80	84	William E. Giddings	48	M	Farmer	Conn.
		Polly Giddings	48	F		Conn.
		Adaline Giddings	21	F		Mass.
		Eli Giddings	11	M		Mass.
		Sophia Dunning	69	F		Conn.
		John Hanley	21	M	Farmer	Ireland
81	85	Ebenezer Piper	64	M	M Laborer	N.Y.
		Lucy Walters	62	F	M	N.Y.
		Francis Hicks	9 (or 70)	F	B	Mass.
82	86	Aaron Fay	59 (or 70)	M	Carpenter	Mass.
		Mary Fay	59	F		Conn.
83	87	John H. Sherman	48	M	Farmer	N.Y.
		Hannah Sherman	50	F		N.Y.
		Mary Kilmer	6	F		Mass.
	88	Henry Raught	84	M	Farmer	N.Y.
		Mariah Raught	85	F		N.Y.
84	89	Nelson Ham	37	M	Farmer	N.Y.

[Continued on next page]

THE DALTON METHODIST CHURCH

From *The Berkshire Hills*, October 1, 1905

The first Methodist services held in Dalton were in 1825 when Bishop Elijah Hedding preached in the Congregational church on invitation from Priest Jennings on a Sabbath forenoon, and Rev. Robert Green in the afternoon. That evening Bishop Hedding held Methodist services in a large barn at the home of Father Martin Chamberlin in the west part of the town. Afterwards a church was organized and meetings held by various circuit preachers in a building formerly used as a cider mill, which was located at the foot of the J. B. Crane residence on a steep hill on the road leading to Bartonville, and just to the east of the bridge at that point. The first Methodist church built in the town was of wood, patterned somewhat after the old style churches of that period, and having a belfry dome instead of a steeple. It was erected in 1834 on a charming site opposite the grounds of Hon. Byron Weston, who presented a fine bell to the society in 1881, as also one to the Dalton Catholic church at the same time. On the site of this church the society erected a beautiful brick edifice which was dedicated in 1894 and the Weston bell is still in service in its tower.

The preaching of Green and Hedding in Dalton as narrated above was not the first appearance of Methodism in that town. From 1770 to 1812 society or class meetings were held, which had been instituted by Elder Lemuel Smith of the Lebanon circuit in the Tracy school district, which the southeast portion of Pittsfield and the southwest portion of Dalton held in common for schooling

purposes, and in 1812 this class numbered 47 persons. It was in 1791 that Elder Robert Green of Maryland was appointed rider in the Stockbridge circuit, in which was a horse-back journey of 400 miles every four weeks. He was 20 years of age, nearly six feet tall, thin and slender with a grave but gentlemanly cast of countenance. He first arrived in Pittsfield on a bleak December day and was hospitably entertained by Capt. Joel Stevens. A heavy snow storm occurred on the night of his arrival, but the roads were soon broken out and he held the first preaching service in a school house in the west part, the structure being lighted by tallow candles with potatoes for candlesticks. This service was followed by a revival in which his host and many others were converted, which resulted in the organization of the present Pittsfield Methodist church. In 1800 Elder Green located in Pittsfield, having his residence in "Zoar," which was then the locality nickname of Elm street. It was here that Rev. Elijah Hedding, who had been elected a bishop at Baltimore in 1824 and who in 1825 was returning by stage from Albany to Pittsfield from a conference in Canada, asked his hospitality as a "traveling Methodist preacher," and in reply to some very pertinent and pointed inquiries, meekly confessed that he was very weary from having traveled far and desired to rest over the Sabbath in the quiet of a Methodist family, and that he was Elijah Hedding, one of "the traveling Methodist preachers they called Bishop," which resulted in his delivering two sermons in Dalton.

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1855 Census - from page 142

84	89	Elizabeth Ham	35	F		N. Y.
85	90	Jacob Gardiner	46	M	Farmer	N. Y.
		Elizabeth Gardiner	43	F		N. Y.
		Elizabeth Gardiner	20	F		N. Y.
		Cornelia Gardiner	17	F		N. Y.
		Nicholas Gardiner	13	M		N. Y.

[To be continued]

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS BOUNDARY MAP

Compiled Plan from Field Notes of Simeon DeWitt (one of the Commissioners), entitled "Notes on the Massachusetts Line, east bounds of New York."

Page 9 - The history of the New York - Massachusetts Line is recited. It is mentioned on that page that the report of the Commissioners was placed on file. Search was made at Washington, D.C., Boston and Albany. In the State Capitol at Albany was found the original book of the field notes of Mr. Dewitt, who was the engineer who finally ran the line for the Commissioners. The signed report of the Commissioners has not been found. The Federal officials have spent much time in attempting to find the official report but without results. The Librarian of Congress is of the opinion that the papers were destroyed when the British sacked Washington and burned part of the Capitol.

The following are extracts from the Field Book, bearing the essential data desired:

- July 11, 1787 - "Set out from New York in company with Messrs. Rittenhouse, Ewing, Hutchins, and Bancker, on our way to run the line between New York and Massachusetts."
- July 13, " "Landed at Red Hook and took stage to Albany while the other gentlemen proceeded to the Oblong."
- July 16, " "Arrived at Spencer's which is about 6 miles southerly from the Northwest corner of Oblong and found the gentlemen there. In the afternoon Mr. Edwards joined."
- July 17, " "Messrs. Sedgwick and Williams arrived."
- July 19, " "General Schuyler arrived."

In 1773 the course was N. 21 degrees 10 min., 30 sec. E. The Massachusetts members recommended a course of N. 20 degrees 30 min, 30 sec. E. The New York members objected to this as it would make a variation of the Compass of more than five minutes a year. They finally agreed on 3 min. 5 sec. per year and to divide the difference between a great circle and a curve arising from a regular increase of variation in proceeding northward. After much discussion, mathematics and observations on the actions of the several compasses, an agreement was executed. They proceeded to run the line at an angle of 15 degrees-12 min.-09 sec. from the Meridian.

They mention Elk Hill, Cedar Mountain, Spoor's, Race, Dugway Hill, Gilder Mountain, Loomis, Indian Mountain, Rowley, Messenger, Richmond Hill, The Springs and Pool, Round's Hill and Williamstown.

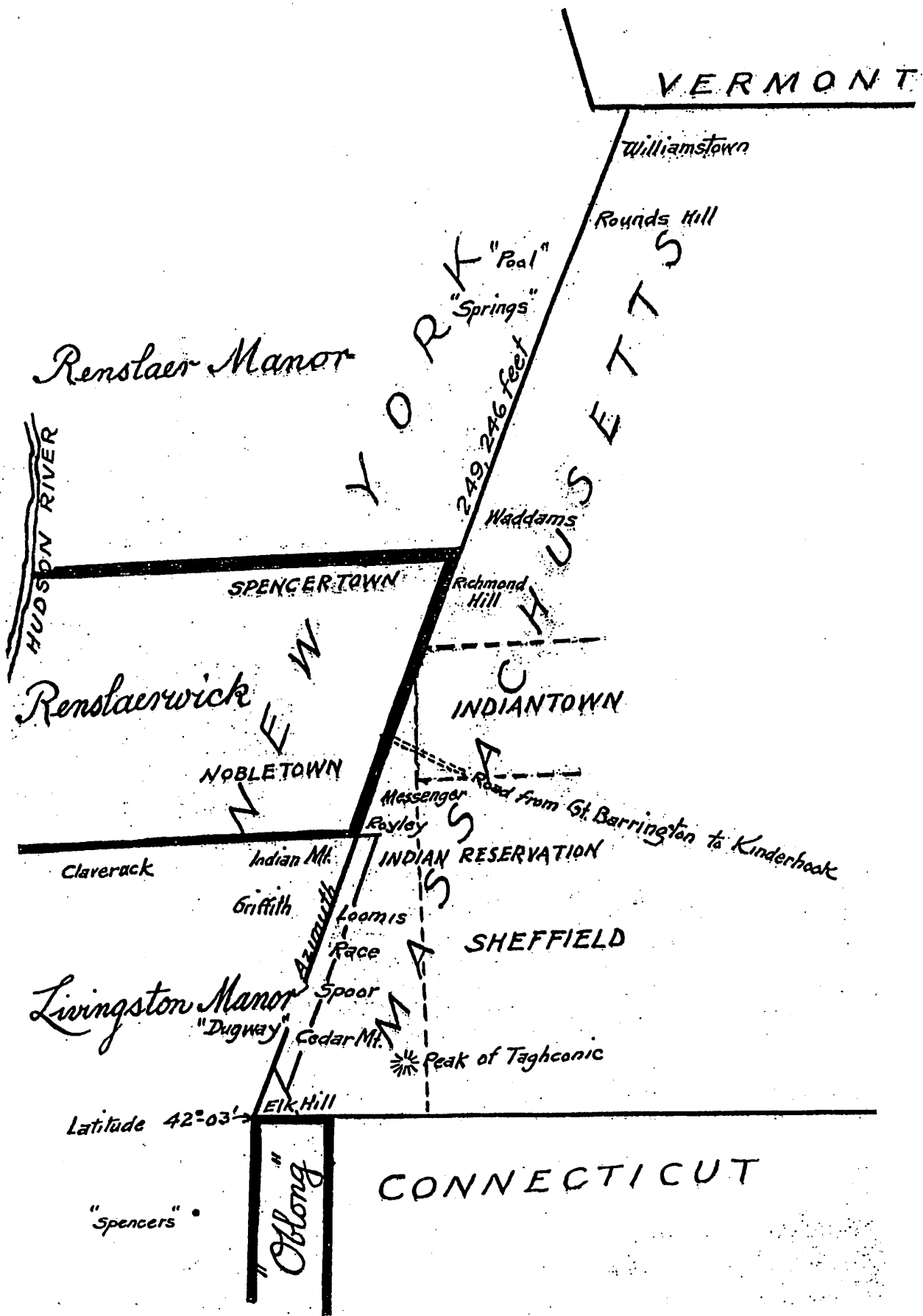
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USING THE 8870 FORMULA

Thanks to the Orange County, CA Genealogical Society.

Using the 8870 formula to ascertain a birth date can be a tremendous help to the genealogist when checking tombstone dates. If a tombstone records that a person died May 6, 1889 and was 71 years, 7 months and 9 days old, but no date of birth is listed, in order to correctly arrive at the birthdate, one has only to use the 8870 formula to quickly get the date of birth rather than taking time to count backward.

Example:	18890506	Died 1889 May 6
subtract	<u>710709</u>	71 yrs, 7 mo. 9 days
	18179797	
subtract	<u>8870</u>	Constant
	18170927	Born 1817 Sept 27



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