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# *Berkshire Genealogist*



Volume 33 Number 2

Spring 2012

# 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.

MEETINGS are held in January, April and October, featuring both amateur and professional genealogists discussing a wide variety of topics.

BERKSHIRE GENEALOGIST is published quarterly and received by all members. Publication is scheduled for the first day of February, May, August and November. Contributions of material are welcome. Send to the address at bottom of page. Deadline for general material is 90 days before publication; for queries, 30 days.

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

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## EXPLORING [1890] AT THE BERKSHIRE ATHENAEUM

By Kathleen M. Reilly, Local History Supervisor, The Berkshire Athenaeum

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What kinds of local resources can be used to fill in the research gap left by the loss of the 1890 federal census? There are numerous possibilities, none of which are as comprehensive as a federal census, and all of which are location dependent to some degree. I'll work through a list of potential sources and give a brief synopsis of each.

### Remnants of the 1890 Federal Census

Most of the 1890 population schedules were badly damaged by fire in the Commerce Department Building in January 1921. The extant schedules are available on 3 rolls of microfilm available at the Athenaeum. They include some locations in the following states: Alabama, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, County, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota and Texas. There is a 2-roll set of microfilm that contains a card index to these surviving pieces of the 1890 Census.

Also available is a set of 119 rolls of NARA microfilm [M123] containing the Special Schedules: 1890 Union Veterans and Widows. Each schedule calls for the following information: name of the veteran (or if he did not survive, the names of both the widow and her deceased husband); the veteran's rank, company, regiment or vessel, date of enlistment, date of discharge, and length of service in years, months, and days; post office and address of each person listed; disability incurred by the veteran; and remarks necessary to a complete statement of his term of service. Practically all of the schedules for the states Alabama through Kansas and approximately half of those for Kentucky appear to have been destroyed, possibly by fire, before the transfer of the remaining schedules to the National Archives in 1943.

### Alternative Census Records

I wish I could say that those working on Massachusetts families could use the 1885 and 1895 Massachusetts State Censuses, but those also are not available, with the exception of statistical analyses. For some states, however, such state censuses are available and the researcher should be on the lookout for those. At the Athenaeum, we have New York's state censuses for Albany County from 1855-1925 on microfilm. NY state censuses for other counties are available at various locations. For a detailed discussion of this topic consult the volume *New York State Census Records* compiled by Marilyn Douglas and Melinda Yates, or look online at <http://www.genealogybranches.com/newyorkcensus.html>. The most relevant NY census for our purposes here was the one conducted in 1892.

For other states, the researcher may consult the book *State Census Records* by Ann S. Lainhart which gives details concerning the censuses of all states in which they were conducted, or consult the online site <http://ancestries1.blogspot.com/2009/12/state-census-records-online.html>. Researchers should note that Miss Lainhart lists the following states as having no state census extant: Connecticut, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Vermont. Many state census records have been microfilmed by the Latter-Day-Saints and the film is available for loan to designated sites throughout the country. More information concerning this approach is available on the FamilySearch website.

### Vital Records

The Athenaeum has statewide vital records for Massachusetts, with indexes, for the years 1841 through 1915 and indexes to the death records for 1911 through 1971. Also available is a large collection of microfilmed records for individual Massachusetts towns, some

of which cover time periods into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, the library offers the statewide Vermont vital records through the year 1908 and a great many published volumes covering vital records for the rest of the New England States and New York State. The voluminous Hale Collection of Connecticut records are available on microfilm as well.

### **City and Town Directories**

The Athenaeum has Pittsfield directories beginning in the late 1860s and continuing until 1992, when the last directory was published. Directories for other Berkshire towns were published as South, Central and North Berkshire compendiums, until publication ceased in the late 1960s, and the library has many of these as well. Directories were also published for Adams and North Adams. Many of those volumes are available at the Pittsfield library or at the library in North Adams. Researchers should look for the availability of this type of resource for other locations at repositories, online, or on microfilm through the LDS microfilm loan program.

### **Annual Reports**

U.S. cities and towns have published yearly reports throughout our history. The content of these reports varies widely, from town to town and from year to year. In some cases the researcher may find such information as: lists of residents, vital records from the preceding year, names of school children in each school district, families receiving aid as paupers, etc. The library has this type of resource for most towns in Berkshire County.

### **Miscellaneous Town Records**

Depending upon governmental structure of the location in which you are researching, various types of records have been generated on the town level. In Massachusetts, these records include town meeting records, local tax records, various school records, fire district records, poll tax records, voters registration lists, building permits, etc. The Athenaeum has records of this type for many Berkshire towns. The Library's staff can help researchers to determine the availability of records of this type applicable to their individual research problems. Staff members can also help locate similar types of records in other locations, some of which may be available online or through the LDS microfilm loan program.

### **Church & Cemetery Records**

Similar to the town records discussed above, these types of records must be searched for on a town by town basis. The library has a fairly large collection of Berkshire County cemetery records as well as some church records that have been microfilmed and made available. Library staff can also help researchers locate churches that their ancestors may have attended, or the location of records for churches that are no longer active. Once again, the LDS microfilm loan program is a good source of these types of records from more distant locations, and more such records are being posted online regularly.

### **Berkshire Family History Association Databases**

Having been continuously added to for over 25 years these data bases currently offer a master index to more than 1100 volumes of genealogical material, including local histories, church and cemetery records, miscellaneous volumes of vital records, genealogical compendiums, and manuscript collections. Available only at the Athenaeum as they are based upon the Library's collection, these databases make it possible to search sources in a day that would have taken months to plow through in the past.

### **Naturalizations**

Records of this type at the Athenaeum include microfilm of records generated at several

(Continued on page 45)

## WILLIAM GOODRICH: A LITTLE KNOWN REVOLUTIONARY WAR OFFICER FROM STOCKBRIDGE

By Stephen Darley

William Goodrich has been an enigma until now because details on his early life were thought to be non-existent and no one had been able to identify his parents, his birthplace or date of birth. Since so little attention was paid to the life of William Goodrich even though he was a company commander of the 1775 expedition to Quebec, this author has tried to identify all of the known records regarding his life. Fortunately, subsequent research began to uncover some details about Goodrich's life and a more complete picture has emerged.<sup>1</sup> The information on William Goodrich presented here is taken from the author's recently published book, *Voices from a Wilderness Expedition: The Journals and Men of Benedict Arnold's Expedition to Quebec in 1775*.<sup>2</sup>

William Goodrich was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts to William and Abiah Stocking Goodrich on December 19<sup>th</sup> 1734. His father, William, is on a 1733 list of proprietors of the Third Division on the Housatonic River in the area that became known as Sheffield. All of the Divisions, including the Third, were incorporated as the town of Sheffield in January of 1733. Some time prior to his marriage, William Jr. moved to Stockbridge. In Stockbridge, William Jr. married Sybil Woodbridge, daughter of Timothy Woodbridge, around 1768, although there is no record in Stockbridge or any other Massachusetts town of any formal marriage. They had two children both of whom were born in Stockbridge. His son William died in 1771 at the age of one and a half and is buried in Stockbridge. There is no written record that mentions his daughter, Experience, although at least one history has asserted that he had one.<sup>3</sup>

His civilian occupation before the war was as hotel or tavern keeper. In 1773, he applied to Governor Thomas Hutchinson for a license from the Massachusetts Colony "for keeping a house of publick entertainment and that it [his property] would greatly accommodate travelers."<sup>4</sup> His petition was subsequently granted, after he obtained the approval of the selectmen of the Town of Stockbridge. He opened the first tavern in Stockbridge on the corner of Main and South Streets in a newly constructed house. This building was moved to a new location on the corner of East Main Street and Lincoln Lane in the nineteenth century and is still there today, although it has changed significantly from the original.<sup>5</sup> When he was appointed a company commander in April of 1775, "the tavern operated by William Goodrich fell into disuse." After his confinement in Quebec, Goodrich returned home to find his tavern had been closed and that there was a competing tavern across the street. Situated where the Red Lion Inn is today, it was owned by Anna Bingham, one of the more interesting characters in the early history of Stockbridge.<sup>6</sup> Reopening his tavern was not feasible so he turned to other ways of making money, including land speculation.

Presumably as a result of his connection to the Woodbridge family, Goodrich followed in the footsteps of his father-in-law, Timothy Woodbridge, and began buying up Stockbridge Indian lands. During the period between 1763 and 1786, William Goodrich was the third largest purchaser of Indian land with thirteen purchases totaling 1011 acres.<sup>7</sup> None of his land speculation seems to have made Goodrich any significant money. It may, however, have helped him in other areas.

In the spring of 1775, Goodrich and one of his colleagues "applied to the Committee of Safety for assistance in enlisting two companies of Indians from the western parts of the colony."<sup>8</sup> On April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1775, the Massachusetts Provincial Congress sent a letter to the Stockbridge chief, Jehoiakim Mtohsin, through Colonel John Paterson and Captain William Goodrich, offering a blanket and a yard of ribbon to those Indian men who would enlist in the Massachusetts Militia.<sup>9</sup> On April 4<sup>th</sup>, the Congress also authorized Goodrich to expand the company he was enlisting to one hundred men and directed "they may be considered as rangers." He was instructed to apply to Colonel Paterson for further instructions regarding the enlistment of the Indians. On April 11<sup>th</sup>, the Indians responded through Goodrich "asking to be allowed to fight in their own Indian way, as they were not used to train and fight English fashion."<sup>10</sup> There is no record of a response from the Congress but Goodrich did proceed with his enlistment efforts. When the Lexington alarm sounded, Goodrich's company, including thirty-two Stockbridge Indians, marched to Cambridge on April 22<sup>nd</sup> with Colonel John Paterson's regiment. On May 27<sup>th</sup>, Goodrich's commission as captain was confirmed by the Massachusetts Provincial Congress.<sup>11</sup>

There is a reference to Captain William Goodrich's Company at the siege of Boston in a June 21<sup>st</sup> letter from a group of Stockbridge Indians stationed around Boston requesting that the army limit the amount of whiskey that

would be made available to the Indians.<sup>12</sup> Some have alleged that the Goodrich Company was in the Battle of Bunker Hill but their participation has not been verified. One historian reported that the dull camp life around Boston was not compatible to the Indians and that some of them left and went home during the summer of 1775. It is unclear how many Indians were still in Cambridge with his company when Goodrich signed up with Arnold's expedition.

Goodrich had a difficult march to Quebec, apparently suffering more than some of the other officers. Dearborn's journal entry for October 28<sup>th</sup> states that when Dearborn met up with him at the river going into Chaudière Pond, "Capt. Goodrich was almost perished with the cold, having waded several miles backwards and forwards, sometimes to his arm pits in water and ice, endeavouring to find some place to cross this river." Dearborn described how he took Goodrich into his canoe and carried him over to the other side which presumably saved his life.<sup>13</sup> Goodrich is described in a footnote in Heth's journal as "a trouble maker in Arnold's army. He objected to the assault and asked to be withdrawn from Arnold's command."<sup>14</sup> Pierce's journal, which is a primary source of describing the discontent of Arnold, names the three officers who were unwilling to scale the walls of Quebec as Goodrich, Hanchett and Hubbard. In fact, Pierce says that on December 2<sup>nd</sup>, "Capt. Goodrich's men protested they would go home."<sup>15</sup>

At the assault on Quebec, Goodrich was one of the American officers who was captured and put in prison. He was exchanged with the rest of the captured officers in the fall of 1776. While he was in prison in Quebec, the town of Stockbridge granted Goodrich fifty acres of land in a transaction where he is described as "a white hotel keeper and a captain of minute men in the Revolution."<sup>16</sup> The only mention of Goodrich in captivity is found in William Heth's journal that presents a very negative portrait of Goodrich. Heth says he stole a watch from a local Canadian which Daniel Morgan found out about and demanded that he return it. Heth describes the harsh language used by Morgan as "by G-d you shall." Goodrich still refused to give Morgan the watch. Morgan then told Goodrich "that if he did not deliver it up to Mr. Cunningham he wou'd take it from him and give him a damn'd flogging into the bargain." After more argument between the two men, Morgan grabbed Goodrich by the throat and he gave up the watch. Heth sums up Goodrich as follows, "I say that, many of us have entertained a worse opinion of him than before, but, to increase that unfavorable opinion, a few days after, we were acquainted that, when he retreated to Point Aux Tremble, he led off a blooded colt, the property of Mr. Rich'd Murry, which he swap'd away for a horse, and sent one of his soldiers home with him; this we look'd upon to be such a degree of baseness that he was treated with the utmost contempt whenever he came in our room."<sup>17</sup>

When Goodrich returned home, he rejoined Paterson's regiment and was appointed to serve as a major without being commissioned. In response to a written request from Paterson, Goodrich was promoted to major in the Massachusetts militia by the Massachusetts War Council on June 26<sup>th</sup> 1777 and assigned to Paterson's brigade. On July 24<sup>th</sup>, Goodrich applied to Paterson for permission to resign from his regiment, which was granted. For the next two years there is no record of Goodrich's military service. He was probably still recuperating from his experiences in Quebec and trying to recover from the loss of his business. In June of 1779, Washington wrote to Goodrich authorizing him to raise a company of Stockbridge Indians to serve in the Sullivan expedition with the same pay rate as other volunteers and enlistees in that expedition. Washington wrote a subsequent letter to Goodrich on July 4<sup>th</sup>, in response to Goodrich's letter of June 30<sup>th</sup>, telling him that the conditions under which Goodrich had engaged the Indians was not acceptable, but if the Stockbridge Indians desired to serve under "the term and conditions I mentioned I shall have no objection to the measure."<sup>18</sup> A company of Stockbridge Indians did serve under Sullivan on his expedition but no record exists of their activities. It is clear that Goodrich himself did not serve in that expedition as the commander of the Indians because he was appointed one of three Stockbridge assessors in 1779, indicating that he must have been in town at that time.

By 1780, William Goodrich was in a difficult financial condition and he tried to obtain reimbursement from both the Continental Congress and the Massachusetts House of Representatives for losses he incurred on the expedition to Quebec. His petition to the state on January 20<sup>th</sup> 1780 claims, "he was a great sufferer not only by his captivity, but also in the loss of a number of valuable items." He claims a total value of the items lost as "approx. to the amount of thirty five pounds." He attached an itemization of his losses which he titles "Account of things left at Quebec." The list of items included a gun and side arms, shirts, blankets, bedding, a beaver hat and plates, knives, forks and spoons. There is no evidence that either the federal or state legislative bodies ever acted on his requests.<sup>19</sup>

On October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1780, Goodrich was a major in command of Captain Enoch Noble's company from Berkshire County, which marched to Bennington in Response to a request by Governor Chittenden and Brigadier General



Ethan Allen to "guard the frontiers of the State of Vermont." He served with the Noble Company until November 7<sup>th</sup> 1780.<sup>20</sup> There is no record of any other companies under Goodrich that might have accompanied Noble. Goodrich himself may have been present for that service based on the fact that he submitted a 1781 invoice to the State of Vermont, which was subsequently paid, for his service on behalf of Vermont from October 23<sup>rd</sup> to November 4<sup>th</sup>. In April of 1781, the State of Vermont authorized Goodrich to supply them with 18,000 gunflints and six tons of lead.<sup>21</sup> William Goodrich's service to Vermont was substantial enough to allow him to be listed as a Revolutionary officer from Vermont.

According to his pension application, James Holcomb joined a regiment from Berkshire County in May of 1781 under Colonel Fellows, Major William Goodrich and Major Skinner, which marched to White plains and served until the surrender of Cornwallis. No other record exists showing the participation by a Goodrich detachment in that activity, although the pension application is a reliable source. On August 14<sup>th</sup> 1781, Goodrich wrote General Washington from Stockbridge stating "that there is a considerable number of old officers and other gentlemen in the County of Berkshire [who] would be happy to serve your Excellency as volunteers for a month or more if needed."<sup>22</sup> Washington responded on September 2<sup>nd</sup> that "the circumstances of the Campaign at present are such as will not probably require your Services." Washington goes on to tell him that the appropriate person to address his offer to is General Heath "who commands the troops in the vicinity of N. York."<sup>23</sup> It stands to reason that Washington's attitude toward Goodrich was influenced by the reports received regarding Goodrich's conduct on the expedition. There is no indication that Goodrich made any request to Heath or that he served again in any military capacity. Given the petition referred to in the next paragraph it is likely that Goodrich focused his efforts on assisting Vermont, perhaps with the help of his former colleague from the Quebec expedition, Colonel Roger Enos.

In February, 1782, William Goodrich and six other former officers petitioned the Governor of Vermont and the General Court of Vermont for a vacant parcel of land south of New Haven, west of Ferrisburg and north of Monkton as a result of being wounded in defending the frontiers of Vermont "in the Battle of Johns Town in October last."<sup>24</sup> No record has been found of a unit commanded by William Goodrich participating in that battle and no information was found regarding a wound other than the detailed contained in a summary of the petition.

Sybil Goodrich, William's wife, died on June 21<sup>st</sup> 1782 at the age of forty. Four days after her death, William Goodrich purchased his last parcel of land in Stockbridge buying fifty acres on County Road. In 1783, Goodrich was a witness to a deed to his brother-in-law, Enoch Woodbridge, for a parcel of land in Bennington, Vermont. This is the last known land transaction involving Goodrich.<sup>25</sup>

The most interesting information about William Goodrich after the war involves two different activities. The first was a number of land speculation activities in the State of Vermont. On November 3<sup>rd</sup> 1780, William Goodrich and sixty-four other individuals were granted a township by the Vermont legislature for a parcel of land in Franklin County near the Canadian border "six miles square as laid down in the plan herewith returned by the name of Berkshire." The town was chartered by the state on August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1781. Goodrich was the first land owner to transfer land in the new town which occurred on March 29<sup>th</sup> 1782 in a deed to William Maltby of Lenox, Massachusetts.<sup>26</sup> It does not appear that William Goodrich ever lived in the township of Berkshire so it is likely that he viewed this township as an investment and not as a potential residence. In fact, Goodrich and a number of other proprietors did not pay their required monies and as late as 1794 were listed in newspaper legal notices.

In addition to being the lead proprietor in Berkshire, Goodrich was also a proprietor in the following Vermont towns, all of which were set up for land speculation prior to the end of the war. The towns of Woolcot and Starksboro in Addison County, Vershire in Orange County, Weybridge in Bennington County and the town of Montpelier, where he followed his old expedition companion Timothy Bigelow. In each of these towns, Goodrich became one of the listed proprietors in default on his required payments beginning in 1787 and continuing through the early 1800's. Goodrich's wife Sybil was also a proprietor in Vershire and Montpelier and is on those same lists<sup>27</sup>. It is clear that none of his land ventures ever produced any significant money for William Goodrich.

The second post war activity was the military action, known as Shays' Rebellion, which took place in Berkshire County in the first half of 1787. Berkshire County's participation in that rebellion on the side of the government involved local leaders, including General William Paterson and Colonel John Ashley. There was a detachment of approximately forty men from Sheffield that all sources seem to agree was under the command of Captain Goodrich. There is no contemporary record that mentions the first name of Captain Goodrich and two more current histories are content to provide only the last name of Goodrich for this commanding officer. A third source identifies the leader as Captain William Goodrich and a fourth source calls the leader Captain Joseph Goodrich. There

was a Joseph Goodrich in Sheffield who served in the Massachusetts militia during the Revolutionary War and attained the rank of sergeant by the end of the war. At his death in 1827, he was being referred to as Colonel Joseph Goodrich. Based on the available evidence, it is this author's opinion that the leader of the Sheffield detachment in 1787 was Joseph Goodrich and not William.

William Goodrich was in such adverse financial condition that in October of 1787 he got the Vermont General Assembly to discharge him from "all debts or demands against him" and they established a commission to supervise the use of his remaining assets to pay off all of his creditors on a pro rata basis. The three commissioners appointed to supervise his assets placed advertisements in Vermont newspapers in January of 1788 giving notice to all creditors. The process Goodrich followed seems to be a colonial version of the modern bankruptcy proceedings.<sup>28</sup> By 1788, Goodrich was fifty-four years old and all of his money-making ventures had collapsed.

The Stockbridge Library has a notation in their file on William Goodrich that in 1789 he led the funeral procession and made the only remarks at the funeral of Ethan Allen. There is no source cited in support of this statement and this author has not been able to find any source to support that contention. The Library file also indicates that he moved to Middlebury, Vermont in the latter part of the 1780's and that he died there in 1812. Since there is no record of William Goodrich being buried in the Stockbridge cemetery, initially there seemed to be some credibility to the possibility of his burial in Middlebury. The problem with the Library's information about Goodrich being buried in Middlebury is that the 1776 return of Quebec prisoners lists Goodrich's age as 37. In fact, he was born in 1734 which in 1775 would make him forty-one years old. The William Goodrich who is buried in Middlebury and died in 1812 was born in 1755 and was 57 years of age according to the inscription on his tombstone.

The birth year of 1734 is consistent with the date of the birth of his son William in 1771, whereas the 1755 date, which is when William Goodrich in Middlebury was born, is not. By 1812, he would have been 78 and not 57 as stated on the tombstone. The History of Middlebury identifies the William Goodrich buried in the cemetery as the son of Stephen Goodrich and says that he was born in Connecticut.<sup>29</sup> The Henry Sheldon Museum in Middlebury confirms this information, which leads to the conclusion that the William Goodrich on the expedition to Quebec did not spend his last years in Middlebury, Vermont. Unfortunately, no record of Goodrich's death and burial has been uncovered to date.

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<sup>1</sup> Sources for the information contained in the sketch are: Barbara Allen. Report to Stephen Darley on Capt. William Goodrich from Records in Stockbridge Library, Jan. 2010; Lafayette W. Chase. *The Goodrich Family in America*. Chicago: Goodrich Family Memorial Association, 1889; Orson Kingsley. Report to Stephen Darley on Major William Goodrich in Middlebury, VT, Henry Sheldon Museum, Feb. 2010; Electa Fidelia Jones. *Stockbridge: Past and Present, or Records of an Old Mission Station*. Springfield: S. Bowles & Co., 1854; Lillian Preiss. *Sheffield, Frontier Town*, Sheffield: Sheffield Bicentennial Committee, 1976; Report to Stephen Darley from Sheffield Historical Society on Major William Goodrich in Sheffield, March, 2010.

<sup>2</sup> Bloomington, In: Author House, 2011

<sup>3</sup> Jones, *Stockbridge: Past and Present*. 135.

<sup>4</sup> Petition of Goodrich to Lt. Governor Thomas Hutchinson, Feb. 19, 1773. Mass Archives, III, 570-571.

<sup>5</sup> Information and old town map in the Stockbridge Library confirms the moving of the house.

<sup>6</sup> Lion G. Miles, Anna Bingham: From the Red Lion Inn to the Supreme Court. *New England Quarterly*, vol. 69, June 1996: 289-290.

<sup>7</sup> Lion G. Miles. The Red Man Dispossessed: The Williams Family and the Alienation of Indian Land in Stockbridge, Mass. 1736-1818. *New England Quarterly*, vol. 67, March 1995.

<sup>8</sup> Isaac Greenwood. The Stockbridge Indians During the American Revolution. *NEHGR*, vol. 54, Jan. 1900: 162-164.

<sup>9</sup> Stockbridge Indians During the American Revolution, 162-163.

<sup>10</sup> Stockbridge Indians During the American Revolution, 163.

<sup>11</sup> Goodrich commission as Capt in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in Revolutionary War*, 595.

<sup>12</sup> Thomas Egleston. *The Life of Major-General John Paterson*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1878: 44-45.

<sup>13</sup> Kenneth Roberts. *March to Quebec*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1946. Dearborn journal, 138.

<sup>14</sup> Heth journal, Winchester VA Hist. Soc., 117-118.

<sup>15</sup> March to Quebec, Pierce journal, 689.

<sup>16</sup> Stockbridge, Massachusetts. *Proprietor's Record Book, Meeting of May, 1776*. "Granted to William Goodrich (a white hotel keeper and a captain of minute-men in the Revolution) in consideration of his having an ox killed, fifty

acres of land”.

<sup>17</sup> Heth journal, Annual Papers of Winchester VA Hist. Soc., 1931: 117-118.

<sup>18</sup> Washington to Goodrich, June 19, 1779. Washington Papers LOC, #150290; Washington to Goodrich, July 4, 1779. Washington Papers LOC, #150379.

<sup>19</sup> Goodrich reimbursement claims. State: November 20, 1780. Mass. Archives, 186:72; Federal: Goodrich Letter to Philip Schuyler, July 24, 1777. Philip Schuyler Papers, New York Public Library, Box 33. No. 790.

<sup>20</sup> State of Vermont. Rev. War Rolls. Major William Goodrich and Staff. 808.

<sup>21</sup> State of Vermont. Rev. War Rolls, 789.

<sup>22</sup> Goodrich to Washington, Aug 24, 1781. Washington Papers LOC, image 46.

<sup>23</sup> Washington to Goodrich, Sept. 2, 1781. Washington Papers LOC, image 230094.

<sup>24</sup> Goodrich petition to VT in Feb 1782 in NARA Revolutionary War Service records. William Goodrich Petition, image 18105121.

<sup>25</sup> Barbara Allen. Report to Stephen Darley on Records in Stockbridge Library Relative to William Goodrich. Their records show that “in 1783 he signed a deed in Bennington, Vermont”.

<sup>26</sup> Appendix to Deming’s Vermont Officers, 126. “Chartered June 22, 1781 to William Goodrich and 59 others”.

<sup>27</sup> There are various newspaper legal notices in the late 1780’s, 1790’s and early 1800’s regarding defaults on Vermont land. An example is *The Rutland Herald*, Vol. 12, Issue 12, 3/22/1806, regarding the proprietors of Vershire, Vermont who are delinquent on the money owed. William Goodrich is one of the listed proprietors. Also *Vermont Journal*, vol. 4, issue 196, 4/30/ 1787 for Montpelier, Vermont, of which both William and Sybil Goodrich are listed as delinquent. There are a number of ads listing Goodrich as delinquent on various land deals in Vermont in the 1780s and 90’s, which shows a pattern of defaulting on his obligations.

<sup>28</sup> A legal notice was published in Vermont newspapers in 1788 stating that on October 23, 1787, the General Assembly of Vermont passed an act “discharging Maj. William Goodrich, of Pawlet, State of Vermont, from all debts or demands against him”. *Vermont Journal*, vol. 5, issue 238, 2/18/1788.

<sup>29</sup> Samuel Smith. *The History of the Town of Middlebury in the County of Addison, Vermont*. Middlebury: A.H. Copeland, 1859.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Exploring - from page 40

courthouses in Berkshire County. The staff has created indexes to some previously un-indexed segments of the records. With the acquisitions of the microfilm materials formerly available at the NARA Pittsfield site, approximately 1000 reels of microfilm containing naturalization records, primarily for the Northeastern US were added to the collection. Information concerning the location and availability of other records of this type can also be obtained.

## Probate Records

Microfilm of Berkshire County probate record books from 1761 through 1900 is available. The Index to the records up to 1930 is also available.

## Newspapers

Often a tedious resource to search as many newspapers lack comprehensive indexing, nevertheless newspapers should not be overlooked as a source of valuable information. The Athenaeum’s collection for the period in question includes: the Berkshire Eagle, the Pittsfield Sun, the Berkshire Courier, the North Adams Transcript and the New York Times, as well as some miscellaneous smaller local papers. The Athenaeum also currently subscribes to an online database, *America’s Genealogy Bank*, a publication of Newsbank, which allows the researcher to search for references in hundreds of newspapers from around the United States. For Athenaeum library card holders, this resource can be used from home. Individuals can subscribe to this resource privately for a fairly reasonable cost.

Depending upon individual research problems, many other sources are available. Drop by and explore! The Local History & Genealogy Department of the Library is open to researchers whenever the library is open. ■

## BATTLE OF LAKE GEORGE, SEPTEMBER 8, 1755

From *The Berkshire Hills*, October 1, 1903.

The account of the Battle of Lake George, as issued by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 148 years after it was fought, mainly by New England Colonial troops and Mohawk Indians, is of wonderful interest to Berkshire County, from which Colonel Ephraim Williams, the early Commander of Fort Massachusetts and the founder of Williams College, went out to his death.

In this battle the First Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Tim Ruggles, had five killed and two wounded; the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Moses Titcomb, 22 killed besides the commander, and 27 wounded; the Third Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Ephraim Williams, 40 killed besides the commander, and 25 wounded; the First Connecticut Regiment, Major General Lyman, nine killed and three wounded; the Second Connecticut Regiment, Col. Goodrich, 49 killed and 23 wounded; the Third Connecticut Regiment, seven killed and one wounded; a Rhode Island Regiment, 20 killed and six wounded; while of the Mohawks 22 were killed, including Hendrick, the King, Sachem, and another of the same rank, while 12 were wounded.

In 1754, a grand expedition against the French was planned, which was to utterly extinguish all their rights in America. Gen. Edward Braddock was made Commander-in-Chief, with Gov. Shirley and Sir William Pepperell next in command. The French forts in Arcadia were to be taken, Crown Point reduced, the French driven from the Ohio Valley, and Fort Niagara possessed by the English. This first great effort made by Gen. Braddock against Fort Duquesne resulted so disastrously that it was only the skill and courage of Col. George Washington which saved the defeated army from total annihilation at the hands of the French and their Indian allies. Gen. Shirley's forces were so dismayed by the news from Braddock, that the expedition against Fort Niagara, which had been placed in his hands, was abandoned.

Col. William Johnson, an Irishman, who, coming to America in 1738 to manage the large estates of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren,

in the Mohawk Valley, had ingratiated himself with the Mohawk Indians, and possessed enormous influence over them, was appointed Major General to lead the expedition against Crown Point. Albany was selected as the rendezvous, and the troops from the different colonies gathered there. Among the officers taking part in the expedition, afterwards distinguished, were Major General Phineas Lyman, Colonels Ephraim Williams, Timothy Ruggles, Lieutenant Colonels Nathan Whiting, Seth Pomeroy, Captains Philip Schuyler and Israel Putnam.

About the first of August Major General Lyman led the advance up the river, and commenced building a large fort, first named Lyman, afterwards Fort Edward, in honor of Edward, brother of George the Third, and a few days later Gen. Johnson left Albany with the remainder of the troops, artillery and stores, accompanied by King Hendrick and his Mohawk warriors. A report reaching the General that the French were concentrated at Fort St. Frederick (Crown Point), with an army of six thousand men, and intended to fortify Ticonderoga (the short carry between Lake Champlain and Lake St. Sacrament), a Council of War at once decided that the advance should be made along the road to St. Sacrament. Gen. Johnson reached there with the first fifteen hundred men on the 28th, and immediately went into camp at the head of the Lake, which he rechristened Lake George, in honor of his Majesty and to assert his right of dominion there.

On the third of September the Baron de Dieskau, commander of the French forces in Canada, moved down from Fort St. Frederick to Ticonderoga to begin work on the line of fortifications, which he purposed establishing southward. Information coming of the building of Fort Lyman, he at once embarked with a detachment of two hundred French Grenadiers, eight hundred Canadians and seven hundred Indians, sailing down Lake Champlain in canoes to South Bay, thence marching across the country, encamping within a league of Fort Lyman on the evening of the 7th, intending to surprise the fort the

next day. The Indian chiefs were called together to be informed of the plan of attack and to be assigned their positions. They retired for consultation, and soon returned with the statement that the Iroquois, numbering three hundred, would not join in the attack, and, as they were the oldest, the rest of the Indians would be obliged to follow their example. They gave as their reason that they "had resolved not to act against the English on their own territory; but if the General would lead them against the English camp at Lake St. Sacramento, which was undoubtedly on French soil, they would follow him there." Accordingly, yielding to the whim of their Indian allies, always loath to face the cannon of a fort, the French moved on toward the Lake. After marching some hours, a prisoner was taken, who stated that Gen. Johnson had heard of the contemplated attack on Fort Lyman, and had detached one thousand men who were on their way to reinforce it. Dieskau at once ordered the Canadians to move forward about three hundred paces on the right, and there lie flat on the ground. He ordered the Indians forward to take a similar position on the left, holding back the French regulars in the centre. No gun was to be fired until the English had reached the end of the *cul de sac*, and then the volley from the French in front was to be supplemented by the fire of the Indians and Canadians on either flank, who were to close up the rear, leaving no escape for the entrapped English.

Gen. Johnson's forces in the camp on the Lake consisted of about three thousand Provincials and two hundred and fifty Indians. Early in the morning of the eighth of September, a Council of War was called, rumors having reached the camp of the proposed attack on Fort Lyman. It was not known exactly where the French were, but it was proposed to send a force of five hundred men to the assistance of the Fort. Hendrick was consulted and replied: "If they are to fight they are too few; if to be killed they are too many." The number was doubled. Gen. Johnson then proposed to divide the force into three parties. Hendrick thereupon picked up several arrows, and, handing one of them to Gen. Johnson, asked him to break it. This he did readily. Hendrick then put

three arrows together and handed them to Gen. Johnson, saying: "Put them together and you can't break them; take them one by one and you can break them easily." Hendrick's argument was convincing.

Col. Ephraim Williams was placed in command of the troops, and they set out in two divisions, Col. Williams leading the first and Lieut. Col. Whiting the second. King Hendrick, on horseback at the head of two hundred and fifty Mohawks, preceded the Provincials.

They proceeded to Rocky Brook, where the French and Indians lay in ambush awaiting them. Knowing nothing of the change of plans of the French, whom they supposed near Fort Lyman, they sent out no scouts, but marched directly into the death trap. Only an accident saved them. Some of the Senecas, with the French forces, espying their Mohawk brethren, fired their muskets into the air as a warning of the ambuscade. Then the war whoop sounded, followed by the discharge of musketry from behind rocks and trees. Col. Williams at once spread out the men on the hill to the right, and took his position on the rock on which now rests his monument. He soon fell, and almost at the same time Hendrick's horse was shot from under him, and, being unwieldy, he could not recover himself, and was stabbed to death with a bayonet. Lieut. Col. Whiting succeeded to the command. He saw the danger of his men and immediately ordered a retreat, which he conducted so skillfully that he saved the greater part of his force. The noise of the firing was heard at Lake George, and Gen. Johnson, dispatching Lieut. Col. Cole with three hundred men to support and protect the retreat, set to work with the utmost vigor with all his remaining forces to construct defenses for his camp, preparing a breast-work of felled trees and wagons, and hauling up and placing in position such cannon as he had to cover the river road and approaches.

It had been Dieskau's purpose to rush forward and enter the camp with the fugitives; but the Iroquois took possession of a rising ground and remained inactive. The other Indians also halted, and a few shots from the cannon soon drove them to cover in the swamps at either side, and left the French commander and his veteran regulars un-

ported. As the regulars advanced they halted suddenly about one hundred and fifty yards from the breastworks, trying to call the Indians to their aid. Failing in this, they again advanced, firing by platoons.

Early in the battle Gen. Johnson received a wound in the thigh, and retired to his tent, the command then devolving upon Gen. Lyman, who behaved with great bravery.

The fire from the French made but little impression, while the artillery, under the command of Capt. Eyre, played upon them with great effect. Dieskau, finding it impossible to break the centre, moved to the right and attacked the regiments under Colonels Ruggles, Williams and Titcomb. The three regiments resisted the attack resolutely and maintained a hot fire upon the enemy. At four o'clock in the afternoon, about seven hours after the attack in the morning, the Colonial troops inspired by the thought that victory was theirs, jumped over the breastworks with their Indian allies, and charged upon the French, who precipitately retreated, leaving most of their regular troops dead upon the field. Some prisoners were taken by the Colonials, including Baron Dieskau, who had been wounded. He was taken to Gen. Johnson's tent where only the General's great influence prevented his being seized by the Indians to expiate with fire the deaths of King Hendrick and the other Mohawk Chiefs.

Col. Blanchard, at Fort Lyman, having heard the firing, dispatched two hundred and fifty men of the New Hampshire and New York Regiments, under Capt. Maginness, to the assistance of Gen. Johnson. Arriving at the place of the morning conflict, they came upon the enemy's abandoned baggage lying in the road, and, advancing, soon caught sight of the Canadians and Indians, about three hundred in number, sitting by Rock Brook, refreshing themselves from their packs. They fell upon them furiously, and soon few were left to tell the tale. The number of the slain was very great. Their bodies were thrown into the pond which became so tinged with blood that it was thereafter known as "Bloody Pond."

The Battle of Lake George, comprising three engagements, was thus victoriously ended. Gen. Johnson, in his official report, estimates the loss of the French at more than

five hundred. It included La Gardeur de St. Pierre, who had defeated Washington on the Ohio the preceding year. The Colonial troops lost two hundred and sixty-two, besides officers, and thirty eight Indians. In addition to Col. Williams and King Hendrick, Col. Titcomb, Major Ashley, Captains Keyes, Porter, Ingersoll and twelve others were slain. Captain Maginness, too, died of his wounds two days after in camp.

The importance of this victory cannot be over-estimated. It came like a burst of sunshine through the clouds of defeat and disaster, which had overhung the Colonists, and inspired them with the zeal and energy which drove the French power and dominion from the country. It prevented the French from gaining possession of the waterways, and so controlling the natural line of travel from New York to Canada and the Ohio region, by way of the Great Lake System.

It was the first great and successful battle fought wholly by the Provincial troops, and the most important fought on New York soil prior to the Revolution. It taught the farmer soldiers their power when pitted against the soldiers of the Old World, and gave them the confidence in themselves which served them so well in the later conflict for Independence.

The 148th anniversary of the Battle of Lake George, on the eighth of September, with 25,000 people to witness the unveiling of the bronze monument representing the Indian King, Hendrick, demonstrating to Gen. William Johnson the futility of dividing his forces just before the action, was a red-letter day in our national history. These two figures are nine feet in height, weigh 3,821 pounds, and are mounted on a granite pedestal topping out a slight eminence at the northern lake shore, the whole costing \$6,500. With the exception of the spacious Fort William Henry Hotel, a little village and a few elegant summer residents, all of which are embowered almost in foliage, the scene of the exercises, with forty miles of beautiful water stretching away to the northward, is not much changed in almost a century and a half of years, though the army wagon has been succeeded by the steam and electric car, and steamers and yachts now glide over the clear, blue lake waters in place of the Indian canoe. ■

## ANCESTOR TABLES

**CDX. JAMES CLARK EASLAND.** Submitted by his daughter, Anita Dee Easland, 8838 Hood Mtn. Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95409.

## I.

1. James Clark EASLAND, 1915-1940; Aberdeen, South Dakota; LaCrosse, Wisconsin; Desmet, South Dakota.

## II.

2. James Warren EASLAND, 1882-1971; Pipestone, Minnesota; Woonsocket, South Dakota; West Palm Beach, Florida.
3. Mabelle Albina WHITEHEAD, 1891-1983; Pipestone; Janesville, Wisconsin.

## III.

4. Martin J. EASLAND, 1840-1910; Cleveland, Ohio; Clark County, Iowa; Pipestone.
5. Emma Ione HUMPHREY, 1850-1928; Vermont; Pipestone.
6. George U. WHITEHEAD, 1869-1925; Story County, Iowa; Pipestone.
7. Myrtie Belle CLARK, 1869-1947; Middlebury, Vermont; Flandreau, South Dakota; Pipestone.

## IV.

8. Zephanaliah (Kelley) EASLAND, 1808-1882; Harpersfield, New York; Pipestone.
9. Cynthia LEET, 1808-1886; Connecticut; Perkin, Illinois; Clark County.
10. Hosea T. HUMPHREY, 1823-1899; Richmond, Vermont; Steele County, Minnesota; Pipestone.
11. Rosamond SHERMAN, 1824-1904; Waitsfield, Vermont; Pipestone.
12. Job WHITEHEAD, 1831-1897; Tiffin, Ohio; Pipestone; Fitzgerald, Georgia.
13. Rebecca BIGGERS, 1836-1892; Pipestone.
14. Burton S. CLARK, 1838-1900; Middlebury, Vermont; San Jose, California.
15. Albina WHITFORD, 1836-1904; Middlebury; San Jose.

## V.

16. James EASLAND, 1762-1851; West Stockbridge, Massachusetts; Greene County, New York.
17. Deborah KELLEY, - ; Connecticut; Greene County, New York.
18. Edward Allen LEET, 1762-1825; Middlesex, Connecticut; Rutland, Vermont.
19. Abigail KELLEY, 1761-1834; .
20. James HUMPHREY, 1780-1864; New Hampshire; Richmond.
21. Orpha DOW, -1861; New Hampshire; Richmond.
22. William SHERMAN, 1780-1832; Brimfield, Massachusetts; Fayston, Vermont.
23. Lucy WILDER, 1785-1872; Ravenswood, Illinois.
24. Johnathan WHITEHEAD, 1788-1872; Essex, New Jersey; Rock Rapids, Iowa.
25. Lucy HATCH, -1865; Ohio; Ogle County, Illinois.
26. Clark BIGGERS, 1800- ; New York; Ogle County.
27. Huldah TRUESDALE, 1805- ; New York.
28. Calvin CLARK, 1809- ; Addison, Vermont.
29. Lucy SEEGAR, 1812-1857; Addison.

30. William WHITFORD, 1803- ; Middlebury, Vermont.  
31. Almina , 1810- ; Middlebury.  
VI.  
32. John George EASLAND, 1707-1800; France; New York City; West Stockbridge.  
33. Hannah RAWMOCKER, 1725-1815; Amsterdam, Holland; West Stockbridge.  
36. Allen Stephen LEETE, 1734-1795; Connecticut.  
37. Sarah MORGAN, 1734- ; .  
38. Daniel KELLEY, 1725-1814; Massachusetts; Connecticut.  
39. Abigail REYNOLDS, 1734-1765; .  
40. James HUMPHREY, 1750- ; Rhode Island.  
41. Amy (Emma) HARDY/HARDING; -1760; Brookfield, Vermont; Rhode Island.  
42. Isaiah DOW, - ; Jericho, Vermont.  
43. Abigail MESSER, - ; New Hampshire; Richmond.  
44. Beriah SHERMAN, Jr., 1748-1832; Brimfield; Waitsfield, Vermont.  
45. Elizabeth BROWN, 1757-1807; Boston, Massachusetts; Brimfield.  
VII.  
88. Beriah SHERMAN, 1705-1792; Brimfield.  
89. Mary BURCH, -1786; Brimfield.  
94. Dr. John SHERMAN, 1683-1774; Sudbury, Massachusetts; Brimfield.  
95. Abigail STONE, 1681-1772; Sudbury; Brimfield.  
188. Rev. James SHERMAN, 1651-1718; Watertown, Massachusetts; Salem, Massachusetts.  
189. Mary WALKER, 1661- ; Boston.  
376. Rev. John SHERMAN "The College Puritan," 1613-1685; Dedham, England; Watertown.  
377. Mary LAUNCE, 1625-1710; Cornwall, England; Watertown.  
754. John LAUNCE, 1597-1639; Cornwall.  
755. Lady Isabella D'ARCY, 1600-1669; Kent, England.

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**CDXI. WILLIAM ALBERT GRADY,** Submitted by his daughter, Patsy Grady Johnson, 196 Wykoff Drive, Vacaville, CA 95688.

- I.  
1. William Albert GRADY, 1892-1973; Holyoke, Massachusetts; Newark, New Jersey; Dallas, Texas.  
II.  
2. William F. GRADY, 1867-1938; South Coventry, Connecticut; Holyoke.  
3. Alice Maria LAWLER, 1869-1938; Holyoke; New Jersey; Dallas.  
III.  
4. Thomas GRADY, 1839-1911; Northern Ireland; Holyoke.  
5. Bridget BRANNIGAN, 1836-1884; Ireland; Holyoke.  
6. Thomas LAWLER, 1843-1901; Mylerstown, Kildare, Ireland; Tyringham, Massachusetts; Holyoke.  
7. Nellie MULLANEY, 1844-1874; West Stockbridge, Massachusetts; Holyoke.  
IV.  
8. Thomas GRADY, - ; Ireland.



10. Patrick BRANNIGAN, - ; Ireland.
11. Mary , - ;
12. William LAWLER, 1816-ante1880; Ireland; Tyringham; Holyoke.
13. Maria LOGAN, 1820-ante1890; Ireland; Tyringham; Holyoke.
14. Michael MULLANEY, 1805-1871; County Mayo, Ireland; West Stockbridge, Massachusetts; Pittsfield, Massachusetts.
15. Ellen KIRBY, 1806-1850; Ireland; West Stockbridge.
30. James KIRBY, - ; Ireland.
31. Margaret , - ; Ireland.

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**CDXII. VICKIE KOLOUSEK.** Submitted by Vickie Kolousek Watson,  
32204 Hall Ranch Pkwy, Union City, CA 94587

I.

1. Vickie KOLOUSEK, 1949- ; Orland, California; Union City, California; Fallon, Nevada.

II.

2. Carell F. KOLOUSEK, 1916-1978; Orland; Chico, California.
3. Bernice WOODS, 1923-2006; Orland; Chico; Union City.

III.

4. Frank KOLOUSEK, 1889-1967; Orland; Custer County, Nebraska.
5. Frances MATOUSEK, 1894-1992; Orland; Nebraska; Zbravlov, Moravia, Czech Republic.
6. Allura Earl WOODS, 1896-1977; Wheatland, Indiana; Lake County, California; Orland.
7. Bessie Wanda WOODS, 1902-1985; Colorado; Lake County; Orland.

IV.

8. Frantisek KOLOUSEK, 1849-1928; Nebraska; Czech Republic.
9. Antonia POCHOP, 1846-1906; Czech Republic; Nebraska.
10. Frank MATOUSEK, 1857-1941; Moravia; Nebraska; Orland.
11. Frances PATOCKA, 1867-1958; Moravia; Nebraska; Orland.
12. Allura WOODS, 1859-1936; Knox, Ohio; Indiana; Lake County.
13. Badora TUBBS, 1865-1955; Illinois; Indiana, Lake County.
14. John Thomas BRITTON, 1872-1950; Steelville Missouri; Lake County; Shasta County, California.
15. Louise Evaline ANDREWS, 1876-1938; Missouri; Lake County; Shasta County.

V.

22. John POCHOP, 1820- ; Bohemia.
23. Frantiska HAJEC, 1820- ; Bohemia.
24. John WOODS, 1836-1930; Ohio.
25. Love EARLYWINE, 1840-1880; Pennsylvania; Ohio.
26. Henry Howard TUBBS, 1834-1917; Illinois; Santa Cruz, California.
27. Mary Ann DUNN, 1844-1927; Illinois; Santa Cruz; Selma, California.
28. James W. BRITTON, 1846-1915; Georgia; Missouri.
29. Emily MENCHER, 1849-1933; Crawford County, Missouri.
30. William H. ANDREWS, 1851-1930; Missouri.
31. Sarah BILLINGSLY, 1852-1912; Missouri.

VI.

48. Timothy WOODS, 1790-1850; Pennsylvania; Ohio.
49. Mary COLE, 1798-1867; New Jersey; Ohio.
50. John EARLYWINE, - ; Pennsylvania; Ohio.
51. Ruth HALL, - ; Pennsylvania; Ohio.
52. Peter TUBBS, Jr., 1808-1891; New York; Michigan; Iowa.
53. Theodocia HOWARD, 1812-1884; New York; Michigan.
54. George DUNN, 1812-1902; New York; Illinois.
55. Sarah WELCH, 1823-1878; New York; Illinois.
56. Wilburn Jones BRITTON, 1802-1876; Georgia; Missouri.
57. Elizabeth , - ;
58. James Campbell MENCHER, 1821-1903; Tennessee; Missouri.
59. Lucinda Mariah GREGORY, 1821-1909; Tennessee; Missouri.
60. Gilbert ANDREWS; 1826-1903; Catawba, North Carolina; Crawford.
61. Louise BRYANT, 1832-1913; Georgia; Crawford.
62. William Young BILLINGSLEY, - ; Illinois; Missouri.
63. Elizabeth Jane HUITT, 1829- ; Missouri.

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### MAP OF CHARLEMONT [Franklin County] - 1871

Albee, A. S.	E-5	Edwards, R. R.	F-8	Jillson, S.	B-5	Porter, L. M.	F-8	Todd, N.	B-2
Albee, W.	C-6	Elmer, C.	D-7	Jillson, W.	B-5	Potter, S.	C-4	Turner, S. G.	B-3
Ashton, Carter	F-8	Fairfield, E. W.	D-8	Johnson, W.	E-10	Rice, B.	E-9	Tyler, A. L.	B-2
Baker	F-5	Field, E.	D-5	Lake, J.	D-5	Rice, C. H.	F-4		G-8
Ballard, J.	E-7	Field, J. W.	E-7	Langley, E. F.	D-5	Rice, H. A.	E-4	Tyler, J. L.	F-6
Ballard, N. B.	F-2	Field, P.	D-6	Leach, O. D.	D-7		F-3	Upton, H. E.	E-8
Barber, M.	C-8	Field, W.	E-7	Leavitt, Hart	F-8		F-8	Upton, Mrs.	D-6
Barnard, A. L.	G-5	Foster, W. W.	A-5	Leavitt, H.	D-7	Richards, Mrs.	G-5	Upton, P.	E-8
Bassett, H.	D-5	Fuller, N. R.	C-4	Leavitt, Roger H.	F-8	Sears, D.	C-3	VanNess, H.	B-4
Bates, S.	F-5	Giles, H.	D-7	Legate, F.	A-3	Sears, F.	G-5	Veber, George	G-8
Bidwell, H. W.	E-8	Goodnow, E. H.	D-5	Legate, J. M.	D-3	Sears, Joseph	G-8	Veber, W.	B-3
Bissell, H. W.	C-4	Goodnow, E.R.E.	G-6	Legate, R.	A-4	Sears, J.	C-5	Vincent, C.	C-4
Blodgett, J. L.	B-4	Goodnow, N.	B-2	Legate, T.	A-4		D-5	Warfield, E. E.	C-4
Booth, H.	D-6	Grant, C. E.	C-3	Leonard, A. W.	C-5		F-6	Warner, C.	F-4
Booth, J.	D-6	Grant, C. H.	C-3	Leonard, E.	B-4	Sears, J. H.	C-5	Warner, D.	G-6
Brown, H.	C-3	Harrington, A. J.	C-6	Leonard, L.	E-5		G-8	Warner, H. N.	C-3
Calkins, J.	B-2	Harris, A.	F-4	Lincoln, C.	C-5	Smead, G.	C-5		G-8
Carpenter, N.	B-1	Harris, D.	B-5	Manning, H.	E-10	Smead, J. H.	C-5	Warner, N. G.	B-4
Carroll, J.	C-4	Hartwell, S.	D-5	Marcy, A. H.	G-5	Smith	E-7		F-4
Carter, A.	D-6	Hawks, A. A.	C-2	Marcy, A. M.	F-5		G-8	Warner, W. L.	F-2
Carter, M. T.	G-7	Hawks, E. C.	C-2	Maxwell, A. H.	C-4	Smith, S.	E-9	Warren, W.	B-2
Carter, N. T.	D-5		D-4	Mayhew, C.	F-4	Stanford, S. S.	F-2	Wells, E.	D-10
Cheney, T.	D-5		G-2	Mayhew, H. H.	F-4	Stanford, S.	C-4	Wells, L. B.	E-9
Churchill, A.	A-4		G-3	Migent, T.	B-2		D-4	Wheeler, H.	A-2
Coates, C.	D-7	Hawks, E. D.	B-2	Minovell, J.	B-4	Steele, A.	E-10	White, A. R.	D-7
Coates, W.	D-7		C-2	Negus, D.	B-2	Streeter, M.	C-5	White, J.	F-5
Cone, J.	C-2		F-8	Negus, E. A.	A-2	Taylor, A. H.	E-8	White, N.	D-7
Cooley, C. E.	D-5	Hawks, E. H.	D-3		B-2	Taylor, E.	G-5	Whitman, C. T.	F-4
Coy, L.	D-8	Hawks, E. N.	C-2	Negus, S. D.	B-2	Taylor, M.	D-4	Whitman, C.	F-5
Dalrymple, D. A.	F-4	Hawks, H.	C-2	Newton, George	D-10		E-9	Whitman, J.	F-4
Davenport, J.	D-5	Hawks, I. D.	F-8		F-8	Temple, Hiram	G-8	Wilder, F.	E-8
Dewitt, H. H.	D-6	Hawks, N.	C-3	Newton, G.	C-8	Thatcher, C. D.	C-4	Willis, H. C.	D-7
Dix, E. S.	D-4	Hicks, C. W.	B-3	Nichols, J.	E-8	Thatcher, I.	D-5	Wing, C.	D-5
Duffey, P. M.	B-3	Hillmuth, G.	C-8	Parker, S.	C-5	Thayer, H. D.	D-7	Wing, L., Miss	C-8
Dunnell, D.	G-5	Houston, Mrs.	D-6	Phipps, E.	B-4	Thayer, J. C.	C-2	Winslow, J. A.	F-3
Edwards, F. F.	F-4	Houston, S.	D-6	Phips, M.	C-4	Todd, A.	B-3		G-8
Edwards, L. H.	F-5	Hunt, W.	G-5	Pierce, H.	C-3	Todd, A. V.	B-2	Young, H.	B-3
Edwards, P. O.	F-5	Jillson, C.	B-5	Porter, J. N.	F-8	Todd, D.	F-5		



## SCHOOL CENSUS OF PITTSFIELD - 1886

Race	Name	Age	Birth Date	Birth Place	Residence	Parent/Guardian	School
Irish	Killian, Annie	11	5/27/75	Pittsfield	Pecks Bridge	Michael	Junction
Irish	Killian, Mary	11	5/27/75	Pittsfield	Pecks Bridge	Michael	Junction
Irish	Killackey, Lucy	8	8/1/77	Pittsfield	Pomeroy's	John	Elizabeth St.
Amer.	Kimball, Kate	12	10/12/73	Stockbridge	E. H.	D. A.	Private
Amer.	Kimple, Richard	6	12/29/79	Pittsfield	Barker	John	Barkers
German	King, Annie	10	6/10/75	Webster	Bradford	Gustave Schulze	Union St.
German	King, Gustave	13	11/7/72	Webster	Bradford	Gustave Schulze	Union St.
Amer.	King, Charles	14	11/25/71	R. I.	Taconic	Ebenezer	Cen. Grammar
Amer.	King, Frank	6	11/23/79	Pittsfield	Taconic	Ebenezer	Pontoosuc
Amer.	King, Henry	13	4/9/73	Pittsfield	Taconic	Ebenezer	Cen. Grammar
Amer.	King, Mary E.	11	11/25/74	Pittsfield	Taconic	Ebenezer	Pontoosuc
Amer.	King, Walter	9	11/26/76	Pittsfield	Taconic	Ebenezer	Pontoosuc
Amer.	King, Nellie	5	10/8/80	Pittsfield	Second	Fred	Never been
Amer.	King, Ethel	14	10/12/71	Savoy	Newell	Jonas L.	Fenn St.
Amer.	King, Frederick J.	11	3/9/75	Lanesboro	Newell	Jonas L.	Fenn St.
Amer.	King, James	5	9/22/80	Glendale	Howard	Albert	Will go
Amer.	King, Laura	10	11/30/75	Otis	Howard	Albert	Morewood
Amer.	Kingsley, Edna	6	8/6/79	Pittsfield	Robbins Ave.	Fred W.	Will go
Irish	Kinna, Mary	12	12/24/73	Canada	Beaver	Owen	Fenn St.
Irish	Kinney, John	7	6/20/78	Pittsfield	High	Louis	Fenn St.
Irish	Kinney, Louis	5	8/22/80	Pittsfield	High	Louis	Fenn St.
Irish	Kinsella, Annie	10	9/2/75	Pittsfield	Liberty	Annie	Cen. Inter.
Irish	Kinsella, James	9	9/10/76	Pittsfield	Liberty	Annie	Melville St.
Irish	Kinsella, Katie	14	9/1/71	Pittsfield	Liberty	Annie	Cen. Grammar
Irish	Kinsella, Lizzie	11	11/26/74	Pittsfield	Liberty	Annie	Cen. Grammar
Amer.	Kirtland, Bertha E.	7	10/20/78	Pittsfield	Fenn St.	William S.	Fenn St. #7
Amer.	Kirtland, Herbert E.	14	3/21/72	Pittsfield	Fenn St.	William S.	Cen. Inter.
Amer.	Kirtland, William B.	12	5/25/74	Pittsfield	Fenn St.	William S.	Cen. Inter.
Amer.	Kittle, Bryon W.	6	5/8/80	Pittsfield	Fenn St.	James	Will go
Amer.	Kittle, George	13	5/21/73	Pittsfield	Fenn St.	James	Cen. Grammar
German	Kloseman, Bertie	10	7/1/75	Pittsfield	North	Henry	Orchard
German	Kloseman, Mary	8	4/8/78	Pittsfield	North	Henry	Orchard
German	Knapp, George H.	7	6/28/78	Pittsfield	Wahconah	George	Orchard St.
Amer.	Koom, Allan	6	9/7/79	Pittsfield	Elm	Phineas	Fenn St.
Amer.	Koom, Jessie	9	3/29/77	Pittsfield	Elm	Phineas	Fenn St.
German	Kreiger, Adaline	12	8/2/73	Berkshire	West Part	Fred	West Part
German	Kreiger, George	7	2/5/79	Pittsfield	West Part	Fred	West Part
German	Kreiger, Margaret	10	2/17/76	Illinois	West Part	Fred	West Part
German	Kusch, Ida	13	7/29/72	Pittsfield	West St.	Samuel	S. Grammar
German	Kusch, Katie	8	10/21/77	Pittsfield	West St.	Samuel	Elizabeth St.
French	Laflan, Ralph	7	5/7/79	Canada	Howard	Thomas	Never been
Irish	Lally, Delia	9	7/3/75	Pittsfield	Spring	John	Orchard
Irish	Lally, Maggie	13	6/4/72	Washington	Spring	John	Orchard
Irish	Lally, Thomas	12	3/4/74	Pittsfield	Spring	John	Orchard
Amer.	Lament, Earl	10	10/8/75	Pittsfield	Summer	David	Union
French	LaMontine, John	7	7/10/78	Canada	River St.	Amos	Union
Amer.	Lane, Charles	10	2/21/76	Gt. Barrington	South Ave.	Clarke P.	Cen. Grammar
Amer.	Lane, Hugh	13	11/19/72	W. Stockbridge	South Ave.	Clarke P.	Cen. Grammar
Amer.	Lane, Ethel	5	1/29/81	Barrington	Brown's Ave	George W.	Fenn St.
German	Lang, Annie	13	6/4/72	Germany	Belair	Joseph	Russells
Amer.	Langdon, Homer J.	9	11/18/76	Pittsfield	Wellington	John A.	Orchard
Amer.	Langdon, Winfield	5	7/12/80	Pittsfield	Wellington	John A.	Orchard
French	Lapoint, Eloise	5	2/11/81	Pittsfield	Junction	Stephen	Will go
French	Lapoint, Exella	7	2/13/79	Canada	Junction	Stephen	Junction
French	Lapoint, Minnie	8	10/24/77	Canada	Junction	Stephen	Private
French	Lapoint, Electa	11	5/16/75	Canada	Junction	Peter	Junction
French	Lapoint, Moses	7	4/19/79	Canada	Junction	Peter	Junction
Irish	Larkin, Willie	14	3/21/72	Pittsfield	Taconic	Catherine	Pontoosuc
German	Lasch, Nettie	11	2/26/75	Iowa	Linden	Peter	Francis Ave.

Race	Name	Age	Birth Date	Birth Place	Residence	Parent/Guardian	School
German	Laschky, Augusta	8	4/15/77	Germany	S. Church	Frederick	Elizabeth
German	Laschky, Eliza	12	3/4/74	Germany	S. Church	Frederick	Elizabeth
German	Laschky, Emile	9	6/3/76	Germany	S. Church	Frederick	Elizabeth
German	Laschky, Eugene	5	4/10/81	Germany	S. Church	Frederick	Elizabeth
German	Laschky, Frederick	14	5/9/72	Germany	S. Church	Frederick	Elizabeth
Amer.	Lasuer, Harry	8	12/ 77	Pittsfield	Belair	Mary	Russells
French	Lavine, Isadore	9	7/28/76	Connecticut	Pecks	Isadore	Pecks
Irish	Lawler, Alice	11	8/15/74	New York	Pomeroy's	John	Elizabeth
Amer.	Lawles, Edward J.	8	8/11/77	W. Stockbridge	Wellington	Richard T.	Orchard
Amer.	Lawles, Viva E.	7	2/21/79	New York	Wellington	Richard T.	Orchard
Irish	Lawless, Denis	9	11/4/76	Lee	Kent Ave.	Richard	Orchard
Irish	Lawless, Richard	9	11/4/76	Lee	Kent Ave.	Richard	Orchard
Irish	Lawlor, John	7	3/14/79	Pittsfield	Mill	John	W. Center
Irish	Lawlor, Morris	9	12/28/76	Pittsfield	Mill	John	W. Center
Irish	Lawlor, Thomas	11	4/7/75	Pittsfield	Mill	John	Cent. Inter.
Amer.	Lawrence, Hattie A.	9	7/31/76	Dalton	Elm	David H.	Tracy
Amer.	Learned, Bessie	11	3/10/75	Pittsfield	South St.	Thomas	Private
Amer.	Learned, Fred B.	9	2/5/77	Pittsfield	South St.	Thomas	Private
Amer.	Learned, Edward	8	12/20/77	Pittsfield	Broad	E. McAlpine	Elizabeth
Amer.	Learned, Maude	6	5/8/80	Pittsfield	Broad	E. McAlpine	No School
German	Leber, Mary	6	6/2/79	Germany	Onota St.	Herman	W. Center
German	Leber, Lena	11	11/20/74	Germany	Wahconah	Henry	Orchard
French	LeBraid, Amadois	13	10/6/72	Pittsfield	Stearns	Amadois	Stearns
French	LeBraid, Antonia	11	10/12/74	Pittsfield	Stearns	Amadois	Stearns
French	LeBraid, Louis	6	11/8/79	Pittsfield	Stearns	Amadois	Stearns
French	LeBraid, Minnie	9	7/19/76	Pittsfield	Stearns	Amadois	Stearns
French	LeClair, Edward	8	12/4/77	New York	Pecks	Joseph	Pecks
French	LeClair, Freddie	12	1/23/74	New York	Pecks	Joseph	Pecks
French	LeClair, George	5	11/4/80	Pittsfield	Pecks	Joseph	Pecks
French	LeClair, Amelia	14	5/3/72	New York	Van Sicklers	Peter	Fenn St.
French	LeClair, Fred	8	5/4/76	New York	Van Sicklers	Peter	Fenn St.
French	LeClair, Josephine	12	5/3/74	New York	Van Sicklers	Peter	Fenn St.
German	Ledrer, Sidney C.	5	10/29/80	Pittsfield	S. Robbins Ave.	Morris	Union St.
Amer.	Lee, Bessie	8	10/23/77	Pittsfield	Junction	John	Junction
Amer.	Lee, James	5	4/6/81	Pittsfield	Junction	John	Junction
Amer.	Lee, John	6	6/14/79	Pittsfield	Junction	John	Junction
Amer.	Lee, Katie	10	8/22/75	Pittsfield	Junction	John	Junction
Amer.	Lee, Maude	9	7/10/76	Pittsfield	Fenn St.	John M.	Fenn St.
Amer.	Lee, William	11	4/19/75	Pittsfield	Fenn St.	William P.	Fenn St.
German	Leidhold, Louisa	8	7/13/77	Germany	Onota St.	German	W. Center
German	Leidhold, Charles	11	10/1/74	Pittsfield	River St.	Louis	Francis Ave.
German	Leidhold, George	9	8/7/76	Pittsfield	River St.	Louis	Francis Ave.
German	Leidhold, Willie	7	10/26/78	Pittsfield	River St.	Louis	Francis Ave.
Amer.	Leland, Warren H.	12	7/26/73	North Adams	North First	H. B. Nash	Orchard
Amer.	Leonard, Cornelia	14	10/15/71	New York	Lincoln	J. Chandel	N. Grammar
Irish	Leonard, Agnes	5	9/22/80	Pittsfield	Second	Michael	Fenn St.
Irish	Leonard, Elizabeth	13	12/14/72	Pittsfield	Second	Michael	Cent. Grammar
Irish	Leonard, John	7	6/10/78	Pittsfield	Second	Michael	Fenn St.
Irish	Leonard, Katie	11	8/18/74	Pittsfield	Second	Michael	Fenn St.
Irish	Leonard, Patrick	9	8/19/76	Pittsfield	Second	Michael	Fenn St.
French	Leplant, Emma	10	11/11/75	Pittsfield	Adam	Michael	Melville
Amer.	Leslie, Charles	5	4/8/81	Pittsfield	Sykes	Charles D.	Don't go
Amer.	Lewis, James	10	8/19/75	Lenox	Upper Peck	Edwin	Peck
Irish	Linehan, Agnes J.	6	8/14/79	Adams	Pecks	Jerry	Russells
Irish	Linehan, Francis J.	8	7/2/77	Adams	Pecks	Jerry	Russells
Irish	Linehan, Margaret A.	10	7/22/75	Adams	Pecks	Jerry	Russells
Irish	Linehan, Mary A.	12	12/16/73	Adams	Pecks	Jerry	Russells
Irish	Linehan, Eddie	8	4/18/78	North Adams	Burbank	Denis	Orchard
Irish	Linehan, George A.	10	12/30/75	North Adams	Burbank	Denis	Orchard
Irish	Linehan, John W.	14	7/12/71	North Adams	Burbank	Denis	Orchard
Irish	Linehan, Mattie	5	5/1/81	North Adams	Burbank	Denis	Will go
Amer.	Lloyd, Grace	9	9/2/76	Boston	North	Mrs. Lloyd	Francis Ave.
Scotch	Lohead, Bessie	11	1/18/75	Pittsfield	Pontoosuc	James	N. Grammar

Race	Name	Age	Birth Date	Birth Place	Residence	Parent/Guardian	School
Scotch	Lochead, Norman	9	1/1/77	Pittsfield	Pontoosuc	James	Pontoosuc
Scotch	Lochead, Ralph	7	11/14/78	Pittsfield	Pontoosuc	James	Pontoosuc
Scotch	Lochead, Susan	13	10/31/72	Pittsfield	Pontoosuc	James	N. Grammar
German	Loehr, Alfred	5	6/5/80	Germany	Belair	Joseph	Russells
German	Loehr, Annie	7	10/20/79	Germany	Belair	Joseph	Russells
German	Loehr, Barbara	9	1/12/77	Germany	Belair	Joseph	Russells
Irish	Londrigan, Katie	13	12/17/72	Hinsdale	Wahconah	Robert	Orchard
Amer.	Long, Mabel E.	8	6/22/77	Maynard	Belair	David A.	Russells
Amer.	Loop, Edith	11	9/14/74	Williamstown	South St.	A. A.	Private
Amer.	Loop, Florence	7	6/18/78	Stockbridge	South St.	A. A.	Private
French	Lorence, Mary?	9	12/8/76	Pittsfield	Pleasant	Joseph	Fenn St.
French	Lorence, Tilly	7	6/12/78	Pittsfield	Pleasant	Joseph	Fenn St.
Amer.	Loucks, Edna	9	4/9/77	Pittsfield	Stearns	Ira	Stearns
Amer.	Louden, Allie M.	9	9/17/76	Great Barrington	Middle	Oren E.	Holmes
French	Loveless, Charles	11	3/15/75	Pittsfield	Stearns	Napoleon	Stearns
French	Loveless, Delio	8	1/1/78	Pittsfield	Stearns	Napoleon	Stearns
French	Loveless, Felix	5	7/27/80	Pittsfield	Stearns	Napoleon	Stearns
French	Loveless, George	7	2/18/79	Pittsfield	Stearns	Napoleon	Stearns
Amer.	Lovejoy, Edwin F.	14	5/19/72	Pittsfield	Third	Alfred H.	Fenn St.
Amer.	Lovejoy, Harry W.	6	1/3/80	Pittsfield	Third	Alfred H.	Fenn St.
Amer.	Lowe, Bessie	5	10/30/80	New York	Fenn St.	John L.	Will go
Amer.	Loynes, Charles H.	5	4/17/81	Pittsfield	Fenn St.	Luke	Fenn St.
Amer.	Lusk, Norris A.	5	3/20/81	Pittsfield	Stearns	William	Will go
Irish	Lyman, Frank	11	1/1/75	Lee	Reade St.	John	Elizabeth
Amer.	Lyman, Carrie	13	1/22/73	Connecticut	South Ave.	C. W.	Cen. Grammar
Irish	Lynch, Catherine	5	12/12/80	W. Stockbridge	Pecks	John	Pecks
Irish	Lynch, Frank	7	3/24/79	W. Stockbridge	Pecks	John	Pecks
Irish	Lynch, James T.	10	8/24/75	W. Stockbridge	Pecks	John	Pecks
Irish	Lynch, Mary J.	12	1/19/74	W. Stockbridge	Pecks	John	Pecks
Irish	Lyons, Julia A.	7	1/4/79	Pittsfield	North Pearl	Thomas F.	Melville
Irish	Lyons, Minnie E.	8	8/13/77	Pittsfield	North Pearl	Thomas F.	Melville
Amer.	Madison, Elbert F	5	10/28/80	Pittsfield	N. First	Mary E.	Orchard
Irish	Magner, Arthur	7	12/25/78	Pittsfield	Richmond Pond	John	Shaker Depot
Irish	Magner, Charles	10	9/17/75	Richmond	Richmond Pond	John	Shaker Depot
Irish	Magner, Norah	13	3/1/73	Ireland	Richmond Pond	John	Shaker Depot
Irish	Mahon, Katie	6	10/1/79	Pittsfield	Division	John	Francis Ave.
Irish	Mahon, Mary	10	7/7/75	Pittsfield	Division	John	Francis Ave.
Irish	Mahon, Norah	5	8/3/81	Pittsfield	Division	John	Francis Ave.
Irish	Mahon, Sarah	11	12/19/74	Pittsfield	Seymour	Michael	Orchard
Irish	Mahon, Mary	10	7/7/75	Pittsfield	Division	John	Francis Ave.
Irish	Mahon, Bernard	11	8/19/74	Pittsfield	Pontoosuc	James	Pontoosuc
Irish	Mahon, Lucy	6	8/20/79	Pittsfield	Pontoosuc	James	Pontoosuc
Irish	Mahon, Patrick	14	5/9/72	Pittsfield	Pontoosuc	James	N. Grammar
French	Major, Maria	6	6/4/79	Canada	Beaver	Edmund	Never been
Amer.	Malcomb, Abraham	13	8/27/72	Pittsfield	Stearns	George W.	High
Amer.	Malcomb, Estella	8	9/23/77	Pittsfield	Stearns	George W.	Stearns
Amer.	Malcomb, George	10	10/2/75	Pittsfield	Stearns	George W.	Stearns
Amer.	Malcomb, Mary E.	14	6/30/71	Pittsfield	Stearns	George W.	Don't go
Irish	Maloy, Maggie	5	12/10/80	Pittsfield	Tillotson	Peter	Osceola
Irish	Maloy, Edward	5	5/1/81	Pittsfield	Tillotsons	Edward	Will go
Irish	Maloy, John C.	6	9/18/79	Pittsfield	Tillotsons	Edward	Will go
Irish	Maloy, Maggie	5	3/31/81	Pittsfield	River St.	Thomas H.	Will go
Irish	Maloy, Annie	13	1/6/73	Pittsfield	West St.	Denis	Cen. Inter.
Irish	Maloy, John	12	4/15/74	Pittsfield	West St.	Denis	West Cen.
Black	Mando, May	14	2/10/72	Pittsfield	Lake	Sarah Brant	S. Grammar
Irish	Manion, Willie	13	4/10/73	Pittsfield	Pomeroy's	Margaret	S. Grammar
Irish	Manion, Patrick	11	11/28/74	Pittsfield	Pomeroy's	Margaret	Elizabeth
Amer.	Manning, Anna P.	10	11/25/75	Pittsfield	Francis	J. H.	Francis
Amer.	Manning, Frank W.	11	7/28/74	Pittsfield	Francis	J. H.	Francis
Amer.	Manning, John P.	7	3/23/79	Pittsfield	Francis	J. H.	Union St. P.
Amer.	Manning, Love	14	11/10/71	Lenox	Francis	J. H.	Cen. Grammar
Amer.	March, Charles	8	3/2/78	New York	Pontoosuc	William	Pontoosuc

Race	Name	Age	Birth Date	Birth Place	Residence	Parent/Guardian	School
Amer.	March, Minnie	13	7/2/72	New York	Pontoosuc	William	Pontoosuc
Amer.	Markhaus, Lillian A.	11	3/12/75	Pittsfield	Morningside	Edward H.	Orchard
Irish	Marra, Frank	7	8/14/78	Pittsfield	West St.	William	West Cen.
Irish	Marra, John	12	4/25/73	Pittsfield	West St.	William	Cen. Inter.
Irish	Marra, Joseph	6	5/31/80	Pittsfield	West St.	William	West Cen.
Irish	Marra, Robert	10	3/25/76	Pittsfield	West St.	William	West Cen.
Amer.	Marshall, Emma	13	4/2/73	Pittsfield	Pontoosuc	Alfred	Cen. Grammar
Amer.	Marshall, Grace C.	10	6/2/75	Pittsfield	Pontoosuc	Alfred	Pontoosuc
Irish	Marshall, Amey	6	5/22/80	Pittsfield	North	John	Orchard
Irish	Marshall, Eddie	13	11/1/72	Pittsfield	North	John	Orchard
Irish	Marshall, John	11	11/1/74	Pittsfield	North	John	Orchard
Irish	Marshall, James	8	2/14/78	Pittsfield	Second	Michael	Fenn St.
Irish	Marshall, Thomas	6	3/26/80	Pittsfield	Second	Michael	Fenn St.
French	Martell, George A.	14	7/8/71	Canada	Daniels Ave.	Nelson	Elizabeth
French	Martell, Minnie	6	5/30/80	New York	Daniels Ave.	Nelson	Union
Irish	Martin, Katie	10	11/13/75	Chester Hill	Shaker	2nd Family	Hancock
Irish	Martin, John	5	4/12/81	Pittsfield	Onota	John	Will go
Irish	Martin, Willie	6	9/17/79	Pittsfield	Onota	John	West Cen.
German	Martin, Barbara	9	8/4/76	Pittsfield	West St.	Isadore	West St. Cen.
Irish	Martin, James	5	7/20/80	New York	Peck	Thomas	Pecks
Irish	Martin, Robert	11	11/14/74	Pittsfield	Peck	Thomas	Russells
Irish	Martin, Thomas	13	10/24/72	Pittsfield	Peck	Thomas	Orchard
Irish	Martin, Willie	9	6/26/76	New York	Peck	Thomas	Pecks
Amer.	Maslin, James C.	10	7/27/75	Pittsfield	Linden	Joseph	Orchard St.
Irish	Masterson, James	9	1/2/76	Pittsfield	Richmond Ave.	Patrick	Russells
Irish	Masterson, John	14	1/12/72	Pittsfield	Richmond Ave.	Patrick	Russells
Irish	Masterson, Joseph	7	4/14/78	Pittsfield	Richmond Ave.	Patrick	Russells
Irish	Masterson, Maggie	12	3/1/74	Pittsfield	Richmond Ave.	Patrick	Russells
Irish	Masterson, Thomas	5	10/10/80	Pittsfield	Richmond Ave.	Patrick	Russells
German	Mathes, Annie M.	10	7/19/75	Pittsfield	Cascade	Adam	North Woods
German	Mathes, Charles J.	9	11/27/76	Pittsfield	Cascade	Adam	North Woods
German	Mathes, George P.	8	2/18/78	Pittsfield	Cascade	Adam	North Woods
German	Mathes, John J.	12	5/24/74	Pittsfield	Cascade	Adam	North Woods
German	Matt, Eddie	13	6/14/72	Pittsfield	Robbins	Matthew	Don't go
German	Matt, Gustine	12	5/1/74	Pittsfield	Robbins	Matthew	Francis Ave.
Amer.	Mattoon, Kitty	8	6/18/77	Pittsfield	Francis	George M.	Francis Ave.
Irish	Maxwell, Lizzie	12	6/27/73	Hinsdale	Junction	Hugh	Junction
Amer.	May, Arthur T.	12	1/12/74	Pittsfield	Daniels Ave.	William H.	Cen. Inter.
Amer.	May, Florence T.	9	10/19/76	Pittsfield	Daniels Ave.	William H.	Union
German	May, Carrie	7	9/22/78	Pittsfield	Taconic	Robert	Pontoosuc
German	May, Nellie	5	10/6/80	Pittsfield	Taconic	Robert	Pontoosuc
German	May, Robert	12	4/8/74	Pittsfield	Taconic	Robert	Pontoosuc
Irish	McCann, Maggie	13	4/12/73	New York	Peck	James	Russells
Irish	McCann, Sarah	11	11/5/75	New York	Peck	James	Russells
Irish	McClatchey, Frederick	12	10/1/73	Connecticut	West St.	Aaron	Cen. Grammar
Irish	McColgan, Daniel J.	8	11/13/77	Holyoke	Pomeroy	John	Elizabeth St.
Irish	McColgan, Mary A.	10	10/10/75	New York	Pomeroy	John	Elizabeth St.
Irish	McCormack, Alice M.	5	6/4/80	Pittsfield	Wahconah	Michael	Russells
Irish	McDermott, Annie	12	1/25/74	Pittsfield	Belair	Patrick	Russells
Irish	McDermott, Patrick	8	7/4/77	Pittsfield	Belair	Patrick	Russells
Irish	McDonald, Anne	14	2/14/72	Lanesboro	Pomeroy	Jerry	Elizabeth St.
Irish	McDonald, Ellen	12	7/24/73	Lanesboro	Pomeroy	Jerry	Elizabeth St.
Irish	McDonald, Jerry	5	12/18/80	Lanesboro	Pomeroy	Jerry	Will go
Irish	McDonald, Maggie	10	2/14/76	Lanesboro	Pomeroy	Jerry	Elizabeth St.
Irish	McDonald, Mary	7	2/20/79	Lanesboro	Pomeroy	Jerry	Elizabeth St.
Irish	McDonald, Daniel	8	11/22/77	Lanesboro	Upper Pecks	Margaret	Pecks
Irish	McDonald, Hanorah	13	6/27/72	Lanesboro	Upper Pecks	Margaret	Don't go
Irish	McDonald, Johanah	10	5/24/76	Lanesboro	Upper Pecks	Margaret	Pecks
Irish	McDonald, Maggie	5	4/1/81	Lanesboro	Upper Pecks	Margaret	Will go
Irish	McDonald, Mary	12	11/22/73	Lanesboro	Upper Pecks	Margaret	Pecks
Irish	McDonald, Walter	13	3/1/73	Dalton	Taconic	James	Cen. Grammar
Amer.	McDonald, Josephine	6	1/9/80	Pittsfield	N. Second	Jerry	Orchard
Irish	McDonough, Mary	10	1/12/76	Ohio	Pomeroy	Thomas	Elizabeth St.

Race	Name	Age	Birth Date	Birth Place	Residence	Parent/Guardian	School
Irish	McDonough, Joseph	7	9/1/78	Pittsfield	Robbins Ave.	John	Francis
Irish	McDonough, Mary	9	4/25/77	Pittsfield	Robbins Ave.	John	Francis
Irish	McDonough, Peter	11	7/8/74	Pittsfield	Robbins Ave.	John	Francis
Irish	McDonough, John	9	7/24/76	Pittsfield	Division	John	Francis
Irish	McDonough, Katie	13	6/29/72	Pittsfield	Division	John	Francis
Irish	McDonough, William	7	7/26/78	Pittsfield	Division	John	Francis
Amer.	McDougall, James	10	3/4/76	Georgia	Taconic	Charles	Pontoosuc
Amer.	McDougall, Lena	12	10/9/72	Georgia	Taconic	Charles	Pontoosuc
Irish	McEnany, Andrew	10	8/16/75	Pittsfield	First	Terrance	Orchard
Irish	McEnany, Bernard	8	7/7/77	Pittsfield	First	Terrance	Melville
Irish	McEnany, John H.	11	6/10/74	Pittsfield	First	Terrance	Orchard
Irish	McFarland, Jane	13	4/27/73	New York	West St.	Mary	S. Grammar
Irish	McFarland, John	8	9/23/77	Pittsfield	West St.	Mary	West Part
Irish	McFarland, Lizzie	14	5/5/71	New York	West St.	Mary	S. Grammar
Amer.	McFarlane, Mary B.	12	3/1/74	Connecticut	Daniels Ave.	Edward	Cen. Grammar
Amer.	McFarlane, Willie R.	11	5/1/75	New York	Elm St.	Israel	Fenn St.
Irish	McGarrey, William T.	9	2/25/77	Pittsfield	S. Church	William	Elizabeth St.
English	McGowan, James C.	13	11/27/72	Pittsfield	Wellington	James C.	Orchard
English	McGowan, John W.	11	10/1/74	Pittsfield	Wellington	James C.	Orchard
English	McGowan, Robert	9	9/6/77	Pittsfield	Wellington	James C.	Orchard
Irish	McGowan, James	13	5/7/73	Pittsfield	Melville	James	Cen. Grammar
Irish	McGraw, Martin	9	9/4/76	Pittsfield	Francis Ave.	Lawrence	Francis
Irish	McGraw, Thomas	11	6/14/74	Pittsfield	Francis Ave.	Lawrence	Francis
Irish	McGraw, Katie	9	6/10/76	New York	William	Martin Reagan	Has not been
Amer.	McGreggor, Roy	8	9/16/77	Connecticut	Peck	George W.	Pecks
Irish	McHenry, George	8	5/21/78	Pittsfield	Winter	John	Orchard
Irish	McHenry, John	10	2/2/76	Pittsfield	Winter	John	Orchard
Irish	McHenry, Thomas	5	9/29/80	Richmond	Winter	John	Orchard
Irish	McHugh, Mary	13	8/10/72	Connecticut	Second	John	Fenn St.
Irish	McKenna, Anna F.	12	11/29/73	Pittsfield	Railroad	James	Cen. Inter.
Irish	McKenna, Elizabeth	8	3/6/78	Pittsfield	Railroad	James	Union
Irish	McKenna, Ellen	6	5/17/80	Pittsfield	Railroad	James	Union
Irish	McKenna, James	10	5/24/76	Pittsfield	Railroad	James	Union
Irish	McKenna, Jennie A.	13	9/29/72	Pittsfield	Railroad	James	Cen. Grammar
Irish	McKenna, Daisy	7	3/19/79	Westfield	Clough	William	Francis
Irish	McKenna, William	9	2/6/77	Conn	Clough	William	Francis
Amer.	McKeon, Charles C.	7	5/19/79	Pittsfield	Burbank	Joseph	Orchard
Amer.	McKeon, Minnie H.	9	1/16/77	Pittsfield	Burbank	Joseph	Orchard
Amer.	McLaughlin, Augustus	8	5/18/78	Pittsfield	South	E. Kirby	Elizabeth Prim.
Amer.	McLaughlin, Bessie I.	10	9/9/75	Pittsfield	South	E. Kirby	Elizabeth Inter.
Amer.	McLaughlin, Bessie I.	5	1/16/81	Pittsfield	South	E. Kirby	Will go
Amer.	McLoughlin, James	13	3/8/73	Pittsfield	Bradford	James	N. Grammar
Amer.	McLoughlin, Rose	5	1/2/81	Pittsfield	Bradford	James	Union Prim.
Amer.	McLoughlin, Willie	7	6/22/78	Pittsfield	Bradford	James	Union Inter.
Scotch	McLoughlin, John	7	11/25/79	Pittsfield	Russells	Thomas	Russells
Scotch	McLoughlin, Thomas	9	6/17/76	Pittsfield	Russells	Thomas	Russells
Irish	McLoughlin, Katie	6	6/23/79	Pittsfield	N. Pearl	Peter	Melville
Irish	McLoughlin, Mary	12	5/25/74	Pittsfield	Second	John	Fenn St.
Irish	McLoughlin, Patrick	8	8/15/77	Pittsfield	Second	John	Fenn St.
Irish	McLoughlin, Anna	6	6/22/79	Pittsfield	Beaver	John	Fenn St.
Irish	McLoughlin, Josephine	5	3/15/81	Pittsfield	Beaver	John	Fenn St.
Irish	McLoughlin, Mary	10	5/22/76	Pittsfield	Beaver	John	Fenn St.
Irish	McLoughlin, Annie	11	5/12/75	Pittsfield	Beaver	Patrick	Fenn St.
Irish	McLoughlin, Charles	14	9/4/71	Pittsfield	Beaver	Patrick	Don't go
Irish	McLoughlin, Lizzie	5	1/8/81	Ireland	Beaver	Patrick	Fenn St.
Irish	McLoughlin, Mary	8	12/23/77	Ireland	Beaver	Patrick	Fenn St.
Irish	McMahon, Mary	12	5/26/74	Pittsfield	Barkers	Catherine	Shaker Depot
Irish	McMahon, Nellie	10	9/1875	Pittsfield	S. Church	Michael	S. Grammar
Irish	McMahon, Katie	7	7/19/78	Pittsfield	Seymour	Michael	Orchard
Irish	McMahon, Sarah	11	12/19/74	Pittsfield	Seymour	Michael	Orchard
Irish	McMahon, John	8	9/29/77	Pittsfield	Richmond Ave.	M. J.	Russells
Irish	McMahon, Joseph	5	7/9/80	Pittsfield	Richmond Ave.	M. J.	Russells
Irish	McMahon, Joseph	11	2/19/74	Pittsfield	Third	Simeon	Fenn St.



# School Census

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Race	Name	Age	Birth Date	Birth Place	Residence	Parent/Guardian	School
Irish	McMahon, Julia	8	11/30/77	Pittsfield	Third	Simeon	Fenn St.
Irish	McMahon, Martin	5	6/21/80	Pittsfield	Third	Simeon	Fenn St.
Irish	McNally, Richard		8/6/72	Connecticut	Francis Ave.	Michael	Cen. Inter.
Irish	McName, James	13	9/20/73	New York	Belair	Richard	Russells
Irish	McName, William	11	6/16/74	New York	Belair	Richard	Russells
Irish	McNaughton, Duncan	7	6/17/78	Pittsfield	Mill	Bridget	West Cen.
Irish	McNaughton, Gordon	10	2/15/76	New York	Mill	Bridget	West Cen.
Irish	McNaughton, Maggie	11	10/25/74	New York	Mill	Bridget	Cen. Inter.
Irish	McNeaney, Annie	8	9/20/77	New York	Belair	Martin	Russells
Irish	McNeaney, Sarah	7	9/29/78	R.I.	Belair	Martin	Russells
Irish	McSweeney, Charles	10	1/28/76	Pittsfield	Goodrich	James	Elizabeth St.
Irish	McSweeney, May E.	14	12/7/71	Pittsfield	Goodrich	James	High
Irish	Meade, Lizzie	5	9/22/80	R.I.	Clough	Michael	Francis
Amer.	Meade, Bessie	9	5/30/77	Pittsfield	North	E. B.	Orchard
Amer.	Meade, Archie	12	7/24/73	Pittsfield	First	George W.	Fenn St.
Irish	Mee, Alice	11	2/22/73	Pittsfield	Wahconah	Martin	Russell Inter.
Irish	Mee, Josephine	13	9/7/72	Pittsfield	Wahconah	Martin	N. Grammar
Irish	Mee, Willis	7	6/4/78	Pittsfield	Wahconah	Martin	Russell Prim.
Irish	Meehan, Bridget	7	11/13/78	Pittsfield	Spring	William	Orchard
Irish	Meehan, John	9	3/25/77	Dalton	Spring	William	Orchard
Irish	Meehan, Joseph	11	9/3/74	Pittsfield	Spring	William	Orchard
Irish	Meehan, Michael	12	10/9/73	Pittsfield	Spring	William	Orchard
Irish	Mercer, Alice	12	5/3/74	Pittsfield	First	William M.	Cen. Grammar
Irish	Mercer, Joseph	9	1/4/77	Pittsfield	First	William M.	Cen. Inter.
Irish	Mercer, Nellie	7	4/24/79	Pittsfield	First	William M.	Melville
Irish	Mercer, William J.	14	10/6/71	Pittsfield	First	William M.	High
French	Merriam, Emery	8	10/22/77	Pittsfield	Stearns	Octave	Stearns
French	Merriam, Emma	9	9/7/76	Pittsfield	Stearns	Octave	Stearns
French	Merriam, Joseph	6	7/12/79	Pittsfield	Stearns	Octave	Stearns
French	Merriam, Henry	10	7/22/75	Pittsfield	Stearns	Octave	Stearns
French	Merriam, Phebe	11	12/19/74	Pittsfield	Beaver	Andrew	Fenn St.
French	Merriam, Emma	14	7/28/71	Turners Falls	Beaver	Andrew	Fenn St.
French	Merriam, Joseph	9	5/10/77	Pittsfield	Beaver	Andrew	Fenn St.
French	Merriam, Lillian	6	7/11/79	Pittsfield	Beaver	Andrew	Fenn St.
French	Merriam, George	6	10/12/79	Pittsfield	High	George	Private
Amer.	Merrill, Dwight H.	9	3/9/77	Dalton	Daniels Ave.	Henry C.	Union
Amer.	Merrill, Ruth E.	7	3/9/77	Dalton	Daniels Ave.	Henry C.	Union
Amer.	Merrill, Ayers P.	8	8/7/77	Pittsfield	North	Charles E.	Fenn St.
Amer.	Merrill, Ida	14	9/22/71	Pittsfield	North	Charles E.	Cen. Grammar
Amer.	Merritt, Henry A.	14	8/25/71	North Adams	Railroad	H. L.	Cen. Grammar
Amer.	Merry, Bessie A.	13	1/20/79	Pittsfield	Peck	Henry N.	Pecks
Amer.	Merry, Lottie	13	6/12/72	Pittsfield	Cottage	Edward	Cen. Grammar
French	Mershaw, Henry	8	9/20/77	Pittsfield	Barkers	L. Madder	Shaker Depot
Amer.	Merwin, Dolly	6	8/7/79	New York	Linden	Henry E.	Union St.
French	Messer, Josephine	8	4/16/78	Gilbertville	Stearns	Ambrose	Stearns
French	Messer, Lawrence	12	12/8/73	Gilbertville	Stearns	Ambrose	Stearns
French	Messer, Eva	7	2/19/79	Pittsfield	Howard	Jerry	Fenn St.
French	Messer, Julia	14	2/14/72	Pittsfield	Howard	Jerry	S. Grammar
French	Messer, Louis	9	5/19/79	Pittsfield	Howard	Jerry	Fenn St.
German	Meyers, Liddie	7	3/30/79	Germany	Belair	Charles	Russells
Irish	Michaels, Harry	12	5/31/73	Pittsfield	W. Housatonic	Henry	Elizabeth
Irish	Michaels, Hugh	9	10/8/76	Pittsfield	W. Housatonic	Henry	Elizabeth
Irish	Michaels, Mary J.	13	11/29/72	Pittsfield	W. Housatonic	Henry	Elizabeth
Irish	Michaels, Rose A.	7	5/15/79	Pittsfield	W. Housatonic	Henry	Don't go
German	Michaels, Mary	5	8/20/80	Pittsfield	Taconic	Peter	Pontoosuc
Irish	Middleton, John	10	10/2/75	Pittsfield	West St.	Besie	West St. Cen.
Irish	Middleton, Mary	8	4/16/77	Pittsfield	West St.	Besie	West St. Cen.
Amer.	Miller, Winnie	5	9/10/80	Pittsfield	Stearns	John	Stearns
Amer.	Miller, James	9	9/5/76	Lenox	Onota	Luman	Onota
Amer.	Miller, Louis	7	7/22/78	Pittsfield	Onota	Luman	Onota
Amer.	Miller, Mary	11	1/25/75	Lenox	Onota	Luman	Onota

(To be continued)

## A PATRIOTIC NORTHERN BERKSHIRE FAMILY

From *The Berkshire Hills*, September 1, 1903.

Of the eighteen pastors of the First Baptist Church of North Adams from its organization in 1808 down to the present time, Rev. Miles Sanford, who filled that position from June 23, 1853, to March 10, 1871, a period of nearly fourteen? (18?) years, saw the longest term of service. He was a Christian gentleman in every sense of the word, a gentle and lovable clergyman, an eloquent and forceful preacher of the Word, and under his administration the greater portion of the strength and activity of its male membership for nearly half a century came out of the ranks of the young people to succeed the notable fathers who started the church and had maintained it for nearly fifty years previously.

Rev. Miles Sanford was pre-eminently a man of the people, and in his North Adams life from first to last was greatly endeared to them without any regard whatever to denominational lines. In fact he stood in that community towards its higher and lowlier citizenship in the same relationship as had Rev. Robert Crawford of the Congregational church from 1840 to 1855, and who retired from the same two years after Mr. Sanford's first appearance, beloved and respected by all. It was these two faithful, earnest, social and companionable ministers who inaugurated that good-fellowship among the North Adams earlier churches, as well as later, which notably marks their conduct and associations of the present day. So great was the modest and genial Christian influence of both that when they appeared, even where lawlessness and disorder were manifest, that a solemn hush at once fell upon those who were under the most excitement, be they intelligent or ignorant. There never was but one popular verdict regarding Robert Crawford and Miles Sanford, and that was that they were both good men and true.

It was singularly fortunate that Rev. Albert Paine succeeded Mr. Crawford in 1856, and was the Congregational pastor until 1861, while the Methodist church was represented by Rev. B. O. Meeker and Rev. E. H. Foster, the Universalist by Rev. W. H. Waggoner, and the Catholic by Rev. Charles

Lynch. From 1853 to 1864 was a crucial period in the religious and moral history of the then village, and during these years all these churches added great strength to themselves and the greatest benefit to the locality. Several revivals in the Baptist church swelled the membership of all the orthodox churches, whose pastors joined hands in the good work like veritable brothers, while Father Lynch wrought wonders in laying the foundations for the prosperous Catholic churches of today.

But when the agitation of the crime of American slavery came to the front, it was Miles Sanford, Albert Paine and Egbert H. Foster, who, notwithstanding the cry that "politics had no business in the pulpits," picked up the glove and, brave in the courage of their convictions, denounced the system and its northern and southern abettors, allies and apologists in righteous terms from their pulpits, and with powerful argument and eloquence which told greatly for northern Berkshire when Fort Sumter was fired upon and Abraham Lincoln called the nation to arms. Not only did these patriots appeal to their fellow citizens from their pulpits and on public platforms, but they virtually took off their coats and went into the work of raising volunteers for the several regiments having therein a quota of Berkshire troops.

After the enlistment of his eldest son in the 27th Massachusetts regiment in 1861, Rev. Miles Sanford was so filled with patriotic ardor that at the age of 45 he obtained leave of absence from his church and accepted the position of chaplain of the 27th, being appointed such October 8th, 1861. Going to the seat of war for personal, patriotic and religious reasons, he served in this position until February 25th, 1862, when he resigned on account of poor health and returned to his North Adams pastorate. During his service with the regiment he became greatly endeared to officers and privates alike, who parted with him with keen regret. The death of his son in battle in 1864 was born by him with Christian fortitude, though it was a great blow to himself and family, as this brave soldier was the pride of his heart and he was

deeply saddened by the event. Yet he continued to perform his pastoral duties until 1871, when he resigned. Removing from North Adams he filled a pulpit in New Jersey, where he deceased.

After his departure from North Adams with his wife and two children, Bertie and Angie, he became homesick for the hills of Berkshire, whose beauties and the dear friends he had left behind therein seemed to grow dearer and still dearer to him as the years sped on. At his request his remains were brought home to Hillside cemetery and laid in the burial plot of his faithful friend, Calvin T. Sampson, in which his esteemed wife was also buried but a few years later. It is fitting that this earnest, loving and faithful pastor, noble and disinterested patriot, who devoted his best and brightest years to the people of northern Berkshire, sacrificed his beloved son on the altars of his country, and gave it his hearty service both mentally and physically, should wait the resurrection morning within the shadows of old Greylock towards which he ever bent his head in reverence, and on whose summit he often lifted his soul in prayer to God, and that he should lie in final rest amid a generation of people to whom he so faithfully ministered and who loved him, with the few who yet survive, both passing well.

His son, Charles Durand Sanford was born in Pontiac, Michigan, March 20, 1840, and came with his parents to North Adams in June, 1853. He attended Drury Academy for a short time and completed his preparatory studies in Boston. He graduated at Williams College in 1858, afterwards studying law with Shepard Thayer in his office on the present site of the Wilson House. During this period he served as librarian in the North Adams Library Association, which had been organized by Charles H. Williams, Frank Shepherd and Frank Stever in 1859, and which was in the same block as the law office, having classified and arranged its volumes and issued the first public library catalogue in the village. In 1861 he graduated at the New York law school at Albany and was preparing to enter upon the practice of the same when the war of the rebellion broke out.

While his father was of medium stature, with shoulders of considerable breadth, and

of a pleasing and commanding appearance, his mother was tall, but graceful movement, of somewhat muscular build, and darker in feature than her husband. Though having many of the distinctive traits of his father in his character and mental acquirements, he was tall, slender, willowy and of a muscular build, and in countenance and physical development strongly bore resemblance to his mother. At the time of his graduation from the law school at Albany, on account of his intellectual attainments, his spotless character, and his winning social instincts and habits, he was very popular with older and younger citizens alike, and it was recognized by all that there was a bright promise in the future of his becoming eminent in the profession which he had chosen.

While preparing to seek a field for professional life-work he became imbued with the grand spirit of those trying days which called for the preservation of the American Union to the sacrifice of personal ambition in other directions, and laying of life and property as well upon the altars of the country. It was at this period that Co. H was forming in northern Berkshire to fill up the ranks of the 27th Massachusetts regiment. In this company, in which there were 50 volunteers from North Adams, 18 from Williamstown, 13 from Adams, 5 from Blackinton, 3 each from Florida and Cheshire, 2 each from Clarksburg and Becket, and 1 from Pittsfield, he promptly enlisted, which filled his friends and acquaintance with deep surprise as also with keen admiration of his patriotic spirit and courage.

He was mustered into service at Camp Reed in Springfield in August, 1861, as first lieutenant of Co. H, its captain being W. G. Bartholomew of West Point and its second lieutenant W. H. H. Briggs of North Adams. Later on the regiment was attached to Burnside's division of the army and quartered at Camp Springfield in Annapolis, Maryland. On the promotion of Bartholomew to the rank of major he was given the captaincy of Co. H while at Annapolis, and served it as such with signal ability until his death on the battlefield. Embarking for North Carolina in the famous Burnside expedition by sea, he bravely led his force at the battle of Newbern, out of which he came without a scratch, though quite a number of his company were wound-

ed. While at Newbern he distinguished himself in leading companies H and D of the regiment, numbering 70 men, against a guerrilla party at Batchelder's Bridge, sixteen miles from that city, which he routed after a fierce fight in which he took a number of prisoners and captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

After leaving the camp on the fair grounds at Newbern, Capt. Sanford in numerous engagements with the enemy of larger and lesser importance won a proud name for himself as an officer and soldier, and deeply endeared himself to his company and regiment by his coolness and courage in action and by his kindness and courtesy, signally developing the fact that he was not only born to command volunteer soldiery, but was himself a born fighter. It was in the reverse to our arms under Gen. Butler May 16, 1864, in front of the outerworks of Fort Darling at Drury's Bluff, Virginia, that Captain Sanford was instantly killed. For 12 days the 27th regiment at been in action at this place, in nine of which Captain Sanford had been fighting. At early dawn the regiment had been surprised by the enemy and fearfully cut to pieces, its killed, wounded and missing numbering 348. Captain Sanford fell early in the action, pierced through the head with a musket ball and died without a struggle at the age of 24 years.

Chaplain C. L. Woodworth wrote the particulars to his father and said there was no braver officer in the regiment than his son, who was always at the post of duty and apparently did not know the meaning of danger. He also wrote that he was temperate, intelligent, efficient, and had great power over men. That his admirable self-control and superiority to calamity and danger made him a man to be relied upon in an emergency and one who was never at a loss of what to do in happenings of great peril.

William McKay of North Adams, who succeeded him as captain and was afterwards major of the regiment, and now of Salt Lake City, wrote that he fell about daylight, having fought at the head of his company for nine days, and that his body was in the hands of the rebels. That in this surprise by the enemy eleven of his company were killed and thirty taken prisoners; that the death of the captain was kept as long as possible from the knowl-

edge of his men for fear that the sad event might demoralize them; that when they did learn of it that it was a sad blow for them, for they had grown to implicitly trust and obey him and to take pride in the exceptional bravery, courage and capabilities of this idolized officer, always in the fighting front in time of action and always solicitous for their welfare.

Private Henry C. Terry of North Adams was the last man who saw Captain Sanford alive and to whom he spoke, and he has narrated the following facts: "Captain Sanford was killed at the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864. The battle commenced early in the morning and there was a dense fog which, with the smoke of the guns, made it impossible to see any distance without bending down and looking along the ground. The fight was thick and hot and I stood just to Captain Sanford's left. I had just stooped down to look under the fog and smoke when a bullet struck a rail in front of me and glanced over my head, though a couple of wooden slivers entered my cheek. I had extracted one of these, and was in the act of trying to remove the other, when I saw Captain Sanford stoop to look under the fog and smoke. As he did this a bullet pierced his head and he fell over against me, his life blood bespattering my coat, and instantly expired.

His body was buried on the battlefield by the enemy, but was recovered by his father and other friends, the former, immediately after the news of his death was received going to the front for that purpose. The regimental surgeon, Dr. H. J. Millard of North Adams, with others, located the grave, obtained positive proofs of identification and finally, July 25, 1865, three years after his enlistment, his father returned to North Adams with his remains. The funeral was held in the Baptist church, which was draped in mourning, while thirty of his command of Co. H, in charge of Captain McKay and Lieutenant Briggs, attended the same under arms. The edifice was filled with a great concourse of sympathizing citizens, and a delegation of the Delta Psi Society of Williams College, of which he was a member, were present. Rev. Dr. Albert Hopkins of Williams College offered prayer and Rev. J. D. Fulton of Boston preached a sermon of great pathos and thought, in which he gave a

graphic history of Captain Sanford from boyhood, of his attainments, rare genius, moral worth and strength, as also of his devotion to his country, to which he gave his young life, and his fidelity as a Christian. Stewart's Cornet Band led the long procession to the soldiers' lot on a beautiful eminence in Hillside cemetery. where Rev. Robert Weeks conducted the burial ceremonies of the Delta Psi Society, Rev. J. D. Fulton offered comforting words of farewell, and Rev. Dr. Hopkins pronounced a fervent and impressive benediction. The burial services were concluded by the firing of three volleys of musketry over the grave by the thirty survivors of Co. H, 27th Massachusetts Regiment.

In 1869, on application of William McKay, George L. Rice, H. J. Millard, W. W. Montgomery, John C. Robinson, C. Frank Luther, H. C. Cunningham, William F. Darby, Wells B. Mitchell and Miles Sanford, permission was obtained to organize the Grand Army of the Republic Post at North Adams, of which Rev. Miles Sanford was first chaplain. This post was first named after General Grant, but this was afterwards appropriately changed to the C. D. Sanford Post. From its inception this organization has been an honor to the town and city and has held a warm place in the esteem of northern Berkshire citizenship. The greater portion of its membership having been connected with the noble 10th, 27th, 37th and 49th Massachusetts regiments, who made such a glorious and memorable record in the civil war, are looked upon by those who have knowledge of their brave and patriotic service to their country in the years of its second great peril, as heroes, which they truly are.

The patriotic ladies of North Adams, before the first company in the 10th Massachusetts regiment left the town, organized the North Adams Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, of which Mrs. Miles Sanford was the first president and Mrs. James T. Robinson was first secretary, and during the war this organization sent to the local soldiers at the front and to their families at home, rising of \$10,000 worth of necessary supplies. In 1864 these women were assembled in a little room in Bradford Place, where they had worked and prayed for four sad years. When the message came to Mrs. Miles Sanford that

her son had been slain in battle she was at work here with her companions. If a rebel shell had burst above these devoted women's heads there could not have been more consternation, or if a rebel sword had pierced that loving mother's heart, it could not have inflicted a more cruel wound.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society at the close of the civil war, having some funds left in its treasury, decided to erect a Soldiers' Monument on the Church Hill Square. To this was added \$300 voted by the town and generous contributions from C. T. Sampson, George M. Mowbray and Sanford Blackinton. The erection of the monument was placed in charge of Charles Niles Pike, a skillful local sculptor and stoneworker of that period. The site of the monument and the iron fence which surrounds it were presented by the town. The figure which surmounts this monument is carved from a single block of Sicilian marble and is in representation of an American soldier standing in the position known as "parade rest." The pedestal is of brown freestone and eleven feet high, the distance from the soldier's cap to the base of the monument being 18 feet. The die is in three sections. On the base of the middle section is carved in bas-relief the national shield, ornamented with a laurel branch and bearing the dates 1861-1865 and the words. "Presented by the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society." It was originally intended to have the names of the soldiers of the town of Adams who lost their lives in the war inscribed on this monument. In the hurry and carelessness of public improvement the vicinity of this monument has in late years been desecrated, but the recent protest of the C. D. Sanford Post against this sacrilege had been promptly heeded. This monument and Church Hill Square is the historic ground in North Adams, for here the great gatherings for the enlistment of volunteers were held, the voices of the fathers once rang out in patriotic appeal on this spot for the preservation of the republic, and here was bidden farewell to many a brave soul who went out to the relief and succor of our imperiled republic never more to return.

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## THE POMEROYS OF PITTSFIELD

From *The Berkshire Hills*, February 1, 1904.

The most conspicuous and successful among the earlier manufacturers and business men of Pittsfield from 1800 up to 1850 was Lemuel Pomeroy, who was born in Northampton in 1778, and who emigrated to the town in 1799. He was a lineal descendant of the seventh generation of Eltweed, a brother of Ralph de Pomeroy, who, as a favorite of William the Conqueror, was granted large domains in Devon and Somerset, England, where are still to be found the ruins of the castle of Berri Pomeroy. The brothers, Eltweed and Eldad, on account of their independence and liberal minds, became the objects of political and religious persecution, and emigrated in 1636 to Dorchester, Massachusetts, and from thence to Windsor, Connecticut. From the latter town Eltweed, the former being 90 years of age, removed to Southampton, where they were granted 1000 acres of land for establishing a blacksmith's forge and a gunshop, it being the boast of the family that it never lacked a man to stand at the anvil or to construct a musket.

After a time Eldad gained such high repute as a gunsmith that he removed to Northampton and of his succession, Medad became a lawyer, Ebenezer a commissioner for the settlement of Sheffield and the establishment of the Indian school at Stockbridge, Seth a noted manufacturer of muskets and firearms, celebrated throughout the English colonies and in the French and Indian wars, in which he was so noted a fighter that he became a general, while Lemuel remained on the old grant at Southampton from whence his son Lemuel came to Pittsfield, bringing with him the same old anvil which his ancestors had carried up the narrow bay path along the Connecticut river from Windsor to Southampton, and which was long preserved as an heirloom by his Berkshire descendants.

In 1800 this Pittsfield pioneer, having purchased the homestead on East street, married Hart Lester of Griswold, Conn., and having erected a blacksmith shop on the premises was from 1800 to 1804 carrying on that business as well as the manufacture of pleasure sleighs, wagons and plows of his own make. In 1804 he added the making of

wooden and iron axle-tree wagons to his business, when in 1805 his works were destroyed by fire. Then building a musket finishing shop on the site, with his iron forge, trip hammer and water shop armory building in the north end of the town, he commenced his long and successful career in manufacturing arms for the government and the trade, the war of 1812 proving a bonanza for him in the first successful manufacturing industry established in Central Berkshire.

For many years this enterprising and successful character was a most conspicuous figure in the history of the old town, and full of ceaseless private and public activity, and it was the Hon. E. R. Colt who once said of him, "there would be no living with Lemuel if he was not almost always right." It was this gentleman who early attracted to the town many enterprising spirits and master mechanics, of whom was Jason Clapp, who came from Northampton in 1802, and was at first employed by him as a master wheelwright, afterwards to establish his celebrated carriage works, and to be the presiding genius of the earlier stage lines. It was Mr. Pomeroy who most ably seconded Elkanah Watson in his plans to establish woolen manufacture here, where the first broad looms ever run in America were set up by Arthur Schofield. It was he who was one of the seventeen members to organize the First church, while he was an active instrument in building its parsonage, gave one-half the land for the site of the South church and contributed of his time and means to found the Berkshire Medical College.

It was Lemuel Pomeroy who by building the original structure of the present city hall, and the purchase of school rights in the present site of St. Stephen's church, settled the vexed question of the period in regard to the permanent location of that edifice. Coming to the relief of the financially crippled Housatonic Manufacturing Company in 1817, with Josiah Pomeroy, a distant relative, as a partner, he leased the plant then standing on the site of the present Pomeroy Woolen mill, and afterwards acquired it and the large and spacious property in that sec-

tion. Purchasing his partner's interest in 1839, he associated his three sons, Edward, Theodore and Robert with him in the firm of Lemuel Pomeroy & Sons, which business was for so many years a distinguished feature of Berkshire's woolen industry and upon whose site, under lease, the busy looms are still in motion.

In 1821 Lemuel Pomeroy was a prominent factor in the county seeking protection for American manufacture by national legislation. In 1826 he purchased the old Cantonment Grounds for \$760 at auction and soon after erected thereon the buildings of the Berkshire Gymnasium, afterwards to become for many years the flourishing Young Ladies' Seminary, and now the Maplewood Hotel. In 1826 and afterwards in 1842 he was active in the efforts to remove the county seat from Lenox to Pittsfield. In 1830 he was a leader in the construction of the Pontoosuc turnpike from Pittsfield to Chester, thus opening up an easy highway route to Springfield and the eastern portion of the state by the famous Jason Clapp stages. In 1838 he was director of the Western Railroad, was foremost in preparing for the Berkshire Jubilee of 1844, and in many other public and business matters for the prosperity and good name of the county. He died in 1849.

After 1839 Josiah Pomeroy ran a grist mill on Shaker Brook and finally deceased in 1851 having been quite prosperous in his undertaking. John Pomeroy, a relative, was the landlord of the Campbell Coffee House in 1830 and was a devoted member of St. Stephen's church. On the death of his father, Theodore Pomeroy became the managing partner of the firm of L. Pomeroy & Sons and carried on the business most successfully until his death. He was a man of commanding presence, of rare mental and business acumen, a popular and respected citizen and deeply interested in the welfare of the town and county. It was a prominent feature in the conduct of the Pomeroy company that it retained in its employment the most of the skilled workmen originally finding occupation with it and that a number of these were on its payroll for nearly a half century. Theodore L., the youngest son of this once prominent manufacturer is his only male representative in the city and county.

Col. Robert Pomeroy, who was born in

Pittsfield in 1817, died in 1889, having survived his esteemed wife, to whom he was married in 1840, but a few months. During most of his married life he resided in the old homestead, which for a long period was the scene of many a brilliant social and festive event, as it had also been in the earlier days. This house was bought by Lemuel Pomeroy in 1800 of Capt. John Strong of Revolutionary fame, and was a long two-story gambrel roof wooden structure built by him, with a small portico in front. To this Lemuel Pomeroy added a third story and Robert built on to it in the seventies a spacious southeast wing in which was the first residence music hall known in the old town. After the death of Col. Pomeroy the mansion was purchased by his son-in-law, Hon. Henry W. Bishop of Chicago, and was demolished to give place to an elegant colonial summer residence, which was occupied by the latter until he constructed his spacious country residence in the eastern portion of the city, he having sold the old homestead site to Bishop Worthington of Nebraska.

Col. Robert Pomeroy was the youngest of four brothers and was educated in the public schools of Pittsfield. In early life he was engaged for a season in business at Cincinnati, Ohio, and from thence repaired to New York, where he was in a commission house for several years. Loving Berkshire County with all the fervor of an ardent nature, in 1839 he was associated in partnership with his father and two brothers and afterwards with the latter, disposing of his interest in the firm of L. Pomeroy Sons to his brother Theodore in 1878. In 1852 with Henry Colt, W. F. Bacon, Theodore Pomeroy, Edward Learned and Edwin Clapp he organized the Pittsfield Woolen Company, at what is now known as Bel Air, was its first treasurer and afterwards its president. This company thoroughly developed the property and its surroundings and so energetic was Mr. Pomeroy in this matter that the factory village long bore the name of "Bobtown." For many years Mr. Pomeroy was largely interested in the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada and in rolling mill projects in that province, and was highly successful in filling contracts for steel and oil with this railroad. He was one of the organizers of the Pittsfield Bank and of the Pleasure Park Association, which



purchased land and built a track for the exercise of fast equines and gentlemen's driving horses in the eastern portion of the town, he having been greatly attached to equine and athletic sports. Besides he had previously been one of the prime movers in securing the Berkshire Agricultural Society's grounds in the northern portion of the town and the building of a race track thereon.

In 1860 he made a shrewd purchase of real estate, having acquired of the Edward A. Newton estate all of its extensive holdings on East street, but the residence grounds, now St. Stephen's rectory. From the west end of this he sold to the county the present site of the County Court House, and through the property to the south laid out Wendell Avenue, from the sale of lots on which he acquired a handsome revenue. His latest business venture was his connection with the Eagle Mowing Machine Company of Albany, in whose failure his fortune was swept away, leaving him in his later life in very moderate circumstances, he having been estimated in more fortunate years as one of the wealthiest men in Western Massachusetts. Though those whose fortunes he had aided in earlier life came promptly forward with proffered aid, he never again embarked in business affairs, but led a quiet life about his home and farm thereafter.

There have been but few men in Berkshire County who ever became more prominent in varied and different ways and more widely known and esteemed than Robert Pomeroy. He was a gentleman of many eccentricities of character, of strong friendships and magnetic, hospitable and social instincts and generous impulses. He was of a commanding and striking figure and presence, charmed all with whom he came into contact with his courteous carriage, his fund of anecdote and personal experience, while as a royal and lavish entertainer he has had no competitor in the county before his period or since. There are still a few who remember his silver wedding in 1865, which was the most striking social event ever occurring in the old town. It was notable that Col. Pomeroy, having for his characteristics, shrewdness, courage, indomitable energy and generous proclivities and intentions, in the deep reverses of his later life, though feeling his disappointments keenly, retained his

cheerfulness and that innate dignity which gained for him everywhere in his tour in Europe with his five daughters in 1865, the appellation of "the American nobleman." It was the true appreciation of the man and space that he so ably and vigorously filled in his Berkshire life, that led a faithful historian to write of him, "he may have had his share of faults, but his very many noble and excellent traits and qualities largely overbalanced all of his short-comings."

The finest specimen of marble statuary to be found in Western Massachusetts, if not in the commonwealth can be seen in the Art Gallery of the Berkshire Athenaeum, being the original of the celebrated Italian sculptor Benzoni of "Rebecca presenting herself to her bridegroom, Isaac." This figure is of life-size and is mounted on a pedestal of colored marble in the east end of the room, while a skylight enables the visitor to view it in all its completeness and perfectness of feature, form and attire from the bridal veil cast over the head and face, down the delicate fold and embroidery of the robed form to the pretty and deftly sandaled feet. The wonderful skill of Benzoni in form and tracery in this, one of his greatest conceptions, almost imparts pulsation and breath to the manimate marble on which he wrought. It equal in art has never been duplicated in any sense, in fineness, beauty and costliness, except in the statue of Midia, the "Blind Girl of Pompeii," which once adorned the residence of David Leavitt at Great Barrington, and which was taken to New York when that family removed thence from the old town.

It was Col. Robert Pomeroy, who was always filled with a passionate love of fine arts and especially of sculpture of this character to whom Berkshire County owes the possession of this fine statue. It was while visiting Rome in the seventies that he came across this masterpiece of art and became filled with a determination to become its possessor, whatever be its cost. Keeping a careful eye upon this treasure, when the artist placed it on sale, he outbid an agent of the Emperor of Austria and secured it for the sum of \$10,000, much to the astonishment of the crowned heads of Europe, of many of whom he had been a guest, and of all his

(Continued on page 72)



# STATE CENSUS OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1855 SANDISFIELD

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33	42	Clarrissa Baxter	6.7m	F		Mass.
		Jane Dickinson	47	F	B	Mass.
		Peter Galliger	10?	M	Laborer	Ireland
34	43	Turner Fargo	65	M	Farmer	Mass.
		Lovina Fargo	56	F		Mass.
		Emma E. Fargo	14	F		Mass.
		Thomas Galliger	16?	M	Laborer	Ireland
	44	Solomon Sackett	30	M	Laborer	Mass.
		Melissa Sackett	27	F		Mass.
		Grove Sackett	6.2m	M		Mass.
	45	Abraham Moses	49	M	Farmer	Conn.
		Susan Moses	50	F		N.Y.
		Esther Ann Moses	23	F		Mass.
		Rowland A. Moses	19	M	Laborer	Mass.
		Clarrissa Moses	18	F		Mass.
36	46	Jared B. Doud	53	M	Farmer	Mass.
		Sarah Doud	57	F		Mass.
		Mary Ann Doud	?	F		Mass.
37	47	John Manley	48	M	Mechanic	Mass.
		John H. Manley	21	M	Laborer	Mass.
		Henry Manley	20	M	Laborer	Mass.
		Amos B. Manley	12	M		Mass.
38	48	Edwin Hitchcock	26	M	Mechanic	Conn.
		Harriet Hitchcock	20	F		Mass.
39	49	Emery Andrews	32	M	Farmer	Mass.
		Emily Andrews	31	F		Conn.
		Mary Andrews	8	F		Conn.
		Edward Andrews	4.2m	M		Mass.
40	50	Russel Smith	54	M		Mass.
		Maria Smith	39	F		Mass.
		Newton Smith	9	M		Mass.
		Helen Smith	7	F		Mass.
		Nelson Smith	4.7m	M		Mass.
		Leroy Whittaker	27	M	Laborer	Conn.
41	51	Rensaleer Parsons	49	M	Shoemaker	Mass.
		Cynthia Parsons	25	F		Mass.
		Breelia? Parsons	2-	F		Mass.
		Jane Parsons	13	F		Mass.
		Horton Parsons	11	M		Mass.
42	52	Sorrel? Parsons	55	M	Farmer	Mass.
		Sylvia Parsons	51	F		Conn.
		Aurora Parsons	20	F		Mass.
		Byron Parsons	18	M	Laborer	Mass.
		Bruce Parsons	16	M	Laborer	Mass.
		Wallace Parsons	15	M		Mass.
		Romania Parsons	13	F		Mass.
		Dallas Parsons	11	M		Mass.
		Maria Parsons	9	F		Mass.
		Edward Parsons	5	M		Mass.

	53	Mary Parsons	77 F		Mass.
43	54	Amariah Smith	69 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Lucy Smith	66 F		Mass.
		Chloe Holt	81 F		?
	55	Augustine Hamilton	28 M		Mass.
		Helen Hamilton	27 F		Mass.
		Hiram Hamilton	6 M		Mass.
44	56	John B. Smith	55 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Fannie Smith	55 F		Mass.
		Adelia S. Smith	14 F		Mass.
		Esther Parsons	6 F		Mass.
		Algernon Hamilton	27m M		Mass.
45	57	Henry M. Sears	69 M		Mass.
		May Sears	36 F		N.Y.
		James C. Sears	33m M		Mass.
		Glenison? Shepard	16 F		Mass.
		Josephine Mountaine?	9 F		Canada
46	54	Nelson? Thompson	57 M	Farmer	Conn.
		Dolly Thompson	43 F		Mass.
		Mary Thompson	19 F		Mass.
		Warren Thompson	17 M	Laborer	Mass.
		Lorenzo Thompson	14 M		Mass.
		Grove Thompson	11 M		Mass.
		Rollin Thompson	9 M	Laborer	Mass.
47	60	James Morley	19 M	Laborer	N.Y.
		Lucinda Morley	15 F		N.Y.
		Miles Morley	2m M		Mass.
		Elizabeth Adams	14 F		N.Y.
		Franklin Benson	24 F?		N.Y.
50	61	Marquis D. Bidwell	29 M	Farmer	Conn.
		Alvira Bidwell	36 F		Mass.
		Sarah R. Bidwell	15 F		Mass.
		Laura? M. Bidwell	13 F		Mass.
		Caroline Bidwell	8 F		Mass.
		Emma C. Bidwell	4.1m F		Mass.
		John B. Thaburt?	31 M	Laborer	Canada
51	62	Thomas Roberts	50 M	Laborer	Mass.
		Catharine Roberts	46 F		Mass.
		Lenora Roberts	13 F		Mass.
		Amy Roberts	9 F		Mass.
		Timothy Roberts	7 M		Mass.
		Aurelia Roberts	3.5m F		Mass.
		Roberts	6m M		Mass.
52	63	Warren Parsons	66 M	Farmer	Conn.
		Mariam Parsons	57 F		Conn.
		Richard Parsons	24 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Sovelle? Parsons	15 M	(Idiotic)	Mass.
		Olive Parsons	14 F		Mass.
		Harvey Parsons	13 M		Mass.
53	64	Milo R. Crane	44 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Cordelia Crane	36 F		Conn.
		Charles Crane	9 M		Conn.
		Frederic Crane	7 M		Conn.
54	65	William Smith	46 M	Farmer	Conn.

## Sandisfield, 1855 Census

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		Almira Smith	45	F		Mass.
		Mary Smith	17	F		Conn.
		Welles? Smith	19	M	Laborer	Conn.
55	66	Benonia? Simons		M	Farmer	Mass.
		Caroline Simons		F		Mass.
		Alpha Simons	21	M	Student	Mass.
		Abigail Simons	57	F		Mass.
56	67	Kellogg Clark	65	M	Farmer	Mass.
		Charity Clark	59	F		Conn.
		Franklin Clark	27	M	Farmer	Mass.
		Electa Clark	20	F		Conn.
57	69	Luman Thorp	46	M	Farmer	Mass.
		Margaret Thorp	44	F		Mass.
		Lucius Thorp	24	M	(Idiot & Pauper)	Mass.
		John Thorp	19	M	Laborer	Mass.
		Lafayette Thorp				Mass.
		Betsey Thorp	72	F		Conn.
58	71	Allen Seymour	74	M	Farmer	Mass.
		Mary Seymour	72	F		Mass.
		Lucy Seymour	44	F		Mass.
		Allen Seymour, Jr.	49	M		Mass.
		Melissa Seymour	20	F		Mass.
		Thomas Seymour	19	M	Laborer	Mass.
		George Seymour	18	M	Laborer	Mass.
		Sabelia Seymour	17	F		Mass.
		Franklin Seymour	14	M		Mass.
		Sidney Seymour	11	M		Mass.
		Ella Seymour	6	F		Mass.
		Cora Seymour	4.5m	F		Mass.
59	72	Josiah Wolcott	70	M	Farmer	Mass.
		Amelia Wolcott	68	F		Mass.
	73	Edward C. Wolcott	39	M		Mass.
		Jane Wolcott	41	F		Mass.
		Amelia Wolcott	14	F		Mass.
		Joseph B. Wolcott	17	M	Laborer	Mass.
60	74	David Belden	82	M	Farmer	Mass.
		Annie Belden	79	F		Mass.
		Minerva Baldwin	85	F		Mass.
		? Baldwin	37	M	Farmer	Mass.
		? Baldwin	42	F		Conn.
		? Baldwin	16	M	Laborer	Mass.
		Mary Baldwin	15	F		Mass.
		Rollin Baldwin	7	M		Mass.
61	76	James E. Hildreth	35	M	Mechanic	Mass.
		Sarah Hildreth	26	F		Mass.
		Edgar Hildreth	12	M		Mass.
		Emogene Hildreth	7	F		Mass.
		George Hildreth	7	M		Mass.
		Lambert Hildreth	5	M		Mass.
		Elizabeth Hildreth	2.11m	F		Mass.
62	77	John R. Shepard	45	M	Farmer	Mass.
		Lucy Shepard	42	F		N.Y.
		Burdett Shepard	19	M	Laborer	Mass.
		Adalaid Shepard	13	F		Mass.

		Jane Shepard	11 F		Mass.
		Delia Shepard	9 F		Mass.
		Derlissa Shepard	7 F		Mass.
		Albert Shepard	5 M		Mass.
63	78	Samuel C. Parsons	46 M	Physician	Mass.
		Catharine Parsons	40 F		Mass.
		Hubert Parsons	31 M	Laborer	Mass.
		Samuel J. Parsons	17 M	Clerk	Mass.
		Burton Parsons	11 M		Mass.
		James Morris	31 M	Laborer	Conn.
		Margaret Barrett	?35 F		Ireland
		Thomas Hennacy	?40 M	Laborer	Ireland
		Lucian Hotchkiss	41 M	Merchant	Mass.
		Juliett Hotchkiss	41 F		Conn.
		Ellen Hotchkiss	17 F		Conn.
80		Arlo? Northway	40 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Mary Northway	36 F		Mass.
		John Northway	12 M		Mass.
		Ella Northway	1.6m F		Mass.
		Truman Hyde	31 M	Laborer	Mass.
81		Joseph Clark	31 M	Laborer	Mass.
		Louisa? Clark	26 F		Mass.
		Mary Clark	8 F		Mass.
		Emma Clark	5 F		Mass.
		Frances Clark	2.6m F		Mass.
66	74	Frederick Smith	32 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Aurelia Smith	29 F		Conn.
		Laura Smith	2.7m F		Mass.
		William Smith	26 M	Laborer	Conn.
		Bartlett Clark	28 M	Laborer	Mass.
67	75	Cornelia? Williams	39 F		Mass.
		Frances Williams	12 F		Mass.
		Ellen Williams	10 F		Mass.
		Adel Williams	6 F		Mass.
		Frederick? Williams	3.7m M		Mass.
		Marion Williams	2 F		Mass.
68	76	Burrall Thatcher	48 M	Shoemaker	Conn.
		Elizabeth Thatcher	42 F		Conn.
		? Thatcher	14 M	Clerk	Mass.
		Adalaid Thatcher	F		Mass.
69	77	Joseph Norton	41 M	Merchant	Mass.
		Maria? Norton	29 F		Mass.
		Allen Norton	5 M		Mass.
		Mary A. Norton	4.11m F		Mass.
		Anna Norton	62 F		Mass.
		Caroline Hunt	38 F		Mass.
		Andrew Hunt	17 M	Clerk	Mass.
		Anne? White	14 F	B	Mass.
		Joel Clark	22 M		Mass.
70	78	Orlo Burt	48 M	Tanner	Mass.
		Harriet Burt	42 F		Mass.
		Henry Burt	15 M		Mass.
		Ellen Burt	13 F		Mass.
		George Burt	8 M		Mass.

## Sandisfield, 1855 Census

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		Frederick Burt	1.1m M		Mass.
		? Catharine	?27 F		Ireland
71	79	George Scott	29 M	Laborer	Conn.
		Charlott Scott	23 F		Conn.
72	80	Curtis Deming	47 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Phebe Deming	31 F		Mass.
		Arthur Deming	7 M		Mass.
		Emily Deming	2.2m F		Mass.
		Ellen Goodsell	34 F		Mass.
		Roderick Bosworth	24 M	Mechanic	Mass.
		Mary Bosworth	19 F		Mass.
73	89	John Hall	72 M	Laborer	Mass.
		Jane Hall	71 F		Conn.
		William Hall	44 M	Laborer	Mass.
		Daniel Mattison	?20 M	Laborer	Ireland
74	90	Huldah Deming	17 F		Mass.
		? Deming	31 M	Farmer	Mass.
		William Lewis	19 M	Laborer	Mass.
		Charles Hyde	41 M	Laborer	Mass.
75	91	Francis Baxter	60 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Harriet Baxter	58 F		Mass.
		Eliza Baxter	39 F		Mass.
		Francis? Baxter	3.5m M		Mass.
76	92	Hartman Cotton	39 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Lenora Cotton	39 F		Conn.
		Linette? Cotton	F		Conn.
		Leander? Cotton	F		Conn.
77	93	? Pratt	37 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Phebe Pratt	36 F		Conn.
		George F. Pratt	M		Iowa
		Mary Pratt	F		Iowa
		Sarah Pratt	11 F		Iowa
		Lois Ann Pratt	9 F		Iowa
		Harriet S. Pratt	4 F		Mass.
		Mary Pratt	52 F		Mass.
78	94	Russel Deming	56 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Sarah Deming	56 F		Mass.
	95	Burton Deming	24 M	Farmer	Mass.
		Mary Deming	21 F		Mass.
		John Hewitt	?31 M	Laborer	Ireland
		Issabella Braudrie?	?25 F		Ireland
79	96	Theophilus Baird	29 M	Tanner	N.Y.
		Mary A. Baird	25 F		Conn.
	97	Thomas Bryant	37 M	Tanner	England
		Frances E. Bryant	28 F		Mass.
		Thomas S. Bryant	8 M		Mass.
		Mary A. Bryant	6 F		Mass.
		Anna Bryant	1.8m F		Mass.
80	98	Patrick Hanley	?56 M	Tanner	Ireland
		Joanna? Hanley	?56 F		Ireland
		Anna Hanley	16 F		Ireland
		Michael Hanley	12 M		Ireland
		Ellen Hanley	9 F		Ireland
81	99	James Leeson	?65 M	Laborer	Ireland

	Elizabeth Leeson	?43	F		France
	James Leeson, Jr.	28	M	Laborer	N.Y.
100	John Leahy	?27	M	Laborer	Ireland
	Barbara Leahy	?25	F		Ireland
	Mary Leahy	6m	F		Mass.
82	101 Stephen Huntley	45	M	Laborer	Conn.
	Charlott Huntley	35	F	M	Conn.
	Charles Huntley	5	M	M	Mass.
	Stephen Huntley	2.11m	M	M	Mass.
	Maria Huntley	1	F	M	Mass.
83	102 Lorain Tracy	57	M	Laborer	Conn.
	Ruth Tracy	57	F		Conn.
	103 Seldon? L. Allen	33	M	Mechanic	Mass.
	Catharine Allen	28	F		Mass.
	Lyman Allen		M		Mass.
	Burton Allen		M		Mass.

(To be continued)

\* \* \* \* \*

## THE BOOKSTALL

*Voices from a Wilderness Expedition*, by Stephen Darley, 2012. May be ordered from [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) - Hard cover \$32.48; Soft cover \$19.76; Kindle \$7.69.

The purpose of *Voices from a Wilderness Expedition* is to reawaken the now silent voices of the brave men who made the historic march from Cambridge to Quebec with Benedict Arnold in 1775. It is not a chronological history of that expedition but rather provides details and new information about the lives of the men who participated and, equally important, the journals that recorded the hardships of the march. It provides significant new information on both the men and the journals that has never been published.

The book features the following: A comprehensive roster of 1125 names of officers and men, by company, who were on the expedition; first-ever bibliography of all printings of 30 journals written by participants; transcription of 6 previously unpublished journals, three of which were found in the University of Glasgow Library; new biographical information on Col. Roger Enos and Captains Hendricks, Hubbard, McCobb, Williams and Goodrich; identification of name and history of Captain Scott, a previously unknown company commander.

\* \* \* \* \*

Pomeroy - from page 66

friends at home. Returning to Pittsfield he built the spacious music room in the old homestead for its reception, and in his after life enjoyed the keenest pleasure in exhibiting it to his guests and the public. It was a laughable episode of this purchase of "the American nobleman" that the Italian sculptor, Benzoni, in order to make his peace with the Austrian Emperor, was forced to produce a duplicate of Rebecca for his highness. After

the old East street homestead became a memory of the past this statue passed into the possession of Edwin Clapp, a trustee of the Athenaeum, at a cost of fully one-half its value, and after his death was presented by his widow, Mary Clapp, to this institution whose property it now is, and of whose rich, rare and ancient preservations and collections it is the bright and particular gem. ■

## GUIDE TO INTERPRETATION OF THE 1855 MASSACHUSETTS CENSUS

The taking of a census in 1855 was mandated by an act of the General Court of Massachusetts, 21 May 1855. The act provided that a census of each city and town be taken between 1 June and 1 October 1855. The census was to be "as of" the first day of June of the census year.

Reports on the taking of the census stated that the instructions were generally "well observed". Some enumerators, however, were so negligent or heedless that their reports were "scarcely fit to be received". Cautions, still appropriate, were given against relying too absolutely on the census because of "the great liability to error", and the "usual difficulty of arriving at the truth" arising from ignorance and prejudice.

To secure uniform reporting, blank forms were provided and the following data were to be recorded:

1. Dwelling houses numbered in the order of their visitation.
2. Families numbered in the order of visitation, ("family" being all those living in one house, public house or institution.)
3. Name of every person whose usual place of residence was in this family 1 June 1855. Note: Excluded were those born after 1 June. Included were those who had died after 1 June and those temporarily absent. Relationship of household members to the head of the household was not recorded. An aid in establishing relationships exists, nevertheless, in the requirement that the enumerator arrange names in a given order:
  - (1) Master
  - (2) Mistress
  - (3) Children in order of age
  - (4) Male domestics, etc.
  - (5) Female domestics, etc.
  - (6) Boarders, etc.
4. Age. To be given as of last birthday unless next birthday would be within four months, then age at next birthday.
5. Sex.
6. Color. B for Blacks, M for Mulatto, no entry for Whites.
7. Profession, occupation or trade for each male over fifteen. For clergymen, initial letters of denomination.
8. Place of birth. State or territory if native born; country if foreign born.
9. Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict.

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