

108
CTG
POT
1948

Connecticut State Library



3 0231 00159 4592

974.62

C83por

62
or

NOTES
ON
THE EARLY HISTORY
OF
COVENTRY
CONN.

COMPILED
BY
JOHN B. PORTER
1864
FROM NOTES MADE BY MARVIN ROOT IN 1844
AND BY OTHERS

PRESENTED TO THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY
BY HELEN MALONE, OF HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 14, 1948

Hartford
Connecticut State Library
1952

F
104
.C75
P67
1948

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Early History of the Town of Coventry	1 - 45
Joshua's Will; Incorporation; Bounds; Early Town Meetings; Some Early Settlers; Indians; Ecclesiastical; Military; Excerpts from Town Records; Miscellaneous	1 - 27, 33 - 45
Revolutionary Soldiers	28 - 30
Lists of Freemen, 1730, 1771, 1777	30 - 33
Annals of the Second Ecclesiastical Society, 1715 - 1844	45 - 123
Background: Early Town History; Excerpts from Town Records	
Names and Locations of Early and Recent Settlers in Second Society	57 - 111
Roads and Streets	111 - 117
Capt.Kidd's Treasure	116 - 117
Miscellaneous: Vital Records; Families &c.	117 - 123
Letter from Hon.Jesse Root to Rev.Benjamin Trumbull, 1807, re History of Coventry	123 - 125
Letter believed to have been written by Rev.Abiel Abbott, no date, re History of Coventry	125 - 128
Extract from Dr.Trumbull's Notes	129 - 137
Professional Men, College Graduates &c.	133 - 137
Cemeteries - Description, Locations	137 - 139
Notes of an Unknown Revolutionary Soldier	139 - 144
Capture of Andre	139 - 140
At New York, Sept.1776	140 - 143
Burgoyne Artillery, Aug.1778	143
Horseneck Guard, Sept-Nov.1780	143 - 144
Richardson Tavern	144

DEC 20 1948

Coventry, February 6, 1855.

A very cold day.

Early History of Coventry.

The oldest document to which we call attention is the will of Attawanhood or Joshua, Sachem, son of Uncas the Sachem of the Mohegan tribe of Indians. This is a document whose metes and bounds we have not been able to make out. Read the Will; on Windham Town Records, etc.

Major John Talcott's farm was 300 acres; and its location is not precisely known. And 200 acres sold to Capt. Thomas Bull. Aside from these two farms, I know of no English settler on this territory before 1686 or 1689. The will supposes that Major Talcott and Capt. Bull had tenants and settled their farms in 1670. Then the first known occupant on Joshua's gift, so called, would be Lieut. John Cates, first settler of Windham in 1689. Lt. Cates was an English Puritan, who had served in the Wars under Cromwell, and when Charles II came to the throne of England, Lieut. Cates fled to this country. When he came to Conn. he stopped in Norwich, but feeling that he might be more secure, he came to Windham, dug the first cellar, and with his servant raised the first English habitation in 1689. He died July 16, 1697.

J. W. Barber, Conn. Historical Collector, ^{has} ~~was~~ not exactly hit the first settler in Coventry. He says that Nathaniel Rust was the first, whereas Samuel Birchard was the first settler. Proof. Testimony. Colony Records.

Benjamin Howard of full age testifieth, that at about 14 years of age, I found at Wongumbog now Coventry, and I was there by the proprietors of said land given by Joshua Indian Sachem deceased to Wm. Pitkin and others, and the act of the committee empowered by the proprietors; and that Samuel Birchard with his family lived there at the same time; and I afterward heard him say on the same right i. e. ^{to right} of Wm. Pitkin, Joseph Talcott, Wm. Whiting and Richard Lord. The wife of Benjamin Howard also testifies to the above written. Sworn in Court Aug. 14, 1714.

Test. Thomas Hart, Justice.

A true copy of the original on file of Record.

Hez. Willis, Clerk.

Another.

The testimony of John Mekins and Samuel Mekins of lawful age testify and say that four or five years ago, at the farthest, last Michaelmas, (last Autumn) we being out in the wilderness looking after horses, took up our lodgings in the wilderness on the South side of a pond now called Coventry pond; which house went by the name of Birchards house, and went round the pond, and saw no other house there at that time besides that which we lay in.

And having occasion to go into the wilderness that way the last winter was two years since; and coming to the above said pond or place now called Coventry; we saw on both sides of said pond houses built and lands fenced and improved; which land was reputed Joshua's right and claimed by Mr. Pitkin, Mr Richards

and other gentlemen of Hartford.

Hartford, April 17, 1714.

Sworn in Court, etc.

Test. Hez. Willis, Clerk.

Dr. Trumbull in his history of Conn. quotes from a letter which Mr. Abbot wrote to Trumbull in 1807. Trumbull does not state when Coventry was incorporated. We have, however, the act of Incorporation from the Colony Records.

May Session of General Court.

Hartford, May 9, 1706. Wm. Pitkin, Wm. Whiting, Joseph Talcott, Richard Lord and Nathaniel Rust or any three of them appointed a committee to lay out the town, admit inhabitants, etc; and in October session 11. 1711, "to consult and continue for the procuring and settling of a minister of the Gospel in the said town in the best way and manner, as soon as may be; and it is ordered and enacted that this assembly shall call the said town Coventry; and that the brand mark for their horses shall be this figure. 

The committee appointed May 9, 1706, proceeded to lay out the town and reported the town line. "We, whose names are underwritten, appointed by the general Court of Conn. a committee to lay out the town of Coventry of the contents of six miles square in a greater tract or parcel of land given by Attawanhood in his last will to certain men in and about Hartford.

We have accordingly laid out the bounds of said town, as followeth, viz:

To butt or be bounded by Willimantic River on the E. partly on the bounds of Hebron and partly on land given by Joshua Sachem in his last will to his children on the South, and is bounded N. and W. by lands given to Hartford gentlemen by said Joshua.

The said town bounded beginning at Willimantic River at a stake and stones set in a field or small enclosure of land made by Samuel Burchard joining the said river; and from thence runs west by the needle of the compass 6 1/2 miles to a heap of stones between two hills; and from that heap of stones it runs N. by the needle 6 3/4 and 29 1/2 rods to an heap of stones made on the N. side of a cedar Swamp commonly called Windsor Cedar Swamp; the said heap of stones being about 25 rods southward from a ledge of rocks on a hill on the N. side of said swamp and from the said heap of stones it runs E. by compass to Willimantic River.

Wm. Pitkin)	
Joseph Talcott)	
Wm. Whiting)	Committee.
Nathaniel Rust)	

By the report of this committee and the Sachem's Will, it appears that the tract of land once known as the mile and a quarter, and in the will as between Niprung path and the lands of the people of Saybrook was at first the S. boundary of the town.

There were some amusing transactions early developed on this mile and a quarter tract of territory.

In the Colony records is found the following paper.

Petition to the General Court.

"Whereas, we the Inhabitants now settled at Coventry, being about sixteen families, and having been there sometime without a minister, and now by the order of the General Assembly in Oct. last have a minister amongst us, but not being able of ourselves, without a tax being laid on the lands which the proprietors yet hold to these lands, and do not either sell themselves or sell to such as will sell; that thereby we may be enabled to settle and maintain the worship of God amongst us.

We, therefore, humbly pray the honorable Assembly to take the matter into their consideration and cause such tax to be laid in said Coventry on the said lands, as with our persons and personal estate, as shall be sufficient to enable us to carry out that.

When Coventry was first settled, for the few first years the inhabitants came in slowly.

So good and necessary a work, and also to grant us the powers and privileges of a town.

Timothy Alcott, in the name of the rest.

May 8, A.D. 1712. Act of Incorporation of Coventry. May Session 1712. G.R. Upon consideration of the petition of the town of Coventry for the promoting and enabling them to procure and settle a minister of the gospel amongst them it is ordered and entered by the Governor Council and Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, that it is and shall be lawful and in the power of said inhabitants of Coventry

to lay rates or taxes on the proprietors or owners of all lands divided or undivided in said Coventry of 20s money per annum for three or four years, on every allotment and proportionable on lesser parcels; to be paid to the Selectmen of said town for and toward the building a meeting house and a minister's house there; and maintaining a minister, and in case that any owner and proprietor of land divided or undivided within the said town the said town of Coventry on notice and warning being given by the Selectmen, shall refuse or neglect to pay such rate or tax to be levied as aforesaid. That then it shall be lawful for said Selectmen or a majority of them to levy the same with necessary costs on said land of such owners or proprietors, as shall so neglect or refuse to pay by warrant from an assistant or justice of the peace within the County of Hartford, who is hereby required to grant the same.

The inhabitants of Coventry are hereby granted the privileges of a town, and the town of Coventry is appointed to belong to Hartford County.

Passed in the upper House.

Test. H. Wyllys, Secty.

Passed in the lower House.

Test. R. Bushnell, Clerk.

May Session 1712.

The first town meeting for the choice of officers was Dec. 3, 1714.

Officers chose at a legal town meeting for the year 1715.

For Selectmen. Nathaniel Rust, Timothy Alcott, Samuel Parker,
David Lee, James Pike.

Thomas Root, Town Clerk.

Ebenezer Alexander, Benjamin Jones, Grandjurymen.

John Crane, Ebenezer Edwards, Listers.

Benjamin Carpenter, William Long, Inspectors.

Nathaniel Rust, Tavern Keeper.

Nathaniel Rust lived where Wm. O. Gardner now resides, and kept tavern for many years. He held office in town frequently, and it will be remembered that he was one of the proprietors committee to lay out the town in 1711. To what extent is not known, but he was, as appear from the town Records, a proprietor in the undivided lands in ancient Wmkonbog. He had sons and daughters; Nathaniel, Jr. married Hannah Hatch, April 16,----, Samuel, Simeon born Sept. 17,----, Daniel born Feb. 11,---, Elisabeth, and Lydia. Margret d. 12, Sept 1718, the first death on record.

Mercy Rust, wife of Capt. Nathaniel Rust, died Jan. 21, 1754, in the 81st year of her age.

Now, if we balance probabilities and make Capt. Rust as old as his wife, he must have been in 1754, 80 or more than 80 years old.

Jan. 21 Mrs. Rust died, but Capt. Nathaniel Rust and the widow Mary Rose were married Sept. 9, 1754, and this is the last we hear of Capt. Rust.

I think Wilson Rust, grandson of Capt. Nathaniel, was a

Revolutionary soldier. He was born in Coventry and died here some years since. His son, Ephriam Rust was Mayor of Utica a few years ago.

Timothy Alcott removed to Bolton, and was first deacon of the Church there.

"At a legal town meeting, Dec. 7, 1713. The town then voted that when a town meeting is warned by the Selectmen, that two selectmen and five of the inhabitants shall have power to pass acts which shall stand good in law; if the rest of the inhabitants don't come within an hour after the time appointed for opening the meeting.

The town voted in 1715, Jan. 3, that if it be needful for to have a Committee to conclude on a place where to set the meeting house our neighbors shall have the privilege with the inhabitants (of) choosing a committee to determin the place where the house must stand."

The neighbors here spoken of were those who lived on the "mile and a quarter."

At the same town meeting, Jan. 3, 1715, "the town past a vote to go forthwith about a meeting house." The town then voted to raise 35 pounds to lay out upon the meeting house this year 1715. The town then voted this house should be 36 feet in length and 32 feet in width.

"At the same town meeting, the town voted to choose a committee to determin where the meeting house should be set.

Then voted that Deac. of Mansfield to be one; Capt. Fitch and Deacon Cary of Windham, these three to be the committee." The town then voted for to enter into 30 pound bond (to) stand into this committee's word.

March 17, 1715. The town voted to raise 45 £ this year to defray the meeting house charges. Voted that Benjamin Carpenter should be master workman about the meeting house, were Benjamin Carpenter, Timo. Alcott, Saml. Parker and Thos. Root.

"March 17, 1715. At a town meeting by the inhabitants of Coventry. They then voted to receive Joseph Lee, Timothy Puttman, Samuel Munger, Jacob Dowd and David Dowd to be inhabitants."

Jan. 9, 1716. "The town voted, that if the collectors be forced to go into the law, or to any sale in the law in order to the gathering of the rates committed to them to gather and collect this year, so far as they proceed according to law, the town votes to pay the necessary charges."

August 20, 1716. "Voted to raise money for glaseing of the meeting house to be paid in the same rate that was last agreed and voted for the finishing of the meeting house."

"At the same meeting voted to give to Saml. Allen, Jr. 10 shillings part of his due for wolves which he killed some time since; to be paid in the next rate to be made."

Dec. 3, 1716. The town voted to give liberty to John Bissel to erect a shop in the highway in order to the carrying on his smiths trade; Same date. "Voted that Mr. Meacham shall have the benefit of improving of the lot that was laid out by the committee

for the minister; until the town hath need or occassion for it, for another minister.

Jan. 17, 1717. "Voted to acquit the collectors of the Widow Birchwood's rate, that is in David Lee's hands." Samuel Birchard's Widow?

Also "Voted the people upon the mile and a quarter that have not paid their rates to Mr. Meacham, nor are not willing to pay for the year 1716; now voted to remit and give it to them."

It was about this time, 1717 or 1718, that on petition to the General Court by Coventry and the dwellers in Flanders, so called, that is, the mile and a quarter, was annexed to the town. The act on file in the Colony Records had no date.

Jeremiah Fitch, who lived on this spot, was born in England, and came with his father, Rev. James Fitch, to Connecticut, first to Saybrook and afterwards to Norwich. Jeremiah was 14 years old when he left England with his father; he was a surveyor of lands, and when his father offered him as large a farm as he would survey and take possession of in Lebanon, he thought it worth nothing, for "the land was covered with alders." He was one of 14 children of Rev. Jas. Fitch by two wives, 13 of whom lived to have families. His house stood opposite to the one where Mrs. Fitch now (1855) lives, in the S.E. district; and his house was the fifth framed house erected in Coventry.

Capt. Jeremiah Fitch died May 22, 1736. A brother of Capt. Fitch, Maj. James Fitch, lived and died in Canterbury. Died Nov. 10, 1727, aged 80 years. See Barber. His Col. for epitaph. This was probably the Maj. Fitch against whom Gov. Saltonstall

issued a proclamation. Gov. S. was Gov. from 1708 to 1724.

Nov. 29, 1716. Voted to lay out to every home lot in the town, one hundred acres more than the sixty acres already laid out.

Also that the town and proprietors be at an equal charge according to the land each man holds in the town, for to eject, or be at the charge to sue off, or go thro' the law in order thereunto, any that are got on, or shall pretend to hold any of our undivided land until such time as our divisions be laid out by this committee chose by the town."

At the same meeting. "Voted that the said land to be laid out shall be recorded and set to those that do hold the home lots."

Deac. Samuel Parker, Nathaniel Rust, Peter Buel, and James Smith came for the above purposes, 10 of Dec. 1717. John Bissel, Daniel Badger, Benjamin Jones, David Fuller voted inhabitants.

This Benjamin Jones was a lad at the time the Indians attacked Pokhomuc, Northampton, in 1704, and he received a sever blow on the head. He settled in Coventry about 1716 in what is now Andover: and most of the families of the name in that vicinity are his descendants. He lived to be an old man, and died in another section of our country. Jonathan Jones, son of Benjamin and Patience, born June 21, 1722.

Patience Jones, wife of Benjamin Jones, died in Coventry 24th of April, 1770, in the 75th year of her age.

In 1718, April 24, "to finish the lower work of the meeting house, in making the seats, and to make pews round the meeting house." Dec. 1st 1718. "That the people who live on the mile

and a quarter have liberty to send a man or two to be helpful, to make the ministers rate; and also a committee was raised to lease out the school lot for 999 years."

We now hit on something that looks a little squally in our old town meetings among the venerable fathers. Feb. 4, 1717. "To chose a committee to go into the Court Records at Hartford to see if the town bounds of Coventry are run according to law; if not to get a copy of the Court grant of 6 miles square; and go to the early surveyor and get him to run the town bounds of Coventry, according to grant of General Court.

Also to choose a committee to treat with the claimers to make conveyance of their rights to the contents of six miles square in Coventry. 1st to agree with the legatees, and if they will not comply, to go to the grantees for their conveyance of the right; and if they will not convey their right in said lands then to go to the Gen. Court; to make conveyance of the country right. 'Tis expected that the town will give particular instructions to the committee how to agree with the claimers for their rights."

Eleven individuals protested against this vote, because the town had been laid out, the bounds set, and titles given to the land.

There are some things which those of refined taste in music, in this age of refinement, would say were amusing, if not comical, in the times of which we are now speaking, in N.E. among the old Puritans. 1714. Says Coffin, who wrote a history of old Newbury;

"In this year, the Rev. John Tufts published a small work on Music entitled 'A very plain and easy introduction to the art of singing psalm tunes, with the cantus or trebles of 28 psalm tunes contrived in such a manner as that the learner may attain the skill of singing with the greatest speed imaginable. By the Rev. John Tufts. Price sixpence, or five shillings per dozen."

Says our author, "Small as this book was, to be afforded for 6d per copy, it was at that time a great novelty, it being the first publication of the kind in N.E., if not in America. As late as 1700, there was not more than four or five tunes known in many of the congregations in this country, and in some not more than 2 or 3, and even those were sung by rote. These tunes were York, Hackney, St. Marys, Windsor and Martyr's.

Here were twenty-eight psalm tunes, and this was a daring innovation on the time honored Puritans of the country. And the attempt to teach music by note, by Mr. Tufts, was most strenuously resisted by many. In 1723, one old Puritan wrote as follows in the N.E. Chronicle. "Truly, I have a great jealousy that if we once begin to sing by rule, the next thing will be to pray by rule and preach by rule, and then comes Popery."

In 1721, Rev. Thos. Walter of Roxbury, Mass published a book on music. In the preface of his book he says:--"Our tunes are for want of a standard to appeal to in our singing, left to the mercy of every unskillful throat to chop and alter, twist and change, according to their infinitely diverse and no less odd humors and fancies. No two churches sing alike. At present we are confined

to eight or ten tunes; and in some Congregations to little more than half that number."

Those would see the spirit manifested in this singing controversy in many places, will find it in Hood's History of Music in New England; Boston, 1846, Mr. Potwine and Mr. Skinner, of the Second Society in Coventry, were violently opposed to "singing by rule," so was Rev. Mr. Strong. Also others.

April 11, 1720. "Town voted to have the town bounds measured over again and to send and get the County Surveyor to measure the town so soon as may be conveniently done. Voted to take some of the said pound that is raised in the town to pay the Surveyor; and to raise the next rate.

May 13, 1720. Nathaniel Rust and Peter Buel were chosen to go to the General Court, to obtain the favor of said Court that we may have a quiet settlement of our town bounds; it being claimed by some persons that our bounds are not settled by the Court."

Liberty was given this Court to hire some lawyer to speak in the Court for the town concerning the town bounds."

Jan. 30, 1721. Voted to send to Gen. Court next May and pray that the proprietors abroad which hold lands in the township of Coventry shall pay their proportion of the charge of setting our town bounds this last year, if Recorded." "Voted that those that pay it, shall have their proportion repayed to them which thus pay more than their own proportions." Same date Court chosen to let out the undivided meadows to the best advantage till they are laid out." And Jan. 30, 1721. Capt. Jeremiah Fitch

"chosen to go to the next General Court that the inhabitants of the supposed mile and a quarter may be added to the town of Coventry!"

March 11, 1722. "Voted that the town will pay Nathaniel Rust for his charge, (he) being sued for a tresspass when preambulating the line between Tolland and Coventry." This looks like small business in Tolland, but the line was run soon after and the boundaries set. So with Bolton. They were not satisfied with the E. boundary.

Sept. 24, 1722. "It was voted to raise money to buy a drum, colors and halberds, and to take what money is in the Selectmen's hands to help buy what hath been voted."

May 6, 1723. "The Selectmen have power to have two women to keep school three months, one on each side of pond; what money doth not come out of the rate, the town voted to pay."

There was great care taken in the town that things would be done right. Hence, Dec. 13, 1735, the town gave Capt. Fitch "liberty to build a pond, he and the neighborhood, somewhere near unto their houses, they doing of it upon their own charge, and voted Lieut. Buel may build a pond near Barnard's meadow upon his own charge."

Same meeting resolved to "raise six pound of money and to pay it to Zacharia Boynton upon condition that he find Mr. Meacham a sufficient supply of fine wood for the year ensuing, and the Selectmen take the care that Mr. Meachan has his wood."

Feb. 20, 1723. At a town meeting agreed that every man in

years from sixteen old to sixty shall carry a load of wood every year to Mr. Meacham and if any neglect doing it within the year shall pay 2-6-to be added to the rate for Mr. Meacham.

May 6, 1723. "That those women that have schooled the children in the year past shall have four pence per week for each scholar they kept."

By this vote of our fathers we see that they adopted the true doctrine, as many now believe, that every child should be educated by the town or state; inasmuch as every person belongs to and owes his talents to the state.

I have recently seen it stated that there was a great snow storm in A.D. 1711, but find no record of this that is authentic. Said that exact antiquarian, Jabez Kingsbury, to me once in conversation, "Deacon Ebenezer Kingsbury was born the year the great snow storm was;" and that was in the month of February, 1717. Coffin says. 1717. "This year is rendered memorable by the unusual quantity of snow which fell on the 20th and 24th of February. In these two storms, the earth was covered with snow from ten to fifteen and in some places to twenty feet deep. Many one story houses were covered, and in many places paths were dug from house to house under the snow."

Many visits were made from place to place by means of snow-shoes, the wearers having first stepped out of their own chamber window on the excursion. If love laughs at lock smiths, and can scale stone walls, she can do as much as to creep over or under a snow drift. Says Coffin:-- "Tradition informs us that a Mr.

Abram Adams, wishing to visit his lady love, Miss Abigail Pierce, mounted his snow shoes, took a three miles walk for that object, and entered her residence as he left his own, by the chamber window, He was the first person from abroad the family had seen for more than a week." Cotton Mather in his Magnalia has left a particular account of the great snow and the many marvels and prodigies attending it.

Dec. 26, 1723. Town voted that George Hawkins, Samuel Herric and Daniel Robinson shall have the meadow called Jones meadow; the last year past upon free cost; by reason that they lost their way on said meadows the year before.

Thus far, up to 1726, Thomas Root had been Town Clerk, from Dec. 3, 1714 to Dec. 19, 1726. When Thomas Porter was chosen in his place. The record of this meeting begins as usual. For Selectmen: Capt. Jeremiah Fitch, Peter Buel and Ephriam Brown. For Town Clerk, Ensign Porter. Thomas and Noah Porter, father and son, long held the office where J. W. Boynton now lives. In 1780, in May, John Hale was chosen. Thomas Root was a hard writer. Thomas Porter wrote a fair hand, easy to read. In his younger days, Noah Porter wrote a good hand, but as he grew old he huddled his letters together. Among all of these writers there are some curious specimens of orthography.

Dec. 25, 1727. Mr. Meacham to have 85 £ salary. His salary varied because the currency in N. E. was always fluctuating.

Of the N. England currency, Coffin says, 1750, April 1.

"Provincial bills first issued in 1702, ceased to pass. This cur-

rency was called Old Tenor. In 1748 there were three kinds of bills. Old tenor which passed at 7 1/2 for one, i.e. 7s 6d in bills was equal to 1s lawful; middle or three fold tenor; and lawful tenor. The redemption of old tenor bills occasioned the celebrated Joseph Green to write a poem entitled 'A mournful lamentation for the sad and deplorable death of Mr. Old Tenor, a native of N. England, who after a long confinement by a deep and mortal wound which he received about twelve months before, expired on the 31st day of March, 1750.'

1719. Says Coffin, "This year potatoes were introduced from Ireland. They were raised in the garden of Nathaniel Walker, Esq. In 1732, in Mr. Morgaindge's Journal, "half a bushel of perarters" E, and also in the same year one peck of pertaters. In 1733, a farmer in Lyn in his Journal mentions potaters. Rev. Thomas Smith of Portland says in 1737, "there is not a peck of potatoes in the whole eastern country." Their introduction was slow into general use, and so late as 1750, should any person have so large a quantity as five bushels, great would have been the inquiry among his neighbors in what manner he could dispose of such an abundance. They were at first raised in beds like onions."

Deacon Hale raised forty bushels of potatoes in 1770, and what could he do with them was town talk. (Ephriam Kingsbury, Esq, once told Deacon Jonathan Porter, in my hearing, that when he was a young lad, say about seventeen, his father had a patch of potatoes by the side of the road, a small yard, and two travellers were one day passing, when he overheard one of them say to the other,

"these people must be Irish, they raise so many potatoes.")

1720. "This year," says Dr. Holmes in his annals, "tea began to be used in New England." Coffin says, however, "It must have been used in small quantities many years before. The first tea kettles were small articles made of copper, and they were first used in Plymouth in 1702. The first cast iron tea kettles were made in Plympton, now Carver, in 1760--1765." Says Lewis in his history of Linn, "When ladies went to visiting parties, each one carried her tea cup, saucer and spoon. The tea cups were of the best China, very small, containing as much as a common wine glass."

There was one who had the teaphobia, who wrote from England in 1740, from whom I am permitted to make the following extract. "Tea is now become the darling of our women. Almost every little tradesman's wife must set sipping tea for an hour or more in the morning, and it may be again in the afternoon if they can get it, and nothing will please them to sip it out of but China ware if they can get it. They talk of bestowing thirty or forty shillings upon a tea equipage, as they call it. There is the silver spoons, silver tongs, and many other things that I cannot name."

Old Style and N. S. 1751, May 22. This day an Act of Parliament was passed for adopting the New Style throughout the dominions of Great Britian, whereby eleven days in the computation of the year were dropped, the third of September, 1751, being counted the fourteenth, and the year being made to commence on the first of January instead of the 25th of March, as heretofore.

Not far from the time we are writing about, wigs were a great

and sore grievance in New England among many of the old Puritans. It is said that the venerable John Elliott, the apostle to the Indians, believed that the sufferings endured by the people of Massachusetts in Philip's War, were inflicted on them as a judgment from Heaven from wearing wigs.

In 174 , the Quakers in one of their meetings, came to the following grave conclusion. "The matter concerning the wearing of wiggles was discoursed, and concluded by this meeting that the wearing of extravagant superfluous wiggles, is altogether contrary to truth."

1765. Stamp Act. In N. England there was universal opposition to this Act of the British Parliament, so that by the 1st Nov. when the Act was to take effect, not a sheet of stamped paper was to be had in N.E., N.Y., Penn. and the Carolinas. The stamp distributors of the crown were every where compelled to resign, and in many places they were lying in effigy. Ingersol, Stamp Master of Conn. was hung in effigy in Coventry.

Soon after Mr. Meacham's ordination, he married Miss Esther Williams, daughter of Rev. John Williams, of Deerfield, Mass., who was taken captive by the Indians and carried to Canada, with his children in 1704. His wife and an infant child being murdered before his eyes. Esther was at this time twelve years old. In their captivity she was separated from her father and brothers and sisters, and she often suffered great hardships in their winter march. She lived an Indian life for two years. Mr. Williams and his family were exchanged after two years captivity.

She married Mr. Meacham at 22 or 23 years of age. Mrs. Meacham was the mother of ten children, four sons and six daughters. Her daughter Eunice married Dr. Josiah Rose, of Coventry, whose descendants still reside here. One of her daughters married Rev. Dr. Samuel Buel, of East Hampton, L. I. Dr. Buel was a native of this town, and his descendants were numerous and respectable. Miss Gardner who married President Tyler, was a descendant of Mr. Buel and Mr. Meacham. Esther married Rev. Nathan Strong, of Second Church in Coventry. Rev. Nathan Strong, D.D. of Hartford, and Rev. Joseph Strong, D.D. of Norwich were her two sons. Of Mrs. Meacham's descendants several have been clergymen and the wives of clergymen; and one died on heathen ground, (Rev. J.M.S. Perry) a missionary of the Cross.

From what has come down to us, we judge that Miss Meacham was a superior woman and a most excellent Christian. When in Indian captivity, who but him who sees the end from the beginning could know that she would become the mother of such a family. She sleeps beside her husband, and stone over her grave bears the following inscription:--

"Here lies what was mortal of the remains of Mrs. Esther Meacham the prudent, pious and virtuous consort of the Rev. Joseph Meacham. She was the daughter of the venerable John Williams, of Deerfield, and was carried captive to Canada with her father and his family, was wonderfully preserved and redeemed, and lived an eminent example of what was amiable in a wife, a mother, a friend, and a Christian. Slept in Jesus, March 12, 1751

When Mr. Meacham died in Sept. 1752, he left a widow. Her

name, Mrs. Meacham, is found on Dr. Huntington's Church Record in the list of church members for 1763. Her death occurred in March, 1790, and is entered in this language. "Aged Mrs. Meacham." At the time of her marriage to Mr. Meacham, she was the widow Robertson, and lived in South Street, Tradition says she was the sister of the Rev. Jonathan Lee, of Salisbury, Conn, and if so, Lydia Lee was born in Northampton, Mass., April 21, 1699, which in March 1790 would make her nearly 91 years of age.

There is one fault in the biographical works on which I have laid my hands; that is, the author rarely mentions the name of the wife, or the marriage, or the children of the man of whom he speaks. Mr. Goodrich does not mention Mrs. Adams, the wife of John Adams and mother of John Quincy Adams in the History of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Every one of these illustrious men had a mother, and George Washington's mother had the charge of her son from an early age. His father died when his son was young. It is the glory of the American people that the father of his country was educated by his mother.

Elisabeth Strong was the mother of Nathan Hale. Her ancestors from 1630 were among the old Puritans, the staunch friends of liberty, the proscribed of despots and kings. Elisabeth Strong was born in Coventry, Feb. 2, 1728, daughter of Joseph and Elisabeth Strong, of the fifth generation from Elder John Strong, who was one of the first settlers of Windsor.

Richard Hale (from Newbury, Mass) and Elisabeth Strong were married May 27, 1746. Nathan was the sixth child of Richard and

Elisabeth Hale, born June 6, 1755.

Mrs. Elisabeth Hale died April 21, 1767, in the 40th year of her age. She had been the mother of twelve children. One died an infant.

Sarah Strong was the Aunt of Elisabeth Strong above mentioned.

Sarah Strong married Ebenezer Root, May 19, 1718. Sarah Root was the mother of eight children, three sons and five daughters.

Ebenezer Root died Jan. 30, 1760, in the 67th year of his age. Their youngest child was the Hon. Jesse Root, born Dec. 28, 1736, O.S. We claim that the mother lives in the son; and that the son carries the mother's influence to the halls of legislation, to the bar, and to the bench.

Paul Brigham and Catharine Turner were married July 1, 1741.

Paul, son of Paul and Catharine Brigham, born in Coventry, Jan. 6, 1746.

Paul Brigham, Sen. died May 3, 1746 aged 28. Here is another man to be fitted for the State by a mother's influence, for the son of a few months old (Lt. Gov. Brigham) was deprived by death of a father's care and influence.

Capt. Paul Brigham (Lt. Gov. of Vt.) was known in the war of the Revolution as raising a company of troops here and marching to join the army. He removed to Norwich, Vt. where he was elected Lieut. Governor of that state for several years.

Jonathan Shepherd and Love Palmer were married Dec. 23, 1736.

Amos Shepherd, son of Jonathan and Love Shepherd was born in Coventry Jan. 2, 1747. About 1777 his father removed to Alstead, N.H., and Gen. Amos Shepherd was one of the principal men of the town from that time until his death, Jan. 1, 1812. Was Lt. Gov. and Pres. of the Senate of N.H. Gen. S. was 65 years old when he died. He was for many years a member of the General Court of N.H. Pres. of Senate from 1797 to 1804--7years.

It is claimed by some that Lyman Hall, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and one of the Georgia delegation, was born in Coventry. Goodrich p 455. Barber says, Hist. Collections, that he was born in Wallingford. He quotes Dr. Holmes. Pres. Spark's investigations and Read Goodrich. Hall was born in Mansfield near Coventry Depot.

Samuel Buel, Jonathan Lee and Aaron Woodward were clergymen, co-temporaries, and all from this town. I have but little information of Rev. Mr. Woodward. He was born in N. Coventry, went to the N., settled and died.

Rev. Jonathan Lee settled in Salisbury. He was the son of David and Lydia Lee; and his mother, Lydia Strong before marriage, died when her son was six days old. Jonathan Lee was born 10th of July, 1718, and Lydia Lee died 16th July 1718. David Lee married Elisabeth, his second wife, May 27, 1719, and removed to Lebanon about 1730. Elisabeth must have been a good step-mother for this son was well trained. Dr. Reed, of Salisbury, says of him; "He was a man exactly fitted By the force of his character for

the exigencies of a new settlement, to lay the foundations and shape the forming character of society. Under his able ministry and vigorous rule the elements of society grew up strong, healthy, and compact, thoroughly N. England and beyond doubt, to his influence is to be attributed much of that manly and independant spirit; that intelligence and sagacity; that breadth and weight of character by which the town of Salisbury has ever been distinguished."

Attention is now called to the family of Peter Buel, Esq., one of the earliest magistrates of Coventry.

Peter Buel and Hannah Wells were married Oct. 19, 1713.

Samuel Buel, second son of Peter and Hannah Buel was born in Coventry Aug. 20, 1716; N.S. Aug. 31, 1716.

Peter Buel destined his son to lead the life of a farmer, but the belief of young Buel that it was his duty to engage in labors that would most promote the spiritual welfare of his fellow men induced him to relinquish the calling of a farmer and attend to the cultivation of his mind. He graduated at Yale College in 1741. When he was first licensed to preach it was during the great awakening of 1742, to 1746; "and such was his earnestness as a preacher," says his biographer, "that almost every assembly to which he preached was melted to tears." He was ordained an itinerant preacher in Nov. 1743, and was successful in his labors. He was led by an unseen hand to East Hampton, Long Island, and installed Pastor of the Church in that place Sept. 30, 1746. He was a diligent scholar, and studied that he be useful to his fellow men as preacher and spiritual guide. He was long engaged in writing a work on the prophecies; but the publication of Newton's dissertations on the

prophecies induced him to relinquish the work. When Long Island fell into the hands of the British troops in 1776, he remained with his people, and did much to relieve their distress. As there was at this period but one minister within forty miles able to preach, the care of the churches fell on him. He followed two wives and eight children to the grave. On these solemn and affecting occasions, such was his resignation and support, that he usually preached himself. He published several tracts and sermons and among them were the funeral sermons on his daughter, Mrs. Conklin, 1782, and one on an only son, named Samuel, who died of the smallpox, in 1787.

Dr. Buel, after a life of eminent usefulness, died July 19, 1798 in the 82nd year of his age.

Rev. Samuel Buel married Jerusha? Meacham who was born Jan. 4, 1742. (Mr. Root wrote first 1722 and changed it to 1742; then wrote the word "Mistake.") She was born Jan. 4, 1722.

One of the worthies of the town was Gov. Huntington of Ohio.

Hon. Samuel Huntington, Gov. of the State of Ohio was the son of Rev. Joseph Huntington, D.D. of this town. In 1801, he removed to Ohio, then a comparative wilderness. He held a succession of important offices, among them Gov. of the State.

Gov. Huntington died at Painesville, O., June 7, 1817 aged 49 years.

His sister married Rev. E.D. Griffin. Gov. Huntington was the first Gov. of the State of Ohio. P.

On the last page of certain sheets answering to these, separated from the rest by numerous blank leaves, is a list of names without any heading, and it is not known for what purpose the names are given. They are the names of ancient settlers.

Benjamin Carpenter.

Samuel Gurley.

Nathaniel Rust.

Benony Barnard.

David Lee.

Ebenezer Alexander.

James Hatch.

Isaac Bridgman.

James Pike.

John Crane.

Peter Bewel (Buel).

Samuel Parker.

Benjamin Eddwards.

Joseph Petty.

Timothy Alcott.

Benjamin Jones

Johonthan Hubbard.

John Bissel.

Amous Richardson.

Thomas Root.

Names of the men who were in the army in the war of the Revolution from the North Society in Coventry. From Jabez Kingsbury, Esq., who was one the most exact and correct men in the town of

Coventry.

Israel Carpenter	Lieut. Amos Avery
Benjamin Carpenter.	Amos Avery, Jr.
Jonathan King, Jr.	Daniel Avery, Surgeon.
William Porter, Jr.	Jabez Avery.
Moses Badger.	Nathan Ormsby.
George Bissel.	Ephriam Kingsbury.
Daniel Utley)	Oliver Kingsbury, died.
) Both died.	Jesse Cook, Jr.
Simeon Utley)	Levi Page.
Levi Carpenter.	Elias Page.
Capt. William Wilson.	Gad Page.
John Wilson.	Jesse Brewster.
Lemuel Long, Jr.	Elisha Loomis.
Joseph Long.)	Dan Loomis.
) Both died.	John Loomis.
Rufus Long)	David Hibbard.
Levi Long.	Silas Hibbard.
Gideon Porter.	Ephriam Andrews, Jr.
Elisha Tucker.	Zaccus Andrews.
Capt. Amaziah Rust.	Abraham Collins.
Joseph Kingsbury.	Nehemiah Case, died.
John Grover.	Tubal Case.
Daniel Grover.	Andrew Kingsbury.
Daniel Rockwell.	Samuel Crocker)
Jabez Rockwell.) All three died.
Jonathan Richardson	Roswell Crocker)
William Richardson) Simeon Crocker)
Ezekiel Richardson.)
Noah Skinner	David Start.

Lieut. Joseph Talcott.	Reuben Stiles, clerk.
Joseph Talcott, Jr.	Allen Bill.
Daniel Pomroy.	Amos Cogswell.
Daniel Pomroy, Jr.	William Cogswell.
Eleazer Pomroy.	Samuel White.
Nathaniel Root.	Samuel White, Jr.
Josiah Brown.	Elijah Brown, Jr.
Hezekiah Richardson.	Gad Hunt.
Josiah Parker.	Elijah Hunt, died.
Jaseph Parker.	James Carpenter, Jr.
Nathan Parker.	Benjamin Buel.
John Richardson.	Peter Buel.
Noah Grant.	Joshua Tilden, Ensign.
Jacob Brown.	Josiah Terry.
Abrahm Brown.	Nathaniel Richardson.
Justus Brewster.	Simeon Chappel.
Eliphalet Carpenter, Jr.	Noah Chappel.
Joseph Lyman.	Stephen Chappel.
Doct. John Waldo, surgeon.	Roger Welch.
Dan Barnard, Jr.	Benjamin Lamb, Jr, died.
Elijah Wright, Jr.	William Burns.
Roswell Wright.	Samuel Burdwin.
Gideon Dyke.	Nathan French, died.
Jonathan Dyke.	Aaron French.
Col. Thomas Brown.	Solomon Taylor.

Benjamin Cogswell.

Abiel Leonard.

James Cogswell, died.

Dan Hatch.

Elijah Morley. (*Mosley?*)

Elijah Morley was not in the army from Coventry, but from the town of Glastenbury, and did not come to Coventry until after the war, when he married and settled in Coventry. Elijah Morley was in the war of 1812 from Coventry.

William Porter Jr, Oliver Kingsbury, and Elijay Hunt died of small pox.

At the capture of Cornwallis, four from this place were in the army before Yorktown. William Burns was one.

The people of Coventry took a great interest in the revolutionary struggle and there were nottories. Rev. Mr. Strong took a deep interest in the great struggle for liberty.

Names of those who were admitted as freemen in the town of Coventry on and prior to April 26, 1730.

Thomas Adams, Jr.

Matthew Belden.

Benjamin Babcock.

Serj. John Bissel.

Daniel Babcock.

Zachariah Boynton.

Ebenezer Babcock.

Isaac Bridgman.

James Babcock.

Abraham Brown.

Daniel Badger.

Ebenezer Brown.

Benoin Barnard.

Ephriam Brown.)

Just. Peter Buel.

X Ephriam Brown.)

Aron. Gady.

Abner Fitch.

Amos Carpenter.

Capt. Jeremiah Fitch.

Benjamin Carpenter.

Jeremiah Fitch.

Ebenezer Carpenter	Jonathan Fowler.
Eliphalet Carpenter.	Joseph Frink.
Jedediah Carpenter.	David Fuller.
Noah Carpenter.	Peleg Fuller.
Joseph Clark)	Samuel Gardiner.
)	Nathaniel Gilbert.
Joseph Clark)	Ebenezer Grover.
)	Joseph Grover.
Joseph Clark)	Martin Grover, Jr.
Seth Clarck.	Mather Grover.
Ebenezer Colman.	Richard Hale.
Ephriam Colman.	Elijah Hammond.
Judah Colman.	Ebenezer Heath.
John Crane.	Ezekiel Herrick.
Samuel Daman (or Damman).	Sarg. Samuel Herick.
Samuel Daman, Jr.	Samuel Herrick, Jus.
Humphry Davenport.	George. Hockins.)
William Davenport.) (Hewkins?)
Joseph Davis.	James Hockins.)
Thomas Davis.	John Hutson.
Daniel Edwards.)	Benjamin Jones.
)	John Kingsbury.
Daniel Edwards.))	Nathaniel Ladd. ✓
Ebenezer Edwards.	David Lee, Jr.
Joseph Edwards.	Samuel Lewee.
Thomas Edwards.	Samuel Root.
William Edwards.	Deac. Thomas Root.
Joseph Long, Jr.	Thomas Root, Jr.
Silas Long.	
William Long.	

Joseph Liman (Lyman?)	Doct. Josiah Rose.
John Lyman.	Daniel Rust.
Samuel Lyman.	Nathan Rust.
Lazarus Manley.	Nathn Rust, Jr.
George Manly.	Noah Rust.
Matthias Marsh.	Samuel Rust.
Rev. Joseph Meacham.	Simeon Rust.
Dennis Meraugh.	John Sabins.
Richard Meraugh.	Benjamin Scott.
Nathaniel Nichols.	John Scripture.
Benjamin Palmer.	Ebenezer Searls.
George Palmer.	Jonathan Sheppard.
Gersham Palmer.	Noah Skinner.
James Parker.	Serj. James Smith.
Capt. Samuel Parker.	Aron Strong.
Samuel Parker, Jr.	Jus. Joseph Strong.
John Phinne.	Joseph Strong, Jr.
Thomas Porter.	Moses Strong.
Amos Richardson.	Nathan Strong.
Daniel Robertson.	Noah Strong.
John Robertson, Jr.	Phineas Strong.
John Robinson.	Preserved Strong.
Ebenezer Root.	Habakkuk Turner.
Eliakin Root.	Samuel Woodworth.
Francis West.	Two named Epraim. Brown.

James White. Three named Joseph Clark. Two Daniel Edwards.

Why is this unaccounted for?

Took Freeman's Oath.

Sept. 1771.

Levy Carpenter.

Gad Hunt.

Elijah Brown.

Samuel Kingsbury.

took freeman's oath.

Sept. 8, 1772.

Caleb Stanley, Jr.

Humphrey Taylor.

Samuel Walbridge.

Elisha Smith.

Samuel House, Jr.

Abel Jones.

Jacob Wellfoot.

took the oath.

Sept. 1777.

Jabez Edgerton.

Jerh. Ripley.

Nathan Cook.

Ephraim Cushman.

John Loomis.

Asa Hendee, Jr.

Paul Brigham.

Shubal Cook.

Nathaniel Loomis.

Took the freeman's oath.

This town originally belonged to the Mohegan tribe of Indians, and was their hunting grounds. These hills were burnt over every spring by the Indians, so that when the town was settled there were not extensive forests, to be cut down, that the land might be cultivated. Here and there was wood standing, but the most of what are now forests in Coventry have grown since 1700. The tract of land where we now dwell was known by the Indian name of Wuh-

konbog, or as the name of the pond is now pronounced Wungombog. (Judge Waldo says- the old name was Wangombog, and that a portion of the town of Tolland was within this territory.) This township, together with Mansfield, Windham and parts of other towns, was the gift of Attawanhood, son of Uncas, of the Mohegans to certain persons named in his will, to Capt. Joseph Fitch of Windsor, and others, all to the number of 15, and the tract was estimated at 18 miles long and 13 broad; and was called Joshua's gift. This was this town lying in A.D. 1700.

We suppose that the Indians in their hunting season pursued and took their game here, perhaps some of them temporarily dwelt here, but that this was ever the home of a tribe we have no evidence. Indian arrow heads were once found in plow fields in some places in town, but they are now rarely found. Tradition says that when the town was first settled, an ox cart could be driven over most of the young timber lands, which had sprung up since the yearly fires of the Indians had ceased.

The first inhabitant we know anything of was Samuel Birchard, who lived in South Street, on land now owned by Dr. Timothy Dimmick. Tradition says that Burchards had a daughter born here previous to 1709. In 1709 the first settlement was made. Some of the names of the first settlers were the following: David Lee, Nathaniel Rust, Thomas Root, Samuel Gurley, Ebenezer Searls, Joseph Petty, Benjamin Jones, Benjamin Carpenter and four others were from Northampton, Mass: two were from Reading, Mass, Samuel Parker, Amos Richardson and Daniel Badger were from Stonington; Peter Buel and John Crane were from Killingworth; David Burchard,

Timothy Alcott, Joseph Long, and two others were from Hartford.

Oct. 11, 170 . Coventry was made a town of six miles square; and not long afterwards was laid out by a committee of the Legislature into 78 allotments. One of the first acts of the town was, for obvious reasons, to provide a corn mill; some of the early votes on the Town Record were for the town to procure a man to build a mill for the town. The question arises- Why did men and their families leave the lands of Northampton and Hartford for the rough hills of Coventry? Tradition says- many came to Coventry early to settle, because there were no Indians here. The Mohegans were always considered friendly to the whites, but it was not so in other places. See Williston's Half Century Sermon.

The original proprietors of the lands intended to act honestly with the settlers. A survey of lands about the pond was made and lots laid out March 25, and 26, 1708, and all the lots were 30 rods wide on the highway and 80 rods long. To make all that was crooked, strait in the lands, a committee was appointed as follows: viz:-- "At a meeting of the committee appointed by the General Court and also chosen by the Mayor part of the proprietors of a certain tract of land commonly called Wangombog (the committee) have ordered that if any of the town lots shall fall short of 15 acres the purchaser shall be allowed 1 1/2 acres of land over and above; and whatever lots shall have more than 15 acres shall on abatement be set off to his deficient neighbors lot, except there be found in the whole of the lands wanting to make up said lots 15 acres." In the early settlement of the town as appears from the Record, other committees were appointed for a similar purpose

i.e. to equalize the rights of settlers.

We have now reached the first settlement, April 1709. Windham, Mansfield and Hebron were settled earlier than Coventry by a few years; Bolton and Tolland later. The first English male child in this town was born Nov. 9, 1709- Ebenezer Carpenter, whose descendants still reside in Coventry. It is said that the islands in the pond were given him in consequence of his being the first born here. The first death on the records is that of Margret Rust, daughter of Nathaniel Rust, Sept. 12, 1718. In 1711-1712 or 1713, Mr. Meacham was called to preach here, and the church was gathered Oct. 18, 1714, containing ten male members. Prince papers O.S., Boston-Trumbull's papers.

It is not my purpose to write the history of Mr. Meacham, that has been done by others.

Where was Mr. Meacham ordained? for there was no meeting house here in which the formalities of an ordination could be solemnized. Was it under the old oaks which stood N.W. of the present meeting house? Trumbull speaks highly of Mr. Meacham's labors in promoting the great awakening, in 1740. He died in 1752, leaving daughters but no son to perpetuate his memory. During his ministry the town flourished. He had much to do in moulding the habits of the people and making the town what it was, and even to this day what it is.

During his life the troubles which the French and Indians caused the frontier settlements commenced. It is now difficult to get the names of the soldiers of the "Old French Wars," but many of them from this town were trained in education and sentiment under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Meacham.

The records contain some things which are amusing and instructing. Ebenezer Root, son of Thomas Root the first town Clerk of Coventry, and father of Judge Root, was executor of Mr. Meacham's will, and Mr. Root gave the following receipt to the Society. Mr. Meacham died September 15, 1752,

Coventry, Nov. 2nd day, 1755. Then received of Thomas Edwards of Coventry, Administrator on the estate of Wm. Edwards late of Coventry, decd, the sum of 420 pounds old tenor, in full of the rate that was granted to the Rev. Mr. Joseph Meacham late of Coventry, deceased for his salary for the 1750; I say received by me, Ebenezer Root, executor on the estate of the Rev. Mr. Meacham, deceased.

This town sympathised with others in the war and massacres of the period-1756-60. I find the following on the Records. Henry Woodward of Coventry was killed by the Indians between the half moon and fort Mass, on the 26th day of June 1756 in the 36th year of his age. Simon Grover died at Fort Edward of small pox in Oct. 1757. Ebenezer Root, Jr. died of fever in the old French War near lake George, Oct. 1758 in the twenty-seventh year of his age. Lieut. Solomon Grant was ambushed and killed by the Indians in this war and not far from this time, with some ten or twelve with him from Coventry. He left a legacy by will for the Schools in the second Society in this town, and entailed his landed property to Noah Grant's heirs. (This entailment had to be settled by Royal Wales, Esq., about 1825. It was the house, store and land in the second society centre. The place is now occupied by Capt. Harvey Kingsbury.)

Trainbands, June 27, 1728. We the subscribers mutually agree that there shall be two captains companies for training in Coventry, and that the line shall run as followeth- beginning at the Country road at Willimantic river, near Mr. Lillies dwelling house, taking in said Lillie and Nathaniel Ladd to the first Co., and all the other persons hereinafter mentioned into the second Co., and from first bounds run a strait line to Ebenezer Brown's; from thence to Saml. Lyman; thence to Joseph Davises and thence to the head of Bear Swamp; and then down Bear Swamp Brook to Hop River; and we desire the Mayor to confirm that line accordingly; and all westward of said (line in said town) shall be known by the name of the second Company.

Samuel Parker, Capt., Thos. Porter, Ensign, Timo. Pierce, Major. Samuel Parker, at a legal town meeting, April 29, 1714 was asked to this town an inhabitant, 1st Captain and John Bissel, 1st Capt. of 2nd Company.

Some of the early votes of the town show what foes the inhabitants had to combat in the early settlement. "At a town meeting, July 5, 1731. Voted to pay out of the town treasury 5 £ to any person or persons that shall kill any grown wolf or wolves within five mons. of the date above mentioned, and 5 £ for any grown wolfs head as above said and half as much for a whelp that sucks; provided the wolves are killed within the bounds hereafter mentioned viz: Coventry, Mansfield, Bolt., Heb., and the head or heads of the wolves being presented to the Selectmen of Coventry within the time above mentioned and made evident to their satisfaction, that

said wolf or wolves were killed as above d.d. that then the selectmen are empowered to receive of the town treasurer such sums as shall be necessary to pay such bounty to the persons to whom they find have a just claim as above said within six mons. from the day of presenting such heads provided that any or all of said towns pass a similar act."

"Voted, Dec. 20, 1731 to give 12 pence for every rattlesnake that is killed by an inhabitant of the town of Coventry in the boundary of said town in the months of April and May next ensuing."

From II Book of Records: Deed on Land Title. II B. p. 194.

"To all people to whom these present shall come, greeting Geo. Danford in the town of Rochester and Co. of Plymouth, Mass. Bay, N. England husbandman; in consideration of 70 pounds to me paid by Samuel Hicks of Dartmouth County of Bristol, have given, granted and sold to said Hicks a certain tract or parcel of land lying in the Co. of Hartford Colony of Ct., and is part of the tract of land called Joshua's gift to the men. Given by Joshua to Capt. Joseph Fitch of Windsor and sundry others, in all to the numbers of fifteen; the tract of land being by estimation eighteen miles long and thirteen miles wide. My part in said tract being an 8th pt. of the 30 pt. of the whole tract aforesaid which I bought of Rowland Cotton of Sandwich minister which said Cotton bought of James Percivall of Haddam Ct. with all the profits, privileges and belonging to said lands; do sell to him the said Hicks, April 12, 1720." There were the land speculators in days of old as well as now. As the records show.

The inhabitants of Coventry were never called into an Indian battle on this soil. But the revolution was approaching, and the

inhabitants of Coventry sympathized with their brethen. As early as 1770 there were omens of revolution; and "At a town meeting held in Coventry, Windham Co., Aug. 15, 1744, Phineas Strong, Esq. was chosen Moderator of said meeting, Capt. Elias Buel, Capt. Daniel Robertson, Capt. Thomas Brown, Capt. Amos Richardson and Dr. John Croker were chosen a committee to receive the subscriptions that shall be made by the inhabitants of Coventry for the poor in the towns of Boston and Charlestown. At this time, British soldiers were quartered and billeted out on the inhabitants of these towns; the Boston Port Bill had passed the British Parliament, and King George III found in these colonies his subjects made of sterner stuff than had been expected. The meeting of Aug. 15, was adjourned to the 13th day of Sept. following. The meeting was opened according to adjournment. "Voted that the gratuity which said town have and shall subscribe for the towns of Boston and Charlestown shall be collected together on the 1st Monday of Oct. next at such place or places as the committee appointed to receive it shall determine: and that the same shall be divided as the necessity of each of said towns shall require."

Report of the Committee of Correspondence. This is the same as already copied in the history.

Thus the town made a good beginning and what were the fruits? In April 1775, the battle of Lexington was fought. On the arrival of the news of the first hostilities, more than 100 men left Coventry to join their companies in arms at Lexington and Concord.

I know not the number who went from this town into the army during the war of the revolution, but I have the names of over 100 from the North Parish who were soldiers for a longer or shorter time. No gentlemen were too good to be soldiers. Young ladies would have nothing to say to one who held back. Great is the influence of woman!

Nathan Hale was born in Coventry. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1773; executed as a spy by the British in N.Y. on the 22nd day of September 1776. He has been represented as a pleasant youth and a young man of intellect.

Many men of Coventry were active in the cause of Independence. Col. Jesse Root was one. He raised a Company and marched to join the army, but was soon promoted from the rank of Capt. to Col. in the civil service of the army.

Col. Thomas Brown lived where Dr. Calhoun now resides. He was in the army more or less during the revolution.

Major Elias Buel was in the service in this war.

Capt. Paul Brighan, afterwards Lt. Gov. of Vt. for many years, raised a company of men, mostly from this town, and joined the army. While marching thro' Hartford, Col. Wadsworth enquired for a commissary clerk from his Co., Capt. B. recommended Andrew Kingsbury, of Coventry who was afterwards treasurer of the State 24 years, from 1794 to 1818.

Williams Burns, a common soldier immortalized himself by belonging to the forlorn hope when Gen. Wayne took Stoney Point.

He was born and died in this town, and was a brave soldier.

Jeremiah Ripley was assistant commissary for the army; and provisions and stores were kept on Thicket Hill where Andrew Topliff now resides. For sometime at least, while this was a military depot, a night guard was kept to watch the public property.

An old soldier whom I knew (Josiah Brown) after a days march, lay down to rest on the bank thrown up from the ditch or breastwork, and while here his cartridge box was shot away from his hip by a cannon ball.

April 7, 1777. Voted that the families of such persons belonging in Coventry as may engage in the Continental Army, shall be supplied with the necessaries of life at the prices now stated by law, on their providing and laying money in the hands of the committee appointed to make such provision of without any additional cost to such persons and that the town stand engaged accordingly. Then Messrs. Richard Hale, Daniel Pomroy, Jonathan Porter, Jr., and Abram Burnap, Jr., were chosen a committee to provide for the families of such persons as shall enlist in said Coventry in the army as expressed in the above vote. Also voted that this meeting will use their utmost endeavors to promote and encourage the enlistment to complete this towns quota for the Continental Army, agreeable to his honor the Govs. recommendation in his proclamation of 18 March last. Voted that this meeting do firmly unite and agree to support to the utmost the laws of the State regulating prices, and that they will firmly support the ministers and all informing officers in carrying the same into execution.

Jabez Edgerton, Thos. Brown, Joseph Root, Samuel Dagget and

Richard Hale were added to the committee of Inspection. Sept. 25, 1777. The town voted to provide certain articles of clothing for the soldiers who belong to said town of Coventry, and who are in the Continental Army agreeable to a resolve of the Gov. and Counsel of Safety for the State. Also voted to make the same provision for the eight mons. men that are in the service of Govt. as for the Continentals soldiers. A committee of fourteen men were appointed to look after the above named object and carry the same into effect. It was about this time that the army was in a suffering condition. Their ammunition was scarce; the Legislature of Ct. was in session; Genl. Washington went in person to consult with Gov. Trumbull. It was the last day of the week on Saturday morning, and the Legislature adjourned over to Monday. Those who could, hastened home and made preparations to work on the Sabbath. The object was to get biscuit and bullets for the army. Deacon Ebenezer Kingsbury was a Representation from Coventry; he hastened home and set his family to work; his daughter Priscilla (afterwards the wife of Ebenezer Pomeroy, Esq.) moulded bullets from the lead clock weights; and his son Joseph made and baked buiscuit, both on the Sabbath. On Monday morning Deac. Kingsbury returned to Hartford with the fruit of his labors, and the sand weights moved the old clock on.

The drain on the resources of the country in the war of Independence was very great, of which the present generation can have but a faint idea. This town from the beginning of the struggle seems to have been anxious to furnish her proportion of men and

mony, and her noblest sons went into the conflict. As the war drew on, and the currency became deranged and worthless, the people were led to the practice of economy. I had it from the mouth of one of the parties that were married here Dec. 11, 1777 that the wedding suit of the bridegroom was homespun and the dress of the bride was wrought with her own hands. Could we see that couple as they stood before Dr. Huntington to take the marriage vows, the scene would be one of interest. Self denial was the order of the day among the people.

The ministers who lived in Coventry during the revolution were patriots.

Rev. Joseph Huntington was ordained over the 1st Church June 29, 1763. He was a fast friend of liberty, and by his counsel and advice, public and private, he did much to encourage men to enter their country's service. I have seen a sermon of his, published soon after the declaration of Independence in which he compares the thirteen states to the thirteen tribes of Israel. Dr. Huntington held on his way to the end, a friend to liberty and improvement.

Rev. Nathan Strong, of the 2nd Church in Coventry, was settled Oct. 9, 1745. His good common sense was always exerted in favor of liberty and independence. In all N. E. the clergy, by their prayers, counsels and in many instances by personally entering the service, did much for the cause of liberty. Some of the old soldiers, near the end of their days, received a pension from the Government, but has posterity rewarded these men for all their toils and sufferings?

When all the sisterhood of towns in this vicinity engaged in the war of independence with zeal and vigor, it would be unjust to say that this or that town did most in the glorious cause. When we give the history of one town in detail, we have the history of all.

Some Annals and Sketches in the History of the Second Ecclesiastical Society in Coventry, commencing with John Bissel, of Lebanon, whose deed was signed Oct. 11, 1715 down to the present time, 1844.

One who "spoke as never man spoke" said: "Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost." The history of our race is composed of detached facts, too many of which are lost. The man who "gathers up the fragments," and statistics of a place does a work for which posterity will be grateful, if his work ever falls into their hands. The man who writes a faithful history of a town or society, does for the people for whom he writes a service for which they should be grateful.

The writer does not claim that he is free from inaccuracies, but he had aimed at correctness, and where he had the means of ascertaining dates, burth, marriages, etc., as in some families he has been more innumerate than in other instances when he had no information.

At the Town Clerk's office in Coventry, March 13, 1844, I, Marvin Root discovered the following entry on the Record, viz:

"The 17th day of October A.D. 1744, was (observed) as a day of fasting and prayer in the Second Society in Coventry where was a great assembly, and the Rev. Mr. Meacham preached in the forenoon, and the Rev. Mr. Wheelock in the afternoon which was the first sermons that was ever preached in the new meeting house, and then

Mr. Wheelock baptized Sar. Benjamin Carpenter's son, Levi.

Book of Records.

Book II.

Lorenzo Dow once said: "The first house ever built in Coventry was erected on the place where Col. Richard Rose now lives." Col. Rose informed me that there was a hole on his house lot near the Pond, where a house might have once stood. If so, Samuel Burchard was the first permanent settler in Coventry.

Note. Three families commenced here about that time, and afterwards abandoned the settlement. The nearest settlement to them was Lebanon.

In the early history of Coventry there is no account to be given of contests between the English and Aborigines. The natives with few exceptions, had left the place before the English came.

The territory of Coventry originally belonged to Joshua (whose Indian name was Attawanhood) son of Uncas, Sachem of the Mohegans; and was given by Joshua in his will to Capt. Joseph Fitch, of Windsor and others, fifteen in number. This tract of land was estimated to be eighteen miles long and thirteen wide.

The English began their settlements here about (1700-2). Barber, Hist. Col. says that Nathaniel Rust was the first white settler in Coventry. Samuel Burchard was here in 1708, and lived somewhere in South Street, probably near the late Dr. Nathan Howard's residence.

The first survey in the township was made in April 1708, by Caleb Stanley, Surveyor Burchard's lot was No. 1. On the part of

the proprietors, Wm. Pitkin, Wm. Whiting, Richard Lord, and Joseph Talcott were the committee to superintend the division of the lands.

The first lands laid out in the town, were about Wonkumbog or Wongumbog (crooked pond). The first settlement of the town is usually dated from 1709. In the spring of this year there came several families from Northampton, Mass. Among others were David Lee, Nathaniel Rust, Samuel Gurley, Ebenezer Searl, Thomas Root, Benjamin Carpenter, Joseph Petty, Benjamin Jones, Benoni Barnard. Isaac Bridgman and Samuel Allen, James Pike and Thomas Davis came from Reading; James Smith from Lancaster, Mass; Samuel Parker and Daniel Badger from Stonington; Peter Buel and John Crane from Killingworth; John Larabee from Windham; and David Burchard, Joseph Long, William Long, Timothy Alcott and John Millington from Hartford.

Here is the beginning of Coventry. These may not all have been here in one or two years; they might have been from 1700 to 1710 or 1712 in settling in the place.

Extracts from "Coventry Book of Records dated Dec. 15, 1713. The first entry of business is under the above date.

First town meeting on the Records.

"At a legal town meeting in Coventry, June 2, 1712. The town then chose Benjamin Carpenter, Nathaniel Rust, Peter Buel, David Lee and Ebenezer Searl a committee to agree with some man about setting up and maintaining a mill, to agree in behalf of the town, and any three of the committee shall have power to agree with any man in this matter."

I can find nothing in relation to town officers until Dec. 3, 1714. The Moderator of this meeting is not named. For Select-

men there were chosen, Nathaniel Rust, Timothy Alcott, David Lee and James Pike. Thomas Root was chosen town clerk, and so continued until 1725, when Thomas Porter succeeded him. Ebenezer Alexander and Benjamin Jones were chosen Grandjurymen; Benjamin Carpenter and William Long, Inspectors; and Nathaniel Rust, Tavern Keeper. The above is the record of the first legal town meeting that was held in Coventry after the town was incorporated.

The first intimation relating to the General Court is dated Jan. 4, 1714.

"At a legal town meeting, the town then chose Timothy Alcott to go into the General Court in behalf of the town fort to try to get the town better settled; the town then voted to give him three shillings a day (and he) bear his own charges." Timothy Alcott was the first Representative from Coventry to the Legislature.

November 12, 1712. "At a legal town meeting the town then voted to pay Mr. Joseph Meacham his salary as followeth viz: This present year to pay him forty pounds and to rise five pounds a year yearly, until it amounts to sixty pounds, and if the state of the town amounts to it, to pay him seventy pounds as his standing salary. This is to be understood to be paid in money, or provision at money prices and at the market prices."

Jan. 4, 1714. "The town voted to have Mr. Meacham ordained as soon as they can conveniently after the next General Court."

The town settled at first quite rapidly. Inhabitants came in from various places; the town flourished under the smiles of heaven; and on the first day of Oct. 1714, the Rev. Mr. Joseph Meacham, a

young gentleman from Enfield, was here ordained to the pastoral office.

The town did nothing about building a meeting house until Jan. 2, 1715. They then "Voted to raise 35 pounds", and lay it out on building a meeting house, and the dimensions were to be "36 feet in length and 32 in width."

The people from the center of the North Society and N. and W. of the center went to South Coventry, and were a part of the venerable Meacham's charge. Those on the N.E. and W. skirts of the town went to Tolland and Bolton until previous to the year 1736.

Rev. Mr. Meacham was esteemed an revival preacher in his day. He had left behind a good name to be handed down to posterity. But the distance of seven miles from the N. W. and W. part of the town was a great distance to ride in winter, and about 1736, the people in the western quarter of the town began to talk of a society by themselves.

Extract from town Records. Feb. 6, 1736.

At a legal town meeting held in Coventry Jan. 26, 1735-6. Then Peter Buel, Esq. was chosen Moderator of said day.

Then voted they would make an addition to the meeting house. Then voted to add 12 feet to the end of the meeting house. Then voted that if the committee chose about the house shall order the addition of the house one or two feet longer, they may do it if they think needful.

Then voted that they would repair the old meeting house. Then Capt. Samuel Parker, Peter Buel, Esq., Sērgt, Davis (?) Merough, Amos Carpenter and John Robinson were chosen a committee to manage the affairs in making an addition to the meeting house and repair-

ing the old. This town meeting was the origin of the Second Ecclesiastical Society. Here follows the famous protest of the "Woods people" on the same day.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Coventry, Jan. 26, 1735-6 it being said to be voted that they would make an addition to the meeting house in said town we the subscribers hereunto, inhabitants of said town enter our cautions and protest against said vote. Were follow the names thirty-four in number, headed by Nathaniel Kingsbury, Jr. Second Society Records, pp. 1-2.

This protest brought out another town meeting, Feb. 23, 1736. A re-consideration of the vote passed to make an addition of seven feet at each end of the meeting house.

Here follows an important item in the history of the Second Society. "Whereas the town of Coventry by their vote, have determined to build an addition to their present meeting house, and repair the old part of said house by covering etc., and have granted money to defray the charges thereof, and there being about forty or fifty house holders dwelling on the north west and west part of said town that are unwilling to join in carrying on said work by reason of a prospect of their being made into a distinct Society by themselves within a few years unless the first Society will become obligated to reimburse to the Second Society, when set off, all the money they shall pay towards said work."

At the same meeting, "Voted that we give free and full consent that there be a Society set off on the northwest and west part of the town at any time when the honorable General Court shall think proper."

April 27, 1736. "Voted that Joseph Strong, Esq., and Capt. Samuel Parker should exhibit a prayer to the Gen. Assembly to have them examine votes past by said town in Feb. 23, 1737 (?) respecting a new Society to be conformed and ratified."

Dec. 13, 1736. This vote was passed that they would help those people who live on the west side of the town to hire a minister to preach to them three months this winter.

N.B. and Zachariah Boyington, one of the inhabitants of Coventry, did on that day and in said meeting dissent from the above said vote. Society Records. p. 4. Zach. Boyington could not write his name. See Book of Deeds. Book II. Fifth page State Records.

Noah Rust lived on the place where Mr. John T. Thompson lives (Where Rev. Mr. Strong and Dr. Ebenezer Hunt resided.) Here were meetings first held in this Society.

We have now reached the formation of this Second Eccl. Society. Elispalet Carpenter was the first Society clerk, and Nathaniel Woodward, Moderator of the first Society meeting.

Nathaniel Woodward, Samuel Rust, and Capt. Nathaniel Kingsbury being chosen committee men for the year ensuing. Then "Voted that the warning for any Society meeting for time to come shall be set up at three places, viz: at Capt. Sabin's corn mill, at Ebenezer Heath's corn mill and at Noah Rust's house."

At the legal Society meeting in 1741, "Voted to raise a rate of three pence on the pounds on last August list for to hire preaching in this winter season."

A meeting was held May 3, 1742. "Then voted that the Society

will send to the Assembly this May to see if the Assembly will consider us with respect to a law, viz: that two thirds of the voters shall be on the affirmative to the building a meeting house; or will set us in some way whereby we will go forward with the Society."

Record under date of June 21st, 1742. "Then voted that any of those ministers whose names are underwritten may preach or exhort at any time in this Society upon an invitation. Mr. Meacham, Mr. Solomon Williams, Mr. Eleazer Williams, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Belamy, Mr. Pomroy, Mr. Mills, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Ease, Mr. Judd, Mr. Buel, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Edwards, Sr., Mr. Marsh, Mr. Croswell, Mr. Fish, Mr. Edwards, Jr., N. Hampton; Mr. Mosley, Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Lord of Norwich; Mr. Lord of Preston; Mr. White, Mr. Steel, Mr. Gilbert, Tenant."

This entry on the record is positive proof that the founders of this Society had no sympathy with the frigid Antinomianism of that day. Rev. Mr. Meacham (says Trumbull) was active in promoting revivals from 1735 to 1740. These clergymen were the revival preachers of their age.

After the names of these ministers, it was then "Voted that any church member or any head of a family belonging to the Society may invite in any of the above said ministers to preach in said Society."

August 23, 1742. "Voted to call surveyor to measure the Society in order to find the center."

"Voted to take a man not belonging to the Society to carry the chain to measure the Society." Page 9, Records.

At a meeting Jan. 3, 1743, there was another vote to "call a surveyor to measure some part of the Society." "Then was Abram Burnap and Jonathan Shephard chosen to carry the chain to measure the Society." On the 10th day of the same month the above vote was annulled.

At a legal meeting of the Society held in Coventry. Second Society, Nov. 21, 1743. Then voted to build a meeting house. "Then voted to take one third of the money granted at the last Society's meeting and appropriate it to building a meeting house."

"Then was Amos Richardson, Abram Burnap and Ebenezer Stiles chosen a committee to manage the affairs in building the meeting house." p. 13 (4).

"Then was Phineas Strong chosen to treat with Peter Buel, or the town for the land to build the meeting house upon."

"Then voted to build said meeting house forty-five feet in length and forty feet wide and in highth equal to Bolton meeting house. Then voted that said meeting house shall be covered with cedar shingles and oak rived clapboards."

The old house was built piece-meal as would appear from the Record. Jan. 5, 1744.

"Then voted to give the meeting house committee order to finish the under pinning, lay down the boards on the under floor, to board and clapboard the body of said meeting house, with putting in the window frames and the casing that is necessary in order for clapboarding and finishing the roof of said meeting house." See note on page 2.

At the annual meeting December 3, 1744, "Then voted to call

Mr. Nathan Strong upon trial as a probationer."

Dec. 25, 1744. A committee was chosen to agree with the first Society about a division of the parsonage lands, "so as that said land may be divided and settled on each society."

Jan. 24, 1745. "Voted to lease out the whole of the ministry land belonging to said Society 999 years."

Feb. 8, 1745. "Then voted to give Mr. Nathan Strong a call in order for a settlement amongst us, in order for a settlement in the work of the ministry."

"Voted to give Mr. Strong 450 pounds settlement, one half to be paid within one year and the other half in two years."

"Then voted to give Mr. Strong two hundred pounds salary yearly old tenor."

March 25, 1745. "Then voted that the committee appointed to lease out the ministry land, shall give Mr. Christopher West a bond indemnifying him from all charge that he shall be put to by any person or persons laying any claim to the ministry land which he the said West takes a lease of."

At a subsequent Society meeting, May 3, 1745. "Voted to give Mr. Nathan Strong six hundred pounds, old tenor bills, for a settlement, paying 377 pounds and ten shillings by the 25th day of Dec. next, and the rest of the six hundred pounds by 25th of Dec. come 12 month."

"Voted to give Mr. Strong 207 pounds a year the two first years and then rising gradually until it should reach 270 pounds,"etc.

Oct. 7, 1745. The following was the estimate of produce in old tenor bills where Mr. Strong was settled. Wheat 16 shillings, rye 12/, corn 8/, oats 5/, flax at 2/ per pound. There was some

difficulty attending the payment of the minister's salary yearly, as appears from the records; owing to the unsettled state of the currency at that time.

In March, 1765, the Society proposed to pay Mr. Strong 70 pounds lawful money annually for his stated salary in him of what they had paid him. To this proposition both parties agreed.

Old tenor money was a poor concern. How low it ran in specie currency I do not know. But in 1752, the Society "Voted to give Mr. Jedediah Benton five pounds in old tenor bills for sweeping the meeting house below once a fortnight, and above once a month, and shutting the doors after the exercises are over for the year ensuing." This looks a little like the modern Wild Cat medium of Michigan, in 1837-8-9.

The cause of education has always been considered of importance in this town. So early as 1737, the town "Voted that they would do something to promote learning by winter schooling in the remote parts of the town."

The Society voted at their annual meeting, Feb. 12, 1753, "to set up the schools in this Society for the future in the following places, viz: in the road about two or three rods north of the lane that comes from John Grover's new dwelling house into the road; and another in the road about half way between Samuel Porter Juniors new dwelling house and Ezekiel Herrick's new dwelling house; and the other in the road about eight or ten rods easterly of Nathaniel Woodward's, Jun. new dwelling house."

"Then voted that the school should be kept in the nearest houses that can be obtained to the said places until school houses

be built in said places."

The inhabitants of this Society, let it be remembered, like all new places, were poor when the Society was first organized; and here is a reason why the old meeting house was done off by pieces. In fact, the upper wall was never finished; the space above was like that of a barn.

Four school districts were formed in Mar. 1771, and Nathaniel Woodward, Ebenezer Kingsbury, Andrew Crocker and Daniel Pomroy were the committee. Mr. Solomon Grant, in his will, gave a sum in trust to the Society for the purpose of promoting education in this Society. The following is the record in relation to Mr. Grant's legacy. Feb. 24, 1757. "Then Phineas Strong was chosen a committee to receive or collect the money that Lieut. Solomon Grant gave to this Society, for the use of the school in said Society, by will, and to give a discharge to the executor of said will, and then to let the school committee that we shall choose have the money in behalf of the Society."

"Then Ebenezer Kingsbury was chosen a school committee for said Society to receive said Societie's school money and let out the same; and improve the interest for the use of the school in said Society."

Who were here more than 100 years ago to hear the gospel; to lay the foundations of Society; and to attend to the interests of the rising generation? They were our fathers; and shall we not re-
ver their memories so far as to repeat their names?

The ground which the writer is now going over never has been

trodden by any one before him. If names should be omitted or mistakes made, it would not be surprising.

Names and locations of the early and recent settlers in the Second Society of Coventry, commencing in the N.W. Corner near Tol-land line.

No. 1. Noah Carpenter was born in Northampton, Dec. 24, 1705. His deed bears date April 3rd, 1730, and was given him by the proprietor's committee. He was the son of Benjamin and Hannah Carpenter, of whom we shall speak hereafter. Tradition says he had the offer of the lot south of the meeting house, or this N.W. lot; he chose the one where he settled, because that was heavy timbered and the other an alder swamp. In Sept. 1744, he married his second wife, the widow Elisabeth Curtis. He had sons; Abner, Noah, Ezra, Israel and Benjamin. The house was burnt down. The last occupant previous to its destruction was Amos Avery, 3rd.

2. The old King place, now Mr. Chester Baker's. Jonathan King was the first occupant. His sons Stephen and Silas inherited the place from their father. Capt. Alden Baker was the next proprietor. It then passed into the hands of Mr. Chester Baker.

3. Caleb Fenton has been the only occupant where he lives. He built the house.

4. Abiel Leonard's house, south of Chester Bakers was the old school house. The house has been town down.

5. Wells Leonard's house south of the last named place. He had been the only occupant.

6. Fuller place, known as the old Porter place. Thomas

Porter lived here, and William Porter his son afterwards; then Jeremiah Fuller, Widow Fuller who was daughter of Wm. Porter and Joseph Ransom. (Jos. Ransom married a daughter of Widow Fuller.)

7. The old Badger Place. Daniel Badger, supposed to be the first occupant, was from Hartford. His sons were Daniel and Moses. Daniel Badger, the brother of Moses, succeeded his father here. The next occupants were Chester Loomis, Dennis Clark and Granson Turney.

8. Bissel Place. The first proprietors, Daniel Badger was from Harford; three houses have stood on this place. One of those demolished stood east of the present house. The next occupant was George Bissel; then it was inherited by Jared Bissel.

9. Isaac Keeny place. Nehemiah Pearce was the first occupant; it then passed into the hands of Mr. Isaac Keeny, and then to Nelson Keeny, the present proprietor (in 1864). Near this house once stood a house first occupied by Thomas Porter and afterwards by his son Thomas Porter, Jun. who removed to Lyne, N.H. in 1774.

10. Benjamin Carpenter lived in the next house south of the last mentioned. He was brother of Noah Carpenter, and was born at Northampton, Oct. 1695. His name frequently occurs on the old Society records, has the prefix of Sergt. He and Noah set their names of the protest. He settled on fifty acres of land, laid out to the fifty-eight home lot, presented to him by his father. The deed bears date July 14, 1724. His sons were Benjamin, Elijah, Jonathan, Levi, Reuben, Joseph, Dan, Jesse and Comfort. Levi Carpenter, his son, inherited the place and lived here sometime after his father's death. This house has gone the way of all the

earth. Benjamin Carpenter Jr., and Rebecca Smithe were married April 27, 1727.

11. Elijah Carpenter's house stood south of his father Benjamin's on a road towards Bolton. After Elijah was a Mr. Risley, and he was succeeded by a Mr. Bliss, who died on the place. The house was taken down.

12. The next place was Jedediah Carpenter's. He was brother of Benjamin and Noah, born in Northampton Oct. 1, 1697. His deed bears date 5th March, 1723. His and Benjamin's land were the 100 acres set to home lot 58 in the division of the town. How long he lived here or where he went is not known.

13. The Samuel and Abel Porter place. The first house stood in the lot S. E. of where the present dwelling is located. Samuel Porter, from Windsor, first began to cultivate this spot. His name is one the protest of 1736. Abel Porter and his brother, Samuel his son was the next occupant; Samuel died and Abel came heir to the whole and Simon Gager, who came here from Franklin, married Abel Porter's daughter and only surviving child. Anna Porter was the next and present proprietor.

14. West of this place and close by Betton line stood the house of Daniel Cortez, a negro. The house has been pulled down.

15. Asahel Long's place. The first to occupy this place was Lemuel Long, Jr. Zelotes Long, Asahel Long present proprietor Lemuel Long, Jr. died 31 March 1808.

16. Deacon Joseph Long's was the one east; this was afterwards occupied by Reuben Long; the house was demolished.

17. Otis Long's house was built and occupied by his father Mr. Oliver Long.

18. Mr. David Mann's house was built by Oliver Woodworth. The next occupant was Oliver Long, who sold to Rev. Isaac Dwinell, a Baptist clergyman, and then came David Mann.

18. The next house, south side of the road, was first occupied by Elisha Tucker (the first known to my information) from Bolton, and Reuben Tucker of Vernon was the son of Elisha.

19. Mr. Stephen Harris' place. The first occupant was Jedediah Carpenter before described. Then Capt. William Wilson, John Wilson, Josiah Long, Deacon Willard Hutchinson, and Mr. Harris and the Harris family after his death. Old house torn down and new one first occupied by M. H. Harris.

20. A house stood east of this on the turnpike, now torn down, in which Capt. Wm. Wilson, Jacob Wilson, Joseph Green and Joseph Smith, a house carpenter, are known to have lived. The broad South, or Brewster Street.

21. Mr. Shubuel Brewster was the first occupant of that house; recently his son Henry inherited it.

22. South of this, once stood the house of Mr. Jacob Brewster, the father of Mr. Shubuel Brewster; and Jacob Brewster's grandson, Horace Bingham; was the last who occupied the house. Place in ruins. Mr. Salmon Brewster's house, on the same place, was erected by Mr. Horace Bingham, who sold to Salmon Brewster.

23. Mr. Amosa Jones. The first occupant was Jeremiah Porter, and after him Gideon Porter the son of Samuel Porter. Eleazer Porter, son of Gideon lived on the place; it then went to the

hands of Eleazer Loomis (1st?) who sold it to Amosa Jones; then Solomon Jones with his father, Selah Hibbard who married Lydia Jones; and last of all Mr. Lincoln who came from Columbia.

24. Mr. Medad Loomis. Medad Loomis is the first who resided here, and Albernarle Loomis, his only son, succeeded him.

25. Eldad Loomis built the house where he resided; Seymour B. Jones came next.

26. Calvin Tracy, was the first occupant of that place. Ephraim Andrews, Warren Robertson. Near Robertson's place, once lived Mr. Jacob Brewster, but the house was demolished.

27. Dr. Joseph Lyman place, now (1864) Esq. Longs, Dr. Joseph Lyman, Dr. John Waldo, Ezekiel Richardson, Lathrop Richardson, Zelotes Long, have occupied this house and place. The old Potwine house was east of Judge Long's near the corner of the present new road. Mr. John Potwine was from Boston (so says tradition) and removed from Hartford to Coventry. He was a goldsmith by trade. He removed from Coventry to East Windsor then to North Windsor, where his son, Rev. Thomas Potwine, was the first minister. His posterity are numerous in that place at this day. "Mrs. Mary Potwine, the wife of Mr. John Potwine, died in Coventry, in Windham County, in the Colony of Conn., in N.E., on the fifth day of Mar. A.D., 1766, in the 68th year of her age." Town Records. Rev. Thos. Potwine, son of John and Mary Potwine, was the first minister of Scantic. After Mr. Potwine left the house, Joseph Hillyards, a merchant, David Hibbard, Jared Wells, Capt. Daniel W. Badger lived in the house, which was demolished.

28. Ezekiel Richardson place was first occupied by Capt.

Amaziah Rust, who was a tanner by trade, and there was a tannery here. After him came Dr. Samuel Cooley, Ezekiel Richardson, Widow Richardson, William Medcliff, Geo. Wilson, S. A. Fords, S.A. Morey, etc.,

29. Cheadle place. Amariah Avery built the house; then the place was owned and occupied by Jonathan Cheadle, Dan Hatch, Ebenezer Hunt, Joshua Frink, Alphonso Barrows, Rev. William, Esq., and the Mc Leans who now (1864) reside here.

30. The Woodryff place. There have lived here Dr. Timothy Kimball, Capt. William Wilson, Silas Hibbard, Rev. Ichabod L. Skinner, Rev. Ephraim T. Woodruff, Capt. Daniel Loomis, Lieut. Daniel Loomis (father of Capt. Daniel) Daniel P. Crosby, Capt. Josiah Brown and Risley at the present time.

31. Parson Strong place. Noah Rust was the first occupant, and his house was the first place where preaching was held in the second society by vote of the town. The first house stood in the lot S. W. of where the present house stands. The next owner was the Rev. Nathan S. Hunt, John T. Thomson, Deacon Corey (Baptist) and Hopkins.

32. The old Stors place on the "Hill". Rev. Ichabod L. Skinner built the house. Silas Hibbard (Post Master) next owned the house & built a store near the house on the west, in which was the Post Office and Royal Wales, Joshua Frink, Rev. N.S. Hunt and Esther Hunt (now Mrs. Miller) have been proprietors, and Mrs. Miller is the present owner (1864). Mrs. Hutchinson (widow of Deacon Willard Huthcinson) and her two daughters have occupied the house for a number of years; since the death of Mrs. H., Eliza and Mary H. have

occupied the place.

33. Mr. Dana Scriptes built the house next west of Pomroy's Stage House. The next owner was John B. French the present occupant, altho' there have been several tenants.

34. North District. The house near Tolland line (Mr. Root says the nearest, but he is mistaken) was built and occupied by Samuel Ladd, who came from Franklin; after living in Coventry a few years he returned to Franklin and died there.

It is nearest Tolland line on Kingsbury Street. The place was the occupied by his son John Ladd, who married Prudence Shepphard. After the death of John Ladd, the widow Prudence and the son, Palmer Ladd, held possession of the place until it was sold to Titus Baker in 1810. John Ladd and family lived in a house situated on the top of the hill leading to Tolland, on the West side of the road. The house was probably built by Samuel Ladd, and in 1815 was a very old house. A few rods back of this house, west, in the same lot or yard, stood a house which was built after the one above mentioned, in which Palmer Ladd and family resided until the place was sold. Titus Baker and family resided in this house until the new house was built on the east side of the road above. Deacon Palmer Ladd (he was a Baptist) removed in 1810: the Widow Ladd continued in the old house some years longer (having some support from Titus Baker, by agreement on the sale of the farm). Both houses were town down many years ago, the oldest our last. Widow Prudence Ladd died in the house where Joseph Gould now lives, with her son Deacon Palmer Ladd. She was an old person, aged, when

she died. A very eccentric woman.

35. Noah Skinner place. Noah Skinner was the first occupant. His son, Noah Jr., immortalized himself by his eccentricities. The next occupant was Lemuel Richardson. After him Nathan Ormsby lived on the place, and during the time for his residence the house was burnt. The present house was erected in 1812 by Titus Baker, who purchased part of the Skinner place and the John Ladd place above mentioned. Both of these houses were built on the east side of the road. Titus Baker sold to Deacon Willard Hutchinson in 1824. In 1839 the place was sold to Daniel Usher, the only home in the town, who had the round number of eighteen children.

36. Elijah Morley place. This was a small place with a small house built by Ephriam Grover, who lived here five years and then removed to Ellington. Elijah Morely lived here more than forty years. He was a revolutionary soldier and pensioner and served in the war of 1812. He died in Jan. 1843. It was then owned by Reuben Whitman. The house was burnt in Elijah Morely was a native of Glastenbury.

37. Esquire Kingsbury Place. Peter Scott was the first settler. Peter Scott and Hannah Edwards were married Nov. 5, 1740. Their son Zebadiah was born Nov. 22, 1741. Peter Scott was one of the protesters in 1736, and he was here before 1735. He returned to Franklin in 1761, when the place was purchased by Ephriam Kingsbury of Franklin who lived on it 65 years. Eph. Kingsbury married Phebe French of Franklin. Their eldest son, Andrew, was born in Franklin April 1759, and died Oct. 7, 1837 in Hartford. He was treasurer of the State of Conn. from 1794 to

1818. His other sons were Oliver, William, Jabez and Ephriam, Jr. Ephriam Jr. graduated at Dartmouth College in 1797, Mr. Jabez Kingsbury lived on the place until his death in 18 , having inherited from his father. Jabez Kingsbury, Jr. is the present proprietor. (1864).

38. The Aaron Palmer or Peck Place. The first occupant was Aaron Palmer, who removed to Wilbraham, Mass. in 1775. The next occupant was Amariah Rockwell; he sold to Daniel Kingsbury in 1790. Mr. Kingsbury sold to Rust Wilson, and removed to Langdon, N. H. Mr. Wilson sold to Titus Baker, and Mr. Baker sold to Ebenezer Peck in 1810. Mr. Peck sold to Frederick Barber, the present owner and occupant (1864) in 1848.

39. The Avery farm was first taken up by a Mr. John Grover. Lieut. Amos Avery removed from Franklin to this farm in 1761, and lived on it fifty-seven years. At his decease the property passed into the hands of Jabez his son. It is now owned and occupied (1864) by Jahn Peck, who married Phebe, daughter of Jabez Avery above. Lt. Avery built the present house. The old house was taken down by line.

40. Between the above house and the Doct. Avery house, once stood the house in which lived Josiah Cook, and afterwards Elijah Lyman. House taken down.

41. Doctor Avery Place. It was first owned by John Grover, and the next owner was Doctor Daniel Avery, who lived on the place forty years. On the death of Dr. Avery, his brother Duthun inherited it by will, and he sold it to Gurdon Edgerton, the present (1864) occupant. Dr. Avery died in 1842. aged

42. Rockwell Place. There was once an old house opposite

Dr. Avery's. Sergeant Rockwell was the first owner and occupant, the Jabez his son, Capt. William Wilson, Aaron Dart, Joseph Hilliard, etc; a great many tenants have occupied this place, which was owned several years by Major Storrs of Mansfield. Wm. Burns, a revolutionary soldier was the last tenant. The house was pulled down several years since, and the principal part of the farm is incorporated with the Lieut. Avery farm and owned by Mr. John Peck.

43. Mr. Lester Brewster's Place was first occupied by John Kingsbury, oldest son of Capt. Nathaniel Kingsbury, the protester. The name of John Kingsbury's wife was Deborah. He was born April 25, 1710, removed to Enfield and was drowned in Conn. River. His house stood N.E. of the present house, was where the barn now stands. The next occupant was Absalam Kingsbury. The present house was built by Oliver Kingsbury, son of Lt. Joseph Kingsbury. The next owner was Ward, brother of Oliver; then Capt. Alden Baker; then Ward Kingsbury again; and then Mr. Lester Brewster the present owner. Mr. Brewster has made large additions to the house which was built by Mr. Oliver Kingsbury. Ward Kingsbury died in Pittsfield, Ohio.

44. Deacon Kingsbury place. The first occupant was Deacon Ebenezer Kingsbury, who was born in Franklin, Feb. 1717. He married Priscilla Kingsbury, sister of John and daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Kingsbury. She was born March 22, 1730. They had two sons that lived, Joseph and Ebenezer; and two daughters, Priscilla and Martha. Pris. married Eleazer Pomroy, Esq. The marriage of Ebenezer and Pris. Kingsbury was Nov. 23, 1743. Deacon Kingsbury lived on the place more than fifty-seven years. He was eighty-three years old

when he died. His son Joseph inherited the place from his father. Lt. Joseph Kingsbury died in 1818, aged 75 years. The place was in the family nearly a century. The heirs of Lt. Kingsbury inherited the place, and Alvan Kingsbury, son of Jabez, Senior, who married Emmeline, daughter of Lt. Kingsbury, purchased it. Next it was owned by Mr. Lester Brewster, who sold it to Deacon Erastus Kingsbury, son of Jabez Sen., the present (1864) proprietor. The old Deacon Kingsbury house was pulled down and a new one erected on the same spot by Deacon Erastus Kingsbury, in 18 . South of the Deacon Eb. Kingsbury house, on the east side of the road, once stood a house built by Eleazer Kingsbury. The house was pulled down many years ago. Eleazer K. removed to Tolland, and died of cancer in 1783. He came to Coventry from Franklin; was the brother of Deacon Ebenezer Kingsbury.

45. Wilson place, now Mr. Ebenezer Hunt. John Wilson was the first settler on this place. His name is on the protest. He was here as early as 1735. Capt. William Wilson, whom many remember, in his old age, succeeded his father in this place. Jacob Wilson, son of Wm. kept tavern some time in the house. The next occupant was Joshua Frink, who sold to Mr. Ebenezer Hunt. (Inquire about Francis Wilson who lived here, and about the house being put up at three different times--P.)

46. Pomroy's Stage House. This house was built by Eleazer Pomroy, second of the name in the Society, 1801. The present occupant is the third bearing the name of Eleazer in the Society. The S. E. corner of this house stands where the N.W. corner of the first

meeting house stood.

47. East of the Stage House stood the old school house (below the garden) which was burnt. Many of the old people attended school here in their childish and youthful days. (This was a large building with two fireplaces, and was built for the use of the whole Society. Eleazer Pomroy, Esq., (second) is now 1864) the only person living who attended school in this old house P.

51. Mr. Pomroy's house was built by him in 1833. He has been the only occupant. The lot on which the house stands was owned by the Barnards, Samuel and Joseph for many years, and was known as the Barnard Meadow.

52. Dr. Eleazer Hunt's place. The house was built by Col. Noah Porter in . It has since been owned or occupied by Eleazer Pomroy. John Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Zelotes Long, Capt. Eliphaz Hunt and the present occupant Dr. Eleazer Hunt. This house was occupied for a tavern during many years by John Taylor, Zelotes Long and others.

53. Capt. Rose place. This house was removed from the hill and the Strong place, and fitted up as a dwelling house by Capt. Joseph Rose. It has been owned or occupied by Capt. Anill Root, John Price and Widow Price, the present proprietor. New house was built in 1846 by J. B. Porter additions, etc.

54. Grant place. The first settler on this place was Solomon Grant, who lost his life by being surprised and cut off by the Indians near Springfield, when on his way to join the army at the north in the French War. He was chosen commander by his comrades.

He made a donation in his will for education in the North School Society, which fund is still in existence, and the children in this Society have the benefit of the bequest to this day. Noah Grant succeeded as the next occupant. Then followed John Badcock, Joseph G. Norton, Royal Wales, Jospher Gilbert, Lyman Talcott, then Josper Gilbert again, his heirs and finally the present proprietor, Capt. Harvey Kingsbury, who bought out Mr. Gilbert's heirs. There was an entailment on this place, the history of which is to be given.

55. There was once a house near the garden of Rev. Mr. Calhoun, the cellar of which is still visible. William Hunt, cousin of Capt. Eliphaz Hunt, lived in this house; he removed to Vernon where his progeny still live.

56. Rev. George A. Calhoun's place. A Mr. Lamb (perhaps Ebenezer Lamb) was the first occupant. Ebenezer Lamb died Jan. 28, 1755. Benjamin Lamb lived here and owned twenty acres of land. Col. Thomas Brown merchandized on this some years. After Col. Brown's decease his widow, Mary Brown, married John Stainford of Windham. The late Judge Young of Tolland lived on the place some years, and was the occupant when the house was burnt in 1812. Capt. Nathaniel Root came in possession of the place in 1814. The present house was built and occupied by Daniel Root, (son of Capt. Nathaniel Root) in 1819. Dan. Root died here Oct. 7, 1821. Gov. G. A. Calhoun has owned the place since 1822, and is the present (1864) occupant.

57. Taking the old Boston Road (the Windham road) into Lyman Talcott's meadow, there stood the old Stephen Richardson house, which

has been demolished sixty years (reckoning up to the year 1864.) Mr. Richardson was a blacksmith. After him, Master John Ellis, the great chirographer, lived on the place.

58. Lyman Talcott's place. A short distance from Mr. Calhoun's in an easterly direction on the west side of the road, on a lot formerly owned by the Lillie family, is a house which was built by Lyman Talcott in . It has been occupied by several families; now (1864) by Rev. Mr. Jennings. Still owned by Mr. Talcott.

59. The old Amos Richardson place. The first house stood near where the Sweetland wagon house stood in after times. This was the first house built in the S.E.(and first in the Society, says Mr. Root. How about Joseph Bissel?) school district. Amos Richardson was the first occupant. He and his wife, Rachel had twelve children. From him originated all the Richardsons once so numerous in this town, and which is now nearly extinct. Nathan, son of Amos, occupied the place after him. After the two Richardsons, Levi Sweetland, senior, who married a Richardson, and Levi Sweetland, Jr., his son, occupied the place. On this place there was once a tannery. The present house was built by . The place is now occupied by Andrew K. Brown, Esq.

60. The old Benton place lies out to common. Mr Richardson was the first occupant. Jedediah Benton lived here; a school was kept in the house in former times. The house was drawn off, and stood opposite James Stone's for some years.

61. Mr. Joseph Porter Loomis' Place. James Brown built or fixed up the old house which was owned by Widow Rachel White, and Azel Marks. Here Widow Deborah Root died; and also Wm Burns and

Samuel Burdwin, revolutionary soldiers and pensioners. The old house was torn down in 1843. Milton Wilson built the new house, and the present owner, Joseph P. Loomis, succeeded him on the place.

62. Page place. The first occupant was Mr. Hezekiah Richardson. The next was Capt. Gad Page (who had two children, Almaria who married Nathaniel Root Jr. (2nd) and Harlan Page.) It was then occupied by the Widow Page, and is now (1864) owned by Irwin Page, son of Harlan Page.

63. Capt. Richardson Place. First owned by Capt. Amos Richardson they by his son Hezekiah who succeeded him; and then John Champion, Elijah Hyde, Henry Waldow and Lyman Parkis owned and occupied the place. It then went in to the hands of Mr. Jerome Carpenter, who sold to Mr. William Medcliff, the present proprietor. This house was a tavern house in the war of the revolution.

64. Factory Stand. The factory building on Sounkamug and house were built at the same time and have always been owned together. They were built by Daniel Wight in . After him they were owned by Daniel Smith, Haratio Avery, Avery and Pitkin, Kingsbury Root, Mr. Blanchard, Argyle Douglas, J. B. Porter, Bacon and Collins, Lyman Hyde, Messrs. Mason and Mason and Corbett, the present proprietors. This factory was intended at first for dressing cloth for customers, then the manufacture of cloth was introduced and afterwards Mr. Blanchard changed it to a cotton manufactory.

65. East of the Tolland Road and with side of the Windham road, once stood the Edwards house, not indicated only by the cellar hole. Wareham and Joshua Edwards occupied the place, and after them William Morey.

66. The old Brown place. First occupant was Ephraim Brown. After him was his nephew Josiah Brown Sen., and after him his sons Zalvah and Josiah, Jr. The house

67. Capt. Root place. The first known occupant was Elisha Smith who sold to Nathaniel Root in 1777 or 1778. Capt. Nathaniel Root died Sept. 21, 1840, having lived on the place more than sixty two years. (The sons of Capt. Root were Ebenezer, Nathaniel, Daniel, Elijah Hammond and Marvin.) On the decease of Capt. Root the place went into the hands of Elijah H. Root, who sold to the present owner and occupant, Eleazer W. French.

68. On the N.E. corner of the Chester lot, now owned by Nathan Dexter, where the cider mill house now stands, once stood a house, in which John Thompson lived. House bought from south of Deacon Talcott place.

69. Esq. Pomroy place. The first settler here was Eleazer Pomroy, Esq. (Eleazer 1st) The house was built in 1770. Esq. Pomroy died in June, 1811, aged fifty-eight years. In 1817, his heirs sold to Josiah Brown, Sen., who died here in 1830. Mr. Brown's heirs sold to Mr. Nathan Dexter, the present owner.

70. The old Pomroy place. A Mr. Cole built the house. The next occupant was David Richardson. Lieut. Simeon Hunt, from Lebanon, lived a while here. Daniel Pomroy owned and lived on the place and died on it. Capt. Gad Page lived here and Harlan Page was born here. Dea. Arad Talcott woned and lived on this place until his removal to the West, and a number of tenants followed. The house was pulled down many years ago. The land is now (1864)

owned by Lyman Talcott and Jason Corbett.

71. Mr. Erastus Talcott is the only occupant of the house where he resides. The house was built by him, on land given to him by his father, Deacon Talcott. from the old Lyman or Capt. Talcott place.

72. Lyman place or Capt. Talcott place. The first settler on this farm was Samuel Lyman from Lebanon. His deed bears dated June 1718. His native place was Northampton. The first house which he built now stands as the wagon house of the present owner, Mr. Chester Talcott. While building his house, Mr. Lyman boarded with Amos Richardson; so that this house is to be set as No. 2 in the school district, and No. 3 in this Society; and it is the oldest building now standing, being about 140 years old. The next proprietor was Capt. Joseph Talcott (Joseph Talcott, senior) who came from Bolton. He married Eunice, second daughter of Samuel Lyman. Capt. Talcott was a very respectable and useful citizen, and was so esteemed by Rev. Mr. Strong. He was drowned in the Scungamug, in the flood of June 10, 1789. The place then descended to his son Deacon Joseph Talcott, senior (Joseph Talcott 2nd) who died in 1826, and the place went to his son, Deacon Chester Talcott, the present proprietor. Deacon Talcott's sons were Joseph, Arad, William, Harvey, Lyman, Erastur and Chester.

73. South from this place once lived Samuel Lyman, Jr., who died young and left one son named James Lyman. The house was removed on to the Chester lot, and has been described as the dwelling of John Thompson.

74. Davis Place or Lieut. Joseph Parker place. It was first

owned by Joseph Davis. In the Act of Legislature, his house is mentioned as on the division line between the two Societies. He was a "Separate" in 1742. This house was south and east of the present dwelling. Lieut. Joseph Parker was the next owner. He had a large family, died in advanced life, and his son David Parker inherited the place; he sold to Mr. William Talcott in 1810 (and removed to Ohio) who lived here years. On the death of Mr. Talcott in his widow occupied the place, and at the present time (1864) she is the owner and occupant. Lieut. Joseph Parker built the present house.

75. Solomon Parker place. Down the road, forty or fifty rods from the above house of Wm. Talcott, once stood a house in which Solomon Parker lived. This house is now the south wing of Mr. Talcott's house. Mr. Parker was a blacksmith by trade, and made the irons to the doors of the Second Meeting house. On the front door latch are the initials of his name S.P., with the addition of "Nov. 8, 1792," the day when this house was dedicated. Mr. Parker was a true son of Tubal Cain. He died from a severe cut of a scythe. At his decease he lived in South Coventry.

76. Ebenezer Brown place. Mr. Brown was one of the protesters in 1736, and he was here in 1735. His house was mentioned in the Act of incorporation of the second Society, the house coming in the line. The old house stood a few feet east of where the present house stands. Mr. Brown, on his decease, left the place to his daughter, Sarah, who married Levi Crandall. In 1801, it passed into the hands of the junior Deacon, Joseph Talcott (Joseph Talcott,

3 rd), who died in . At his decease, the place passed into the hands of his widow and son, who are now (1864) the present owners and occupants. Deacon Talcott built the present house.

77. Hubbard Tannery. Jeduthun and Jonathan Hubbard, twin brothers, from Glastrubury, built the tanworks in 1824. They also built two dwelling houses near the tannery. Jeduthun Hubbard removed to Plymouth, and Jonathan to Wethersfield, Ill. in the year 1838, and Thomas Sellew succeeded them. Richard D. Gelston, the present proprietor, bought the place of Mr. Sellew.

78. Following the Scungamug South from here, on the east of the Cosi bridge there stood a house in which once lived Samuel Burawin, a revolutionary soldier who had a numerous family, only one of whom, Laura, widow of Cyril Case, now lives in town. House demolished.

79. South of Capt. Flavel Cases house once lived Lemuel Parker. The house was drawn to the last named location.

80. John Parker place. (Flavel Case) John Parker first owned and occupant. It then passed to Nathan Parker, and after him to John Searl, who sold to Major Tubal Case and removed to South Wilbrahan, Mass. Many tenants lived in the house until it passed into the hands of Harlan Case; then to Capt. Flavel Francis Case, both sons of Tubal and then to Francis Case, son of Capt. Flavel on the death of the latter.

81. Major Case place. Major Tubal Case was the builder of the house and owner of the farm (owned also the place above) and since his decease in his widow and heirs have owned and occupied

the place. Seventy rods south of here stood a house, in ruins many years ago, in which Tubal Case, his grandfather Benjamin Case, senior before him, and a Mr. Porter once lived (Was this Samuel Porter?)

82. North from here on the road to the meeting house, on the side east of the way, once stood a house in which James Edwards lived. House torn down.

83. Justus Richardson and old Palmer place. Justus Richardson was the first occupant. The house was taken down; one half was removed from the west side of the road where Justus lived, to the east side of the road; and in this eastern part of house Nathaniel Palmer lived. House taken down many years ago. Marshal N. Loomis grandson of Nathaniel Palmer.

84. Old Hawkins or Lamb Place. Jahn Hawkins was the first proprietor; then Benjamin Lamb, who came to Coventry from Norwich; then Eleazer Hatch from Lebanon; then Lyman Talcott, the present proprietor. Abigail Lamb married Eleazer Hatch, Harriet Hatch married Lyman Lyman Talcott, whose son Samuel Lyman married Elizabeth Collins. North of this place stood a house in which Nathan Thompson and James Edwards once lived. Still farther north, same side of the road, lived the same Nathan Thomson. He was brother of John Thompson. Both houses went down long since.

85. Capt. Selah Brown's place has been occupied only by himself. He built (the place now owned by Charles A. Brown, son of Selah) the house in the year .

86. An old house stood north of Capt. Brown's, on land now belonging to Rev. Mr. Caphoun, in which a Mr. Welch (perhaps Roger)

once lived. Eliphalet Edwards died in this house of consumption. House demolished long since, and the plow share has passed over the ground where the house once stood.

87. Wentworth Place. Bildad Wentworth built the house. James Stone, the present proprietor, came from Burrville, R.I.

88. An old house stood in the highway opposite the Wentworth house. One part of it was drawn from the old Benton place, and the other part was erected by Simeon Chappel. After him was that old revolutionary soldier, Stephen Chappel, a "hero of two wars." The last occupant was Bildad Wentworth, who pulled the house down.

89. William Carpenter Place. Wm. Carpenter was the first occupant known to the writer. Jerome, son of William, inherited from his father. On the death of Jerome Carpenter in 1863, the place went to his widow and son Henry.

90. This should follow the Capt. Selah Brown place as 86.

90. The house is opposite the Capt. Selah Brown house on the north side of the Boston road. The house was once a blacksmith shop on the Capt. Joseph Rose place, and was removed to this place by Salmon P Loomis, who converted it into a dwelling house. The next owner was George Corbett, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Antietam. On the death of Mr. Corbett (1862) the place passed into the possession of Morey Stone (son of James), the present proprietor.

91. Easo of the William Carpenter place, on the old road from that place to Zolvah Brown's stood a house in which Josiah Carpenter, brother of William once lived. After Josiah

Carpenter left the house, John Russel lived here for some years.
Building demolished.

92. On the Boston road, between Capt. Brown's and Mr. Dressers, once stood a shanty in which Gideon Edwards and family lived.

93. Mr. Joseph Dresser's place. Eli N. Case, a glass blower in the factory, built the house, lived and died in it. Then it went into the hands of the glass Manufacturing Company which sold to Mr. Dresser, the present owner, who has lived on the place since 18 .

94. Thomas Cook's place. House built by glass M. Co., about 1814. Then it was owned by Mr. Henry Corring, then again by the Company and then by Joseph R. Gould, who sold to the present owner and occupant, Mr. Thomas G. Cook. (1864).

95. There is a house on the river, west side, owned by Mr. R. B. Chamberlin. This was once the old Conference House, which stood near the second meeting house. This Conference House was purchased by Mr. Chamberlin, removed to the present site, and altered into a dwelling house. It has been occupied by tenants.

97. The Glass Manufactory was built in 1813, by a company. Capt. John Turner, Ebenezer Root, Jasper Gilbert, Rufus B. Chamberlin, and others have been largely concerned in the company. For several years this establishment was actively run, but it was pulled down many years since, and scarcely a vestige of it remains.

98. Elijah H. Root's place. The house was built by Charles Hanover, a glass blower, and then was owned by the Glass M. Co. The Company sold to William N. Blackman, who sold to J. B. French who sold to Mr. Mc Kee, who sold to the present (1864) owner and

occupant, Mr. Elijah H. Root.

99. Nathaniel Root's place. Nathaniel 2nd. Mr. Root built the house in 1809, and he has been the only occupant up to this time (1864). The Glass M. Company kept their store in one of the lower rooms of the house, until their store, on the other side of the Boston road was erected.

100. Nathaniel Root's (Nathaniel 2nd) house, now occupied by Mr. Douglass. This house is near Mr. Root's residence. It was formerly an ell attached to the house now belonging to Mrs. Price; the ell was removed to its present site by Mr. Root, for a dwelling house, and there has been a small addition put to it by Mr. Root.

101. House of Nathaniel Root, Jr. (Nathaniel Root 3rd.) This house was built by him in 18 , on the Boston road. He has been the sole occupant and owner.

102. Capt. John Turner place. Capt. Turner was the builder and first occupant of the house; he removed to Willington. Mr. Thomas Stebbins then owned and occupied the place; and then it passed into the hands of the present proprietor, Rufus B. Chamberlin, Esq.

103. W. N. Blackman's shop stood where George Spencer's house now stands. The shop was altered into the present dwelling house by Mr. Spencer, present owner.

104. We must now run against another Edwards, whose dwelling stood near or on the ground of Mr. Blackman's shop, now the house of Mr. Spencer.

105. Ariel Andrus House. The house was built by him, and after

his decease it passed into the hands of Mr. Lathrop, Mr. Lee, Mr. Justin, Lucius A. Hunt, and Rev. Rodolphus Landfear. Mr. Landfear sold it to the present owner, Mr. Gerard.

106. Lyman Hyde place. Mr. Hyde was the first occupant; by trade a wagon maker. He sold the place to Lucius A. Snow. David Spencer is the present owner.

107. East of the Lyman Hyde place there once stood a house, on the top of the hill south of the road, in which Squire Goff lived many years. The house is down, and has been for years.

108. Still further east, on the north side of the Boston road before we come to Mr. Gould's there stood a house in which once lived Mehitable, the widow of John French. He was one of the protesters. His wife, was the youngest child of Deacon Thomas Root. Mr. French removed to Wapping, went into the French war, and died of small pox. He was the ancestor of all of the name in North Coventry. John French and Mehitable Root were married in 1738. It is many years since this house was torn down.

109. On the old Tolland road, S.E. of the Squire Goff place, once lived William Burns, a Scotchman by birth and a tailor by trade. William his son immortalized himself by belonging to the forlorn hope of Gen. Wayne in his attack of Stoney Point. This place, like the last, is only known by the past.

110. An old house stood some years ago on the corner of the old Tolland road as it intersects the old Boston road. Benjamin Carpenter built the house, and had one son whose name was Alvan. Benjamin Carpenter was crossing the Scungamug on the ice, and was

drowned in Aaron Woodward's mill pond. Daniel Dorman, Sarah Crandal, Joseph Thompson successively lived here. The house was pulled down by the owner of the land, Deacon Joseph Talcott. (Joseph 3rd)

111. Benjamin Cogswell place. He was the first occupant. He had a large family, and four of his sons, Amos, James, Benjamin and William were revolutionary soldiers. James Cogswell was a prisoner, was poisoned in the old Jersey prison ship, and died on his return to Coventry after his release. Amos lived to be an old man and died at an advanced age. William removed to Tolland and lived and died here. Benjamin Jr. succeeded his father on the place, and sold to Mr. Otis Buckmister, who sold to Mr. who sold to the present owner, G. W. Gardner.

112. Amos Cogswell place. Amos Cogswell was the first proprietor. He had a numerous family, none of whom now (1864) live in the Society except Mrs. Betsy Keach. Elihu Dunham was the last occupant. House taken down.

113. Amos Cogswell or Dea. Palmer Ladd place. Amos Cogswell erected the house; and after him Deacon Palmer Ladd owned and occupied the house several years. Mr. Hutchins, who married Rachel, daughter of Dea. Ladd, next owned the place; he sold to Mr. Joseph Gould, the present proprietor.

114. Zolvah Brown built the house and out buildings on the place occupied by him. He has been the only resident.

115. West of Mr. Zolvah Brown's house on the west side of the river near Mr. Brown's sawmill, on the old road which once led

to Jerome Carpenter's, stood a house in which lived Nathaniel Richardson, a shoemaker. He removed to Stafford and there died. After him were John Wilson, Bildah Wentworth, and Ezekiel Wentworth, an ingenious cooper. House taken down long since. (The road here spoken of may be the one which came up from South Coventry and came out by Squire Goff's or beyond, crossed over to near Z. Brown's present residence, crossed the river and passed by the house above mentioned, and came out near the Jerome Carpenter house. It then passed on to Tolland by the Barnard place and thro' the old Edgerton place.)

Besides land in the first Society, Capt. Thomas Porter purchased a large tract in the Second Society, which he gave to his eldest son, Ensign Johathan Porter. Ensign Porter was the first settler of this tract, which extended from east of the present road to Tolland (there is a piece of about thirty acres which is between the Carpenter and Edgerton place or Kenpton place,) west occupying the farms formely owned by Noah Porter, besides lands owned by his three daughters. He owned from the north side of Bald Hill to Tolland line and over the line into the town of Tolland and the farm which was afterwards owned by Deacon Porter extended over the line into the town of Tolland. From near the top of Bald Hill on the north to Tolland line and over, his land extended. A strip of land extended from the main body to Kingsbury Street, and across that street somewhat, between the Esq. Kingsbury farm and the Aaron Palmer place now owned by Mr. Fred Barber. Although Ensign Porter was the first settler of this land and built the two first houses ever erected on it, yet the several farms into which

it was divided will be designated by the names of his sons to whom the farms were given. Mr. Root says that Thomas Porter was from Hebron, and was the second Town Clerk in Coventry. On the land owned by Ensign P. there have been ten houses erected since the settlement.

116. Deacon Porter Place. Ensign Jonathan

Porter settled here, having removed from the place where J. W. Boynton once resided, in South Coventry, seven miles into the wilderness when he commenced on this place. He must have settled here previous to 1736, as he was one of the protesters, being then not more than twenty-three years of age. He probably married in 1734, being then about twenty-one years of age, as his oldest child, Thomas, was born in 1735. He built the first house, a two story house, which stood a few rods west (or rather N.W.) of the spot on which the present house stands. When the house became old he removed to another part of his land, the farm which he afterwards gave to his son, Noah, where he built the first house. The present house was built by his son, Deacon Jonathan Porter, about 1784. Deacon Porter died in 1819; and was succeeded by his son, Capt. Williams Porter, who sold to Warren Fitch of Tolland, in 1833. The place then passed to the sons of Warren Fitch, Rufus and William, who sold to a Mr. Woodmincy from R.I., who died here, and his widow and children sold to the present occupants, the Dunn family.

Ensign Porter informed Mr. Jabez Kingsbury that when he was young he used to come from South Coventry, in the summer season to Bald Hill, for the purpose of picking whortleberrys; that the wood and timber was gone save now and then a large tree on the hill.

The timber has since been heavy on the land north of the hill, and was blown down by the June hurricane of 1808. The inhabitants of East Windsor in former times drove their cattle on to these hills to keep them thro' the summer. These were Indian hunting grounds and arrow heads have been found on these farms.

117. Between the Deacon Porter and Isaiah Porter places are two houses of modern construction. The first house was owned by Richard Mitchell, and was formerly a shop which was removed from Zelotes Porter's place by said Mitchell. From Mitchell it went to Warren Fitch, from Fitch to Asa Eddy, and from Eddy to Mr. Lincoln, the present owner. An addition was made to the house by Mr. Eddy.

118. The second house alluded to was built by Abner S. Porter, son of Isaiah Porter in 1822, or about that time. The place then went to his brother, George W. Porter, who sold to Samuel Osterhold, who sold to William Stone, who sold to John C. Robertson, who sold to Mr. Mardock, who sold to William Fitch, who sold to Charles and Thomas Robertson, sons of John C. Robertson, the present occupants.

119. The next in order is the Isaiah Porter place. The house was built by Isaiah Porter on land given by his father Ensign Porter. The house and farm was divided between Abner S. and George W., sons of Isaiah, at his decease in 1811, and Abner sold his right to his brother George W. after the death of their mother in 1814, who had a right in the place. George W. Porter died on this place and in this house, in 18 , and the place went to his heirs (the children of Abner S. Porter) who sold to the present owner, Mr. John C. Robertson.

120. Between the Isaiah Porter and Deacon Cook places stands

a modern house, built by Wm. Rounds, the present proprietor.

121. Deacon Cook place. Deacon Jesse Cook, senior was the first settler on this place. He married Submit Root, a sister of Judge Jesse Root. The place next went to his son, Deacon Jesse Cook, Jr., and from him it descended to his son, Mr. Azel Cook, who died in 18 . The place then went to his widow and children, and after he death in 1859, the children sold to the present owners, a Mr. Royal, who resides on the place now (1864)

122. Noah Porter place. Ensign Jonathan Porter built the first house, as has been already stated. The place was given by him to his son, Noah, and at his death the place went to Zelotes Porter, son of Noah. The house was burnt in the year 18 . The present house was built by Mr. Zelotes Porter. At his death, the place went to his widow and children. Gurdon Porter, son of Zelotes, resides in the house which was built by Zelotes, at the present time (1864). He is great grand son of Ensign Porter and great-great grandson of Capt. T.

123. The Benjamin Brewster place. Mr. Brewster was the first occupant; after him came Adonijah Edwards, a soldier in the French War. The heirs of Benjamin Brewster sold to Ebenezer Porter, who built the present house and stood a little south of the present house. Ebenezer sold to Osmon Porter and he sold to Lemuel Waldo. Mr. Waldo sold to Chauncey Griggs who sold to the present owner, Mr. Culver.

124. Capt. Carpenter place. Capt. Eliphalet Carpetner was the first owner of this place. His lot was laid out as belonging to the 58 home lot. His deed bears date April 19, 1726. He was born in Northampton Oct. 16, 1703, and was the brother of the

five of that name who settled in this Society. He married Elisabeth Andrews in Nov., 1727. His wife was the first one buried in the North burying grounds. His son Eliphalet, Jr. inherited the place; then it went to Ralph Carpenter, Senior, and then to Ralph, Jr. the present owner, who is grandson of Capt. Carpenter.

125. On the road to Tolland, a short distance south of the Kempton Place, on the east side of the road, on land formerly owned by Ensign Porter, in the house of Leonard Rosewell, built by him and occupied exclusively by him.

126. Asher Edgerton or Kempton place. The house was built by Asher Edgerton on land that pertained to the old Edgerton place. It then passed to Gurdon Edgerton, and back again to Asher, who sold to Martin Kempton, who lived and died on the place. After Mr. Kempton's death the place was inherited by his heirs, (the widow and children) who are the present owners and occupants.

127. North of the Kempton place, or the west side of the road near Tolland line, on the Ensign Porter land, stands the house of Mr. Gordon, built and occupied by him in

128. Old Buel or Flint place. The house was built by Benjamin Buel whose father, Peter Buel, Esq., was from Killingworth. Peter Buel 2nd, son of Benjamin, was the next occupant and owner; he sold to Talcott Flint in 18 . On the death of Mr. Flint in 182 , the place went to his heirs, and finally to Ralph Flint, the present owner (1865) who bought out the other heirs.

129. Israel Brewster or Ira Lillie place. The place was first taken up by a Mr. Shaw; and was then owned by Israel Brewster who married Elisabeth Shaw. After him was Samuel Lillie, Jr., and then

his son, Ira Lillie. On the death of Mr. Ira Lillie in 18 , the place went to his widow and children and is now (1865) owned by Marcus Lillie, son of Ira.

130. Samuel Lillie place. Samuel Lillie, senior was the first proprietor. He died in and the place went to his son, Samuel Jr., or 2nd. On his death it passed into the hands of Duthan Lillie, who died in 18 , and the place went into the possession of his widow and daughter Nersa, the wife of Zenas Loomis, Jr. Mr. Loomis is the present owner and occupant.

131. A house once stood on the other side (east) of the road from the above place and nearly opposite, built and occupied by Richard Brown. He died here, a very aged man. His sons were Jacob and Abram. The place was incorporated into the Samuel Lillie farm many years ago. The house was used for a cider mill house to make cider in, until a few years past, pulled down in .

132. On the same side of the road and still further south and a little south of the road to Jerome Carpenter's late residence, once stood a house which was occupied by a Mr. Chamberlin, and after him by his widow. On her decease it descended to a daughter, who sold her interest to Mr. William Kingsbury.

133. The old Brown or William Kingsbury place. The first occupant was Joshua Brown, who was somewhat celebrated for freaks of character in the old singing "flare up." He sold to William Kingsbury in 1786. Mr. Kingsbury built the present house. The first house stood near the present one. Mr. Kingsbury sold to Henry Waldo in 1822; then it passed to Lemuel Waldo, a son of Henry, and from Lemuel it was conveyed to his sister, Widow John Carpenter, who married Francis

West in 18 . Mr. West died in 1859, and the place is now (1864) in possession of Mrs. West.

134. Edgerton place. On this place there have been several houses, as the cellar holes testify. The first house which will be noticed, because one of the oldest and most important, stood on the old Tolland road nearly north of the present house and more than half a mile distant, and nearly S.E. of the Martin Kempton place, which was a part of the Capt. Edgerton farm. In this house Capt. Jabez Edgerton resided longer than in any other house on the place. There was another house in which Capt. Edgerton lived for a year or two, which stood near the old well, a short distance west from the present dwelling. There was still another house, N.W. of the present one which stood near the present farm, and some persons think that a man named Stark, who once resided on the Edgerton place, occupied this house. There was another house on a lot which is now known as the Bank lot, and is owned at the present time (1864) by Eleazer Pomroy, Esq., (Eleazer 2nd.) In this house, at one time probably lived Gideon Dyke. The house built by Asher Edgerton stands on a part of the Capt. Edgerton farm (now known as the Kemp-ton place) and has been already spoken of.

The present house was built by Col. Elisha Edgerton in 1808, and was raised the day before the June hurricane of that year. Col. Edgerton came from Franklin. He was the nephew of Capt. Edgerton, and was one of his heirs; he (Col. E.) bought out the other heirs. After Col. Edgerton's death in 18 , his son Gurdon owned the place

a few years, and then sold to Capt. Williams Porter, in 1834. Then it was owned by Francis Porter, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Hathaway, Andrews and Hall and Amos Hall the present (1864) proprietor. This was an extensive farm in Capt. Edgerton's day, for the places now owned by Major Joshua Harrington and the Kempton family were part and parcel of this farm. On Maj. Harrington's place there have been three dwelling houses, which will be described when we come to it. On the Capt. Edgeton farm there have been, first and last, nine buildings, three of which, Major Harrington's, Amos Hall's and the Kempton house are now (1864) standing.

135. Daniel Lyman or Turner Place. The first occupant was Daniel Lyman from Lebanon. His son, Joseph Lyman, succeeded his father. Isaac Brown occupied the house a number of years. Ebenezer Turner, senior lived here several years, and the place was finally purchased by Isaac and Orrin Turner, sons of Ebenezer, in 18 . They owned the place together until the death of Orrin in when the whole place was given to Isaac Turner, who is the present owner and occupant. The first house was built by Daniel Lyman. The present house stands where the old house stood, and was built by Isaac and Orrin Turner in 18 .

136. Shepard or Barnard place. Jonathan Shepard's name is on the protest, and he is supposed to have been here before 1735. He was the first occupant. He and John Scriptor early joined the Baptists. The next owner was Dan Barnard and then the place passed to his son, Joseph Barnard; then to William Carpenter 2nd ; then to Jerome Carpenter; then to G. M. Carpenter; then to Mr. Joshua Angell and to Mr. Rufus P. Walker. On the death of Mr. Walker in

18 , the place passed to the present owners and occupants (1864) the widow and children of Mr. Walker. During the residence of Mr. Angell on the place, the first house , which was old, worthless and unoccupied, took fire and burned to the ground. Mr. Angell resided in a large shop near by which had been converted into a dwelling house, and Mr. Walker resided some time in this shop or dwelling. A stone house was built by Mr. Walker before his death, on the site of the old house, in which his family continues to reside. The shop dwelling is still in being, and tenants have sometimes occupied it.

Mr. Grayson owned the Barnard place after Jerome Carpenter and before the Glass M. Company.

137. Gad Hunt or Orrin Turner place. Passing to the east we come to this place, which was first occupied by George Hawkins. After him came Abel Edgerton, Gad Hunt 2nd, Widow Hunt, daughter of Mr. Matthew Bissel, and Orrin Turner. On the decease of Mr. Turner in 1845 the place passed to his widow and children, who resided here some years and then exchanged this place for James Walker's. James Walker is the present owner, son of Rufus P. Walker. The first house was converted into the ell of the present house which was built by Mr. Turner in 18 . Most of the farm was owned in common, like the other place, by Isaac and Orrin Turner, and on the death of the latter the property was divided. The Bissel place included both the Chamberlin and Gad Hunt places, and at his death were given to Mrs. Chamberlin and Mrs. Hunt, his two daughters.

138. Stiles place. Near the last place, on the other side(north)

of the road is the Old Stiles place, which was first taken up by the maternal grandfather of the two Drs. Hunt. Ebenezer Stiles who was the second owner, and his son, Reuben Stiles inherited the place. The next proprietor was Matthew Bissel, from E. Windsor. Mr. Chamberlin lived here afterwards, and Mrs. Chamberlin and her family resided here many years. Mrs. Chamberlin was the daughter of Mr. Matthew Bissel. The Chamberlins sold to Mr. William Arnold who died on the place in 18 , and the place went to his widow and children. The Arnolds sold to Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Anthony Lyon who sold to James Walker, who exchanged places with Mrs. Turner and children as already related. Mrs. Turner and Orrin Turner, Jr. are the present (1864) owners and occupants of the place.

139. The Mill Place. The first occupant was probably a Mr. Bradish and then Ebenezer Heath. After them were Mr. Adams, Stephen Howard, Joseph Hawkins, Joseph and Norman Barnard, Capt. Selah Brown, Edward Gilbert, Baker and Barrett, Darins P. Higgenbotham, Clark and Powell, Mr Clark (Lucius A.) is the present proprietor. There was a grist mill here in early times, and a saw mill was erected adjoining the grist mill many years ago. The grist mill has been converted into a spool factory. This is situated on Scungaung River, about one half mile from Tolland line. A shingle machine has been many years connected with the saw mill. A second saw mill has been erected on a somewhat different site from the first, shingle machine attached.

140. Adams or Russell place. Deacon Thomas Adams was the first proprietor, and he was one of those who signed the protest. He was the first deacon of this church. Samuel Huntington, Abel Edgerton,

John Badcock, John Russel, Mr. Clark, Mr. Allen and Darius P. Higginboltam have owned and lived on the place. Mr. Russel built the present house, which stands near the site of the first house.

141. Major Joshua Harrington's place was a part of the Capt. Jabez Edgerton farm, and after his death it was owned by Col. Elisha Edgerton. Elisha Edgerton 2nd, Asher Edgerton, Osman Porter and Leonard Flint, Mr. Stephen H. Blanchard and Major Harrington, the present proprietor. On this place there have been three houses, two on the east and one on the west side of the road. On the east of the road, in the first house, lived Capt. Edgerton who removed to Tolland. This house was pulled down and a new one erected on the site of the old one by Asher Edgerton in 18 . On the west side of the road, in Major Harrington's pasture, there was once a house, in which, according to some, the man named Stark resided. The house was pulled down many years ago.

142. The first proprietor of Mr. Simmons' place known to the writer was Samuel White, and after him was Ezra Root. Then succeeded David Polk, Roswell Hatch, Eleazer French, John Woodward, Luther Abbott, and Ambrose Simmons, the present owner. The present house was built by Roswell Hatch. The first house stood about twenty rods N.W. of the present one, and about twenty rods from the road. The old house was removed, and is now the woodhouse of Mr. Simmons.

143. Eleazer and Oliver French place. Samuel Baxter was the first occupant. Mr. Eleazer French came next and then the present owner, Mr. Oliver French 2nd.

144. Ichabod Jewett place. Ichabod Jewett was the first occupant and built the house. He was son of Eleazer Jewett senior. On the

death of Mr. Jewett the place went to his heirs.

Theodore Hall is the present owner and occupant (1864). There was once a small house across the way which was removed and is now Mr. Hall's ell. John B. Porter, Wm. Rose and others once lived in it.

145. Eleazer Jewett or Libin Hall place. The first owner was Eleazer Jewett, senior and then it was owned by Ephraim Hatch, who sold it to Libin Hall the present proprietor. See cho. 159.

146. Orrin Jewett's place stood back in the lot not far from the Goodwin place about one fourth mile east of it. House burnt.

147. Ladd or Goodwin place. Lemuel Ladd was the first owner and built the house. The next owner was Gad Hunt, senior then Azel Goodwin (who married Clarrissa, daughter of Gad Hunt, senior,) and heirs. The place is now owned by Henry S. Goodwin. The house erected by Mr. Ladd was burnt in 1843. The present house was built by Mr. Henry S. Goodwin and stands about one third mile south of the old one.

148. Ladd or Oliver French place. Henry Ladd was the first occupant and owner. Afterwards Mr. William Baxter, Dan Hatch, Oliver Lord and Oliver French owned the place and lived here. The first house was probably built by Henry Ladd, and the second one by Mr. Oliver French, the present proprietor, on or near the same site.

149 Woodward place. Nathaniel Woodward was the first owner and occupant. The first house stood south of the present dwelling in the orchard. Mr. Woodward came from Roxbury and was the first Moderator of a Society meeting in this place. He removed to

Stafford and there died. His son, Nathaniel 2nd, built a house where the present habitation stands, which was burnt. Nathaniel Woodward 3rd, succeeded to the place. His sons were Nathaniel 4th, John and Daniel. The two last died before their father. Nathaniel, the fourth of the name succeeded to the place, and died of cancer in 1843. The place then came to the two sisters, Sally and Wealthy, who not (1864) own and occupy it, in connection with Charles Lee, who married Mary French, their niece.

150. Aaron Woodward or House place. Aaron Woodward son of Nathaniel Woodward senior, was the first proprietor. Aaron was quite a land speculator. He removed from here to Tolland. He once owned the tract of land in Hanover, N.H. on which Dartmouth College now stands. Moses Woodward, nephew of Aaron, was the next proprietor. Elijah Tucker, from Bolton was the next occupant. After him were Leonard House and Benjamin House, then Nathaniel Woodward 4th; and then Eleazer W. French. House torn down and the present house was built by Eleazer W. French. After Mr. French came Keeny, Mr. Tryon, William Parker and Mr. the present owner.

151. Miner or Abbott place. The first proprietor was Isaac Miner; the next was Alexander Abbott. After Mr. Abbott, who was a blacksmith and had a shop on the place, came Henry Beebe, and African, who owned the place, and then Oliver B. French, son of Eleazer, owned the place and then Joseph Tryon, Chauncey Griggs and Daniel A. French, the present owner.

152. On land formerly owned by Alexander Abbott, south of the road, and a few rods S.E. of Mr. French, is the house which was

built by Mr. Hickock, the son in law of Mr. George Bissel, the present occupant.

153. In an easterly direction from the two above mentioned places is a house that was erected by Cheater Sweet, who removed to Penn. After him was Samuel Cooper; he died of consumption, and the place to Andrew K. Brown. Mr. Josiah Allen next owned the place and died on it; then his widow Sarah A. Allen and son Josiah H. Allen came in possession of it, and now reside on it. They have put up an addition to the house, and have made extensive repairs.

154. Thompson or Sweet place. John Thompson was the first owner. He was the father of John and Nathan Thompson. Samuel Ladd was the next owner, and Roswell Prior who removed from E. Windsor succeeded him, and sold to Capt. Joseph Sweet, who died on the place. His heirs occupied it for a short time and then sold to the two Browns of Mansfield, father and son, who never occupied the place and died, when it was sold to Mr. LeVee, who sold to Mr. Peck, the present owner. Capt. Joseph Sweet built the present house. Capt. Jos. Sweet married a Tilden. Capt. Otis Sweet, the son, built a house in the same yard with his father, and died soon after him, and the two places were sold together to the same proprietors.. The house of Capt. Otis Sweet (he married a Brigham) has been occupied and used for a grog-shop in later years.

155. Somewhere in this vicinity once lived an African whose name was Fortune Pomp. The hut was demolished many years ago.

156. Tilden place. So far as ascertained, the first occupant

here was one Simeon Scriptor. The Scriptors were from Norwich. His brother John was located near him for a while, and they were notorious for litigation. Both removed to Willington. After him (Simeon) was Charles Malbone. Joshua Tilden then owned and occupied the place and then Walter Tilden, the present owner. Mr. Tilden has resided on the place many years. On the opposite side of the road is a new house, built by Charles Tilden, son of Walter and occupied by him (Charles).

156. The place which was occupied by Mr. Ebenezer Tilden has been occupied by John Scriptor, Mr. James, Mr. Fellows and by Ebenezer Tilden. After Mr Tilden's death the place was held by the widow Tilden (who was a Hatch) and children who sold to Lemuel B. Joslin; who sold to Mr. present owner in 1864.

157. West of the Ebenezer Tilden place, three fourth mile, and near Tolland line, is a house owned and occupied during many years by Mr. William Babcock, who died at an advanced age in 1863. This place is still owned and occupied (1864) by his wodow, she was a West from Tolland.

158. Still further west and east of Mr. Libin Hall's is a cellar place which was built by William (better known as Bill) Baxter, who resided here several years. The place was purchased by Charles Lathrop, of Tolland, who tore the house down.

159. This place should be inserted after 145. A house once stood, as early as 1722, north of Mr. Libin Hall's, which was owned and occupied by Francis West at the time the line was run between Coventry and Tolland, by Samuel Parker, Joseph Strong and Thomas Root, on the part of Coventry; and Joseph Hatch, Daniel Eaton and

Noah Grant, on the part of Tolland. Mr. West was thrown into the town of Coventry (so also Joseph Benton), but was allowed to remain an inhabitant of Tolland with his house and three acres of land, and pay public dues in Tolland. "Francis West found it impracticable to reside in one town and exercise town privileges in another, and he very soon removed his house from Coventry to Tolland. This house is the one lately occupied by Billaky Snow, now deceased," Judge Waldo, Early Hist. of Tolland, p 19. This house is still standing (1864) and is at least 142 years old.

160. James Dunham lived in a house which stood between Capt. Joseph Sweet's house and that of Mr. Phineas Turner's place. This was first occupied by Ebenezer Carpenter, who was the first English male child born in Coventry. He was born in South Coventry. The house stood on the road which leads to Willimantic, east, of the old Greenleaf place, that is now occupied by (it has been occupied by Dr. L. Hart Smith). Ebenezer was born as we now reckon time, Nov. 20, 1709, and died on this place Jan. 30, 1777 in the 68th year of his age. He was one of the sons of Benjamin and Hannah Carpenter; they came from Northampton, Mass. She was the daughter of Jedediah Strong, and married Benjamin Carpenter Mar. 4, 1691. Tradition says that Ebenezer was by birthright entitled to all the islands in Coventry which were of no great value. These he gave to his son Josiah. Mr. Jerome Carpenter was the grandson of Ebenezer. His heirs sold to Godfrey Malbone and Samuel Dunham and James Dunham owned the place; Mr. Anson Turner lived here a while, and then Phineas Turner, father of Anson, lived and died on this place at an advanced age. Mr. Lyman Starkweather is the

present proprietor (1864).

162. White place. A Mr. Tilden was the first occupant; the next occupant was Samuel White, who married Mr. Tilden's widow; then Samuel White 2nd his son owned the place several years, and his heirs sold to Mr. Storrs. Capt. Selah Brown then owned the place, and a Mr. Hammond of Hampton, the present owner, has been in possession of the place more than twenty years. There have been two houses on the place, and the second one was erected by Samuel White Ind.

163. Solomon Loomis built a house on a part of the old Dean place, east of Zolvah Brown's and west of Dan F. Brigham. Mr. Loomis sold to Mr. Gordon, R.I., and then Daniel Baldwin and Edwin Spencer (present occupant) have owned the place. Just west of this, there was a house which was demolished several years ago. This house was built by Benajah Dean, who came here from Plainfield. His son William inherited the place, who sold to Justus Thompson, and left Coventry. Josiah Brown, Senior bought the place of Mr. Thompson and pulled down the house. The site of this house is now owned by Zolvah Brown, who owns a large part of the original Dean place.

164. Dan F. Brigham place. The first owner was Abram Brown. Lieut. Simeon Hunt lived here some years, and died on the place. His son Stephen Hunt, succeeded him. After him came Nathan Dexter, and his heirs sold to the present owner, Dan F. Brigham, Esq., who has resided here many years. The barn was blown down by the July hurricane of 1808.

165. Gurley or Israel Loomis place, was first occupied by Abram (in one place it is Elijah Brown) Brown, and after him was Phineas Gurdey. Then followed Godfrey Malbone and Stephen Hunt, who sold to Deacon Palmer Ladd, who sold to Israel Loomis, who sold to Mr. Samuel Carman, who sold to a Mr. Nelligan. East of the above, once stood a house in which Wareham Edwards senior lived. The house was drawn off to the place now occupied by Esq. Brigham. Still further east once lived Ebenezer Wentworth, who removed to Washington, Mass. Joseph Gould's house was built from some of the materials of this house.

166. Another house was owned by Joshua Tilden, and was once tenanted by Joseph Doane. House demolished. The land on which it stood is now (1864) owned by Walter Tilden, Esq.

167. Joseph Herrick, a separate, once lived in a house which stood near the place once owned by Mr. Goodenough. House taken down. Herrick was called a Waldensian. He removed to Mawakating, N. Y., where his wife died.

168. There was a house mentioned in the Act of Incorporation of this Society as belonging to Nathaniel Ladd, Jr., setting him to the first Society. Mr. Jabez Kingsbury has informed me that there is an old cellar hole now very near the line in the mountain section. Nathaniel Ladd was the father of Ensign Porter's wife, and Mrs. Abigail Ladd, wife of Nathaniel, senior was buried in the North Burying Ground. She died.

See Gravestone. We now leave the mountain section.

169. On the old Tolland road S.E. of Zolva Brown's, near an orchard now owned (1864) by Nathaniel Root Ind. there once stood a

house which was first occupied by Peleg Woodworth. Next was Solomon Dean, who removed to Pittsfield, Mass. Aaron French, the ancestor of all of the name in this Society, lived here twenty years. House taken down.

170. On the road further south stood a house once occupied by Aaron French. After he left it, one Davis lived in it; and Mr. Allen died here. House demolished.

171. Nathan French once lived in the neighborhood now being described. He was killed in the war of independence, and his widow and family removed to Pittsfield, Mass.

172. Col. Noah Porter place. Thomas Page, from Haverhill, Mass. was the first occupant. He had sons, Phienasm Thomas, Samuel, Zeri, Elias, John, Gad and Levi. Elias succeeded his father on the place, and he sold to Col. Noah Porter in 1799. Col. Porter died in Dec. 25, 1840, and the place descended to his widow and children. It was then purchased by Francis Porter, (who married a daughter of Col. Porter) who sold the place to Dr. J.B. Porter, the present owner, (1864) in 1862. There have been two houses on the place, and the first must have stood on the site now occupied by the second house, as there is no vestige of a cellar on any other part of the place. The second house was built by Elias Page in 1770.

173. South of Col. Porter's, same side of the road, on what is called the Dunham lot, stood a house once inhabited by Mr. Richards, Gideon Edwards, John Russel and perhaps others. House gone to

35

down many years ago.

174. Still further south and north of the old Capt. Hunt place, east side of road, stood a house in which lived Mr. Miner, Mr. Morris and others. Perhaps Samuel Porter, Jr., once lived on this place. House down many years ago. This was the place, probably, on which the Barnards had a house many years ago. It may have been this house or another house near this.

175. Capt. Hunt place. This was first occupied by a Mr. Miner, and Col. Rose came after him. Capt. Eliphaz Hunt lived here many years, until he removed to the place near the meeting house, and was succeeded by his son Augustus, who sold to Deacon Willard Hutchinson. Deacon Hutchinson lived on the place from 18 until his death in 1849, and his heirs (Mrs. Hutchinson and children) sold to James F. Talbot, the present proprietor. The house is a very old one. Dexter Talbot, son of James T. has built a new house on his father's land, a little S.W. of the old house and nearer the road.

176. Zenas Loomis place. Peter Brewster, from Lebanon, was the first occupant. His son, Jesse Brewster succeeded his father. The place then came to Mr. Zenas Loomis, senior, who was succeeded by his son Lucius B. Loomis, who sold to Eleazer H. Hunt, who sold to John Wright, the present owner. There have been two houses on the place, on the same spot; the present one was built by Mr. Zenas Loomis, senior.

177. East of the Zenaz Loomis place was a house in which Capt. Eliphaz Hunt once lived. House demolished.

178. On the other side of the road, north of Capt. Wm. C. Hunt's,

there once stood a house in which a family named Wheeler lived. House demolished.

179. Deacon Strong or Taylor Loomis place. Deacon Phineas Strong was the first occupant, and was succeeded by his son Elijah Strong, who removed to Wapping, E. Windsor. After him the place was not inhabited for some years. Col. Noah Porter bought the place of Elijah Strong, and sold to Orrin T. Loomis (son of Zenas) who built the present house. Orrin T. Loomis died on the place in 1843, and his heirs sold to Samuel T. Loomis, the present (1864) occupant.

180. Jonathan Fowler or Daniel Loomis place. Jonathan Fowler, the giant, was an inhabitant of Lebanon in 1726, and was one of the protesters in 1736. He was the first occupant of the place. A man named Farmer lived here. The place next passed into the possession of Daniel Loomis, senior, who came from Lebanon, and lived here many years. After him it descended to his son Daniel 2nd, who sold to Capt. Samuel Mathewson, who sold to the present occupant, Capt. William C. Hunt. There have been two houses on the place; the second was built by Daniel Loomis, senior, who owned considerable land in Coventry. The place now owned and occupied by Capt. Eleazer Loomis (1864) was owned by him, as well as several other tracts.

181. Capt. Hibbard place. Ezekiel Herrick was the first settler on this farm, and after his was David Hibbard, who was succeeded by his son Capt. Selah Hibbard, who resided on the place several years and sold to Mr. Samuel Loomis, who was succeeded by his son,

Charles Loomis, the present occupant in 1864. There have been two houses on this place, and the new one was built by Capt. Hibbard on the site of the old house. These houses were erected some distance east of the road, and a lane led to them from the road. In this lane stood the first school house ever erected in this part of the Society.

182. Cogswell or Bingham place. The history of this place is obscure, and Mr. Root says that he would be unwilling to trace the occupants. "Old people call this the old Cagswell place," says Mr. Root, from which it would appear that a Mr. Cogswell resided here. Mr. Bingham resided here afterwards. The place was purchased by Selah Hibbard 2nd, son of Capt. Hibbard (above mentioned) and by him (Selah 2nd) it was sold to Warren Robertson, who sold to Calvin Tracy 2nd, who sold to Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson died here, and his widow and children came in possession of the place, and they sold to present owner, Mr. Beach. There have been two houses on this place, on the same spot; the new house was built by Calvin Tracy 2nd. "Samuel Porter, Jr., might have been in the house in 1753," says Mr. Root, but little doubt of it for the vote of the Society locating the school houses settles the question.

183. Amasa Loomis place. First occupant was Jonathan Loomis, who came from Lebanon. The place passed to his son John, from him to Mr. Amasa Loomis, who lived here many years and died on the place in 18 , and it then come in possession of his son Samuel T. Loomis, who sold to Mr. Samuel Loomis, and from him it passed to his son Samuel T. Loomis, the present owner. There must have been more than one house, although the present is a very old one.

184. The second school house stood between the houses of Amasa and Dan Loomis. Several years since it was removed down the hill for a dwelling house.

185. Dan Loomis place. Abram Collins was the first to occupy here. After him was Jonathan Wheeldon, who removed to Williamstown, Mass. The place then came to Dan Loomis, who resided here many years, and at his decease it passed to Calvin Tracy, who married a daughter of Dan Loomis. On the death of Mr. Tracy, the place passed to his daughter Rossanna, the present owner, who married Isaac Palmer.

186. Next comes the third school house that has been erected in this school district, which was built in 18 .

187. The next place has been owned and occupied by Elijah Porter, Wales and Hibbard, Royal Wales, Samuel Dunham, Mr. Dunham's heirs and Francis Thayer, the present owner.

188. The house south of this was made, with some addition, from the old school house noted above. It has been owned by Francis Risley, Talbot and Brown, and the widow Thompson the present occupant.

189. Benjamin Case or Eleazer Loomis place. Benjamin Case (2nd?) was the first occupant. He lived here forty years and had ten children, five sons and five daughters. His son Abel Case succeeded to the place, and he sold to Capt. Calvin Tracy from Franklin. (He was father of Calvin Tracy who married Dan Loomis' daughter. Calvin 2nd it would be.) Capt. Tracy sold to Eleazer Loomis (son of Dan), and at his death George N. Loomis his son succeeded to the

place. He sold to Erastus M. Loomis (son of Timothy), who is the present occupant.

190. Jonathan Richardson and Stephen Hunt place. Jonathan Richardson was the first to improve this place. This son Mason Richardson succeeded him; he sold to Stephen Hunt in 1810 and went to Ohio. On the decease of Mr. Hunt the place went to his heirs, who sold to Mr. Bidwell, who sold to Mr. Lyman Loomis (son of Alanson) who sold to Franklin Thayer, the present occupant.

191. West of here was a house in which Mr. Hendee once lived. House down many years ago. This may be the old house on the Ceber Jeffers place. Abner Hendee, Esq., Eliphalet Hendee, etc. born here.

193. Israel Fowler or Prior place. Israel Fowler was the first settler on this spot, and Joel Fowler followed him. The next proprietor was Roswell Prior, and his heirs still own the place in 1864. House very old, but in good repair, and inhabited. Now occupied by Harry and Electa Prior. Harriet died in 1864.

195. Badger's Mill. The mill was built by Mr. Fowler. In the mill dwelling, for some years, lived Enoch Badger, father of Rev. Milton Badger. House down, and mill also. On the place, or a little below, has been a carding machine and now there is a shingle machine; and still below there are two houses; one owned by Mahlon Waters and the other by Orrin Cook.

192. Ceber Jeffers place. An old house stood on this spot seventy years ago in which Asa Hendee lived. (This may be the house intended by No. 191.) The present house was built by Ceber Jeffers.

Owned by Wm. C. Hunt, Eleazer H. Hunt, Mr. Bidwell and Lyman Loomis (son of Alanson), present occupant.

194. In the S.W. part of the Society, on the road to the paper mill in Andover, once lived Samuel Kingsbury, and others. House demolished.

203. Walter Loomis place. The first occupant was Philip Ladd. Amasa Loomis succeeded Mr. Ladd and sold to Ransford Smith, who sold to Walter Loomis, and he built the present house. The old house was a long, low building, and was torn down by Mr. Loomis, and the present house stands on its site. The heirs of Walter Loomis, the widow and children, inherited the place; then Oliver Loomis, he sold to Eleazer H. Hunt who sold to Milo Loomis, son of Walter who finally sold to Eleazer H. Hunt, who married Mariva Loomis, daughter of Walter and he is the present occupant (1864)

204. On the road from this place to Capt. Jones', stood a house on the west side of the way in which Nathaniel Ladd once lived.

205. On the east side of the way, still further on, stood a house in which Jonathan Fowler once lived. Both houses have been down for years.

207. East of the Walter Loomis place there was once a house in which Samuel Hawkins lived.

209. West of Mr. Roswell Wrights, south side of the road, on the hill, there stood another house in which Robert Turner once lived. He married Silence, sister of Hon. Jesse Root, sister of Ephraim Root and Mr. Deacon Cook, senior. Mrs. T. was a devout Christian. Mr. Turner was blind before his death.

210. West of Mr. Wrights, on the hill, once lived Samuel Herrick, who was from Preston. He was here in 1720. After him the house was demolished.

211. North of Mr. Wrights were two houses; John Herrick lived in one, Simeon Hunt in the other. Both demolished long ago.

206. Bissel or Capt. Jones place. The first settler on this farm was John Bissel Jr., from Lebanon. His name is on the protest. His deed is recorded under date of July 12, 1716. Israel Everett of Lebanon conveyed to him his lands and home lot, estimated at three hundred acres, more or less, for the consideration of forty pounds current money. This tract belonged to a house lot in South Coventry. The deed from Everett to Bissel was dated October 7, 1715. He was the first settler here, and was the first captain of the train band in this Society. He probably came here in the spring of 1716 or 1717. Capt. Bissel was a man of large property for those times. He owned slaves. One of his daughters married Israel Fowler, and another Jonathan Fowler. The place was afterwards owned by Benjamin Case, senior; next by Ariel Case who sold or exchanged with Ephraim Root from lands in Ohio who sold to Capt. Silas Jones in 1810, or thereabouts. On the death of Capt. Jones in 18 , his heirs held the place and Capt. Justin Jones has owned it and resided on it many years. Ariel Case (he married Betsy Porter) removed to New Connecticut, Ohio, with Mason Richardson, David Parker and John Wright in April 1810.

214. John Loomis place. Andrew Crocker was the first proprietor and an excellent house carpenter. He lost three sons in the war of Independence, whose names were Samuel, Roswell and Simeon. John

Loomis, (son of South Coventry and brother of Israel) who married Sophia Crocker, next owned the place until his death; then Mr. Bissel and Mr. Potter, the present occupant. House very old. Mrs. John Loomis died in May 7, 1859, aged eighty, and Mr. Loomis March 14, 1860, aged seventy-eight.

213. Davenport place. Ephraim Davenport first occupied the place; and to his succeeded his son Capt. Thomas Davenport; then Erastis Whalley, then Capt. Hervey Kingsbury, and then Henry M. Kingsbury, the present occupant. Mr. Henry M. Kingsbury has built a new house a little west of the site of the old house, which has been removed to near the new house, and is now occupied for a wagon house.

212. Near Wrights' mill is the house for the accomodation of the miller; owned by Roswell Wright and Capt. Harvey Kingsbury. Ebenezer Hamlin lived in the house forty years. Ebenezer Jr., succeeded him and many others have lived here.

208. Mill place. March 1726. Lazarus Manly, the proprietors, and town of Coventry entered into an obligation respecting a saw and grist mill at the great falls on Scungamug. The town and proprietors conveyed thrity acres of land to him on condition of his setting up a saw and grist mills; the saw mill to be erected forthwith; and the grist mill so soon as sixteen families were nearer to him than to any other mill place; the saw mill to be maintained ten years, and the grist mill perpetually. On the part of the town, Samuel Herrick, samuel Parker and Nathaniel Rust were the committee.

May 4, 1727. Manly remised the place to Daniel Badger, of Southfield, Hampshire Co., Mass. Capt. Sabin's name is mentioned in

the Society record as the proprietor of the corn mill in 1740.

John Sabin and Margret Rust were married Feb. 13, 1743. Joh Sabin died Nov. 6, 1749 in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

Lewis Terrel was the next proprietor. The place next went into the possession of John Burnap; and afterwards John Fowler owned the property. He removed to Lebanon Crank (Columbia), and the place came into the possession of Elijah Wright, senior in 1762. He was the father of Elijah (2nd) and Roswell Wright. Roswell Wright succeeded his father on the mill place, and Elijah 2nd had the place on which Harvey Wright now resides, with the privilege of waterpower for dressing cloth as a clothier in those days. Roswell Wright lived many years on the mill place and house attached to it (or adjoining, and the house, mill and whole place is now owned by Capt. Harvey Kingsbury 1864. and has been for several years. House built by Roswell Wright.

212. Elijah Wright 2nd, as noted above had this place from his father, with the water privilege, and may be considered the first occupant. Mr. Harvey Wright, son of Elijah second, now owns the place.

202. Deacon Selah Loomis. An old house once stood here; so says tradition. Perhaps Aaron Strong lived here. See Bolton Records 1767. Se protest. Deacon Selah Loomis lived here, in another house, many years, sold to John Wright 2nd (son of John Wright who removed to Ohio), and removed to White Pigeon, Michigan, afterwards to Illinois. Then Eleazer H. Hunt and William Haskins, present occupant have owned the place.

201. Elisha Loomis, first occupied this place. His heirs sold to Jerusha and Abigail Badger (daughters of Moses Badger), and they sold to Samuel T. Loomis. John Sanford is the present owner and occupant and lives in the same old house that was occupied by Elisha Loomis.

200. Not far from the last described house once lived Ephraim Andrus, senior. He married for his second wife, Sybil, sister of Hon. Jesse Root. Ephraim Andrus 2nd succeeded his father. House taken down many years ago.

199. Alanson Loomis (son of Russel) place. Opposite the present house, on the west side of the road, there stood a house first occupied by Timothy Loomis, who came from Lebanon. After him succeeded his son, Dan Loomis. It has since been occupied by both Eleazer and Ariel, sons of Dan Loomis. On the same farm, on the other side of the road, in the present house, have lived Ariel and Samuel Loomis (sons of Dan), and the last sold to the present occupant, Alnson Loomis (son of Russel and grandson of Dan.)

198. Capt. Eleazer Loomis has been the only occupant of the house in which he resides. The first house, on the west side of the road, was on a different spot from the present one, and Daniel Loomis, first of the name, lived here. Daniel Loomis second succeeded his father and lived in the old house a number of years. Capt. Eleazer (son of Daniel second) was the last occupant, who pulled the old house down and built the present one.

196. As this road continues S.E. from the Capt. E. Loomis place, we come to the house built by Nathaniel Jeffers, who sold to Ely Lyman, and removed from Coventry. Gurdon Tracy is the present

owner and occupant.

197. Tarbox place. West of the above place stood the old Risley house, near Bolton line. Three of the Risleys lived on the place, in three different houses; their names were Benjamin, William and Gersham. The Risleys lived on the place after Elijah Hammond, and David Patten lived here and made cider brandy, and E. K. Avery was born here. Houses down. Elijah Hammond was the first occupant, and lived on the farm in a different location from any of the above, as indicated by the old cellar place and well. Mr. Hammond was from Roxbury, Mass, and in 1732 he married Mary, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Kingsbury of Andover. He was one of the protesters in 1736, and was in the Society in 1752. He removed to Bolton. After him the Risleys, as above stated. Then Deacon Nathaniel Ellis resided here; he died in Sept. 1799. The next owner was Jonathan Tarbox; and in his time one portion of the farm came to his son Benjamin Tarbox, who built the house now occupied by Mr. Julius Shephard. Mr. Allen succeeded Jonathan Tarbox and still owns the place.

The first settlers must have roads to travel over, from house to house, to meeting, and to mill. The first roads were undoubtedly cart paths, made by each of the first inhabitants, to suit his convenience, and at a later period were adopted by the town as highways. They have been changed in all directions, in order to accommodate the public.

The first old Boston road crossed the Scungamug south of the "deep hole," and continued east across the plain and through the

woods south of Mr. Spencer's shop, in the direction of the Burns place and Otis Buckinsters or Mr. Gardners. Deep hole is below Root's bridge, between that and the factory. See page 116.

The second Boston road was the great thoroughfare in the revolution. Commencing on the west, at Bolton line, it ran on the present road by Simon Gager's and Asahal Long's; then on the location of the present turnpike as far as Silver Street; then into a lot on the Col. Porter place and near the present Boston turnpike; then into the location of the present turnpike near the house of Eleazer Pomroy, 3rd; then it passed by the house of Mr. Calhoun above the Windham turnpike; crossing the turnpike at Mr. Calhoun's it then entered Mr. Lyman Talcott's lot, by the house near the western gate; then into A. K. Brown's lot, and about the place of entering his lot it made an angle, turning to the east and running by the present house of J. P. Loomis. Then it ran on or near the location of the present road until it crossed the Scungamug and passed over the spot now occupied by the house of Mason and Corbett on the factory place, and through the front yard of E.W. French, to the place of Joseph Talcott 3rd; and from this Talcott place it ran in a N.E. direction, by Otis Buckmister's or Gardner's and by Elisha Morey's, into the spot occupied by the present Boston turnpike; and then it passed by the residence of Addison Dimock to Willimantic River. See page 117.

The old Tolland road ran from South Cove entry, from near the house now occupied by Calvin Topliff, and passed N. Westerly to the old Boston road; thence to near the place once occupied by the old Goffe house (the road was east of this house place) on the

present Boston turnpike; then this road went in a northerly direction to where Zolva Brown's house now stands; and thence northerly to Tolland line.

Another road led from the N.E. part of the Society to the center. It ran from Esq., Brigham's place to the place of Jerome Carpenter; thence to the road between Francis Wests' and Zenas Loomis' houses. On this road all from the N.E. went to meeting, riding two on a horse and sometimes three. This road crossed the Scungamug where Zolva Brown's saw mill stood.

From the old Boston road near Scungamug River, there commenced another road to Tolland, running by Lyman Talcott's and Jerome Carpenter's places as far as Mr. Isaac Turner's when it turned west and then north. This road was the division line between the Barnard and Edgerton farms, and here it ran just half a mile north. The road then turned to the west, and ran through the Edgerton farm. It ran thirty or forty rods west and then turned to the west and then turned north and passed by the old house in which Capt. Jabez Edgerton once lived; and then it went in a north westerly direction to Tolland line.

There was a road running a great part of the way from Willimantic River, on or near Tolland line, north of Sabin Hall's, Major Harrington's and Mr. Gordon's, and came on the road leading by the Deacon Porter or Dunn place; thence near Tolland line, following the location of the present roads, by the Noah Carpenter place in the N.W. part of the town, it passed by Chester Baker's, Nelson Keeny's, and the west school house. to the old Boston road, between

Asahel Long's and Simon Gagers. That part of the road between Major Harrington's and Dunn's has been shut up many years.

From this road runs a comparatively modern road, being not more than fifty years old, beginning about a mile east of the Noah Carpenter's place, and running in a N.E. direction into Tolland, to the Warren Fitch place, where it united with the road from Coventry to Ellington. This has been known by the name of the County road.

From another part of this line road, between Nelson Keeny's and the West school house, ran an old road into Bolton, north of Oliver Carpenter's house. On this old road once stood the house in which Elijah Carpenter lived. Shut up many years ago. The present road from Nelson Keeny's to Oliver Carpenter's (in Bolton) is comparatively modern. See page 116.

The road which runs by the Isaac and Orrin Turner places, and past the Edgerton place to the Deacon Cook place, is an old road. That portion of it which passes the north school house is comparatively modern. From the point of the road by the Deacon Cook place began the road through Ensign Porter, long before it became a town road. It runs north at first, then changes to a N.W. course, and then turns west and joins Kingsbury Street. It is about one and one half miles from Deacon Cook's to K. St.

Near Erastus Talcott's there once ran a high way, east towards the pond and west towards the river. How far it continued west is not known to the writer.

The road running east and west from Bolton line into south Coventry, by the Tarbox or Shepard place and Wrights' mills, is

is one of the oldest in the Second Society.

Roads running North and South, beginning at the west is Brewster Street, which is an old road. It unites at the south with the road which passes by the Tarbox place.

Kingsbury Street, which runs from Tolland line south to the Boston turnpike, is an old road. Beginning at the road which runs east and west by the Tarbox place is a road that runs in common with Brewster Street to near Capt. Eleazer Loomis' place, as far north as John Sanford's and then turning east, comes out on Silver Street, by Samuel L. Loomis' house. This is an old road. That part which runs from John Sanford's north to Noah Bartlett's, connecting the old road with Kingsbury Street, is a more recent road.

Silver Street has been many years in existence, as indicated by the old house and sites of the same. The road by the Capt. Jones place to Andover line may be considered as a part of Silver Street. It is not known what gave this street its name.

The road which runs towards Tolland line commencing at Capt. Kingsbury's, by Mr. Lillies as far as the four corners is an ancient one. Tradition says that this road was given by the proprietors of the land on each side of the way. It was afterwards determined to carry the road from the four corners to Tolland line, but when they came to lay out the road, Capt. Eliphalet Carpenter declined to give from his farm, Ensign Jonathan Porter, who owned land from the four corners to Tolland line, said that there must be a road and desired that it should be all laid out from his land until

Capt. Carpenter's land was passed; which was done. In corroboration of this, a bend to the west in the road may be observed at the four corners, the starting point and a similar bend to the east will be noticed as soon as the road reached the old Edgerton place. This road did away with the winding old road to Tolland through Barnard and the Edgerton places, which was shut up.

The road by Jerome Carpenter's has been already noticed.

The road from Wright's mill by the old place of Benjamin Case senior, and the Maj. Case place, coming out near A.K. Brown's present place, appears to have been an ancient road. It must have been, as some of the houses on it were among the oldest in the Society.

The road by the old Talcott house, must have been, for the same reason, a very old road.

We have omitted (as a part of the road by Isaac and Orrin Turner's) the road that leads from Scungamug to Willimantic River, by the Woodward and Sweet places. See page 114.

See page 112. The story once was that the old pirate Kidd fled from his pursuers on this road from Hartford to Boston; and his coach being heavily laden with gold and silver, broke down on this plain, so that he was under the necessity of burying the chest of money; he killed a negro boy and gave him to the devil, whom he set to watch the chest. (Ephraim Brown and his associates dug for the money; and Ephraim did ^over to the day of his death, that he struck his bar on the lid of this identical chest. At this critical moment the old watcher came and carried off the

chest, and it has not been seen from that day to this!

That there was a belief in Kidd's money was dug for is also believed. There are now holes in the ground in these woods, and tradition says the money-diggers, in search of Kidd's treasure made them.

See page 112. This old Boston road was travelled by Washington in the revolution. He spent a night within our borders, and the Rev. Mr. Strong spent the evening with him in conversation. The Father of his Country pronounced him (Mr.S.) as possessing one of the best minds he had ever known.

Notices of persons who have gone out from us and distinguished themselves or exerted an influence abroad. Professional men, etc. See page 133.

The new Boston turnpike road through Coventry was made in 1798. Stages were put on this road in 1804, for the first time, by Deodatus Woodbridge, of Manchester (then Parish of Orford, East Hartford,) and Asher Davenport (son of Capt. Thomas Davenport), who then kept tavern in Coventry, in the house now owned by Dr. Eleazer Hunt. Mr. Davenport sold out his right in the stages to two gentlemen of Hartford, and they sold to John Babcock 3rd, of Coventry, who afterwards lived many years in New Haven and was concerned in staging. Mr. Babcock sold out his staging in 1810, to Eleazer Pomroy 2nd, who continued to run them nearly years. Pomroy's Stage House was built for a tavern stand in 1801. At first the stage house was in the Dr. Hunt house, but the stages were removed to the Pomroy House before Mr. Pomroy purchased them in 1810.

Jacob Lyman, son of Samuel and Elisabeth Lyman, born Jan. 4, 1725.

James Lyman, son of Samuel and Elisabeth Lyman, born June 3,
1727.

Strong's of Coventry.

Joseph Strong Esq. son of Thomas Strong.

- (Jedediah Strong married Mary Lee.
- (
- (Preserved Strong married Tabitha Lee.
- (
- (Hannah Strong married Benjamin Carpenter.
- (
- (Thankful Strong married Thomas Root.

The four above brothers and sisters. The father of these four children was Jedediah Strong, who married Freedom Woodward, Nov. 18, 1662.

Deaths. Joseph Strong Esq., died in Coventry, Dec. 23, 1763, aged ninety-one years.

Preserved Strong died in Coventry, Sept. 26, 1765, in the 86th year of his age.

Tabitha Strong, wife of Preserved, died June 23, 1756, in the 73rd year of her age.

Jedediah Strong (senior?) died May 22, 1733, in the 96th year of his age. Father of Preserved, Hannah and Thankful.

Benjamin Carpenter, senior, died April 18, 1738, in the 74th year of his age, and Hannah Carpenter, relict of Benjamin senior, died March 20th, 1762, in the 92nd year of her age.

Benjamin Carpenter married Hannah Strong.

Thomas Root married Thankful Strong.

David Lee married Lydia Strong.

These three sisters were the daughters of Jedediah Strong of

Narhampton. They married the above named gentlemen, the early settlers of Coventry. Jedediah, their father, died in Coventry, aged 95 years. See page 118.

Joseph Strong son of Joseph and Elishabeth born April 13, 1726.

Elias Lee of Lucy and Jedediah born July 26, 1723.

Phineas Strong and Mary Parker were married Nov. 5, 1724.

Children, Phineas, Mary, Sarah, ^{Azubah} Azubah, Ozias, Jerusha, Iranah, Elisha and Elijah twins, born August 15, 1743, Beulah and Hannah.

Jospeh Strong, Esq., and Ruth (Parker?) married Sept. 15, 1724.

Joseph Strong, Jr., and Elisabeth Strong married May 12, 1724.

Phineas Strong and Mary Parker married November 5, 1724.

Elisabeth Strong, daughter of Joseph Jr., and Elisabeth, born Feb. 2, 1728. She was the oldest daughter of Joseph Strong, Jr. She married Deacon Richard Hale; Capt. Nathan was their son, etc.

Joseph Strong senior, of Northampton purchased the property of James Searl, March 6, 1716. Ebenezer and Priscilla Kingsbury married Nov. 28, 1743.

Ebenezer (Rev.) their son born August 30, 1762.

People in the west part of the town went to Bolton to meeting before the church was organized in N. Coventry. Deacon Ebenezer Kingsbury and his wife, Eleazer his brother, and John Kingsbury (his wife's brother) went to Bolton to church.

Lieut. Amos Avery had two wives, Irene Kingsbury was the first and Amos Avery 2nd was their son. The second wife was Anna Edgerton. Children, Daniel, Jabez, Amariah and Duthun.

The house on the Elijah Morely place was built by Ephraim Grover, who lived on the place five years, and removed to Windsor

Goshen, now Ellington.

Esq. Kingsbury place first settled by Peter Scott in 1735. He returned to Franklin in 1761, when it was occupied by Ephraim Kingsbury sixty-five years. He died March 10, 1826. Mrs. K. died May 25, 1828. Andrew K. the oldest, born April 24, 1759, died Oct. 7, 1839. Oliver born June 1761, died Dec. 1781, in the revolution, when returning from the capture of Lord Cornwallis. William born 1764. Jabez born 22nd Oct. 1769. Ephraim born June 1775. Graduated at Dartmouth College, 1797. Ephraim K. senior, married Phebe French.

Jabez Avery senior born Jan. 3, 1763. He was the son of Lieut. Amos Avery.

Noah Rust's house, where the people first met for public worship, was the first house on Rev. Mr. Strong's place.

Jonathan and Timothy Loomis were brothers from Lebanon, and Daniel Loomis senior was their nephew. Timothy had sons, Daniel, Elisha and Timothy.

Benjamin Carpenter (which?) was drowned. Alvan Carpenter was very small; put into a tomb in Sharon, Vt.

House east of Alanson Loomis. Ariel, Samuel and Alanson occupants; west side of road, once a house occupied by Timothy, Dan, Eleazer and Ariel Loomis.

South east District. House demolished on the Deacon Talcott premises.

Benjamin Carpenter, Abram Carpenter, Daniel Dorman, Mr. Metcalf, Richard Brown, Sarah Crandall.

Society Notes. Jan. 24, 1751. "Then voted to purchase a decent basin for the use of the Society to christen children.

Then voted to do the Breast work in the gallery and make the fore seat round.

Then voted that Mr. John Scriptor and Mr. Jonathan Shepherd should be freed from paying their Society Rates, so long as they sustain the principles they now hold too- viz: Baptists."

Old Benjamin Case place. Eleazer Loomis. Benjamin Case, son of Benjamin Case, lived on this spot. Benjamin 2nd, whose wife was a Richardson, had five sons and five daughters; the oldest daughter Eunice, married John Maxwell of Lebanon. Abel Case (son of Benjamin 2nd) married Clarissa Root, who died July 2, 1808. He afterwards married Elisabeth Avery oldest daughter of Nathaniel Root. Capt. Calvin Tracy (next owner) came from Franklin, Eleazer Loomis, etc.

Aaron French. Old house stood near "Bogus", on the old Tolland road N.E. of where (Nathan French and) Lyman Hyde once lived. Irene French (afterwards Mrs. Irene Dexter) was born here. Mr. French had ten children, eight sons. He married Abigail Brown; died in his 52nd year.

Next house by Nathaniel Root's orchard on said road (above). First occupant Mr. Woodworth, father of Mrs. Abel Porter): next occupant Solomon Dean, who removed to Pontoosack (Pittsfield), Mass. Next Aaron French who lived in it twenty years. It was then torn down. Col. Brown bought the place of Dean, and at his death it fell to Mrs. Downer, his sister. Capt. Nathaniel Root pur-

chased the place.

Nathan French lived N. of the Boston turnpike road East of Lyman Hydes (Spencers.) He died in the revolution; was killed in battle. His widow removed to Pittsfield, Mass. Samuel Allen next lived and died here.

Old Mr. Lamb lived where Mr. Calhoun now resides. He owned twenty acres of land, bought of his brother.

Mr. Root says: My ancestors were John Strong and Abigail Ford.

Thomas Root and Rachel Holton. .

Jedediah Strong and Freedom Woodward.

Joseph Strong and .

Thomas Root and Thankful Strong.

Ebenezer Root and Sarah Strong.

Ebenezer Root and Phebe Hawkins.

Nathaniel Root and Candace Hammond.

Nathaniel Hammond and Dorothy Tucker.

Elijah Hammond and Mary Kingsbury.

Nathaniel Kingsbury and Hannah Dennison.

George Haskins and Hepzibah Jones.

Benjamin Jones and Hannah .

Thomas Root and Abigail Alvord, and

Thomas Root and and George Hawkins.

from Preston; Jemima Root married a Sergeant of Mansfield.

Thankful Porter, the wife of Capt. Thomas Porter, died June 7, 1736.

Edwards family. Joshua, James, Wareham and Eliphalet were brothers.

Simeon Scriptor when he died lived in Coventry. Simeon and John Scriptor.

Elisha and Mary Smith, April 4, 1778.

Thomas Adams, Jedediah Benton, Ebenezer Stiles, Peter Brewster, Christopher West, Elijah Hammond in Coventry in 1750.

Town records. Dec. 12, 1737. Vote on the burying ground North Society.

Zenas Loomis place. Peter Brewster, Jesse, Zenas Loomis, etc. Ebenezer Carpenter's sons were William and Josiah, and there were other children, making up the number of twelve.

Copy of a letter from Hon. Jesse Root to Benjamin Trumbull, D.D. of North Haven, Conn., relating to the history of the town of Coventry.

Coventry, December, 10th, 1807.

Sir:

Agreeable to your request in your letter of Oct. ult, I inform you that the Rev. Joseph Meacham, the first minister in the town of Coventry, died on the 15th of Sept. 1752, in the 67th year of his age and 40th of his ministry.

Mr. Oliver noble was ordained in 1759, and was dismissed in about two years later.

The Rev. Doct. Joseph Huntington was ordained over said Church and Society in General, A.D. 1763, in June and died in Dec. 1794, in the 31st year of his ministry.

In Nov. 1795, the Rev. Abiel Abbott was ordained over said Church and Society; and is still alive in the ministry.

In 1743 (note 1740 Oct.) said town was divided into two

parishes; and in Oct. 1745, the Rev. Mr Nathan Strong, father of the Rev. Doct. Nathan Strong of Hartford and Rev. Doct. Joseph Strong of Norwich, was ordained over the Second Society as the first minister in the Second Church and Society, and continued in the ministry until Nov. 1795, when he died in the 79th year of his age and the 51st of his ministry.

Mr. Ichabod L. Skinner was settled as Colleague with Mr. Strong in October, 1794, and continued in the ministry until 1798, when he was dismissed by mutual agreement between him and his people.

On the 8th of April, 1801, Mr. Ephriam T. Woodruff was ordained over said Church and Society, who is still alive and in the ministry.

About the year 1746, Andover Society was incorporated from the towns of Lebanon, Coventry and Hebron. In 1748, Rev. Doct. Samuel Lockwood was ordained over said Church their first minister, and continued till June 1791, when he died in the 43rd year of his ministry.

Rev. Royal Tyler, his successor, was ordained July 4, 1792, who is still alive and in the ministry.

There are eleven school districts in the town; there is no academy, grammar school or school for ladies. There are two libraries; one owned by a number of proprietors, established in January, 1792, containing 220 volumes; one not yet completed, by a donation of Mrs. Hale's will, for the benefit of young men who are fitting for the Miss. service or the ministry.

There are a few Methodists, Episcopalian and Baptists in Coventry. No house of public worship hath ever been erected by them

in town. There are a number of grist mills, saw mills and Clothier's works; no iron works, paper or powder mills.

Please to accept my best respects and believe me to be, with much consideration and esteem, your friend and humble servant,

(Signed) Jesse Root.

Copied by Marvin Root Feb. 17, 1844, at Coventry. Copied by J. B. Porter, Coventry, August 6th, 1864.

The following letter I believe to have been written by Rev. Abiel Abbott. Copy. Copy from Mr. Root.

The town of Coventry, bounded on the south by Lebanon, on the E. by Mansfield, on the north by Tolland, on the W. by Bolton, was anciently obtained of one Joshua (son of Uncas of the Mohegans) by certain Legatees and Grantees, who afterwards had this Indian title confirmed to them by the General Court. The legatees were most of them gentlemen of distinction belonging to the town of Hartford, among whom was Major Joseph Talcott, afterwards the Hon. Joseph Talcott, Esq. There were some small beginnings made in the township about the commencing of the last century, but the first settlement of it may more properly be dated Anno Domini 1709. This year in the spring, there came sundry good householders from Northampton, Mass, and soon after several others from there and other places; which planters purchased their lands of the Legatees and Grantees aforesaid, and still hold under them. The names of the first principal settlers and the towns from which they came are as follows:

David Lee, Nathaniel Rust, Thomas Root, Samuel Gurley, Ebenezer
Joseph Petty, Benjamin James, Benjamin Carpenter, Ebenezer

Alexander, Benoni Barnard, Isaac Bridgman, Samuel Allen, were from N. Hampton. James Pike and Thomas Davis from Reading, Mass. James Smith from Lancaster, Samuel Parker, and Daniel Badger from Stonington, Peter Buel and John Crow (Crane?) from Killingworth, John Larabee from Windham, David Burchard, Joseph Long, Wm. Long, Timothy Alcott and John Millington from Hartford,

Inhabitants came in from various places and the town flourished under the smiles of heaven and on the first day of October, 1714, the Rev. Mr. Joseph Meacham, a young gentleman from Enfield was here ordained to the pastoral office.

From this time till 1740 they remained in one Ecclesiastical Society, when they agreed to make a division of the town, and another Society was formed on the Northwest part of it, by mutual agreement and confirmed by the General Assembly; and Oct. 9, 1745, the Rev. Mr. Nathan Strong, a young gentleman from Woodbury, was ordained the minister.

Anno 1747 was formed another Society taken in great part from Coventry and the rest from Lebanon and Hebron. This Society is called Andover and on Feb. 15, 1748, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Lockwood, a young gentleman from Norwich was then ordained to the pastoral office.

On the 15th of Sept. 1752, the Rev. Mr. Meacham was dismissed by death from his charge; on which account the first Parish broke very much into parties occasioned by different sentiments about a candidate for the ministry which they made trial of, and after much unhappy debating and party strife for the space of almost seven years, they called and ordained the Rev. Mr. Oliver Noble, a young gentleman from Hebron, Jan. 10, 1759. Former altercations

however did not subside; attempts were soon made for the removal of Mr. Noble. Several councils were called on the occasion and on the 10th of June, 1761, he was dismissed by an Eccl. Council.

After this the people made trial of several candidates more, the whole number from the death of Mr. Meacham amounting to near twenty, until the 29th of June 1763, when the Rev. Mr. Joseph Huntington, a young gentleman from Windham, was ordained to the pastoral charge among them. Soon after Mr. Huntington came among them strife and party spirit seemed to happily die away, and by the time he was ordained they had become a united and harmonious people and have continued so ever since.

Coventry 1709 (1809?).

There have been several happy revivals of religion in the town in time past, and a valuable reformation of the kind within the last five or six years.

The people are well united in sentiment, firmly holding the great points in religion for which our ancestors suffered so much in their native country.

The land is situated very high and pleasant, overlooking the adjacent country, somewhat stoney, very fertile, and near the center of the old parish is a fine crystalline pond five or six miles in circumference, stored with good fish, and out of it issues a perennial stream, which incessantly supplies a variety of excellent mills, which are of great benefit to the town, and the neighboring towns in the time of drought.

There is a fine river which bounds the town on the east, from

the N.E. to the S.E. corners, which affords excellent salmon in the season, and another pleasant river on the west, which is the boundary of the town towards the lower end of it, and which unites with the former river at the S.E. part of the town.

The aboriginal natives had left the place before the English planters began there, a few individuals excepted.

There is an aged gentleman now living in the town, Capt. Samuel Parker, one of the first planters, who is the Progenitor of 261 children and descendents now living and a proportionable number that are dead and gone.

Copied February 18, 1844, Sabbath evening, Coventry, by C.H.S. Marvin Root.

Copied, Coventry, August 6, 1864 by John B. Porter.

Deacon Samuel Parker died in Coventry Oct. 30, 1775, in the 94th year of his age.

Rev. Mr. Nathan Strong and Esther Meacham, his wife were married Oct. 12, 1746. Children.

Nathan born July 26, 1747, and died on the same day.

Nathan born October 5, 1748.

Esther born April 28, 1750.

Joseph born September 21, 1753.

Rev. Mr. Nathan Strong died Nov. 7, 1795, in the 79th year of his age and 51st year of his ministry.

Mrs. Esther Strong, wife of Rev. Nathan Strong, died Oct. 19, 1793, in the 69th year of her age.

Births and deaths of the children of Rev. Joseph and Mrs.

Esther Meacham.

Eunice born May 25, 1716.

Joseph born August 30, 1718. Died Aug. 31, 1720.

John born Sept. 20, 1720.

Jerusha born Jan. (17)-4. 1722. B. Jan. 4.

Catharine born Jan. 1, 1724.

Esther born July 19, 1725.

Sybil born September 10, 1727. Died Jan. 30, 1731.

Joseph born December 24, 1729. Second.

Sybil born August 29, 1734. Second.

Deaths.

Joseph died August 31, 1720.

John died August 9, 1725.

Joseph died Feb. 15, 1730.

Sybil died Jan. 30, 1731.

Mrs. Esther Meacham died March 12, 1751.

Wife of Rev. Mr. Joseph Meacham, Esther Williams, daughter of Rev. M.W. of Deerfield.

Rev. Mr. Joseph Meacham died Sept 15, 1752, in the 67th year of his age.

An extract found in Rev. Wm. Ely's possession, from Dr. Trumbull's notes pertaining to the settlement of Coventry. Trumbull found the account in Prince's papers in 1773.

Coventry.

This town was granted May 9, 1706. Coventry is a tract of land granted by Joshua Sachem son of Uncas to fifteen gentlemen, Samuel Whiting, James Richards, etc. It was made a town in 1711

with town privileges and had before been made a town viz: Oct. 11, 1705, of six miles square, and was not long after laid out by a committee from the Assembly. It was laid out into seventy-eight allotments. In 1709, the first settlers came upon it. They came from Northampton and Weathersfield. The Church was gathered Oct. 18, 1714, containing ten males. Mr. Joseph Meacham was the first pastor. April 2, 1844, by M. Root. August 6, 1864, by I.B. Porter.

Of Deacon Thomas Roots' children

Thomas married a Lee; Eliahin married 1st Mercy, 2nd Jemima EELS; Ebenezer married Sarah Strong; Samuel lived in Willington, married a Parker; Mindwell married Edward Root, of Hebron; Mehitable married John French. One married a Sargeant. Miriam married John Arnold in 1764.

Eliakin Root and Mercy his wife were married Dec. the 15, 1724 at Coventry.

Asahel Root son of Eliakin and Mercy was born April 13, 1726.

Eliakin Jr., son of Eliahin and Mercy born March 10, 1728.

Mercy Root, the first wife of Eliakin Root died March 27, 1728.

Eliakin Root and Jemima Ellis were married Aug. 15, 1731.

Joseph, son of Eliakin and Jemima Root, born July 5, 1732.

Medad, son of E. and Jemima, born Dec. 29, 1735.

Jonathan, son of E. and Jemima, born Jan. 11, 1738. Died young.

Miriam, daughter of E. and Jem. born Nov. 2, 1739.

Jonathan, son of E. and Jem., born June 18, 1742.

Jemima, daughter of E. and Jem. born June 3, 1746.

Died, Jonathan, son of E. and Jem. died Feb. 3, 1740. (Naomi

Ellis died Jan. 26, 1740. This entry is uncertain and is entered in parentheses by Mr Root.)

Eliakin Root died in Coventry January 19, 1759, aged 63.

Thomas Root died Nov. 13, 1758, in the 90th year of his age.

Jemima, wife of Eliakin Root died

Asahel Root (son of Eliakin and Mercy) and Mehitable Warner were married April 18, 1750.

Hannah Root, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Root born Jan 10, 1721 and died young.

Seth ~~Jones~~ ^{James}, son of Benjamin and Hannah ~~Jones~~ ^{James}, born 31 of Aug. 1715.

George Hawkins was from Preston.

Samuel Buel was born August 20th, 1716. This was Rev. Samuel Buel, D.D. of Long Island.

Capt. Nathaniel Kingsbury's children. Hannah Kingsbury, wife of Capt. Nathaniel Kingsbury: her name was Hannah Denison.

1. John was born April 25, 1710.
2. Nathaniel born Sept. 8, 1711.
3. Mary born Nov. 5, 1713.
4. Simon born July 25, 1715.
5. Jabez born June 21, 1717.
6. Hannah born Jan. 23, 1719.
7. Priscilla born March 22, 1720.
8. Joseph born March 27, 1721.
9. Denison born June 25, 1723.
10. Lemuel born Aug. 23, 1725
11. Jeremiah born Dec. 2, 1726. Died 9th of Mar. following.
12. Sarah born Jan. 13, 1728.

13. Phineas born May 9, 1731.

14. Ruth born May 26, 1737. Ruth died May 24, 1752
in the 15th year of her age.

Nathaniel Kingsbury died Sept. 16, 1763, in the 80th year of
his age.

Hannah Kingsbury died May 14, 1772, in the 83rd year of
her age.

Benjamin Case had five sons and five daughters. Eunice married
John Maxwell of Lebanon. Benjamin Case's wife was a Richardson.

Master John Eells (a celebrated school teacher) lived in
Stephen Richardson's house.

Sweetland place. First house in the Society built by Mr.
Richardson. (How about the John Bissel place?) Amos Richardson,
Nathan Richardson, Levi Sweetland, senior, Levi Sweetland, 2nd.

Case place. Tubal Case, Widow Case, Cyril Case. House down
seventy rods south of this. Tubal Case, Flavel Case.

John Parker, Nathan Parker, John Searl, Samuel Burdwin tenant.
Flavel Case.

House south of Flavel Cases. Lemuel Parker removed east of
the river by Samuel Burdwin, (east of Cases bridge). Most of the
Burdwin family born in it. House in ruins.

Thomas Adams, Jedediah Benton, Ebenezer Stiles, Peter Brewster,
Christopher West, Elijah Hammond were in Coventry in 1750, and also
John Wilson, Capt. Sabin, Amos Richardson.

Scungamug River. Name of this river, perhaps; the river running

from the swamp.

See page 117. Notices of persons who have gone out from us and distinguished themselves or exerted an influence abroad. Professional men, etc.

In the fine and useful arts some have gone out from us.

Harlan Page had a sort of genius for mechanics and the fine arts.

Joseph Badger had some celebrity as a painter of portraits and miniatures.

Nathaniel E. Talcott was a portrait painter, and has retained the expression and recollection of some who sleep in death.

Gilbert Brewster and Frederick Brewster, brothers, sons of Benjamin and Phebe Brewster. Gilbert invented the celebrated spinning gin, which went before all other spinning machines in woolen factories for a time. Frederick distinguished himself as a mill wright. Both rose in the world by their own exertions.

Rev. Thomas Potwine, of North Windsor, now East Windsor Second Society, graduated in 1751. He was son of John Potwine. Mr. Potwine was ordained in May 1754, and died Nov. 15, 1802. East Windsor at that day belonged to the town of Windsor, and it was not unfrequent a few years ago to hear aged persons speak of the two Societies in E. Windsor as above and below Scantic. There was no meeting house above Scantic, and Mr. Potwine, who was the first minister, was ordained in a barn. He was a faithful pastor, and closed his life in the 49th year of his ministry. The name is numerous in his former Society.

Rev. Nathan Strong, D.D., son of Rev. Nathan and Mrs. Esther Strong, was born Oct. 5, 1748. He was the classmate of President

Dwight in Yale College and graduated in 1769. He was ordained over the first Church and died Dec. 25, 1816, aged 68 years. Dr. Strong's character is too well known to require a description. He was thrown into the glorious revivals of the Church from 1792 to the time of his death. In them he delighted to labor. One says of him: "As a scholar, philosopher, and Christian divine, he had a solid merit. To the promotion of pure religion he directed his greatest efforts." Few have been more useful than Doctor Nathan Strong in his day and generation.

Rev. Joseph Strong, D.D., of Norwich, was born Sept. 21, 1753. He graduated at Yale College, and was a classmate of the late Rev. Moses C. Welch, of Mansfield. He was ordained at Norwich as the Colleague pastor of the first Church with Rev. Dr. Lord, March 18, 1778. His brother Nathan preached the sermon and his father gave him the charge. He died in Norwich. He was a faithful minister in his day and generation.

Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, son of Deacon Ebenezer and Priscilla Kingsbury, was born Aug. 30, 1762, and graduated at Yale in 1783. He was for some years a missionary of the Court Society, and a laborer in the State of Vt. He afterwards removed to Hartford, Pa., and after laboring there many years, died in a good old age.

Rev. Horatio Waldo, son of Dr. John Waldo, was born in Coventry, and graduated in 1804, at Williams College; was tutor in the College 1806--1807. He settled in Griswold in 1810 and continued as Pastor until 1830, when he was dismissed on account of his health and removed to the State of N. York.

Rev. Thomas Page, son of Thomas, was a minister for some years. He was a Baptist.

Rev. Clement Parker, a minister in the State of Maine, was born in this Society. He was a Congregationalist.

Rev. Deodate Babcock, son of John and Lydia Babcock is an Episcopal clergyman and is (or was) located at Ballston Spa. N.Y.

Rev. Clark Lyman was born here. Where he settled is not known by the writer.

Rev. Hervey Talcott graduated at Yale in 1810; settled at Chatham in 1816, where he now (1864) is. Died Dec. 19, 1865, aged 74 years.

Rev. Milton Badger was born May 6, 1800; graduated at Yale in 1823; was afterwards a tutor in the College; settled in Andover, Mass, and left this part for N.Y. as Cor. Sec. A.H.M. Soc.

Rev. Eber Carpenter; resided here and fitted for college with Rev. Mr. Calhaun; graduated at Yale in 1825; and studied Theology at Andover Seminary. He settled in York, Mr., and then removed to Southbridge, Mass.

Rev. Addison Kingsbury, son of Joseph and Lois Kingsbury, was born here in . He entered Amherst College, but his health failed and he left. After a delay, he entered Andover Theo. Sem. and took its regular course for the ministry. Went to Ohio for his field, and is now (1864) at Putnam, in that State, 1865.

Rev. Nathan S. Hunt, son of Dr. Ebenezer Hunt and grandson of Rev. Nathan Strong, graduated at Williams College in 1830. He settled in Pomfret, Abington Soc. Feb. 12, 1834. He is now settled as a minister in

Rev. Jonathan A. Woodruff, son of Rev. Eph. T. Woodruff, was

born here; graduated at Hamilton College, and is a minister in Ohio.

Rev. Marvin Root, son of Capt. Nathaniel and Candace Root, was born Oct. 7, 1802; graduated at Williams College in 1829; licensed to preach by the Middlesex Association June 1833; ordained an Evangelist Sept. 1833; and settled in Wapping, the first pastor, June 29, 1836. He was dismissed in April, 1840, and removed to the State of Illinois, where he now (1864) is. 1865.

Ephraim Kingsbury Jr. graduated at Dartmouth College in 1797. Never studied a profession.

Mr. John Taylor lived here several years and died here. He was a graduate, and was formerly in the ministry.

Dr. Ebenezer Hunt graduated at Yale in 1787, a skillful physician and respected citizen.

Sandford Bissel graduated at Union College. Settled as a physician in Granville, N.Y., but died here May 10, 1821.

Eleazer P. Talcott graduated in 1832, and died the Nov. following.

Dr. Ebenezer K. Hunt graduated at Yale in 1834.

Henry Pomroy graduated at Yale in 1835.

Edwin Wright was born in Coventry, in Dr. Hunt's house. Graduated at Yale in 1845. Elish Smith, who lived on the Capt. Root place, was a graduate. He removed to Vermont.

There have been eighteen or twenty graduates here.

There have been few lawyers in this town, but some have had their origin here. Jeremiah Parish, late of Tolland, lived a few years in South Coventry.

Practising physicians in the Society. Dr. Timothy Kimball,

who retired from practice. Dr. J. Elijah Lyman, who died in practice, buried in Strong burying yard; Dr. John Waldo, who was a surgeon in the revolution and died here, buried in Strong burying yard; Dr. Daniel Avery, a surgeon in the revolution; Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, who died in practice; Dr. Eleazer Hunt, brother of the above, the present physician.

Physicians and Surgeons who were natives of Second Society. John Woodward, Silas Loomis, Uriel Richardson, Erastur Jones, Lucius Abbott, John Bliss Porter, and perhaps some others. Lucius Abbott was an Assistant Surgeon U.S.A. John Porter entered the Army in 1833 as Assistant Surgeon U.S.A. in 1846.

Andrew Kingsbury was born in Franklin April 24, 1759, and died Oct. 7, 1837, aged 78 years.

There were many men of influence who might be noticed.

But where are the inhabitants who lived here more than one hundred years ago? In the grave! May we derive profit from this silent monitor, to act well our part while we have life, and prepare to follow the departed.

The Burying Grounds in this Society are four in number.

1. The oldest one is the South burying ground. It belongs to the town, was selected by a committee appointed for the purpose, and by the town the report of this committee was accepted in 1737. It was probably used for a burying ground soon after it was laid out. It bears the marks of being the oldest burying ground in the Parish, and is now (1864) 127 years old. There is now no difference; the aged and the infant lie here together. This ground is nearly filled and is not now much used.

2. The next burying place in the order of time, is on the old place of Rev. Nathan Strong, and was first occupied by him to bury his children. His dust sleeps here; and he is the only pastor of this Church who died in the Society. Some of the early settlers of the Society rest here. Capt. William Wilson was the last one buried on this spot. He died in 1819.

3. The North burying ground is the third in the order of time. Ensign Jonathan Porter received the deed from Samuel Lillie Senior, for a public burying ground, he (Ensign Porter) purchasing one acre of ground which he gave to the public for the use of rich and poor alike. The first person buried in the ground was Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Capt. Eliphalet Carpenter. At the same time, Mr. Samuel Lillie, senior gave an addition of two rods of ground in width on the north side, reserving enough for the interment of the Lillie family. This was in 17 . Here the rich and the poor sleep together; the Lord is the maker of them all. An addition being necessary, it was made on the west side to the extent of half an acre, by purchase of Samuel Lillie Jr. in by the town. The next addition is on the north side containing half an acre, bought of Marcus Lillie, and belongs to private owners. The deed was given to in 1839. A committee was appointed by the proprietors, consisting of Zelotes Porter, Ralph Flint and Francis Porter, to lay out the ground into lots, and Azel Cook did the surveying. New and handsome stone walls were laid all around the whole yard in places of the old ones, and many improvements were made.

The Center Burying Ground is the fourth in the order of time,

and was laid out in the year 1839. The ground is laid out in lots which are sold to purchasers. Many families removed the remains of their deceased friends from the North and South burying grounds to this one. This ground has been improved with taste.

It is worthy of note that great improvements have been made in all the cemeteries in this Society. The south and oldest one had been greatly neglected, the walls had been thrown down, bushes had been suffered to overgrow the whole ground, and everything connected with it looked very shabby. But new walls have been erected, the bushes have been cut down and the roots dug and torn out, and the whole yard exhibits great improvement. The North ground has also been improved in like manner, although it was not so completely overgrown and dilapidated as the South.

Mr. Root says that the second deed of the North burying ground was given to Capt. Nathaniel Root. He must alluded to the second addition, or that on the west side.

Notes, Diary, etc., Journal. Not known by whom.

Taking of Andre. There was a cider mill at the place called "the lap" or "Mother's lap"; two men came there to see the old gentleman who lived at the mill. A boat lay by the shore; these men were equipped with their muskets and fired into the boat and killed some of the men. This boat proved to be the boat which was waiting for Andre to take him aboard of the Vulture. Andre was in sight and hearing when the men fired into the boat; this frustrated his plan, and he immediately struck off for Crum Point, which proved to be the means of his being taken. Here he spent the night, and

and in the morning he started for N. York on horseback. The militia who took him asked him where he was from from below. One of them saw him slip something into his boot, and he was taken and serched.

New York, Sept. 1776.

The Army was in N.Y. We worked on the entrenchment, E. side, some time; Our station was at Bull's head, which was then quite the upper part of the City. Queen Street was then near the upper part of the City barracks. We went into this street when we left Long Island, and staid till we pitched our tents, which were pitched east of this street. When we left or retreated from N.Y. we lost our tents.

Retreat from N.Y. The British landed in N.Y. at Turtle Bay, early in Sept. As there was no means of effectual resisting such powerful numbers, we were obliged to retreat. Two of their ships of war passed up the Sound and covered their landing. The Americans began to move towards Harlem Hights about the middle of the day. I was set as a centinel in the early part of the evening; and was releived at the proper hour. In the morning, where the enemy landed was a mile above where the guard to which I belonged was stationed. I saw in that direction our camp broken up; and I went in pursuit of my pack. This I found where I left it. I went back to my guard and in the early part of the day, I was set on sentinel and in a few moments I saw the enemy coming out of a cove, crossing over to N. Y. Two ships came along and fired on us. This was composed of seven men; we stood guard for three hours and were never releived. After we had two hours, one of the guard came to

me whose name was Foster and said, "Munsell, what shall we do?" I don't know, we must stay until we die for ought I know." I now saw the Hessians marching into the upper part of the entrenchment, and knew not what to do. It was not long before one of the centinels said to me, "Munsel, the guard is gone." I replied "Well, then it is time for us to go."

We started for the N. River in the retreat. I kept my pack. Some of the Co. threw away their packs. One of this guard I speak of threw away his pack and soon found a better one. We soon reached the main road where we met Gen. Putnam, who was talking with a filed officer; this officer appeared to be crying and talking as tho' he felt that we must make a stand. Putnam bid him in harsh language to go about his business. We soon came up with a regiment of troops in a piece of woods; the Col. of this regiment was at their head and marching in single file. We could not pass them tho' we were moving at a much more rapid rate than they when we overtook them. One of our fellow soldiers was chased by the enemy, and now came up with us right against where I was marching. He was close pushed by the enemy. He ran thro' swamps and mud. Jonathan Button lost his stockings and shoes, his coat and pack. He kept his arms and once fired on the enemy, his pursuer. He was rejoiced to see me, and I furnished him with stockings and shoes. This he always considered as a hard run. When the old Col. considered himself as out of danger in the woods he made a halt. We went by this regiment and reached the Harlem Heights before sun down. We staid at Harlem something like three weeks. Our guard reached nearly or quite, across the Island. While on this retreat we lost our tents and baggage, and for a while we fared hard: for

we had lost our cooking utensils. We peeled chestnut bark, wet our flour on it, and then baked our dough by the fire. Our beef was fresh, and we obtained no salt for beef. As a general remark the army fared hard. But we were fighting for liberty; and this we did not mind. One quart pot served for many in our regiment in this emergency, for baking our meats.

The next move of the army was to Mile Square. Here we drew tents and some cooking utensils. It was not long before we removed to White Plains. This move of the army was in the night. We had to carry tents and camp kettles on our backs, besides our own arms and packs; i.e. All of our camp equipage we had to carry on our backs in our march. At White Plains the enemy made a feint for battle before the battle was fought. One of our Colonels was taken the other died. Major Mott was in command at this time.

Battle of White Plains. We were ordered out on fatigue the morning of the battle. We saw the enemy with their arms, and they made a splendid appearance. It was not Washington's plan to come to a general battle, and therefore he did not call out all of his troops.

We had to roast our beef on the coals. From White Plains the regiment to which I belonged removed to Wright's Mill. Here we did not stay long. We went from here to Phillipsburg. Here we staid a month or more, and then we removed to North Castle, where we came home. We heard of the news of Trenton Battle before we reached home. Our Chaplain was Rev. Mr. Storrs.

Continental Money. In 1781, in the month of Feb. or March, I

staid in Roxbury one night, and my bill was equal to two silver dollars. Money had depreciated to seventy dollars for one. Consequently I paid one hundred-forty dollars for my landlord's bill. I had one meal of victuals and the keeping of a five cattle team.

Chaplain in Roxbury, Mr. Boardman.

1778 August.

I was drafted to take care of the artillery taken from Burgoyne, which we took from Farmington, Ct., to White Plains, head quarters then of Gen. Washington. We were the whole month taking these down to head quarters. We did not stay at head quarters. One incident at White Plains; when we were near the Park we met a whole guard of Hessians who had come off, officers and all, to our army. They were kindly received and guided to a place of safety. No other incident of interest occurred on this expedition. I received ten dollars for this month's work, which would buy a bushel of corn as things were then going! In the same month I received of goats for a gun which was appraised at four pounds ten dollars!!

1780 Sept.

Drafted and marched to Horse Neck to guard a number of royalist refugees. They were from Conn. N. Y. and called by some cow boys and bull drivers. We staid there a few days and were ordered to North Castle, N.Y. by Arnold. Soon after we reached N. Castle we were sent to Peck's Rill for flour. We could not get what we wanted, and that was poor enough. While at Horse Neck we drew hominy. I drew one pint in ten days; all the bread stuff I could get. Hard fare this for soldiers. When we were on our way to Pecks Rill, we

staid in the woods to avoid the refugees. We spent the night, and the next day reached our destination, and fared hard both going and coming. We had one meal one day, a dinner between Crum Pond and North Castle.

Arnold's treachery was brought to light at this time. It was thro' his means that we were ordered to march to N. Castle. The last of this time we spent in threshing wheat for our living, or to support the regiment to which we belonged. In Nov. I returned to my family, and this was the last of my going to the revolution.

I redeived for this tour some trash that would pay taxes.

The wife of Levi Sweetland senior, Ruth Richardson, was the daughter of Amos Richardson, who lived on the Parkis place and kept tavern there. There was a tavern kept here during the war of the revolution, and there was a tavern here after the revolution and the military company used to meet here when Mr. Pomroy (Eleazer 2nd) was a young man as he stated to me.

Justus Richardson was the father of Irene Richardson, who married Ichabod Jewett; and of Lois Richardson who married Seth Dunham of Mansfield.

This tavern was kept several years by Capt. Amos Richardson.

June 22

p37

M



