

SIMSBURY

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Goodwin & Bigelow

A Mercantile Venture in Colonial Simsbury

At the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford there is an account book that holds records for a general store and a sloop owned by Daniel Goodwin and his partner John Bigelow. The first page of the ledger states that the store opened on February 15, 1759 and that it was "in Simsbury in Connecticut in New England." The partners were members of well established Hartford families. Daniel Goodwin was fifty-three years old and had earned the rank of Captain in the Hartford train band, or militia, and had served until 1755.¹ He was a merchant in Hartford and John Bigelow was his nineteen-year-old stepson.

John Bigelow's mother, Abigail Olcott Bigelow, had married Mr. Goodwin, a widower with four small children, ten years before, after the death of her husband Timothy Bigelow. Mr. Bigelow had been a Lieutenant in the militia and had served in the French and Indian Wars. He was adjutant in a company of the army that went to Cape Breton Island in 1745 and took Fort Louisbourg from the French. John Bigelow was the sixth of their seven children.² He would eventually follow his father and stepfather's examples and serve in the military.

The Store

The Goodwin & Bigelow store did business in Simsbury for thirteen months. The two partners furnished and stocked it for £588.3.9½, sharing the cost equally. When it opened in February 1759 many customers who began accounts in the ledger already had accounts with a parent store in Hartford. When the store closed in March 1760 the customers paid their balances or had their balances transferred to their accounts in Hartford.³

The ledger almost always states each customer's town of residence, which makes it particularly useful to genealogists and local historians. One hundred fifty-six accounts are for people in Simsbury, thirty-six accounts are for people in Suffield, thirty-three accounts are for people in Windsor, six are for people in Westfield, Massachusetts. One person is from Bedford (an old name for an area that included what is now the northern part of Granby, Connecticut, and Granville, Massachusetts). One is from

About the Authors

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Hartland, one is from Hartford, and four are from an unincorporated area known as "The Wedge."⁴

The geographical distribution of the patrons reveals that the store was in the Simsbury's Turkey Hills Ecclesiastical Society (now the Town of East Granby). The twelve men Bigelow paid to haul loads to Hartford and the six who pastured his horse are known to have belonged to the Turkey Hills Society. Turkey Hills farrier Barnabas Meacham shod Bigelow's horse. Furthermore, Daniel Goodwin wrote that he would assume the cost of "my half the goods Left at Tirkey Hills when I came away." He also put a notation in his account that said, "Agred to alow for rent...Before you was of age." John Bigelow later paid Deacon Asahel Holcomb, who lived in the center of Turkey Hills, for thirteen months room and board. All this indicates that Daniel Goodwin established his young stepson in business and boarded him in the home of Deacon Holcomb, who was one of the most capable and respected men in the Turkey Hills Society. Deacon Holcomb also proved to be one of their best customers, running up a balance of £24.12.5 ½.

Expenses recorded early in 1759 include £4.3.3 credited to Isaac Gillet "for oak board for the shop" and five shillings to Joseph Phelps for boards. Deacon Holcomb supplied two shillings worth of nails. Solomon Dill of the West Ecclesiastical Society (now the town of Canton) received ten shillings in credit for three days work at the shop, presumably to do some construction or joinering. He paid for his own room and board. The precise spot where the shop was located in the center of the Turkey Hills Society is not known.

For a store in a rural area in this time period, the ledger kept by the partners shows remarkably little barter. Most of accounts are paid in cash, notes, or some other financial conveyance, just as they would be in the store in Hartford. What was accepted as barter were personal services, like mending John Bigelow's shoes, or a limited variety of goods that had immediate resale potential.

The types of goods Daniel Goodwin and John Bigelow took in trade suggest that the purpose for setting up shop in Turkey Hills may have been to develop for the parent company in Hartford loyal suppliers of export goods. Another possible purpose may have been to collect military stores for the French and Indian War's 1760 campaign. The disposition of the goods taken in trade is never stated.

In the winter of 1759-60 Bigelow gave a whole roster of men credit for a hog or two: Elijah Alderman, Samuel Forward, Moses Granger, Benoni Griffin, Jerome Horn, Henry Viets, Benoni Viets, Martin Winchell, all of Simsbury; Isaac Gillet and Jacob Gillet of Windsor; and Jeremiah Levitt of Suffield. Other men sold him already butchered pork: Able Forward, Thomas Hawley, Daniel Hays, Samuel Hays, James Moore and Thomas Stevens of Simsbury and Joel Moore of Westfield.

Bigelow gave William Mather of Suffield credit for twenty-six barrels. He paid Isaac Gillet of Simsbury for salting twenty-seven barrels of pork and John Holcomb of Simsbury for heading (closing) twenty-seven barrels. Gillet also tried two half-barrels of hog fat.

Ezekial Phelps got credit for nine bushels of oats and Isaac Gillet and Deacon Holcomb each got credit for one. Jonah and John Moses of Simsbury and Moses Phelps of Windsor brought Bigelow beans. The Joseph Phelpses, Senior and Junior, brought a total of 200 feet of pine boards. Widow Zurviah Cornish sold him three yards of tow cloth and Edward Matson also was given credit for a small amount of tow. Ten men earned credit for carting loads, mostly to and from Hartford. Of these, Isaac Gillet of Simsbury was hired most often.

Other goods the partners accepted that are not found in the ledger's later records of West Indies trade include "old pewter," which they got from Ebenezer and James Moore and Nathaniel Spring of Simsbury and Isaac Gillet and Samuel Thrall of Windsor. Joel Clark of Simsbury sold them eighteen

score of hoop poles. Bigelow also took flax seed, provided by Joseph Cornish Jr., John Holcomb, Obadiah Moore, Darias Pinney and John Reade of Simsbury and Zebulon Moses of Windsor. John Granger must have kept bees because he got credit for beeswax and a barrel of metheglin (an alcoholic beverage made of fermented honey and water). Serajah Stratton sold them a gun valued at £2.12.0 and they also got two shillings, six pence worth of cannon powder from Joseph Phelps Jr.

The Goodwin & Bigelow accounts also show the variety of goods that customers bought during those thirteen months. Not all purchases are recorded in detail; many are put down as unspecified "sundries." However, it seems that more people came into the store to buy nails than any other product but sugar. Forty-six men bought nails; the shop sold 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 20-penny size. Customers also bought shoe nails and shoe tacks. Joseph Forward bought two papers of tin nails. Other hardware items included wire, latches and a lock.

The tools purchased reflect the needs of farmers and craftsmen. The two Joseph Phelps, father and son, purchased a corn fan together, each paying nine shillings. This was a mechanism to separate grain and chaff. Eight men bought scythes and five bought sickles. Thomas Hawley and Joseph Phelps needed sheep shears. Customers bought cuttoes (large knives), drawing knives, shoe knives, grindstones, files, rasps, saws, awls, gimlets, a tap borer and compasses.

Powder and shot were frequent purchases. Aaron Phelps was the only man to buy fish hooks; several bought pen knives and jack knives. Men also had uses for flints, brimstone (sulfur) and lead.

For the kitchen there were skillets of iron or brass, pots, pans, various sizes of basins and large kettles that cost as much as £3.9.9. People bought bottles, punch bowls, glasses, tankards and plates. The store sold one tea canister, five teapots, tea dishes by the set and teaspoons by the half-dozen. Hannah Phelps bought a vinegar cruet.

Deacon Asahel Holcomb, Joseph Forward and John Southwell purchased looking glasses for their homes. Simeon Ward bought two tobacco boxes; Benoni Griffin, Joel Moore and London Negro, a black former slave, each bought one box. Ten men bought pipes, purchasing them a half-dozen or dozen at a time. These were the clay pipes kept on hand for visitors and sanitized between uses by breaking off the tip of the long stem.

In December of 1759 and early in 1760, eight customers bought five-pence almanacs. Reuben Hurlburt bought a bible for five shillings and Mary Thrall spent £1.5.0 on the "Largest Bible." Volumes of Watts' Psalms went to Isaac Gilett and John Holcomb, who also bought a spelling book. Daniel Murphy bought a primer. Bildad Easton and Ezekiel Phelps bought themselves account books and Daniel Hayes, Henry Viets and Joseph Cornish Jr. each got quires of paper. Four men bought brass ink pots, one bought an ink pot made of horn, another chose a pot made of leather. Jacob Gilett and Obidiah Moore must have been musical because they both bought jews' harps.

Sugar was the best selling product the shop carried; forty-eight accounts are charged for it at nine pence a pound. Elisha Winchell bought a whopping nineteen pounds of sugar, Abner Phelps bought ten and other customers bought as much as five pounds. Thirty people bought salt, which sold for five shillings a bushel. People bought it in quantities of half a bushel to two bushels. Spices sold well; pepper went to thirteen customers, allspice to nine, ginger to six and nutmeg to four. A dozen accounts showed raisons. Thirteen people bought coffee, but there was only one vague reference to tea. The shop did not sell rum, but Bigelow credited his landlord Deacon Asahel Holcomb for supplying a gallon to a Mr. Phelps, a quart to a Mr. Hayes, and several more quarts.

The shop sold just a few items of apparel and accessories. Ivory combs outsold horn combs nine to

three. Bigelow recorded selling three pairs of women's gloves, one pair of mittens, seven fans and a silk handkerchief. The men bought themselves felt hats and caster hats, the latter being made of rabbit or some other pelt that was treated to resemble the more expensive beaver. In mid-winter Samuel Hayes bought himself a green cap. Some men bought knee buckles and some, shoe buckles. We know from their accounts that John Drake, Isaac Gillet and John Granger needed spectacles. Soap was another personal item that many people bought, at ten pence a cake.

People bought pairs of wool cards for disentangling the fibers of wool so that it could be spun for knitting or weaving cloth. The store sold knitting needles and, in one case, a customer bought a stick of mohair, presumably mohair yarn. Twenty eight accounts showed charges for indigo, the deep blue dye so favored at the time. It cost one shilling an ounce. Six accounts showed charges for redwood, another exotic dye. The store also sold alum and copperas, chemicals used in preparing dye. To press cloth, the store sold both plain and box irons.

There were the usual notions: ribbon, lace trim, needles, thread, thimbles and pins. Pins sold particularly well, with fifteen customers buying them in five- or ten-pence amounts. There were coat buttons, waistcoat buttons, large and small buttons and one set made of jet. The shop also sold yards and yards of ferret, a narrow tape of cotton or silk, used to trim or fasten clothes; for example, to tie leather breeches at the knee. It came in black, green and red. Josiah Phelps of Windsor bought seven yards of orrice, a kind of heavy ribbon or gimp trimming sometimes woven with gold and silver threads and used on dresses or furnishings. Abel Forward needed eight yards of pillion binding, a pillion being a cushion attached behind a saddle for an extra rider, especially a woman.

Last but not least, customers bought an array of fabrics for making clothing, curtains, bed linens and the like. Some of the fabrics named are familiar, but many are not.⁵ The types of woolens named include baize, broadcloth, callimanco, duffle, durance, everlasting (the previous two valued for their durability), plush, ratteen and tammy. Tammy was bought most often and it came in green, brown and crimson. It was a glazed woolen with multiple uses for dresses, petticoats, lining for men's coats, curtains and more.

Linen cloth for sale included bed tick, calico (not the same as today's cotton calico), cambric (a fine white linen), dowlas (coarse), duck, holland (the most popular linen), osnaburg and shalloon. The "apron check" they sold was probably linen, too.

Only two cottons were mentioned, chintz and chelloes. The latter was an inexpensive cloth from India woven in stripes or checks. Gause could be cotton, but at this time it was usually silk. The crepe people bought was silk, too. John Hathaway of Suffield purchased lutestring, a crisp, glossy, light-weight silk. The store also sold swanskin, which is believed to have been like a flannel; buckram, old or new heavy linen or hemp that had been stiffened; and cotton wool, or batting.

Soldiers in the Campaign of 1759

As stated earlier, the goods that the partners Daniel Goodwin and John Bigelow were buying in Turkey Hills were for resale and it is possible that they had in mind selling provisions needed by the Connecticut troops fighting in the French and Indian War. The war had progressed badly for the British and colonists through the 1750s, but things began to improve in 1759. Albert E. Van Dusen, a past Connecticut State Historian, gives this account:

Success crowned British arms in 1759 as Fort Niagara fell to Sir William Johnson's forces; while General Amherst, with many of Lyman's Connecticut troops in his army, using heavy guns, blasted Fort Ticonderoga to rubble. Realizing their hopeless position, the French rear guard on

July 26 spiked the guns, blew up the powder magazine, stove in the casks of wine and brandy, and slipped away to the north.⁶

Major General Phineas Lyman of Suffield was in command of all Connecticut troops. The names of a number of men on the payrolls of the companies that fought in the 1759 campaign match the names of men who had accounts with the Goodwin & Bigelow store.⁷ James Harmon, who was identified on the payroll as being from Suffield, was Quarter-Master Sergeant in General Lyman's own First Company. The payrolls do not state the hometowns of regular soldiers, but Elijah Sheldon, Isaac Hall and Benoni Griffin are also named on the First Company's roll. Lack of activity in their accounts during that summer and the fact that they served under a commander from their own locality, makes it highly likely that these men were the store's customers. The John Lewis who died on October 12 probably was customer John Lewis of Simsbury.

Captain Edward Barnard of Windsor, who was a customer, commanded the Eighth Company. Abner Phelps and Simeon Lewis of Simsbury fought under his command.

Captain Noah Humphrey of Simsbury was the commander of the Tenth Company and customer John Chick was his First Lieutenant. The names of Simsbury customers Benjamin Adams, Benjamin Brewer, Alexander Cossitt, Stephen Griffin, Eleazor Hill, Simeon Holcomb, Micah Moore, Isaiah Rice and Windsor native Thomas Davis appear on the company's payroll. The names Ephraim Adams, Andrew Moore, and Samuel Thrall also appear on the roll, but their accounts in the store show activity while the men should have been away. It is possible that other members of their families made the purchases. The Martin Winchell on the payroll may be either the father or the son of that name, and that account seems to have been in the hands of Winchell Sr.'s daughter Deborah, called "Debbe" in the ledger.

Joseph Griswold of Simsbury may be the man of that name who served in the Twelfth Company under Captain John Hungerford of Farmington. Griswold's account does not begin until December 12, three days before his enlistment expired. During the next year's campaign, the British and colonists took Montreal and on September 8, 1760 the French army surrendered. Ironically, in the spring of 1775 Connecticut men would be back at Fort Ticonderoga, this time to capture it from the British.

So, the barrels of pork and the cannon powder gathered in 1759 may have helped provision the troops in 1760. However, the account book contains a set of records dated between 1763 and 1766 that make it seem just as possible that the partners were buying stock to export to the West Indies.

The Sloop *Gull*

In October 1763 Daniel Goodwin purchased the sloop *Gull* for £187.20.0 from Elizur Talcott of Glastonbury. A sloop is a single masted sailing ship. The bill of sale states that the *Gull* was "riding at anchor in the Connecticut River and of about Seventy Tons Burthen Together with her Long Boate and all her appurtenances Thereto Belonging."⁸ John Bigelow, then almost twenty-two years old, witnessed the purchase. In December of that year he registered the *Gull* at the Port of New London, naming himself as its master, listing a mate and four young sailors, and declaring his destination to be Barbados. Records in later years declared St. Christopher and Tortuga as the sloop's destinations and other masters (captains) sometimes replaced Bigelow.

The accounts for "Sloop *Gull*" in the Goodwin & Bigelow ledger record some of the cargo that she carried to the West Indies on six voyages between 1764 and 1766. Some of the goods were owned by the partnership and some were owned by other individuals. The ship's account lists as many as ten horses on the same voyage and they fit every description – black, white, roan, bay, dun, sorrel, mares and colts. (A 1765 letter from his brother-in-law Capt. James Caldwell to Capt. Bigelow explains that

he is trying to persuade a partner not to make him transport more than forty horses.) On one trip the *Gull* carried six yokes of cattle. The ledger records that the sloop stopped at Middletown to load hay.

In the fall of 1765 the *Gull* seems to have made a trip without any live animals on board. On that run, as best can be deciphered from the ledger, it carried eight hogsheads, 152 barrels and thirty-six bushels of oats; seventy-three barrels of beef; seven barrels of tallow; thirty-three barrels of pork; seven casks of hog fat; ten barrels of beans; two barrels of peas; six barrels of nuts; a quantity of bread; twenty-three barrels of nails and seventeen yards of tow cloth. It was on this trip that Capt. Bigelow carried Major Elizur Talcott's slave John Grigree with written instructions to make a deal for his labor for a term of two years. If the man decided to stay in Barbados and work, he was to go free at the end of the two years. If he did not want to remain, he was to be brought back.

On other trips the *Gull* carried barrels of alewives (herring) and flour, kegs of cider, and hundreds of feet of cherry boards and other wood. The item called "boesticks" and "bowsticks" probably was used in shipbuilding or repair. On one trip they loaded bunches of onion valued at more than £22 and paid an agent named Bunce for buying the onions and boating them to the sloop. They probably picked up the onions at Wethersfield on their way down the Connecticut River from Hartford.

The sloop returned from the West Indies loaded with rum, sugar, molasses and salt. The latter seemed to be the most critical cargo. Before one voyage John Bigelow sent written instructions to the sloop's captain John Tilley to go under convoy of His Majesty's Ship *Beaver* and bring back from Tortuga a full load of salt, if it could be had. The need for naval protection stemmed from the danger posed by French and Spanish ships in the Caribbean.

The last shipment from the West Indies recorded in the ledger is dated November 6, 1766, but papers preserved in the John Bigelow Collection at the Connecticut Historical Society and articles in the *Connecticut Courant* show that Captain Bigelow continued his career as a sea captain. In the early 1770s Bigelow was also captain of the sloops *Polly* and *Patty* and the brigantine *Two Brothers*.⁹

In a letter from London dated 10 April 1770, his younger brother James wrote Capt. Bigelow that "it is not likely that the Duty on Tea will be taken off this season altho I heard Lord North say in the House of Commons that it was never his opinion, nor Inclination that these acts should be inforced." In 1773 letters were addressed to him as "Captain John Bigelow, Merchant, in Barbados." It appears that he resided there for a time, perhaps because he had to settle the estate of his relative Capt. George Olcott, who died of yellow fever in January 1773 after giving Capt. Bigelow power of attorney. Bigelow's brother James also died in March of that year in Barbados. A letter from Capt. John Olcott in Hartford in December, assured him that his wife and son were well. Olcott also wrote, "I shall only mention a Bold Stroke Dun by the Bostonians in going on Board the Ships that had the Tea shipt by the E. India Com. and Knocking three Hundred & Fourty od Chests to pieces and turning All Into the Deck. What the Consequences will be you can Judge as well as another."

Elisha Phelps' Account

To return to one last account in the Goodwin & Bigelow ledger, in the spring of 1766 Elisha Phelps turned to Daniel Goodwin and John Bigelow for stock to set up a store. This store was most likely located on what is now Hopmeadow Street, in a house built earlier than the grand one Phelps built that is now the headquarters of the Simsbury Historical Society. Between May 3, 1766 and May 12, 1767 Phelps ran up a balance of £175.14.½ for goods to stock his store. He was also charged for freighting a number of barrels of potash to Boston. Four barrels of the ash were sold to an Esq.^f Hancock.

The goods with which Phelps stocked his store are somewhat the same as those sold in the earlier

Goodwin & Bigelow store. He did sell rum, however, laying in 107 gallons of it. He did not buy as much hardware or the heavier household goods that Goodwin & Bigelow had carried, and no powder and shot were listed. One new item was "sniff boxes."

On the credit side, Phelps supplied the partnership with thirty-three skins, one of them mink, and thirteen brooms. He was also given credit for many bushels of oats, rye, wheat and hemp and for two tierces (small barrels) of tobacco. In early 1767 he was still in debt when his account was transferred to a different ledger.

Epilogue

In the spring of 1775 when the Revolutionary War was just beginning, Connecticut needed men to go on a daring raid on Fort Ticonderoga. Sixteen were chosen. Captain Elisha Phelps and his younger brother Noah represented Simsbury and among the six from Hartford was Captain John Bigelow. The story of how Simsbury's Noah Phelps went as a spy into the fort is a local legend. The New England troops, commanded by Ethan Allen of Vermont and Benedict Arnold, took the fort without resistance and captured the cannon that General Washington would use for his siege of Boston. That June the General Assembly made Elisha Phelps Commissary for the Connecticut troops in the Northern Department. He died in Albany on July 14, 1776 at the age of thirty-eight and is buried in Simsbury Cemetery.¹¹

In connection with the events at Ticonderoga, John Bigelow was paid for taking "Misses Skenes &c to Canada as one of the Com^{tee} for that purpose per Act of the Assembly."¹² These were prisoners of war from Skenesborough, New York, near the fort. After their capture, the prominent Tory Col. Philip Skene and his son were quartered for a time in the Widow Sarah Hooker's house, now the Sarah Whitman Hooker house museum in West Hartford.¹³

John Bigelow did not wait to be called to battle. Connecticut's official military historians say,

The first artillery company raised in Connecticut during the Revolution was an independent organization commanded by Capt. John Bigelow of Hartford. It was recruited early in 1776 and marched to the Northern Department where it appears to have been accepted as a Continental Co. Stationed during the summer and fall of '76 at Ticonderoga and vicinity. In July Capt. Bigelow was sent by direction of Congress with a special flag of truce to Burgoyne in Canada.¹⁴

John Bigelow was one of eight men with the rank of Major chosen by the General Assembly in October 1776 to lead Connecticut battalions.¹⁵ Among the John Bigelow papers there is a handwritten six-week leave of absence given to Major Bigelow "for the Recovery of His Health" signed by General Horatio Gates on November 11, 1776 at his headquarters at Ticonderoga. Apparently Bigelow never returned to the Northern Department. Early in 1777 Major Bigelow resigned from Col. Samuel Wyllys' Third Regiment of the "Connecticut Line."¹⁶ That October he was sent to New York under a flag of truce to negotiate an exchange of Capt. William Judd of the *H.M.S. Antelope* for Capt. John Manley of the Continental Navy frigate *Hancock*.¹⁷

In the spring of 1778 Major John Bigelow was appointed by the General Assembly to oversee the manufacture and purchase of clothing for the Connecticut officers and their troops. The oath he administered to his tailors and his button maker, who was warned that he would be sent back to his regiment if he did not meet his production quota, are among Bigelow's papers.

John Bigelow did not live to see the end of the war. He died in Hartford on June 23, 1780, at the age of 40. He is buried in Hartford's ancient burying ground beside the First Church of Christ (Congregational), as is Daniel Goodwin, who died in 1772. The inventory of John Bigelow's estate includes

many yards of cloth and uniform coats, shirts, breeches, hats and other apparel that he had in stock for Connecticut's army.¹⁸ His widow, the former Hannah Wadsworth, remarried twice.¹⁹ Her second husband was John Tilly and her third was Capt. James Hillyer, of Simsbury's Salmon Brook Society, which had by that time become the Town of Granby.

By Priscilla Bergethon and Mary Jane Springman

Notes

Please see the list of Goodwin & Bigelow customers on page twelve. A complete transcription of the Goodwin & Bigelow account book, done by Peg Bergethon, is in the SGHRL archives. It is handwritten on 4x6 cards and is alphabetized by customers' names. Other notes taken in the preparation of this article are also on file, including a list of the people mentioned in the account book who did not have accounts in the store.

¹James Junius Goodwin, comp., *The Goodwins of Hartford, Connecticut: Descendants of William and Ozias Goodwin* (Hartford, Conn.: Brown and Gross, 1891), p. 556.

²Patricia Bigelow, ed., *The Bigelow Family Genealogy*, 2 vols. (Flint, Michigan: The Bigelow Society, Inc., 1986), 1:38.

³According to a notice in the Connecticut Courant of August 16, 1765, Daniel Goodwin was part owner of a store called P. Thompson & Co. The other owners were Samuel Talcott, John Lawrence, Caleb Bull, Samuel Olcott, Samuel Marsh, William Jepson, George Lord, Elisha Pitkin, Lemuel White, Russell Woodbridge, Thomas Hopkins, Abraham Beach, Nathaniel Ledyard and Solomon Smith. For the Turkey Hills customers who had accounts in Hartford, see the Daniel Goodwin Ledger, No. 8, at the Connecticut Historical Society.

⁴See the article on page nine for more information on these localities.

⁵Of all the references consulted about colonial fabrics, the most useful was *Textiles in America, 1659-1870* by Florence M. Montgomery (New York: W.W. Norton, 1984).

⁶Albert E. Van Dusen, *Connecticut* (New York: Random House, 1861), p. 103.

⁷Albert C. Bates, ed., "Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762," *Connecticut Historical Society Collections*, 31 vols. (Hartford, 1905), 10: 101-102, 113-114, 116-117, 121-1243.

⁸The bill of sale for the sloop *Gull*, several bills of lading and crew lists are preserved in the G.W. Blunt White Library at Mystic Seaport, Mystic, Connecticut. Librarian Paul O'Pecko deserves special thanks for helping to find these documents. Richard Malley of the Connecticut Historical society also assisted with research on the *Gull*.

⁹John Bigelow's papers mentioned in this paragraph and hereafter are in the John Bigelow Collection at the Connecticut Historical Society. We thank library staff members Ruth Blair and Martha Smart for their assistance.

John Bigelow married Hannah Wadsworth June 30, 1771. The son to whom John Olcott referred was their first child (b. 10 Mar 1772; d. 12 Jun 1775). The couple had four more children (Bigelow, 1:85). According to William DeLoss Love in *The Colonial History of Hartford: Gathered from Original Sources*, (Hartford, 1935), p. 179, the couple had a house and store near the northeast corner of Kilbourn and Front Streets.

¹⁰Bigelow, 1:38.

¹¹Connecticut Adjutants-General, *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in: I. War of the Revolution...* (Hartford, 1889), 3 vols., 1:31. Oliver Seymour Phelps and Andrew T. Servin, *The Phelps Family in America* (Pittsfield, Mass., 1899), 2 vols., 1:203-204. Phelps married Rosetta Owen on August 25, 1742, and they had six children.

¹²Connecticut Adjutants-General, 1:32.

¹³Martha C. Fransson, "Sarah Whitman Hooker Homestead, <http://www.rh.edu/~fransson/swhhdesc.html>. J. Hammond Trumbull, ed., *Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut, 1633-1884*, 2 vols. (Boston: Edward L. Osgood Publisher, 1888), 1:84.

¹⁴Connecticut Adjutants-General, 1:124.

¹⁵Charles H. Hoadley, *The Public Records of the State of Connecticut, From October 1776, to February, 1778*, (Hartford: Case Lockwood & Brainard Company, 1894), p.13.

¹⁶Hoadley, p. 157. Connecticut Adjutants-General, 1:168.

¹⁷Hoadley, p. 430. Bigelow, 1:85.

¹⁸The inventory of John Bigelow's estate is among the Probate Records at the Connecticut State Archives.

Simsbury's Ecclesiastical Societies

The Colonial Town's Internal Divisions into Parishes

Sometimes researchers looking for their roots in colonial Simsbury are surprised to find that they have to go to adjoining towns to visit the sites of their ancestors' homes and graves. This is because after the Revolutionary War several areas of the town left Simsbury's jurisdiction and formed separate towns – Granby, East Granby, Canton. Also, Simsbury contributed two parcels of land to the Town of Bloomfield.

The Goodwin & Bigelow account book covers a small period prior to the first civil separation. The store's patrons were identified by name and the town in which they lived in 1759, which means that if they were listed as living in Simsbury the actual site of their home might be in Simsbury or one of four other towns today. To further complicate matters, some patrons lived in an unincorporated area and others, who lived in Windsor, were allowed by the General Assembly to belong to a Congregational church in Simsbury. To understand the complex nature of the colonial town it is necessary to understand Simsbury's division into ecclesiastical societies.

In colonial times the Town of Simsbury covered something between eighty and a hundred square miles.¹ By 1725 several generations of settlers had spread far from the location of the original meeting house, which stood in what is now Simsbury Cemetery just north of its entrance on Hopmeadow Street. As a student of colonial Connecticut knows, all citizens were obliged by law to attend church all day every Sunday and pay rates, or taxes, for the support of the official state religion, the Congregational Church. (The tax requirement was modified over time to allow financial support for denominations other than Congregational.) The residents of Simsbury who lived many miles away from the first meeting house found it burdensome to travel to church, especially in winter.

After a many-faceted and heated controversy among the townspeople that lasted from 1725 to 1736, the Town of Simsbury was divided by the General Assembly into three ecclesiastical societies - First (or South) Society, Salmon Brook (or Northwest) Society, and Turkey Hills Society, in the northeast.

Also that year, the inhabitants of a small section in the southeast of town (east of the Talcott mountain ridge) petitioned to join with parts of Windsor and Farmington to form the Wintonbury Ecclesiastical Society. Their request was granted and in 1738 they formed a separate and distinct parish. However, the inhabitants of the Wintonbury Society remained citizens of the three towns involved for almost a century. Simsbury did not relinquish civil control of its territory in the Wintonbury Society until 1835, when the General Assembly incorporated it as the Town of Bloomfield. Moreover, Simsbury continued to govern the district of Scotland, east of the Talcott mountain ridge and north of the former Wintonbury Society, until Scotland was annexed to Bloomfield in 1843.

Each of the new ecclesiastical societies formed in 1736 erected its own meeting house, giving all citizens convenient places to worship and to hold other necessary meetings. The original meeting house became the responsibility of the First Society and, since it had fallen into disrepair, it was replaced in 1743 by a new structure, which was about two blocks to the south. The present First Church of Christ Congregational, erected in 1830, stands on the same site today.

In 1737 the inhabitants of a small part of the Town of Windsor annexed themselves to the Turkey Hills Society of Simsbury, while remaining under the civil jurisdiction of Windsor. This area along the western border of Windsor became known as the "Windsor Half Mile" because the lots the town had granted there were half a mile wide from east to west. About two-thirds of that area, the southern

section, is still part of Windsor.

An area known as "The Wedge," north of the Salmon Brook Society, remained an unincorporated district while the boundary between Connecticut and Massachusetts was in dispute. When the boundary was set in 1713 The Wedge became part of Connecticut and Hartford County, but it was not until 1774 that it was annexed to Simsbury. (Today this area is known as North Granby) Families from Simsbury began to move north into this unincorporated area in the mid-1700s and settlers from Massachusetts moved south into The Wedge.

The store also had a few patrons from Westfield and Bedford, Massachusetts. Purchased from the Indians in 1680, Bedford was a tract of land in the northern part of what is now Granby (in the western part of The Wedge), but by 1759 the name Bedford applied to the land across the Massachusetts border that has become the Town of Granville.

The last Congregational Society to be formed in Simsbury was the West Society, in the area beyond West Mountain. It was approved by the General Assembly in May 1750. It was in the district then known as West Simsbury, which was west of West Mountain. (The area known as West Simsbury today is east of that mountain.) In 1762 an area of New Hartford east of the Farmington River was annexed to this ecclesiastical society.

About 1740 an entirely different religious denomination formed a congregation within Simsbury in the southeast end of town in the district called Scotland (now in northern Bloomfield). These people, who called themselves "conformists," were affiliated with the Church of England, also known as the Anglican Church, and they built the predecessor of today's Old St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. Their church drew members and converts from other parts of Simsbury and in 1762 the Anglican St. Ann's Church was established in Salmon Brook. Despite opposition from and sometimes persecution by Congregational Church members, their numbers grew until Simsbury had the third largest population of Anglicans in Connecticut. Only Newtown and New Haven had more. According to one church historian, by 1774 Simsbury had a population of about 3671 of which 914, or about a quarter, were Anglican.

The four ecclesiastical societies within the town of Simsbury were in place when the Goodwin and Bigelow store opened in 1759. Simsbury's colonial boundaries remained intact until shortly after the Revolutionary War. Eventually, each Congregational Ecclesiastical Society became the nucleus of a separate town. The present town of Granby has nearly the same boundaries as the old Salmon Brook Society, and includes "The Wedge." The Turkey Hills Society, after being a part of Granby for seventy-two years, became the town of East Granby, which now includes the northern portion of the "Windsor Half Mile," as well as a parcel of land from Windsor Locks. The Wintonbury Society was incorporated as the Town of Bloomfield and soon annexed the district of Scotland. The West Society became the Town of Canton.

By Mary Jane Springman

Notes

¹Noah A. Phelps, *History of Simsbury, Granby and Canton from 1642 to 1845* (Hartford: Press of Case, Tiffany and Burnham, 1845), p. 16. Lucius I. Barber, *A Record and Documentary History of Simsbury, 1643-1888* (Simsbury, Conn.: Abigail Phelps Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1931), p. 40.

²Lydia Wadhams, "The Protestant Heritage" in *From Wintonbury to Bloomfield* (Bloomfield, Conn.: The Wintonbury Historical Society, 1983), p. 12. "The Historical Map of the Town of Bloomfield, Connecticut," revised in 1983 by Richard W. Bartlett, on pages 62-63 of this book illustrates the boundary between Wintonbury and Scotland.

Chronology of Civil and Ecclesiastical Government

- | | | | |
|---------|--|------|---|
| 1670 | Simsbury incorporated | 1762 | Area of New Hartford is annexed to the West Ecclesiastical Society |
| 1676 | Simsbury burned in King Philip's War | 1762 | St. Ann's Church (Anglican) formed in Salmon Brook |
| 1683 | First meeting house built | 1774 | "The Wedge" annexed to Simsbury in the Salmon Brook Society |
| 1713 | "The Wedge," north of the Simsbury town line, declared part of Connecticut | 1786 | Town of Granby incorporated, included Salmon Brook and Turkey Hills Societies |
| 1736 | Simsbury divided into three ecclesiastical societies:
First Society
Salmon Brook Society
Turkey Hills Society | 1806 | Town of Canton incorporated. Included all of the West Ecclesiastical Society. |
| 1736 | General Assembly approved the formation of the Wintonbury Ecclesiastical Society | 1835 | Town of Bloomfield incorporated. Simsbury lost its land in Wintonbury Society |
| 1737 | "Windsor Half Mile" residents permitted to join Turkey Hills Society | 1843 | General Assembly annexed the Scotland District of Simsbury to the Town of Bloomfield |
| 1738 | Wintonbury Society organized from parts of Windsor, Farmington, Simsbury | 1854 | Town of Windsor Locks incorporated from part of Windsor, including the northern part (more than a third) of the "Windsor Half Mile" |
| c. 1740 | In Scotland district Anglicans form congregation, now Old St. Andrew's Episcopal Church | 1858 | Town of East Granby incorporated. The new town included most of the former Turkey Hills Society, a small segment of the former Salmon Brook Society and a segment of Windsor Locks, including the northern section of "Windsor Half Mile" |
| 1750 | The district then known as West Simsbury forms the West Ecclesiastical Society | | |

Congregational Church Archives

Donna Hopkins, Church Historian, has provided SGHRL with the "Listing of the Archives of the First Church of Christ, Simsbury, Connecticut." Thanks to this much appreciated gift, researchers can check the church's holdings before making a trip there.

Continued from page ten.

³Mary Jane Springman and Betty Finnell Guinan, *East Granby: The Evolution of a Connecticut Town* (Canaan, New Hampshire: Phoenix Publishing for the East Granby Historical Committee, 1983), p. 33. The map on page 28 "Early Land Grants at Turkey Hills, 1672-1723," researched by Ethel W. Wilson and drawn by Lester W. Smith, and the map on page 205 "Composition of East Granby, 1858," researched by Betty F. Guinan and drawn by Barbara Marks, illustrate the boundaries of the Turkey Hills Society and the parcels of land that were annexed from other towns that compose the present town.

⁴Mark Williams, *A Tempest in a Small Town: The Myth and Reality of Country Life, Granby, Connecticut, 1680-1940* (Granby, Conn.: Salmon Brook Historical Society, 1996), p. 204. This book contains a wealth of maps. Those that illustrate the location of the population centers in colonial Simsbury, the town's divisions into ecclesiastical societies and "The Wedge" are on pages 56, 64, 136, 142, 152, 183, 352 and 464.

⁵Albion B. Wilson, *The History of Granville, Massachusetts* (Hartford: Connecticut Printers, Inc., 1954), pp. 1-19. 34-35. William S. Hart, "North Granby—Bedford: The History of "The Wedge" in the *Collections of the Salmon Brook Historical Society*, 5 vols, 3:1-12.

⁶Phelps, p. 141.

⁷James Shephard, *The Episcopal Church and Early Ecclesiastical Laws of Connecticut* (reprinted from his *History of St. Mark's Church, New Britain, Conn., and of its Predecessor Christ Church, Wethersfield and Berlin* (New Britain, Conn.: [], 1900), p. 80.

Accounts in the Goodwin & Bigelow Store

The following is a list of the people who had accounts in the Goodwin & Bigelow account book with the towns in which they lived, as designated by John Bigelow in 1759. Researchers have attempted to determine in which ecclesiastical society they lived. Any correction or information that our readers can add will be gratefully received. The authors would particularly like to thank Carol Laun, Archivist/Genealogist of the Salmon Brook Historical Society in Granby, and Betty Guinan, East Granby Municipal Historian, for their assistance with identification of people living in those parts of colonial Simsbury. We also appreciate the help Robert B. McComb, historian of Old St. Andrew's Church in Bloomfield, gave us in identifying "conformists," the Anglican church members in the community. The rate list for 1759, prepared that year by Brewster Higley^{3rd} and preserved in the Simsbury Historical Society archives, yielded the names of householders in the First Society.

In some cases, the spelling of people's last names has been altered to reflect a more commonly used or modern spelling. Some variant spellings, especially those used in the account book, are given in brackets. The numbers signify of the page(s) where each person's account can be found in the ledger. An italicized number signifies a mention of that person in someone else's account. FS = First Society, SB = Salmon Brook Society, TH = Turkey Hills Society, WS = West Society, A = Anglican

Patrons Designated "of Simsbury"

ADAMS,	Bildad 24, 20, 36 (TH)	William Jr. 142 (SB)
Benjamin, ^{2nd} 77 (TH, A)	ENO, Francis (Widow) 44 (FS)	Zadock 112 (SB)
Elijah 16 (TH)	FORSBERRY, Isaac 100 (FS)	HIGLEY, Brewster 79 (FS)
Ephraim 17	FORWARD, Abel 32 (TH)	David 34 (TH)
ALDERMAN,	Joseph 20, 33 (TH)	Elizabeth 55
Daniel 38 (TH?, A)	Joseph Jr. 20 (TH)	John 125 (FS, A)
Elnathan 154 (TH, A)	Samuel 27 (TH, A)	Mary 50 (TH)
Elijah 19, 116 (TH, A)	GAY, Richard 25 (TH)	HILL, Eleazer 14 (A)
James 160 (TH, A)	GILLET,	HILLYER, James Jr. 40 (SB, A)
John 116 (TH, A)	Isaac 1, 5, 50, 155 (TH)	HOLCOMB, Abner 61 (SB)
Joseph 29, 178 (TH)	Zaccheus 22 (TH)	Amos 53 (SB)
Joseph, Jr. 29 (TH, A)	GOZZARD, John 158 (SB)	Asahel (Dea.) 5, 111 (TH)
BOWKER, Joseph 105	GRANGER,	Azariah (Deacon) 85 (SB)
BREWER, Benjamin 168 (SB)	John 23, 36 (TH, A)	Elijah 53, 73 (SB)
BUTTOLPH,	Dinah 36 (TH)	Ephraim* 133 (SB)
Jonathan Jr. 148 (SB, A)	Moses 1, 89 (TH)	Ezekiel 97 (SB)
CHICK, John 13 (FS, A)	GRIFFIN, Benoni 165 (TH, A)	John 1, 38, 43 (TH)
CLARK, David 11, 30 (TH, A)	Matthew 175 (SB or TH)	Jonathan 24 (SB)
Joel 9 (TH, A)	Nathaniel 139, 140 (TH)	Joseph 122 (SB, A)
CORNISH, Joseph 1, 77 (TH)	Nathaniel Jr. 30, 139 (TH)	Joshua 51 (TH, A)
Zurviah (Widow) 140 (TH)	Stephen 71 (SB A)	Joshua Jr. 91 (TH)
COSSITT, Alexander 107 (SB)	Stephen, ^{2nd} 88 (TH, A?)	Josiah 69 (TH, A)
Ranna 8, 70 (SB)	GRISWOLD, Joseph 179 (TH)	Nathaniel (Capt.) 76 (SB)
Timothy 137 (SB)	HAWLEY [Halley, Howley],	Nathaniel 3rd 123 (SB)
DeWOLF [DuWolf],	Thomas 7 (TH)	Peter 65 (SB)
Matthew 124 [Wedge]	Timothy 30 (TH)	Reuben* 162 (SB)
DIBBLE, Abraham 81 (A)	HAYES, Asahel 167 (SB)	Simeon 68 (SB)
Benjamin 66 (SB)	Daniel 33 (SB)	Thomas Jr. 117 (TH)
Moses 35 (SB)	Joel 87, 111 (SB)	HOLLADAY, John 82 (SB)
DILL, Solomon 1, 4, 135 (WS)	Samuel 39 (SB)	HORN, Jerome 132 (TH)
DRAKE, John 2 (TH?)	Samuel Jr. 34 (SB)	HURLBERT [Holtebud],
EASTON,	William 96 (SB)	Reuben 93 (TH?)

LAMPSON Lamson],
Joseph 23 (SB)
LEWIS, John 150 (TH)
Simeon 48 (TH)
LOOMIS, Francis 2 (FS, A)
Joel 43 (SB)
MATSON, Edward 56 (TH, A)
Joshua 106
MEACHEM,
Barnabas 5, 11 (TH)
MILLER,
John Christian Jr. 54 (TH, A)
Micah 84 (SB)
MILLS, Ebenezer (Mr.) 19 (TH)
MITCHELL, William 67
MOORE, Amos 11 (TH, A)
Andrew 8 (SB, A)
David 15 (TH)
Ebenezer 127 (A)
James 16 (TH)
Jonah 157 (TH, A)
Micah 11, 47 (TH)
Obadiah 35 (TH)
MOSES, John 22 (SB, A)
MURPHY, Daniel 20
NEGRO, London "by the falls"
146, 180 (TH, A)
NELSON, Hannah 63

Rhoda 83
OWEN, Asahel 39
PHELPS, Abel 18, 47 (SB, A)
Abner 8 (TH, A)
Azariah 57 (TH, A)
Elisha 88, 105-7 (FS)
(Account began in 1766)
Ezekiel 10 (SB)
Hezekiah 47 (SB)
Joseph 1, 17, 98 (TH)
Joseph Jr. 1, 17, 98 (TH)
Nathaniel 104 (TH)
Nathaniel Jr. 92 (TH)
Sarah (Widow) 27 (TH)
PINNEY,
Abraham (Capt.) 13 (FS, A)
Darius 140, 147 (TH, A)
READE, John Jr. 75 (A)
RICE, Isaiah 46 (SB?, A)
Peter* 134 (SB)
ROGERS,
Anthony 21, 37 (TH, A)
ROOFE, William 28
ROWE [Roe], Joseph* 164 (SB)
ROWLEY, Thomas 15 (A)
SHELDON, Jonathan Jr. 109
SMITH, Elijah 153
James 111 (SB, A)

SPRING,
Nathaniel 25, 56, 116 (TH)
STEVENS [Stephens],
Thomas 113 (TH, A)
STRATTON, Serajah 159 (SB)
STRICKLAND,
Samuel* 139 (TH)
STRONG,
Joseph (Rev. Mr.) 108 (SB)
VIETS, Benoni 4, 95 (TH)
John (Capt.) 29, 62 (TH, A)
John Jr. 12 (TH)
Henry 31 (TH, A)
WARD, Mary 5, 160
Simeon 166 (WS?)
WAIT [Weight], Noah 3 (TH)
WILLCOCKSON,
Hoseah 90 (SB)
WILLCOX,
Joseph (Esq.) 128 (SB)
WINCHELL,
Elisha 1, 12, 28 (TH)
Jehial 31 (TH, A)
Martin 1, 18 (TH, A)
Thomas 12 (TH)
Thomas Jr. 45 (TH)

* John Bigelow did not state Ephraim Holcomb, Ruben Holcomb, Peter Rice, Joseph Rowe or Samuel Strickland's places of residence, but they certainly lived in Simsbury.

Patrons designated "of The Wedge"

DeWOLF [DuWolf],
Edward 152
Peter 15

HILL, Eleazar 21 (A)
HOLCOMB, Ezra 102

Patrons designated "of Suffield"

ASHLEY, Martin (Doc.) 120
AUSTIN, Jacob 131
GILLET, Daniel 37
HAILE, Joseph 149
HALL, Isaac 51
HARMON, Elie 10
James 78
HARRISON, Hannah 49
HATHEWAY, John 41
HULBARD [Hurlburt],
William 7, 35
JOHNSON, Rebecca 60
LEAVITT, Jeremiah 9
MATHER, Timothy 172
William 40

NELSON, David 118
NORTON, John 141
OWEN, Isaac 48 (A)
POMEROY [Pumroy],
Medad (Capt.) 58
Phineas 144
Seth 142
RISING [Riseing],
Aaron 129
ROWE, Samuel 130
SHELDON, Elijah 110
Gersham 174
Jonathan Jr. 115
Phineas 2
SMITH, Daniel 145 (A)

Eleazar 86
Samuel 176
SOUTHWELL, Ebenezer 63
John 6, 16, 28, 49, 84
Phineas 170
SPENCER, William 16
WARNER, Elenor 126
Elie 163
WILLIAMS, Thomas 80 (A)

Patrons designated "of Windsor"

BARNARD, Capt. Edward 101	Nathaniel 3 (TH)	Job 41 (TH, A)
CASE, Gideon 171 (A)	William 40	Josiah 173 (TH, A)
DAVIS, Thomas 59 (A)	MEACHAM, Barnabus 46 (TH)	Josiah, 3rd 138 (A)
GILLET, Isaac 50 (TH, A)	John 11, 24, 36	Moses 52 (TH, A)
Jacob 19 (TH)	MOSES, Zebulon 62 (A)	Samuel 44 (A)
GRISWOLD, Matthew 31 (TH)	OWEN,	Shadrick 20 (A)
HILL, John 49 (A)	Mr. Isaac 1, 146 (TH, A)	ROBERTS, John Jr. 80
HURLBURT [Holtebud],	"Ensign Owen's negro"	SMITH, Ebenezer 72
Ebenezer 94 (TH)	.180(TH)	THRALL, John 45 (TH)
LANE, Widow Christian 64	Deacon Samuel 156 (TH)	John 2nd 42 (TH)
McMORAN [Mackmoran],	Samuel Jr. 5, 161 (TH)	Mary 114 (TH)
John 103	PERSONS, Abner 26	Samuel 13 (TH, A)
MATHER [Marther],	PHELPS. Aaron 14, 135 (TH)	WINCHELL, Thomas 45

Patron designated " of Hartland"

BAXTER, Simeon 169 (A)

Patron designated "of Bedford" [Granville, Massachusetts]

GILLET, Nathaniel 99

Patrons designated as "of Westfield" [Massachusetts]

BATES, Lemuel 42	MOORE, James 151 (A)	Isaac 6 (A)
GAINS, Daniel 136 (A)	Joel 74 (A)	William 26 (A)

Patron designated as "of Hartford"

CLARK, Abyah 77

Mr. Olcott mentioned on pages 87 and 179 is not identified by place of residence, but he probably is one of the Hartford Olcotts related to John Bigelow's mother.

Daniel Goodwin and John Bigelow, the store's proprietors were both residents of Hartford and they had accounts in the ledger. Goodwin's is on pages 4, 21, 61-65, 85 and 86; Bigelow's is on pages 21, 88, 147, 155.

New Microfilm**Census Records**

1860 Kentucky: Whitley and Woodford Counties
 1870 Kentucky: Whitley, Wolfe and Woodford Counties
 1880 Kentucky: Webster, Whitley, Wolfe and Woodford Counties
 1900 Kentucky: Whitley, Wolfe and Woodford Counties
 1910 Kentucky: Whitley County
 1920 Kentucky: Wayne, Whitley and Wolfe Counties

Vital Records

Kentucky, Vital Records and Statistics, Birth, Marriages and Death Records, 1852-1910, Whitley and Woodford Counties

Our thanks to Kevin Michael Levine for his donation toward the purchase of these microfilms.

The Simsbury Free Library
is proud to announce the publication of

Simsbury Cemetery Gravestone Inscriptions
Simsbury, Connecticut, 1688-2000
Volume I: The Old Section

Compiled by Joyce A. Cahill

This handsome reference work is the result of three years of research by Joyce Cahill, a volunteer for the Simsbury Genealogical and Historical Research Library. The body of the book is comprised of two indexes: Gravestone Inscriptions by Row and Gravestone Inscriptions in Alphabetical Order. Easy-to-read columns include each name found on a headstone and, when possible, the person's date of birth and death, age, family relationships. Additional information includes epitaphs, military service, fraternal affiliations and so forth. The names of Revolutionary War soldiers — a list of sixty men drawn from sources in the library — are noted. Over two hundred photographs of gravestones were taken during the three-year project. If a person's stone was photographed, that fact is also noted in the indexes. These prints are in the library's archives.

The book opens with an introduction that explains why the study became necessary, how to use the indexes, comments on gravestones as art, maps of the cemetery and a brief history of the cemetery. There is an appendix with additional information about people buried there and some interesting epitaphs that are too long to include in the index.

The 233-page, 11 x 8 ½ inch soft cover book, with 29 black and white photographs, is for sale at the library for \$26.50, including Connecticut sales tax. If you wish to have the book sent, please add \$3.00 postage and handling.

Wouldn't This Make the Perfect Gift for Someone You Know?



Also for sale at SGHRL

The Abigail Phelps Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution
has published a facsimile edition of

History of Simsbury, Granby and Canton From 1642 to 1845

By Noah A. Phelps

This history has been a standard reference work since it was first published in 1845, but it has long been out of print. This edition contains the useful additions of an index and a chronology, both developed by Peg Bergethon.

The attractive red cover of this hard bound book is embossed in gold. It has 190 pages and costs \$20.00. Please add \$2.00 if you wished to have it shipped.

Some Recent Acquisitions

- Blenheim History 1710-1991, Schoharie County, New York: With a Brief 1994 Update* (donated by Stephen E. Simon)
- Census for Fort Fairfield, Aroostook County, Maine, Years 1850-1920: Village and Town*, compiled by Linda J. Pepin (donated by the compiler)
- County Marriage Registers of Ontario, Canada 1858-1869, Volume I: Index to Peel County* compiled and edited by W.E. Britnell (donated by Celia A. Rogers)
- County Marriage Registers of Ontario, Canada, 1858-1869, Volume 10: Wellington County* compiled and edited by W.E. Britnell (donated by Celia A. Roberts)
- County Marriage Registers of Ontario, Canada 1858-1869, Volume 11: Halton County* compiled by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G. (donated by Celia A. Roberts)
- County Marriage Registers of Ontario, Canada, 1858-1869, Volume 15: Toronto City* compiled and edited by W.E. Britnell (donated by Celia A. Roberts)
- County Marriage Registers of Ontario, Canada, 1858-1869, Volume 28: Elgin County* compiled and edited by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G. (donated by Celia A. Roberts)
- Currier Family Records of the U.S.A. and Canada: Descendants of Richard Currier (1616-1686-7) of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts* compiled by Philip Joseph Currier (donated by the compiler)
- The Early Marriages of Strafford County, New Hampshire, 1630-1850* by Robert S. Canney (donated by Charle Smith)
- Family Research in Ontario's Waterloo County* by Ryan Taylor (donated by Celia A. Roberts)
- The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England 1634-1635; Volume I, A-B and Volume II, C-F* by Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr. and Melinda Lutz Sanborn (both donated by the Abigail Phelps Chapter DAR)
- Hyde Genealogy: Or the Descendants, in the Female as Well as in the Male Lines, from William Hyde of Norwich...* Volume I by Reuben H. Walworth, LL.D (donated by Bruce Hale Sr.)
- Index to Cemetery Inscriptions in Windsor, Connecticut (Second Edition)* indexed by Helen Schatvet Ullmann, CG (donated by Stephen E. Simon)
- Index to the 1871 Census of Ontario: Hamilton-Wentworth and Huron and Lamberton and Lincoln-Welland-Niagara* Bruce S. Elliott, General Editor (all donated by Celia A. Roberts)
- John Robinson (1770-1867) and His Descendants* collected and arranged by Edwin Franklin Baldwin (donated by Deborah J. Johansen)
- Kentucky Ancestry: A Guide to Genealogical and Historical Research* by Roseann Reinemuth Hogan, Ph.D.
- Mohawk Frontier: The Dutch Community of Schenectady, New York, 1661-1710* by Thomas E. Burke, Jr. (donated by the Friends of the Simsbury Public Library)
- Nova Scotia Vital Statistics from Halifax Newspapers, 1844-1847 and 1848-51* compiled by Jean M. Holder (both donated by Celia A. Roberts)
- Port Arrivals and Immigrants to the City of Boston, 1715-1716 and 1762-1769* compiled under the direction of William H. Whitmore (donated by Deborah J. Johansen)
- The Quit-Rent System in the American Colonies* by Beverley W. Bond, Jr. (donated by Stanley E. Doran)
- Readings in Ontario Genealogical Sources* compiled by Don Wilson, M.S., A.G. (donated by Celia A. Roberts)
- Ships of our Ancestors* by Michael J. Anuta (donated by John and Alix Schultz in honor of Mary-Jane Guerry on her birthday, 23 June 2001)
- Windsor County Vermont Probate Index, 1778-1899* compiled by Scott Andrew Bartley and Marjorie-J. Bartley (donated by Mary-Jane Guerry in memory of Edward Simpson, 1924-2001).
-

SIMSBURY MARRIAGES

Date	Name	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Nov. 7, 1866	Edwin Spring	27		Burlington
	Lucy E. Brockel	30		Simsbury
Mar. 13, 1866	Charles F. Lampson	35		Granby
	Elizabeth Squires	25		Southington
Feb. 19, 1866	Johnathan Siddelle	26		Plattskill
	Ophelia Bown	20		New London
Oct. 15, 1866	Solon Case	38		Barkhamsted
	Laura Bacon	48		Norfolk
Mar. 17, 1866	David Wilson	45		Scotland
	Mary Potts	28		England
Nov. 12, 1866	William Ballantine	21		Boston, Mass.
	Jennie E. Kilbourn	22		Granby
Feb. 18, 1866	William Cook	23		Ireland
	Emma E. Clark	18		West Granby
Dec. 16, 1866	Thomas Garraty	26		Ireland
	Isabell Nugent	23		Ireland
Sept. 27, 1866	Moses Marrion	21		Lower Canada
	Margarette E. St. Godard	18		Canada East
July 15, 1866	Edward Plourd	22		Canada East
	Julia Vent	22		Canada East
Sept. 27, 1866	Thomas Collins	22		Ireland
	Mary Durffe	21		Poquonock
May 6, 1866	Michael A Flynn	28		Simsbury
	Rachel Ledger	20		England
April 28, 1867	Michael Dillon	43		Ireland
	Margaret Gorman	31		Ireland
Dec. 24, 1866	Thomas Juniver	24	Spinner	England
	Olivice Winslow	20		Ireland
Feb. 3, 1867	Augustus Larache	22	Laborer	Quebec
	Mary Sylvine	22		Quebec
Feb. 21, 1867	Edward Mafsey	21	Laborer	England
	Jane Wade	20		England

This continuing series on Simsbury's early marriage records has been copied by Stephen E. Simon from microfilmed records at the Connecticut State Library.

SGHRL UPDATES

Our archives now has a collection of more than 200 color photographs of gravestones in the old section of Simsbury Cemetery. Joyce Cahill donated the pictures and she has organized them with typed transcriptions of their texts. Steve Simon got an acid-free binder for the collection. Our thanks to both.

The flowerbeds along the south and east sides of the library building are festooned with bright chrysanthemums. Charity Folk brought them back from the Chamber of Commerce's *September-fest* and Jean Bishop helped her plant them. They have brought pleasure to so many this fall. Thank you, Charity and Jean.

Librarian Stephen Simon reports that the note cards with the drawing of the Simsbury Cemetery gate have been very popular, but there are a few left for anyone who cares to make a donation.



SIMSBURY FREE LIBRARY

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Stephen E. Simon, Librarian & Genealogist

Mary Jane Springman, Editor

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