Howe's captors were also Abenakis. She was taken from Vernon, Vt., in 1755, and, after being held captive in this vicinity for some time, was taken to St. Johns and sold to a French gentleman. She described this locality in after years very closely, particularly "the cove" about two miles above the village of Swanton.

Ancient Village Sites.—There are many places in this region that bear evidence of habitation. Some of course were a mere cluster of homes, while in other places the great quantity of implements, chippings, etc., that are found, indicate large and populous towns, and long continued occupancy. The result of an active investigation and study of this region, extending over a period of ten years, leads the writer to the belief that the number of people inhabiting this region in the past, has been very much underestimated by writers and students of the subject. John B. Perry, the only scientist who ever gave this region a thorough investigation, must have been in error when he said in his "History of Swanton:" "In many localities indeed, Indian relics have been found. Chips of chist, as I well remember, are met with in one place in considerable abundance." There is probably not a farm in Grand Isle county but that will show some evidence of ancient occupation, and throughout Franklin county they are nearly as abundant. For fifteen miles along the banks of the Missisquoi River, and for one and one-half miles back, there is hardly a field but upon which can be found some traces of ancient occupancy. The same may also be said of the shores of Franklin pond, and in fact the entire country. A few scattered chips and fragments of pottery of course would not mean a village site, but rather an isolated home; places where the ground is literally filled with such indications, like for instance, many acres on the Burton farm in Swanton, seem to indicate thickly populated villages. Many other places beside this one are to be found in this region.

Implements, and their Probable Uses—In describing the use to which an Indian implement might be put we are apt to judge from the standpoint of our own necessities, forgetting that the race that used the stone axe and spear were different from ourselves, and under different conditions of life, and that their needs were not our needs.

Taking relics in classes, the arrow point, is the first to attract attention, both by reason of number and importance. These are found in abun-

Thomas Gibbs; September 1, 1789, Eliphalet Edmonds, Nathan Green, Oliver Franklin; September 7, 1790, Valentine Jenkins, jr., David Campbell; September 6, 1791, Christopher Dutcher, Elijah Rude, Henry Tibbitts, Eleazer Brooks, Johnson Jones, Elisha Rude (or Rood), Elijah Hulburt, Isaac Powers, Asa Warren, Randall Arnold, Warren Colvin and Hazael Tupper; September 4, 1792, Samuel Calkins, Caleb Welden, Abraham Van Duser, Elisha Tripley, D. Powers, jr.; September 3, 1793, Eleazer Jewett, Jonas Larrabee, Joseph McLin, Sylvanus Burdick, Abraham Spoor, Thomas Bursh, James McEvers, Ebenezer Warren, Elijah Williston. John Kellogg; September 2, 1794, Pliny Wills, Silas Butler, Stephen Kellogg, Oliver Day. Samuel Calkins, jr., Nathan Scovill, John Colvin, William Bell, Eleazer Webster, Ezekiel Wells; September 1, 1795, Josiah D. Dean, Asa Tarbell, Samuel Wells, Josiah Colony, Abner Eastman, Levi Hungerford; September 6, 1796, Daniel Ryan, William Hurlbut, Solomon Calkins, Joseph Fay, Ornan Tullar; February 10, 1797, John Mattox, Samuel Niles, Gilbert Prentiss, Theopolis, Jonathan Bowen; September 5, 1797, Joseph Andrews, Amos Beadle, Elijah Boardman, William Nason; September 4, 1798, Reuben Jones, Gardner Green, Potter Conger, Benjamin Fay, George Washington Clark, John Church, Ithamer Hibbard, Justin Wells, Elihu Tracy.

That the readers of this volume may have a full understanding as to the early settlers of St. Albans it has been deemed advisable to furnish the names of all who were residents of the town during the year 1800, as is shown by the grand list for that year. In 1791, according to the first Federal census, St. Albans was found to possess a population of two hundred and fifty-six persons, being exceeded by only two towns of the county—Fairfax with three hundred and fifty-four, and Georgia with three hundred and forty. In 1800 this town's population had increased to nine hundred and one.

The following is the grand list of the town of St. Albans for the year 1800, together with the amount assessed against each taxable inhabitant:

Joseph Carter,	$125.25	Benjamin Goodwin,	$ 73.50
Samuel Burton,	402.50	Reuben Tullar, jr.,	122.00
William Griffin,	26.50	William Kettle,	60.00
Joseph Mears,	108.00	Charles Kettle,	130 00
Daniel W. Eager,	44.00	Eleazer Jewett,	178.25
Jonathan Mitchell,	46.50	Isaac Spoor,	87.50

Asa Tarbell,..............$ 37.50	Adonijah Brooks,........$ 98.50
Robert Lovewell,......... 54.75	Eleazer Brooks,......... 111.00
Richardson Emery,...... 78.00	Alfred Crippen,......... 130.50
Jabez Delano,........... 40.25	Ebenezer Chapman,...... 88.00
Barnabas Langdon,...... 26.25	Barnabas Hatch,....... 131.00
Lemuel Marsh,.......... 72.50	Jonathan Gates,......... 104.50
Isaac Reynolds,......... 119.00	Nathaniel B. Torrey,..... 6.87
Potter Conger,.......... 20.00	Gustavus Swan,......... 132.50
Orange Carter,.......... 90.25	Benjamin Pitcher,........ 43.00
David Doty,............. 64.00	Thomas Pitcher,......... 26.50
John Armstrong,........ 44.00	William Emery,......... 36.50
Joseph Jones,........... 104.00	Benjamin Thurber,...... 38.00
Abraham Baldwin,...... 38.50	Francis McQuave,....... 26.50
Henry Tibbitts.......... 104.00	Est. David Hickok,...... 116.50
Reuben Sackett,......... 56.50	Est. David Warner,...... 40.50
Jonathan Winslow,...... 111.50	Ira Church,............. 40.00
Ira Baker,.............. 108.75	Nathan Wood,.......... 132.00
Jethro Bonny,.......... 60.00	Halloway Taylor,........ 431.25
Parsons Cook,.......... 133.00	David Stevens,.......... 69.25
Jared Winslow,........ 70.50	Peter Drury,........... 38.50
Carter Hickok,......... 69.00	William Hurlbut,....... 33.50
Reuben Tullar,......... 212.75	Eli Hendricks,.......... 26.50
Chester Tullar,......... 53.25	Noel Conger,........... 20.00
Noah Moody,........... 47.00	John Taylor,........... 200.00
Nathaniel Burton,....... 337.25	Est. Judge Lane,........ 119.50
Timothy Doty,.......... 103.25	Oliver Smith,........... 33.50
Azariah Brooks,......... 199.00	

A summary of the foregoing list shows the town to have possessed a total of 125 polls, each assessed at $20, making a total of $2,400. There were also found to be at that time 2,136 acres of improved land, assessed at $1.75 per acre, or a total of $3,734. Houses, in the whole, were assessed at $266, while other assessments brought the total valuation to $14,028.58. From this sum there was deducted seventy-two militia polls, at $20 each, or $1,440, and twenty cavalry horses at $13.50 each, or $270. These exemptions reduced the total assessed valuation to $12,318.58, on which the taxes of the town were levied.

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Children of Asa and Elizabeth Fuller: Joseph, Marietta, Mary Ann Park. Levi Simmons's children: Nalvira, Isaiah Thomas, Mary Dill, Edward Babbitt, Elizabeth Cornelia. Potter Conyer's children: John, Harriet, George, Jason, and Job. Thomas Chapin's children: Lucina, Uriel, Alonzo, according to the record. Children of William and Olive Foster: William, jr., Olive, Simeon, Samuel H. Claudius F. Cheney's children: Sarah, Alice, Orbanus, Lucina.

Jeremiah Merrill was born February 23, 1785; died March 8, 1815. His wife, Peggy, was born September 5, 1784. Their children were Joseph, Joseph, 2d, Jeremiah, Charlotte. The children of William and Betsey Merrill were William Ray, Eveline E., Hannah A., Greenleaf B., Sarah C., Betsey A., Theophilus, and Mary. Children of Asahel and Esther Hyde: Persis, Isaac Tichenor, Emily, Alvin, Jacob, Sarah Ann, Benjamin, Hiram, and Asahel Safford, the latter being born in 1809. Children of John H. and Mary Burton: John A., Albert Sidney, Oscar Alexis, Edgar Mandelbert, Carlos Colton, Mary Malvina, Agnes T., Josiah H., Theodore M.

The Meigs family.—Daniel Meigs was one of the pioneers of the town, and not only that, but he was one of the foremost men of his day. His son, John Meigs, was the first white male child born in the town. So near as can now be learned the children of Daniel B. Meigs were Guy, Lorain, John, Daniel, Bronson, and Timothy. Daniel Meigs never complied with the law that required recording the names and dates of birth of children with the town clerk. The pioneer himself was the first constable chosen at the organization meeting, in 1788.

Paul Brigham's family.—Deacon Paul Brigham was a Revolutionary soldier, and his settlement was made in St. Albans in March, 1803. He died of apoplexy on November 17, 1838. His wife was Fanny Brigham, by whom he had these children: Pierpont, born August 2, 1785; Josiah, August 5, 1787; Lovina, April 11, 1789; Sumner, December 13, 1791; Elbridge, March 10, 1794; Jonah, January 25, 1797; Paul, July 7, 1799; Elijah, July 31, 1801; Elisha, October 31, 1803; William D., January 14, 1806; Moses W., February 29, 1808; Lummus, July 24, 1810.

John Watson came from Linconshire, England, and took up his place of abode in this town during the year 1816. His wife was Elizabeth (Speed) Watson, by whom he had eight children, viz.: John S., Ed-

George Conger, E. Curtis, C. Burton, C. H. Hall, M. Ladd, E. Burnell, Otis Hayward, Calvin Tilton, G. S. Daniels, I. C. Palmer, A. Durkee.

The excitement created by the Papineau war soon passed away, as its attending incidents caused more merriment than otherwise. After it had subsided the subject was soon forgotten, but to this day the older people recall that particular period with feelings of pleasure. To them it was a vacation from the dull monotony of every day life, and the service of the local soldiery on the borders was hardly more severe than the usual muster on the green, at the Bay, or in front of General Nason's famous hostelry. There came no further outbreak that required the arming of troops until the year 1861.

The Town's Poor.—As is the custom throughout the state, each town makes provision for the support of its people who are unable to care for themselves ; but in St. Albans a course somewhat different from that prevailing in most towns is employed. The records seem to throw no satisfactory light on the procedure by which the indigent poor of the town were supported at a very early period, except that occasional mention is made of the fact that the paupers were given in charge of certain persons at a specified sum per week. But when the town had acquired a considerable population there was of course an increased number of poor people, and it became necessary for the authorities to look more carefully to the expense of their keeping. This matter came before the March meeting of 1847, at which time Luther B. Hunt, Cornelius Stilphen, and Oscar A. Burton were appointed a committee to purchase a farm and erect suitable buildings thereon, to be used as a poor-farm. The result was the purchase, in 1848, of what was known as the Danforth farm in Georgia, at a cost of about $2,500, perhaps a little more.

This farm was used by the town for several years, but it appears that the plan of maintaining such an institution outside the limits of the town did not find approval from the people in general, and the question of the sale of the Danforth place was frequently discussed in town meetings, and the result was the final sale and transfer of the Georgia property, under the direction of a special committee, comprising Alfred H. Huntington, William W. Thorp, and Theodore W. Smith. This committee was selected at the meeting of June 25, 1855, but the sale was not effected until 1861. The town then joined with the Sheldon Poor-House Asso-

LOCALITIES, HAMLETS, AND VILLAGES.

It can hardly be considered as essentially within the province of this chapter to declaim at length on the subject of beautiful locations and situations in the town of St. Albans, for, if attempted, it would be exceedingly difficult to designate any single site as superior to all others as a point of view. Whether the visitor be on Rocky Point, at the head of the bay, at Lake View, or on the higher points back from the lake—either Aldis Hill or Bellevue—there is presented to the eye of the beholder that same magnificent panorama of nature. From almost any point within the town there can be seen the famous Adirondack Mountains and their equally calebrated sunsets. Aldis Hill, in the northeast part, and Bellevue, in the southeast, appear to vie with one another as points of advantage; and while the same splendid lake and mountain view is obtained from either, the former is perhaps most used as a lookout, being nearer to the village and more easy of ascent. From the commanding heights of Bellevue there can be seen, on a clear day, the distant city of Montreal, more than seventy miles away. And from points within the village of St. Albans, in the vicinity of Smith street, and particularly from the upper windows of A. S. Richardson's residence, when the atmosphere is clear, away in the southwest there can plainly be seen that magnificent peak, Mount Marcy, the king of the Adirondacks.

The town of St. Albans has something like ten or twelve miles of front on Lake Champlain, inclusive of its bays and small indentations; and all this great body of water bounding the town on the west is known by the distinguishing name of Great Back Bay, the famous fishing-ground of the lake region, and the native home of the small-mouthed black bass. One of the principal islands of the Back Bay, or at least of those that lie adjacent to this town, is Potter's Island, recently called Burton's Island, comprising 300 acres, and lying a short distance southwest from Rocky Point. This island was annexed to the town of St. Albans on October 28, 1842, and is now owned by Mr. Sidney B. Burton. To the northward from Burton's Island, and opposite Lapam Bay, is another body of land, containing over 100 acres, and called Wood's Island. This was annexed to the town October 27, 1845. Among the other

" The first clearing at the Bay was a tract of land extending south of the meeting-house, (the lake road not then being laid out,) on the lake shore, including the Ralph Lasell and Buck places. We have evidence that several branches of business were carried on as early as 1790, with a tanner, a shoemaker, carpenters and joiners, and a potash, etc., which latter commodity was shipped into Canada, in exchange for lumber, tobacco, nails, kettles, etc., sloops having been built previous to this date in Burlington, which frequently entered our bay for patronage.

" And as early as the year 1793, when the question of the shire was agitated, there was considerable hesitancy in deciding whether the county buildings should be located there or in the village, which demonstrates that there was an influential element there, but the population had increased here (in St. Albans village) much more rapidly than at the Bay by 1796. . . . As early as 1800 there were merchants at the Bay, and there must have been some enterprise among the inhabitants, as a petition for water works was presented to the legislature at that early date.

" In 1808 the commerce was extensive enough to call for two military companies [1] to protect it. In 1814 and 1815 sloops were built there. In 1823 the vessel heretofore described (the *Gleaner*) was built, and was the first to sail through to New York. In 1827 a steamboat was built at the Bay, and another in the year following.

" On March 27th, 1828, the inhabitants of St. Albans were requested to meet at Wilkins's Inn at the Bay, on Monday, the 31st inst., for the purpose of selecting a suitable name for the village and port at St. Albans Bay. Uriel Smith was chosen chairman, and George W. Bradford, secretary. The committee were Captain William Burton, Jedediah Freeman, esq., Rev. Orris Pier, and Mr. John H. Burton. Agreeably to the notice, etc., by the citizens of St. Albans a full meeting was convened. The committee appointed reported the highly favored name of Port Washington, which name was seldom used."

From the same writer, and from divers other sources of information, it appears that the Bay, or, more properly stated, Port Washington, increased and multipled, both in population and industry, until it became .

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[1] These were probably Captain Christopher Dutcher's and Captain Day's companies, referred to heretofore.—ED.

a village of much importance. The place had its banking house, stores, hotel, and a number of fine residences; some of the latter of brick, which are yet standing, though occupied mainly by persons not versed in the history of their ancient burgh. The old ship yards,[1] in common with nearly all its old institutions, have long since gone to ruin, but occasionally one sees some relic of the former greatness of the place. Even the old planing-mill owned and operated by James Madison Haynes has disappeared, but its former proprietor still lives in the neighborhood, still hale and hearty in spite of his advanced age. The business interests of the Bay at the present time are briefly enumerated, comprising the mercantile houses of George Younger and Nelson Cook, the blacksmith shop of Peter Little, and some few others of less importance.

George Younger at this time enjoys the distinction of being the most extensive merchant of the locality. He came to the village in 1843 and set up a tailor shop, and engaged in making and repairing clothes. After eighteen years he started a small grocery, but gradually enlarged his stock and business until there are now but few more extensive and enterprising merchants in the entire town. From 1870 until about 1887 Mr. Younger was postmaster at the Bay. Nelson Cook then succeeded for a brief time, but in January, 1890, Mr. Younger was re-appointed, and so continues to the present.

Nelson Cook commenced business at the Bay during the period of the late war, and has been so engaged to this time. The immediate charge of his trade is left to his son, while he is engaged in various other callings, among them being farming and looking after his boating interests on the lake and bay. Under President Cleveland Mr. Cook was postmaster at this point, but when the administration changed Mr. Younger succeeded to the office.

Peter Little has been the local blacksmith at the Bay since 1874.

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[1] The St. Albans Steamboat Company was chartered by the state the 4th of November, 1826, and organized by the election of Nehemiah W. Kingman, N. B. Wells, Luther L. Dutcher, John Lynde, and John Palmer, directors, and the appointment of Mr. Kingman as president, and Mr. Dutcher as clerk. In 1827 the company built the steamboat *Franklin* and in 1828 the *MacDonough*. The latter was commanded by Captain William Burton. She ran for several years between St. Albans Bay and Plattsburgh, and in January, 1835, was sold to the Champlain Transportation Company, together with the franchise and interests of the St. Albans Steamboat Company. In 1835 the *Winooski*, under Captain Flack, ran between Burlington and St. Albans Bay.

by the efforts of the proprietors under the leadership of Ira and Levi Allen. It was laid out at a width of six rods, or ninety-nine feet: a wise provision, and one for which all subsequent residents have ever been grateful to the proprietors, although its construction was a burden of expense to the early settlers. Naturally the majority of the early structures, of whatever kind, were built along this highway, and the locality was more of the nature of a scattered settlement than like a compact village or hamlet.

But the designation of St. Albans as the shire town of the county was the first prominent event that promised a considerable population to the village in the then future; and the selection of the site for the county buildings at once made the locality of the common a place of importance, for here trade and settlement were destined to come and remain for all future time. Although it was a number of years after the selection was made before the buildings themselves materialized, the growth of the place in their immediate vicinity was noticeable, and this region soon became the principal center of trade; and while the south village held its position for a time, it nevertheless gradually declined as the north part progressed. In 1801 the place was found to be of sufficient importance to warrant the government in establishing a postoffice at St. Albans, with the pioneer Daniel Ryan at its head, under commission from the proper authorities. This leads us to the succession of postmasters of the village, with the dates of the appointments of each, to the present time, which has been as follows:

Postmasters of St. Albans.—Daniel Ryan, April 1, 1801; Horace Janes, December 24, 1806; Samuel H. Barlow, May 15, 1829; Luther L. Dutcher, February 5, 1841; Oscar A. Burton, June 1, 1841; Luther L. Dutcher, February 15, 1843; Edward J. Hicks, September 27, 1848; Seth P. Eastman, May 30, 1849; Hiram B. Sowles, April 27, 1853; Charles H. Reynolds, December 18, 1856; John J. Deavitt, July 14, 1860; Horatio N. Barber, January 15, 1862; Benjamin D. Hopkins, March 30, 1871; George T. Mooney, August 3, 1886; Austin W. Fuller, May 7, 1890.

Educational Institutions of the Village.—The history of the village of St. Albans does not appear to have been marked by the founding and subsequent downfall of numerous academic institutions, such as has been

under surveillance by reason of having been seen under suspicious circumstances in the town of Highgate about the time of the robbery. This led to an investigation before one of the justices of the peace, who, from that circumstance alone, "bound him up" for further investigation by the grand jury of the county, and for want of bail he was committed to jail. The prisoner at once sent for Hon. Henry Adams, an attorney of the firm of Smalley & Adams, through whom the fact subsequently became understood that Bodra desired that his whereabouts should not become known to the Canadian authorities; and, as the price of his freedom, he offered to disclose the place in which the stolen money was hidden. The money was recovered and the burglar released, but only to be subsequently arrested, tried, and hanged for murder in St. Louis, Mo. Subsequently this same bank suffered heavy losses through the failure of its redeeming agent in New York city, but of this loss it partially recovered.

In 1849 Oscar A. Burton secured a special charter for the Franklin County Bank at St. Albans Bay, with a capital stock of $100,000, which was fully paid in. The bank was organized by the choice of a board of directors, of which Mr. Burton was made president, and Edward W. Parker, cashier. Subsequently, in 1853, this bank was removed to St. Albans village, and did a successful business under the same management, (with the exception that Marcus W. Beardsley afterwards became cashier, and N. A. Lassell, Eben Barlow, and Albert Sowles, tellers, in the successive order named,) until it was entered by a band of raiders, under command of Lieutenant Bennett H. Young, on the 19th of October, 1864, and about $72,000 of money was taken from its tills and vault, the money consisting largely of the bank's own currency, to stop the payment of which it became necessary to suspend and cease business. After the bank was plundered the cashier, Mr. Beardsley, and one Jackson Clark were placed in the vault and then locked in, and remained until their assailants had fled from the town. This bank afterward secured about $30,000 of its loss from the Canadian government

At the October session of the legislature of 1853 Hiram B. Sowles secured a special charter for the St. Albans Bank, with a capital stock of $150,000, which was fully paid in and the bank organized by the choice of Hiram B. Sowles as president, and Henry Howes as cashier.

Town, 1791 ; J. D. Farnsworth, 1801 ; Benjamin Wooster, 1813 ; J. D. Farnsworth, 1814; Joseph Soule, 1824; A. G. Soule, 1864; W. H. Fairchild, 1864.

Villages and Hamlets.— East Fairfield, originally called "Puddle Dock," is a growing village in the southeast part of the town, on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad, which does considerable business in shipments of butter, potatoes, and live stock.

W. S. Soule has a well stocked store of general merchandise, and H. M. Wells successfully conducts a similar business.   There are several other houses doing business in groceries, flour, feed, etc.   The Isham block contains a hall and several offices.   The Isham House is the only hotel.   R. S. Read manufactures lumber and shingles, and supplies Connecticut and other manufactories with hardwood lumber.   Burton & Rodee have a grist-mill, which, as well as the saw-mill, has good water-power on Black Creek.   Oscar J. Merrill operates a creamery, which is in part supplied by two other separators in the town ; he has nearly forty patrons.   Marble monuments and headstones are furnished by J. C. Pringle.   E. B. Sturges has coffins and furniture.   There is a union church and a school of two departments.

Fairfield Center, beautiful for situation, is near the central part of the town and Fairfield River ; it has Congregational, Episcopal, and Catholic churches, a town house and school building, two stores, postoffice, one hotel (the "Franklin County House)," saw and feed-mill, and several fine residences.

St. Rocks is a hamlet on the outlet of Fairfield Pond; it has a creamery, H. N. Burr's saw-mill, a wagon shop, blacksmith shop, and a few dwellings.

East from St. Rocks and in the northern part of the town is Pumpkin Village, which is not a village at all, but a community of intelligent and successful farmers, among whom may be mentioned the venerable H. Morey and Hollis N. Sherwood.   Towards the northeast corner of the town is North Fairfield, abbreviated to Norfalk, which has a union church, school, cemetery, and a farming community.   Between Norfalk and Fairfield Center is Shenang, having both a location and a name. In the eastern part farmers obtain a supply of seed-corn when the crop fails elsewhere, and they call the place Egypt.   L. Newton is the modern Joseph.   Young Ireland, "Lost Nations," and "Across the Swamp" are localities well known to residents of the town.

mour, Oliver Wolcott, Alexander Wolcott, Andrew Adams, jr., Nathan Hart, William Burrell, Seth Smith, James Barlow, John A. Dibble, Elijah Burr, Aaron Barlow, Seth Sheldon, Giles Pettibone, Comfort Sage, Asa Smith, Jonas Fay, John Hurlburt, Nathaniel Gridley, Enos Munson, Seth Lee, Elijah Hurlburt, Reuben Atwater, Russell Atwater, Thaddeus Bradley, Ezra Stiles, jr., Isaac Stiles, Ebenezer Fisk, Solomon Fisk, John Foot, John A. Foot, William L. Foot, Matthew Griswold, John Tainter, Elisha Burton, Ebenezer Brewster, Sarah Fisk, Ruth Fisk, Joshua Smith, Hannah Clark, Ira Allen, John Fassett, jr., together with five equal shares to be disposed of for public uses in manner following: One equal share for the benefit and use of a college within this state; one full share for the use and benefit of county grammar schools throughout this state; one equal share for the first settled minister of the gospel in said town; one full share for the support of the ministry in said town; and one full share for the benefit and support of an English school or schools in said town.

The conditions were that each proprietor of said town of Montgomery, his heirs or assigns, should plant and cultivate five acres of land and build a house at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective right or share of land in said town, within the term of three years from the time the outlines of said town were surveyed, on penalty of the forfeiture of each respective right of land in said town, not so settled and improved as aforesaid, and the same to revert to the freemen of this state to be by their representatives regranted to such persons as should appear to cultivate the same. When surveyed the town was divided into three divisions, first, second, and third, and each original proprietor given a lot in each division. The first and second division lots were supposed to contain 160 acres each, while those of the third division contained only about thirty-seven acres each.

The town is quite mountainous and broken, but a narrow and fertile valley extends through the town from its northwest corner, running in a southeasterly course, to the center of the town, thence nearly in a direct southerly course to Avery's Gore. The terms North, East, and West Hills, and Notch road are respectively used to designate certain hilly and geographical portions of the town. The south branch of Trout River rises in Avery's Gore, flows northerly to near the center

native town, making the distance of 250 miles by wagon. For the next two years he was unable to perform any work, and he then turned his attention to peddling dry goods and tinware in Franklin and a part of Chittenden counties. He also carried on an extensive horse business, having in one summer traded over one hundred times.

On March 6, 1843, he married Stella B., daughter of Benjamin and Lola (Bogue) Richardson. She was a native of Fairfax, and her father's mother, Sarah Cutler, was a sister of the Colonel Cutler who threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor. She was also a cousin to General Washington. After his marriage Mr. Rugg continued peddling for a year, and purchased two farms in Fairfax, which he soon after disposed of. He was engaged in buying cattle for some two years, and while transacting this business in 1846 he purchased a farm in Berkshire, which after holding one year he sold at a profit of $1,000. This venture was the starting point of a successful business life. Returning to Fairfax he purchased two farms which he retained for four years, when he sold them at a profit of $800.

In 1852 Mr. Rugg came to St. Albans, where he has since resided. He formed a partnership with A. G. Soule, of Fairfield, under the firm name of A. G. Soule & Co., for the purpose of buying butter, cattle, and produce. This was the pioneer firm in St. Albans. Hiram B. Sowles during the same year became a member of the firm. Mainly through Mr. Rugg's endeavors a market day was established at St. Albans. The firm continued business for three years, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Rugg had displayed so much sagacity and ability as a buyer that O. A. Burton, the president of the Franklin County Bank, offered him all the assistance he required to prosecute extensive business operations. He began to deal largely in cattle, horses, sheep, wool, produce, and real estate, his transactions during some seasons averaging $6,000 per day. He afterwards engaged in large ventures on joint account with firms in New York and Boston. In 1864 he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, R. B. Kenerson, and M. G. Elliott in the grocery business. This firm continued only one year, but Mr. Rugg had a partnership with Mr. Elliott until 1874 in the real estate and wood business, and with his son-in-law in the produce business. From 1875 to 1885 he was interested with his nephew, J. E. Rugg, in a sheep ranch in Wyo-

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