

**A Guide to the  
Henry Stevens, Sr. Collection  
at the Vermont State Archives**



By

Eleazer D. Durfee  
D. Gregory Sanford

**A project funded in part by the  
National Endowment for the Humanities**

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## A NOTE TO THE READER

The Henry Stevens microfilm project is now done. The filming is complete, and so is the guide. For the first time over 60,000 documents originally gathered by Henry Stevens, Sr. of Barnet, Vt. are now readily available to researchers in Vermont and New York. The dream of repatriating this last great collection of Vermont's most critical papers has been fulfilled.

How appropriate that the Stevens Collection becomes available as Vermont prepares for its statehood bicentennial in 1991. The Stevens Collection opens the way for greater understanding of the struggle that produced Vermont and of the early social and economic development of the State as well. While some of the series described in this guide have received limited use, the majority have received no scholarly attention.

We may bemoan the loss of many of the original manuscripts in the New York State Capitol fire of 1911, but we must also celebrate all that has survived.

We need to recognize the professionalism and interest that made this cooperative project possible. We are grateful to the Preservation Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities for helping fund the project. The willingness of Jim Corsaro of the New York State Library to view the value of the Collection beyond his own institutional interests made this project possible. The hard work of the members of the Vermont State Archives staff, notably Eleazer Durfee's diligence, and D. Gregory Sanford's leadership, brought this project to fruition.

The interest and ability of the archivists involved have made this Collection accessible to you. I await the products you will fashion from their efforts.

James H. Douglas

Secretary of State

## SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

While numerous individuals and institutions contributed to this project, a few deserve special thanks. The support and interest of Jim Corsaro of the Manuscripts and Special Collections Division, New York State Library made a long cherished dream of Vermont historians and archivists possible. The return of original manuscripts of Ethan and Ira Allen and other founders of Vermont is attributable to Jim's professional integrity and concern.

The support of the Preservation Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities provided the resources that allowed New York and Vermont to join in this cooperative venture. In particular Jeffrey Field offered encouragement and guidance as we conducted the project.

And we offer our heart felt thanks to Edward A. Hoyt. We, like so many other students of the Vermont experience, were aided and guided by Mr. Hoyt's extensive knowledge and gentle wisdom. Thank you.

## PREFACE

Writing in February 1863 to his friend Peter Force, another avid collector of documents and compiler of the multi-volume *American Archives*, Henry Stevens, Sr., then 71 years old, summarized his own accomplishments as a collector.

. . . when the Vermont State House January 7th AD 1857 was burnt I lost many Antiquarian documents. I had collected and deposited in rooms assigned me by the Assembly 1186 vols. of News Papers from AD 1741 to AD 1852 these were all burnt except 26 vols. 7486 pamphlets 7594 manuscript letters arranged to be bound into volumes near 800 volumes of bound books Many old maps &c However I started anew I have now about 6000 volumes of bound books not far from 8000 pamphlets, of Manuscript papers from 1641, down to 1856....

Among the volumes I have 12 volumes of the Allen family papers Copies of letters sent abroad they retained also letters received to which I am now making an index. I have frequently thought of you when arranging old letters during the French and Revolutionary Wars. I am in hopes of living untill I get all my manuscripts Bound into volumes and an Index completed. I have collected not far from 800 volumes of News Papers have got 96 volumes bound but very few volumes previous to 1800. None in the original. Correspondence of the Green Mountain Boys with General Haldimand and his Agents during the Revolutionary War was burntup in the State House.

Active as a collector to the end of his days (he died in 1867), Stevens concluded the letter by adding that "I am in hopes of going once more to Washington on Antiquarian Business." Just over a decade later, in September 1874, Henry A. Homes, director of the New York State Library at Albany, wrote Hiland Hall, former Governor of Vermont (1858-60) and Henry Stevens's successor as president of the Vermont Historical Society



(1859-67). In his eight-page letter, Homes provided a partial inventory of the Henry Stevens collection, purchased for \$2,000 from Henry's sons, Henry Jr. and Simon, after the Vermont legislature failed to agree on a price for the papers. The collection at that time consisted of 283 volumes of newspapers, pamphlets, documents and papers--both in the original manuscript and in copies made by Henry Sr. himself and at least three of his children. Homes's informal "synopsis" for Hiland Hall was as close as the New York State Library ever came to producing a comprehensive list of the treasure they secured in the early 1870s. His letter gives us another tantalizing glimpse of Henry Sr.'s industriousness, the scope and catholicity of his interests.

Homes estimated that there were a total of 33,900 items or 60,000 "separate articles," most of them dating between 1775 and 1850, with some as old as 1676. They included such especially significant collections as Governor Isaac Tichenor's papers from 1795 to 1800; Ira Allen's papers; letters on the French and Indian War; Governor Silas Jenison's papers on the Canadian rebellion of 1838-40 and his official and private papers from 1830 to 1843; other papers on the Patriote rebellion; a Bunker Hill orderly book, 1775; public and private papers of lawyers, businessmen and officials of the states of New York, Connecticut, and Vermont. Correspondance in Stevens's collections included most of the important names of the American Revolution and Vermont's two-decade struggle for separation from New York, recognition as an independent republic, and acceptance as one of the states of the United States of America.

Taken as a whole, therefore, the Henry Stevens papers promise a broad view of politics, commerce, and social life in northern New England in the century that saw the passage from colonial status to independence and the emergence of a distinctively American culture and society. Although badly damaged by fire in 1857 in Vermont and again in 1911 in New York, what remains of the papers continues to provide answers to a broad range of historical questions in early American history. Possessed of an apparently indefatigable energy and persistence as a collector and copier, Henry Stevens and his work reflect also the habits of mind and issues of the early republic.

Like many of his generation, Stevens noted with concern the passing of the generation that had made the American Revolution. In part, therefore, his collections were intended to

provide the resources that would preserve the memory of independence from Britain, the creation of a new nation, and the creation of his native state, whose tumultuous history and ambiguous status were unique in the early republic.

The era in which Stevens did most of his collecting, the 1820s through 1840s, was one of rapid change in Vermont and in the nation. After a period of dramatic economic and population growth following the Revolution, War of 1812, and "Era of Good Feelings," both the state and the nation found themselves in the 1830s drifting into economic slowdown and sectional strife. Looking inward, Americans shared a common reverence for the generation of revolutionaries, but faced dilemmas born of an increasingly factionalized political society divided over questions of slavery and abolition, industrial and agricultural development, continental expansion and internal development of roads, canals, and railways, national identity and local or regional allegiance. These divisions had been born with the very origins of the colonies and lurked in the background during the years of colonial wars, resistance to British rule, and the early federal period. But they had been submerged by the struggle for independence and masked behind the enthusiasm of the post-war years.

Looking outward, Americans, including several Vermonters, witnessed, encouraged, and participated in nationalist movements and democratic rebellions close to home and worldwide: in Lower Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Greece, and Spanish America. These international echos of their own revolution provided Americans yet another impetus and rationale for reexamining the meaning and relevance of their own colonial past, war for independence, and democratic institutions.

Thus, in a turbulent world at home and abroad, Americans began systematically to examine the relationships between individuals and community, the definition and operation of democracy, and their implications for domestic and foreign affairs. At the modest level of collecting and copying the documents of colonial America through its mid-nineteenth century controversies, Henry Stevens, Sr.--who was born in the year that Vermont became a state and lived to see the Civil War fought and concluded--pursued the same questions that his intellectually bolder contemporaries, such as Francis Parkman and Alexis de Tocqueville, grappled with in their more thorough accounts of American history, culture, and institutions.

Stevens rarely claimed more for himself than the title and function of antiquarian. His many letters to Peter Force, for example, speak of indexes to his volumes of documents, pamphlets, newspapers, letters, and papers. His own published works, however, are few and narrow in scope. He was a man of affairs--a farmer, inn keeper, turnpike proprietor, briefly a representative of his native town of Barnet in the Vermont Legislature--not a man of letters. Even within the context of the Vermont Historical Society, the organization he helped found in 1838, he did not take a leading role in publishing original monographs. He busied himself with collecting, transcribing, indexing, and organizing documentary materials and left to others the task of mining them for orations, monographs, and broadly interpretive stories and histories of Vermont and the young nation.

It was a rich mine in the mid-nineteenth century. It remains a rich mine in the late twentieth century. As we re-examine Henry Stevens's legacy in the remains of papers he collected and copied, we find materials for a broad range of historical studies of politics, economy, and society. Some of these studies Stevens and his contemporaries would surely have undertaken for themselves. Embroiled in controversies about society and economic institutions that peppered the Jacksonian era, they would have found here the resources for producing more of the pamphlets and broadsides that Stevens himself was so fond of collecting.

Embedded in this collection too are materials for studies that nineteenth-century scholars and pamphleteers would have hardly thought to ask or answer: questions about small commercial enterprises as well as major trading operations, social connections, careers, and family histories. This is the material of modern historiography, allowing us to fill the interstices of the grand historical narratives of an earlier generation, expand the scope of our historical knowledge, verify and revise what we already know of Vermont and the United States from the middle of the eighteenth to the middle of the nineteenth centuries. The task of arranging, preserving, and microfilming the Henry Stevens Papers, undertaken by the Vermont State Archives in cooperation with the New York State Library, thus constitutes a major contribution to scholarship. Added to what we already had from the Stevens collections in repositories such as his own Vermont Historical Society and the Wilbur Collection at the Baily/Howe

Library at the University of Vermont, we can now look forward to the publication of new studies of the first century of American history and a broader vision of the past that simultaneously inspired and troubled our nineteenth-century predecessors.

Michael Sherman  
Director  
Vermont Historical Society



*Aftermath of 1911 fire. (photo courtesy of the New York State Library)*

## INTRODUCTION

During the early morning hours of March 29, 1911 a fire was discovered in the New York State Capitol. Before help could arrive the fire spread to the rooms containing the State Library. By four a.m. the fire was so intense that charred fragments of books and manuscripts shot into the air eventually raining down over a twenty mile radius.

These fragments, many of which were gathered by souvenir hunters, presaged the disaster within the Library. As heartbreaking as the loss of 450,000 books was, at least most could be replaced. Gone forever were some 270,000 irreplaceable manuscripts, many dating back to early colonial times.

Among the casualties were most of the papers of Governor George Clinton and Sir William Johnson, seven boxes of Indian treaties dating from 1788 to 1822, and the letters of Sir Jeffrey Amherst. Lost also was a significant portion of the Henry Stevens, Sr. Papers.

The Papers were, in reality, a series of collections gathered by Henry Stevens, Sr. of Barnet, Vermont. While Stevens had wide collecting interests, the majority of his collection related to the creation and early development of Vermont.

In the aftermath of the fire the surviving Stevens manuscripts were dried, wrapped in bundles, and then largely neglected. During the 1920's, Vermont historian James B. Wilbur went through the Collection, photostating documents important to his biography of Ira Allen. It was not until 1978 that an inventory was created for the Collection and some of the manuscripts encapsulated.

Despite occasional forays into the material by researchers, the Collection remained largely inaccessible because of the fragility of the manuscripts. Then in 1985 Jim Corsaro of the New York State Library and Gregory Sanford of the Vermont State Archives began discussing ways to make the Collection more accessible.

The willingness of both institutions to seek a cooperative solution resulted in a successful grant proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities Preservation Program. The Collection was transferred to Vermont to be arranged, described, and microfilmed.

Thanks to the NEH grant the Stevens Collection is now preserved on microfilm allowing regular research use. A more detailed description of the Collection is also available. Both repositories have copies of the microfilm, while the bulk of the original manuscripts remain at the Vermont State Archives. This guide is one of the ways we hope to alert potential researchers to the incredible range of information held in the Stevens Collection.

## THE COLLECTION

Henry Stevens, Sr. was born in 1791 in Barnet, Vt. The Stevens family were among the largest landowners in the town and prominent in local politics and business. Henry managed the family inn and farm. In 1811 he became one of the chief proprietors of the Passumpsic Turnpike, part of the direct route from Boston to Quebec. Henry also served as Barnet's postmaster and held such local posts as town moderator, selectman, and lister. In 1826 and 1827 Stevens was elected as Barnet's representative to the Vermont House.

Despite Henry's myriad business and political commitments, his main interest was history and he spent the major portion of his life collecting or transcribing historical documents. In 1838 Stevens was one of the incorporators of the Vermont Historical and Antiquarian Society and served as its first president. He worked closely with Peter Force, collecting or transcribing records to be included in Force's nine volume *American Archives*. In this work Stevens was aided by his sons, notably Henry, Jr. and Benjamin Franklin.<sup>1</sup>

In 1841 the Vermont Legislature passed a joint resolution calling for an investigation to see if the federal government owed Vermont money for expenses incurred during the American Revolution. Governor Charles Paine appointed Stevens to gather documentary evidence to support Vermont's

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<sup>1</sup>Henry, Jr. became a major collector and book dealer in his own right. Through his dealings with John Carter Brown and James Lenox, Henry, Jr. helped create two of the largest collections of Americana in the United States: the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University and the New York Public Library. He also contributed to the collections of the Library of Congress, including the papers of Benjamin Franklin. He founded the London firm of Henry Stevens, Son and Stiles. His brother, Benjamin Franklin Stevens was also a noted London bookdealer, forming the firm B.F. Stevens and Brown.

claim.

Stevens approached this project with enthusiasm. Over the next two years he visited the state archives of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and traveled to Washington, D.C. to view documents held by the federal government. He also collected or transcribed relevant documents in private collections.

Based on the information and documents Stevens collected, the 1844 Legislature decided not to pursue the claims against the federal government. The Legislature did, however, recognize the value of the material gathered by Stevens. A committee of the 1844 Legislature noted that "...Mr. Stevens is entitled to great credit for the zest, industry and skill with which he has pursued his inquiries, and that both the interest and honor of the State would be promoted by the acceptance and preservation of the collection he has made."<sup>2</sup>

The State's interest in preserving its documentary heritage stemmed in part from similar efforts by other states. What was particularly galling to Vermont was that New York had already embarked on such a program and had begun publishing compilations of historical documents. Vermont, which had bitterly fought New York in order to maintain its independence, did not figure well in these New York volumes. As the Vermont legislative committee noted, "The revolutionary documents and papers of New-York are tinged with a high coloring of suspicion and distrust of the patriotism of our ancestors...." The New York compilations suggested that Vermont's "patriotic revolutionary leaders" engaged in treason.<sup>3</sup>

There was nothing like the whiff of Yorker intrigue to loosen legislative purse strings. The committee recommended that a small sum of money be appropriated over the course of several years to allow for the collection of interesting papers, "connected with our early history."

Stevens was the logical choice to do the collecting. The 1846 Legislature followed this initiative by authorizing a committee to examine the documents gathered by Stevens and,

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<sup>2</sup>*Journal of the Vermont House of Representatives, 1844*, pp. 236-237.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, 237.



if appropriate, purchase the collection.

From 1846 to 1856 the government supported Stevens's collecting activities. Manuscripts collected by Stevens became the first forty-two volumes of the Manuscript Vermont State Papers which are still held by the State Archives. He also provided the State with volumes of transcripts of Ethan Allen letters and other documents relating to Vermont's early history.

Everything did not go smoothly, however. Stevens did not always feel his expenses were adequately covered by the State. The legislature objected to the practice of authorizing the governor to make the purchases. And, most importantly, disagreements arose over which documents belonged to the State and which to Stevens. The disagreement centered on the papers of the surveyors general.<sup>4</sup>

By 1856 Stevens was barred from carrying "any books, papers or documents from the State House until such times as the State of Vermont and the said Henry Stevens shall make a full settlement of the matters in controversy."<sup>5</sup> Stevens was restricted in his use of the records at the Secretary of State's office and at the State Library and the Auditor of Accounts was instructed to begin a law suit if a settlement was not reached.

Fortunately Stevens did not return the surveyors general papers for on the night of January 7, 1857, the Vermont State House burned. Though the forty-two Manuscript Vermont State Papers survived, much of the material collected by Stevens was lost.

Undeterred, Stevens started anew. Well, not quite anew, since we know that the surveyors general papers were part of this new collection. Stevens continued to collect manuscripts until illness overtook him in 1865. He died on July 30, 1867 in Barnet. Henry, Jr., wrote that his father died "at the age of seventy-five, leaving his house full of books and historical manuscripts, the delight of his youth, the companions

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<sup>4</sup>The office of the surveyor general (1779-1838) was responsible for laying out town boundaries and fulfilling other State surveying responsibilities.

<sup>5</sup>*Journal of the Vermont Senate, 1856*, p. 227. See also, *Laws of Vermont, 1856*, p. 110.

of his manhood, and the solace of his old age."<sup>6</sup>

Henry's heirs put the library and manuscripts up for auction. Henry, Jr. catalogued the library for the auction, publishing the catalogue as the *Bibliotheca Historica* in 1870.

Some time after Henry's death the manuscripts were sent to Henry, Jr. in London. The British Museum's offer of 1,000 pounds for the manuscripts was refused and in 1872 the Collection was returned to Vermont. Simon, another of Henry's sons, then offered the manuscripts to the state of Vermont. Although a committee appointed by Governor John W. Stewart urged that the Collection be purchased, no action was taken.

The Collection was offered next to the New York State Library, which showed interest. Sometime in 1874, however, it appears that the Collection was returned to London. Finally, in 1875, the New York State Library purchased the Collection.

Once in Albany, the manuscripts did not receive immediate attention. The Library's 1899 report noted that the Collection "was not yet arranged." In 1902 a re-survey of the New York-Vermont boundary brought researchers to the Collection. In that year the papers of the surveyors general, which were still part of the Stevens Collection, were returned to Vermont.

We may never know the scope of the entire Collection nor what was lost in the 1911 fire. Our best sense of the pre-fire Collection comes from a September 15, 1874 letter from Henry A. Homes, the New York State Librarian, to Hiland Hall.<sup>7</sup>

Homes estimated that the Collection consisted of 34,000 "papers."<sup>8</sup> He noted that "there is hardly a senator or representative in Congress from Vermont, or a governor of the

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<sup>6</sup>Quoted Wyman Parker, *Henry Stevens of Vermont: American Rare Book Dealer in London, 1845-1886*, Israel, Amersterdam, 1963, p. 21.

<sup>7</sup>Henry A. Homes to Hiland Hall, September 15, 1872, Stevens Papers, Vermont Historical Society.

<sup>8</sup>Homes estimated that eighty-seven volumes contained approximately 250 papers each, while seventy-five volumes averaged about 150 papers each. Apparently not all the manuscripts were contained in volumes.

State from the commencement or other person of distinction within the State, but that his name may be found signed to some one of the documents among these papers."

Since the Homes letter is our best source on what the Collection contained, we provide a lengthy excerpt:

"Of the special collections of papers, I will enumerate, (1) Governor Tichenor's papers from 1795 to 1800; (2), Ira Allen's papers, seven or eight volumes; (3), Letters on the French War; (4), Governor Jenison's papers on the Canadian Rebellion of 1839-40; (5), Maj. Gen. Wool's papers on the same rebellion (copies); (6), a Bunker Hill orderly book, 1775; (7), official and private papers of Gov. Jenison from 1830 to 1843, 11 volumes; (8), Judge Jonathan H. Hubbard's papers from 1811 to 1830, in eleven volumes; (9), Judge Heman Allen papers from 1773 to 1830, in ten volumes; (10), Col. A.W. Hyde's papers, collector of the port of Burlington, 1825-1844, in seventeen volumes....

Of special topics frequently mentioned in the papers and documents, I would mention, the Susquehannah lands; Mss collections for a life of Ethan Allen; the Trinity Church property...New York City; Cumberland County, New York; Vermont Surveyor General's papers from 1790 to 1805, containing plots of towns and the names of owners of the lands; Vermont papers of the War of 1812; Connecticut papers regarding New London, Groton and other towns; and especially letters and papers regarding the difficulties or questions of jurisdiction between Vermont and New York over the territory embraced in the New Hampshire Grants.

Among the letters in the volumes I noticed one and generally more than one from such persons as the following: Ethan Allen, Ira Allen, Heman Allen, the Averys, Gov. Tichenor, Gov. Chittenden, Gov. Jenison, Matthew Lyon, Gov. Trumbull, Joel Barlow, Jeremiah Wadsworth, Pres. Styles, Pres. Dwight, Gen.

Israel Putnam, Gov. G. Clinton, G. Verplanck, Philip Livingston, Rufus King, Gov. Tryon, U. Hay, J. Cuyler, Comd. Cuyler, Cadwalader Colden, Rev. Sam. Peters, the Lansings, the Van Vlecks, Alex. Hamilton, Timothy Pickering, Oliver Partridge, Timothy Woodbridge, Ephraim Williams, Samuel Eliot, Capt. Robert Rogers, Gov. Gilman, Isaac Hill, Gen. Gage, Thomas Paine, Gilbert Wakefield, Crevecoeur St. John-- besides many others not noted by me."

By comparing the descriptions in the guide to Homes's list, a sense of what was lost in 1911 emerges. In some cases, such as the Gov. Silas Jenison papers on the Canadian Rebellion of 1839-40, Maj. General Wool's correspondence on the same Rebellion, and the Bunker Hill orderly book, the records were apparently completely destroyed. In other cases, such as the eleven volumes of Gov. Jenison's papers, the series was severely reduced by the fire. Many of the individual correspondents listed by Homes are no longer found among the papers, including Thomas Paine, Timothy Pickering, and Alexander Hamilton. Twenty "volumes in print, rare ones, relating chiefly to early Vermont history" are no longer to be found.

Homes's list was not exhaustive, since he does not mention the papers of the Timothy Follett--a major series within the surviving Collection--or other individuals whose papers we identified. We will never know with certainty what was lost in the fire.

The collecting impulse that drove Stevens deserves scholarly attention, not only to place Stevens within the context of the other great collectors of the day, but also to better understand the range of material collected. Obviously Stevens particular interest was documenting Vermont's struggle for independence and statehood. His work for the Vermont legislature and for Peter Force helped support this interest.

We have some clues to why certain manuscripts were collected. We know, for example, that Henry, Sr. and Jr. were interested in the French and Indian War, perhaps because their ancestor Phineas Stevens played a notable role in the conflict. At one point Henry, Jr. began collecting material on the war for a history but abandoned his plans because of Francis

Parkman's work on the same subject. At least some of the French and Indian material remains in the Collection.

Henry, Jr worked on a biography of Ezra Stiles, Sr. for Jared Spark's *The Library of American Biography*. There are still a small number of Stiles manuscripts in Stevens though most relate to Ezra Stiles, Jr.

The inter-relationships among the surviving series of the Stevens Collection are interesting and may suggest how Henry acquired some of the manuscripts. Many of the series are connected through family ties. Ezra Stiles, Jr. for example, married Samuel Avery's daughter, Sybil. Archibald Hyde's sister Catherine, married B.F. Bailey. Their daughter married Timothy Follett's son, Louis. Jonathan H. Hubbard was a cousin of Stevens.

Business and institutional ties are important as well. U.S. Custom House officials are represented in several series including James and Zoraster Fisk, A.W. Hyde, C. P. Van Ness, and C. K. Williams. Lake Champlain commerce embraces the papers of Timothy Follett as well as the U.S. Custom House Records.

Other ties are more distant. Masons, for example, are strongly represented while Masonic documents are included in this collection and in the Stevens Family Papers at the University of Vermont. Whether any of these connections are significant or simply reflect the normal inter-relationships found within a small population should be explored.

Researchers should be aware that Henry Sr.'s collection was not sold intact. The Stevens Family Papers at the University of Vermont's Wilbur Collection contain many documents clearly related to series within the Stevens Collection at the State Archives. Jonathan Ashley, Adam Duncan, Heman Allen, Nehemiah Lovewell, Samuel Hunt, Crean Brush and other individuals are found in both collections, as are custom house records. In addition, correspondence between Henry Stevens, Sr. and members of the Allen families can be found both at the Vermont Historical Society and the State Archives. Obviously, a researcher using any of these Stevens collections should check to see what the other repositories hold.

## THE PROPOSAL

The Vermont State Archives often had cause to ask the New York State Library to check documents from the Stevens Collection. These requests led both repositories to seek a cooperative solution to making the documents more accessible. Though access was impeded because of incomplete intellectual control over the Collection, the main obstacle was the condition of the manuscripts.

Even with limited use, fragments continued to crumble from the burnt papers. Documents that escaped burning were damaged by mold. We--Jim Corsaro and Gregory Sanford--therefore decided that the primary focus of the proposal should be on preservation and that microfilm provided the most efficient method of stabilizing the entire Collection. The National Endowment for the Humanities Preservation Program was selected as the most appropriate granting source.

The original idea was to use grant funds to send the Collection to a commercial archival microfilm service. Time, costs, and the need to prepare the manuscripts for filming made this approach less feasible.

Consequently we decided to send the Collection to the Vermont State Archives for the preparation work and use the Vermont Public Records Division for microfilming. The grant was used to hire an archivist to prepare the Collection and help fund the filming.

The proposal called for each state to receive a copy of the film. In recognition of the clear Vermont focus of the Collection we decided that once filmed, the original documents would be reviewed to determine where they would be most appropriately housed.

As Homes wrote Hall in 1874, "...the collection was one of ten times greater value for Vermont to possess than for New York...." The two repositories agreed that except for a few series clearly of New York origin and interest, the bulk of the original documents would remain in Vermont.

The proposal received the active support of Vermont's political leadership including Secretary of State James H. Douglas, Gov. Madeleine Kunin, U.S. Senators Robert Stafford and Patrick Leahy and former U.S. Representative, now Senator, James Jeffords.

The NEH accepted the proposal and in July, 1987 the Collection was transferred to Vermont for preliminary arrangement. In October 1987 Eleazer D. Durfee was hired by the Vermont State Archives to begin preparing the Collection for microfilming.

## THE GRANT

In July, 1987 the 101 boxes holding the Stevens Collection were transferred to Vermont.<sup>9</sup> This allowed the Archives staff three months to refine the plan of work before the project archivist arrived. This preliminary work was conducted by Julie Bressor, then Assistant State Archivist. Julie surveyed the Collection to improve our understanding of its scope and content and identified most of the series in the Collection. To ease the project archivist's entry into the project, Julie compiled information on each individual and institution represented by a series.

Comparing the existing inventory to what was actually in the boxes, we realized that the Collection needed much more work than was originally proposed in the grant. If filmed as it arrived, the Collection would be difficult if not impossible to research. Crammed into folders which were crammed into boxes, the papers were an archivist's nightmare.

Though useful in writing the grant, the inventory proved inadequate as series were unidentified and occasionally misidentified. For example United States Custom House Records were identified in the 1978 inventory as being contained in a single box. We eventually identified thirty-eight boxes of custom records.

The papers of Vermont Congressman Phineas White exemplified several problems. Though White was identified as a distinct series in the 1978 inventory, his papers were not unified and were found in boxes 18, 34, 65, and 84. In addition there were numerous unidentified White papers throughout Stevens. Every time White seemed complete, he emerged in yet another box.

Realizing this, our first decision was to rearrange the

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<sup>9</sup>The majority of these boxes were 16" x 12.5" x 3.5", though there were various oversize boxes as well. Most boxes contained double stacks of folders.

Stevens Collection, identifying distinct series, and then arranging the papers accordingly. The original provenance (if any) was long gone while the current order was established, in part, by the firemen of 1911. Though still primarily a preservation project, we felt better arrangement and description would make the microfilm more useable and ultimately cut down on the handling of the original records.

While arranging each series we also prepared for filming. Meeting with the Public Records Division and consulting with the Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC), we established a microfilming strategy. Each document was interleaved with acid free paper in order to cut down on handling and to protect the individual documents. Each frame was numbered and targets were employed as an aid to technical control and researchers. An initial test roll was then evaluated by the NEDCC, Public Records, and the Archives.

Through our review of the film, we recognized two problems. The first was the numbering system. Numbering by frame, as we had originally proposed, was not effective in identifying documents. For example, burned documents had to be filmed several times at different resolutions to obtain the best possible images. This resulted in the same page having several different frame numbers assigned to it. To reduce confusion and simplify identification, we decided to assign each document within a folder with a single number. Therefore the first document to be filmed, say a four page letter shot at a number of different resolutions, would have the number 1 assigned to each frame. The second document in the folder would be assigned the number 2 and so on. Blank pages were not filmed.

The second problem was with the targets. We found, because these were fire and water damaged documents, that targets only noted the obvious. Using "burned," "water/mold damaged," "faded," "hole in page," and "best possible image" as targets did not aid anyone and slowed the process. Instead, a section in each series description notes the condition of the series as a whole while each folder in the series is preceded by a sheet describing the condition of its contents. Standard informational targets before the start and close of each series were retained.

With basic processing guidelines established, the next step was to single out a particular series and begin work. The first



series processed were the papers of Samuel Hunt, Sr. and Jr. As with most of the series, some of the material was fire damaged. We debated separating the burned from the unburned material but decided the series' integrity required keeping the material together in chronological order. As with most series, correspondence was separated from any legal papers, accounts, receipts, and miscellaneous items. Correspondence always appears first in the series descriptions followed by any remaining material.

In the case of the Hunt papers (a three box series), the material was described to the item level. Though no rule was set, the pace of microfilming, size of the series, and importance of the individual or institution determined the level of description. In general, the smaller series were itemized and the larger were not.

In the case of the Stevens Miscellaneous series (8 boxes), itemization was crucial. Made up of a wide range of unrelated, but nonetheless important documents, an item list was the only way to alert researchers to the value of this series.

Each series description includes, where appropriate, a note on related material held in other repositories or found elsewhere in Stevens. We contacted repositories that seemed likely to hold corresponding material and searched the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC) as well. As a final step, the completed series descriptions were sent to the New York State Library in Albany to be loaded onto the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN).

Arranged, described, interleaved, and boxed, the series were transported to the Public Records Division for filming. The original plan was to produce a security copy and two use copies. As the project progressed we saw the need for additional copies; one for inter-library loan through the New York State Library; and one for making copies for individuals or institutions wanting a particular series or reel. Therefore, a total of five copies exist for each reel of material. The master copy will be kept at an off site facility for permanent storage and use copies are kept at the Archives and at the New York State Library (which also has a copy for interlibrary loan). Public Records will keep one copy in order to make duplicates. Once filmed, the individual reels were inspected by the microfilmer and then spot checked by the Archives staff.

Material belonging to a particular series was occasionally found after the series was microfilmed. In a very few cases where the amount of material was considerable, the material was interfiled with the existing series and then re-filmed. In most cases though, we created an artificial series comprised of items belonging to other series and entitled it the "Stevens Collection Supplement." Researchers may reference this additional material through notes in the series descriptions. After the material was filmed, the various items were interfiled with the original series.

To augment the RLIN entries we decided to publish a guide. Containing the final drafts of all series descriptions, the guide is designed to aid the researcher and advertise the availability of the material contained in the Stevens Collection.

The project is complete. The Stevens Collection is now contained in 290 boxes<sup>10</sup> and on ninety-two microfilm reels. In all, we recognized sixty series consisting of the papers of forty-seven individuals, court and legislative records, business papers, special topics, and miscellaneous items. In its entirety the Collection spans 140 years and provides a fascinating view of the formation and early development of Vermont.

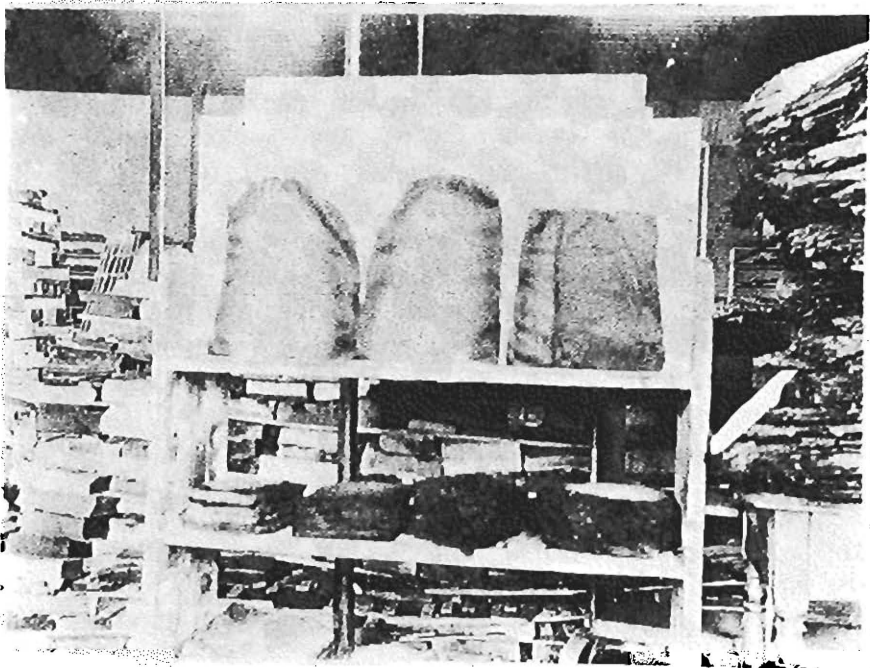
A project of this magnitude relies on the assistance of numerous people and institutions. Vermont Secretary of State James H. Douglas and Deputy Secretary Paul S. Gillies enthusiastically supported the project from its inception. Jerome Yavarkovski, Director of the New York State Library, and Lee Stanton, Principal Librarian for Reference Services of the New York State Library, encouraged seeking a cooperative approach to preserving the Collection. Julie P. Bressor's initial work on the collection was invaluable. Sue Breer, Kathy White, and Christie Carter of the Vermont State Archives staff contributed in many ways. Linda Bluto of the Public Records Division deserves special praise for her meticulous microfilming. A. John Yacovoni, Director of Public Records, and Linda Gomo contributed their expertise and supervised filming. The late Phil Elwert, J. Kevin Graffagnino, Connell Gallagher, and Karl "Barney" Bloom provided frequent research assistance. Tod Parks provided technical assistance on

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<sup>10</sup>Boxes measure 15 1/4" x 10 1/4" x 2 1/2." The total volume of the Collection is sixty-six cubic feet.

the computer programs.

The number of people who contributed to the success of the grant is indicative of the spirit of cooperation that marked this project from its inception.



Aftermath of 1911 fire. On top of the truck are some single sheets standing against a sheet of blotting paper; below are some manuscript volumes after covers had been removed, showing burned edges. *(photo courtesy of the New York State Library)*

## DEFINITIONS

Box...each box measures 15 1/4" x 10 1/4" x 2 1/2", oversized boxes measure 28.5" x 22.5" x 3." Approximately 150-175 items are contained in each box.

Condition...In describing condition of the material, we have used the following terms: Poor--burned or faded to the point where there is substantial informational loss. Fair--may be burned or faded but informational value mostly intact. Good--unburned and text complete.

Folder...each folder contains approximately twenty items.

Microfilm...positive image, 16mm film, 16:1 reduction.

NUCMC...National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.

Related information...where applicable, this section refers researchers to other areas of the Stevens Collection and other repositories where related material can be found. Generally, related means material generated by the individual or institution, or involving close associates of the individual. Addresses and phone numbers of repositories cited can be found in Appendix B.

Stevens Supplementary Roll...This is an artificial series which exists only on microfilm. It was necessitated by the discovery of items related to series that had already been filmed.

To order microfilm reels, contact the Vermont State Archives. When ordering, please include series name and microfilm reel number.\* Also, individual inventories for each series are available upon request from the Vermont State Archives. Microfilm reels are also available through interlibrary loan. Contact Jim Corsaro at the New York State Library.

\*Copies of microfilm are no longer available from the Vermont State Archives and Records Administration.

Vermont State Archives and Records Administration  
1078 US RTE 2, Middlesex  
Montpelier, VT 05633-7701  
(802) 828-2308

New York State Library  
Manuscripts and Special Collections  
Cultural Education Center  
Empire State Plaza  
Albany, NY 12230  
(518) 474-5963

## HENRY STEVENS, SR. COLLECTION SERIES

Ethan Allen  
Heman Allen  
Heman Allen (of Milton)  
Ira Allen  
Levi Allen  
Jonathan Arnold  
Jonathan Ashley  
Samuel Avery  
Benjamin Franklin Bailey  
Benjamin Bellows  
Paul Brigham  
Crean Brush  
Francis Childs  
Thomas Chittenden  
Court Records  
Adam Duncan  
Eliphalet Dyer  
James Fisk  
Zoroaster Fisk  
Timothy Follett  
Fragments  
French and Indian War  
Asa Fuller  
John Grout  
Silas Hathaway  
Jonathan Hatch Hubbard  
Samuel Hunt  
Samuel Hunt, Jr.  
Archibald Hyde  
Stephen Jacob  
Silas Jenison  
Land Records  
Heman Lowry  
Ma./N.H. Boundary Controversy  
Merchant Ledger  
Miscellaneous

**HENRY STEVENS, SR. COLLECTION SERIES (continued)**

Oatridge, Marindin, and Richards  
Oliver Partridge  
Revolutionary War  
Revolutionary War Payrolls  
Philip Schuyler  
Walter Sheldon  
Lake Champlain Steamboat Ledger  
Stevens Supplement  
Henry Stevens  
Samuel Stevens  
Ezra Stiles, Jr.  
Isaac Tichenor  
U.S. Custom House Records  
Vermont Legislative Records  
Vermont State Treasurers' Records  
Joseph Watson  
Artemas Wheeler  
John Wheelock  
Daniel Whipple  
Phineas White  
James Whitelaw  
Charles K. Williams  
Israel Williams  
William Williams  
James Witherell

**ALLEN, Ethan (1738-1789)**  
**Papers, 1753-1789**  
**1 Box, 7 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1447**

### BACKGROUND

Ethan Allen was born on January 21, 1738, in Litchfield, Ct. the eldest of eight children of Joseph and Mary (Baker) Allen. Moving to Vermont around 1769, Allen became a prominent figure in the disputes surrounding the New Hampshire Grants. He helped form the Green Mountain Boys to thwart New York's efforts to impose its jurisdiction in the disputed territory. With his brothers Heman, Zimri, Ira, and his cousin Remember Baker, Ethan formed the Onion River Land Company. Together they became the largest landowners in the Champlain Valley.

In 1762 Allen married Mary Brownson of Woodbury, Ct. (d.1783), and they had five children. In 1784 Allen married Mrs. Frances Buchanan, the daughter of the second wife (Margaret Montesor) of New York Tory Crean Brush (whose papers form part of the Stevens Collection). They had three children.

In 1775 Ethan joined the forces of the revolutionaries and with Benedict Arnold captured Fort Ticonderoga. Later, upon attempting the capture of Montreal, Allen was himself captured by the British. He was imprisoned in England for over two years. Released in 1778, Allen returned to Vermont and continued his campaign against New York.

Ethan was a leading spokesman for an independent state of Vermont. Along with his brother Ira he was instrumental in forming and protecting the Republic of Vermont (1777-1791). Ethan was an active promoter not only of Vermont independence, but also of deism. His *Reason, the Only Oracle of Man* was one of the first American deist tracts. Allen died in Burlington, Vt., on February 12, 1789.



**ALLEN, Ethan**

### **DESCRIPTION**

A small series of seven folders, the papers of Ethan Allen are a mixture of receipts, bonds, deeds, and correspondence ranging in years from 1753 to 1789. Allen's letters reveal his strong anti-New York sentiment as well as his deist philosophies. Included in the series is an interesting letter to Ethan Allen from Ethan Nomatterwho Philanthropos, who responds negatively to Allen's deist philosophies. Interestingly enough, the piece appears to be written by Allen himself though its origin is a mystery. There are a few letters to and from Ethan's brothers Levi and Heman and to Stephen R. Bradley to whom Allen voices his philosophies. There are a few transcribed letters including one from St. John de Crevecoeur who writes to Allen suggesting names for Vermont towns.

#### **Note:**

Following Ethan's papers is a folder containing a few deeds and letters of his brother Heman Allen who died in 1778 (see the description of Heman Allen).

Related material on Ethan Allen in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of Levi and Ira Allen, the Revolutionary War papers, and in the papers of Philip J. Schuyler. The Vermont Historical Society and the Vermont State Archives hold Allen papers as does the Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont (NUCMC #78-1143). See also NUCMC #62-966, John Williams Papers, New York State Library and NUCMC #74-511, John Stark Papers, New Hampshire Historical Society.

#### **A note on the condition:**

Many of Ethan Allen's papers were encapsulated by the New York State Library in 1978. Most of the documents have been damaged by fire and range in condition from poor to good.

**ALLEN, Heman (1740-1778)**  
**Papers, 1772-1778**  
**1 Folder, 7 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### **BACKGROUND**

Heman Allen was born on October 15, 1740 in Cornwall Ct, the second of eight children of Joseph and Mary (Baker) Allen. Associated with his brothers Ethan, Ira, and Zimri and his cousin Remember Baker in land speculation, Heman was responsible for promoting land sales for the Onion River Land Company in Vermont. Maintaining a general store and other businesses in Salisbury, Ct., Allen rarely travelled north but was intricately involved in shaping early Vermont history. In 1777 Allen was chosen to present Vermont's case for membership to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. Heman was also present at the Battle of Bennington where he was wounded. Allen married Abigail Beebe of Salisbury, Ct. and they had one daughter, Lucinda. Considered one of the ablest of the Allen brothers, Heman died in May of 1778 at the age of thirty-eight.

### **DESCRIPTION**

Consisting of seven items, the papers of Heman Allen are made up of deeds including one granting Thomas Chittenden and Jonathan Spafford thirteen rights of land in Williston, Vt. The series also includes Allen's will and testament. Heman Allen's papers can be found at the end of the Ethan Allen papers.

For related material, see the papers of Ethan and Ira Allen in the Stevens Collection.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Heman Allen are in good condition.

**ALLEN, Heman (1777-1844)**  
**Papers, 1805-1848**  
**13 Boxes, 112 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1438 - F-1442**

### BACKGROUND

Heman Allen was born June 14, 1777, in Ashfield (now Deerfield), Ma., the third of eight children of Enoch and Mercy (Belding) Allen. After receiving a classical course of study Allen read law with Elnathan Keyes of Burlington and Hon. Judge Parker of St. Albans. He took up his own practice in Milton in 1803. In December of 1804 Allen married Sarah, daughter of Dr. John Prentiss of St. Albans. They had eight children.

A highly respected lawyer, Allen was elected to represent Milton in the Vermont Legislature eleven times from 1810-1826. the U.S. House where he served in the 22nd-25th (1831-1839) Congresses. Allen was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1838. He was a director of the Lake Champlain Steamboat Company and was outspoken on many issues such as the abolition of slavery and the Neutrality Act of 1837. Referred to as Heman Allen of Milton, he is not to be confused with his contemporary, Heman Allen of Colchester (known as "Chili" Allen), or with Heman Allen (d. 1778) brother of Levi, Ira, and Ethan Allen. Heman Allen died in Burlington, Vt. on December 11, 1844.

### DESCRIPTION

The papers of Heman Allen consist of business and personal correspondence, notes, and receipts for the years 1805-1848. Among the correspondence is an interesting number of political letters from various members of Vermont's congressional delegation which reveal the political flavor of the times. Correspondents of note include Horace Everett, Samuel Prentiss, Benjamin Swift, Daniel Chipman, Hiland Hall, Augustus Young, Phineas White, and Isaac Tichenor. A number of national figures are represented as well including Secretary of War Joel Roberts Poinsett, New Jersey Governor Mahlon Dickerson, and 1st Assistant Postmaster General Selah Reeve Hobbie.

## ALLEN, Heman

Boxes 1 through 8 contain correspondence and boxes 9 through 13 contain undated correspondence, notes, receipts, and fragments.

Related material of Heman Allen's can be found in boxes 11 and 12 of the Chittenden County Court Records (Stevens Collection) which contain twelve folders of legal documents relating to Allen's law practice c. 1820-1833. See also the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Allen material.

### A note on the condition:

Many of Heman Allen's papers were damaged by fire resulting in a large number of undated and fragmentary documents. The papers are generally in poor condition.

### Microfilm reel numbers:

Boxes 1-3	F-1438
" 4-6	F-1439
" 7-9	F-1440
" 10-11	F-1441
" 12-13	F-1442

**ALLEN, Ira (1751-1814)**  
**Papers, 1772-1809**  
**9 Boxes, 64 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel numbers: F-1444 - F-1446**

### **BACKGROUND**

Ira Allen was born in Cornwall, Ct. on April 21, 1751, the sixth and youngest son of Joseph and Mary (Baker) Allen. Moving to Vermont around 1770, Allen entered into various land speculations and became a member of the Onion River Land Company with his brothers Heman, Zimri, and Ethan, and his cousin Remember Baker. During the Revolution he was a member of the Green Mountain Boys and played important roles in capturing Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point and in the Canadian Campaign of 1775-1776. Allen married Jerusha Enos (1764-1838), daughter of General Roger Enos of Simsbury, Ct. in 1789.

Dedicated to the interests of Vermont, Allen wrote frequently in defense of the state and became its greatest diplomat. He held numerous offices in Vermont government including Treasurer (1778-1786) and Surveyor-General (1778-1787) and Secretary of the 1777 Council of Safety. He held a leading role in drafting the 1777 State Constitution and wrote its preamble. He was a member of the Governor's Council (1778-1784) and he represented Colchester eight times in the General Assembly. In 1789 Allen pledged 4000 pounds to the legislature for the establishment of a college which resulted in the chartering of the University of Vermont in November of 1791.

In 1795 Allen travelled to England in the hopes of obtaining a commercial treaty with Canada. His plans included building a canal connecting Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence River. Allen was also on commission from Governor Chittenden to purchase arms for Vermont. Failing in his attempt to secure approval for his commercial plans, Allen did succeed in obtaining arms from France. Allen secured two dozen cannons and some fifteen thousand muskets and set sail for Vermont on board the ship *Olive Branch*. En route, Allen's ship was captured by the British who believed the

## ALLEN, Ira

arms were to aid rebellions in Ireland or Canada. Held by the British for a year (1797), Allen left England and returned to France only to be imprisoned as a spy. After sustained deliberations and nearly two years in French prisons (1798-1800), Allen was finally able to leave Europe. Upon his return to Vermont in 1801 Allen found antagonisms against him high and his assets dissolved. After numerous lawsuits and threatened with imprisonment, Allen left Vermont for Philadelphia in 1803 where he died destitute on January 15, 1814.

### DESCRIPTION

The papers of Ira Allen span the years 1772-1809 and consist of a wide array of correspondence, land papers, and business receipts. Boxes 1-6 contain correspondence which document Allen's early activities in Vermont as well as his imprisonment in Europe from 1797-1800. Early letters find Allen actively surveying Vermont town and state boundaries and include correspondence with James Whitelaw. Many of Allen's 1796 letters are addressed to the Duke of Portland proposing a Lake Champlain/St. Lawrence River canal. There are also numerous letters addressed to the French Minister of Police in quest of a passport home.

A good deal of family correspondence is contained in the series including many letters from his brother, Levi Allen who frequently signs his letters "Bumper B" or "D'Alonzo." Letters to and from Jerusha and Nancy Allen (Levi's wife) are included as well. Folders 4-6 in box 3 contain the letters of Stephen Thorne who chartered the *Olive Branch* in France and who helped in the editing of Allen's *History of Vermont* (1798).

Boxes 7-9 contain land and business papers as well as accounts of what arms were aboard the *Olive Branch*. A number of lawsuits against Allen are in the collection and one broadside dated 1792 declares Allen as having many debts which he cannot pay (Box 8 Folder 4).

As a whole, the series documents the rise and fall of Allen's political and personal fortunes, from his entrance into

## ALLEN, Ira

Vermont to his return to the state after his European imprisonments.

Related material on Ira Allen in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of Levi and Ethan Allen, in the James Whitelaw papers, in the Revolutionary War papers, in the Philip J. Schuyler papers, and in the Treasurer's Records collection. The Vermont Historical Society, the Vermont State Archives and the Wilbur Collection at the Bailey-Howe Library, University of Vermont hold papers of Ira Allen as well. See the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Allen items.

### A note on the condition:

Most of Ira Allen's papers have been damaged by fire and range in condition from poor to good. Many have been encapsulated.

### Microfilm reel numbers:

Boxes 1-4 F-1444  
" 5-7 F-1445  
" 8-9 F-1446

**ALLEN, Levi (1745-1801)**  
**Papers, 1772-1801**  
**2 Boxes, 13 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1447**

### **BACKGROUND**

Levi Allen was born on January 16, 1745, in Cornwall, Ct., the fourth son of Joseph and Mary (Baker) Allen. Levi married Mrs. Anne Allen (known as Nancy) of New Milford, Ct. and they had one daughter. Like his brothers Ethan, Ira, Heman, and Zimri, Levi was involved in land speculation in Vermont though he did not move there until later in life. Unlike his brothers, Levi was not ardent for the cause of the American Revolution and refused to identify himself with the Green Mountain Boys. Much speculation surrounded Allen and his purported association with the British. In 1779 Allen was charged with counterfeiting on Long Island and was jailed for six months. While he was in New York, Levi's brothers Ethan and Ira sold his Vermont estate under the State's Confiscation Act. Upon obtaining his freedom Allen is said to have joined the British Army in South Carolina.

Heading north in 1784, Allen found his presence in New England unwelcome and he continued to Canada where he purchased a house at St. Johns, Quebec. He did, however, restore his relationship with his brothers and was active in Ethan's and Ira's political and business plans. While in Canada Levi was involved in merchandising and dealt in cattle, lumber, and hats.

Allen sailed to England in 1788 to further his mercantile business and took up residence in London. Allen returned to the States in 1792 and travelled about the East tending to his land speculations in the South and visiting his daughter in Pennsylvania. Allen eventually took up residence in Burlington, Vt. where he died as a confined debtor on December 16, 1801.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The papers of Levi Allen are an interesting set of both personal and business correspondence which reveal the character of a little known Allen brother. The papers range from 1772-1801 and find Allen at many locales while pursuing his mercantile



## **ALLEN, Levi**

business. Letters from Allen originate in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Savannah, Quebec, and London. Many of Levi's letters are to his wife Nancy and brother Ira. Other notable correspondents are Samuel Peters, preacher and elected Bishop of Vermont, and Hugh Finlay, Canadian merchant who established the Provincial postal service. Box 2 folder 4 contains a 1797 note book full of poetry, historical observations, and memoirs written in a humorous/sarcastic fashion. Though neither the diplomat nor frontiersman like his brothers Ira and Ethan, Levi maintained his own brand of the indefatigable character known to the Allen family.

Related material on Levi Allen in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of Ira and Ethan Allen and Silas Hathaway. The Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont holds related material as well.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Levi Allen have been damaged by fire and range in condition from poor to fair.

June 11  
1788

St. Johns 19<sup>th</sup> June 1788

1950

The board that all sleep in Charity House  
Some birds going on now (sister my house) but then  
by And. J. Field, I want for Mr. Loren who  
has 8 birds & one of Moll's & one of Eliza's & have in  
And. from Col. Sadler for £10. each at Quebec

Every thing looks shouting at present,  
Col. J. to Genl. Allen will him not fail in  
coming on the 1st of Sept. are Madry & Somers  
my child for the other than

~~It~~ Something may be done at Quebec  
now is the time a Genl. Council must be  
held in the north & matters must be better  
understood as I have done & every one for himself

In haste

Yours &c  
Levi Allen

Col. J. Allen

Levi Allen to Ira Allen. Levi Allen Papers.

4916 The Spirit of God the only<sup>65</sup>  
Oracle of Man: Or, a Compendious  
System of the Nature and Reason of  
Things, on which natural Religion itself  
is founded. Alternately Demonstrated  
with Computations of a variety of  
Deistical Doctrines incompatible  
it, deduced from the most exact  
Ideas which we are able to form  
the Divine and Human Characters  
from the Universe & General  
a Number of Letters to the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
Esquire: By Ethannomatterwho, who  
Lanthropos.

Title page to Ethannomatterwho's response to Ethan Allen's deist writings. (photo courtesy of the New York State Library)

**ARNOLD, Jonathan (1741-1793)**  
**Papers, 1781-1782**  
**1 Folder, 4 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### **BACKGROUND**

Jonathan Arnold was born in Providence, R.I. on December 3, 1741, the son of Josiah and Amy (Phillips) Arnold. Arnold was a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly (1776) and a delegate from R.I. to the 1782-84 Continental Congress. A physician by trade, in 1776 Arnold organized the Revolutionary hospital of Rhode Island and practiced as a surgeon from 1776 to 1781. Arnold moved to Vermont in the late 1780's and procured the charters for St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Burke, and Billymead (now Sutton). The latter three were named for his sons Lyndon, Burke, and William. Arnold was married three times, first to Molly Burr, then to Alice Crawford, and finally Cynthia Hastings. There were nine children from these marriages. Jonathan Arnold died in St. Johnsbury on February 2, 1793.

### **DESCRIPTION**

A series of four items, Arnold's letters are addressed to Daniel Cahoon and concern Revolutionary War news as well as the situation of Vermont in Congress. Arnold writes that Congress is reluctant to help Vermont in any way but feels that a new state will eventually be formed. Arnold relates the desire of New Hampshire and New York to split up the territory between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut River but feels it would be best to recognize Vermont as an independent state. There are additional Arnold items at the Vermont State Archives.

### **A note on the condition:**

The letters of Jonathan Arnold are in good condition.

**ASHLEY, Jonathan**  
**Papers, c.1740-1760**  
**1 Folder, 4 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### **BACKGROUND**

Jonathan Ashley was born in 1712, the son of Jonathan and Abigail (Stebbins) Ashley. A graduate of Yale College (1730), Ashley was the outspoken minister of Deerfield, Ma. who challenged the views of his cousin, Jonathan Edwards, a leader of the "Great Awakening." Ashley married Dorothy Williams, the daughter of the Rev. William Williams of Hatfield, Ma.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The papers of Jonathan Ashley consist of four items of personal correspondence. Three letters are addressed to Ashley and concern his duties as preacher. One letter from Ashley requests his son Jonathan to visit his ailing mother.

For related Ashley material see the papers of William Williams and Oliver Partridge in the Stevens Collection. Special Collections at the University of Vermont holds a few Ashley items as does the Vermont State Archives. See the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Ashley material.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Jonathan Ashley are in fair condition. They have all been encapsulated.

**EVERY, Samuel (1731-1806)**  
**Papers, 1748-1798**  
**4 Boxes, 25 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1455**

### BACKGROUND

Samuel Avery was born on October 17, 1731 in Groton, Ct., the fourth of eleven children of Humphrey and Jerusha (Morgan) Avery. Before 1760 Avery married Sybil Noyes, daughter of William and Sybil (Whiting) Noyes. Sometime after the birth of their only child, Sybil, (who married Ezra Stiles, Jr. whose papers are included in the Stevens Collection), Sybil Avery died. Samuel later married Mary Ann Rose and they had five children (Samuel William, Mary Ann, John Humphrey, Susan, and Isabella).

Educated as a lawyer, Avery emigrated to Vermont sometime in the 1770's and settled in Westminster, presumably to oversee his land interests. He had purchased large tracts of land from an Indian trader named Col. John Henry Lydius, who bought 14,000 square miles of land from the Mohawk Indians in 1739. Later, Lydius sold Avery some 50,000 acres, originally part of a Massachusetts grant bordering the Otter Creek to the north and south. Avery had difficulty in securing his claims but in 1772 he successfully petitioned the New York government to confirm his grant and the letters patent were issued to him in August of 1774. The new government of Vermont formed in 1777, however, did not recognize Avery's claims. It was not until 1789 that Vermont passed a resolution granting Avery 52,000 acres. Avery's claims were situated in Orleans, Essex, Franklin, Addison, Chittenden, Caledonia and Windham counties and included many mountainous areas. Some of Avery's lands were lost due to "squatter sovereignty," but, in all, his claims were considerable. There is still a tract of land known as Avery's Gore in Essex County, Vermont.

In 1795 Avery moved to the Susquehanna Valley region of Pennsylvania, where he was among the proprietors of claims in the Wyoming Valley area. He encountered similar difficulties as those in Vermont and lost most of his lands to the heirs of

## **EVERY, Samuel**

William Penn. Avery purchased territory in Oswego, New York in 1802, built a great mansion and established himself as one of New York's most wealthy men. Samuel Avery died in Oswego in 1806.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The papers of Samuel Avery consist of four boxes of business and personal correspondence, legal papers, and land papers. The papers reflect Avery's role as land agent and include deeds, mortgages, petitions, indentures, and maps. Family correspondence is found throughout the series and is addressed to Groton, Ct., Norwich, Ct., Westminster, Vt., and various New York locales as Avery travelled, buying and selling land.

Papers relating to three legal cases - Humphrey Avery (Samuel's eldest brother) vs. John Holt, Cornelius Bogardus, who sought claims to lands around New York City, and the Cornelius Brauer case - have been separated from other legal papers and are in folders 2-5 in box 4.

Related information on Samuel Avery can be found in the papers of Ezra Stiles, Jr. and in the papers of Daniel Whipple (Stevens Collection). Avery also appears in a number of court cases which can be found in the Court Records contained in the Stevens Collection. See also NUCMC #68-1039, Samuel Avery Papers, New York Public Library. See also the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Avery items. There are additional Avery items at the Vermont State Archives.

### **A note on the condition:**

The Samuel Avery Papers range in condition from poor to good. Some items have been encapsulated.

**BAILEY, Benjamin Franklin (1796-1832)**  
**Papers, 1815-1830**  
**1 Box, 12 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: C-4218**

### BACKGROUND

Benjamin Franklin Bailey was born in Guildhall, Vt. in 1796. Bailey attended Peacham Academy and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1818. He tutored at the University for a year and then studied law at the Burlington office of Griswold and Follett (the Follett Papers are also part of the Stevens Collection). Admitted to practice in 1820, Bailey rose rapidly in his profession. In 1823 he formed a successful Burlington law partnership with George Perkins Marsh of Woodstock. Bailey served as State's Attorney for Chittenden County from 1823 to 1827, represented Burlington in the Vermont House from 1825 to 1829, and was a Commissioner of Common Schools from 1827 to 1830. He married Catharine F. Hyde (sister of Archibald Hyde, whose papers are in the Stevens Collection) in June of 1822, and they had two children, Marcia (who married Louis Follett, Esq., of Burlington) and George. Benjamin F. Bailey died in Burlington on May 23, 1832.

### DESCRIPTION

The papers of Benjamin F. Bailey consist entirely of business and legal correspondence. There is quite a bit of correspondence to Bailey as State's Attorney, and many papers are addressed to the partnership of Bailey and Marsh. There are some large chronological gaps in these papers; it is not known whether the papers were lost in the 1911 fire, or never collected. There is no personal correspondence, leaving Bailey's family and personal life undocumented.



## **BAILEY, Benjamin Franklin**

See the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Bailey items. There is related material on Bailey at the Vermont State Archives.

### **A note on the condition:**

Though spared from the flames of the 1911 New York State Library fire, the Bailey Papers received considerable water damage. Thus many pieces in this series are faded or spotted with mold. The condition of the papers ranges from poor to fair.

**BELLOWS, Benjamin (1740-1802)**  
**Papers, 1778-1796**  
**1 Folder, 20 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### BACKGROUND

Benjamin Bellows was born on September 25, 1740, in Lunenburg, Ma., the third of five children of Col. Benjamin and Abigail (Stearns) Bellows. Bellows settled in Walpole, N.H. with his father in 1753 and was town clerk there from 1759 to 1795. He was recorder of deeds and conveyances for Cheshire County, NH from 1776 to 1802. His elected offices included councillor, 1777 and 1781; second justice of the inferior court of common pleas in 1776 and re-elected in 1778; and presidential elector in 1788, 1792, 1796 and 1800. Bellows had a long and distinguished military career beginning in 1767 when he was lieutenant colonel of the 6th regiment. He was appointed colonel in 1775 and was at the battle of Lexington. Bellows was at Ticonderoga in 1777 and participated in the Battle of Hubbardton. He was present at Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga. He was appointed brigadier general in 1784 and major general in 1786. Bellows was chairman of the committee at the Charlestown Convention of 1781 which recommended a union of the western towns of New Hampshire with Vermont (Eastern Union). Bellows married Phebe Strong in 1766 and they had five children. Benjamin Bellows died in Walpole on June 4, 1802.

### DESCRIPTION

A series of twenty items, the papers of Benjamin Bellows are concerned primarily with the debate over the New Hampshire Grants, particularly over the Eastern Union. Beza Woodward, for example, writes that "A door seems now to be widely opened for a union of the Grants on the two sides of this river, either for the purpose of uniting with New Hampshire, or forming a new state on a permanent basis". A few items discuss the Revolutionary War including a letter from Jacob Bayley discussing enemy troop movements. The series also includes an account of notes due and owed to the estate of Benjamin Bellows.

## **BELLOWS, Benjamin**

Related material on Benjamin Bellows can be found at the Vermont Historical Society and in the New Hampshire State Papers at the New Hampshire State Archives.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Benjamin Bellows range in condition from fair to good. Many have been encapsulated.

**BRIGHAM, Paul (1746-1824)**  
**Papers, 1781-1820**  
**1 Folder, 10 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### **BACKGROUND**

Paul Brigham was born in Coventry, Ct. on January 17, 1746. He moved to Norwich, Vt. in 1781 where he was a major-general in the militia. Brigham represented Norwich in the General Assembly in 1783, 1786, and 1791; he was a member of the Governor's Council from 1792-1796; and he was a delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1793, 1814, and 1822. Brigham rose to prominence in Windsor County where he was assistant judge, 1784-1787 and 1790-1796; judge of probate, Hartford District 1791-1794, 1801; sheriff, 1787-1790; and judge 1801-1802. Brigham was elected lieutenant governor in 1796, a post he held for twenty-one years. He was acting governor from August 25 to October 16, 1797, due to the death of Thomas Chittenden. Paul Brigham died in Norwich on July 15, 1824.

### **DESCRIPTION**

A series of ten items, the Brigham papers include correspondence from the U.S. War Department, a letter of commission to Brigham giving him the command of Vermont's 3rd Brigade, correspondence from Matthew Lyon and Dudley Chase, and a page bearing the inscription of Brigham's headstone.

Related information on Paul Brigham can be found in the papers of Phineas White (Stevens Collection), at the Vermont Historical Society, the Vermont State Archives, and in the Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Paul Brigham range in condition from fair to good.

**BRUSH, Crean (c.1725-1778)**  
**Papers, 1763-1775**  
**4 Folders, 53 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1451**

### BACKGROUND

Crean Brush was born in Dublin, Ireland circa 1725, and was educated to the profession of law. Brush's first wife was a Miss Cushing (d.1758). His second wife was Margaret Montresor, mother of the second wife of Ethan Allen. Brush left Ireland for America around 1762 and was first employed as a secretary of the province of New York. By 1764 Brush was a licensed attorney in all the king's courts of the province. In 1768 Brush left New York and settled in Westminster, Vt. where he was appointed clerk of Cumberland County in 1772. Brush was a member of the New York colonial assembly from 1773 to 1775.

After the start of the Revolution, Brush joined General Thomas Gage in Boston who employed him to take charge of the property in buildings seized for the British army. Plundering numerous houses and stores, Brush loaded the ship *Elizabeth* with goods and merchandise and set sail for Halifax, Nova Scotia. A few days later, Brush and his cargo were captured by an American cruiser and he was imprisoned at Boston. Brush remained in prison for some nineteen months until November, 1777 when he donned the clothes of his visiting wife and walked unnoticed out of the jail yard. Brush then travelled to New York with the hopes of recovering his confiscated lands in the New Hampshire Grants (some 25,000 acres) and with the hope of obtaining redress from the British for his imprisonment. Brush received neither and in May of 1778 he "with a pistol, besmeared the rooms of his apartment with his brains."

### DESCRIPTION

A series of 53 items, the papers of Crean Brush consist of correspondence, legal documents, accounts, and receipts. Covering the years 1763-1775, the bulk of the material concerns Brush's law practice and his role as clerk of Cumberland County. A few interesting letters in Brush's correspondence provide glimpses of events and activities prior to the start of the Revolution. An item

## **BRUSH, Crean**

listing of the Brush papers is available at the Vermont State Archives.

Related information on Crean Brush can be found in the papers of John Grout and in the papers of Daniel Whipple (Stevens Collection), at the Vermont State Archives, and at the Vermont Historical Society. See also the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Brush material.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Crean Brush range in condition from fair to good. Some have been encapsulated.

CHILDS, Francis (1763-1830)  
Papers, 1787-1815  
1 Folder, 19 Items  
Microfilm reel number: F-1489

### BACKGROUND

Francis Childs was born in Philadelphia, Pa. on October 23, 1763. Childs was a Federalist printer/publisher and bookseller in Philadelphia and New York and printed *The Daily Advertiser*, New York's first daily paper, from 1785-1796. He also printed the *American Price-Current* (New York) 1786, the *New York Price-Current* (New York) 1786, and the *National Gazette* (Philadelphia) 1791-1793. He was appointed New York State Printer in 1790 and published a broadside of the first state census. Childs married Sarah Blanchard on July 28, 1787. Childs took notes at the state ratification convention in Poughkeepsie and subsequently published the most complete account of the convention debates in a book entitled *Debates and Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York* (reprint, Poughkeepsie, 1905). Childs moved to Colchester, Vt. around the turn of the century and was involved in several attempts to discredit Ira Allen. Childs represented Colchester in the General Assembly in 1808. Childs moved to Burlington in 1830 where he died later that year.

### DESCRIPTION

Consisting of nineteen items, the papers of Francis Childs include correspondence from many important public figures. Correspondents include political leaders Robert R. Livingston, William Duer, and Rufus King. Author, publisher, and economist Matthew Carey is represented in the series as jurist and playwright Royall Tyler. Noted lexicographer Noah Webster writes Childs respecting the publishing of his most recent dictionary and a letter signed by Thomas Jefferson requests Childs to change a line in the President's proclamation. Another correspondent of note is John Henry, once resident of Vermont and student at Montreal. Henry was a noted European adventurer and spy. There is related material on Childs at the Vermont State Archives.

**CHILDS, Francis**

**A note on the condition:**

The papers of Francis Childs are in good condition.



**CHITTENDEN, Thomas (1730-1797)**  
**Papers, 1778-1792**  
**1 Folder, 11 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### **BACKGROUND**

Thomas Chittenden was born in East Guilford, Ct. on January 6, 1730, the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Johnson) Chittenden. Chittenden married Elizabeth Meigs in October, 1750 and moved to Salisbury, Ct. which he represented in the colonial assembly for six years. Chittenden moved to Williston, Vt. in 1774 but was forced to leave by the retreat of Revolutionary forces. He then resided at various locales finally settling in Arlington, Vt. in 1787.

Chittenden had a distinguished career of service to Vermont. He was first president of the committee of safety at Bennington; a member of the 1776 Dorset, Vt. convention which considered the independence of the state; a member of the committee which drafted the "Declaration of Independence of the New Hampshire Grants"; a member of the committee which framed the 1777 Vt. Constitution; and president of the Council of Safety. Undertaking all of this between 1774-1778, Chittenden's service to Vermont was acknowledged by his election as its first governor in 1778. Chittenden held this position for nineteen years save for 1789 when a questionable land transaction with Ira Allen led to the General Assembly's choice of Moses Robinson as governor. In 1791, again as governor, Chittenden presided over the convention which ratified the U.S. Constitution, paving the way for Vermont's admission to the United States. Chittenden died on August 25, 1797, in Williston.

### **DESCRIPTION**

A series of 11 items, the papers of Thomas Chittenden consist of various proclamations, a seven page, July, 1780 letter to Congress concerning Vermont's independence, correspondence to New York's Governor Clinton, and some miscellaneous items. The material reflects Chittenden's dedication to the State of Vermont.

## **CHITTENDEN, Thomas**

Related material concerning Thomas Chittenden can be found in the Heman Allen Papers (Stevens Collection), at the Vermont Historical Society, in the Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont, at the Sheldon Museum, and at the Vermont State Archives.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Thomas Chittenden range in condition from fair to good. Some have been encapsulated.

## **COURT RECORDS**

**Papers, 1716-1854**

**27 Boxes, 261 Folders**

**Microfilm reel numbers: F-1464 - F-1471, F-1473**

### **BACKGROUND**

The court records consist primarily of Vermont State records but include a number of records from other states laying claim to lands that later became Vermont. There are two folders of records from the U.S. 2nd Circuit Court.

As established under the Vermont Constitution of 1777 (Ch. 2 Sec. 4), each existing or newly created county was to maintain a court which, through the years (with some changes) has served as the base unit for Vermont's judicial structure. Originally (and as reflected by these records), each county court system consisted of one county and supreme court with any number of justice of the peace courts. The county court heard cases of all types (civil, criminal, equity) as did the Justice of the Peace courts though usually the latter considered lesser violations. The supreme court heard cases of more serious crimes, foreclosures, and divorces.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The court records of Vermont is a series of original land records, lawyers' papers, probate records, and miscellaneous notes and receipts dating from 1716-1854. Consisting largely of incomplete files, these court records will be of little use to those studying specific cases but will be of great interest to social historians and topical researchers. Original writs, for example, list places of residence, lawyers' names, and other information lacking in case summary and docket books.

Originally scattered throughout the Stevens Collection and oftentimes unidentified, the court records have been arranged by county and by sequence of court action (summons, deposition, writ, judgement, etc.) within each county. In each county sub-series there are a number of different record types; common to

## COURT RECORDS

all are summons, depositions, writs, executions, case notes and receipts. Within each county is a section containing land records (deeds, bonds, leases, mortgages) which are arranged alphabetically by city or town.

Represented in the court records are many individuals whose papers form part of the Stevens Collection. Appearing as litigants, witnesses, or as justices are Asa Fuller, Silas Hathaway, Samuel Hunt, Samuel Avery, Isaac Tichenor, Henry Stevens, Samuel Stevens, Benjamin Franklin Bailey, Heman Allen, Timothy Follett, Adam Duncan, Ezra Stiles, Jr., Jonathan Hatch Hubbard, and James Whitelaw. One item of particular interest is found in the Bennington county sub-series which calls for the apprehension of Samuel Avery and Ezra Stiles to answer to a charge of "counterfeiting the bills of credit of this State."

In addition there are court records from New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts which concern land within the territory that became Vermont. For example, Cumberland and Gloucester Counties N.Y. covered much of what became Vermont. These records are arranged as above, though the type of court sometimes differs.

Outside of the county courts themselves, additional court records can be found at the Vermont Public Records Division, in the Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont, and at the state archives of each state represented.

### A note on the condition:

The Court Records range in condition from poor to good.

## COURT RECORDS

### Microfilm reel numbers:

- Box 1-3 Addison County, 1783-1847 (F-1464)
- Box 4 Bennington County, 1770-1837 (F-1465)
- Box 5 Caledonia County, 1791-1854 (F-1465)
- Box 6-12 Chittenden County, 1788-1850 (F-1466 - F-1467)
- Box 13 Franklin County, 1798-1852 (F-1468)
- Box 14 Grand Isle-Lamoille-Orleans Counties, 1811-1829 (F-1468)
- Box 15 Orange County, 1764-1828 (F-1468)
- Box 16 Rutland County, 1785-1826 (F-1468)
- Box 17 Washington-Windham Counties, 1771-1825 (F-1468)
- Box 18 Windsor County, 1772-1842 (F-1469)
- Box 19 Probate-Circuit Court records, 1784-1847 (F-1469)
- Box 20-22 New Hampshire court records, 1743-1841 (F-1470)
- Box 23-24 New York court records, 1766-1843 (F-1471)
- Box 25 Connecticut-Massachusetts-Rhode Island-Pennsylvania-Canada court records, 1718-1831 (F-1471)
- Box 26 Miscellaneous court records, 1771-1838 (F-1473)
- Box 27 Miscellaneous court records (fragments), c.1800-c.1830 (F-1473)

**DUNCAN, Adam (1782-1826)**  
**Papers, 1807-1815**  
**1 Box, 5 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: C-4218**

### **BACKGROUND**

Adam Duncan was born in 1782, probably in Acworth, N.H. where his father, John, was a successful merchant. Adam and his brother, John Duncan, moved to Barnet, Vt. sometime around 1800. Within the next few years the brothers helped form Chapman and Duncan, Merchants. Chapman and Duncan sold grain and other supplies in bulk, and occasionally sponsored cattle, grain, and gin runs to Quebec City.

Adam Duncan actively practiced law after 1812. He served as a state representative from Barnet in 1812 and 1813, was sheriff of Caledonia County from 1813 to 1815, and was a member of the 1822 Council of Censors. Duncan died on December 4, 1826, and is buried in the Stevens Cemetery in Barnet.

### **DESCRIPTION**

Much of the correspondence in this series relates to Duncan's mercantile interests and his legal practice. There are several interesting letters both to and from Duncan relating to his business dealings in Quebec City and a number of family letters are contained in the series as well. An item listing of the Duncan papers is available at the Vermont State Archives.

Special Collections at the University of Vermont holds related material of Chapman and Duncan as part of the Stevens Family Papers. There is related material on Duncan at the Vermont State Archives. See the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Duncan items.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Adam Duncan range in condition from fair to good.

**DYER, Eliphalet (1721-1807)**  
**Papers, 1763-1782**  
**1 Folder, 9 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### BACKGROUND

Eliphalet Dyer was born in Windham, Ct. on September 14, 1721, the son of Col. Thomas and Lydia (Backus) Dyer. Dyer graduated with a Master of Arts degree from Yale in 1740 and received a honorary Doctor of Laws in 1787. Dyer was admitted to the Ct. Bar in 1846. He was appointed captain of the Ct. Militia in 1745 and was lieutenant colonel in 1755. He was district representative to the Ct. General Assembly from 1747-1762; a member of the Governor's Council from 1762-1784; comptroller for the port of New London, Ct. in 1764; a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress in 1765; associate judge of the Ct. Superior Court in 1766; member of the first Continental Congress in 1774; member of the Ct. Committee of Safety in 1775; and chief justice of the Ct. Supreme court from 1789 to 1793. Eliphalet Dyer died in Windham, Ct. on May 13, 1807.

### DESCRIPTION

The papers of Eliphalet Dyer consist of nine items and include a deed, some personal correspondence, and a 1776 letter declining an appointment to Congress.

#### A note on the condition:

The papers of Eliphalet Dyer range in condition from poor to good. Some have been encapsulated.

**FISK, James (1763-1844)**  
**Papers, 1797-1831**  
**1 Box, 9 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1474**

### **BACKGROUND**

James Fisk was born October 4, 1763, in Greenwich, Ma. After serving three years in the Revolutionary Army (1779-1782), he returned to Greenwich and married Priscilla West (d.1840). In 1785 Fisk was elected representative to the Massachusetts General Assembly. About this time he began to preach as a Universalist minister. In 1798 Fisk moved to Barre, Vt. where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice. Rapidly attaining prominence, Fisk was elected to the Vermont Legislature in 1800-1805, 1809-1810, and in 1815. He was judge of the Orange County Court from 1802-1809 and in 1816 was a judge of the State Supreme Court. He was elected as a democrat to the U.S. Congress in 1805-1809 and again from 1811-1815. Fisk was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1815. In 1812 Fisk was nominated judge of the Territory of Indiana but declined. In 1817 Fisk was elected to the U.S. Senate due to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dudley Chase and served until January 1818. In 1819 Fisk moved from Barre to Swanton, Vt. where he accepted the post of customs collector for the District of Vermont which he held until 1826. He was Justice of the Peace from 1836-1843. On November 17, 1844, Fisk died.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The papers of James Fisk consist of business and personal correspondence and accounts and receipts for the years 1797-1831. Much of the material is addressed to Fisk as collector of customs and concerns the duties and procedures of the position. Many letters are addressed to the law firm of Fisk and Stevens and a few family letters are contained in the series as well. The papers include correspondence from notable Vermont figures Benjamin Swift and George E. Wales and from Albert Gallatin, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury.



## **FISK, James**

Related information on James Fisk in the Stevens Collection can be found in the U.S. Custom House Records, in the papers of Zoroaster Fisk, A.W. Hyde, C.P. Van Ness, and in the papers of Charles K. Williams. There is related material on Fisk at the Vermont State Archives.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of James Fisk range in condition from fair to good.

**FISK, Zoroaster [? - ?]  
Papers, 1826-1837  
1 Box, 9 Folders  
Microfilm reel number: F-1474**

### **BACKGROUND**

Although his birth and death dates are not known, Zoroaster Fisk was the son of U.S. Congressman and Custom House official James Fisk (whose papers are included in the Stevens Collection). A resident of Swanton, Vt., Fisk was appointed deputy collector of customs in 1824 and again in 1826. He was town clerk for Swanton in 1842 and town agent in 1845. Little of Fisk's family and personal life is known other than family news mentioned in letters from his sister, Alice.

### **DESCRIPTION**

A small series of 123 items, the papers of Zoroaster Fisk contain many interesting pieces of both personal and business correspondence. Fisk's business letters discuss custom house procedures, merchandise seizures, and, briefly, Canada's Papineau Rebellion in 1837.

Related information on Zoroaster Fisk in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of James Fisk, A.W. Hyde, Charles K. Williams, C.P. Van Ness, and in the U.S. Custom House Records.

#### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Zoroaster Fisk range in condition from poor to good.

**FOLLETT, Timothy (1793-1857)**

**Papers, 1814-1852**

**101 Boxes, 742 Folders**

**Microfilm reel numbers: F-1408 - F-1409, F-1412 - F-1433**

### BACKGROUND

Timothy Follett was born in Bennington, Vt. on January 5, 1793, the only son of Susanna (Fay) and Timothy Follett, Sr. Moving to Burlington after the death of his father, Follett entered the University of Vermont in 1806 and graduated four years later. Deciding upon a legal career, Follett went to Danville, Vt. and studied under his brother-in-law William H. Griswold. After studying in Litchfield, Ct., Follett returned to Vermont and in 1814 was admitted to the Chittenden County Bar and began practice. In 1819 he was appointed State's Attorney after the death of Sanford Gadcomb and was elected to the same post from 1820-1822. In 1823 he was elected judge of the County Court and represented Burlington in the Vermont Legislature from 1830-1832.

In 1823 Follett became interested in the expanding commercial activity on Lake Champlain and became a partner of Burlington businessman Henry Mayo. By 1824 Follett abandoned his law practice and concentrated entirely upon the newly established mercantile firm of Mayo and Follett. In 1828 he served as a director of the recently founded Lake Champlain Steamboat Company. In 1832 Follett was appointed trustee to settle the affairs of the Montreal wholesale firm of Horatio Gates and Company which he undertook until 1841.

During this time Follett announced a new partnership with John and Harry Bradley under the name of Follett and Bradleys. The firm offered services as general agents and commission merchants. Four years later, in 1845, Follett recognized the railroad as a means of expanding Burlington's commercial activity and became president of the newly chartered Burlington and Rutland Railroad. As president, Follett was appointed superintendent of construction and in December of 1849, the railway opened. Forced to retire in 1852 due to failing health, Follett's public career ended.

Aside from his business pursuits, Follett was involved in a number of civic activities. He was one of the original

## **FOLLETT, Timothy**

incorporators of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was the first president of the Merchants Bank, founded in 1849. Follett was also a member of the 1852 commission to organize the town of Burlington into a city. Follett died in Burlington on October 12, 1857, aged 64 years.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The papers of Timothy Follett consist of one hundred and one boxes and cover the years 1814-1852. The series consists of business and personal correspondence, letterbooks, accounts, and receipts and includes a number of broadsides.

The papers not only detail Follett's personal and business activities but also highlight the development of Burlington as a commercial center. A sense of the series content can be gained by a look at each type of record.

Correspondence (Boxes 1-45): A mixture of both personal and business correspondence, these papers include many family letters and document Follett's numerous business pursuits.

Letterbooks (Boxes 46-89): These documents cover the years 1823-1850 and deal primarily with Follett's settling of the Montreal firm of Horatio Gates and Company. Considerably damaged by fire and often illegible due to fading, the letterbooks were left as they were and may not be entirely chronological.

Accounts/Receipts (Boxes 90-101): These records include items from Follett's entrance into public life to the end of his career in 1852.

Related information to the Follett papers in the Stevens Collection can be found in the 1852 Steamboat Ledger, the U.S. Custom House Records, in the papers of James and Zoroaster Fisk and A.W. Hyde. Follett also appears in various areas of the Court Records series. See also the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Follett items. Related material on Follett is at the Vermont State Archives.

## FOLLETT, Timothy

### A note on the condition:

The papers of Timothy Follett range in condition from poor to good.

### Microfilm reel numbers:

Boxes 1-4	F-1408
" 5-8	F-1409
" 9-12	F-1412
" 12-15	F-1413
" 16-19	F-1414
" 20-22	F-1415
" 23-25	F-1416
" 26-28	F-1417
" 29-32	F-1418
" 33-35	F-1419
" 36-39	F-1420
" 40-42	F-1421
" 43-47	F-1422
" 48-52	F-1423
" 53-57	F-1424
" 58-62	F-1425
" 63-67	F-1426
" 68-75	F-1427
" 76-83	F-1428
" 84-89	F-1429
" 90-93	F-1430
" 94-96	F-1431
" 97-99	F-1432
" 100-101	F-1433

# FRAGMENTS

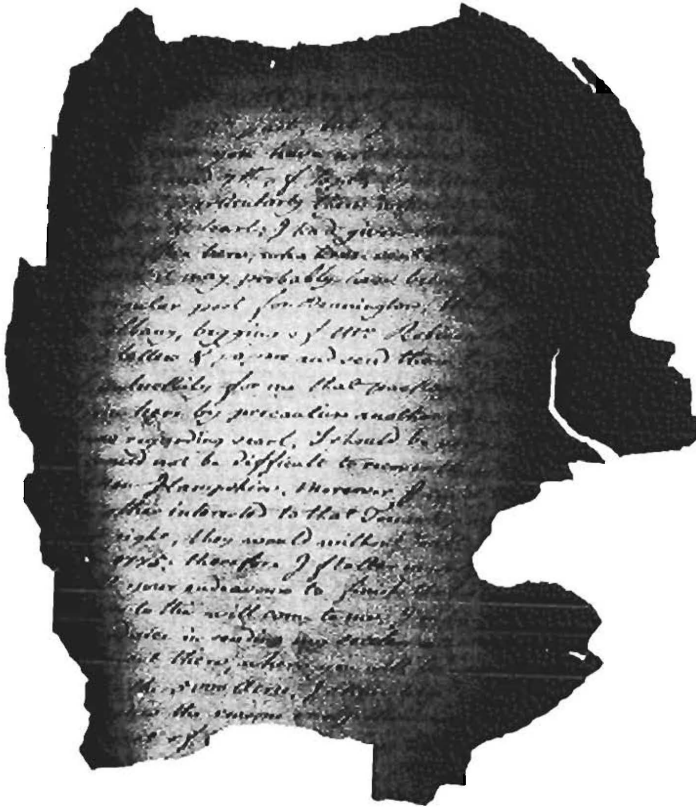
Papers, [? - ?]

3 Boxes, 23 Folders

Microfilm reel number: F-1461

## DESCRIPTION

Contained within these three boxes are fragmentary items pulled from the Stevens Collection. By fragments we mean either charred remains of documents or portions of documents we cannot adequately identify. Though names and/or dates appear on some of the items, their condition is such that we can neither place them with other series or with the miscellaneous series.



Fragment.

**FRENCH and INDIAN WAR PAPERS**  
**Papers, 1754-1766**  
**1 Box, 8 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1454**

### DESCRIPTION

Comprised mostly of transcribed journals, letters, muster rolls, and troop orders, the papers of the French and Indian War are an interesting set of items. The papers range in years from 1754 to 1766 and document some of the war's most important battles. Folder 1 contains a list of those killed and wounded at the battle on the banks of the Monongahela on July 9, 1755 and folder 3 contains William Williams account of the battle at Ticonderoga in July of 1758. Folder 4 contains the journal of Capt. Selah Barnard who was in the campaigns of 1757-1760. The journal recounts activities beginning in June of 1758. These and other accounts of the war are found throughout the series and focus on the Lake George and Crown Point theatres. Folder 7 contains the letters of Gen. Thomas Gage who writes to Lt. Col. John Bradstreet on various matters of the war. Folder 8 contains miscellaneous original documents concerning the war including a muster roll of forces stationed at Crown Point in 1761.

Related French and Indian War material collected by Stevens can be found at Special Collections, University of Vermont.

#### A note on the condition:

The papers of the French and Indian War range in condition from fair to good. Some have been encapsulated.

**FULLER, Asa (1757-[?])**  
**Papers, 1788-1830**  
**1 Box, 11 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1459**

### **BACKGROUND**

Asa Fuller was born on June 7, 1757 in Newton, Ma., the son of Joseph and Mindwell Fuller. A merchant in Boston during the 1790's, Fuller moved to St. Albans, Vt. around the turn of the century and continued his trade. He served as a state representative in 1808 and 1821 and as treasurer of Franklin County from 1805-1826. He was also treasurer for the trustees of the Franklin County Grammar School for many years. Fuller married Betsey Winchester in 1786, and they had six children.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The papers of Asa Fuller consist of correspondence, deeds, indentures, and papers relating to the Franklin County Grammar School. Family correspondents include Edmund Winchester, who recounts Boston's political turmoil and economic situation in the early 1800's.

The Detroit Public Library holds a few papers of Asa Fuller and family as part of the Herron Family Papers, NUCMC #69-152. There is related material on Fuller at the Vermont State Archives.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Asa Fuller range in condition from poor to good.



**GROUT, John (1731-178[?])**  
**Papers, 1766-1777**  
**3 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1451**

### BACKGROUND

John Grout was born in Lunenburg, Ma. on June 13, 1731, the third of fourteen children of John Grout. Grout left Massachusetts sometime around 1766 and settled in Charlestown, N.H. By 1768 Grout had left Charlestown and settled in Windsor, Vt. with his wife and children. Urged to move on by Windsor's overseers of the poor, Grout left Windsor in 1770 and settled in Chester, Vt.. Trained as a lawyer, Grout established his law office and became recognized as a competent attorney. An outspoken individual with a flair for writing, Grout expressed mixed sentiments towards the cause of the Revolution. An October 1774 meeting in Chester appointed Grout to a committee preparing a report condemning recent Parliamentary acts. Later, Grout sided with Loyalists and supported New York's claims to the New Hampshire Grants.

In 1776 Grout was brought before Cumberland County officials in Chester for speaking disrespectfully of the Continental Congress. Headed by Thomas Chandler, the committee judged Grout to be an enemy to the country. He was subsequently imprisoned on December 27, 1776. By June of 1777 Grout was released whereupon he moved to Canada and continued his law practice. Sometime in the mid- 1780's, Grout left Canada on business and disappeared. Some years later, a convicted criminal confessed to the murder of Grout.

### DESCRIPTION

A series of 50 items, the papers of John Grout consist of powers of attorney and other legal documents, receipts, and correspondence. Covering the years from his departure from Massachusetts (c.1766), to the time of his move to Canada

## **GROUT, John**

(1777), the papers of John Grout reveal the controversial life of a Loyalist/Yorker living on the banks of the Connecticut River. Full of tales of Grout's abduction and abuse at the hands of the Cumberland County Committee of Safety, the papers exemplify the divided loyalties of people to the cause of the American Revolution. A item listing of Grout's papers is available at the Vermont State Archives.

Related material on John Grout in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of Crean Brush and Daniel Whipple. The Vermont Historical Society holds a few Grout items as well. Further material on John Grout in the Stevens Collection can be found in the Stevens Supplementary microfilm roll which contains 12 Grout items. These items were subsequently itemized and interfiled with the existing collection.

### **A note on the condition:**

Only a few of Grout's papers have been burned and most are in good condition.

**HATHAWAY, Silas (1763-1831)**  
**Papers, 1789-1831**  
**2 Boxes, 16 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1459**

### BACKGROUND

Silas Hathaway was born June 23, 1763, in Bennington, Vt. He moved to St. Albans in 1788, where he was known as "Baron Hathaway" because of his extensive land holdings in northwestern Vermont. Active in local and state affairs, Hathaway served as a state representative from St. Albans from 1789 to 1790, 1794 to 1796, 1798 to 1799, and in 1820. He was also a delegate to the 1791 Constitutional Convention that ratified the U.S. Constitution and to the 1793 Vermont Constitutional Convention. Hathaway was assistant judge of Franklin County in 1798 and 1799. Hathaway moved to Swanton in 1800 to oversee the operation of his grist and saw mills. He served as a state representative from Swanton in 1802. He returned to St. Albans some time later, and died on November 9, 1831.

### DESCRIPTION

The papers of Silas Hathaway consist primarily of material relating to land speculation. Many of Hathaway's papers concern deciphering who owned specific land rights and include court documents where Hathaway is plaintiff, defendant, or witness in various land disputes. Correspondence to Hathaway provides insight to early land speculation in New England and highlights the difficulties in securing rights to land. Notable correspondents include Cadwallader Colden and Levi Allen writing as "J. Jones."

Related information on Silas Hathaway can be found in many series of the Stevens Collection including the papers of Levi and Ira Allen and in the Court Records series which reveal Hathaway as a frequent litigant in cases over his land holdings. Hathaway papers can also be found at the Vermont Historical Society and at the Vermont State Archives. See also NUCMC #62-526, Samuel Andrew Law Correspondence, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

**HATHAWAY, Silas**

**A note on the condition:**

The papers of Silas Hathaway range in condition from poor to good.

**HUBBARD, Jonathan Hatch (1768-1849)**  
**Papers, 1802-1832**  
**16 Boxes, 159 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel numbers: C-4204, C-4206 - C-4214**

### BACKGROUND

Jonathan Hatch Hubbard was born on May 7, 1768 in Tolland, Ct., the second son of George and Thankful (Hatch) Hubbard. Hubbard was admitted to the bar in 1790 in Charlestown, N.H. and moved to Windsor, Vt. five years later to establish his law practice. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1808 and served a single term. Hubbard was an unsuccessful candidate in 1810 for reelection. Hubbard served as a Vermont Supreme Court Justice in 1813 and 1814. He also owned and operated the Mill Dam Company in Windsor. Jonathan Hatch Hubbard died in Windsor, Vt. on September 20, 1849.

### DESCRIPTION

The Hubbard Papers span the years 1802-1832 and include both business and personal correspondence. Contained in the papers are a large number of letters from various members of Vermont's congressional delegation, which often reveal the political intrigue of the times. Correspondents include Benjamin Swift, Carlos Coolidge, Martin Chittenden, Daniel Chipman, Luther Jewett, John Noyes, Isaac Tichenor, Chauncey Langdon, Samuel Prentiss, James Whitelaw and Heman Allen. Other notable correspondents are Joseph Gallup, author and inventor, Dartmouth College President John Wheelock, New Hampshire Congressmen Francis Gardner and Roger Vose, and U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Strong.

Related information concerning Jonathan H. Hubbard can be found at the Vermont Historical Society, the Vermont State Archives, and the Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont. See the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Hubbard material.

## HUBBARD, Jonathan H.

### A note on the condition:

The papers of Jonathan Hatch Hubbard range in condition from poor to fair. Some chronological gaps exist in the collection which suggest the material was lost in the 1911 fire.

### Microfilm reel numbers:

Boxes	1-3	C-4204 - C-4206
"	4-5	C-4207 - C-4208
"	6-7	C-4208 - C-4209
"	8-10	C-4210 - C-4211
"	11-12	C-4211 - C-4212
"	13-14	C-4213
"	15-16	C-4214

**HUNT, Col. Samuel (1734-1799)**  
**Papers, 1769-1795**  
**1 Box, 6 Folders**

**HUNT, Hon. Samuel Jr. (1765-1807)**  
**Papers, 1790-1806**  
**2 Boxes, 17 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel numbers: C-4200 - C-4201**

### BACKGROUND

Col. Samuel Hunt was born September 29, 1734, the eldest son of Capt. Samuel and Ann (Ellsworth) Hunt. Commissioned in 1759 at the height of British and French hostilities, Hunt settled in Charlestown, N.H. and acted as keeper of military stores for the British Campaign.

Col. Samuel Hunt married Esther Strong of Northampton, Ma. on December 2, 1760. A highly acclaimed citizen of Charlestown, Hunt held many public offices including high sheriff for Cheshire County (1776-1777, 1783), justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas (1777), councillor (1780), and was elected selectman thirteen times. Hunt was also six times town treasurer, twice representative, and a member of the January, 1781 Charlestown convention of forty-three Vermont and New Hampshire towns seeking union. Hunt died in August of 1799 in Charlestown.

Hon. Samuel Hunt, Jr. was born July 8, 1765 in Charlestown, N.H. the son of Col. Samuel and Esther (Strong) Hunt. A very able individual, Hunt entered the law profession under Benjamin West and was admitted to practice in 1790. Establishing an office first at Alstead and then at Keene, N.H., Hunt practiced law for five years before pursuing other interests. After travelling to France where he spent three years, Hunt settled in Charlestown as a gentleman farmer. Engaging in politics during this time, Hunt represented New Hampshire in Congress during the 7th and 8th Congresses (1802-1805). Deciding not to continue with politics, Hunt pursued business interests, which centered on the colonization of a large tract of land he purchased in southeastern Ohio. Hunt, with about 13 others from

**HUNT, Samuel**  
**HUNT, Samuel, Jr.**

Charlestown, arrived in Ohio, where many members of his party become ill. All but three of the original colonists died. Samuel Hunt died in Marietta, Ohio in 1807.

### DESCRIPTION

The papers of Col. Samuel Hunt consist of business and personal correspondence centering largely around his duties as store keeper for the militia. The papers also include various material relating to Hunt's duties as a public official.

The papers of Hon. Samuel Hunt Jr. are, in large part, correspondence dealing with his legal profession in Keene throughout the 1790's. Hunt ended his law practice around the turn of the century and the series shifts to more personal correspondence, mostly to his mother, including letters to and from France, Charlestown, and Ohio. The papers reveal in part the way legal matters were undertaken in the late 1700's. In addition, the papers reveal the life of a man whose interests led him in many different fields and directions. There is related material on the Hunts at the Vermont State Archives.

#### A note on the condition:

Boxes 1 and 2 of the Hunt papers are in good condition. Box 3 contains fragmentary material.



**HYDE, Archibald W. (1786-1847)**  
**Papers, 1813-1839**  
**8 Boxes, 54 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel numbers: C-4241 - C-4242**

### BACKGROUND

Archibald W. Hyde was born in Pawlet, Vt. on February 21, 1786. An 1808 graduate of the University of Vermont, Hyde studied law with C.P. Van Ness, and later joined Van Ness's firm as a partner. Hyde was admitted to the Chittenden County Bar in 1811. In 1813 he was appointed deputy collector and inspector of customs for the District of Vermont. He held this post until 1841, when President Harrison's administration appointed a new collector. Two years later, however, the political tide turned and Hyde was reappointed. He also served as the U.S. barracks-master at Burlington during the War of 1812, and was appointed Captain of the Burlington Militia in 1818. Archibald W. Hyde died unmarried and without issue in Burlington on February 10, 1847.

### DESCRIPTION

A series of approximately 800 pieces dating from 1813 to 1839, the papers of Archibald W. Hyde focus on Hyde's role as a customs collector and inspector. The papers outline the day-to-day business, difficulties, and regular procedures associated with customs collecting. Numerous letters are concerned with tracking down smugglers and dealing with seized merchandise. Several letters from the U.S. Treasury Department cite new collection procedures and tariffs. There are also many letters asking Hyde to testify in customs disputes. Notable correspondents include Samuel Prentiss, James Fisk, Daniel Chipman, Ira Allen, Heman Allen, and Zoroaster Fisk.

Related information on Hyde in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of James and Zoroaster Fisk, C.P. Van Ness, Charles K. Williams, and in the U.S. Custom House Records. There is related Hyde material at the Vermont State Archives.

**HYDE, Archibald W.**

**A note on the condition:**

The papers of A.W. Hyde range in condition from poor to good.

**Microfilm reel numbers:**

Boxes 1-3 C-4241

" 4-8 C-4242

**JACOB, Stephen (1755-1817)**  
**Papers, 1788-1812**  
**1 Folder, 22 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### BACKGROUND

Stephen Jacob was born in Sheffield, Ma. in 1755. He graduated from Yale in 1778 and studied law with Massachusetts jurist Theodore Sedgewick. Jacob was admitted to the Bar in 1780 and moved to Windsor, Vt. and established practice. He married Pamela Farrand in 1779. A respected lawyer, Jacob represented Windsor in the General Assembly in 1781 and again in 1788 and 1794. He was a member of the Council of Censors in 1785; clerk of the House in 1788-89; delegate to the 1793 Constitutional Convention; chief judge of Windsor County Court from 1797-1801; member of the Governor's Council from 1796-1802; and judge of the Supreme Court from 1801-03. Jacob was the first U.S. District Attorney for Vermont (1791) and along with Isaac Tichenor, Stephen R. Bradley, Nathaniel Chipman, Elijah Paine, and Ira Allen, was appointed commissioner to settle the boundary lines between Vermont and New York in 1789. Stephen Jacob died in Windsor on January 27, 1817.

### DESCRIPTION

The papers of Stephen Jacob consist of 22 items the bulk of which is correspondence to and from Ann (Van Horne) Edgar of New York City. It appears from the letters that Ann Edgar held title to some tracts of land around the Hartland, Vt. area and employed Stephen Jacob to sell them for her. Jacob apparently sold the lands but did so under the authority of Mrs. Edgar's brother, D. Van Horne of Albany, N.Y. who supplied Jacob with a power of attorney. Mrs. Edgar writes asking for the money but receives none because Jacob sent it all to her brother in Albany.

## JACOB, Stephen

See the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Jacob items. There is related Jacob material at the Vermont State Archives.

### A note on the condition:

The papers of Stephen Jacob range in condition from poor to good.

**JENISON, Silas H. (1791-1849)**  
**Papers, 1839-1848**  
**3 Boxes, 24 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: C-4223**

### BACKGROUND

Silas Hemenway Jenison was born May 17, 1791 in Shoreham, Vt., the only son of Levi and Ruth Jenison. He was largely self-educated. Levi Jenison died in 1792 and as Silas grew older he was responsible for the support of his family. In his youth and throughout his adulthood, Jenison was known for his skill in mathematics and surveying, and later for his political and administrative acumen. Jenison's career in public service began in 1826, when he was elected to the General Assembly as Shoreham's representative. He served until 1831. Jenison was Assistant Judge of Addison County from 1829 to 1835, Probate Judge from 1841 to 1847, and a member of the Executive Council from 1832 to 1834.

Silas Jenison was the state's first Vermont-born governor. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1835, but, because the electorate and the Legislature failed to elect a governor by a majority, Jenison served as acting governor and was elected governor in his own right in 1836. He served as governor until 1841, when he declined to run again. During his administration the first session of the state senate was held (1836) and the famous Papineau rebellion occurred in Canada (1837). In response to the rebellion Jenison issued a proclamation warning Vermonters, many of whom were sympathetic to the rebels' cause, to heed the neutrality laws.

Jenison also served as president of the Addison County Agricultural Society, agent for the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was both an agent for and trustee of Norwich University. Silas Jenison died in Shoreham on September 30, 1849, after a long illness.

## JENISON, Silas

### DESCRIPTION

The papers of Silas Jenison consist of 3 boxes of material, chronologically arranged, focusing primarily on Jenison's role as governor and as judge of the Probate Court. There are some papers relating to Jenison's business interests and non-government activities (Norwich University and the Addison County Agricultural Society, especially). The series includes an interesting letter from F.W. Hopkins to Jenison, which describes the Bennington and Windham County Whig convention held at Stratton Mountain on July 8, 1840. Daniel Webster was the convention's featured speaker (box 1 folder 1).

Related material on Silas Jennison can be found at the Sheldon Museum, in the Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont, at the Vermont Historical Society, in the Surveyor-General's Papers and Manuscript Vermont State Papers at the Vermont State Archives. See also the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Jenison items.

#### A note on the condition:

The papers of Silas Jenison range in condition from very poor to fair. Much of the Jenison papers were destroyed in the 1911 fire including all his correspondence concerning the Papineau Rebellion.

## LAND RECORDS

Papers, 1762-1833

2 Boxes, 13 Folders

Microfilm reel number: F-1460

### DESCRIPTION

A small, two box series, these are papers that relate to land in one form or another. Some of these records may have been part of the papers of Vermont's Surveyors General. The office, established in 1779 and abolished in 1838, was responsible for surveying town, county, and state boundaries. A large group of Surveyor's papers were originally included in the Stevens Collection but were returned to Vermont in 1902. These Surveyor's papers are held by the Vermont State Archives and complement this series of land records.

Box 1 contains maps (identified and unidentified), surveys, town lotting plans, land descriptions, land papers relating to Dartmouth College, and two folders containing powers of attorney to Eben W. Judd for the purpose of settling land claims in various Vermont towns. Box 2 contains proprietors lists, survey bills, land descriptions, accounts, receipts, and miscellaneous land items. Most of the material concerns Vermont lands though a few items come from out of state.

Related information concerning Vermont lands in the Stevens Collection can be found in the Court Records collection which groups deeds by town in each county. The papers of James Whitelaw, Ira Allen, and the Vermont Treasurer's records also concern Vermont land and towns. Additional material on Eben W. Judd can be found at the Sheldon Museum and in the Surveyor-General's papers at the Vermont State Archives. The Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont also holds various land records as does Dartmouth College.

#### A note on the condition:

The Land Records series ranges in condition from poor to good.



Lotting Plan of Hertford, VT. Land Records.



Ever. Friend Sir

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As I flatter myself a Line  
from the pen of your Daughter Sybil will  
not be disagreeable to you after so long an  
absence - I now with pleasure advise you  
I have been impatiently expecting you for this  
long time and as often as I expected you might  
have I been disappointed - but I hope the period  
is not far distant when I shall enjoy my plea-  
sures of beholding that countenance which is ever  
replete with goodness, the Sun-shine of which has so  
often cheered <sup>depressed</sup> drooping spirits - and dissipated those  
gloomy clouds which <sup>weighed down my</sup> desponding Heart

Sybil Avery (Mrs. Ezra Stiles) to Samuel Avery. Samuel Avery Papers.

**LOWRY, Heman (1778-1848)**  
**Papers, 1826-1841**  
**2 Folders, 57 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### **BACKGROUND**

Heman Lowry was born on September 4, 1778, in Dutchess County, N.Y., the son of Mr. and Phebe (Benedict) Lowry. Lowry and his family moved to Jericho, Vt. in 1789 and sometime later to Burlington, Vt. Lowry married Lucy Lee in 1800 (d. 1801) and Margaret Campbell in 1803. He was sheriff of Chittenden County 1810-1814, 1815-1828, and 1835-1836. He was elected as Jericho's representative to the General Assembly in 1815. He attended the 1814 state constitutional convention as Jericho's delegate and the 1828 constitutional convention as the delegate from Burlington. Lowry was United States Marshal for the district of Vermont, 1829-1835 and 1837-1841. Heman Lowry died in Burlington on January 5, 1848, at the age of seventy.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The papers of Heman Lowry are concerned with his post as District Marshal and consist primarily of letters and circulars from the Department of State, the War Department, the U.S. Pension Office, and the Treasury Department. Two pieces of personal correspondence are contained in the series including a letter from George Perkins Marsh. There is related material on Lowry at the Vermont State Archives.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Heman Lowry range in condition from fair to good.

**MASSACHUSETTS/NEW HAMPSHIRE BOUNDARY  
CONTROVERSY PAPERS**

**Papers, 1773-1780**

**1 Box, 9 Folders**

**Microfilm reel number: F-1449**

**DESCRIPTION**

This series consists of various documents collected by New Hampshire and Massachusetts to prove their respective boundary claims. The series consists of records of negotiations with Native Americans, patent records, surveyor's claims, and histories of past boundary disputes. Folders 1-3 contain transcripts of records (some dating back to the 1730's), histories, and supporting documents in defense of New Hampshire's title to the lands claimed by Massachusetts Bay. Heavily damaged by fire, the original order of the records is unknown so they were maintained in the order in which they arrived.

**A note on the condition:**

All documents have been heavily damaged by fire and are generally in poor condition.

**MERCHANT LEDGER**  
**Papers, c.1773-c.1775**  
**6 Boxes, 32 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1448**

### DESCRIPTION

This is a business ledger apparently originating from the Albany, N.Y. area. Though the ledger is unidentified, internal evidence such as names reveal the Albany connection. Most transactions appear to be with private individuals, however folder 2 in box four and folders 4-6 in box six are for military supplies. These transactions contain the names of military officers who served in various New York companies and regiments. One entry notes an order for 109 cannons for George Washington. Due to its fragile condition and the uncertainty surrounding its origin, the ledger was maintained in the order that it arrived.

Related Revolutionary War material in the Stevens Collection can be found in the Revolutionary War Papers, the papers of Philip Schuyler, and in the papers of Ethan, Ira, and Levi Allen.

#### A note on the condition:

All items are burned and water damaged and are generally in poor condition.

Note: The original documents have been returned to the New York State Library.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Papers, 1728-1862

8 Boxes, 51 Folders

Microfilm reel number: F-1477 - F-1478

### DESCRIPTION

Contained within these eight boxes are items from the Stevens Collection which apparently do not belong with any of the other surviving series. Though some material within Miscellaneous relates to other series in Stevens, it is distinct from those series. Where miscellaneous items relate to other items, the relationship is noted.

Spanning 134 years (1728-1862), the items are of varied type and origin. The series consists of correspondence, broadsides, articles of agreement, accounts, receipts, and an array of other miscellaneous items. Each type of document is treated as a sub-series and is arranged chronologically. Only the miscellaneous correspondence is itemized.

Correspondence (boxes 1 and 2): Consisting of 313 items, the correspondence covers a wide schedule of topics from weather to politics and includes many items relative to Vermont independence and statehood. A name index of correspondents precedes the inventory. (For the guide, the name index was merged with the general index at the end of the guide).

Broadsides, cartoons, business papers, etc.. (boxes 3 and 4): The bulk of this sub-series is made up of business and organizational records. While not itemized, the individual businesses and organizations have been identified. One item of note is the Andrew Jackson/John Quincy Adams phrenological comparison (box 4 folder 6).

Articles of agreement (box 5): Covering 105 years (1728-1833), this sub-series is made up of various articles of agreement which document land and property sales, business transactions, and other types of legal agreements. The material is arranged chronologically, is mostly from the Northeast, and includes many signatures.

Accounts, receipts, invoices (boxes 6 and 7): Of varied type and origin, these items document 107 years (1755-1862) of business transactions. Too numerous to itemize, they have been

## MISCELLANEOUS

arranged chronologically.

Miscellaneous (box 8): These seven folders contain miscellaneous biographical notes, transcripts, name lists, and items of unidentifiable origin or type. Most items are undated.

### A note on the condition:

The Miscellaneous series ranges in condition from poor to good.

Note: An item listing for the Miscellaneous series is included as Appendix A.

**OATRIDGE, MARINDIN, and RICHARDS LETTERS**  
**Papers, 1779-1789**  
**1 Box, 5 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1449**

**DESCRIPTION**

Contained in this box is correspondence with James Oatridge, [?] Marindin, and Theophilis Richards. The three men were merchants in Birmingham, England dealing in razors, knives, pens, watch keys, spoons, and brass door locks. Many letters are in French and originate from Paris, Brussels, Geneva, Dresden, Frankfort, and Amsterdam. The inclusion of the papers as part of the Stevens Collection is a mystery. Perhaps these papers were among material collected by Henry Stevens, Jr. during his residence in London.

**A note on the condition:**

The Oatridge, Marindin, and Richards letters are in good condition.

**PARTRIDGE, Oliver (1712-1792)**

**Papers, 1733**

**1 Folder, 6 Items**

**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### **BACKGROUND**

Oliver Partridge was born in Hatfield, Ma. in 1712, the son of Edward Partridge. Partridge graduated from Yale in 1730 where he studied surveying. He was responsible for surveying and establishing the town lines which eventually made up the area of Berkshire County, Ma. Partridge married Anna Williams, daughter of the Rev. William Williams of Weston, Ma. in 1734. Partridge was involved in many civic arenas including joint clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1734; town clerk of Hatfield from 1731 to 1784; selectman from 1733 to 1774, 1780, and 1781; he was a representative to the General Court from 1741 to 1747, 1761, and in 1765-1766; and high sheriff of Hampshire County from 1741 to 1743. Partridge was also a delegate to conventions at Albany, N.Y. to treat with the Six Nations in regard to boundaries in 1746, 1747, 1751, and in 1753. He was also a noted Tory leader. Oliver Partridge died on July 12, 1792 at the age of eighty.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The papers of Oliver Partridge consist of six items of personal correspondence. One letter recounts a sea voyage and the landing on shore of a "spacious beach" and one letter, addressed to Jonathan Ashley, speaks of a "grievous toothache." Though somewhat difficult to read, the letters are quite entertaining.

Related Partridge material can be found in the papers of Jonathan Ashley and the papers of William Williams in the Stevens Collection.



**PARTRIDGE, Oliver**

**A note on the condition:**

The papers of Oliver Partridge range in condition from fair to good. A few have been encapsulated.

## **REVOLUTIONARY WAR PAPERS**

**Papers, 1774-1788**

**1 Box, 12 Folders**

**Microfilm reel number: F-1454**

### **DESCRIPTION**

Covering the years 1774 to 1778, this series includes correspondence, rolls, and receipts of the various armies of the Revolution. Included in the papers are letters to and from Revolutionary political committees based in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. The series contains items from both British and American forces. Many different American regiments and companies are identified. Descriptive accounts of the war are found among the correspondence and receipts from various American and British forts reveal in part the manner in which the forces functioned. The series also includes a number of pay and muster rolls of companies of rangers and volunteers which reveal the diversified makeup of the American forces.

Related material concerning the Revolutionary War in the Stevens Collection can be found in the c.1773-c.1775 Merchant Ledger, the 1780 payroll book, in the papers of Ethan, Levi and Ira Allen, John Wheelock, and in the papers of Philip Schuyler.

#### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of the Revolutionary War range in condition from fair to good. Some have been encapsulated.

## **REVOLUTIONARY WAR PAYROLLS**

**Papers, 1780**

**1 Box**

**Microfilm reel number: F-1454**

### **DESCRIPTION**

A bound book of around 150 pages, this is a payroll of six different companies of rangers and volunteers raised for the defense of the State of Vermont during 1780. The companies are as follows:

Capt. Jesse Safford's Company of Rangers (Maj. Ebenezer Allen's detachment), January 18, 1780 through December 1, 1780.

Capt. Benjamin Cox's Company of Rangers (Maj. Ebenezer Allen's detachment), August 15, 1780 through November 15, 1780.

Capt. Charles Parker's Company (Col. Samuel Herrick's regiment of volunteers), October 12, 1780 through November 7, 1780.

Capt. William Dyre's Company in the service of the State of Vermont, October 12, 1780 through November 6, 1780.

Capt. Samuel Allen's Company of Volunteers raised by order of Brig. Gen. Allen, October 13, 1780 through November 4, 1780.

Capt. Joseph Tyler's Company of Volunteers in the service of the State of Vermont, October 23, 1780 through December 1, 1780.

Related material concerning the Revolutionary War in the Stevens Collection can be found in the c.1773-c.1775 Merchant Ledger, in the 1774-1788 Revolutionary War Papers, in the papers of Ethan, Ira, and Levi Allen, John Wheelock, and Philip Schuyler.

### **A note on the condition:**

Though burned on the fringes, the bulk of the payroll is in good condition.

**SCHUYLER, Philip John (1733-1804)**  
**Papers, c.1773-c.1788**  
**1 Box, 10 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1454**

### BACKGROUND

Philip John Schuyler was born in Albany, N.Y. on November 20, 1733, the eldest son of Johannes and Cornelia (Van Cortland) Schuyler. Raised in the Dutch tradition by his mother and aunt (Margarita Schuyler), Schuyler received his formal education under the Rev. Peter Stoupe and circulated among the Dutch aristocracy. Schuyler married Catherine Van Rensselaer in September of 1756 and had eight children including Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Hamilton.

In 1755, during the French and Indian War, Schuyler was commissioned to raise and command a company in Gen. William Johnson's expedition against Crown Point. Later that year he participated in the skirmish at Lake George. In 1756 he carried provisions to Oswego and cleared the Oneida portage of French raiders. In 1758 Schuyler served under Lord Howe during Abercromby's expedition against Ticonderoga and was with Col. Bradstreet at the capture of Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario. In 1759-60 Schuyler was at Albany where he collected and forwarded provisions to Amherst's forces.

Schuyler was elected to the New York General Assembly in 1768. He attended the convention (April 20, 1775) of the First Continental Congress and was one of New York's delegates to the Second Continental Congress. He was named one of four Major Generals under George Washington and was assigned to the Northern Department. In 1775-76 he organized an expedition against Canada which failed, leading to his court martial by Congress in 1778 and his retirement from service in 1779.

A member of the New York State Senate (1780-84, 1786-90, 1792-97) and a U.S. Senator from New York (1789-91, 1797-98) Schuyler was an early opponent of Vermont independence. Later, along with his son in law Alexander Hamilton, Schuyler supported Vermont's entrance into the union.

## **SCHUYLER, Philip J.**

### **DESCRIPTION**

The papers of Philip Schuyler is a series of undated transcripts relating to the Revolutionary War. Many important figures are represented in the Schuyler Papers though all the items are transcripts of the originals and all are heavily fire damaged. It appears that Henry Stevens or Henry Stevens, Jr. copied the material. The location of the originals (if they still exist) is unknown. Within the series are letters to George Washington, Ethan and Ira Allen, John Jay and other important Revolutionary figures. Accounts and receipts regarding provisions and other war needs are included and papers concerning the Vermont-New Hampshire border dispute are evident as well. It is difficult to distinguish one item from another due to the same handwriting throughout, the lack of dates, and the extent of the damage.

Related material on Philip Schuyler in the Stevens Collection can be found in the Revolutionary War Papers, in the c.1773-c.1775 Merchant Ledger, and in the papers of Ethan, Ira, and Levi Allen. There are numerous NUCMC listings for Schuyler material as well and there is related material at the Vermont State Archives.

#### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Philip Schuyler range in condition from poor to fair. Many have been encapsulated.

Note: The original documents have been returned to the New York State Library.

**SHELDON, Walter LT (1788-1816)**  
**Papers, 1805-1821**  
**18 Boxes, 143 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel numbers: C-4247, C-4250 - C-4255**

### **BACKGROUND**

Walter Sheldon was born September 16, 1788, in Salisbury, Ct., the son of Moses Sheldon Jr. Sheldon's correspondence reveals that he was at Middlebury, Vt. around 1807 studying law. On March 3, 1812 he was admitted as an attorney to the Addison County Court in Middlebury. Earlier, in January of 1812, Sheldon volunteered for duty in the U.S. Army and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant to the 11th Infantry in March. A year later on March 13, 1813 he was appointed 1st Lieutenant. On August 13 he was appointed District Paymaster and was stationed at Burlington, Vt. Sheldon was a member of the Enosburg Rifle Corps and was in service from October 14, 1813 to November 17, 1813. Towards the end of 1815 or early 1816 Sheldon returned to Middlebury still acting as District Paymaster. Walter Sheldon died on June 16, 1816.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The papers of Walter Sheldon fill eighteen boxes and deal exclusively with the War of 1812. Aside from one box of correspondence, the papers consist of discharge certificates, accounts, receipts, and muster rolls from 1812-1815.

The series provides excellent information on soldier pay and enlistment procedures as well as providing detailed information on the soldiers themselves. A sense of the series content can be gained by a look at each type of record.

Correspondence (Box 1): The bulk of Sheldon's correspondence concerns paymaster procedures and reveals the difficulties inherent in such a position.

Discharge Certificates (Boxes 2-5): Issued at the end of service, the certificates list a soldier's rank, regiment, length of service, location of discharge as well as age, height, weight,

## **SHELDON, Walter B.**

complexion, occupation and belongings. The records are arranged alphabetically.

Accounts (Boxes 6-13): These records detail, by pay period, a soldier's due pay, his rations, and fodder for his horse. Boxes 6 and 7 (pay and subsistence accounts) are arranged alphabetically. Boxes 8-13 are combined pay, subsistence and forage accounts. Since the combined forms list more than one individual they are arranged chronologically. The largest number of records appear at the ends of pay periods (quarterly).

Receipts (Boxes 14-16): These records detail procedures for collecting payment due a deceased soldier as well as other financial transactions.

Muster Rolls (Boxes 17-18, oversize): Record active soldiers, their location, and date of last payment.

See the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Sheldon material.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Walter Sheldon range in condition from poor to good.

### **Microfilm reel numbers:**

Boxes 1-3	C-4247
" 4-6	C-4250 - C-4251
" 7-9	C-4252
" 10-12	C-4253
" 13-15	C-4254
" 16-18	C-4255

**STEAMBOAT LEDGER**  
**Papers, 1852**  
**1 Box**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1449**

### DESCRIPTION

This 360 page bound ledger details the commercial activity of Lake Champlain steamboats during the April-December 1852 shipping season. The ledger has entries for two steamboat companies: the Champlain Transportation Company which owned the *Saranac* and the *United States* among others, and the Rutland and Burlington Railroad which owned the steamers *Boston* and the *Francis Saltus*. The ledger is prefaced by a name index of those doing business with the steamboats and is followed by a daily ship by ship account denoting user, merchandise being shipped, and its value.

The origin of the ledger is unclear. It is possible that it is part of Timothy Follett's papers (contained within the Stevens Collection) since Follett was involved with both the Rutland and Burlington Railroad and the Lake Champlain Steamboat Company (absorbed by the Champlain Steamboat Co. in 1833). Entries in the ledger reveal many different merchants and individuals using the ships so it provides a general sense of steamboat traffic on the lake during 1852.

#### A note on the condition:

One corner of the ledger has been burned though the bulk of the document is in good condition.



## STEVENS COLLECTION SUPPLEMENT

Papers, c.1760-c.1840

2 Boxes, 14 Folders

Microfilm reel number: F-1475

### DESCRIPTION

This is an artificial series which exists only on microfilm. It was necessitated by the discovery of items related to series that had already been filmed. Rather than interfile these items with the appropriate series and then re-film the entire series it was decided to film these items as a "supplemental" series. Notes were put in the appropriate series descriptions alerting researchers that there is additional information on this reel. This was done in recognition that researchers will work from the microfilm rather than with the original documents. Once the supplemental items were filmed they were interfiled with the appropriate series. A list of the series represented and the number of supplemental items in each are as follows:

#### Series and number of items:

Heman Allen (1)  
Ira Allen (3)  
Jonathan Ashley (1)  
Samuel Avery (5)  
B.F. Bailey (16)  
Crean Brush (2)  
Adam Duncan (3)  
Eliphalet Dyer (1)  
Follett and Mayo (1 folder)  
John Grout (8)  
Jonathan Hatch Hubbard (12)  
Stephen Jacob (4)  
Silas Jenison (6)  
Walter Sheldon (10)  
Samuel Stevens (13)  
Ezra Stiles, Jr. (4)  
Isaac Tichenor (6)  
Treasurers' Records (8)  
U.S. Custom Records (7 folders)

## STEVENS COLLECTION SUPPLEMENT

C.P. Van Ness (3)  
Joseph Watson (2)  
Artemas Wheeler (2)  
Daniel Whipple (12)  
Phineas White (3)

**STEVENS, Henry (1791-1867)**  
**Papers, 1830-1853**  
**1 Box, 5 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1475**

### BACKGROUND

Henry Stevens was born in Barnet, Vt. on December 13, 1791, the first of ten children of Enos and Sophia (Grout) Stevens. With the death of his father in 1808, Stevens left school and tended to family businesses which included mills and an inn. Active in local affairs, Stevens was postmaster of Barnet for many years and held such town offices as moderator, selectman, and lister. He was a proprietor of the Passumpsic Turnpike organized in 1811 and represented Barnet in the legislature from 1826-27. Considered an authority on early Vermont history, Stevens collected newspapers, pamphlets, and any sort of historical material concerning Vermont and was a founder of the Vermont Historical Society in 1838. In 1846 Stevens was authorized by the legislature of the State of Vermont to collect or copy documents relating to Vermont. He gathered Vermont newspapers, transcribed or collected papers relating to the formation of Vermont (including this Collection), various government records, and related manuscripts. Stevens collected until illness overtook him in 1865. His collections became the core of what is known as the Vermont Manuscript State Papers at the Vermont State Archives while other Stevens collections are at the Vermont Historical Society and at the University of Vermont. Stevens died on July 30, 1867, at the age of seventy-five.

### DESCRIPTION

A small series of five folders, the papers of Henry Stevens highlight his work of acquiring historical information on Vermont. Consisting primarily of correspondence, many letters to Stevens are from the family members of Ethan and Ira Allen. Stevens corresponds with Ira Hayden Allen, son of Ira, and with the son of Ethan Allen, Ethan A. Allen and his wife Martha Allen. In these letters Stevens is asking for any papers concerning their famous fathers. Folders 2-4 contain

## **STEVENS, Henry**

correspondence from James H. Phelps of Townshend (Windham County lawyer, judge) who transcribes excerpts from various historical documents concerning early New York history, the Revolution, and the Vermont-New York boundary controversy.

Related material on Henry Stevens can be found at the Vermont Historical Society, the Vermont State Archives, and in the Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont. Stevens's sons were also notable collectors and book dealers. Stevens's collections and family papers can be found at the the Clements Library at the University of Michigan, the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University, in the Peter Force Papers at the Library of Congress, and at UCLA.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Henry Stevens range in condition from poor to good.

**STEVENS, Samuel (1735-1823)**  
**Papers, 1770-1815**  
**1 Box, 4 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel numbers: C-4200 - C-4201**

### **BACKGROUND**

Samuel Stevens was born July 4, 1735 in Rutland, Ma., the eldest son of Captain Phineas and Elizabeth Stevens. Phineas Stevens was an original grantee of Charlestown, N.H. and commander of Fort No. 4 in Charlestown from 1745-1756. Samuel Stevens served as a lieutenant during the French and Indian War, and was probably in charge of activities at Fort No. 4 from 1756 through 1760. In 1760 he was employed by a land company to explore and survey the country from the White River to the heads of the Onion (Winooski) and Lamoille Rivers to find the best lands for settlement. In 1763, Stevens received the charter for the town of Barnet, Vt. from New Hampshire Governor Benning Wentworth, and laid out the town's lots ten years later. His younger brothers Enos (father of Henry Stevens, Sr.), Willard, and Simon became chief proprietors of Barnet.

Samuel Stevens married Talitha Bingham of Lempster, Ma. on December 31, 1777. A respected member of early Charlestown society, Stevens held numerous public offices, including selectman (12 times), town treasurer (1765), representative (1793-94, 1796-99), councillor (1784-1789), and register of probate (1794-1823). He also held the office of Colonel in the Militia. Samuel Stevens died in Charlestown on January 22, 1823.

### **DESCRIPTION**

A small series of fifty-one items, the papers of Samuel Stevens consist of both personal and business correspondence. Included in the papers are bills of sale, indentures, appraisals of land, material relating to Fort No. 4, and Stevens's will and testament. An item listing of the Stevens Papers can be found at the Vermont State Archives.

## **STEVENS, Samuel**

Related material on Samuel Stevens and family can be found at the Vermont Historical Society and in the Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont. See the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Stevens items.

### **A note on the condition:**

Some items in the series are fire damaged and generally range in condition from poor to good.

**STILES, Ezra Jr. (1759-1784)**  
**Papers, 1779-1788**  
**1 Box, 5 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: C-4215**

### BACKGROUND

Ezra Stiles, Jr. was born in March of 1759, probably in New Haven, Ct., the second of seven children of Ezra and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Stiles. Named for his father, the famous clergyman, author, and Yale College President (1777), Ezra, Jr. took up the study of law at age eighteen under the tutorship of Hon. Judge Parker. Receiving his diploma from Harvard in 1778, Stiles continued his legal studies with Charles Chauncey, leader of the New Haven Bar. At the completion of his studies in 1780, Stiles moved to Westminster, Vt. where he established his law office. He married Sybil Avery of Groton, Ct., the daughter of Samuel Avery (whose papers form part of the Stevens Collection) in 1781. Three years later, in August of 1784, Ezra Stiles Jr. died in Edenton, N.C.

### DESCRIPTION

A small series of 103 items, the papers consist of business correspondence dealing with Stiles' legal profession as well as an interesting set of family letters. Much of the business correspondence is addressed to Westminster, Vt. where Stiles established his office, though some is addressed to Stiles at Keene and Alstead, N.H., Bennington, Vt. and New Haven, Ct. It seems that after 1781 Stiles began to travel, leaving his wife, Sybil, behind at various locations. From 1781 to 1784 the papers contain many letters from Sybil who anxiously expresses her desire for Ezra to come home and settle down. Also included are letters from Sybil to her father, Samuel Avery, more of which can be found in the Samuel Avery papers. Other family correspondents include Ezra, Sr., Betsey Stiles (Ezra's sister), and Amilia Avery, Sybil's sister. Other correspondents of note include Stephen Jacob, States Attorney for Windsor County (whose papers form part of the Stevens Collection), Lemuel Chipman, legislator and first president of

## **STILES, Ezra Jr.**

the Vermont Medical Association, and Azariah Wright, staunch supporter of early Vermont statehood. An item listing of the Stiles Papers is available at the Vermont State Archives.

Related information concerning Ezra Stiles, Jr. in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of Samuel Avery and in the Stevens Court Records series. See also the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Stiles material.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Ezra Stiles, Jr. range in condition from poor to good.



**TICHENOR, Isaac (1754-1838)**  
**Papers, 1771-1833**  
**3 Boxes (1 oversize), 27 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: C-4246**

## BACKGROUND

Isaac Tichenor was born on February 8, 1754 in Newark, N.J. A 1775 graduate of Princeton College, Tichenor studied law in Schenectady, N.Y. before his appointment as assistant to Jacob Cuyler, Deputy Commissary General of purchases for the Northern Department, in 1777. His job as purchasing agent took him throughout New England, and he settled in Bennington, Vt. and opened a law practice at the close of the Revolutionary War.

Tichenor's political career began in 1781 when he was elected to the state legislature. He served as a Bennington town representative through 1784, and was Speaker of the House in 1783 and 1784. He served as Commissary of State Purchases in 1781 and 1784, and was the Auditor of Public Accounts in 1781, 1782, 1788, 1789 and 1790. Tichenor also served as a Vermont delegate to the U.S. Congress in 1782-1783 and 1787-1789. In this capacity he was instrumental in helping settle Vermont's claims with New York State, thus paving the way for Vermont's 1791 entry into the Union. Tichenor was also a Vermont commissioner under the 1789 act to determine the terms of settlement with New York, a member of the Governor's Council from 1786 to 1791, and a member of the Council of Censors in 1792 and 1813.

He was elected Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court from 1791-1795, serving as chief justice 1794-1795. He was a U.S. Senator from Vermont in 1796 and 1797. Tichenor resigned his Senate seat in 1797 to accept election as Vermont's third governor. He served as governor for the next 10 years. In 1807 he was defeated by Democrat Israel Smith, but Tichenor in turn upset Smith in the 1808 election and served one more term. Tichenor took a break from public service for a few years, then ran again for the U.S. Senate. He won, and served from 1815 to 1821, when, with the dissolution of the Federalist party, he retired.

Known for his "remarkably fine personal appearance, accomplished manners and insinuating address," Tichenor was

## **TICHENOR, Isaac**

fondly known as "Jersey Slick." He died in Bennington on December 11, 1838.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The papers of Isaac Tichenor cover the years 1771 to 1833 and consist of both personal and business correspondence. Sprinkled throughout the series are letters from various political figures, including Timothy Pickering, John Lansing, and Vermont Governors Thomas Chittenden and Moses Robinson. Papers relating to Tichenor's service as a purchasing agent for the Northern Department and as a Commissioner to settle with New York have been separated from the general correspondence. The purchasing records include receipts and accounts from 1777 to 1780; these documents are oversize. Tichenor's papers as Commissioner are all dated 1790 and relate to the terms of settlement between Vermont and New York.

Related information on Isaac Tichenor can be found at the Sheldon Museum, in the Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont, at the Vermont Historical Society, and in the Manuscript Vermont State Papers at the Vermont State Archives. See also NUCMC #74-1109, Elihu Barber Taft papers, and NUCMC #81-295, Paul Brigham Papers, both at the University of Vermont. There is related material in the Heman Allen Papers, Stevens Collection. See also the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Tichenor material.

### **A note on the condition:**

All of Tichenor's papers were encapsulated by the New York State Library in 1978. They range in condition from poor to fair.





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**U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE, District of Vermont  
Records, 1826-1845  
38 Boxes, 305 Folders  
Microfilm reel numbers: C-4226 - C-4238**

### **BACKGROUND**

The United States Customs Service, a branch of the U.S. Treasury Department, was organized to provide "for the establishment of customs districts and ports of entry, the appointment of customs officials and the method of collecting the duties." The Service controls the movement of commodities, persons, and vessels between the United States and foreign countries. Customs officers collected duties on imports, registered and licensed vessels, and enforced laws and regulations governing foreign trade. The collection district of Vermont was established on March 2, 1791 and encompassed the entire state. Alburg was the port of entry. In 1811 a separate collection district was established for Lake Memphremagog encompassing that part of the Lake lying within Vermont. It was discontinued and annexed to the Vermont district in 1822.

In 1874 the boundaries of the district included all of Lake Champlain and extended along the northern boundary of the State with Burlington as the port of entry. Vermont was divided into two districts, conforming to its congressional district lines, in 1897. The first district's port of entry was Burlington, with subports at St. Albans, Alburg, East Alburg, Swanton, Highgate, Franklin, West Berkshire, Windmill Point (Alburg), and Richford.

The second district's port of entry was Newport with North Troy, Derby Line, Island Pond, Canaan, and Beecher Falls (Canaan) as subports. The second district was abolished in 1913 when a single district for the State was re-established.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The Custom House Records are contained in thirty-eight boxes and cover the years 1826-1845. The records consist of cargo manifests, ship license bonds and certifications, accounts, receipts, invoices, and ship registrations. Each type of record is treated as a sub-series and is arranged chronologically. The

## **U.S. CUSTOM SERVICE, District of Vermont**

records provide extensive information on Lake Champlain commerce. A sense of the information can be gained by a look at the content of each type of record:

Cargo manifests (Boxes 1-11): Cargo manifests list the goods each ship carried, who shipped the goods, and who they were consigned to. They also name the ship's master, the size of the crew, and the points of origin and destination. The manifests are a valuable resource for identifying some of the smaller vessels plying the Lake such as sloops and canal boats. The manifests cover the years 1826-1845.

Ship registrations and licenses (Boxes 12-13, 38): As provided under the Navigation Act of 1798, these documents govern the "registry and clearing of vessels" and list the name of each ship, the owner, when and where the ship was built, and a physical description of the ship. These records cover the years 1826-1844.

Accounts/Receipts/Invoices (Boxes 14-37): The accounts, receipts, and invoices detail transactions between the Lake's merchants and customs collectors. Daily receipts are included as well as monthly and yearly reports from the Lake's various ports of entry. The records cover the years 1826-1841.

### **A note on the condition:**

The Custom House Records range in condition from poor to fair.

Related information to the Custom House Records in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of A.W. Hyde, James Fisk, and Zoroaster Fisk, Charles K. Williams and C.P. Van Ness. The Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont holds the papers of Nathan B. Haswell (1786-1855), Customs Inspector at Burlington, Vt. from 1806-1809. Customs records for other years can be found as part of Records Groups 34 and 36, U.S. Customs Service, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Microfilm copies of these records are held by the Vermont State Archives and contain correspondence between custom inspectors and the U.S. Custom Service. See also the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Custom House material.

## U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE, District of Vermont

### Microfilm reel numbers:

Boxes	1-3	C-4226
"	4-6	C-4227
"	7-8	C-4228
"	9-11	C-4229
"	12-14	C-4230
"	15-17	C-4231
"	18-19	C-4232
"	20-22	C-4233
"	23-25	C-4234
"	26-28	C-4235
"	29-31	C-4236
"	32-34	C-4237
"	35-38	C-4238

**VAN NESS, Cornelius Peter (1782-1852)**  
**Papers, 1819-1829**  
**1 Folder, 20 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### BACKGROUND

Cornelius Peter Van Ness was born on January 26, 1782, in Kinderhook, N.Y. He married Rhoda Savage in 1804 (d. 1834). He married a Spanish women whose name has not survived. He practiced as a lawyer in Kinderhook before moving first to St. Albans and then Burlington, Vt. in 1809. He was appointed U.S. District Attorney for Vt. in 1810 and in 1813 was appointed collector of customs at the port of Burlington. Van Ness served briefly during the War of 1812 and was a commissioner under the Treaty of Ghent to settle boundary lines between the U.S. and British possessions. He represented Burlington from 1818 to 1820, was chief justice of the Supreme Court from 1821-1822, and was governor from 1823 to 1826. Van Ness was appointed minister to Spain from 1829 to 1840 and moved to New York upon his return to the States. While in New York Van Ness was collector of customs for the port of New York from 1844 to 1845. Cornelius Peter Van Ness died in Philadelphia on December 15, 1852.

### DESCRIPTION

A series of twenty items, the papers of C.P. Van Ness relate to his legal profession as well as his duties as customs collector. Correspondents include New York congressman Henry Howard Ross and noted lawyer and author John Andrew Graham.

Related material on C.P. Van Ness can be found at the New York Historical Society, the Sheldon Museum, in the Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont, the Vermont Historical Society, and at the Vermont State Archives. Related Customs House material in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of James and Zoroaster Fisk, A.W. Hyde, Charles K. Williams, and the U.S. Custom House Records. See also the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Van Ness



**VAN NESS, C.P.**

material.

**A note on the condition:**

The papers of C.P. Van Ness generally range in condition from poor to fair.

**VERMONT LEGISLATIVE RECORDS**  
**Papers, 1778-1836**  
**2 Boxes, 12 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1452**

### DESCRIPTION

Covering the years 1778 to 1836, the series consists of petitions, resolves, votes, committee reports, and acts of Vermont's General Assembly. Box 1 contains various resolves, petitions, manuscript journals of the General Assembly, letters, motions, and miscellaneous papers. A few notable items include a vote of the General Assembly naming officers "persuant to Ethan Allen's request" and a copy of a letter addressed to President George Washington signed by Moses Robinson and Gideon Olin congratulating him on his election to the presidency and expressing Vermont's desire for statehood. The records also include a resolve appointing Roger Enos, Samuel Safford, and Ezra Stiles, Jr. (whose papers form part of the Stevens Collection) to "quiet the people inhabiting the Western Territory." Box 2 consists entirely of acts, some of which appear to be printers copies.

The Vermont State Archives holds a wide range of related material including legislative committee reports, petitions to the legislature, engrossed laws, and the Manuscript Vermont State papers.

#### A note on the condition:

The Legislative Records range in condition from poor to good. Many have been encapsulated.

**VERMONT STATE TREASURERS' RECORDS**  
**Papers, 1779-1815**  
**2 Boxes, 12 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1452**

**DESCRIPTION**

This series includes account books, individual accounts, receipts, and a few items of correspondence concerning the Vermont State Treasury during the terms of Ira Allen (1778-1786), Samuel P. Mattocks (1786-1800), and Benjamin Swan (1800-1833). The majority of the material is accounts though there is some official correspondence and a 1780 broadside announcing the State's first lottery drafted by Ira Allen.

Related information concerning the State Treasury can be found in the papers of Ira Allen (Stevens Collection) as well as in the Manuscript Vermont State Papers at the Vt. State Archives. See also the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Treasurers' records.

**A note on the condition:**

The Treasurers' Records range in condition from fair to good.

**WATSON, Joseph ([?]-1836)**  
**Papers, 1806-1829**  
**1 Folder, 30 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### BACKGROUND

Joseph Watson was born in South Carolina and was educated in France. Watson was in Detroit, Mich. by 1806. He was deputy collector of the port of Detroit, notary public, and secretary to Governor William Hull. In 1810 Watson padded the census returns of the Michigan Territory for which he was tried and found guilty in 1811. Watson married Sarah Myra Witherell (daughter of James Witherell whose papers are included in the Stevens Collection) on July 27, 1811. They had two sons. During the War of 1812 Watson was second lieutenant of the 19th infantry and in 1813 was in the paymasters department. Watson was imprisoned by the British after the fall of Detroit in 1812 but was later paroled whereupon he moved to Vermont. Later, Watson acted as a witness at the court martial of William Hull giving favorable testimony as to his character. In 1816 Watson settled in Washington, D.C. where he opened a military and general agency store. Watson's wife Sarah died in 1818 in Poultney, Vt. and in 1820 he married Ann Coddington. Joseph Watson died in Plattsburgh, N.Y. on October 7, 1836.

### DESCRIPTION

A series of thirty items, the papers of Joseph Watson consist of various appointments and commissions from Territory of Michigan Governor William Hull to Joseph Watson. Watson's appointments include deputy marshal, District of Detroit 1807; deputy inspector of customs for the port of Detroit 1809; auctioneer, District of Detroit 1809; justice of the peace for District of Huron and Detroit 1809; and manager of the Miami Road lottery. The papers include a description of the Michigan Territory by Watson, a proclamation of William Hull to the inhabitants of Canada, a letter of Watson's to the Watertown (N.Y.) *Watchman* giving a "sketch of the particulars relative to the surrender of Fort Detroit", and a summons to Watson to testify in the court

## **WATSON, Joseph**

martial of General Willam Hull.

For related information see the Witherell and Palmer Papers in the Burton Historical Collection at the Detroit Public Library. See also the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Watson material.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Joseph Watson range in condition from fair to good.

**WHEELER, Artemas (1795-1822)**  
**Papers, 1809-1824**  
**2 Boxes, 15 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: C-4218**

### BACKGROUND

Artemas Wheeler was born July 5, 1795 in Barre, Vt. Originally from Grafton, Ma., his father, Gardner and uncle, Dodge, were among the earliest settlers of Barre. Circa 1809 Artemas was sent to Grafton, Ma. to live with his grandfather, Jonathan Wheeler. He attended nearby Leicester Academy and continued his studies there at least through 1813. By 1816 Wheeler had moved on to study at Dartmouth College in Hanover, N.H. He finished his studies and, in December of 1817, moved to Burlington, Vt. where he found employment in the law office of Charles Adams. Wheeler was admitted to the bar three years later, and opened his own practice by March of 1821. Artemas Wheeler died February 11, 1822, in Barre.

### DESCRIPTION

The Artemas Wheeler Papers consist of two boxes of correspondence and miscellaneous items. The bulk of the correspondence is to Wheeler from friends and family members. The latter includes his grandfather Jonathan (Grafton, Ma.), father Gardner (Barre, Vt.), brother Elijah (Barre, Vt.), sister and brother-in-law Patty and Cyrus Ware (Montpelier, Vt.), and sisters Lydia, Betsey, and Susan (Barre and Montpelier, Vt.). Much of this correspondence relates to the health of family members and family activities. Other correspondents include friends Wheeler made at both Leicester Academy and Dartmouth College. An item listing of the Wheeler Papers is available at the Vermont State Archives.

See the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Wheeler material.

### A note on the condition:

The papers of Artemas Wheeler range in condition from poor to good.

**WHEELOCK, John (1754-1817)**  
**Papers, 1777-1802**  
**2 Folders, 25 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### BACKGROUND

John Wheelock was born in Lebanon, Ct. on January 28, 1754, the third of five children of Eleazer and Mary (Brinsmead) Wheelock. After three years at Yale, Wheelock became one of four members of the first graduating class at Dartmouth College in 1771. He married Maria Suhm in 1786. Wheelock was a major in the New York State militia during the Revolutionary War and commanded Samuel Ashley's company of light infantry in 1777. In accordance with his father's will, Wheelock became the second president of Dartmouth College in 1779 and acted in that duty until 1817. During his tenure Wheelock revived his father's Indian education program (1800) and founded the Dartmouth Medical School in 1798. Wheelock was the author of *Sketches of the History of Dartmouth College* (1816). John Wheelock died in Hanover on April 4, 1817.

### DESCRIPTION

A series of twenty-five items, the papers of John Wheelock are concerned primarily with the Revolutionary War and with Dartmouth College. Folder 1 contains a number of items from New York's Council of Safety and address Wheelock's desire to raise three companies of men in order to defend the Northeast from the British. The papers includes a 1777 pay roll from Wheelock's company of light infantry and other Revolutionary War items. A number of items relative to Dartmouth College are contained in the series as well including one letter from a John Neal who writes that because of the hostilities between New Hampshire and Vermont, his sons will be unable to attend college in the fall. A few items of James Wheelock (brother to John) are contained in the series as well and concern the college.

## **WHEELOCK, John**

Related material concerning John Wheelock can be found in the Land Records (Stevens Collection) and at Dartmouth College and the Vermont State Archives.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of John Wheelock range in condition from fair to good. Many have been encapsulated.



**WHIPPLE, Daniel (17[?]-c.1775)**  
**Papers, 1764-1783**  
**1 Box, 7 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1451**

## BACKGROUND

Daniel Whipple was probably born in Groton, Ct. sometime in the early 1700's. He moved northward as indicated by a bond dated 1769 at Brattleboro, Vt. and by 1770 he was living in Westminster, Vt., then part of Cumberland County, New York. Whipple was appointed sheriff of Cumberland County in April of 1770, a post he held until 1772. Whipple died in the early months of 1775 as indicated by the letters of administration taken out by his wife Mary in April of 1775.

## DESCRIPTION

The papers of Daniel Whipple consist of correspondence, deeds and bonds, court records, and accounts and receipts. The bulk of the material deals with Mary Whipple's administration of Whipple's estate after his death. Much correspondence is to and from Samuel Avery (whose papers form part of the Stevens Collection) who was in the process of acquiring a large tract of land with Whipple at the time of his death. Avery, with Mary Whipple, petitioned for the patent to the lands. Items 1-6 in folder 5 contain a number of legal papers concerning a case involving a shipload of shaken hogsheads purchased by Whipple. His intent was to sell the hogsheads in Rhode Island but on arrival there a cooper inspected the merchandise and found them to be worm-eaten. The case centers on Whipple trying to prove that the worm-eaten hogsheads sent to Rhode Island were not the ones he purchased in Connecticut. An item listing of the Whipple Papers is available at the Vermont State Archives.

## **WHIPPLE, Daniel**

Related information on Daniel Whipple in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of John Grout, Crean Brush, and in the papers of Samuel Avery. The Vermont Historical Society and Vermont State Archives hold Whipple material as well. See the Stevens Supplementary roll for more Whipple items.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Daniel Whipple range in condition from fair to good.

**WHITE, Phineas (1770-1847)**  
**Papers, 1801-1832**  
**4 Boxes, 36 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1453**

### **BACKGROUND**

Phineas White was born October 30, 1770, in South Hadley, Ma., the son of Enoch and Susannah (Goodman) White. A graduate of Dartmouth College (1797), White studied law with Charles Marsh in Woodstock and Judge Samuel Porter in Dummerston before he took up his own practice in Putney in 1800. In July of 1801 White married Esther Stevens, the daughter of Nehemiah and Hepziba Stevens of Plainfield, Ct.

A man of prestige, White was elected and appointed to many positions of honor and responsibility, including: postmaster of Putney 1802-1809, register of probate 1800-1809, state's attorney 1813-1814, town representative 1815-1820, judge of the County Court, 1818-1820, and judge of probate for the Westminster District 1814-1815. White was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1820 and served in the 17th Congress (1821-1823). He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1836 and a state senator from 1838-1840. White also served as President of the Vermont Colonization Society, President of the Vermont Bible Society, trustee of Middlebury College, and was an active member of the Congregational Church in Putney. Phineas White died in Putney on July 6, 1847, at the age of 76.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The papers of Phineas White consist of four boxes of business and personal correspondence for the years 1801-1832. There is an even distribution of personal and business correspondence throughout the series. There is a large gap between 1806-1825; these papers were most likely lost to fire in 1911. Among the correspondence is an interesting number of political letters from various members of Vermont's congressional delegation which reveal the political flavor of the times. Correspondents of note include Benjamin Swift, Horatio Seymour, William Buell Sprague, George E. Wales, Jonathan

## **WHITE, Phineas**

Hunt, Horace Everett, John Milton Goodenow, and Paul Brigham (whose papers form part of the Stevens Collection). Correspondence from congressional delegates outside of Vermont include New Hampshire representatives Roger Vose and John Curtis Chamberlain, Massachusetts representative Samuel Clesson Allen, and New York representative David Woodcock. Non-political correspondents include social reformer John Humphrey Noyes, diplomat and wool merchant William Jarvis, and publisher Matthew Carey. An item listing of the White papers is available at the Vermont State Archives.

There is related material in Stevens Collection in the Heman Allen Papers and at the Vermont State Archives. See the Stevens Supplementary roll for more White material.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of Phineas White range in condition from fair to good.

**WHITELAW, James (1748-1829)**  
**Papers, 1790-1828**  
**1 Box, 6 Folders**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1460**

### BACKGROUND

James Whitelaw was born at New Mills, Oldmonkland, Scotland, on February 11, 1748. In 1773 the Scotch-American Company of Farmers was formed in Scotland for the purpose of purchasing a tract of land for settlement in North America. Later that year James Whitelaw (along with David Allen) was commissioned to carry out that purpose. Arriving in the colonies a few months later, Whitelaw and Allen extensively explored the eastern seaboard before advancing into the New Hampshire Grants where a 23,000 acre tract (called the Ryegate tract) was available for their inspection. Finding it suitable to their needs, Whitelaw and Allen purchased the land for the Scotch-American Company and settlement began. Called the "father of Ryegate," Whitelaw was the town's first clerk and assessor as well as town treasurer and postmaster. With his colleague Allen returning to Scotland, Whitelaw undertook the task of surveying the Ryegate property as well as bordering tracts. Whitelaw's skill at surveying led to his election as Vermont's Surveyor General in 1787, succeeding Ira Allen. In 1796 Whitelaw completed a map of Vermont and established himself in a land office. Whitelaw was married three times (Abigail Johnson, Susanna Rogers, and Jannet Harvey), the first of which produced four children. James Whitelaw died in Ryegate on April 29, 1829, 81 years of age.

### DESCRIPTION

The papers of James Whitelaw consist mainly of correspondence and includes a few survey bills, maps, and notes. The series also includes Whitelaw's 1795 broadside proposing the publication of his "Correct Map of the State of Vermont." All correspondence concerns land in one way or another and highlights Whitelaw's duties as land agent. An item listing of the Whitelaw Papers is available at the Vermont State Archives.

## **WHITELAW, James**

Related material concerning James Whitelaw in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of Jonathan Hatch Hubbard, Ira Allen, and the Orange County Court Records. The Vermont State Archives holds the volumes of the papers of the Surveyors General which include most of Whitelaw's original surveys and the Manuscript Vermont State Papers includes Whitelaw material as well. The Vermont Historical Society has Whitelaw papers and the Wilbur Collection at the University of Vermont holds some original Whitelaw maps.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of James Whitelaw range in condition from poor to good.

**WILLIAMS, Charles Kilborn (1782-1853)**  
**Papers, 1826-1828**  
**1 Folder, 6 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### BACKGROUND

Charles K. Williams was born in Cambridge, Ma. on January 24, 1782, the youngest son of Samuel and Jane (Kilborn) Williams. He moved with his father to Rutland, Vt. in 1790 and graduated from Williams College in 1800. Williams studied law with Cephas Smith of Rutland and was admitted to the Vt. Bar in 1803. He represented Rutland in the General Assembly in 1809, 1811, 1814-15, 1820-21, and again in 1849. He was state's attorney for Rutland County in 1815; judge of the Supreme Court from 1822-1823; collector of customs at the port of Burlington from 1825-1829; and judge of the Vermont Supreme Court from 1830 to his retirement from the bench in 1849. Williams was elected governor in 1850 and 1851. Charles K. Williams died in Rutland on March 9, 1853.

### DESCRIPTION

The papers of Charles K. Williams consist of six items and concern customs collection. Two of the letters are addressed to Zoroaster Fisk who was collector at Alburg, Vt. at the time.

Related information on Charles K. Williams and Custom House records in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of Zoroaster and James Fisk, A.W. Hyde, C.P. Van Ness, and in the U.S. Custom House Records. There is additional related material at the Sheldon Museum, the Vermont Historical Society, at Special Collections, University of Vermont, and in the Manuscript Vermont State Papers at the Vermont State Archives.

### A note on the condition:

The papers of Charles K. Williams are in good condition.

**WILLIAMS, Israel (1709-1789)**  
**Papers, 1736-1816**  
**1 Folder, 16 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### BACKGROUND

Israel Williams was born in Hatfield, Ma. on November 30, 1709, the son of William and Christian (Stoddard) Williams. Williams graduated from Harvard in 1727. He married Sarah Chester in 1731 and had seven or eight children. Williams was second in command of the Hampshire County regiment of the Massachusetts militia in 1744 and was appointed colonel in 1748. He was responsible for the defense of western Massachusetts throughout the French and Indian War. Williams held many public offices in Hatfield throughout his life including selectman from 1732 to 1763; representative to the General Court, 1733-1737; clerk of the Hampshire County Court; judge of the Probate Court from 1764-1779; and member of the Governor's Council from 1761-1767. Considered a Tory ringleader, Williams was imprisoned for loyalism in 1777 and deprived of his citizenship until 1780. Williams was instrumental in founding the "free school" which became Williams College. Israel Williams died on January 10, 1788.

### DESCRIPTION

A series of 16 items, the papers of Israel Williams include correspondence from his father William, and brother William of Weston, Ma.

Related material to the Williams papers in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of Oliver Partridge and in the papers of Jonathan Ashley.

### A note on the condition:

The papers of Israel Williams range in condition from poor to good. Some items have been encapsulated.



**WILLIAMS, William (1665-1741)**  
**Papers, 1736-1816**  
**1 Folder, 16 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### **BACKGROUND**

William Williams was born in Newton, Ma. in 1665, the son of Capt. Isaac Williams. Williams was one of three to receive a degree from Harvard in 1683. He married Elizabeth (d. 1698), daughter of the Rev. Searborn Cotton, on July 8, 1686. Williams married a second time to Christian Stoddard. Known as the "evangelical pastor" of Hatfield, many of Williams's sermons were printed. Williams died on August 29, 1741, in Hatfield.

### **DESCRIPTION**

A series of 16 items, the papers include a deed to Perez Marsh and three items concerning the inscription of Williams's tomb. Among Williams's papers are items of Israel Williams (see description of Israel Williams), Williams son from his second marriage, and William Williams of Weston, his son from his first marriage. The series includes a few items of other Williams family members.

Related material to the Williams papers in the Stevens Collection can be found in the papers of Oliver Partridge and in the papers of Jonathan Ashley.

### **A note on the condition:**

The papers of William Williams range in condition from poor to good. Some items have been encapsulated.

**WITHERELL, James (1759-1838)**  
**Papers, 1807-1808**  
**1 Folder, 14 Items**  
**Microfilm reel number: F-1489**

### BACKGROUND

James Witherell was born in Mansfield, Ma. on June 16, 1759. He was a member of the 11th Massachusetts Regiment during the Revolutionary War, serving from 1775-1783. A physician, Witherell moved to Hampton (Ludlow) and then Fair Haven, Vt. where he established practice. Witherell married Amy, daughter of Charles Hawkins, in 1790. A democrat, Witherell represented Fair Haven from 1798-1802; he was assistant judge of the Rutland County court, 1801-1803; councillor, 1802-1807; and chief justice of Rutland County from 1803-1806. Witherell was elected to Congress in 1807 but served only briefly before accepting appointment as judge of the Territory of Michigan which he undertook from 1808-1828. He then acted as Secretary of the Territory from 1828-1830. While at Detroit, Witherell was captured during the War of 1812 when the city fell to the British. Paroled, Witherell returned to Fair Haven for a few years but later returned to Detroit where he died on January 9, 1838.

### DESCRIPTION

A series of 14 items, the papers of James Witherell consist of Witherell correspondence from Washington, D.C. to William Fay in Rutland, Vt. The letters discuss negotiations with the British prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812 in the United States.

### A note on the condition:

The papers of James Witherell are in good condition.

# Appendix A

## ITEM LISTING Stevens Miscellaneous Series

Box 1 Folder 1	Date
1. John G[odge] to [?], copy of letter purportedly written by marooned European sailors, found in Swanton, Vt. in 1853	[29 Nov 1564]
2. Jonathan Church (Deerfield, [Ma.]) to John Hawks, concerning furs	27 Dec 1755
3. [?] (Groton, Ct.) to John Ledyard, concerning court case	19 May 1764
4. Stephen Williams to [?], family news	02 Aug 1764
5. [?] (Canaan, [Vt.]) to [?], announcement of marriage	04 Sep 1764
6. William Samuel Johnson (London, England) to Mrs. Samuel Robinson, directing news of Samuel Robinson's death	02 Nov 1764
7. same as #6, typewritten copy of letter	02 Nov 1764
8. William Gilliland to [?], respecting patents to land	15 Jun 1769
9. Samuel Gaylord (Kingstown, [?]) to [?], family news	10 Sep 1770
10. [?] (Monticristi, [?]) to [?], discussion of a hard journey	14 Oct 1770
11. Oliver Lovewell to Capt. John Kathan, concerning payment of debt	29 Oct 1770
12. Giles Alexander (Boston, Ma.) to [?], discussing lands	21 Jan 1771
13. John Ledyard (Hartford, Ct.) to [?], concerning letter to be directed to N.Y. court	02 Mar 1771
14. William Lang (Sewell, [?]) to Mr. Hunt, expresses inability to work due to illness	06 Apr 1771
15. [?] to [?], discusses settlement	10 Jun 1771
16. John Peters (Mooretown, [?]) to Col. Edmund Fanning, (New York, N.Y.), discussing lands	11 Aug 1772
17. [Johnson] to [?], Revolutionary War news, mention of French ship running aground in Boston harbour	13 Oct 1772
18. Ephriam Whitney (Petersham, [?]) to Samuel Baynard, requesting payment of note	18 Jan 1773

## Appendix A

Box 1 Folder 1	Date
18. Patty Moseley to [?], family news	19 Oct 1773
19. James Semple (Dunsamon, [?]) to John (Jack) Hill, letter originates from England and discusses reasons not to journey to America due to recent unrest in Northern Colonies (Boston Tea Party)	03 May 1774
20. David Miller to [?], encloses bill	10 May 1774
21. G.S. (Norwich, [Ct.]) to Congress, resolution, Ct. Committees of Safety, in re acts of Parliament	08 Sep 1774
22. Richard Hill to [?], requesting employment	29 Sep 1774
Box 1 Folder 2	Date
1. Stephen Willard (Guilford, [Vt.]) to Ingerson Larder, (New Haven, [Ct.]), discusses case, judgement, execution	04 Feb 1775
2. "a friend" (London, England) to "my dear Parents", letter relates unsympathetic view towards America, recounts voyage to London, writes of hiding from "junts" of Connecticut	01 Mar 1775
3. Solomon Williams (Lebanon, [N.H.]) to [?], family news	19 Aug 1775
4. Jeremiah Halsey (Albany, [N.Y.]) to [?], requesting a return letter in order to discuss "politicks" (see letter #10)	30 Aug 1775
5. John Fowler to James Easton, warning Easton to settle on debt	15 Sep 1775
6. John Penn (Philadelphia, Pa.) to William Plunkett Esq., requesting that the laws of "this province" be put in execution throughout the county of Northumberland	25 Nov 1775
7. Rudolphus Ritzema (Montreal, Canada) to Peter Van Brugg Livingston (New York, N.Y.), discusses Arnold's defeat at Montreal	05 Jan 1776
8. J[onathan] Wheatley (Lebanon, [N.H.]) to Elisha Paine (Cardigan, [N.H.]), speaks of meeting of "Grand cause of Liberty" at Hanover	11 Oct 1776
9. Beza Woodward (Hanover, [N.H.]) to Col. Paine and Cap. Turner (Cardigan, [N.H.]), requests adjournment of meeting at Exeter, N.H. until committee arrives	23 Jun 1777
10. [?] to [?], relates ill state of health and speaks of heaven and hell	28 Oct 1777

## Appendix A

Box 1 Folder 2	Date
11. Jeremiah Halsey (Hartford, [Ct.]) to [?], discusses politics (see letter # 4)	24 Jan 1778
12. [?] (Hartford, [Ct.]) to [?], letter discussing printing and the "ungracious" price of paper	01 May 1779
13. Maurice Roache to Capt. Gardno (Danbury, [Ct.]), instructions to "deliver the enclosed"	22 May 1779
14. Josiah Hart to Joseph King (Northfield, [Vt.]), writes of inability to work	12 Oct 1779
15. Beza Woodward to General Bayley, tells of plan to go to Philadelphia and requests Bayley's presence there (see letter #8)	25 Dec 1779
16. William Ledyard (New London, [?]) to [?], talks of oak boards and requests bill	15 Oct 177[?]
Box 1 Folder 3	Date
1. Samuel Betts to Mary Woodard (New Town, [?]), requests meeting to solve issue of court martial	21 Mar 1780
2. Ivory Holland to Eliakim Spooner (Hardwick, [Vt.]), requests township in "new state" for 3rd Ma. regiment	06 Jun 1780
3. [?] Nichols (Williamstown, [Ma.]) to Nathaniel Chipman (Tinnmouth, Vt.), requesting Chipman to prosecute in an action against Nichols, encloses \$80 for services	08 Jan 1780
4. John Bolden (Brattleborough, [Vt.]) to Samuel Hezen, discusses lands	21 Jan 1780
5. Jonathan Avery (Newport, R.I.) to [?], discusses arrival of French fleet at Newport	17 Jul 1780
6. Benjamin Gale (Killingworth, Ct.) to Benjamin Franklin, discusses situation of Vt., asks for suggestions	20 Dec 1780
7. Thomas Williams (Lebanon, [N.H.]) to Col. Williams, discusses money and family	25 Apr 1781
8. Ebenezer Walbridge (Bennington, [Vt.]) to Mr. Harris and Mr. Stiles, requests payment of bills to soldiers	31 May 1781
9. [?] (Exeter, [N.H.]) to [?], discusses dispute in settling N.H. grants	20 Jun 1781
10. John Sullivan and Samuel Livermore (Philadelphia, Pa.) to [?], concerning the recognition of Vermont's independence	07 Aug 1781

## Appendix A

Box 1 Folder 3	Date
11. Samuel Livermore (Philadelphia, Pa.) to President Weare, concerning Vermont independence	21 Aug 1781
12. William Page (Lebanon, [N.H.]) to Elisha Paine (Lebanon, [N.H.]), requests presence at meeting in order to raise militia to defend the state of N.H.	05 Dec 1781
13. [?] to [?], discussing Eastern Union	17 Dec 1781
14. Thomas La[?] (Arlington, [Vt.]) to Judah P. Spooner (Westminster, [Vt.]), discusses displeasure of subscribers to Vermont Gazette because of inconsistent delivery	19 Dec 1781
15. [?] to [?], discusses mob and brutal tactics used to quiet those speaking out against the new state	02 Jan 1782
16. Mary Silliman (Fairfield, [?]) to Abigail Silliman (Deerfield, [Ma.]), family news	21 Jan 1782
17. William Heywood and Jonathan Hubbard (selectmen of Charlestown, N.H.) to Simeon Olcott (Charlestown, N.H.), lists reasons supporting the claims of the inhabitants of Charlestown	30 Jul 1782
18. Henry Lovewell (Green Bush, [?]) to Nehemiah Lovewell (Corinth, [Vt.]), family news	Jan 1784
19. Samuel Knight (Brattleborough, [Vt.]) to Elkanah Day, concerning collection of debt	1784
20. Sarah Woodard (Newtown, [?]) to [?], family news	10 Apr 1785
21. Sarah Woodard (Newtown, [?]) to [?], family news	02 Jul 1785
22. Sarah Woodard (Newtown, [?]) to [?], family news	19 Jul 1785
23. Sarah Woodard (Newtown, [?]) to [?], family news	Aug 1785
24. Joseph Fay (Bennington, [Vt.]) to General Strong, notifying Strong of commission as Brigadier General of 6th brigade	08 Mar 1787
25. Thomas Hunt (Newtown, [?]) to Mary Stevens, family news	05 Apr 1787
26. Jacob Cuyler (Albany, [N.Y.]) to [?], concerning payment	11 Dec 1787

## Appendix A

Box 1 Folder 3	Date
27. Egbert Benson to [?], concerns money	13 Jan 1789
28. James Gray (Albany, [N.Y.]) to Elisha Grout, concerning account	09 Jul 178[?]
29. [?] (Portsmouth, [N.H.]) to [?], personal news	16 Sep 178[?]
30. John Robinson (Albany, [N.Y.]) to [?], concerning bond	22 Oct 178[?]
Box 1 Folder 4	Date
1. Samuel Rogers (Borden Town, [N.J.]) to [?], concerning land sales	25 Jan 1790
2. Samuel Peters (Allentown, Vt.) to Archbishop of Canterbury (London, England), concerning uniting Vt. with Canada	26 Oct 1790
3. Stevenson [?] and Ten Eyck to [?], concerning debt	28 Feb 1791
4. David Harris (Washington, D.C.) to Dr. Samuel Crosby (Charlestown, [N.H.]), requesting certain articles of medicine	16 Aug 1791
5. [?] to Daniel Dewey (Williamstown, [?]), concerning lands	1791
6. Joseph Fay (Bennington, Vt.) to Moses Robinson, concerning appointment of commissioners to ascertain the expenses Vt. incurred during the Revolutionary War	07 Jan 1792
7. J[?] Dole (Lansingburg, [?]) to Stephen Camp (Bennington, [Vt.]), concerning estate settlement	20 Jan 1792
8. John Hunt (Windsor, [Vt.]) to [?], personal letter	06 Nov 1792
9. Benjamin More (Charlestown, [N.H.]) to [?], sends remedy to cure asthma	07 Nov 1792
10. William Coleman (Greenfield, [?]) to John Williams (Deerfield, [Ma.]), writes of putting aside differences and working together for the good of the country	04 Jan 1793
11. David Robinson (Bennington, [Vt.]) to Col. Benjamin Holmes (Georgia, [Vt.]), concerning debt settlement	12 Feb 1793
12. Artemas Goodenow (Keene, N.H.) to Levi Goodenow (Keene, N.H.), concerning payment of demand, includes A. Goodenow's power of attorney to Samuel Hunt	27 Feb 1793

## Appendix A

### Box 1 Folder 4

	Date
13. S[?] Russell (Boston, Ma.) to Seth Turner (New Haven, [Ct.]), concerning payment of notes	06 Aug 1793
14. Samuel Works (Westmoreland, [N.H.]) to [?], notice of inability to attend court	12 Oct 1793
15. Cadwallader Colden (Albany, [N.Y.]) to John Kelley (Albany, [N.Y.]), concerning recovering land in Vt.	19 Oct 1793
16. William Watson (Poultney, [Vt.]) to Elisha Crane (Albany, [N.Y.]), concerning debt	20 Feb 1794
17. Green+Cleverly [?] (Boston, Ma.) to [?], concerning recovering property	25 Feb 1794
18. Roland Hale (Keene, N.H.) to Stephen Hale (Boston, Ma.), requesting to drop action	21 Mar 1794
19. John Wendell (Portsmouth, [N.H.]) to John W. Wendell, concerning deeds of land	09 Jul 1794
20. Francis C. Goodale (Boston, Ma.) to [?], relates innocence to charge of fathering a child, agrees to send money to mother	22 Aug 1794
21. Nathan Osgood (Rutland, [Vt.]) to Benjamin West (Charlestown, [N.H.]), concerning a writ in a suit against Osgood	23 Sep 1794

### Box 1 Folder 5

	Date
1. Almy and Brown (Providence, R.I.) to Stephen Sampson (Boston, Ma.), concerning account	17 Nov 1795
2. Almy and Brown (Providence, R.I.) to Stephen Sampson (Boston, Ma.), concerning account	24 Nov 1795
3. Abel Spencer (Clarendon, [Vt.]) to John Smith, concerning lands	24 Jun 1795
4. Erastus Hubbard (Northfield, [Vt.]) to J[?] Grout (Keene, [N.H.]), concerning debt	17 Aug 1795
5. Elijah Allen (North Hempstead, [?]) to [?], concerning lands	19 Feb 1796
6. John Taylor (Windsor, [Vt.]) to Solon Stevens (Hanover, N.H.), personal letter	12 Mar 1796



## Appendix A

Box 1 Folder 5	Date
7. [?] (Boston, Ma.) to Robert Gardner, congratulations on birth of son	31 Mar 1796
8. [?] (Boston, Ma.) to Robert Gardner, personal letter	21 Apr 1796
9. [?] (Boston, Ma.) to Almy and Brown (Providence, R.I.), concerning order of yarn and thread	01 Dec 1796
10. Chloe Scovell (Swanton, [Vt.]) to Jacob Felt (Granville, [Vt.]), family news	02 Aug 1797
11. Wharton and Lewis (Frankfort, Germany) to Francis C. Lowell (Boston, Ma.), concerning shipping business	24 Oct 1797
12. Philip Adams (Boston, Ma.) to Levi Stevens (Arlington, Vt.), concerning land patents	19 Jan 1798
13. P. Hubbard (Charlestown, [N.H.]) to Phineas Stevens (Barnet, Vt.), condolences at son's death	25 Jan 1798
14. Wharton and Lewis to Francis Lowell (Boston, Ma.), business letter	04 Apr 1798
15. Nehemiah Allen (New York, N.Y.) to Daniel McLean (Philadelphia, Pa.), mentions Levi Allen and his arrival to the USA (see Levi Allen in the Stevens Collection)	04 May 1798
16. Samuel [?] (Keene, [N.H.]) to [?], business letter	03 Aug 1798
17. Gustavus Stevens (Worcester, [?]) to [?], relates detainment and will attend to business	04 Aug 1798
18. Stephen Williams (Middlebury, [Vt.]) to Samuel Mattocks (Middlebury, [Vt.]), requests receipt	25 Sep 1798
19. Nathaniel Brush to Isaac Bayley (New York, N.Y.), from district of Vermont Supervisor's office, discussing stamps and licences	12 Oct 1798
20. [?] (Deighton, [?]) to [?], concerning land survey	15 Oct 1798
21. [?] (Burlington, [Vt.]) to [?] Blake, concerning land titles	27 Feb 1799
22. Stephen Bradley to Amasa Paine (Windsor, [Vt.]), concerning land rights	17 Mar 1799
23. Reuben Hatch (Chelsea, [Vt.]) to the Commissioners of Vt. (Windsor, Vt.), concerning Williamstown list	19 Apr 1799

## Appendix A

Box 1 Folder 5	Date
24. Joshua Atherton (Charlestown, [N.H.]) to [?], concerning judgements and notes	27 May 1799
25. Moses Robinson, Jr. (New York, N.Y.) to Royall Tyler, concerning account of assessors	02 Jun 1799
26. John Smith (Boston, Ma.) to Noah Smith, concerning payment of notes	21 Dec 1799

Box 1 Folder 6	Date
1. Nathaniel Hall (Cornish, [N.H.]) to John Hubbard (Cheshire, [N.H.]), concerning estate of Jonathan Chase	04 Feb 1800
2. James A. Baynard (Philadelphia, PA) to C. G. Champlain (Philadelphia, PA), expressing displeasure towards matters discussed in earlier meeting	05 May 1800
3. C.G. Champlain (Philadelphia, PA) to J.A. Baynard (Philadelphia, PA), response to letter #2	05 May 1800
4. C.G. Champlain (Philadelphia, PA) to J.A. Baynard (Philadelphia, PA), instructs Baynard to send communications through a Mr. Rutledge (see letters 2+3)	06 May 1800
5. J.A. Baynard (Philadelphia, PA) to C.G. Champlain (Philadelphia, PA), insists on meeting over matter (see letters #2-4)	06 May 1800
6. Joseph Badger to Tabitha Stevens, family news	04 Nov 1800
7. [?] (Charlestown, [N.H.]) to [?], concerning lands	02 Oct 1800
8. [?] (New York, N.Y.) to [?], concerning lands	09 Jan 1802
9. Isaac Thompson (Windham, Ct.) to Postmaster of Poultney, Vt., letter and announcement of Bilious pills	09 Sep 1802
10. Calvin Munson (Greenfield, [Ma.]) to James Elliot (Brattleborough, [Vt.]), requesting a suit against a David Goodnow	04 Oct 1802
11. [?] Smith (Granville, [Vt.]) to Dr. Seth Pomeroy (St. Albans, [Vt.]), concerning law suits	05 Dec 1802
12. [?] Marsh (Woodstock, [Vt.]) to [?], concerning suit	20 Apr 1803
13. Amos Shepard (Alstead, [N.H.]) to Elizar Hubbard (Windsor, [Vt.]), talks of enclosed deposition and suit	24 May 1803

## Appendix A

Box 1 Folder 6	Date
14. Eli Blake to [?], concerning action in suit	May 1803
15. James I. Roosevelt (New York, N.Y.) to Leonard+Leveret, concerning looking glass	Dec 1803
16. [?] Parkyns (on board the H.M.S. <i>Medusa</i> ) to Major Parkyns (London, England), discusses monotony of being at sea	24 Aug 1804
17. [?] to [?], concerning case	13 Oct 1804
18. Gaius Lyman (Hartford, [Vt.]) to [?], concerning settlement	05 Jun 1805
19. [?] (Middlebury, [Vt.]) to D. Everett, concerning settlement	13 Aug 1805
20. [?] (Risley, [?]) to [?], concerning deeds	08 Aug 1805
21. Phinehas King (Southampton, [?]) to [?], family news, inquires about teaching school in Vt.	24 Sep 1805
Box 1 Folder 7	Date
1. [?] (Nantes, France) to [?], in french	29 Apr 1806
2. Barrett and Eckley (Boston, Ma.) to Isaac Green (Windsor, [Vt.]), respecting account	25 Mar 1807
3. Barrett and Eckley (Boston, Ma.) to Isaac Green (Windsor, [Vt.]), respecting account	12 May 1807
4. Roger Vose (Walpole, N.H.) to Lot Hall, concerning mortgage deed	10 Jun 1808
5. [Charles Bulkeley] (Berlin, [Vt.]) to Ben Porter (Newbury, [Vt.]), concerning local politics	09 Jul 1808
6. Jesse Lull (Windsor, [Vt.]) to George Woodward (Haverhill, N.H.), concerning receipt	04 Mar 1808
7. Jesse Lull (Windsor, [Vt.]) to George Woodward (Haverhill, N.H.), inquiring further on receipt (see #5)	16 Mar 1808
8. [?] (Windsor, [Vt.]) to Joel Barlow, family news, discussion of poem "The Columbiad"	21 Apr 1808
9. Shailar B[?] (Lunenburg, [Vt.]) to John C. Chamberlain (Windsor, [Vt.]), denounces judgement on value of land	30 Apr 1808
10. Nathaniel Draper (Enfield, [N.H.]) to Joseph Paine (Hartford, Vt.), concerning receipt	28 Jun 1808
11. John Montgomery (Haverhill, N.H.) to [?], business matters	13 Oct 1808

## Appendix A

Box 1 Folder 7	Date
12. Zebulon Lyon (Royalton, [Vt.]) to [?], concerning land sales	20 Dec 1808
13. [?] (Washington, D.C.) to Charles Rich, concerning embargo and unrest in New England	02 Jan 1809
14. E[?] (Keene, N.H.) to Charles Marsh, relates impatience towards third party	24 Feb 1809
15. Daniel Buck (Norwich, Vt.) to James Madison, concerning war in Europe and inevitable outbreak in States	14 Mar 1809
16. Oliver Gallup (Hartland, Vt.) to J. Kimball, concerning lands	24 Mar 1809
17. James Denison (Hartland, Vt.) to Samuel Shuttlesworth (Windsor, Vt.), concerning O. Gallup and lands (see # 15)	18 Jan 1810
18. Sam Prescott (Keene, N.H.) to Samuel Shuttlesworth (Windsor, Vt.), requests commencement of suit against O. Gallup (see #15 and #16)	30 Jan 1810
19. Joseph Roby (Cavendish, Vt.) to Samuel Shuttlesworth (Windsor, Vt.), concerning demand, relates lack of money	31 Jan 1810
20. A. Moreton (St. Albans, Vt.) to Josiah Dunham, business matters, St. Albans news	03 Apr 1810
21. William Chamberlain (Washington, D.C.) to [?], concerning adjournment of senate and political news	19 Apr 1810
22. John Hayward (Boston, Ma.) to [?], concerning note collection	27 Apr 1810
23. George Barnard (Montreal, Canada) to Parley Hughes, respecting suit	30 Sep 1810
24. Jed Baldwin (Hanover, N.H.) to Thomas Leland (Windsor, Vt.), concerning account	25 Nov 1810
25. J. Prentiss (Keene, N.H.) to Thomas Leland Jr., concerning suit	17 Dec 1810
26. Stephen Thorne (Granville, [Vt.]) to [?], concerning suit (see Ira Allen Papers for Stephen Thorne)	1810
27. E. Paddock to [?], concerning suit	Apr 1811
28. Abel Barrow [?] (Hartford, [Ct.]) to William Woodward (Charlestown, N.H.), concerning judgement	May 1811

## Appendix A

Box 1 Folder 7	Date
29. Andrew Johonnet (Windsor, Vt.) to Samuel Arnold, expresses inability to travel to Boston	07 Oct 1811
30. [?] to [?], concerning business	05 Nov 1811
31. Elijah Dce to Asa Porter (Haverhill, N.H.), concerning lands	1811
Box 1 Folder 8	Date
1. Timothy Dwight (New Haven, Ct.) to Josiah Dunham (Windsor, Vt.), concerning lands around Great Lakes	03 Apr 1812
2. Joseph Fortune (Point Fortune, [?]) to Thomas Cahoon (St. Andrews, Lower Canada), acknowledging receipt	04 Aug 1812
3. Jacob Baker to Lt. Goodrich, requesting wages; followed by Benjamin Fay to Lt. Goodrich acknowledging Baker's illness	23 Jan 1813
4. [?] (Hartland, [Vt.]) to Josiah Williams (Middletown, Ct.), concerning payment	29 Jul 1813
5. L. Jewett (St. Johnsbury, Vt.) to Daniel Shaw (Barnet, Vt.), concerning note	04 Aug 1813
6. Samuel May (Boston, Ma.) to N.B. Haswell (Burlington, Vt.), concerning customs	10 Aug 1813
7. Benjamin Richardson (Sterling, [Vt.]) to Stevens and Whitcomb (St. Albans, Vt.), concerning notes	06 Sep 1813
8. Jedediah Smith (Randolph, Vt.) to Dudley Chase (Washington, D.C.), requesting compensation for loss of time and health during the Revolutionary War	Feb 1814
9. Solomon Brigham (Berkshire, [?]) to George Newbold (New York, N.Y.), concerning accounts	01 Feb 1816
10. J[ames] Monroe (Washington, D.C.) to Roger Skinner, announces Skinner's appointment as attorney for the Northern District of New York	02 Feb 1816
11. Jonathan Orms (Westhaven, [?]) to Fay and Davison (Rutland, Vt.), requesting weekly <i>Rutland Herald</i>	24 Mar 1817
12. Noah Webster (Amherst, Ma.) to Fay, Davidson, and Burt (Rutland, Vt.), concerning printing and binding of spelling book	08 Sep 1817
13. Charles Adams (Burlington, Vt.) to Col. J. Stone, concerning appointment of collector	27 Oct 1817

## Appendix A

Box 1 Folder 8	Date
14. Sam Salisbury Jr. (Boston, Ma.) to Carlos Coolidge (Windsor, Vt.), concerning suit	09 Nov 1817
15. John Willis (Bridgewater, [Vt.]) to W+G Tuckerman (Boston, Ma.), concerning sale of farm	30 Mar 1818
16. William Hull (Newton, [?]) to Josiah Dunham (Windsor, Vt.), concerning case involving Silas Hathaway and Heman Allen (see the papers of Silas Hathaway)	26 Apr 1818
17. Moses D. Robinson to Mrs. M. D. Robinson (Bennington, Vt.), concerning health	03 Jun 1818
18. Thomas B. Wait and Sons (Boston, Ma.) to Fay, Davison, and Burt (Rutland, Vt.), concerning printing of book	06 Jun 1818
19. Mrs. Hickok to Mrs. Van Ness, expresses great displeasure towards Mrs. Van Ness	01 Oct 1818
20. R. Van Ness to Mrs. Hickok, (see letter #19)	01 Oct 1818
21. M[?] Strong (Rutland, Vt.) to Christopher Webber (Montpelier, Vt.), expresses intention of traveling to Montpelier to do business	06 Oct 1818
22. Abel Cady (Concord, [N.H.]) to Mrs. Sally Bradford (Keene, [N.H.]), respecting account	19 Oct 1818
23. C. [?] to [?], concerning account and suit	23 Oct 1818
24. Hazwel Persons (St. Albans, [Vt.]) to Calvin Harmon (Burlington, [Vt.]), sending money to settle on jail bond	04 Nov 1818
25. [?] (Halifax, [N.S.]) to [?], letter and notes on case between Rufus Connoble and James Rockland	06 May 1819
26. Thomas Rattoon (Lansingburg, [?]) to Andrew Thompson (Lansingburg, [?]), concerning notes against John Barnum	03 Mar 1819
27. [?] Newton to [?], family news	04 Mar 1819
28. Samuel Davis and Co. (Boston, Ma.) to [?], concerning sale of wool	18 Jun 1819
29. Charles Marsh (Woodstock, Vt.) to Samuel S. Phelps (Middlebury, [Vt.]), concerning case	13 Aug 1819

## Appendix A

Box 1 Folder 8	Date
30. E+J Shipman (New Haven, [Ct.]) to Jesse Gilbert (New Haven, [Ct.]), concerning case against Henry Austin and his lands in Elmore, Vt.	30 Aug 1819
31. Charles Adams (Burlington, Vt.) to Truman Chittenden, concerning "habeas corpus" affair	17 Oct 1819
32. Charles Adams (Burlington, Vt.) to Zadock Wheeler, concerning "habeas corpus" affair (see #31)	26 Oct 1819
33. R[?] Newton to Mr. Adams, concerning the will of Moses Harrington	27 Oct 1819
34. Nathaniel Barte to [?], writing from jail, relates unfortunate situation, asks creditor to drop suit	1819
Box 2 Folder 1	Date
1. George Auldoy[?] (Montreal, Canada) to [?], concerning lands	08 Dec 1820
2. Charles Rich (Washington, D.C.) to David Robinson, Jr. (Bennington, Vt.), concerning tariff bill	29 Jan 1821
3. Carlos Coolidge (Windsor, Vt.) to [?], concerning writ and property attachment	03 Feb 1821
4. David Wilcox to David Wilcox (Fairfax, Vt.), bargaining land for cattle	01 Apr 1822
5. [?] to Tizra M. White, sermon	23 Aug 1822
6. A. Bronson (Arlington, [Vt.]) to Z. Shipperd (Granville, N.Y.), concerning collection of note	05 Sep 1822
7. Abraham Ad[?] (Jamaica, [Vt.]) to Robert Browne (New York, N.Y.), concerning Jamaica lands	28 Jul 1823
8. S. Haight (Vergennes, [Vt.]) to [?], encloses writ vs. Hale; indicates that he cannot pay	01 Jan 1824
9. Peter Hagner[?] (Treasury Dept.) to D.A.A. Buck (at House of Reps.), concerning financial claim by Thomas Chittenden (see the papers of Thomas Chittenden)	22 Jan 1824
10. Horatio Gates and Co. (Montreal, Canada) to Thomas Hibbard, concerning order of tobacco	04 Mar 1824
11. R+C Oakley (New York, N.Y.) to Thomas Hibbard (Rouses Point, N.Y.), concerning account and tobacco (see #10)	16 Mar 1824

## Appendix A

Box 2 Folder 1	Date
12. Nathan Rice (Colchester, Vt.) to Charles Russell (Burlington, Vt.), concerning settlement	24 Mar 1824
13. Benjamin Butler and Stephen P[?] to Gen. Z. Coleman (Williston, Vt.), informing Coleman of their military status	04 Aug 1824
14. R.J. Thurston and J.E. Foster to [?], requesting help at store	11 Aug 1824
15. William H. Torrey (Colchester, Vt.) to Charles Russell (Burlington, Vt.), concerning notes	13 Aug 1824
16. Jacob R. Wagner (St. Johns, Canada) to Mr. Smith, postmaster, Whitehall, N.Y., concerning mail	23 Aug 1824
17. Samuel Riley (Hinesburg, [Vt.]) to Mr. Thompson, concerning case	11 Sep 1824
18. Joseph McKellip (Laprairie, Canada) to R+C Oakley (New York, N.Y.), concerning tobacco (see letter #11)	22 Oct 1824
19. Isaac Bishop (Granville, [Vt.]) to [?], family, business news	28 Dec 1824
20. Joseph Porter (Jerico, [Vt.]) to [?], requests to borrow volumes 1+7 of Easts Reps.[?]	01 Jan 1825
21. R. Fisk (Highgate, [Vt.]) to Thomas [?], concerning note	30 Jan 1825
22. Rolin Carolas Mallary (Washington, D.C.) to William Fay, concerning presidential campaign of 1824	02 Feb 1825
23. John Peck (Waterbury, [Vt.]) to [?], concerning collection of note	04 Mar 1825
24. L. Tousey[?] (Burlington,[Vt.]) to Henry H. Ross (Essex, N.Y.), concerning collection of debt, directs business to Benjamin F. Bailey (see B.F. Bailey Papers in the Stevens Collection)	1825
25. O[?] Ingham (Canaan, [Vt.]) to [?], concerning payment of debt	11 Jul 1825
26. Horatio Shead (Camillus, N.Y.) to Postmaster (Burlington, [Vt.]), requesting bill of divorce	12 Jul 1825
27. [?] Keyes (Highgate, [Vt.]) to [?], concerning notes	10 Aug 1825
28. [?] to [?], recommending appointment of Anthony M. Hoffman of Swanton, Vt., to survey canal routes	10 Dec 1825



## Appendix A

Box 2 Folder 1	Date
29. Elisha [?] to Albert Stevens (Essex, [Vt.]), concerning payment	1825
Box 2 Folder 2	Date
1. [?] (Cavendish, [Vt.]) to Asa Keyes (Newport, Vt.), concerning suit	06 Feb 1826
2. Edmund Winchester (Portsmouth, [N.H.]) to [?], personal letter	21 Feb 1826
3. W.A. Griswold (Burlington, [Vt.]) to [?], concerning writs	05 Mar 1826
4. W.A. Griswold (Burlington, [Vt.]) to [?], concerning nomination of Judge Williams as collector to the senate	20 Mar 1826
5. George W. Foster (Swanton, [Vt.]) to John M. Souls, concerning judgement	30 Aug 1826
6. Willard Gould (York, [?]) to George Parsons (Livingston County, New York), personal letter	13 Sep 1826
7. W.A. Griswold (St. Albans, [Vt.]) to [?], concerning suit	15 Sep 1826
8. Ca[?] French (Proctorville, [Vt.]) to Israel Keyes (Putney, Vt.), desires cooking stove, will trade horse	19 Oct 1826
9. P[?] Morse (Worcester, [Ma.]) to Elizabeth Simmons, concerning note	26 Dec 1826
10. R. Sheldon, Jr. (Lyndon, [Vt.]) to Israel Keyes (Burlington, [Vt.]), concerning apparatus to stoves (see letter #8)	29 Jan 1827
11. R. Sheldon Jr. (Lyndon, [Vt.]) to Israel Keyes, concerning stoves (see letters #8 and #10)	08 Feb 1827
12. Lewis Hunt (Glens Falls, N.Y.) to Roswell Hunt (Charlestown, [N.H.]), concerning lands, family news	24 Feb 1827
13. [?] to [?], concerning court case	Mar 1827
14. John Riley (Thetford, Vt.) to Israel Keyes (Putney, Vt.), concerning collection of note	05 Apr 1827
15. Aldis+Davis (St. Albans, [Vt.]) to Rosil Fisk (Swanton, [Vt.]), concerning settlement of account	14 May 1827
16. Joshua Judson (Arlington, [Vt.]) to [?], concerning building of road	1827

## Appendix A

Box 2 Folder 3	Date
1. M. Newell (Boston, Ma.) to Crawford and Mason (Putney, Vt.), respecting order of blank books	29 Mar 1828
2. W. Ald[?] (London, England) to Mrs. Gee (Burlington, [Vt.]), concerning case	09 Jul 1828
3. W.L. Fowles (Alburgh, [Vt.]) to Mr. Baynard (Alburgh, [Vt.]), apologizes for not attending meeting	30 Sep 1828
4. Simon Stearns (Boston, Ma.) to Crawford and Mason (Putney, Vt.), concerning butter and cheese	04 Oct 1828
5. [?] (New York, N.Y.) to Charles Cadin [?], describing lands in Virginia	1828
6. E+R Terry (Hartford, [?]) to Crawford and Mason (Putney, Vt.), notification of account balance	15 Jan 1829
7. Charles F. Deming (Troy, [N.Y.]) to [?], concerning bank notes	20 Jan 1829
8. Denison Smith (Barre, [Vt.]) to Benjamin Smith (Burlington, [Vt.]), concerning note	15 Sep 1829
9. Moody Rich to John Beckwith (Sutton, Vt.), concerning receipt, family news	18 Jan 1830
10. Moody Rich to John Beckwith, concerning appointment of customs inspector (see the U.S. Custom House Records in the Stevens Collection)	25 Jan 1830
11. Samuel C. Crafts (Craftsbury, Vt.) to Benjamin Swift, concerning mail route from Montpelier to Craftsbury	04 May 1830
12. Isaac Bishop (Granville, [Vt.]) to Amos Fay and William Harrison (St. Louis, Mo.), concerning deeds to 2000 acres of land in Vt.	14 Jul 1830
13. James Harrison (New York, N.Y.) to Isaac Bishop, concerning deeds of land, formerly in possession of Silas Hathaway (see the papers of Silas Hathaway in the Stevens Collection)	23 Jul 1830
14. James Crawford (Fayetteville, [Vt.]) to David Crawford (Putney, [Vt.]), concerning list of demands	07 Jan 1831
15. Benjamin A. Ormsbee (Fayetteville, [Vt.]) to [?], concerning demand	27 Jan 1831
16. Cynthia P. H[?] (Albany, [N.Y.]) to Sarah M. Reynolds (Alburgh, [Vt.]), family news	08 Apr 1831

## Appendix A

Box 2 Folder 3	Date
17. Josiah Fisk (Burlington, [Vt.]) to William B. Munson, business matters	12 May 1831

Box 2 Folder 4	Date
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1. J+JH Peck and Co. (Burlington, Vt.) to Ketteridge, Morrill, and Skinner (Burlington, Vt.), merchant circular	14 Feb 1840
2. Benjamin Cocks (Lattingtown, N.Y.) to Udney H. Everest (Shoreham, Vt.), concerning estate settlement and purchase of farm	02 Feb 1843
3. Udney H. Everest (Shoreham, Vt.) to Benjamin Cocks, concerning estate settlement (see letter #2)	14 Mar 1843
4. R.T. Robinson (North Ferrisburg, [Vt.]) to U.H. Everest (Shoreham, Vt.), encloses \$60 for interest	09 Oct 1843
5. George Cowles (Ryegate, [Vt.]) to Sam Chandler (Peacham, [Vt.]), concerning freight costs	18 Jan 1844
6. Benjamin Cocks (Lattingtown, N.Y.) to U.H. Everest (Shoreham, Vt.), concerning mutual business	14 Feb 1844
7. U.H. Everest (Shoreham, Vt.) to Benjamin Cocks (Lattingtown, N.Y.), concerning farm sale	27 Feb 1844
8. Benjamin Cocks (Glen Cove, N.Y.) to U. H. Everest (Shoreham, Vt.), concerning farm sale (see letters #2,3,6)	06 Mar 1844
9. Moses Buchanan (Groton, [Ct.]) to Samuel A. Chandler (Peacham, Vt.), schedule of imports/exports from Groton	20 Jan 1845
10. Elijah Perry (Cabot, Vt.) to E. C. Brown (Peacham, Vt.), concerning freight	22 Jan 1845
11. Seth Morse (Burlington, [Vt.]) to [?], concerning rent payment	15 Dec 184[?]
12. [?] (Burlington, Vt.) to Lima, personal letter	10 Jun 1859
13. H.C. Cranston (Providence, RI) to J. A. Lapham, concerning counterfeit bank note	27 Sep 1862

Box 2 Folder 5	Date
1. Chauncey Langdon to John C. Smith, concerning estate execution	undated
2. Rolin Carolas Mallary (Washington, D.C.) to Mr. Fay, concerning tariff (see item #22 in Box 2 Folder 1)	undated

## Appendix A

Box 2 Folder 5	Date
3. Y[?] Mosh[?] to [?], concerning lands	undated
4. James Duane to [?], a summary of events on the Ma., N.Y., N.H., and N.H. Grants controversy	undated
5. [?] to Mrs. Dolly, personal letter, poem	undated
6. [?] to [?], personal letter	undated
7. [?] to Robert R. Livingston, acknowledging meeting	undated
8. [?] to [?], personal letter	undated
9. David Beekman (New London, [?]) to [?], concerning payment of debt	undated
10. [?] to [?] author denies adhering to Judge Olcott's proposals; refuses to side with those supporting Vermont	undated
11. Sam Burch (for Patrick Magruder) (Washington, D.C.) to the Governor of Vermont (Rutland, Vt.), encloses journal of House proceedings	undated
12. [?] to [?] concerning a march into Canada of 2500 men; includes sketches of St. Johns, Quebec area	undated
13. Richard L. Jones to Richard Whitney (Windsor, [Vt.]), concerning accounts	undated
14. D. Home[?] Adj. Gen. (Albany, [N.Y.]) to William Woodward (Rutland, Vt.), concerning military processions	undated
15. Stevenson Do[?] and Ten Eyck to [?], concerning purchase of nails	undated
16. John W. Blake to Stephen Camp (Bennington, [Vt.]), concerning bond	undated
Box 2 Folder 6	Date
1. Royal C. Moore (Champlain, [N.Y.]) to [?], concerning notes and court case	undated
2. [?] to [?], sermon	undated
3. B. P. to [?], concerning judgement	undated
4. Darius Jon[?] to [?], concerning Weathersfield town meeting and court case	undated
5. D. W[?] (Boston, Ma.) to [?], concerning case	undated

## Appendix A

Box 2 Folder 6	Date
6. Matthew D[?] to Peter Newcomb (Colchester, [Vt.]), concerning case	undated
7. [?] to [?], family news	undated
8. Mauvn[?] to [?], in French	undated
9. Jeremiah Halsey to [?], concerning note	undated
10. Daniel [?] to Thomas Emerson (Windsor, [Vt.]), discussing Jacksonians	undated
11. Elijah Smith Jr. to Benjamin Fisk (Burlington, [Vt.]), requesting cotton shirting, family news	undated
12. [?] (Wells River, Vt.) to [?], business letter	undated
13. [?] to [?], concerning court case	undated
14. [?] to [?], concerning court case	undated
15. George Gillet to J. W. Stewart, concerning Gen Putnam's purported "ride down on the steps"	undated
16. William Howe to A. Boody[?] (Springfield, [Vt.]), concerning measurement of bridge structures	undated
17. Beekman+Lynser to [?], business letter	undated
18. [?] to [?], concerning court case	undated
19. Benj[amin Cocks] to Udney H. Everest, legal matters (see Box 2 Folder 4 for more Cocks and Everest correspondence)	undated
20. Roger West to [?], concerning sale of lands	undated
21. John Taylor to Col. Stevens, concerning business gone sour	undated
22. Roger West to [?], respecting wheat	undated
Box 2 Folder 7	Date
1. Charlotte Hazen to [?], relating troubled pecuniary situation after husband's death	undated
2. [?] to [?], author writes of inability to meet brigade	undated
3. [?] to [?], concerning prices and delivery of lumber	undated
4. [?] to John Fowler, concerning land sales	undated

## Appendix A

Box 2 Folder 7	Date
5. Henry Caldwell to [?], concerning settling of lands	undated
6. N.B. Haswell (for John Frothingham) to [?], acknowledging permission to procure goods from British army	undated
7. [?] to N. Stearns, concerning payment of note	undated
8. Zenos Hall to Archibald Hall, family news	undated
9. E+R Terry (Hartford, [?]) to Crawford and Mason (Putney, Vt.), concerning account	undated
10. W. Palmer to Judge Tyler, concerning account	undated
11. Phinehas Fuller to [?], court matters	undated
12. S. W. Bree[?] (Hannibal, [?]) to D.C. Littlejohn, requesting information on revolutionary war soldier Elijah Burley	undated

Box 2 Folder 8	Date
1. copy of letter from Gen. Lee to [?], followed by "wounded at Fort George." A six page letter recounting battle and the circumstances surrounding Lee's injuries. Document is undated and appears to come from the French and Indian War.	undated

### Business papers, broadsides, cartoons, wills and testaments, addresses, announcements, and other items:

Box 3 Folder 1	Date
1. Vermont lottery tickets; 10 first class lottery tickets and 8 second class lottery tickets	1779

Box 3 Folder 2	Date
1. "A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants" Charlestown, N.H. Convention	18 Jan 1781
2. Convention at Dresden, N.H. Eastern Union Proposal for annexation to Vermont	19 Mar 1782
3. Will and Testament of Henry Haycock, New York City Merchant	1795
4. Matthew Lyon/Roger Griswold cartoon, "Congressional Pugalists"	Feb 1798
5. "Meeting of the Gentlemen of the Bar" admissions to the Bar (3 items)	1804-1816

## Appendix A

Box 2 Folder 2	Date
6. Proclamation of Thomas Jefferson (in French)	15 Nov 1806
Box 2 Folder 3	Date
1. Windsor Exchange Company, papers of organizational meeting	1807
2. Marriage contract between Elisha Yeomans and Phinelia Freeman, both of Essex, Chittenden County Vermont (including receipt from Justice of the Peace)	11 May 1811
3. Inventory of property destroyed in Frederick and George Towns, MD on May 6, 1813	23 Jun 1813
4. "A Journal of the Cruise down the river St. Lawrence"	14 Jul 1813
5. Masonic Minstrel, circular	16 Dec 1814
6. Inventory of the estate of Valentine R. Goodrich of Swanton, Vt.	1814-1817
Box 3 Folder 4	Date
1. <i>The Washington Establishment</i> , Federal paper started by Josiah Dunham and printed by Thomas M. Pomroy, first paper July 23, 1810, continued until July 12, 1813 (17 items)	
Box 3 Folder 5	Date
1. letter of "Republicans and Friends to the Amended Constitution," author unknown, originates from Fairhaven, Vt. (18 pages)	08 Sep 1815
Box 3 Folder 6	Date
1. statement of licences issued for tavern keepers, Franklin County, Vt. (11 items)	1815-1818
Box 3 Folder 7	Date
1. appointment of Noble Lovely as Postmaster of Charlotte, Vt.	17 Mar 1824
2. "Ode to the Fourth of July" (5 copies)	1824
3. summary of the Grand List of Ct. for October 1, 1827	1828
4. extracts from the General list of Vt., 1829, 1834	1830-1835

## Appendix A

Box 3 Folder 8	Date
1. Census of 1830, State of Vermont	1830
Box 4 Folder 1	Date
1. Presidential pardons (5) signed by Andrew Jackson	1831-1833
Box 4 Folder 2	Date
1. Papers of the First Congregational Calvinistic Society Church at Winooski Falls, Vt. (34 items)	1833-1837
Box 4 Folder 3	Date
1. Papers of the First Congregational Calvinistic Society Church at Winooski Falls, Vt. (30 items)	1838-1841
Box 4 Folder 4	Date
1. Connecticut River and St. Lawrence Railroad circular	21 Dec 1835
2. Papers of the Caledonia County Agricultural Society (12 items)	1838
3. <i>Chronicle of the Times</i> , broadside, political satire	[1838]
Box 4 Folder 5	Date
1. Ordinances of the Village of Whitehall, N.Y. (broadside)	27 May 1843
2. <i>Annals of Vermont</i> announcement of book to be published concerning the New Hampshire Grants struggle, published by Henry Stevens of Barnet, Vt.	06 Jul 1847
3. Champlain and Connecticut Railroad agreements with land holders (28 items)	1847
Box 4 Folder 6	Date
1. Will and testament of Joseph Trumbull	undated
2. Will and testament of John Church Esq., of Charlestown, N.H.	undated
3. Proposal for the erection of a new Statehouse at Burlington, addressed to the General Assembly of Vt. and signed by many prominent Burlington residents	undated
4. "An address to the people of New Hampshire and of the United States" originates from Cheshire County, N.H.	undated



## Appendix A

<b>Box 4 Folder 6</b>	<b>Date</b>
5. "Les Cinq Freres" (Napoleon cartoon)	undated
6. <i>History of the Whig Party</i> by R. McKinley Ormsby of Bradford, Vt., announcement of second edition	undated
7. E. Kutz (broadside for mathematical instruments)	undated
8. medical remedies/formulas	undated
9. Jackson/Adams phrenological comparison	undated
<b>Box 4 Folder 7</b>	<b>Date</b>
1. Letters to the selectmen of Barnet, Vt. (fragments)	undated
<b>Box 4 Folder 8</b>	<b>Date</b>
1. Poems, narratives, papers of a club or society? (fragments)	undated

<b>Box</b>	<b>Folder</b>		<b>Date</b>
5	1	Articles of Argeement, leases powers of attorney	1728-1798
5	2	" "	1800-1819
5	3	" "	1820-1833

<b>Box</b>	<b>Folder</b>		<b>Date</b>
6	1	Accounts/receipts	1755-1779
6	2	"	1780-1785
6	3	"	1786-1789
6	4	"	1790-1799
6	5	"	1800-1815
6	6	"	1816-1820

<b>Box</b>	<b>Folder</b>		<b>Date</b>
7	1	Accounts/receipts	1821-1829
7	2	"	1830-1862
7	3	"	undated
7	4	"	undated

**Appendix A**

<b>Box</b>	<b>Folder</b>		<b>Date</b>
7	5	Accounts/Receipts	undated
7	6	"	undated
<b>Box</b>	<b>Folder</b>		<b>Date</b>
8	1	Miscellaneous	1750-1755
8	2	"	1780-1798
8	3	"	1802-1858
8	4	"	undated
8	5	"	undated
8	6	"	undated
8	7	Misc. transcript	undated
8	8	"	undated
8	9	Misc. biographical notes	undated
8	10	Misc. name lists	undated



# Appendix B

## Repositories cited in the Stevens Collection

Connecticut Historical Society  
1 Elizabeth Street  
Hartford, CT 06105  
(203) 236-5621

Dartmouth College Library  
Hanover, New Hampshire 13755  
(603) 646-2037

Detroit Public Library  
5201 Woodward Avenue  
Detroit, MI 48202  
(313) 833-1480

Historical Society of Pennsylvania  
Manuscripts Department  
1300 Locust Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19107  
(215) 732-6200

John Carter Brown Library  
Brown University  
Box 1894  
Providence, RI 02912  
(401) 863-272

Library of Congress  
Manuscript Division  
James Madison Memorial Building  
1st Street and Independence Avenue, S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20540  
(202) 287-5387

## **Appendix B**

National Archives and Records Administration  
8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20408  
(202) 523-3218

New Hampshire Historical Society  
30 Park Street  
Concord, NH 03301  
(603) 225-3381

New Hampshire Department of State  
Division of Records Management and Archives  
71 South Fruit Street  
Concord, NH 03301  
(603) 271-2236

New York State Library  
Manuscripts and Special Collections  
Cultural Education Center  
Empire State Plaza  
Albany, NY 12230  
(518) 474-5963

New York Public Library  
Manuscripts and Archives Division  
Room 319  
Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street  
New York, NY 10018  
(212) 930-0804

Public Records Division  
6 Baldwin Street  
Montpelier, VT 05602  
(802) 828-3288

Sheldon Museum  
1 Park Street  
Middlebury, VT 05753  
(802) 388-2117

## **Appendix B**

University of California at Los Angeles  
University Research Center  
Department of Special Collections  
405 Hilgard Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90024  
(213) 825-4879

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