Located in the center of Farmington's historic district along the east side of Main Street, the Asa Andrews House lies just to the south of the Farmington Congregational Church. The surrounding neighborhood contains a variety of historic architecture.
Oriented gable-to-street, this two-and-one-half story, three bay, Federal-style dwelling was erected around 1805. The side-hall entry door with leaded fanlight is protected by a small classical entry with delicate slender columns and modillion course. A modillion cornice borders the underside of the gable pediment and continues around the house under the eaves. Note the gable's elliptical fanlight. Twelve-over-twelve sash are found throughout the house. A 2½ story ell extends from the east elevation.

### Architect
Capt. Luther Seymour

### Historical and Architectural Importance
Asa Andrews built this dwelling around 1805 on land purchased from Carlos Cowles (FLR 34:317). The lot was enlarged in 1811 by a purchase from Nathaniel and Catherine Terry and Daniel Wadsworth (FLR 37:339). Born in Farmington, Asa (1769-1831) was the second son of Timothy and Abigail (Root) Andrews. He was a tinsmith by trade as well as a land surveyor. In 1797 he married Hannah Burnett (1779-1810) of Berlin and they had a daughter Abigail. Andrews' second wife, whom he married in 1811, was the former Nancy Bidwell of Farmington. They had one son Timothy. Upon Asa's death in 1831, the house was willed to his son (FPR 9:504) and three years later Timothy sold the homestead to his half-sister Abigail and her husband Deacon Simeon Hart, Jr. (FLR 46:260, 45:178).

Simeon Hart (1795-1853) was born in Burlington to Simeon and Mary (Warner) Hart. He graduated from Yale in 1823 and was hired as the headmaster of the Academy in Farmington. In 1835 Deacon Hart established his own private boys' boarding school, which he operated from this house. He was assisted by his nephew, Edward Lucas Hart, who after his uncle's death opened his own boys' school along High Street. Hart's Farmington English and Classical School for Boys was very successful and accepted students from around the world. Deacon Hart was a principal founder and first secretary of the Farmington Savings Bank. In local politics he served as town clerk from 1841 to 1853 and was a representative to the State General Assembly. Deacon Hart and Abigail Andrews (1798-1838) were married in 1824 and had one daughter Adeline. His second wife, whom he married in 1839, was Abby Eliza Langdon (1807-1886). At Simeon's death, his daughter and widow received the house.

### Sources

### Photographer
Nathan Ainspan

### View
E 13:19A

### Compiled By
Greater Middletown Preservation Trust
Adeline quit-claimed her share of the estate to her step-mother in 1854 (FLR 50:518). After her husband's death, the widow Hart operated a school for small children in the rear of the house. In 1886 the estate of Abby Hart distributed the homestead to her daughter, Mary Elizabeth (Hart) Allen, the wife of William H. Allen (FLR 66:522). The property was sold to Mrs. Allen's step-son, William Bradford Allen, a lawyer in 1906 (FLR 77:67). Carter Phelps owned the house between 1919 and 1923 (FLR 79:145, 83:13-14).

This well-preserved example of Federal-period architecture makes a significant contribution to the character of Farmington's historic district. Historically the house is notable for its long association with both the Andrews and Hart families.
OWNER'S NAME: ELLIS, JOHN CORSON

ADDRESS: 93 Main Street

DATE BUILT: 1804

FOR:

ARCHITECT: Capt. Luther Seymour

MASTER-BUILDER: ""

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

STEWARD, Weir Jr., from
Elizabeth R. Marshall

8/14/59 Vol. 144, p 313
Marshall from John C. Ellis

6/3/55, Vol. 123, p 240

ACME 56483-8P

OWNER (ELLIS, JOHN CORSON) STEWARD, Weir 1950 1960

REFERENCES:

"Farmington, Conn., 1906", p. 22
"Farmington Town Clerks, 1943", p. 171
"J. Gay Papers", p. 121

(OVER)
Former Owners, Cont.:
Andrews also promised to transfer 6 shs. Pheonix Bank stock & pay the dividends on the same; Timothy Andrews from Est. of father Asa Andrews by distribution of est. 1/13/1835, Vol. 9, Prob. Rec. p. 506; Asa Andrews from Carlos Cowles for $2542.25 - 5 acres with all bldgs. "being the principal part of the homestead which was owned by Mr. Thomas Cowles desd.", e. on Thomas Lewis, s. on T. Pitkin jr., w. on highway, n. part on Thomas Lewis and part on land which I have sold to John & Chauncey Deming, 6/23/1804, Vol. 34, p. 317:

The Cowles Genealogy states that Thomas Cowles, b. 1719 - d. 1804, lived in "the middle part of the original Cowles family home lot". It is probably that the old Thomas Cowles house was razed and this present house built on that site 1804.

There was an old Cowles tavern which stood just north of this house, later sold to J. & C. Deming. The Margaret Brady house was also one of the Cowles houses in this group.

The building used by Deacon Simeon Hart as a school was later a barn & has been demolished (Ellen Hart Risley).
This house, pictured on page 22 of the Farmington Book as "Formerly the Noted School of Deacon Simeon Hart", is well introduced by Miss Rose Churchill in an account written by her for the present residents, Mr. and Mrs. Weir Stewart, Jr. Miss Churchill calls it "The Story of Hart House" and it reads as follows:

"This house received its name to honor Deacon Simeon Hart, its former owner. The Hart Genealogy says of him: "He graduated from Yale College in 1823 and located in Farmington as a teacher of the Academy's School. His residence is just south of the Congregational Church on the same side of the street (the house now between Hart House and the church was not standing at this writing). He married in 1824 Abigail Maria, only daughter of Asa Andrews. After Abigail's death he married in 1839 Abby Eliza Langdon of Hartford" (Abby was the one who carried on a "Dame School" in Hart House long after Simeon died). The Genealogy continues "Early in life Mr. Hart was interested in the instruction of children and youth and taught school while fitting himself for college. When he graduated he had in view the gospel ministry but Providence seemed to direct him to become an educator. After some years of long and successful labor in the public academy of Farmington, having many applications from abroad to take pupils he gave up his public school and enlarged his operations by establishing a private boarding school for boys. This boarding school soon became popular and successful.

"Mr. Hart became a member of the Congregational Church in Farmington in 1825. He was chosen deacon there in 1827, was a representative of Farmington to the General Assembly several times, was a magistrate and made himself active in every good work and diligently labored to the end of his life which occurred in 1853 when he was 57 years of age". The only girl admitted to his classes was Sarah Porter who wished to perfect herself in Greek and Latin. When, ten years before Simeon's death, his young pupil wanted to establish a school for girls similar to his for boys, she received much encouragement from her former teacher. That, in 1843, was the beginning of 'Miss Porter's School'.

"The book 'Farmington, Connecticut, Village of Beautiful Homes' states: 'Simeon Hart had a noted institution in its day, and in the cemetery is a monument to his memory erected by 1,000 of his former pupils'.

"So far as I could learn, many of Simeon Hart's classes were held in the cellar. There was an outside door on the south side of the present furnace room, which was the science laboratory. Many of the alcoves in the cellar were used for stacking school books (so an aged son of Simeon told me).

Aunt Abby's "Dame School" for small children was established soon after Simeon's death. Together with her daughter Mary this school was carried on for many years. It was situated in the back part of Hart House, entrance being by the present back door. Of course that part of the house has been greatly changed and I assume there was a large room across the back which now contains two small rooms and a narrow hall.

April 29, 1971.
"When I first came to Hart House elderly people would come and say 'I used to go to school here'. One spoke of having first French lessons in these rooms and all spoke most warmly of Aunt Abby and Miss Mary. Only one other descendant of Simeon went into education, a son of John Hart who taught for many years in Syracuse University. He is still living, a retired octogenarian.

"Other students lived briefly in Hart House. In the 1890's Miss Porter used it for a dormitory for her school. At that time several of the girls scratched their initials on southern window panes, especially on windows in the bed room to the east of the middle bathroom. At the time of a 'Miss Porter's Re-union' a lady from Philadelphia called and asked to see her former room. She had stories to tell about some of the names, especially one, Edna. I think you will still find her name there. I cherished these panes as Beacon Hill Bostonians cherish their purple glass.

"Now, you may see why 30 years ago I called the old house Hart House. My friends all know it by that name. I hope yours will too.

"All we can learn of the building of Hart House is that Asa Andrews bought the land on which it stands, and surrounds it, in 1804. In 1824 he gave the house to his daughter Abigail when she married the young schoolteacher. Most early houses in Farmington were built in front of small earlier ones. A back door to the laundry contains very long hinges which are usually found in pre-Revolutionary houses. In the attic playroom you will see that the beams were all hand-hewn and the nails hand-hammered. (That kind of nail has a flat head). When doing over the house a chimney had to be rebuilt. In it the mason found an old 'smoke-house' for smoking hams. Of course that had to go but in the present dining room there is a genuine 'Dutch Oven'. Of late years the place supposed to contain fires for baking bread has been used as a wood-box. When I arrived in Hart House there was a long-handled spatula for placing and removing bread from the oven. The present dining room in Hart House was the original kitchen. This accounts for the large fireplace and cranes. (The present kitchen was probably sheds and storage rooms). A small china-closet just off the dining room was once used as a pantry. John Hart told me "We children called it the 'Gingerbread Cupboard' for that was where mother (Abby Hart) kept her cakes and cookies! My little family always called it the 'Gingerbread Closet' too, even though we never put any gingerbread there.

"When my mother bought the house in 1923 it was exceptionally dark inside. 'We must let in light', we exclaimed. This was done (1) by throwing two rooms togeter to make the living-room, (2) by extending the dining-room to take in a 'set-in' porch. An outside wall stood where the wooden floor in the dining-room ends to the south, (3) we took off a big veranda which had shut off much light from living-room, (4) other shade was removed (unfortunately, in this case) when a huge elm tree fell in the hurricane, crushing a grapevine but not the house". End of quote from Miss Churchill's very interesting sketch.

From here we shall go back to the beginning again, principally to add some facts regarding prior and subsequent owners of and residents in the house, Miss Churchill having covered very well the facts in regard to Deacon Simeon and his school, and that of his widow.

April 29, 1971
This house, pictured on page 22 of the Farmington Book as "Formerly the Noted School of Deacon Simeon Hart --- now the residence of W. Bradford Allen", was built in 1804 for Asa Andrews by Capt. Luther Seymour. It is shown on Baker and Tilden's 1869 Atlas as "Mrs. S. Hart".

It was built on part of the land purchased by John Cowles from Thomas Dement, or Dimon. This is told by Mrs. Hurlburt on page 359 of "Town Clerks", and she says the land was described in part as follows: "at the junction of the highway to ould mill and highway leading to south end of town", and south of "the meting house loot and land". The 'ould mill' mentioned here is the one which was situated in Diamond Glen, and reached by what is now Colton St.

John Cowles, #1 in the Cowles Genealogy, "The Settler", 1598-1675, had been born in England, died in Hatfield, Mass. He was very early a settler in Farmington, and one of the seven men who organized the first church here. He owned five acres, the property extending from Church Street to Colton Street, which he purchased from Thomas Dement sometime prior to 1650, as it was recorded at that time in the name of John Cowles, as stated by Mrs. Hurlburt on pages 14 and 15 of "Town Clerks". She says on page 15, "John Cowles......lived about on the present site of Hart house, home of Miss Rose Churchill". That was this house at 93 Main Street.

At a later date, as also stated on that same page, it is stated that "Samuel Cowles, son of John, recorded this land as his own, together with four acres additional, which he had purchased of Thomas Dement". This latter four acres extended as far south as the Bull lot, on which now stands 13 Colton Street, thus including the sites of the houses presently standing at 2 and 7 Colton Street, the latter site now known as 9 Colton Street.

Mr. Cowles' wife was Hannah, family name unknown, as stated in the Cowles Genealogy. A statement is made in "Town Clerks" on page 359, that "He (John Cowles) married Mehitable, youngest daughter of Deacon Stephen Hart", although two paragraphs below that is said "the will of John Cowles' widow gives her name as Hannah. She died March 16, 1683".

The Hart Genealogy states, on page 42, that "Mehitabel Hart, third daughter of Deacon Stephen Hart, married John Cole, a grandson of James Cole of Hartford....... He settled in Farmington on the place formerly owned by Anson Cowles. His sons removed to Kensington".

There is a conflict here which the writer will not try to resolve, as this matter has no bearing on where John Cowles had lived, which is stated to have been on the site of this house.

June 10, 1970
The children of John Cowles were:

Samuel Cowles #2 1639-1691, probably born in Hartford.
m. 1660 Abigail Stanley, born in Hartford, died in 1734.

They had eleven children lived on the old homestead

John Cowles #3, 1642-1711, died in Hatfield, Mass.
m. 1668 Deborah Bartlett of Hatfield

John had gone with his father to Hatfield, where all of their eight children were born.

Hannah Cowles #4 1645-1690, born in Farmington, died in Hartford
m. Capt. Caleb Stanley 1642-1718

They had eight children. Capt. Caleb re-married after Hannah's death. They had two children. One of Caleb's daughters, Elizabeth Stanley, married William Pitkin, ancestor of the Farmington Pitkins, some of whom later lived just south of here at 2 Colton Street.

Sarah Cowles #5 1646-1676, born Farmington, died Hartford
m. 1664 Samuel Goodwin 1637-1714

They had three children.

Esther Cowles 1649-1691, born and died in Farmington
m. 1669 Deacon Thomas Bull

Settled on Colton Street in the house which in 1850 was that of Martin Bull. She was the mother of all of Thomas Bull's eight children. Afterward, in 1692, Thomas Bull married Mary Cheever Lewis, widow of William Lewis, of the house which is now in the center of the Elm Tree Apartments.

Mary Cowles #7 1654- Born Farmington, died Hadley, Mass.
m. 1671 Nehemiah Dickinson of Wethersfield.

They moved to Hadley, Mass. He was in the Turner's Falls fight of 1676. They had 14 children, all born in Hadley.

Elizabeth Cowles #8 Born in Farmington

John Cowles, the Settler, moved to Massachusetts, and appears to have perhaps lived in both Hadley and Hatfield, which are not far apart. He died there in 1675.

June 10, 1970
The property at this site was inherited by John Cowles' son Samuel, later owned by Samuel's son John, and still later by John's nephew Nathaniel, whose wife was Sarah Humphrey. The tavern of Amos Cowles, mentioned also on page 359 by Mrs. Hurlburt, stood on what is now the side yard of 87 Main Street, just north of this house at 93 Main Street. Thomas Cowles appears also to have lived here, or at least owned the place, as it was shortly after his death in 1804 that Asa Andrews purchased this land and had this house built. No information has been noted regarding disposition of the older house so it is assumed that it was razed prior to building the new one, but this would be unusual. New houses built on old sites usually utilized parts of the old buildings, especially main fireplaces, and it is believed that this happened here also.

Asa Andrews, born in 1769, son of Timothy Andrews and Abigail Wadsworth, is stated in the Andrews Genealogy, to have been born on a "back road east of Main Street where in 1869 Henry Lewis lived". This could have been the house now known as 763 Farmington Avenue, as it is shown in the Baker and Tilden 1869 Atlas at that site as "H. Lewis Est." Henry Lewis had owned it from 1821 until 1863, when it was left to Martha G. Lewis, his widow.

Asa Andrews, as stated by Julius Gay, "made japanned tinware. He was the maker of those chandeliers, compounds of wood and tin, that long hung from the meeting-house ceiling". His shop was the building, later converted to a residence, which is now known as 99 Main Street. He was also a land surveyor and town selectman. He was married to Hannah Barnett who bore him one child, Abigail. Hannah died in 1810.

The daughter Abigail was married in 1824 to Simeon Hart, later to be well known as Deacon Simeon Hart. Asa Andrews gave his daughter and son-in-law, for "$800.00 plus love and affection", the house at 101 Main Street, which he had acquired from Thomas H. Wadsworth sometime after 1817, when Thomas had inherited it from his father Asahel.

Asa Andrews' wife having died, he re-married, this time to Nancy Bidwell, widow of Titus Bidwell, also a tinsmith, who may have worked for Asa Andrews. A son Timothy was born of this later marriage.

It appears that perhaps Timothy Andrews and Deacon Simeon Hart, whose first two children had been born at 101 Main Street, traded houses in 1835, four years after Asa Andrews had died. In any event, Simeon took title to 93 Main Street by quit-claim from Timothy in 1835, and Timothy took title to 101 Main Street in the same manner and in the same year. Timothy Andrews died in Michigan in 1837, very shortly after having sold 101 Main Street to Amos M. Collins.

June 10, 1970
Miss Rose Churchill, whose mother purchased this house in 1923, is also a descendant of Stephen Hart, as was Deacon Simeon. She lived in the house for twenty-seven years and absorbed much knowledge of Deacon Simeon, some of which she related to the writer on December 3, 1969, about as follows:

"Simeon was about the only one in Farmington who could be called an educator, until Miss Sarah Porter appeared. She was the only female allowed in his school. She was still very young when she attended, but was much more studious than her contemporaries. The Deacon took in as many boys as he had room for, teaching them mostly Greek and Latin and the sciences, to prepare them for Yale. The boys taken in for boarding were housed at 93 Main Street. The rooms were square to provide for the best distribution of heat. There were usually eight or ten boys at one time. Boys were sent to New Haven on horseback to take their Yale entrance exams. No record exists of how many he sent. Abby, his wife, was an educator of small children. She was much loved by them --- one section of the dining room was called the gingerbread cupboard, where she kept special treats for them. The front doorway is very simple, but it is original. A porch was on the south side --- the menfolk used it for their outdoor gear. A very large fireplace in the dining room has its brick oven for bread baking".

Deacon Hart's nephew Edward Lucas Hart, previously mentioned as the Deacon's associate and assistant, later formed his own school. This will be discussed further, in relation to his own home, which was at what is now 45 High Street.

Deacon Simeon Hart had been born in Burlington in 1795, the son of Simeon Hart and Mary Warner. He was graduated from Yale in 1823, a little late due to his having taught school for some time in order to earn the cost of his college education.

Regarding the origin of Deacon Simeon's School, Mrs. Hurlburt says on page 174 of "Town Clerks", that "in 1824 he accepted the position of principal at the Academy. His years there were so successful that many applications came to him from both this country and abroad, for his personal supervision. This led to the establishment of a private school in the basement of the large house at the corner of Main Street and Colton Court. He had as his associate and assistant his nephew Edward Lucas Hart". The Academy mentioned above was the Farmington Academy, pictured on page 41 of the Farmington Book. It first stood on Main Street, was moved east to School Street for the construction of the Porter Memorial, now stands on Church Street, just above Hart Street. More information regarding the Academy will be found in an account under that heading. Yale's onetime president Noah Porter was one of its students, probably under the tutelage of Deacon Simeon Hart.

Julius Gay in his sketches entitled "Farmington Worthies", says of him: "His life's labor was that of school teacher, first of district schools, then as principal of the Farmington Academy from 1823 to 1835, and finally, until his death in 1853, as principal of a boarding school for boys. He was a most delightful and successful instructor, honored and reverenced by all who came under his care. He was also principal founder and first treasurer of the Farmington Savings Bank. In "Schools and Schoolmasters" Mr. Gay says: "Most prominent in the character of Deacon Simeon was his profound but unaffected piety ....... wonderful public spirit ....... and the foresight and generosity" which built the Female Seminary on Mountain Road. "Perhaps April 24, 1971
his most conspicuous characteristic was his love of farming. This had been stimulated by the enthusiasm of his early pupil, Professor John Pitkin Norton. Such was his enthusiasm and knowledge of this subject that he was invited to, and did, deliver an address before the Hartford County Agricultural Society in October of 1849.

Deacon Simeon's first wife, Abigail, died in 1838, having given him two children. The eldest, Adaline Fanny Hart, born in 1825, was married to Rufus C. Crampton, Yale 1851, professor of mathematics and astronomy at Jacksonville, Illinois. A second child died at the age of two years.

Simeon re-married in 1839, this time to Abby Eliza Langdon of Hartford. Five children were born of this marriage. Mary Elizabeth became a school teacher. Charles Langdon became a physician in Philadelphia, married Sarah Frank of Washington, D.C., and was an assistant surgeon in the Civil War. His widow died in Farmington in 1874. Of Ann and Simeon the writer knows only their names. The fifth child was John Hooker Hart of whom more information will be found relating to his own home in adult life, at 5 Carrington Lane.

Deacon Hart was the 14th Town Clerk of Farmington, serving from 1841 until his death in 1853. He was also Farmington's representative to the General Assembly several times, was a magistrate, was Superintendent of Sunday School for the Congregational Church, and was the originator of the Hart Genealogy, a work which was to be carried on later by Austin Hart.

Deacon Simeon Hart died in 1853, leaving his property to his widow. She maintained it as a home for herself and for the family until 1886.

Austin Wetmore Hart succeeded his half-brother, Deacon Simeon, and became the 15th Farmington Town Clerk after the death of Simeon. Austin was the son of Simeon's father and his second wife, the widow Mrs. Pettibone, formerly Pamela Wetmore. He was born in Burlington in 1824 and was graduated from Yale in 1853. It appears quite possible that he also lived at 93 Main Street, although no specific record of this has been seen by the writer. He served only one year as Town Clerk. He also served as librarian, succeeding Deacon Simeon who had served from February until his death in May. The Library was moved across the street to the Old Stone Store building later in 1853, which ended Austin Hart's tenure as librarian. Deacon Simeon had been appointed librarian once before, to take the place of Deacon Elijah Porter in 1835, but never served, as he commenced his boarding school that year, and had not time for the library work.

Austin Hart later studied law in Philadelphia and was admitted to the Bar. He practiced a few years in Farmington, then moved to New Britain. In 1867 he married Susan Augusta Deming at a ceremony in her parents' home in Farmington. She was the daughter of Samuel Deming and Catherine Lewis of 66 Main Street. She, born in 1830, died in 1895, childless. Austin carried on and financed the Hart genealogy which Deacon Simeon had begun. It was published in 1875. Austin Hart died in 1906.

April 24, 1971.
The following could have followed paragraph 5 on the preceding page. It was taken from a pamphlet entitled "32 Years of Farmington from the Parsonage", written in 1954 by Mary Twitchell Blakely, widow of Quincy Blakely, 1872-1945, Congregational Minister from 1905 to 1937. She says:

"Education had long been of vital concern in Farmington. It was born and nurtured by a boys' private school established in 1835 by Simeon Hart, which he carried on until his death in 1853.

"What School Meant.

"There is a monument in the cemetery given by the old boys which shows what the school had meant to them:

Simeon Hart, A. M.
was born at Burlington, Conn.
November 17, 1795.

Graduated at Yale College
September 10, 1823

Was a teacher of youth in this town for 30 years.

Died in the faith of the Gospel
April 30, 1853

"As a man he was kindhearted and well beloved,

"As a citizen, esteemed, honored, and faithful,

"As a disciple of Christ, humble, affectionate, earnest,

"As a member and officer of the church, zealous, liberal and active,

"As a teacher, kind, winning and successful".

"Of more than 1,000 pupils scattered through the whole land many have united gratefully and affectionately in erecting this monument to his memory".

Mrs. Blakely may have been over-zealous in her comment stating that education had been "born" in Deacon Simeon's private school, but it certainly had been "nurtured" by it. It may have been born in the Academy in which Deacon Simeon had also taught.

June 1, 1973
FAMILY OF JOHN COWLES OF FARMINGTON
AND HARTFORD, CONN., AND
HATFIELD, MASS.

1. JOHN COWLES, one tradition says, came from the west of England to Massachusetts as early as 1634-5; another that he came from the west of England and probably stopped in Hartford, Conn., but did not become a proprietor; another that he came from the north of England (Wales), and another that he came to Hartford among the first settlers between 1634 and 1639.

The house-lot originally assigned to John Cowles, says Rev. William S. Porter, an early historian of the Cowles family, was on the corner at the end of Main Street, occupied about 1850 by Dr. Thomson and Augustus Bodwell, which he exchanged with Thomas Demon for the lot next south of the Meeting House, then containing five acres, where he first built his house. On account of a passway through his lot to the mountains, the town granted him a portion of the public green, and his lot ultimately included nine acres. This was inherited by his grandsons Samuel, Nathaniel and John Cowles from their father, Samuel Cowles, and divided into three parts, as when occupied about 1850, by Timothy Cowles, Simeon Hart and Dr. Carrington. The land records of Farmington are silent as to the original lot assigned to John Cowles but mention the five-acre house-lot which he bought of Thomas Dement, cited above, but not the date of purchase. He bought of Thomas Dement, dates not given, two other parcels of land, each containing 10 acres, and of John Wells two parcels, one of which contained 45 acres as per deed of sale dated 1650 and the other 33 acres without date. So that on January 22, 1666, his lands in Farmington aggregated 107 acres, all of which were recorded Nov. 8, 1678 as belonging to Samuel Cowles, son of John Cowles, deceased, and on the latter date Thomas Dement, or Dymon, of Easthampton, N. Y., executed a deed of sale to Samuel Cowles to all the lands sold by him to John Cowles, for which he acknowledged payment.

The Land Records of Farmington mention a deed of gift, dated 1671, to Samuel Cowles from his father, John Cowles, to the house-lot containing nine acres, and as Samuel Cowles is said to have inherited all of his father's lands in Farmington, the deed of gift probably included the title to all of the said lands of John Cowles, both divided and undivided, for certain it is that he was one of the 84 proprietors of the town in 1672.

2. SAMUEL COWLES, son of John (1), b. 1639, probably at Hartford, Conn.; d. April 17, 1701, at Farmington, Conn., m. June 14, 1660, (recorded in Farmington), Abigail Stanley, b. at Hartford, Conn., d. 1734 at a great age, in Farmington, Conn., daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (——) Stanley (Timothy (1) Stanley, b. in England, January, or March, 1602-3.

Mr. Samuel Cowles doubtless accompanied his parents to Hartford in 1656 and probably was married there at the home of his bride, though their marriage is recorded in the Farmington Land Records, Vol. 1, page 7.

He probably returned soon after his marriage in 1660 to Farmington, where he spent the remainder of his life on his father's old homestead, which he inherited in 1671 by a deed of gift which probably included all of his father's lands in Farmington which aggregated 107 acres in 1666 and were recorded in 1678 as belonging to Samuel Cowles, son of John Cowles, deceased. He was one of the 84 proprietors in 1672, a large landholder, a man of
energy and enterprise, and a leading citizen of the town. He was granted, by the town of Farmington, Jan. 18, 1670, 19 acres of land in the Great Swamp (Berlin) lying on the Mattebesit River; joined in a protest, May 10, 1678, against the election of a company officer of militia on the ground that notice calling the election was too short in point of time; chosen Dec. 27, 1682 collector of Mr. Hooker's (the minister's) rates for the year ensuing and until a new be chosen; chosen Dec. 22, 1684 for Ordinary Keeper of the year ensuing; excused Dec. 28, 1685, from training four days in a year upon account of his collectorship office; on committee, Dec. 27, 1686, to order the flock of sheep according to law; chosen May 21, 1688, townsman for the ensuing year, and member of a committee to hire a schoolmaster; chosen Dec. 5, 1689, collector of Mr. Hooker's rates, and a member of a committee to keep the meeting house in repair; on committee, March 24, 1689-90 to determine how many houses shall be fortified and which they shall be. He spelled his name Cowles. His grave and that of his wife are unmarked. His original will is on file in the Conn. State Library, dated April 15, 1691: witnessed by Caleb Stanly and Sarah Stanly.

Inventory £503-14-03. Appraised by Thomas Porter and John Hart May 13, 1691.

Children of Samuel and Abagail (Stanley) Cowles, all born in Farmington, Conn.

+19. Caleb, b. June 20, 1682; "baptized June 25, 1682, born about 5 days before."


Mr. Samuel Cowles inherited the part of his father's home lot known as the Pitkin place, and later on the Dr. Carrington place, which he gave to his son Thomas Cowles and removed to Kensington in the town of Farmington, Conn., before 1716 (Porter MS.).

69. THOMAS4 COWLES, son of Samuel3 (9), b. Feb. 5, 1685-6 at Farmington, Conn.; d. there March 11, 1750-1, m. Jan. 6, 1713-14, Martha, b. Sept. 11, 1692; d. Oct. 15, 1768 at Farmington (gravestone), dau. of Capt. Thomas and Sarah (Freeman) Judd of Waterbury, Conn.

Mr. Thomas Cowles lived on his father's place in Farmington, known in 1850 as the Dr. Carrington place. His will, and also that of his wife Martha, are on file in the State Library at Hartford, Conn.
14. JOHN COWLES, son of Samuel (2), b. Jan. 28, 1670-1 at Farmington, Conn.; d. Oct. 9, 1748 at Farmington (gravestone); m. Experience Chappell but had no children. He inherited the middle part of his father’s house lot. In his will dated Jan. 8, 1746-7, he mentions his wife Experience Cowles and several relatives, but gives to his cousin (great-nephew) Nathaniel Cowles (No. 227), then living with him, all of his real estate and most of his personal property and constituted him executor. Porter says that John Cowles gave his house and lot and most of his property to his nephew, Nathaniel Cowles (No. 100), who guaranteed his support during life; that for many of the last years of his life he was superannuated and helpless and a burden to Nathaniel’s widow and his son, Nathaniel, whose father died in 1724. John Cowles’ will tends to contradict this statement in part at least, as no proof has been found that he gave Nathaniel (No. 100) his property. In 1727 he was appointed guardian to Nathaniel Cowles (No. 227), a minor two years of age, and in

The Genealogy of the

1741 Nathaniel Cowles, 16 years of age, chose Deacon Hart to be his guardian. The widow of Nathaniel (No. 100) married again in 1728 and it is not probable that John Cowles was a burden to her afterwards, if at all.

15. NATHANIEL COWLES, son of Samuel (2), m. Feb. 11, 1672-3, at Farmington, Conn., d. 1729 at Southington, Conn., m. (1), Feb. 11, 1696-7, at Farmington, Conn., Phebe, b. 1676 in Farmington, daughter of John and Mary (—) Woodruff (Matthew), who died Feb. 4, 1711-12 in Farmington; m. (2), Feb. 20, 1712-13, Mary, b. August 24, 1688, dau. of Benjamin Andrews (John), and Mary Smith, his wife. She and her son Benjamin and his wife were received into the church at Canaan, Conn., Jan. 1743.

Nathaniel Cowles inherited the north part of his father’s house lot, next south of the meeting house, which he sold to John Pratt and Samuel Porter in 1728 and removed to Southington, Conn.

On Dec. 21, 1698, the town of Farmington gave to Nathaniel Cowles four acres of land: Four acres of land "lying in a place called Raile Hill" in Farmington, given to Nathaniel Cowles by the town was recorded May 23, 1707. He made his will Jan. 16, 1727-8; inventory taken Nov. 22, 1729: £406-7-0, will proved Dec. 2, 1729. (Manwaring Dig., Vol. 3, p. 32.)

Children, presumably all born at Farmington, Conn., except
Nathaniel (No. 108), at Southington, Conn.

+100. Nathaniel, b. April 28, 1698.
+102. Timothy, b. Aug. 20, 1704.
+108. Nathaniel, b. May 5, 1730, after the deaths of his father and brother Nathaniel.
The following two notes should follow paragraph three of the following page:

Bradford Allen is said to have moved to Charleston, South Carolina. A Farmington resident has reported meeting him later, in the safe deposit vaults of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company in Hartford, in or around 1940.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. D. Kearney rented and lived in this house with their family from 1917 to 1919, the first of four houses which they rented prior to building a house of their own on Talcott Notch Road. See also 763 Farmington Avenue.

May 12, 1973
Mary Elizabeth Hart, mentioned on the previous page as Deacon Simeon's daughter, inherited the house in 1886 under the name of Mary Hart Allen. She had married William H. Allen, who already had two sons by a previous marriage with Harriet Emily Trumbidge. The two sons were Henry Trowbridge Allen and W. Bradford Allen. Henry, after his marriage in 1896, resided at what is now 41 Main Street. Bradford took title to this house, 93 Main Street, from his stepmother, in 1906. Mrs. Allen is remembered, in her widow's weeds, which she wore for many years, walking with Miss Amy Vorce to Miss Vorce's home after church each Sunday, and it was not until much later that it was generally known that this was to weigh herself on Miss Vorce's scale. Mrs. Allen was a victim of cancer, and checked her weight each week to determine its effects. She died on August 3, 1910.

W. Bradford Allen was a member of the legal profession, an attorney with a practice in Hartford. He was a contributor to the Farmington Magazine, a letter by him from southern Spain having been published in February 1901. Another article written by him was published in July 1902. It was entitled "One of Farmington's Foes" and told of "Galeruca Xanthomeloena", the Elm Tree Beetle, and its introduction into this country in 1837 from one of the middle European countries. Perhaps had more attention been paid to this warning, the losses of elms would not have been so great.

Bradford's daughter Edith, and Deacon Simeon's great-granddaughter Dorothy Risley, and John Skoglund's daughter Marjorie, were great friends as children. They had a beautiful childhood together, as remembered by Dorothy, now Mrs. H. B. Hollister of Simsbury, and Marjorie, now Marjorie Bond, of Farmington. Mrs. Allen was a semi-invalid, in a wheelchair most of the time. Lena Warren, Chauncey Warren's daughter, was Edith's nursemaid when she was a child. Mrs. Allen died during their residence here, and Mr. Allen, his daughter having already married and moved away, sold the house and moved from Farmington also.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter Phelps were the next owners of the house, purchasing it in 1919 from Mr. Allen. Their residence here was short. They were a striking looking couple, both athletic and devoted to horseback riding. Mr. Carter was a charter member of James Palache Post No. 53 of the American Legion, founded here the same year they took up residence. They separated and were divorced after leaving here but Mrs. Phelps returned. She was a descendant of the Strongs, early occupants of the house at 1 Waterville Road, her grandfather John Bartlett having married Ellen Strong. She ultimately inherited that house, and lived there, married to William Skinner, for many years.

Mrs. Frederick H. Churchill purchased the property in 1923 from Mr. and Mrs. Phelps and it was very fitting that she should do so. She also was a descendant of Stephen Hart, the ancestor of Deacon Simeon, but of a family line which had moved to New Britain by way of Kensington in the 17th century. She was the former Anna Louisa Smith, of New Britain, who had attended Miss Porter's School and had roomed at the Norton House, now the home of the Austin D. Barneys. She had never entirely lost touch with Farmington and often drove over to show her daughter where she had lived, and where she had attended school.

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Dr. Samuel Hart, Mrs. Churchill's grandfather, born in 1786, was the third son of Deacon Elijah Hart and Anna Andrews. He married Orpha North, daughter of James North and Rhoda Judd, both of whose families were to be very well known in New Britain manufacturing circles. The Hart genealogy states that Dr. Hart was the principal physician of New Britain for many years, an active and laborious man, successful in farming as well as medicine, living on the west side of Central Park. Of slender form and constitution, for many of his last years he was unable to walk due to a rheumatic affliction or paralysis, but retained his mental faculties in full.

Rose Churchill states that Dr. Samuel was one of the small group which 150 years ago began to consider the terms "mental health" and "mental illness", and to search for better ways of treating the latter. He drove to Hartford many times in his "one-hoss shay" to do what he could for this cause, and out of these people's efforts ultimately emerged the concept of Hartford Retreat, and humane methods of treating the mentally ill. Dr. Hart died in 1863.

Dr. Hart's daughter, Lucinda Andrews Hart, born in 1820, married William H. Smith in 1842. He was a manufacturer in New Britain, an active business man, a deacon of the South Church. A man of integrity, kindly disposed and much in public employment, he had just finished building a beautiful residence on South Main Street when he died in 1873.

One of his daughters was Anna Louisa Smith, previously mentioned as Mrs. Frederick H. Churchill, the purchaser of 93 Main Street in 1923. A short account of the Churchill family would perhaps not be out of place here.

Frederick Hosea Churchill, born in 1847, the son of William Churchill, was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1873. The Hart Genealogy, published in 1875, the year after their marriage, said that he was "a young lawyer of great promise". He was more interested in scientific subjects however, and went on to graduate from Yale Scientific School (Sheffield). Becoming very interested in electricity he was an avid reader of Scientific American Magazine (or its predecessor). He found two young college instructors, Houston and Thompson, in Philadelphia, who were doing research on this, and he suggested that they come to New Britain where he could obtain financial backing for their experiments, from the wealthy manufacturers. They set up a shop in a barn on Arch Street and had devised a plan to furnish the City of New Britain with electric lights. Money was not forthcoming however, the wealthy men were skeptical, and the two men moved to Lynn, Massachusetts, where they were successful in raising capital and successful in their research. It was a hard blow to Mr. Churchill and his disappointment was so great as to cause his death in the middle eighties.

Mrs. Churchill's mother had a large house to which the widow brought her three children: William, May and Rose.

William Churchill was graduated from Yale at an early age, studied further in Germany, then came back to Yale. Corning Glass Company was interested in his ideas and background and took him to their New York State plant where he was of great value to them, especially in the development of heat resistant glass for cooking and baking. His wife however did not like the rural atmosphere of Corning, New York, and induced him to leave there. She much preferred New York City.

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They went to Texas instead, where some business associates persuaded him to invest his capital, a loss to Corning as well as to him.

May Churchill attended Miss Porter's School for part of a year but was unhappy and was transferred to Abbott Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, where she was graduated in 1893. She married George Talcott of New Britain, son of John Talcott of the American Woollen Company. It was this John Talcott who responded to Mrs. Churchill's suggestion that he leave some of his money for an art collection, and this resulted in the beginnings of what is now the New Britain Museum of American Art. Mrs. Landers later donated her home on Lexington Street to be its home. This practically overlooks Walnut Hill Park, laid out by Farmington's Julius Gay, and in March and April of 1971 displayed the works of Farmington's Robert Brandegee, probably the last time that so many of his works will be seen in one place. George Talcott himself, after having studied Greek and been offered a professorship in Yale, went into American Hosiery and later into the investment business. He and Mrs. Talcott had four children of whom Cynthia and Simira died young and Theodora and Lucy survived. More regarding Theodora and Lucy will be found in an account of the house at 5 Carrington Lane.

Rose Churchill also attended Abbott Academy, a few years prior to Rose Anne Day who later came to Farmington as Mrs. Robert Porter Keep, and a few years prior to Gertrude Cowles, who preceeded Mrs. Keep in residence at 47 Main Street. Rose later attended a private school in Boston.

Asked how she happened to go into art, she said "Because our family was always surrounded by artists". Charles Noel Flagg, her cousin by marriage, had a class for young ladies in Hartford, and Rose was in this class. She studied two years in the Boston Normal Art School and went on to School of Design. By this time her brother and sister were married and away, so Mrs. Churchill and Rose started a period of extensive travel, principally in Europe, where they became acquainted with much of its art works, visiting galleries and art centers. After this her real art career started, and also further study under many good artists.

Their intention prior to this time had been to settle in Boston, a city with which they were both familiar and liked, but Mrs. Churchill suddenly decided that it was in Farmington that she wished to make her home. Then began her search for a house and she considered that she was very fortunate to find one available which had already been the home of Harts for so many years. Mrs. Churchill unfortunately did not have long to enjoy her Farmington home, as she died in 1927.

Miss Rose Churchill lived a very active life here, and although much of her time was still spent in traveling and studying and painting, had a good social life in the community, and her Christmas parties were especially well known and liked. Her niece, Lucy Talcott, became a noted archaeologist and spent much of her time in far off lands, but was always welcomed when she could spend some time with her aunt.

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Miss Churchill kept the house until 1950 when its great size was no longer needed, and she sold it to John Corson Ellis. She moved to Norton Lane where she lived until 1969 in a small house converted by Frederick Jones from one of Mr. Norton's barns. There she continued her art work, but shortened somewhat her travels. In 1969 she moved from there to the Plainville Convalescent Hospital where she has a comfortable room and a feeling of security as she continues to be quite active.

An article in the Hartford Courant of November 16, 1969, tells of her gift of some 200 paintings to St. Francis Hospital. Excerpts from this article are quoted below:

"Miss Rose Churchill of Farmington, a noted watercolorist, has donated 200 of her works to St. Francis Hospital. The paintings which are to be hung in patients' rooms, portray scenes of Miss Churchill's travels. Miss Churchill, 91, began her career as a watercolorist in the early 30's and over the years studied with Eliot O'Hara at Goose Rocks, Maine; Xavier Gonzales at Provincetown; Charles Martin and Lester Stevens at Rockport; Sterling Dickinson in Mexico and Sanford Low of New Britain. A charter member of the Connecticut Watercolorist Society, Miss Churchill was instrumental in establishing the annual show at the Wadsworth Atheneum 31 years ago. She was also a member of the Hartford Society of Women Painters. Miss Churchill has had two 'one man shows' at the Norton Gallery in New York City, and she has exhibited at the Wadsworth Atheneum and the New Britain Museum of American Art. The Art Digest once described her as 'the colorful Rose Churchill.' Extensive travels through Maine, Italy, Greece, Mexico, Japan, China and the Scandinavian countries gave Miss Churchill the subjects of her works. The scenes depicted of these areas are striking in their colorful representation."

Miss Churchill has also given a number of her watercolors to Plainville Convalescent Hospital, and on December 3, 1969, she was given a reception and tea by that institution as a tribute to her, and also to display her gift of several paintings for its reception room.

Miss Churchill has done some writing too. She says "Artists usually try several things. Some artists have been good musicians, but I was not. I wrote, as so many do, poems, short stories and things like that. I took courses in Columbia during several winters! But my best writing was done on the CITY OF FLINT. She had spent considerable time in Norway, traveling and painting, and was enroute home on the ATHENIA when it was torpedoed. Adrift in the water she was rescued by the CITY OF FLINT and during her stay on that ship she wrote several things, among them a Christmas card, all of which were very noteworthy.

She is still in the Plainville Convalescent Hospital and the last trip she took was to Florida at the end of 1969 for a three month stay.

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Miss Rose Churchill died in the Plainville Convalescent Hospital on December 23, 1973, and was buried in Fairview Cemetery, New Britain.
Regarding Miss Rose Churchill:

**Artist Donates Paintings**

THE HARTFORD COURANT: Sunday, November 14, 1969

By GAIL E. LARSON
Courant Women's Reporter

Miss Rose Churchill of Farmington, a noted watercolorist, has donated 200 of her works to St. Francis Hospital. The paintings which are to be hung in patients' rooms, portray scenes of Churchill's travels. The Women's Auxiliary of St. Francis Hospital is undertaking the task of having the paintings mounted and framed.

On Nov. 19 from 2 to 4 p.m., members of the Auxiliary and invited guests will view the paintings and be entertained at tea. Miss Churchill will officially present the works to Sister Mary Madeleine, hospital administrator, at this time. Following the tea, the paintings will be exhibited for two weeks in the main lobby and central corridor of the hospital.

Miss Churchill, 91, began her career as a watercolorist in the early '30s and over the years studied with Elliot O'Hara at Goose Rocks, Maine; Xavier Gonzales at Providence, Mass.; Charles Martin and Lester Stevens at Rockport, Mass.; Sterling Dickinson in Mexico; and Sanford Low of New Britain.

A charter member of the Connecticut Watercolor Society, Miss Churchill was instrumental in establishing the annual show at the Wadsworth Atheneum 31 years ago. She was also a member of the Hartford Society of Women Painters.

Miss Churchill has had two "one man shows" at the Morton Gallery in New York City, and she has exhibited at the Wadsworth Atheneum and the New Britain Museum of American Art. The "Art Digest" once described her as the "colorful Rose Churchill."

Extensive travels through Maine, Italy, Greece, Mexico, Japan, China and the Scandinavian countries gave Miss Churchill the subjects of her works. The scenes depicted in these areas are striking in their colorful representation. Miss Churchill's subjects of her encaustic were torched and sank at the beginning of World War II and unfortunately her collection of Scandinavian paintings went down with the ship.

Because she recently had to break up her home in Farmington, Miss Churchill had the task of finding homes for nearly 300 of her works. Mrs. Robert J. Jaczko, meanwhile, was searching for artists to donate paintings to cheer up the rooms at St. Francis Hospital. The contact was made, and Miss Churchill donated the paintings. She has also given a number of her watercolors to Mount Sinai Hospital.

Miss Churchill expresses a great indebtedness to her teacher, the late Elliot O'Hara, and wishes to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to him. She says, "Ten times I will decide whether or not he was a great artist, but as a teacher, Elliot O'Hara will be remembered by his pupils, who reached from Maine to Key West to California. As a teacher he brought a matured mind and keen knowledge of things about him with much enthusiasm."

A writer at 11 a.m. as well as a talented watercolorist, Miss Churchill had had her writing published "here and there." Miss Churchill now resides at the Elmwood Convalescent Hospital where she carries on an active life.

On November 3, 1969, she was given a reception and tea at the Elmwood Convalescent Hospital as a tribute to her and to display her gift of several paintings for its lobby. At the end of the year she left for a winter in Florida, returning in April of 1970.
The house at 93 Main Street, as stated before, was sold by Miss Rose Churchill in 1950 to John Corson Ellis. He was from New Jersey, and it appears that he never actually took up residence here, although it is believed that his wife lived here for a short time, but not long, as she spent much time with her ailing father in New Jersey.

During Mr. Ellis's ownership, and during the period from April and through September, 1952, the house was loaned to Mr. and Mrs. Danforth Miller, Jr. They had sold their house on Diamond Glen and had contracted for the building of a new one on Prattling Pond Road. The builder was extremely slow and John Ellis saved the situation for the Millers by permitting them the use of this house until their new one was completed.

In 1955 it was sold by Mr. Ellis to Elizabeth R. Marshall, wife of Dr. James S. Marshall, and they and their four daughters lived here until 1959, when they moved to the house at 50 High Street. It was Dr. Marshall who built the small office building for physicians at 1 Mill Lane, where he carried on his practice.

Mrs. Marshall sold this house in 1959 Weir Stewart, Jr., who still occupies it, with his wife and family. They modernized and remodeled the interior to some extent in 1967, and in 1968 built an ell on the south side, but the facade and frame still retain much of the original appearance. Miss Churchill states that she is happy to have the Stewarts own the house, as she believes they respect it and will give it its due in the way of preservation. Miss Churchill calls it "Hart House", feeling that it is the only remaining memorial to the great educator Deacon Simeon Hart, and she believes that all should call it by this name and accord it proper respect.

April 24, 1971
Mr. and Mrs. Weir Stewart, Jr., purchased this property in 1959, coming at that time from Skaneateles, New York.

Mr. Stewart's grandparents were from Pennsylvania. His grandfather, George Black Stewart, was minister of the Market Place Church in Harrisburg for many years, then moved to New York State and was president of Auburn Theological Seminary for 25 years. He was associated with Calvary Presbyterian Church in Auburn. His first wife was Ella Hart of Harrisburg, who died when their son Weir was nine. Mr. Stewart later re-married.

Weir Stewart, Sr. (no middle name) was born in Auburn, New York, the youngest of four children, and named Weir out of respect for the Weir family of Harrisburg, faithful workers in the Market Place Church. He was a graduate of Princeton, and worked several years for Dunn and McCarthy, shoe manufacturers. He then, in company with two other men, started the shoe manufacturing business of Marshall, Meadow and Stewart, in Auburn, New York. He married Margaret Penney of Buffalo, the ceremony taking place in the Westminster Presbyterian Church of that city. As of April 1971, he and his wife are quite proud of the fact that one of their sons will be installed as minister of that church next month.

Another of their sons is Weir Stewart, Jr., present owner, with his wife, of 93 Main Street. He attended Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and then Princeton, as had his father, but with an intermission after his freshman year, for World War II. He enlisted in the army in 1941, trained with the ski troops, fought as sergeant in Italy, and thought he was probably scheduled for the South Pacific, but VJ Day came and ended his service. After finishing at Princeton he went into the business of which his father was part owner. He served as salesman, and did some designing, but after the original owners sold he changed his field entirely and went into investments, becoming especially interested in mutual funds. This started a whole sequence of events which ended with their moving to Farmington. He is now a stock broker, has a seat on the Exchange, and deals in other investments as well as mutual funds. He is also a trustee of Auburn Theological Academy, very interested in its present, and for its future.

Mrs. Weir Stewart, Jr., is the former Deborah Dunn Brockway, of Syracuse, New York. Her father was Robert Brockway, and her mother Isabel Duguid of Woodbridge, New Jersey. Her grandfather was Albert Brockway, a New York State architect, a descendant of Martin Van Buren. Her grandmother, Mrs. Brockway, was the former Frances Dunn, of the Dunn family with who Mr. Stewart's father had been associated in the shoe manufacturing business. The Duguids were the owners of a large brick yard in Woodbridge, New Jersey.

The Weir Stewarts have five children:

Deborah, working in Boston,
Pamela, at Colby Jr College in New Hampshire,
Margaret, at Oxford School, West Hartford,
Penney and
Weir III, both in Westledge School, Simsbury.

All are good skiers and competitive swimmers, and Deborah teaches skiing in the winters.

April 22, 1971
The Stewarts love their house but have made several changes which they found necessary. They have also added a section which extends to the south of the rear portion of the house, which seemed large to them at the beginning, but its arrangement was just not suitable for a large and active family. Their first alteration was to the kitchen. They wished to change and modernize it, but also to uncover a fireplace and caldron which had been covered up for years. This was quite exciting, as they did not know just what they would find. Mrs. Stewart says: "We started at 10 PM. At 4:30 the next morning we shoveled the last bit of plaster out of the back door". It was very worthwhile. In addition to the fireplace and built-in wood storage on the left, they have a large caldron on the right which seems to be quite unusual. It is round, and of copper, with a riveted bottom set in a brick frame, and over an open space which would hold fuel to heat it. It must hold 20 gallons. Whether it was for soap making, clothes boiling, or for something else --- this is not known, but it is very probably the work of Asa Andrews. He was a tinsmith, but working with copper could have been within his scope also. It would be interesting to know if any other house in Farmington has had such a caldron.

The Marshalls had earlier enlarged the parlor by removing a fireplace and substituting an I-beam for a bearing partition. Someone prior to the Marshalls had made a closet in the dining room out of the space which had been occupied by an elevator to the second floor. The Stewarts have now added the wing to the south, containing a master bedroom upstairs and an informal living room downstairs, also added a rear hall and sewing room, and enlarged two bedrooms. The Stewarts feel very fortunate that they had Norris Prentice to aid them in saving much of the original, and still making it more livable. Mrs. Stewart says: "Norris Prentice loves old houses".

They have also been very considerate of the exterior of the house, so that the facade retains much of its original appearance, and they have not hidden it from view. A palisade fence extends down from Carrington Lane only to Colton Street. The Stewarts do regret that in making some of the changes they lost some of the fine brick walk at the southwest of the house, with its intricate patterns, which Mrs. Kearney had especially loved, when her children were small.

The Marshalls stated that when the elderly Simeon Thompson Hart visited here during the Marshalls' residence, he immediately looked for the buttonwood paneling in the dining room, but did not find it. The Marshalls had the dining room papered with a scenic wallpaper. The Stewarts have removed it, but still have not found the buttonwood paneling.

The Weir Stewarts have another early 19th century house in Rowe, Massachusetts, a large Cape Cod with an ell, the former Tuttle farmhouse. This they use principally as their base when they are participating in winter sports, which they do extensively.

April 22, 1971