

When this lumber was sawed out, some of it was sold as boards or planks, while some was made into tubs and cheese boxes. The hard wood was used for chair stock, as father had changed the lower saw mill by putting in a band saw, where the chair stock was sawed out.

A by-product of the lumber business was hemlock bark used in the tanneries. This would be peeled off in the woods in 3-foot lengths and sent to the tannery in Cuttingsville, which was run by James Huntoon.

I can remember when there were once twelve sawmills where now there is only once in a while a portable one, and the logs that go by my house are toothpicks beside the ones we used to see. Only some of the oldest people could tell where these first ones were located and there is no tannery anywhere that I know about.

2. War of 1812 (Experiences of Jesse Perse Harmon).

From Jesse Warner, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Warner writes that this account of the War of 1812 was taken from a memoir written by Jesse Harmon late in life. Jesse Perse Harmon rose in the ranks from Private to Sergeant in the War of 1812, was later 2nd Lt. in the Pennsylvania Volunteers, rose to 1st Lt., then Captain, was later Captain, Major and Lt. Col. of the Nauvoo Legion under Gen. Joseph Smith.

I was born in the town of Rupert, County of Bennington, State of Vermont, on the Eleventh of August, A.D., 1795. My father was married on the twenty-second day of November, A.D., 1785, to Triphena Poole. My father and grandfather emigrated soon after my father was married to Rupert, Bennington County, Vermont, from Suffield, Connecticut. Where my father remained until the year 1799, where I remained with my father.

We moved to Castleton, Rutland County, Vermont and there remained until the Seventh day of October, 1814 and [I] then enlisted into the Service of the United States with my Brother Martin N. (Norton) Harmon, with our father's consent. And shortly after joined the Army stationed at Burlington, Vermont. We remained there a few months and then crossed Lake Champlain with the Army under the command of Colonel Clark to Plattsburgh, and then joined General Hampton's Army, and then remained there a few months.

Sometime in the Month of March 1814 my father came and visited us at Plattsburgh. On the 30th day of March was fought the battle of LaColle Mill, a large fortified stone house at which Major Hancock

commanded, who was the B. father left us, we took up the LaColle Mill and our father went to a Mrs. Dunbar, which took time we were engaged in the battle.

We had several skirmishes and we reached LaColle Mill, in order from an Indian Tomahawk. A self was on the right wing of Colonel Clark in General Smith's gallant fire from the enemy and in his breast while fighting by day of April following at Littleton buried there in the Honors of War.

I then returned with part of Burlington, Vermont, there receding the war and left for Rutland County the recruiting service a few months then marched for Buffalo, New York to Fort Erie, Upper Canada where cannonading and combatting from the seventeenth of September spiked several pieces of cannon upwards of 1000 of the enemy down 511 men.

When General Brown observed completed a battery which could operate day planned a sortie which had d'oeuvre.

The British force consisted of each, one of which was stationed at the other two occupied a camp at the design of General Brown.

The design of General Brown was the cannon and roughly handle the reserve could be brought up." A Lieutenant Riddle and Frazer in within pistol shot of the flank of the as to have escaped the notice of the

At two o'clock the troops were sortie. The Division commanded of riflemen and Indians. Under C

sold as boards
ese boxes. The
id changed the
chair stock was

k bark used in
n 3-foot lengths
run by James

mills where now
logs that go by
see. Only some
s were located

ke City, Utah.

*was taken from
se Harmon rose
was later 2nd Lt.
ptain, was later
der Gen. Joseph*

ngton, State of
My father was
A.D., 1785, to
soon after my
Vermont, from
the year 1799,

t and there re-
[] then enlisted
er Martin N.

shortly after
We remained
with the Army
and then joined
few months.

ame and visited
ht the battle of
Major Hancock

commanded, who was the British officer. On the day which our father left us, we took up the line of march from Plattsburgh to LaColle Mill and our father went to the town of Jay to get married to a Mrs. Dunbar, which took place on the 30th day of March at the time we were engaged in the battle, in hearing of the cannon.

We had several skirmishes with the British and the Indians before we reached LaColle Mill, in one of which I received a slight wound from an Indian Tomahawk. At LaColle Battle my brother and myself was on the right wing of the Army under the command of Colonel Clark in General Smith's brigade. We were exposed to a galling fire from the enemy and my brother received a mortal wound in his breast while fighting by my side and died on the seventeenth day of April following at Little Sharzy [Chezy?] New York and was buried there in the Honors of War.

I then returned with part of the Army by way of Plattsburgh to Burlington, Vermont, there reenlisted on the 5th day of June during the war and left for Rutland County, Vermont, where I remained in the recruiting service a few months and was appointed a Corporal; we then marched for Buffalo, New York. From thence we crossed Lake Erie to Fort Erie, Upper Canada. While there we received a continual cannonading and combatting from the enemy for several weeks and on the seventeenth of September we fought a general battle and spiked several pieces of cannon. We took 800 prisoners and left upwards of 1000 of the enemy dead upon the field of battle. We lost 511 men.

When General Brown observing that the enemy had just completed a battery which could open a most destructive fire, the next day planned a sortie which has been considered a military chef d'oeuvre.

The British force consisted of three brigades; of 1,500 men in each, one of which was stationed at the works in front of Lake Erie. The other two occupied a camp two miles in the rear.

The design of General Brown was to "storm the batteries, destroy the cannon and roughly handle the Brigade on duty, before those in reserve could be brought up." A road had previously been opened by Lieutenants Riddle and Frazer in a certain route through the woods within pistol shot of the flank of the line of batteries and with secrecy as to have escaped the notice of the enemy.

At two o'clock the troops were drawn up in readiness to make the sortie. The Division commanded by General Porter was composed of riflemen and Indians. Under Colonel Gibson were two columns,

When this lumber was sawed out, some of it was sold as boards or planks, while some was made into tubs and cheese boxes. The hard wood was used for chair stock, as father had changed the lower saw mill by putting in a band saw, where the chair stock was sawed out.

A by-product of the lumber business was hemlock bark used in the tanneries. This would be peeled off in the woods in 3-foot lengths and sent to the tannery in Cuttingsville, which was run by James Huntoon.

I can remember when there were once twelve sawmills where now there is only once in a while a portable one, and the logs that go by my house are toothpicks beside the ones we used to see. Only some of the oldest people could tell where these first ones were located and there is no tannery anywhere that I know about.

2. War of 1812 (Experiences of Jesse Perse Harmon).

From Jesse Warner, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Warner writes that this account of the War of 1812 was taken from a memoir written by Jesse Harmon late in life. Jesse Perse Harmon rose in the ranks from Private to Sergeant in the War of 1812, was later 2nd Lt. in the Pennsylvania Volunteers, rose to 1st Lt., then Captain, was later Captain, Major and Lt. Col. of the Nauvoo Legion under Gen. Joseph Smith.

I was born in the town of Rupert, County of Bennington, State of Vermont, on the Eleventh of August, A.D., 1795. My father was married on the twenty-second day of November, A.D., 1785, to Triphena Poole. My father and grandfather emigrated soon after my father was married to Rupert, Bennington County, Vermont, from Suffield, Connecticut. Where my father remained until the year 1799, where I remained with my father.

We moved to Castleton, Rutland County, Vermont and there remained until the Seventh day of October, 1814 and [I] then enlisted into the Service of the United States with my Brother Martin N. (Norton) Harmon, with our father's consent. And shortly after joined the Army stationed at Burlington, Vermont. We remained there a few months and then crossed Lake Champlain with the Army under the command of Colonel Clark to Plattsburgh, and then joined General Hampton's Army, and then remained there a few months.

Sometime in the Month of March 1814 my father came and visited us at Plattsburgh. On the 30th day of March was fought the battle of LaColle Mill, a large fortified stone house at which Major Hancock

commanded, who was the B father left us, we took up th LaColle Mill and our father w to a Mrs. Dunbar, which took time we were engaged in the t

We had several skirmishes v we reached LaColle Mill, in or from an Indian Tomahawk. A self was on the right wing c Colonel Clark in General Sm galling fire from the enemy and in his breast while fighting by day of April following at Little buried there in the Honors of V

I then returned with part of Burlington, Vermont, there ree the war and left for Rutland C the recruiting service a few mon then marched for Buffalo, New Erie to Fort Erie, Upper Canada cannonading and combatting fre on the seventeenth of Septemt spiked several pieces of canno upwards of 1000 of the enemy d 511 men.

When General Brown obser pleted a battery which could op day planned a sortie which ha d'oeuvre.

The British force consisted c each, one of which was stationed The other two occupied a camp t

The design of General Brown the cannon and roughly handle t reserve could be brought up." A Lieutenants Riddle and Frazer in within pistol shot of the flank of t as to have escaped the notice of t

At two o'clock the troops were sortie. The Division commanded of riflemen and Indians. Under C

one on the right commanded by Colonel Wood, the left commanded by General Davis, of the New York Militia. This was to proceed through the woods by the road which had been opened, while the right division of the troops in the ravine already mentioned was stationed between the Fort and the enemy's works, under General Miller, with orders not to advance until General Porter should have engaged their flank.

The command of General Porter advanced with so much celerity and caution that when they rushed upon the enemy's flank, they gave the first intimation of their approach. A severe conflict ensued for a moment, in which those gallant officers, Colonel Gibson and Colonel Wood, fell at the head of their columns, and the command devolved on Lieutenant Colonel McDonald and Major Brooks. In thirty minutes possession was taken of both batteries in this quarter, together with a blockhouse in the rear, and the garrison made prisoners. Three 24-pounders were rendered useless, and their magazine blown up by Lieutenant Riddle, who narrowly escaped the effects of the explosion.

At this moment the Division of General Miller came up; General Brown, having heard the firing, had ordered it to advance, in conjunction with Colonel Gibson's column. He pierced between the second and third line of batteries, and after a severe contest, carried the first of these. In this assault General Davis fell, at the head of the Volunteers. The whole of these batteries and the two blockhouses, being in the possession of the Americans, General Miller's Division inclined to the more formidable batteries toward the Lake Shore at the moment they were joined by the reserves under General Ripley. Here the resistance was more obstinate, the works being extremely intricate, from the successive lines of entrenchments, contrived with studied complexity; a constant use of the bayonet was the only mode of assailing them; the enemy had also by this time received considerable reinforcements. General Miller continued to advance although suffering severe loss in some of his valuable officers.

The twenty-first under Lieutenant Colonel Upham forming a part of the reserves and a part of the seventeenth uniting with the corps of General Miller, charged rapidly upon the remaining batteries, which was instantly abandoned by the British Infantry.

General Ripley now ordered a line to be reformed for the protection of the detachments engaged in destroying the batteries and was engaged in making arrangements for following up, against the

rear of General
expectations,
side of Major

The object
Miller called
prisoners, and

During the
riflemen and
by the enemy,
force retook,
time to retreat

We then to
skirmish with
crossed the Ni
of Black Rock
I was discharg

3. A Vermont

Dear Mother

You will I d.
this place, but
you would exp
after tomorrow
whaling voiage
got steady bus
fault that I am
after vacation
another place.
was not calcula
for work and fi
such a name in
myself there a
know me there
many ruin them
one in ten that
drunken licenti
you can see wh
escape. But if I
again for I nev

rear of General Drummond, the success which had so far transcended expectations, when he received a wound in the neck and fell by the side of Major Brooks. He was immediately transported to the Fort.

The object of the sortie having been completely effected, General Miller called in his detachments and retired in good order with the prisoners, and the trophies of this signal exploit.

During the engagement, General Porter, who commanded the riflemen and Indians on the right of the left wing, was taken prisoner by the enemy, whom I, then acting as orderly sergeant, with a small force retook, together with several British officers, before they had time to retreat to their camp.

We then took up our line of march to Chipewa and had a small skirmish with the enemy and lost a few of our men. From thence we crossed the Niagara River and marched to Sackett's Harbor by way of Black Rock, where I remained till the 23rd of May, 1815, when I was discharged from the Army.

3. A Vermont Boy Goes to Sea (1846)

From John Spargo, Bennington, Vt.
New Bedford Aug. 2nd, 1846

Dear Mother

You will I dare say think it strange that I should date a letter from this place, but then knowing me as well as you do it is no more than you would expect. I am now likely to get into steady business. Day after tomorrow I shall sail out of this port in the ship *Euphrates* on a whaling voiage. I shall be gone thirty months. I thought that I had got steady business in that store in Cambridgeport and it is not my fault that I am not there now, but finding there business rather dull after vacation commenced they told me they wanted I should find another place. All the reason they assigned was that they thought I was not calculated for the business. After looking three or four days for work and finding none I shiped myself for a whaling voige. I left such a name in Cambridgeport that I should not be afraid to show myself there again and be sure of a hearty welcome by those who know me there. Now mother I am about to engage in business where many ruin themselves soul and body. Probably there is not more than one in ten that engage in this business who do not become miserable drunken licentious brutes who are not fit associates for swine. So you can see what a chance I have for escape. And yet I think I *shall* escape. But if I become a poor drunken bloke you will never see me again for I never will return to my home without bringing a good