

Chapter 1 : Dorchester Atheneum

Crowell is a member of the Eastern Star Sisterhood. Her Cherokee name is Ka-ha-yu-ka. Alvin B. Crowell saw service in France in the Rainbow Division, being at the front at chateau Thierry, Argonne Forest and other offensives, during which time he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and was retained in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: James Warburton, played a not unimportant part under Lieutenant-Governor Huntley when responsible government was in the balance, while he himself as a young man must have held strong views on all the other problems mentioned above. Part w "Miscellaneous" treats of the churches and the bar, and gives a sketch of the five leading denominations, as well as brief biographies of the seven chief justices who fell within the period. Though the book is a little lacking in perspective, the narrative it contains is of more than local interest. It is the simple story of sturdy pioneers who wrought better than they knew under the guidance of able men, however obscure may have been the scene of their endeavour. That they and others still in manuscript exist at all is due to the wise foresight of Dr. Akins, who, in the last century, instituted prizes for such records of local history. What Akins chiefly desired was the collection of oral tradition, narratives of the pioneers, manuscript material. Anyone could use the printed books. Crowell has produced a volume of more than six hundred pages on part of one county, the township of Barrington, at the butt-end of Nova Scotia. This history represents the labour of years, and is a perfect mine of information about the early settlers. Even the two hundred pages of genealogies have more than a local interest, as they contain precious details of life and character. The reprinting of old documents verbatim is another commendable feature. Part of Barrington is Cape Sable Island, the scene of so many shipwrecks in the blinding fogs and sweeping tides. Between and , thirty-six ships, seventy-four brigs, seventy-four schooners, and three steamers were lost on this part of the coast. One of these was found frozen while attempting to strike a spark with flint and steel. She urged her husband until he said, "I was shipwrecked myself. I will build a hut there, and live there to rescue the shipwrecked. Crowell stresses the importance of the pre-Revolutionary immigration from New England into Nova Scotia; and he is right, for the province was given its institutions by New Englanders. The index is inadequate;" Duffy" p. Crowell should repeat the error that "Lord" Cornwallis founded Halifax p. In the present volume, which is the eleventh, he has put together a number of biographical and genealogical studies. There is a paper on the Godefroy family, another on the family of Godefroy de Mauboeuf, and a third on the Garneau family. The interest in these papers is almost wholly genealogical, and it will be very occasionally that the historian will have occasion to consult them. Select] British Documents of the Canadian War of

Chapter 2 : Grandmother and the Indians

Dr John Crowell, born Sep 28, , at the age of twenty-one took charge of the School St. Grammar School in Haverhill, Mass., and by his vigorous methods of instruction gained a high reputation as a teacher, and many of his former pupils have acquired distinction in varied spheres of life.

There were the art lessons spent drawing and painting that ubiquitous Mississippi default: Or better, that long-ago school project, where plywood, chicken wire, plaster and paint came together to illustrate erosion. And, I like the outdoors. A trio of Swiss cheese columns have a field day with light and shadow. A tall, slim pair of red brackets, their straight sides nearly back-to-back, seem to sustain each other in flirting comfort as they open outward to possibility. His art has been in galleries, fundraisers and displays over the years, but this is his first solo exhibition. Artist Jerrod Partridge, exhibition curator, was on board at first mention. Never Miss a Beat. Sign Up for our Daily Newsletter. So, in that aspect, the pieces are timeless. But, it was around 1960 with his architect uncle who did renderings in watercolor, with his artistic siblings, and with his dad, Dr. Robert Crowell, who started painting watercolors and taking art lessons in his 60s sometimes with his adult son along. I better start now. He had sculptures of his soccer-playing daughters cast in bronze. I got some sawhorses and plywood, and I carved right there in that garage. Drove my family crazy. Photo by Ashleigh Coleman A sculpture by Robert Crowell Other materials have their own stories of exploration, experimentation and execution. I found the best way to learn is put your hands on and do it. A sense of humor, too, comes into play in pieces, such as a 6-foot fishing lure and a huge prescription bottle for a patient named N. Big, concrete-covered balls hold a beguilingly massive presence in his pine-bordered backyard, but will roll with a nudge. Mississippi Culture Read Next.

Chapter 3 : Claudia Syueping Crowell, MD

Abstract. Sketch of Dr. Crowell -- Club papers -- Addresses -- Selections -- calendrierdelascience.com of access: Internet.

His son Elisha, who was born in , and died in , was followed by Elisha, second, Dr. All or most of the ancestors above named were sea-faring men. Samuel Crowell, son of Elisha, second, and father of Dr. Crowell, was born in Dennis, September 15, By the time he had reached the age of nineteen he was master of a coasting-vessel; and, when he was twenty-one, he had accumulated a capital of a thousand dollars. He continued to follow the sea until he was forty-five years old, at which time he engaged in the wholesale fish business in New York; and he subsequently followed that occupation during the rest of his life, which terminated September 28, Her father, born April 3, , was a son of Aaron, second, born in , whose father, Aaron, first, born in , was a son of Jeremiah, born in Aaron Crowell, second, was a prize master on board of a brigantine privateer commanded by Samuel Crowell. He died in His father was a Deacon in the Presbyterian church of Dennis. Samuel Crowell, the direct subject of this sketch, was educated in the Chauncy Hall School in Boston, graduating therefrom in , and subsequently for two years attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Then on account of failing health he spent some time in the South. On his return he entered the Harvard Medical School, and was graduated there in He afterward went to Vienna, where he attended the clinics of some of the celebrated professors, and studied the practical side of his profession in the hospitals. Entering upon the duties of his profession in Dorchester in , he has since been very successful, having built up a large practice. Her father was born on December 1, , and died July 21, She was a daughter of Captain Seth Crowell, born October 17, , a seafaring man, who fought in the War of , and was captured by the British and confined in Dartmoor Prison. See History of Barnstable, Mass. Crowell are the parents of three children, all sons: Free and Accepted Masons. Feedback Do you know something about this topic? Do you have other pictures or items or knowledge to share? What about a personal story? Are you a collector? Do you have questions?

Chapter 4 : Full text of "In memoriam : John Crowell, M.D"

Samuel Crowell, son of Elisha, second, and father of Dr. Crowell, was born in Dennis, September 15, By the time he had reached the age of nineteen he was master of a coasting-vessel; and, when he was twenty-one, he had accumulated a capital of a thousand dollars.

Willie Redd Crowell, Feb. Folder 12 " Tintype of William Redd, Jr. Holt, April 16, Folder 4 " Wedding announcement for Dr. Spain to Senator John B. Rosson, Post Office Dept. Evans, Atlanta, to Col. Evans, Atlanta, to Mrs. Dickinson, LaGrange city sexton to Wm. June 5, and June 27, Folder 40 " Letter from Mrs. Crowell, October 7, Folder 62 " Partial letter from P. Crowell, October 8, Folder 63 " Newspaper clippings concerning a memorial at St. Gillis, DAR to Mrs. Crowell, January 7, Folder 68 " Letter from Mrs. Milton Long to Mrs. Henry Crowell containing a biographical sketch of Redd family of Virginia, September 14, Folder 74 " Letter and deed information sent to Mrs. Hener, Redd deed included. Folder 75 " DC membership card for Mrs. Crowell Folder 76 " Mrs. Martin Littleton no date Folder 97 " Newspaper clippings on various subjects Folder 98 " Newspaper clippings on various subjects including some obits of the Crowell, Redd and Holt families Folder 99 " Note from Elizabeth L. Hightower allowing Miss M. Lewis Troup Co, Ga. Redd and Jennie Louisa Callaway U. Flag with 48 stars, silk, with Mrs. Crowell written on edge.

Chapter 5 : Sheila Crowell, Ph.D. - Department of Psychology - The University of Utah

Claudia S. Crowell, MD, MPH joined the Division of Pediatric Infectious Diseases in She earned a medical doctorate degree with honors from the University of Washington in , followed by pediatric residency and pediatric infectious disease fellowship training at Northwestern University.

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Cover title: *Dr. Crowell* Spine title: *In memoriam* Running title: *In memoriam, Dr. Crowell Sketch of Dr. Crowell -- Club papers -- Addresses -- Selections -- Petry* Call number *Camera Canon EOS 5D Mark II.*

Grammar School in Haverhill, Mass. Desiring to study the theory of medicine he came under the instruction of Dr. George Cogswell of Bradford, who had a wide reputation as the leading physician and surgeon in the Essex North Medical Society. He pursued his studies still further under the direction of Prof. James McClintock, of Philadelphia, and afterwards in the Pennsylvania Hospital in that city, and graduated with honor from Philadelphia College of Medicine in . In he was admitted a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in was president of the Essex North Medical Society, which is a branch of the State Society. In he commenced the practice of medicine in Haverhill, native town, identifying himself with its social and literary life, and always taking a deep interest in whatever pertained to the welfare of his fellow citizens. He held many and important public offices, and in every position of he has discharged his duties with rare zeal and tact. While on the School Board, he was elected chairman. In he was elected one of the Trustees of the Haverhill Public Library. In he was appointed member and Chairman of the Board of Health. Upon the establishment of the Haverhill City Hospital, in , he was appointed one of the trustees, and was chosen secretary of the Board. In his religious life he was connected with the Centre Congregational Church since , and filled important positions in the church and in the Sunday school. Married Sarah Bradley Johnson 7 Jun Married Caroline Corliss 31 Oct Genealogical and personal memoirs relating to the families of Boston and eastern Massachusetts by Cutter, William Richard. II pg "Dr. George Cogswell said of Dr. No extravagance in practice or price marked his course. No poor widow ever complained that she had spent all her living on this physician was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse. He walked the streets of Haverhill, unchallenged as a poet, scholar and Christian gentleman. Jarvis said "This is the best address we have had in twenty years - his manner was fine, his enunciation and voice perfect. And that was the verdict of the audience as a whole. The venerable poet, John G. Whittier, a life long friend, said in a letter written at the time at Dr. He was the beloved physician, whose presence in the sick chamber was a benediction, and by the public at large he was loved and honored as a genial, benevolent, and active citizen, interested in every good cause and work. He had all the rare and beautiful characteristics of a Christian gentleman. He made me richer by his friendship. It seems strange that he should pass before me, into the great mystery to which we are all moving, where the mercy of the All-merciful is our only ground of hope and confidence. John Crowell had passed to the other shore. Everybody knew what it had meant, because his sickness had been a long one, and several times he has been thought at the point of death. His maternal uncle, Benjamin Greenleaf, is widely known as the author of several important works on mathematics, and the relations of the two were intimate. In he married Caroline Corliss, daughter of Ephraim. He leaves no children. He has been actively connected with the Centre church. His literary life perhaps gave him a wider acquaintance than his other pursuits. Besides many medical papers ready by the Massachusetts Medical Society, which have been preserved in pamphlets, he did much literary work. John Crowell, as a boy, was a zealous student, and at the age of 21 began teaching school in this city, continuing successfully several years. Later he took up the study of medicine under Dr. George Cogswell of Bradford, afterward under Prof. James McClintock of Philadelphia, and then entered the Pennsylvania Hospital in that city, and graduated with honor from the Philadelphia College of Medicine in . In he began the practice of medicine in his native town, where he ever since resided, identifying with its social and literary life. The offices he has held have been many and important. He was long chairman of the school board. In he was elected one of the trustees of the Haverhill Public Library, in , on the establishment of the board of health in Haverhill, he was appointed a member and made chairman. Upon the establishment of the Haverhill City Hospital in Dr. Crowell was appointed one of the trustees, and was chosen secretary of the board at its organization. In January, , he was appointed trustee of the Bradford Academy, and elected secretary of the board. In March, , he was elected trustee of the Linwood Cemetery Corporation. August, , he was elected one of the consulting board of physicians and surgeons at the Danvers Asylum by the trustees of the institution. In

he was appointed corresponding member of the Wisconsin Medical Society. He was also for many years local correspondent of the State board of health. In he wrote a biographical sketch of Dr. In he was invited by the city government to give the address on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of our national government. He was also chosen to deliver the poem at the th anniversary next July of the settlement of Haverhill. The poem has been written and will be read on that occasion. Among the numerous lectures, essays, reviews and other papers written by him for clubs, literary societies and periodicals may be mentioned the following: Crowell has also written largely for the local press, chiefly as a critic on art and literature. He was the personification of gentleness and refinement, of commanding figure, which, in later years, was slightly bent as his hair silvered. The disease was angina pectoris. The funeral will be held Thursday afternoon from Centre church. John Crowell School built in was named for him.

Chapter 7 : Dr John Crowell, Jr () - Find A Grave Memorial

The Richfield chapter was written by Dr A.E. Ewing & S R Oviatt. [The following narrative, which scarcely belongs in the history of Richfield Township, is given herewith, as illustrative of pioneer life. and, at the request of the writers of the chapter on Richfield. many of whose citizens are descendants of the " captives " mentioned.

The Stage Manager exercises control over the action of the play, cueing the other characters, interrupting their scenes with his own interjections, and informing the audience of events and objects that we cannot see. Although referred to only as Stage Manager and not by a name, he occasionally assumes other roles, such as an old woman, a druggist, and a minister. Read an in-depth analysis of Stage Manager. A decent, upstanding young man, George is a high school baseball star who plans to attend the State Agricultural School after high school. Read an in-depth analysis of George Gibbs. She is an excellent student and a conscientious daughter. After dying in childbirth, Emily joins the group of dead souls in the local cemetery and attempts to return to the world of the living. Her realization that human life is precious because it is fleeting is perhaps the central message of the play. Read an in-depth analysis of Emily Webb. Gibbs is also a Civil War expert. His delivery of twins just before the play opens establishes the themes of birth, life, and daily activity. He and his family are neighbors to the Webbs. At the same time, Mrs. Webb later shows her innocent and caring nature, worrying during the wedding that she has not taught her daughter enough about marriage. Soames appears in the group of dead souls in Act III. One of the few townspeople we meet outside of the Webb and Gibbs families, Mrs. Stimson appears in the group of dead souls in Act III, having committed suicide by hanging himself in his attic. Wally is a minor figure, but he turns up in Act III among the group of dead souls. Wally dies young, the result of a burst appendix on a Boy Scout trip. His untimely death underscores the brief and fleeting nature of life. Despite this sameness, however, each of the conversations Joe has while on his route is unique, suggesting that while his activities are monotonous, daily life is not. Professor Willard appears once and then disappears. Constable Warren keeps a watchful eye over the community. Though originally from the town, Sam has the air of an outsider. This statement emphasizes a theme that grows ever more apparent throughout the play and receives its most explicit discussion in Act III:

Chapter 8 : Steven Crowell | Revolv

The Crowell line married into the Redd family on Jan. 8, with Willie Redd marrying Henry Borom Crowell, b. His parents were Henry Crowell and Jane Borom. One of their daughters, Jennie Louisa Crowell, married Dr. Enoch Callaway.

In particular, I seek to understand some of the most vulnerable and misunderstood populations, including those who engage in self-inflicted injury, and those who struggle with personality disorders, substance use, histories of abuse and maltreatment, ongoing stress or trauma, chronic depression, as well as those who have died by suicide. A major theme of my work is understanding ways in which these diverse psychological outcomes are related in terms of biological vulnerabilities, contextual risks, acquired coping strategies, developmental trajectories, and dynamic relationship patterns. In particular, I am interested in understanding the intersection of emotion dysregulation and impulsivity across development, from conception through adulthood. The work in my lab and of my colleagues has begun to elucidate unifying patterns that have improved our understanding of those who are suffering with implications for intervention and prevention of chronic distress. Opportunities for Students Students under my training will enjoy a wide range of opportunities and will be well prepared as both scientific researchers and clinicians. My research is conducted with highly complicated individuals, many of whom are facing their most difficult life challenges. Thus, clinical skills are developed in every interaction and scientific endeavors have meaningful implications for prevention and treatment. Currently, I am co-directing an NIMH-funded study of emotion dysregulation among pregnant women and potential epigenetic effects on children. With my collaborators, I also have ongoing research on adolescent depression, adult substance use, genetics of suicide, childhood trauma, personality disorders, sleep, and relationship processes. Almost all of my work involves rich biological and contextual measures. The psychological conditions I study affect individuals from all backgrounds, although the burden is most often borne by those with few available resources for treatment. Students who are interested in examining issues of diversity, disempowerment, and oppression will find the Department of Psychology to be an engaging environment for this line of research. Those students who are eager to pursue research-oriented academic careers will fit particularly well in the Department of Psychology and the University of Utah. The department houses several state-of-the-art psychophysiological laboratories and offers excellent statistical and methodological training. The University has fMRI facilities and a top genetics department. I personally provide didactic training in Dialectical Behavior Therapy DBT, a highly effective intervention for reducing emotion dysregulation, substance use, personality disorder traits, self-injury, and risk for suicide. Salt Lake City is a metropolitan hub of the West with access to abundant outdoor recreation activities, an ideal setting to balance intellectual and personal development. I am intending to accept a graduate student in and I encourage interested students to review the work on my ResearchGate page, which I update regularly. View my profile at www.SelectedPublicationsCrowell.S. Evaluating emotional and biological sensitivity to maternal behavior among depressed and self-injuring adolescent girls using nonlinear dynamics. *Clinical Psychological Science*, 5, Prenatal stress, fearfulness, and the epigenome: Exploratory analysis of sex differences in DNA methylation of the glucocorticoid receptor gene. *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*, 10, Borderline personality disorder and the emerging field of developmental neuroscience. *Theory Research and Treatment*, 7, The ontogeny of chronic distress: Emotion dysregulation across the life span and its implications for psychological and physical health. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 3, A developmental neuroscience of borderline personality: Emotion dysregulation and social baseline theory. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 40, Validation and replication in adolescent and adult samples. *Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*, 38, Mechanisms of contextual risk for adolescent self-injury: Invalidation and conflict escalation in mother-child interactions. *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*. Differentiating adolescent self-injury from depression: Implications for borderline personality development. A developmental neuroscience of borderline pathology: Multifinality in the development of personality disorders: *Development and Psychopathology*, 21, A biosocial developmental model of borderline personality: *Psychological Bulletin*, , Parent-child interactions, peripheral serotonin, and self-inflicted injury

in adolescents. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 76, Psychological, physiological, and serotonergic correlates of parasuicidal behavior among adolescent girls. *Development and Psychopathology*, 17, Download My Current Graduate Students.

Chapter 9 : In memoriam : John Crowell, M.D. - CORE

Talk Thomas Y Crowell Co., I have in my possession a book of Moore Poems, given to my grandfather in It was published by Crowell & Co. However the first few pages are missing, the publishing information and up to and including page 6 of the index.

The narrative was originally published in the Litchfield Conn. Enquirer in , and in the Observer in But, as the tide of emigration was at that time setting from New England toward the pleasant and fertile valleys of the Delaware and Susquehanna in Pennsylvania, early in Carter, with some of his hardy neighbors, began to make preparations for removing thither. The accounts which they had received of that country had filled them with glowing anticipations, though they were by no means unmindful of the fact that the life of a pioneer was one of hardship and peril. John Bates of Warren. The other children were Nathan, Sarah aged eleven years, Elizabeth eight, Nathaniel six, and an infant. On a beautiful morning in the spring of the year above mentioned, this family except the married daughter , together with two other families from the same neighborhood, took up the line of their journey to the " land of promise. They advanced about fifteen miles beyond any other white settlement, cleared a small spot near the bank of the stream and erected a building of logs, in which the three families resided. Here they passed a few months in apparent security, engaged in various employments to improve the safety and comfort of their new residence. The tall trees immediately before their dwelling they had in part cleared away. While some were laboring. Every day seemed more promising of future happiness and security, and added something to their little stock of comforts. The wild scenery had become familiar to their view. One day in the latter part of September, when the inmates of this little settlement were occupied in their usual pursuits, Mr. Carter, with his eldest son and one or two others, being engaged in building a house a short distance in the woods, and the man whose business it was to act as sentinel having gone a few rods out of sight of the house to examine some traps. The Indians, who had been secretly watching for their prey, uttered their savage war-whoop, and rushed upon these defenseless women and children. At this moment, Mrs. Carter and her daughter Elizabeth were a few yards from the door engaged in picking corn for dinner. Elizabeth, seeing them before the war-whoop was given, and knowing from their peculiar appearance that they were banded for war, turned to her mother and gave the alarm, but her words were scarcely uttered before she saw that beloved parent turn deadly pale, and the next moment she beheld the tomahawk buried deep in her skull. The Indians, twelve in number, then rushed into the house, where were the elder females, one of whom was confined to the bed by illness, a daughter of the same woman aged sixteen, who was also ill, the infant daughter of Mr. Carter, and five other children. One of the Indians seized the infant and dashed its brains out against the logs of the house; and the two sick women were instantly put to death with tomahawks. The man who had gone to examine the traps, hearing the shrieks of the sufferers, hastened to their defense, but had only time to discharge his gun once, before he received a death-blow from the hands of the assailants. The Indians, having selected such of their captives as they supposed could best endure the hardships of savage life and taken the scalps from those they had killed, and also having taken the clothing and utensils which they thought would best serve their convenience, they set fire to the house, and then hurried off to their encampment a short distance from thence, on the opposite side of the creek. The captives were three children of Mr. Carter Elizabeth, Sarah and Nathaniel , Mrs. Duncan, and three children belonging to the other family. At the encampment they found about Indians, principally warriors. Several large fires were burning, around which the Indians began to regale themselves with roasted corn and other refreshments, which they had brought from the white settlement. After having freely indulged themselves in exultations at their recent success, and, night approaching, they secured their captives with cords and stretched themselves on the ground around the fires. Sarah, the eldest of the three children of Mr. Carter, appeared perfectly distracted by the circumstances of her situation. She continued crying and calling for her father to come and rescue her. The Indians several times appeared determined to silence her screams with the tomahawk. At length, when they had become buried in sleep, Sarah obtained a small brand from the fire, with which she barely succeeded in burning the cord which bound her to the savages, but leaving her hands still tied together. In this situation, and surrounded by the

midnight darkness, she succeeded in finding a canoe, and loosing it from its fastenings, in which she reached the opposite bank, and, finally, found her way back to the smoking ruins of her recent home, where she gave way to the most violent lamentations. Though her cries were distinctly heard at the encampment, she was not pursued until morning, when she was retaken. The Indians then commenced their journey through the woods, carrying their captives on horseback. After pursuing their route three days in a westerly direction, they halted and sent back a war party of about one hundred. After five or six days, the party returned with several scalps, and the horror of the unfortunate captives can scarcely be imagined, when they discovered among the number, those of Mr. Carter. These men on returning from their labors and seeing the desolation wrought by the Indians, repaired to the nearest white settlement, and procured the aid of forty men, with whom they returned for the cattle, and with the faint hope of recovering the captives. Just as they gained the vicinity of their recent home, they were suddenly surprised by the yell of these savages and by the flight of their arrows. About half of Carter's men instantly deserted, and left their companions to fight the battle as best they could. Yet, though struggling against such fearful odds, these brave men stood their ground, till Carter found himself alone—'all besides having been either killed or disabled. He had stationed himself behind a rock, and still kept up the fire until struck down by the tomahawks of the enemy. Some four or five of those wounded in the early part of the engagement succeeded in crawling so far into the forest as to elude the subsequent search of their wily foes, and at length reached their homes. On the return of the Indian warriors to the encampment, there was great lamentation and mourning among the savages, over those of their number who had fallen in the battle, more than half of the being among the slain. The Indians then recommenced their march through the woods to the residence of their nation. As nearly as the captives could recollect, they traveled several days diligently in a northwesterly direction, and at length arrived at their place of destination. Here in dark filthy huts, ornamented with the scalps of their parents and friends, separated from each other, did these lonely captives spend the long and tedious winter, in a state of almost perfect starvation. The Indians would never go abroad to obtain new supplies of food so long as one morsel remained, and then sometimes returned with little success. Nathaniel, the youngest of the captives, having from the first been a general favorite with the Indians, was treated by them with great comparative kindness and attention, and with so much success that the little white stranger soon ceased to mourn his bereavements, and joined heartily in the amusements and pastimes which they devised for the purpose of diverting him, and making sport for themselves. Early in the spring they deserted their winter quarters and journeyed toward the lakes. After a tour of several weeks they arrived in the vicinity of Fort Niagara, where Elizabeth and Sarah were ransomed through the negotiations of Sir William Johnson. But all efforts to obtain Nathaniel were unavailing. No consideration would tempt the Indians to part with him, and, strange as it may appear, he had become so much attached to them that he would not consent to leave them. His sisters, after bidding him an affectionate and final farewell, were conveyed to Albany, where their Connecticut friends, being apprised of their ransom, met them, and they soon had the unspeakable gratification of once more visiting the home of their nativity, and of finding themselves surrounded by sympathizing friends and relatives. Yet it was long, very long, before they ceased to mourn over the dreadful scenes through which they had passed, and their sad bereavements. The reader who has followed thus far our narrative, may feel an interest to know something of the subsequent history of the captives. Sarah Carter never fully recovered from her ill treatment and mental sufferings. Elizabeth was married to Mr. Benjamin Oviatt, of Goshen, and died in that town in 1784. Among her children were Mr. Nathaniel Oviatt and Mr. Nathaniel grew up among the Indians, imbibed their habits, and married one of their daughters. It is a remarkable circumstance that among the articles which the Indians carried away with their captives was a Bible, which they afterward gave to their young favorite. He had previously learned to read, and by means of this book, which he kept till manhood, he ever retained that knowledge. He died in the Cherokee nation, at the age of about seventy. Isaac Bates, a warm friend of the school, received a letter from a missionary among the Indians, stating that he had sent on to be educated a young half-breed Indian, of fine talents and exemplary piety, named Carter, expressing a wish that he would become acquainted with him. An early acquaintance with the young man was sought by Mr. Bates, and greatly to his surprise he discovered in him a son of the long lost captive. The youth remained at the school some time, frequently visiting his relatives in that vicinity. After completing his

studies, he returned to his native country with a view of there preaching the Gospel.