

chose seven men, among-them Samuel Smith, "to order all public occasions that concern the good of that plantation for the year ensuing" (First Book of Records in Hadley)

There were 48 original proprietors of the settlement in the Norwottuck Country, later called Hadley, including among them Samuel Smith and his sons Chileab and Philip. It will be noted that his sons Samuel and John do not appear. John, it seems by the records, lived alternately in Hadley and Wethersfield. Samuel, Jr. is thought to have removed to New London and thence to Virginia and all track of him lost. (P. 647 Vol. II of Stiles "Ancient Wethersfield".)

"Samuel Smith's public life in the new Norwottuck plantation, later Hadley, began soon after his arrival. He and Peter Tilton were chosen Town Measurers on December 31, 1660 to lay out the lands for the settlers, place stakes at the "front and rear" of every lot and keep a record of them. During the same month at Norwottuck, along with Nathaniel Dickinson, Andrew Bacon, Andrew Warner and William Lewis, Samuel Smith was chosen as one of the first Townsmen, now called Selectmen. He attended the March 1661 session of the General Court at Springfield as a juror. At the next meeting of the court on May 22, the town was named Hadley, after Hadleigh in Suffolk County, England from whence came some of the settlers including, probably, Samuel Smith and his wife, Elizabeth.

"The May 22, 1661 session of the court authorized the town of Hadley to choose commissioners with power, and without jury to determine civil actions not exceeding 5 pounds and to deal with criminal actions where the penalty did not exceed ten stripes for one offense, "provided said offenders may appeal their cases to the Springfield or Northampton courts". The townspeople met, as authorized and chose three commissioners or Deputies to the General Courts one being Samuel Smith, the other two Andrew Bacon and Mr. William Westwood. He was chosen again in 1663, 1664, 1665, 1667, 1668, 1671 and 1673 and very probably, if the record was complete, in some other years as well. He was also made associate of the County Court for Hampshire County in 1678 and 1679.

"Samuel Smith was chosen to be a Townsman or Selectman time after time, his last election being in 1680 the year of his death. From the records it would appear, also, that in the years when he did not serve as Townsman his talented son Philip served instead. In one year, 1675, when he did not serve, two of his son, Philip and Chileab were chosen.

"At its session of May 1663, the Court approved Samuel Smith as Lieutenant of the Hadley Trainband to serve under Capt. John Pynchon of Springfield a position he held until 1678 when he resigned because of his advanced age. He served inactively in King Philip's War where, in 1676, his son John was killed by Indians at Hatfield and where, a year later, his son-in-law, John Graves met the same fate. These tragic deaths were a portent of what was to come twenty years later when on September 16, 1696 Elizabeth Foote Belden a granddaughter of Lieut. Samuel Smith was killed by Indians at Deerfield, Mass. and 6 of her 14 children were either killed, wounded or captured by them. In 1704, also, a great grandchild,

Samuel Foote was ambushed and killed by Indians.

"Returning to the earlier period, Samuel's home in Hadley was said to have served as a hiding place for the regicides, Whalley and Goffe, for a part of the time they were in Hadley. The authority for this is a letter dated March 26, 1793 written by Samuel Hopkins to Yale's president, Ezra Stiles. It's a reasonable