

conjecture because of Samuel Smith's prominence in Hadley at the time.

"On December 16, 1661 and for a number of years thereafter Samuel Smith "was chosen" rate makers (that is to say, assessor. A plat of the village of Hadley for 1663 shows Lieut. Samuel Smith and his sons Philip and Chileab owning lots of 8 acres each. (Judds Hadley, Part I, pp. 2h, 26.) Samuel's lot was valued at the top value of 200 pounds, Philip's at 150 pounds and Chileab's at 100 pounds. In 1681, after Lieut. Samuel's death, his son Philip was the second largest and his son Chileab the 5th largest tax payer in the town. In 1686 after the son Philip's death (by hideous witchcraft) the son Chileab Smith is shown to have been the largest taxpayer.

"In April 1664 Mr. Samuel Smith was empowered to purchase land "to secure the north line of Hadley", (page 21 Judds Hadley, Part I), at a price not exceeding 200 pounds. He did not succeed and petitioned the General Court at the, 1664 session for a gift of 1000 acres of land which could be added to the 200 pounds to satisfy the hard trading owner. The petition was granted and transaction completed on this new basis. The land is now a part of the town of Whately, Massachusetts.

"On January 14, 1667 Lieutenant Samuel Smith, together with Rev. John Russell and Aaron Cooke, was chosen at Town meeting to serve as a trustee of a fund offered by Mr. John Davenport of New Haven and Mr. William Goodwin of Hadley, acting as trustees under the will of the late Mr. Edward Hopkins, for the establishment of a grammar school in Hadley. (The Hopkins fund was divided between Hadley, Mass., Hartford and New Haven, Conn. and Harvard University.) Samuel Smith was also chosen with others, to serve on a committee to select the land that would be used by the school. His son Chileab was made a trustee of the grammar school in 1686 following the death of Philip who succeeded his father as a trustee in 1681.

"Lieutenant Samuel Smith was an original members from 1669 to his death, of the "Hadley School Committee for 50 years" which in effect was a life tenure assignment and, therefore given only to those who were the most trusted and highly respected in the town. He served continuously on this board until his death in 1680 when his place was taken by his son Philip. Philip's brother Chileab was added to the Committee in 1687 and in 1720 the Committee consisted of four citizens, one of whom was Sergeant Joseph Smith and another, deacon John Smith, sons of John and Philip respectively.

"Another evidence of the respect and trust in which Lieutenant Samuel Smith was held by his fellow townsmen was the license they gave him in 1671 to sell wines and strong liquors, a right that was sparingly given by the Selectmen and approved just as sparingly by the Court in those days. In 1677 he was empowered to solemnize marriages, a right he had had since 1661 but only to be exercised in the absence of William Westwood who was first given that authority.

"In May 1667 Samuel Smith, Rev. John Russell and Peter Tilton, acting in behalf of Hadley, appeared before the General Court in opposition to the petition of the citizens of Hatfield to separate from Hadley. They succeeded for about two years to hold up the withdrawal but on Dec. 22, 1669 Lieut. Samuel was one of the signers of the agreement that authorized the separation and brought an end to the controversy. About the same time, Feb. 19, 1669, he signed a citizen's petition to the Governor and General Court of Massachusetts, opposing the decree that levied imposts and customs on merchandise, cattle, horses and