



Vol. 9 No. 1

Winter 2016

Provisions

Newsletter for the Lebanon Historical Society



Programs & Events



• **Sunday, November 27** •
1:30pm or 2:30pm
Holiday Spray-making Workshop

Make a spray for your door, mailbox or a centerpiece. Choose one of two sessions. Materials fee \$5 per spray for members. Non-members pay an additional \$3. Pre-registration required.



• **Sunday, December 4** •
6pm—8pm
Lebanon Tree Lighting & Open House

Enjoy warm mulled cider and ginger cookies by the fire while kids make holiday crafts. View our latest exhibits and take a lantern tour of the Beaumont House and Pastor's Library.



• **Saturday, April 23 or 30** •
2pm
Girl's Tea & Fairy Garden Craft

For children with an adult. Pre-registration required. Fee \$10 per person

Events continued on Page 4

Lebanon's Colonial Gravestone Carvers

By Donna Baron

Gravestone scholars have long recognized a distinctive gravestone carving tradition in inland eastern Connecticut. Design details suggest that it was introduced from Essex County, MA, probably by John Hartshorn who moved to Norwich West Farms (Franklin) around 1722. The style was refined over the next 75 to 100 years by Obadiah Wheeler of Lebanon, Benjamin Collins of Lebanon Crank (Columbia), John Huntington of



Obadiah Wheeler Carver,
Elizabeth Buell Gravestone
Trumbull Cemetery



Benjamin Collins Carver,
Ruth Thomas Gravestone
Goshen Cemetery

Lebanon and Josiah Manning and his family of Norwich West Farms. Work by these four shops is found in the Trumbull, Goshen and Exeter burying grounds.

Obadiah Wheeler was born in

Concord, MA in 1673, but he, his wife and family disappear from Concord records by 1717. He first appears in Lebanon records in 1718, when he was forty-five years old, as a husbandman (livestock farmer) signing a 14 year lease for 401 acres, 2 white male servants, 2 oxen and several breeding mares. By 1726, Wheeler was carving gravestones some of which commemorated people who had died many years earlier. The skill with which his earliest stones are carved

suggests that he may have been working for or with Hartshorn for several years before striking out on his own. Surviving stones that are associated with Wheeler, by probate court receipts, led to numerous additional attributions

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**The mission of the
Lebanon Historical
Society**

*To encourage a sense
of community, the
Lebanon Historical
Society connects
residents and visitors
with the people, places,
objects and stories
of the Town's past.*

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Donna Baron

From the President

Rick Kane

We thank all who contributed to our very successful 50th Annual "Antiques Show" event on September 24, 2016. It was a beautiful early fall day and the crowd was out! Everyone I spoke with had wonderful and positive comments about our Antiques Show. Out of towners stated how much they love coming to the Lebanon show and that this is the only show they attend. This comment in particular was from an individual from the Berkshires.

This brings a close to the LHS major fundraising events for this year; however, we still have many great LHS sponsored programs scheduled over the next several months and will add additional programs into the new year. Please see the list of programs noted within this edition and come join us and bring a friend!

As we have been celebrating the 50th Anniversary throughout this year of our Historical Society, I think about the folks who started it all. A small group met with an idea and love for Lebanon and its rich history. From nothing 50 years ago to a campus-like environment encompassing 7 acres with 9 buildings, a full time staff of 3, a cadre of volunteers and docents and a solid financial position, this is an absolute treasure for the Town of Lebanon.

I want to continue to stress our desire to have Lebanon residents come forth with their personal histories and recollections of Lebanon. Two projects which are near and dear to my heart are the revived "Oral Histories Project" and the "Origin of Road Names Project." We encourage anyone to contact us so we can hear your stories of growing up in Lebanon, giving us a view of what Lebanon was like in much earlier times and preserving it for future generations. You may not think you have a story to tell but everyone does and it is all valued!

How did you and your family come to live in Lebanon? I know we have a very diverse ethnic make-up and would love to collect stories about how families came to settle in Lebanon.

We are also open to input on programs you would like to see. We look forward to hearing from you.



Connor Montgomery at his Eagle Scout Court of Honor in September. Thanks to Connor we now have a replica of the Exeter Hearse House on the grounds of our museum campus.

Connor Montgomery received the Good Citizenship award from the American Legion presenter Al Wilder.



Director's Message

Donna Baron

Between 1696 and 1701 as many as forty-six families from Springfield and towns to the north moved to Lebanon. Their trip, on foot, with their families, household goods and livestock would have taken almost a week. During the American Revolution, Lebanon's militia reached Boston in just a few days and soldiers in the Continental Army could expect to march as much as twenty-five miles a day. By the 1860s, Lebanon residents rode the cars into Norwich and using rail and steamships travelled to Washington DC to attend President Lincoln's second inauguration.

Although modern visitors often comment about how "remote" Lebanon seems, residents have always traveled. For many, their livelihood depended on getting farm products to markets, whether herds of cattle and hogs to Boston in the 18th century or butter, cheese and fruit in the early 20th century. By the 1940s, some residents were driving to work at defense industry plants in East Hartford or Groton. Being from a small rural community has never prevented Lebanon folks from getting wherever they wanted to go.

Travel and transportation will be the topic of a new exhibit at the Historical Society Museum. Scheduled to open in 2018, Museum staff and volunteers will spend 2017 researching and planning the exhibit and we need your help. If you are interested in trains or cars and have some time to do some research, we'd love to hear from you. Do you have family stories about getting to school, going grocery shopping or a trip to the city? Does your family have old photos that you could search for pictures of family cars?

We will also need help planning the exhibit, taking down the current exhibit, prepping the gallery and installing the new exhibit. Please get in touch with me at the Museum or exhibits chair Marianne Freschlin at any time. Then, watch for a "call to meeting" email and Face Book announcement in January.

Welcome to our newest members

Bronze Benefactor

**Brian & Linda
Wagner**
of Lebanon

Family

**Cameron & Carol
Faustman**
of Lebanon

**John & Krys
Konow**
of Lebanon

Looking for another Megan!

A big thank you to Megan Klein for volunteering her time and decorating talents creating eye-catching adornments for our doors and in our entrance hallway providing a warm and welcoming atmosphere.

Megan has helped us for many years but now has other commitments.

If you or someone you know would enjoy seasonally decorating our entrance doors, we would greatly appreciate your help. Call the museum at 860-642-6579 or email museum@historyoflebanon.org if you might be interested.

Trivia Answer:

Benjamin Franklin's son William Franklin, appointed Royal Governor of New Jersey by King George III, was taken prisoner by the Continental Congress and sent to Governor Trumbull, with the request to keep Franklin in close confinement because he continued to spread Tory propaganda. Trumbull finally sent him to Litchfield where he was kept under guard with no visitors and no writing materials. Franklin was finally released to British authorities in New York City in a prisoner exchange in 1778.

Would you be willing to sponsor our newsletter?

Every issue of the newsletter costs \$300 to produce and mail.

We are always in need of full or partial sponsorships. If you are interested please contact us.

Contact Us:

The Lebanon
Historical Society
P.O. Box 151
Lebanon, CT 06249

860-642-6579

**[museum@
historyoflebanon.org](mailto:museum@historyoflebanon.org)**
**[www.
historyoflebanon.org](http://www.historyoflebanon.org)**

Museum Hours:
Wed. thru Sat.
12pm to 4pm

Research Library
by appointment.

Calendar Of Events



• Sunday, May 7 •

4pm — 6pm

51st Annual Meeting of the Lebanon Historical Society

Business meeting begins
at 4pm followed by
a musical program
by Rick Spencer
“Songs of the
First World War”
Refreshments



• Saturday, June 10 •

10am — 3pm

Second Saturday in June Free - Family - Fun

Antique car & truck rides
around the green and
demonstrations by
craftsmen of all types.
Held rain or shine.



• Winter 2017 •

The program
committee is
working to schedule
several programs
on local history,
doing your own
research and
hopefully, the history
of beer-making.
The dates & times
of these programs
will be announced as
soon as possible.

Lebanon Legends—True or False?

By Alicia Wayland

Where was he born?

A number of popular publications on the history of Lebanon and the area actually contain many errors of fact. For example, the house known as Redwood is often identified as the “birthplace” of Governor Jonathan Trumbull. See, for example, the caption of the photograph of Redwood in the Rev. Robert G. Armstrong’s popular book *Historic Lebanon* in the full-length edition published in 1950 or the caption under the photograph of Redwood that hangs in the line of late 19th-century photographs of Lebanon scenes in the hallway at Town Hall. But was he?

Governor Trumbull was born in Lebanon on October 12, 1710. But where? Could it have been in Redwood? Redwood is one of the most architecturally significant buildings in

for his new bride, Sarah Backus of Norwich. (Sarah was one of the three Backus sisters who married Lebanon men, two of whom were sons of the Governor.)

There was an earlier house on the site of Redwood, which is where five of Gov. Trumbull’s six children were born. The history of Redwood does include the birth of a Connecticut governor. David’s son Joseph (1782-1861) was born in Redwood in December 1782. Joseph served as governor for one term, 1849-1850, the third generation of Trumbulls to be elected to the state’s highest office. This may have added to the confusion as stories of the occupants of Redwood were told and retold over the years and the generations of Trumbulls became mixed up.

The property was purchased in 1713 by Joseph Trumbull (1679-1755), father of the future Governor, from the Rev. Joseph Parsons, the first minister of the Congregational Church. The deed includes a house. It was one of many parcels



Undated postcard of Redwood,
Lebanon Historical Society collection

Connecticut. It was designed and built by master joiner Isaac Fitch (1734-1791) of Lebanon in 1778-79. So, this house, which is well documented, was not the location of Gov. Trumbull’s birth. The house was commissioned by the Governor’s third son David (1752-1824) during the Revolutionary War

Joseph Trumbull purchased after his arrival in town in 1704 but it cannot be determined where he was living when Gov. Trumbull was born in 1710. It is possible that Joseph Trumbull was renting the property from the Rev. Parsons prior to buying it in 1713 since

Continued on page 11

Leonard Bridge Road

By Rick Kane

Leonard Bridge Road is located in the west section of Lebanon stretching from Route 207 (Exeter Road) northwest to Columbia just to the east of Lake Williams. (A quick side note here, Lake Williams does not exist on the 1854 Map of Lebanon but does show on the 1868 F.W. Beers Map of Lebanon as Williams Pond.)

A 1934 aerial photograph of Lebanon (searchable via internet) shows the Air Line Railroad track and clearly shows a shadow cast by a bridge over the track. It is also visible that the track ran straight through under the bridge (see photo). Today you can bike or walk that area. Approaching from the Hebron end towards Willimantic (west to northeast), the trail turns slightly left and rises up to meet

Leonard Bridge Road. To re-join the trail you must turn right, cross over the 'bridge' (all filled in) and turn left down into what is a very wide driveway or

parking area. That parking area is visible in the 1934 aerial photo with a building at the end parallel to the track. I believe this was the Leonard Bridge Station mentioned in documents and an oral history given by Sol Kiotic.

Lebanon land records show a sale from Chester Bill to Darius H. Leonard in 1846 for 62 acres partially in Lebanon and partially in Columbia. The 1868 map of Lebanon shows D.H. Leonard as living in the area abutting the Columbia line and the 1870 US Census identifies Darius H.

Leonard living in Lebanon. Darius and his wife had a son also named Darius H. who inherited the land and continued to live in Lebanon into the early 1900s. The 1910 US Census shows Darius living in Lebanon and in the margin of the Census sheet is a handwritten identifier as Leonard Bridge Road.

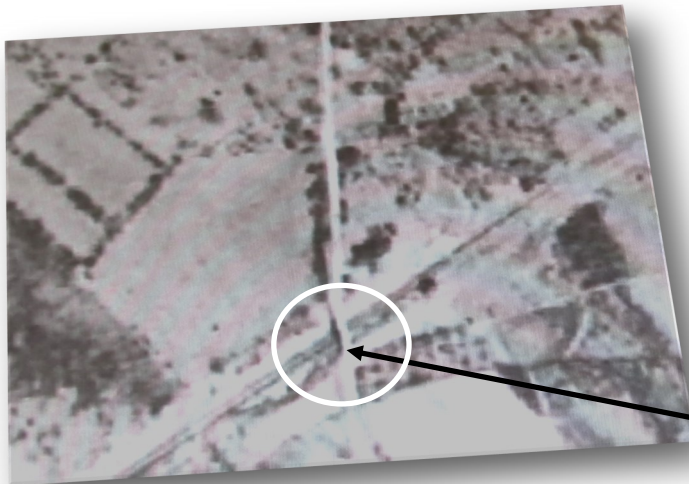
A quote from *Lebanon, three centuries in a Connecticut hilltop town* by George Milne, "The new Air Line project, known as the New

Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Line was finally pushed through by David Lyman of Middlefield. It cost \$6 million and opened in 1872." And also worth mentioning is the following "There was a succession of famous through trains as well as local services, beginning with the New England Limited in 1884. This was succeeded in 1891 by the White Train, popularly known as the 'Ghost Train.'" I mention this because there is a terrific full-wall picture at the Log Cabin Restaurant of the Ghost Train as you walk from the dining room

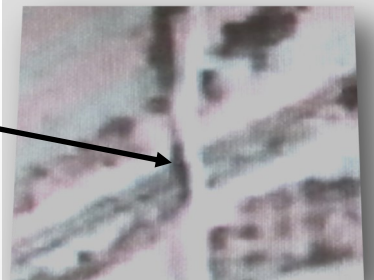
Continued on page 11



Leonard Bridge Station was once a stop on the new Haven, Middletown & Willimantic railroad that crossed the northern border of Lebanon. The famous through express trains, the Air Line Limited and the White Train, sped past the little station on the way to Boston. Local trains stopped for milk pickups, passengers and the mail.



1934 Aerial photo of Leonard Bridge Road

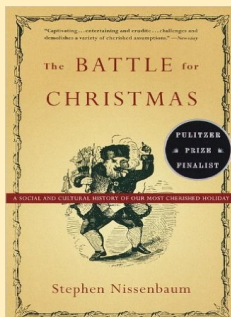


The arrow points to that location of the bridge which appears as a shadow on the left of the road.

University of Connecticut Libraries Map and Geographic Information Center - MAGIC. (2013). 1934 Connecticut Aerial Photography Index. Retrieved from http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/mash_up/1934_aerial_index.htm

A Good Read

By Betty Forrest



The Battle for Christmas

By Stephen Nissenbaum

The Battle for Christmas is an evolutionary tale. It includes references to pagan, early Christian, the Catholic Church, and Puritan and other Protestant denominations. It covers social classes and practices and the relationship between adults and children. New England, New York and Pennsylvania are featured locales. Misrule, mummary, St. Nicholas, Father Christmas, callithumpian, and almanacs are some of the interesting vocabulary. Personages including John Pintard, a wealthy and influential New Yorker, Washington Irving, the author of *Rip Van Winkle*, and Clement Clark Moore, the author of "A Visit from St. Nicholas" all play a part in the saga.

The 1800s witnessed two cultures of Christmas. *The Battle for Christmas* author sees this as a pull between going out in the streets and staying at home. It depicts a shift towards gift giving for children and their involvement in at home parties. Then there is

Continued on page 7 sidebar



Many thanks to all the volunteers and bakers, new and seasoned!

The Lebanon Historical Society Antiques Show could not have run so smoothly without all of you!

Thank you again and I hope to see you next year!

Jacy Worth
Community Events Chair



Who's Buried Under the Stones at Center Cemetery

By Lindy Brunkhorst Olewine



After months of research, genealogist Lindy Brunkhorst Olewine (shown above in the orange t-shirt) led a wonderful Walktober walk through the Century Cemetery on October 12.

Drawing on investigations from the 1930s to the present, Lindy told participants about the stories behind and the people beneath some of her favorite grave stones. Perhaps excerpts from her talk will encourage readers to participate in cemetery preservation efforts.

The age of this cemetery has been slightly misunderstood for years with the sign at the entrance stating 1814...but, Lebanon land records state that on October 4, 1830, twelve citizens quit claimed two acres to the South School Society "for the purposes of a burying ground" for \$120.00. These two acres were on the northwest side of Exeter Road (aka Route 207) beginning at the easterly corner of Eliphalet Gray's house. The first burial took place the following December.

According to Lindy, the confusion probably results from dates on "cenotaph" memorials in the Cemetery. **"Cenotaph" is a Greek term referring to an empty tomb – a marker without a person being buried there.** Through her research on Center Cemetery, Lindy discovered the names of at least twenty-three individuals who are actually buried elsewhere. Many are in Lebanon's "Old Cemetery," which is now called the Trumbull Cemetery. Three year old Cordelia Louisa Huntington, for example, has a memorial stone at Center Cemetery, but is buried near relatives in the Trumbull Cemetery.

Lindy discovered in the First Congregational Church death records, a reference to Miss Wealthy Fitch Mason, daughter of Daniel and Eunice Mason. Wealthy died at age twenty-three on December 25, 1830 and was "the first person laid in the new burying ground." With this information, Lindy believes that all markers recording deaths before December 1830 are cenotaphs. *Can you find the other twenty-two?*



Continued from page 6 sidebar
misrule-rowdy adventure in the streets and theater going on Christmas. Also, making Christmas an indoor family affair meant enmeshing in the commercial marketplace. If something was made at home was it a present or, to make it a present did it need to be purchased? And so, the advent of advertising began. Also, in an agricultural society, the time after harvest (December) was a time to overconsume and splurge. Would this not translate into a time for over spending with luxury and excess? And so, the season became exploited. This is a conundrum still existing today.

Santa Claus and the Christmas tree, both important to the Christmas season, were seen as rituals and part of the "folk revival" of sorts.

The Battle for Christmas is well documented, a progressive story of the beginning of the Christmas season to the present. It covers the history, social phenomena, cultural occurrences, and economics of it through the ages. Times gone by, says the author, were just as complex and as morally ambiguous as the present. Stephen Nissenbaum substantiates history and the present through the prism of Christmas. Well worth the read, I think. Merry Christmas!



From Our Collection

Staff and volunteer cataloging of objects has recently led to numerous interesting discoveries.



Some raise personal memories and others raise questions. This World War II ration cover was donated by Dorothy Davis in memory of Helen Flegert Krause and Alfred Arnold Krause. It held ration coupons and books belonging to the Flegert and Augsburg families. The cover itself raised the question of just how long has there been Wonder Bread.

The Taggart Baking Company of Indianapolis made and sold Wonder Bread from 1921 to 1925 when they were bought out by Continental Baking which introduced the first commercial pre-sliced bread. Unsliced Wonder Bread returned briefly during World War II due to a steel shortage (for the slicing machines). Marketing efforts during the War included this ration book cover promoting Wonder Bread as an important source of nutrients during wartime shortages.



What
is it?

Take a guess or two and see if you can figure out what this item is. It is made of iron and is about 15" long and 12" wide. The answer is on page 11.



A-Sleighing They Did Go

By Donna Baron

Over the river, and through the wood,

To Grandfather's house we go;

The horse knows the way to carry the sleigh

Through the white and drifted snow.

"The New-England Boy's Song about Thanksgiving Day" *Flowers for Children*, Volume 2

Lydia Maria Childs' 1844 poem describes a common and enjoyable aspect of winter in New England. A good snow cover made travel far more comfortable and faster than during the muddy spring or dusty summer when rutted roads challenged horse teams and passengers alike. Winter, when there was less work on the farms and snow on the ground, was a time for visiting neighbors and even for taking trips to see distant friends and relatives.

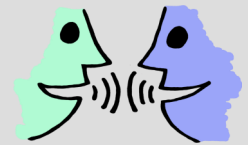
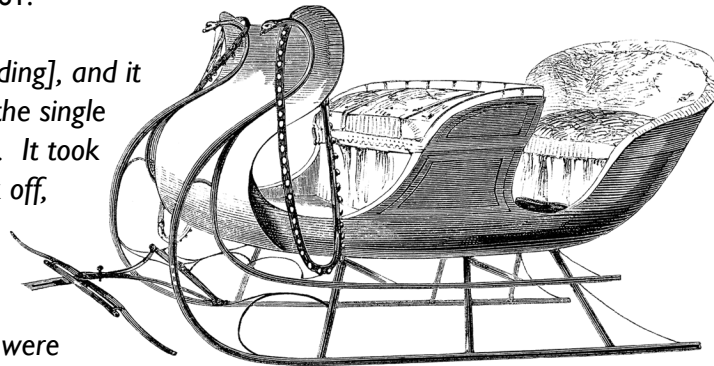
Sleigh riding even became a recreational activity and a way for young people to enjoy courting activities. Ellen Bliss Huntington described one such excursion in her diary entry for late December 1861.

I was happy to go [sleigh riding], and it was decided I should go in the single sleigh with John Huntington. It took a good deal of time to pack off, deciding who should sit where, but finally all were off but John and I, and we were a little behind. As we were just this side of the

school house [possibly District

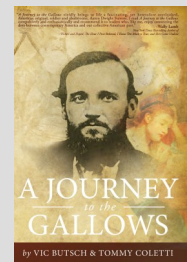
School # 7, near the corner of Trumbull Highway and Waterman Road] I saw a black mass in the middle of the little pond and concluded that it must be a load of wood but as we came up found, to our great astonishment, that the load just ahead of us had tipped over and the horse run away. It was feared for a time that Eliza J. was hurt as Mary had fallen upon her and she was somewhat smothered. I immediately jumped out and the sleigh turned around, and the girls that were all weak and trembling with fright put in there. The rest of us walked, the gentlemen load with buffaloes [blankets] [hot] bricks, etc. Mr. Gibbs and Hart started immediately in the single sleigh to look after the runaway horses and driver. They met them about a mile from here, coming back. Those in the head sleigh had stopped the horse and their driver was coming back with them alright. After waiting a little while to regain their composure and get warmed, they started off again, feeling very thankful that not anyone was killed or their bone broken. I did not start the second time, thinking the fun was pretty much over, although they were most determined that I should. Harty has gone down today and I hope will bring news of their safe arrival.

(As quoted in George M. Milne, Lebanon, three centuries in a Connecticut hilltop town.)



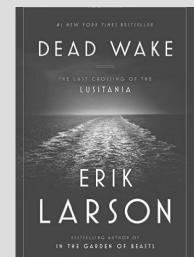
**Reading & talking
about history
for the fun of it!**

We invite you to join us as we select books and share our thoughts and reactions in open and engaging conversation. Refreshments served.



**Discussion — 7pm
Wed., January 11**

Book: "A Journey to the Gallows"
By Vic Brutsch & Tommy Coletti



**Discussion — 7pm
Wed., March 8**

Book: "Dead Wake"
The Last Crossing of the Lusitania
By Erik Larson

You can also find our new selection and discussion date on our website and Facebook

**For more information
call the museum
860-642-6579**

Lebanon Carvers

Continued from page 1

based on details of style and technique.

In 1735, Benjamin Collins (1691-1759) of Taunton, MA bought land on Chestnut Hill on the west side of the road from “Lebanon Old parish meeting house...to the Crank meeting house...” Records, including his listings in Jonathan

Trumbull’s account book and his probate file, suggest that he was a furniture maker, which may explain the light carving touch he used on the shallow inscriptions typical to his gravestones. Collins signed more than twenty gravestones sometimes including his residence. One stone in Tolland reads “Made by Benjamin Collins of Lebanon Crank.” At least two of Collins’ sons, Julius (1728-1758) and Zerubbabel (1733-1797) followed their father into the gravestone carving trade. Julius’s signed stones strongly resemble his father’s meticulous shallow work. After moving to Vermont, Zerubbabel continued carving stones with deeply carved scrolls like those he worked in Connecticut.

John Huntington (1705/06 – 1777) was born in Lebanon, where he lived his entire life. In the 1730s, town records indicate that Huntington was a farmer. Between 1744 and 1775 he often worked for Jonathan Trumbull building cellars, chimneys, hearths and stone walls and making “stepstones” for the meeting house. Huntington also provided gravestones for Trumbull’s father Joseph who died in 1755 and mother Hannah who died in 1768. With 154 stones in Lebanon cemeteries and another 40 or more in nearby towns, Huntington’s work

can be traced stylistically and dated by subtle changes in details.

Sometime in the early 1760s, Josiah Manning began carving gravestones in the northwest corner of Norwich (now Franklin). Born in Hopkinton, MA, Manning grew up in Scotland, CT and lived briefly in Canterbury before settling on the road leading from Norwich to Windham. Manning signed at least ten gravestones in as many different towns. The signed stones provide a basis for attributing artistically related examples as his work. His frowning angel heads with their elaborate hair/wigs are a familiar sight in Lebanon’s burying grounds with as many as 98 Manning stones documented in town with 8 more in Columbia. His sons Frederick and Rockwell, as well as several apprentices, continued the Manning carving tradition after the



Manning Family Carvers
Gravestone of Elizabeth Alden
Trumbull Cemetery



John Huntington, Carver
Gravestone of Margret Whitney
Goshen Cemetery

American Revolution.

Having stood in Lebanon’s cemeteries for two hundred years or more, the work these carvers created is now often hard to see. Lichen, crumbling stone and just age have obscured these works of art. A new display at the Historical Society Museum will include vintage photography that reveals the carvers’ skill and evolving styles.



*Fading
from view,*

**LEBANON'S
HISTORIC
CEMETERIES**

Exhibit opens
mid-November
through mid-May
at the Lebanon
Historical Society
Museum.
Open Wed thru Sat
from 12pm – 4pm
also by appointment.



Lebanon Legends

Continued from page 4

the minister was dismissed in 1708. Joseph raised his own family in the old house and it's where Jonathan brought his bride, Faith Robinson, when he married in 1735.

In 1755, on the death of his father, Jonathan Trumbull moved his family from this site across the street to the newer house his father had built in 1740. This is the house where John Trumbull, the great artist and the sixth and youngest child of the Governor and his wife, was born in 1756. The old house was rented until David took over the property to build his new "mansion." The mansion was built on the site of the old house and some of the ancient timbers in the basement were incorporated into the new house, a very typical re-use of architectural features when constructing a new building.

The current owners of Redwood have installed an elegant sign on the corner of the property, at West Town Street and Exeter Road, that displays 1710 in large gold numbers. Although this is confusing to some people who think that date is the construction date of the house, it is slowly becoming associated simply with the birth year of Gov. Trumbull. Since Joseph Trumbull did raise his own family there, Gov. Trumbull is very closely associated with the site. It is highly likely that someday a missing letter or other document that mentions this fact may turn up. This hopeful thought is the closest we can come to knowing exactly where Gov. Trumbull was born.

The next issue of *Provisions* will include "How did he die? The truth and fiction in the story of Captain Sluman Gray."

Hearse Houses

By the mid-19th century, many New England towns began buying hearses which were available for residents to use when needed.

These horse-drawn vehicles replaced traditional hand-carried wooden coffin biers. To protect their investment, towns often built small sheds as hearse houses either adjacent to a cemetery or near a meeting house.

In Lebanon, there were hearse houses at Trumbull, Goshen, Center and possibly Liberty Hill cemeteries.



1971 photo of the Exeter Hearse House located in the Exeter Cemetery on route 207. It is the only original hearse house still standing in Lebanon.



What is it?

It's a corn sheller.

Mounted over a wood box this hand-cranked machine was used to shell corn kernels off the cob for feeding livestock.

See picture on page 8.

Leonard Bridge Road

Continued from page 5

down to the bar area.

The construction of the Air Line railroad avoided this intersection of road and rail by building the bridge to allow road traffic to cross over the train traffic. The above mentioned through trains would have been a hazard otherwise. In fact there were four (4) railroad bridges in Lebanon over the Airline rails and it wasn't until 1972 that these bridges were removed and filled in. An excerpt from the

Selectman meeting minutes of May 1, 1972 documents this, "Mr. Masters reported on the four railroad bridges authorization received from the State and he is seeking bids for removal of structures. Cook Hill Bridge will be the first one filled followed by Chesbro, Leonard and Kingsley."

The bridge was clearly named for the owner of the property at that juncture D.H. Leonard. Hence Leonard Bridge Road.

As we continue to identify the source and origin of road names in Lebanon, we hope to have more families provide the history of road names associated with their ancestors. Anyone who has such information is welcome to send it along and we will include one per issue or as space allows, as we have over the last year or so.



History Trivia Question: *What famous patriot's son was sent to Governor Jonathan Trumbull to keep imprisoned because of his Tory activities?*
See page 3 for answer.

**Tree Lighting &
Museum Open House**
Sunday, December 4
6pm → 8pm

*Lantern Tours
of the Beaumont House
& Pastor's Library*



Lebanon Historical Society
MUSEUM & VISITORS CENTER
856 Trumbull Highway, Lebanon
860-642-6579 • www.historyoflebanon.org