

The Buckland Times ^{#8} 60¢

It's old news that I hope will be good news to you.

May 1995

Susan Way - Editor-in-chief, etc. (203) 643-8313
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THE HARTMAN TOBACCO PLANTATION

When I was 19 and 21 years old, in the 1970's, I worked at Camp Woodstock in Woodstock, Ct. for the summer, and so drove back and forth several times each summer on Rt. 84 to my home in N.J.. I'm sure the thing I remember best about my drive through Connecticut was the sight of the Hartman Tobacco Plantation in Buckland. Rather suddenly there were spread out in front of you acres and acres of poles, tent cloth, tobacco sheds and tobacco. It was a beautiful sight, and I'm sure there are many people from around the country who would say about the same thing. Perhaps it made more of an impression on me because, one night while babysitting in the 7th grade I had watched the movie "Parrish". "Parrish" was produced by Warner Bros. in the 1950's and featured Troy Donahue, Claudette Colbert, Karl Malden, Dean Jagger and others. It was based on a novel by Mildred Savage, a story about Conn. shade grown tobacco. I've been told recently that it wasn't a very good movie, much to my surprise! It could be that I was just a foolish child, but I remember liking it very much, and being very interested in the story and in the whole process of growing tobacco under cloth, in Connecticut, of all places. I think I enjoyed the photography. I liked it all well enough to watch it again when I got the chance! I've been told now that some of the filming was actually done in Buckland, perhaps

from some vantage point on the Buckland Hills.

Now the Wood Memorial Library in South Windsor is making the film available as part of it's year long program celebrating S.Windsor's 150th birthday and it's tobacco heritage. The price is \$25.00, and anyone interested in a copy or in taking a tour of one of today's tobacco farms should give Wood Memorial a call at 289-1783.

There is a copy of Mildred Savage's book at Whitten Memorial Library in N.Manchester. Mildred Savage grew up in Conn., but not in the Tobacco Valley. In spite of this, I think she does a good job of telling a tobacco story, and does it so that someone from somewhere else can understand it. How much truth is there behind her story? That would be very hard to say without a lot more study, and what might be truth to one person might look very different to someone else. But, in any case the book, the movie, and the drive through on Rt. 84 are all Conn. tobacco from an outsiders point of view looking in.

What was life like on the plantation for those who lived there? Who was it that made it run successfully for so many years? Fortunately we can ask some of the people who lived on or near the plantation. I talked to Charles Kaselauskas, Kenneth Irish Sr. and William Pacuin', Richard Reichenbach and Richard Newfield, grandson of Adolph Hartman. For that matter you can ask almost anyone over the age of 45 who grew up in Manchester, S.Windsor or Glastonbury and so on. Almost all of them worked on tobacco in the summers. Some of them enjoyed it, some tolerated it, and some hated it as a hot, dirty difficult job. I'm sure all of them realize how lucky they were to have that job every summer to help them get started in life.

For children who grew up in Buckland tobacco was much more a part of life. They were surrounded by it, the plants reaching way over their heads. Quite often the whole family worked on tobacco at some time during the year. The men usually worked wear round, for the wives it was a part time job, close to home. There were a whole assortment of jobs for young boys, that were really much easier for a young boy than for a grown man. They were paid \$6 or \$7 a week and had the satisfaction of contributing to their families. Of that \$7 Kenny Irish and his brothers got a 50¢ allowance. With that in hand they walked all the way to the Realto Theatre in downtown Manchester to see a 5¢ show that lasted all afternoon. Boys grew up riding the plantation's horses bareback, swimming, fishing and ice skating at Healy's Pond and started working on tobacco at about age 9 or 10. The girls I'm told, not start working on tobacco until about the age of 14, but I'd guess that if their mother's were working part time sewing cloth in the spring or sewing leaves to lathes later in the season, young girls probably had extra work to do at home. Kenny tells me it was a great place to grow up - "a terrific place". The houses on the plantation had no electricity, no hot water, only out-houses, they were hardly insulated with only a wood stove for heat. They cut wood on the hill. They hooked their radio up to the car battery. They weren't expecting more than this. It was still a terrific place to grow up and Kenny Irish has one story after another to tell about the good time s he had with his friends to prove it.

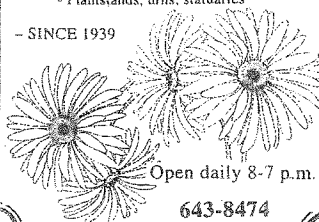
It seems without a doubt there were those who loved working on the farm and sort of fell in love with tobacco, too.

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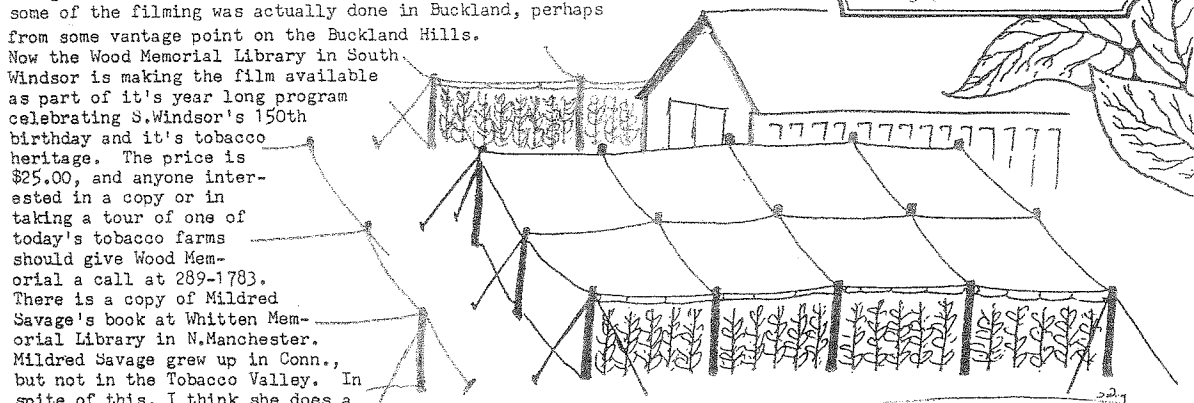
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upper left- Charles Kaselauskas, Frank Healy, Red Mayor, Joe LaChance
 (?) Ron Daigle
 Al Weinberg (friend of Dick Newfield) Walt Stankevich

Workers

1910 & 1920 Censuses show John Spillane as Plantation Foreman, and his wife and some 8 children living in what seems to be the house that stood at the N.W. corner of Buckland and Burnham (now Pleasant Valley Rd.) Sts.. This is the house where Charles O. Wolcott and Harlow Fowler before him had lived when they owned and worked the Buckland sandstone quarries. Jim Quinn and family later lived here. Other Hartman employees from those early years are harder to track down. By the late 1920's there were a group of families that had moved to the Plantation or near it, many of whom lived in company houses, who stayed for many years. They raised their children and in some cases as with the families of Frank & Stella Butkus, James & Ella Quinn and "John" McDonald their grandchildren were born and raised on the farm as well. These families did the year-round work needed to keep the farm running, acted as foreman and sometimes had their own areas of responsibility (see list below). Many supplies arrived at the Buckland train depot before the season began, manure from Georgia horse farms, charcoal from Woostock, Ct., which had to be shoveled into burlap bags (used for "firing" the sheds in the fall) tent cloth in rolls, poles, fertilizer or the ingredients for fertilizer when they later mixed it on the farm themselves. In the winter months equipment had to be repaired, the horses cared for. When tractors later came into general use there developed a junk yard used for parts. Some of you city folk have wondered what those junk piles were that seem to go with every old farm. The Farmal tractor eventually was settled on as the most useful. Seasonal workers arrived in the Spring. There was a boarding house off Burnham St. for the men and later one for the women on the "Smith Farm section of the farm at the corner of Smith and Clark Sts. and there were 5 shacks that had been built on the west side of Buckland St. for Spanish workers during WWI (Spain was the only European country not involved in the war) These were later moved to the Upper Farm on the Buckland Hills for African American college students from Georgia who had become part of the summer work crew. There were 5 more of these shacks behind the houses on the south side of Burnham St. where some of the year-round work crew lived. Each boarding house had it's own cook. Bob Robinson, who had come up from the South as one of those Georgia college students decided to stay and lived in one of the 5 shacks on the hill and cooked for the rest of the Upper Farm crew. That shack eventually burned down - too much cookin' I would guess.

The Year-round Work Crew

- Andrew Healy -(wife Sarah)- Plantation Superintendent
- Tom Hickey -()- Upper Hill Superintendent
- Howard Erickson -(Helen)- Smith Farm Superintendent
- James Quinn -(Ella)- Asst. Super., bookkeeper & mechanic
- "Big" Max Dzura (Mary)- in charge of the tobacco beds
- "Big Joe" Kaselauskas -(Julia)- in charge of the tobacco in the fields
- Joe Mitkus -(Eva) -in charge of some sheds, truck driver, sorting inspector
- Al Lachance- (Pricilla)- sheds, boss of the women's crew
- "Barney Ealey" Baltus Daltuva- field boss
- "Andy" Clarence Derrick- truck driver, hauled whatever was needed, saw horses, cloth, water, tec.
- Howard Cummings- (Stella)- in charge of the barn and the horses, Lower Farm
- Frank Butkus (Stella)- general hand
- Stanley Butkus- (ANNA)- The "Best" tractor driver
- Ignacy Morawski- (Mary)- general hand
- Arthur J. Polyott- (Merta)- teamster
- Dyer Carroll- ()- teamster
- "John" Laucklan McDonald- (Margaret)- teamster
- "Holli" Hollis C. Mayor- (Helen, also called Dolly)- general hand
- Nathan Irish- (Jessie)- in charge of the barn, later a general hand
- Mrs. Stella Zeleskis- (a widow)- the whole family worked. Known by some as the hardest working woman on the farm.
- Paul Stankovich- general hand
- Truman Annis- maintenance man

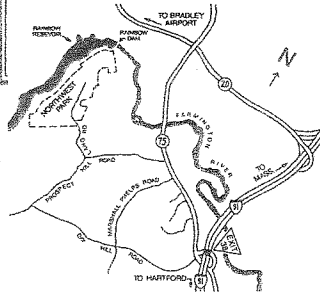
Hilinski- maintenance, carpenter, stone mason

Emma Glode- She eventually took Al Lachance's job as the boss of the woman's crew. She was the first woman on the Plantation to have a supervisory job. I'm told she would have been promoted by Andrew Healy and it seems no one doubted her ability to do the job. Dick Newfield and Charlie Kaselauskas, as a very hard working and competent woman.

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MAURICE HARTMAN

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The Hartford Courant

Death Claims Well-Known Tobacco Man

Feb. 18, 1927

**Adolph Hartman, Promi-
nent Among Conn. Val-
ley Growers, Stricken
Suddenly in Florida**

Adolph Hartman, 68, for many years a resident of this city and prominent in Connecticut valley tobacco circles, died Wednesday in Hollywood, Florida, following a sudden heart attack.

At the time of his death, Mr. Hartman was senior member of the firm of A. & S. Hartman of this city. He was born in Austria, the son of Jacob



and Rosa Hartman coming to the United States at the age of 12 years. He settled in Manchester and in 1885 became engaged in the tobacco business. He moved to Hartford in 1909 becoming the senior partner in the new firm of A. & S. Hartman with which he remained associated until his death.

Pioneer in Shade Growing.
Many years ago the firm of A. & S. Hartman raised the first shade grown tobacco in this territory. The system has spread and is now quite generally in use where it is desired to grow especially high-grade tobacco. Since the death of his wife, Mr. Hartman had made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Albert Newfield, wife of Representative Newfield, at No. 308 North Oxford street. Mr. Hartman left Hartford January 31, intending to spend the winter in Florida.

Besides his daughter, Mrs. Newfield, he leaves one son, Emanuel M. Hartman of No. 163 North Oxford street, five grandchildren and one brother, Mark Hartman of New York, and two sisters, Mrs. Hannah Hartman of Berlin, Germany and Mrs. Theresa Kohn of New York.

For many years Mr. Hartman was a member of Congregation Beth Israel and took an active and energetic interest in its behalf. He was a member of the Turntable Brook Country Club. The body will be brought to Hartford for burial which it is expected will take place Tuesday.

THE HARTMANS

Samuel & Adolph Hartman were born in Germany in 1853 and 1859, and came to America in 1872 and 74 respectively, according to 1900 census records. They lived in N.Y. first and became acquainted with the tobacco industry there, but the firm of A. & S. Hartman was established in Manchester in 1882. So says an article in the trade journal "Tobacco" dated 1928. The story (to the right) about Adolph Hartman tells a slightly different story in details, but in general the same story with the important addition of their parents names, Jacob and Rose. In the 1896-7 Manchester City Directory the business was listed as A. & S. Hartman, packers and dealers in Conn. Seed Leaf Tobacco, 54 N. Main. But, at first it seems to have been mainly a Dry Goods Store across from the Train Depot. Richard Newfield, Adolph Hartman's grandson was born in 1914 and went to work at the Buckland Plantation at about age 16 (after he had bought himself a \$75 car). When I called he said he'd be very happy to talk about the Plantation. The story he was told about the beginnings of the business goes like this. Adolph Hartman's dry goods store took a tobacco crop from a local farmer as payment of a debt. Doing business in this way was still quite common in those days. To make good on this Adolph packed samples of the tobacco and set out to visit every cigar maker he could find. He sold that crop and learned in the process that there was a need for this kind of service and that he made a better profit at it than could be made in the Dry Goods business. The 1900 U.S. Census shows Adolph living at 52 N. Main with his wife Mary, son Gustave and daughter Francis (later the wife of Albert Newfield), and his mother-in-law Fannie Hoyn (?sp.) Samuel lived down the street at 76 N. Main with wife Jennie and son Maurice. Mary and Jennie were sisters from N.Y.. By the end of 1901 Samuel and family had moved to Hartford and the brothers had made the decision to be among the first to invest and venture into the very new process of growing "shade tobacco" in the Conn. River Valley. The very first 1/2 acre had been successfully grown and sold in 1900. In Jan. 1902 the Hartmans bought about 71 acres in Buckland, some of which stretched into S. Windsor, around Burnham and Buckland Sts. This section of Burnham St. is now called Pleasant Valley Rd. The land was purchased from Charles O. Wolcott, Paul Hruby and Lillian Newberry. The early years could not have been easy, experiment, development, trial & error must have been the rule. The ups and downs of this period can easily be seen in this list, also found in "Tobacco" (3-1925). The Hartmans must have had a lot of faith in the idea, because during those years Samuel's son Maurice, and Adolph's son-in-law Albert Newfield were taken into the partnership. In 1906 Adolph's sons Emanuel & Gustave formed a successful partnership known as Steane, Hartman & Co. with I. J. Steane, Frank H. Whipple and Alfred A. Olds. Apparently the corner was turned and success firmly established about 1910. The A. & S. Hartman Co., then known as the Conn. Sumatra Tobacco Co. expanded their acreage in and around Buckland from 1910-17 leasing and buying some 279 acres. These might be called the boom years, which were followed by the hard years of 1920's and 30's. Also during these years the founders of the Co., Samuel died in 1925 and Adolph died in 1927. The shade tobacco farmers, who were almost entirely large farmers and corporations seem to have fared much better in the 20's than did the small independent broadleaf farmers. Almost all of these had joined the Conn. Valley Tobacco Grower's Assoc. in 1922. The market for Conn. Broadleaf tobacco seems to have all but disappeared for several years during the 1920's. This does not seem to have been true of the shade tobacco market. Shade farming required a large investment because of necessary poles, tents and equipment. You had to have considerable financial backgig to get into that business. That backing was probably critical during lean years. In March 1928 A. & S. Hartman Co., Steane, Hartman & Co., and Sol Kohn & Co. (Soloman & Jerome Kohn being nephews of A. & S. Hartman) merged under the name The Hartman Tobacco Co. with Albert Newfield as Chairman of the Board. This was the event that was reported on in the 1928 article in the "Tobacco" journal with the photos above. Sol Kohn & Co. later became independent again, but in 1928 they were apparently now in the position to expand their acreage again leasing from neighboring broadleaf farmers who had just been released from their 5 yr. contracts with the Assoc.. This may have been something like a fire sale, with the small farmers needing to pay off their creditors in order to survive and they may have been grateful for the opportunity to lease their fields right then. One of those neighboring farmers, who had bought his farm in 1901 was

Growth of Shade-Grown Industry

The following figures present a graphic picture of the cumulative growth in popularity of Connecticut shade wrappers:

Year	Acreage
1900	1/2
1901	41
1902	720
1903	645
1904	33
1905	40
1906	40
1907	70
1908	200
1909	800
1910	1,000
1911	1,995
1912	1,906
1913	1,840
1914	2,574
1915	3,609
1916	4,939
1917	5,854
1918	6,100
1919	4,865
1920	5,930
1921	7,382
1922	8,001
1923	8,749

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The Work Day

Work started at 7:00 AM when they gathered at the garage and work was handed out for the day. It did get hot. The tenting was intended to create an environment like that on the Indonesian Island of Sumatra. Water was regularly brought out to the fields for the workers. This was one of the first jobs for the young boys. Perhaps it was the thought of a dip in Healy's pond that kept them going. They worked regularly until 5:00 PM with a ½ hour lunch break, 6 days a week, 50¢ extra for kids if they worked on Sundays. Once a week a big car from Hartford would come around with their pay - on their lunch break so they wouldn't be wasting any work time. Once in a while the big boss Albert Newfield would come around to check on things. The young farm hands naturally called him "old man Newfield" although he couldn't have been very old at the time, and they were impressed by his car and the way he dressed but they can't agree on what kind of car it was.

Some jobs required odd hours, but were regarded as part of the regular farm routine. Sterilizing the tobacco beds went on around the clock once the boiler was fired up. Watching the sheds while they were being fired in the fall meant an all night shift. Spearing the broadleaf tobacco on the upper farm went on until the job was done. Children were called out of school in the late fall when there was a "damp" (damp weather that allowed the tobacco to be taken down from the sheds without crumbling). It was cold in those sheds then, but everyone worked late to get the job done while the weather held.

Kenneth Irish

There were 2 Irish families in Buckland in the 1920's, one listed in the City Directories in Meekville, and the family of Nathan Irish. They moved to Buckland from the Raddon Tobacco farm in Windsorville about 1927, and lived in several places before settling in one of the company houses off Burnham St.. Kenny Irish says that his father was born in Scotland, Ct. and that the family has Scots origins. (I warned you in the last issue that it's not easy to sort out the Scots and the Irish! In fact people crossed back and forth across the Irish Sea through the centuries about as often as they thought it was necessary.) However, the 1920 U.S. census says that Nathan was born in Rhode Island - there are always surprises in family history. Sometimes it's difficult to discover exactly what the truth is. Kenny's mother, Jessie was born in Willimantic. It was a second marriage for both of them, so along with Kenny born in 1916 and his brothers Wally and Earnie there were 2 step brothers and 2 step sisters. Nathan was nearing retirement age, but in those days you generally did not retire, you took on an easier job. There was plenty of work to do of all kinds on the Plantation. The family lived and worked on the Plantation for several very happy years according to Kenny. When Nathan died in 1933 the family moved to N. School St.. Kenny wanted to point out that there was another important job in the village of Buckland in those days. He remembers the man who dug his father's grave, and he remembered that he lived on N. Main St.. I found him in the City Directory - Roy S. Nash - caretaker B. Cemetery 729 N. Main. It was done by hand then of course. Kenny understands appreciates that very well because he worked for the Town of Manchester Parks Dept. for years. He also wanted to be sure that "Pop Stein" was remembered. This must have been Edward Stein who lived on Adams St. near the entrance to what was Manchester Sand and Gravel. According to the Directories, he was a weaver during his working years, at the Hilliard Mill. Kenny remembers him for sponsoring Buckland's sports teams, donating uniforms and buying ice cream after the games. Charles Kaselauskas remembers him being called the mayor of Buckland! When I told Kenny that the Southergill brothers had told me that when they were going to Buckland school they never had enough boys to make up a sports team and that their school teams always included some girls, Kenny said, "Not in his day." But he did remember that Irene Buckland, one of their teachers had been the boys basketball coach. Charles would like to add that she led their team to the 8th District championship one year. Girls didn't play basketball in Conn. in those days! She was well respected, well liked and nice looking, too from what I've heard, but very tough as I'm sure she needed to be. Kenny remembers she had a very definite way of handling even the biggest, most unruly young men, no problem. I guess playing hookie was something she couldn't put a stop to. I would guess that it was just too hard to resist the ice skating, swimming or fishing at Healy's pond and other adventures. Truant officer James(?) Duffy knew where to find those boys, but was not fast enough to catch them! They always got their punishment the next day anyway, when they showed up at school - a price they were willing to pay. Kenny also mentioned several times that some of the prettiest girls in town grew up in Buckland, and he seemed to mean every word of it! *Really!*

Richard Reichenbach

Richie Reichenbach remembers walking all the way to Center Springs Park to go ice skating, because they had music there (as far as I know he wasn't playing hookie). They also walked all the way to Concordia Lutheran Church on Winter St. when they wanted to save the trolley fare for ice cream. I think farm life must have agreed with these children. As told in the "B.T.#3" the Reichenbachs lived on Deming St. in So. Windsor. Up on the Buckland Hills the Hartman Plantation stretched into So. Windsor all the way to the south side of Deming St. just across the street from the Reichenbach farm. There are still three houses there today that were owned by the Plantation. These may be the only Hartman buildings still standing aside from a few sheds still standing near Smith St. (Hartman sheds were painted red). Tom Hickey who was boss of the "Upper Farm" sometimes called Hickey's hill in the 1920's, lived in one of those houses. Dyer Carroll's family lived in another (Leslie "Chic" Carroll's family). The Hilinski lived in the 3rd. When Richie and his father weren't working on their own farm they worked under Tom Hickey on the Plantation. They would be called on whenever extra help was needed. Richie remembers starting work at age 9 or 10 for 90¢ a day, but after a near accident he was paid an extra 50¢ to make sure the horses were properly hitched up. The Upper Farm had its own barn and 8 or 10 horses as well as its own tobacco beds, shed, well and pump house, and the 5 shacks for summer help. There was also a house and a root cellar near a place where stones had been cut as part of the quarry operation. The only family anyone remembers living there was an Avery family.

The Reichenbach family was also delivering milk which meant picking up milk from the farmers. There were many small farmers who had 5 or 6 cows pastured on otherwise useless land. They bought milk bottles for the case with their names on them (some can still be found in antique shops, and one can be seen at Fanny's on Main St.). His mother cleaned the bottles, they were filled and set in concrete tanks in the basement fill-

- Continued on p. 6

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 ed with ice water. They were up at 3:00 AM to start their route. "How did you manage to do all this?", I asked. I think I asked him the same thing the last time I talked to him. "We were young," he said. "It wasn't a problem."

Charles Kaselauskas

Charles Kaselauskas grew up across Buckland St. from the main buildings of the Lower Farm. His father Joe worked there from about 1914 to 1950. There are probably many people in town who worked under him at one time or another. His mother Julia worked with the women's crew as needed. Charlie started work on tobacco at about age 9, carrying water and picking up dropped tobacco leaves. He worked there until the age of 20 when he went to work for Underwood in Hartford, and later Pratt & Whitney. His family lived on 7 1/2 acres that Joe bought from Rudolf Rymarzick in 1917. Rudolf Rymarzick was a weaver at the Hilliard Mill, and had bought the land in 1901 from Fredrick C. Hagedorn. It was probably Mr. Hagedorn who built the house and barn. Charlie built his own house in 1940 to the north of the old house and barn. The boys who grew up on the Plantation were Charlie's friends and schoolmates. He is another one of the few still around to tell us about the old Buckland school. The Plantation, the old quarry, Healy's pond and the hills were their neighborhood, and they knew it very well. As told in the "B.T." #5 Charlie's family came from Lithuania, his father in 1901, and his mother in 1911 according to 1920 census records. Charlie helped me put the map together, and the list of workers and provided the picture above. He also managed to decode some of the 1920 Census records. Apparently the Census taker was having some trouble with eastern European accents and pronunciations which an American cannot easily understand. Below are some of the names you'll find in the 1920 census and Charlie's translation:

Bucust -Butkus Zambar - Zaremba Zelliski -Zeleski
 Chabong - Chaponis Mack Juda - Max Dzura

The Census taker seems to have given up completely on Charlie's last name writing only Cha. This kind of thing is important to someone looking for records, because someone like Charlie would never find his fathers name in the Census soundex index. In the index to deeds at the Town Hall I found his last name spelled 6 different ways. I keep wondering if I'm selling it correctly! He confirms that Polish, Lithuanian and Russian names were very common in Buckland in the 1920's and 30's. Some names were changed eventually to something Americans could pronounce and spell. Some Lithuanian names were transformed to a Polish spelling. I guess everyone felt the influence. Charlie's classmate Francis Clifford Healy eventually decided he wanted to be known as Frank Joseph Healy! Before coming to America Joe Kaselauskas served his two yrs compulsory service in the Russian military, but his brother, Charlie's uncle Charles came beforehand to avoid that service. He lived for several years on N.Main St.. Richie Reichenbach (Stanley Waldron calls him Richie, so I thought it might be all right) says the story in his family was similar. His father and 4 brothers managed to find their way out of Lithuania before the age of 18 by using the standard bribe of one fattened goose for each border guard along the way. One brother stayed behind too long and payed the price, spending several years in a Russian labor camp before finally escaping. I know it's hard for me to imagine that one of my great grandfathers, and all of his brothers and sisters spoke with an English accent. I'm sure it's very hard for children today to imagine what it was like when there was such a variety of accents in Buckland and harder still to imagine what it was like when most of these people spoke no English at all. Children were on their own I would guess with their school work. In fact I've been told the children sometimes helped their parents to learn English. Some of their parents had been deprived of any formal education by the Russian government. Without a doubt they were happy to be free and safe and working on the Hartman plantation, a terrific place for kids to grow up. Each new year brought a new beginning to a story in which almost anything could happen and sometimes did. The process was facinating and the work challenging. Emil Mulnite, of Mulnite Farms says they expect to use 1 million plants on 80 acres of shade tobacco. It was a big job!

If you would like a subscription or old issues of the "Buckland Times" sent to someone write to me Sue Way at 180 1/2 Center St., Manchester, Ct. 06040-5000.

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 Town _____

- continued from p. 9
 Jremiah Healy. In 1928 he leased 19 acres to the Hartmans. Back in 1922 his son Andrew J. Healy had been given the position of Superintendent of the Buckland Plantation, a job he held for at least 25 years. Albert Newfield was now Chairman of the Board, and the "big Boss" to the men in the fields. His son Richard tells me that his father was born near the Austrian - Hungarian border. The name was spelled Neufeld in German. The family came to America when Albert was about 4 yrs. old. He became an engraver by trade, and at some point in time lived in Manchester. He sang on the concert stage as a baritone, and he came to play a major role in the success of the Hartman Tobacco Co.. Throughout it's history the company was among the largest growers in Connecticut, with other farms in Suffield, Enfield, and 2 farms in Windsor. The Buckland Plantation at it's largest included about 560 acres. They continued to grow tobacco in Buckland until 1977, for a total of 75 yrs. of growing tobacco, and giving travelers something to wonder at as they passed by on Rt. 84. I wonder just how many just had to get off the highway to find out what was growing under those tents? Now how do you suppose the Hartmans and the Newfields happened to come to Manchester? They were probably among the first Jewish families to settle in Manchester, but how did they happen to come here? This I think would make a good subject for another edition of the "Buckland Times".

Coming Next - Before Hartman's? and the Burnham Farm.

SCHEDULE 4 - Productions of Agriculture in Manchester 1850.
 enumerated by me, on the 21st day of November

Name of Owner, Agent, or Manager of the Farm	Acres of Land		Cash value of Farm	Value of Farming Implements and Machinery	Live Stock, June 1st, 1850.										Produce		
	Improved	Unimproved			Horses	Asses and Mules	Milk Cows	Working Oxen	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Swine	Value of Live Stock	Wheat bushels of	Rye bushels of	Indian Corn bushels of	Oats bushels of
William Jones	31		3000	300	2	2					7	273		15	20	20	
Messrs. Buckland	172		6000	200	2	6	2	6	26	7	627		120	150	30		
Hartman	20		2800	120	1	2	2	1		2	210			120	60		
Alanson Miller	55		1800	50		11	2	5		2	285		75	30	50		
William Healy	50		400	30	1	2	1	2	18	2	200			40	40	40	

* Harlow Fowler - the quarry owner, & Mr. Meritt Buckland - the Healy Farm.