Chronology – Continued

1822	"Breach in Peace" in the New State, due to drought, loss of
	half the population, economic difficulties.
Fall 1822	Bradish Dunham, Bernard Miller & families return to Savoy.
1834 - 1836	Many of the younger Savoy Believers depart Canaan and
	Lebanon - most take jobs in nearby Lebanon mill tenements.
1830s - 1840s	Lebanon Shakers continue to use Savoy properties for
	pasture, timber, leases - Bradish Dunham as Shaker 'agent'.
1850s - 1860s	Shaker activity in Savoy wanes - properties sold.
1888	Last Shaker property in Savoy area is sold.
1900	Last Savoy Shaker at Watervliet dies - Daniel Sherman.
1901	Last Savoy Shaker at Lebanon dies - Louisa Rice.

Some Prominent Savoy Shakers

Rhoda Blake (1808 – 1895)	Eld. Hannah Blake (1811 – 1893)
(Square) Ezekiel Copely (1781? - 1861)	Chauncey Copely (1804 – 1882)
James Cornell (1755 – 1819) §	Submit Cornell (1766 – 1849)
(Submit) Diligence Cornell (1797 – 1872)	William Thrasher (1796 – 1896)
Bradish Dunham (1795 – 1862) ¥	Thomas Estes (1780 – 1853)
Nathan Haskins (1790 – 1859)	Orren Haskins (1815 – 1892)
Nathaniel Lewis Sr. (1755 – 1837)	Candace Lewis (1769 – 1833)
Jesse Lewis (1798 – 1870) ¥	Eld. Lydia Lewis (1804 – 1888)
Polly Lewis (1815 – 1899)	Eld. Sarah A. Lewis (1813 – 1877)
John McLain (1788 – 1864)	Luther Rice (1789 – 1852)
Abby Rice (1799 – 1884)	Louisa Rice (1812 – 1901)
Betty Sherman (1751 – 1850)	Daniel Sherman (1813 1900)
Candace Sherman (1787 – 1856)	Sally Thomas (1799 ?) €
§ Died at Savoy	

¥ Left the Shakers € Expelled by the Shakers

The Savoy Shaker Society – A Chronology		
1771	Bullock's Grant approved by the General Court.	
Early 1780s	First significant settlement in south part of the grant.	
1786	Bullock's Grant Baptist Church organized – Elder Nathan	
	Haskins ordained.	
1790s	First permanent settlers in 'the New State' section of grant.	
1797	Town of Savoy incorporated - includes most of Bullock's	
	Grant and a number of other small grants.	
Nov. 1802	Elder Nathan Haskins dies.	
1803	Elder Calvin Keys to Savoy "to labor for a season" - a	
	powerful revival follows - scores are baptized.	
1804	The "season of revival" continues – meeting house built.	
1804 - 1805	Nath. Lewis and Jas. Cornell purchase land in the New State.	
1805 - 1809	The Baptist Church suffers from divisions & contentions.	
1810	The church renews covenant in a time of "refreshing from the	
	presence of the Lord". Baptist churches planted in Florida,	
	Rowe and elsewhere. An itinerant exhorter, Joseph Smith,	
	arrives in the New State and a Baptist church is formed.	
1811	The New State church prospers. Smith marries Hipsey Lewis	
1812 - 1813	Hipsey & Joseph, daughter born Xmas 1812. Sometime just	
	prior to this, or shortly thereafter, it is revealed that Smith has	
	a first wife, still alive. He abruptly departs from Savoy.	
Spring 1814	Square Copely and the remnants of the 'Smith Church' merge	
1 0	with other Savoy Baptists – 2 nd Savoy Baptist Chh. formed.	
	Revival at the 1 st Chh., Nathan & Betsy Haskins converted.	
1815 - 1816	Reformed Methodist 'new lights', preaching in Savoy. A	
	Reformed Methodist 'new lights', preaching in Savoy. A R. M. chh. is organized, & the 2 nd Baptist Chh. is "scattered".	
Fall 1816	Extraordinary & wild revival among the Reformers.	
Jan. 1817	Lebanon Shakers learn of the "powerful revival", and send	
	Elder Calvin Green and Br. Morrel Baker to visit revivalists.	
	The "eve full of lights" convinces many to convert.	
May 1817	Many families embracing Shakerism - over 100 persons	
	attending meetings, and most have "opened their minds".	
1817 - 1818	Proctor Sampson and the Lebanon Chh. Family purchase	
	vast acreage in the New State, including several farms.	
	Shaker missions to nearby Wilmington, VT & Cheshire.	
1818	Shaker Grist Mill Association formed, mill built. Large	
	communal barn and dairy operation built at Cornell's.	
Dec. 1818	Square Copely leaves the Reformers and joins the Shakers.	
1819	Large three-story building at Cornells – a combination dairy,	
	school, meetinghouse & elders' residence.	
1820-1821	Prolonged drought and infestation of locusts - famine.	
Aug. 1821	Decision made to abandon Savoy and relocate Believers to	
	Canaan, Lebanon and Watervliet. Over 80 plan to go to N.Y.	
Oct. 1821	Last Savoy Believers leave for New York communities.	
	[over]	