

Indian war, and was at Quebec at the capture of that city in 1759. It was his to be a witness of, and a participator in, that final act in the great drama of the eighteenth century, in which the lillies of France faded from the continent, and gave place to the domination of the Saxon race. Many soldiers from the New England colonies, as they returned from that last expedition, attracted by the appearance of the country, as they traveled along the newly cut military road, which followed the valley of the Otter Creek, decided to make their homes in the hitherto unpeopled territory, to the east of Lake Champlain. The settlement of the country was slow, and it was not until nine years later that, in 1768, Daniel Walker gave up his rugged Rhode Island farm, and removed with his family to Clarendon, then in the "New Hampshire Grants." He was sixty-two years of age at the time of his settlement in Clarendon. He died there, but of the date of his decease, no record has been found. His wife died in Rutland, Vermont, at about the commencement of the Revolutionary War, in 1775 or '76. They had twelve children.

#### GIDEON WALKER

was the sixth son of Daniel Walker. He was born in Attleboro', Massachusetts, November 20, 1738, and married RACHEL, daughter of Benjamin Foster, of Attleboro', in 1764. He settled first in Coventry, Rhode Island, to which place he removed from Attleboro' soon after his marriage. In 1768 he removed to Clarendon, and four years later, from there to Rutland, Vermont. After a residence of twelve years in Rutland, he removed to Whiting, Vermont, in 1784. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The nature and extent of this military service, appears from the following Certificate: