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*Charles E. Gross*

# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CONNECTICUT BIOGRAPHY GENEALOGICAL—MEMORIAL

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Compiled with assistance of the following

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President of Windham National Bank; Member of Connecticut Society, Mayflower Descendants.

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(Yale, 1855). Member of American Bar Association and State Bar Association; Assistant United States Attorney 1870-1885; United States Attorney District of Connecticut 1885-1888 (resigned); Representative Hartford, 1880.

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## Foreword

**E**ACH one of us is "the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time."

We build upon the solid foundations laid by the strenuous efforts of the fathers who have gone before us. Nothing is more fitting, and indeed more important, than that we should familiarize ourselves with their work and personality; for it is they who have lifted us up to the lofty positions from which we are working out our separate careers. "Lest we forget," it is important that we gather up the fleeting memories of the past and give them permanent record in well-chosen words of biography, and in such reproduction of the long lost faces as modern science makes possible.

SAMUEL HART.



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# BIOGRAPHICAL

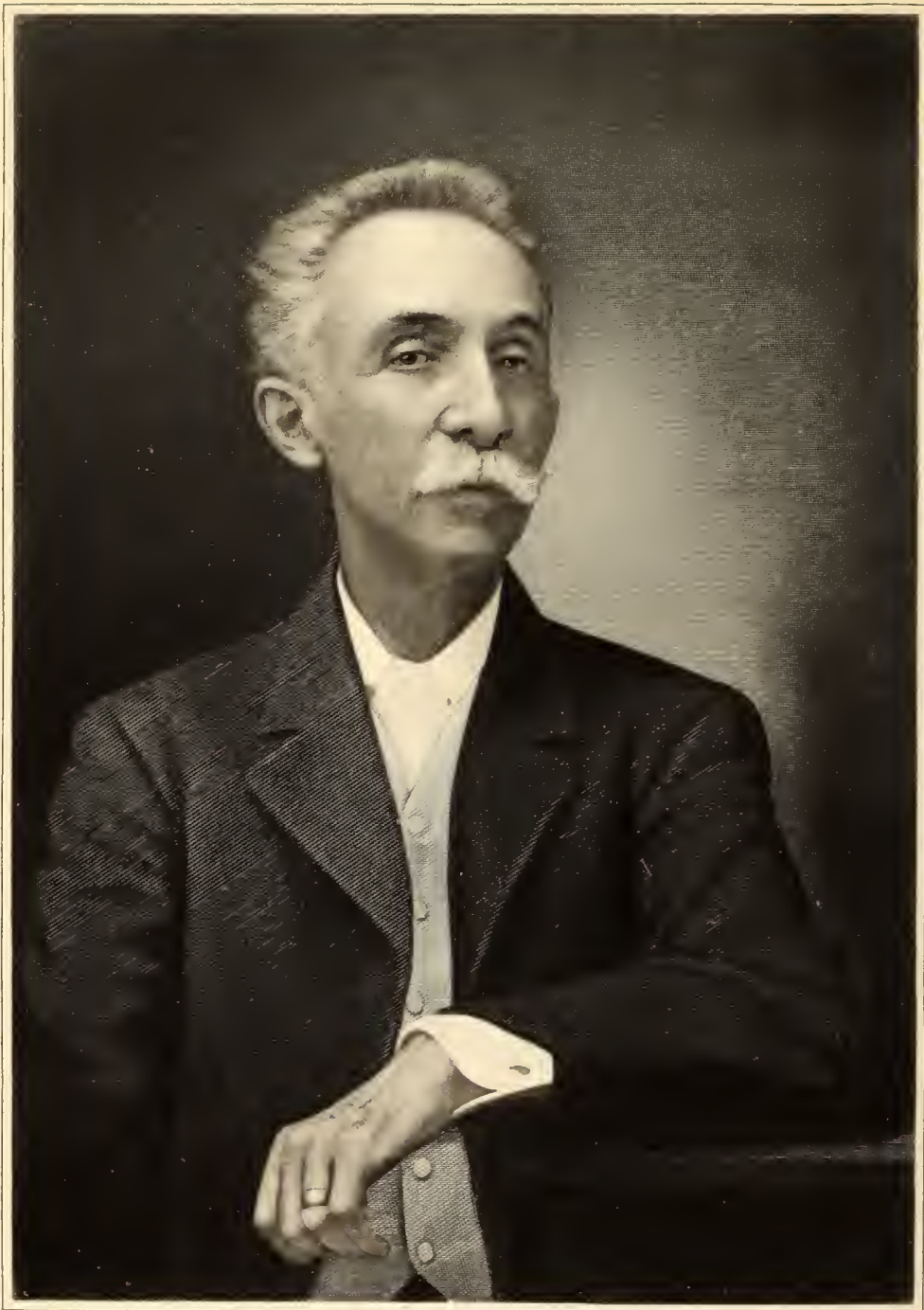
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*Albert Hastings Pittkin,*

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PITKIN, Albert Hastings,

**Curator.**

From the earliest settlement of New England, the name of Pitkin has been a prominent one in the annals of its history.

A worthy and prominent member of this honorable family, Albert Hastings Pitkin was born August 20, 1852, in Hartford, Connecticut, son of Albert P. and Jane Ann (Hastings) Pitkin, and died there October 14, 1917. He was a lineal descendant of William Pitkin, the progenitor of the family in this country, who was born in England in 1635, and died December 16, 1694. He came from England to America in 1659, and was admitted a freeman, October, 1662. He was possessed of an excellent education, and was appointed in 1662 as prosecutor for the Colony; in 1664 appointed attorney-general to the King; in 1675 and until 1690 was representative of Hartford in the Colonial Assembly; was treasurer of the Colony in 1676 and commissioner to the United Colonies; was appointed in 1676 to negotiate peace with the Narragansett and other Indian tribes; was elected a member of the Colonial Council in 1690. He was one of the principal citizens of the town and was appointed with John Crow to lay out the first Main street and other streets on the east side of the river. He married, in 1661, Hannah Goodwin, the only daughter of the Hon. Ozias and Mary (Woodward) Goodwin. Ozias Goodwin was the progenitor of the Goodwin family in Connecticut. Mrs. Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin was born in 1637, and died February 12, 1724.

Roger Pitkin, eldest child of William and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin, was born in 1662, and died November 24, 1748. He was engaged in farming, and was a leading citizen of the community. He served for several years as selectman and was the first school committeeman in 1720. He was appointed captain of the first militia company on the east side of the river, and was actively engaged with his company in the defense of the town against the Indians in 1704 and also at other times. He "owned the covenant" with the First Church of Hartford, November 22, 1685. In 1683 he married Hannah Stanley, daughter of Captain Caleb and Hannah (Cowles) Stanley. The father of Captain Caleb Stanley was a passenger with the Rev. Thomas Hooker when he came to America. Roger and Hannah (Stanley) Pitkin were the parents of Jonathan, of whom further.

Jonathan Pitkin, son of Roger Pitkin, was born March 1, 1697. He married, in 1728, Rebecca, daughter of Philip Smith, of Hadley, Massachusetts.

Jonathan Pitkin, Jr., son of Jonathan Pitkin, was born in 1730, and died in December, 1812. He married, in 1760, Lucy, daughter of Dr. Joseph and Elizabeth (Hollister) Steele, born January 24, 1740, and died February 20, 1804.

Ezekiel Pitkin, second child of Jonathan Pitkin, Jr., was born January 26, 1763, and died May 22, 1843. Previous to 1807 he married Euphemia Chapman, and they were the parents of Denison Palmer, of whom further.

Denison Palmer Pitkin, son of Ezekiel Pitkin, was born February 15, 1807, died July 18, 1871. He married, in 1828,

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Phoebe Dunham, daughter of Benjamin Turner, of Mansfield, Connecticut. She was born July 10, 1807, and died September 7, 1866. Her father was a farmer in Mansfield.

Albert Palmer Pitkin, son of Denison Palmer Pitkin, was born February 27, 1829. He was the senior member of the firm Pitkin Brothers & Company Iron Works. He married, November 4, 1851, Jane Ann Hastings, a daughter of Captain Henry and Sarah Ann (Dewey) Hastings, born December 8, 1828, died February 1, 1876, in Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Pitkin were the parents of the following children: Albert Hastings, of whom further; Howard Seymour, born October 31, 1860, died October 23, 1917; and William Taft, born April 20, 1867.

Albert Hastings Pitkin, eldest child of Albert Palmer and Jane Ann (Hastings) Pitkin, was born in Hartford, August 20, 1852, and died there, October 14, 1917. He received his elementary education in the public schools of that city. He was associated with Alfred T. Richards in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, from which he retired to accept the position of general Curator of the Wadsworth Atheneum and Morgan Memorial at Hartford, Connecticut, specializing in the department of Ceramics, of which he had been honorary curator for many years. He was for years a student and collector of ceramics, specializing in early American pottery. At the Morgan Memorial at Hartford, Connecticut, he installed the famous J. Pierpont Morgan Collections, consisting of sixteen hundred pieces of ancient glass, bronze, early French and English porcelains, Italian majolica, Dresden figurines, early ivories and metal work from Augsburg, and Venetian glass. He also installed the Samuel P. Avery Collections of Cloisonne, and Continental silver

and glass, and the early American silver and antique furniture collections of George Dudley Seymour, and the complete installation of all the Ceramics in the Morgan Memorial, which includes two collections of his own, the Early American Folk Pottery and Red Ware Collection and the Bennington Collection, both of which are unrivalled in any museum or private collection in this country.

In connection with this work, he made extensive travels both in this country and in Europe. On one of these trips he visited twenty-six of the principal museums of Europe in order to learn their methods of classification and installation. He visited at this time the great and very unique Exhibition of Mohammedan Art that was held in Munich. This trip was made in company with a friend, the late Dr. Edwin A. Barber, who was director of the Pennsylvania Museum of Philadelphia, and they also visited Mexico together. Mr. Pitkin spent ten months in travel on the Pacific coast. There is, perhaps, no finer collection of antique furniture and pottery than that owned and collected by Mr. Pitkin during his life, to be found in the entire State. A portion of his collection has been placed in the Morgan Memorial as a Memorial Loan in his memory by his wife. In addition to his furniture and pottery collections he also specialized in rare books and his library contained many priceless volumes. His "Notes on Early American Folk Pottery, including the History of the Bennington Pottery" have been published since his death by his wife.

Mr. Pitkin was a member of the First Church of Christ of Hartford, which he joined in 1871, when the Rev. Dr. George Leon Walker was pastor there, and who was an intimate friend of Mr. Pitkin dur-



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ing his life and residence in Hartford. He was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Connecticut, and had served that society as its delegate to three of the meetings of the Congress which was held in Old Plymouth, Massachusetts, triennially. He was a member of the National Association of Museums in America, to which he was often sent as delegate by the Wadsworth Atheneum of Hartford, to its meetings in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Washington, Milwaukee and Chicago. He was a member of the Jeremiah Wadsworth Society, Sons of the American Revolution; also the Walpole Society of New York. He gave freely of his store of knowledge and had classified many private collections and installed public collections in Albany, New York; and Waterbury, Litchfield, and New Haven, Connecticut.

On April 23, 1874, Mr. Pitkin married Sarah Howard Loomis, born December 12, 1854, daughter of Chester Martin and Mary Weston (Thayer) Loomis. The latter was a lineal descendant of John Alden and his wife, Priscilla (Mullins) Alden of Pilgrim fame, who came with the company on the "Mayflower" in 1620. The former, Chester Martin Loomis, was a lineal descendant of Joseph Loomis, one of the original settlers of Old Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639. Chester Martin Loomis and Mary Thayer were married in Boston, and spent many years there, coming later to Connecticut, where Sarah Howard Loomis was born, graduated from the Hartford High School in 1871, when she went to Boston and passed the examination into the New England Conservatory of Music, studying there with Carlisle Petersilea and Stephen A. Emory. She united with the First Church of Christ in 1867 and taught in

the Sunday school of that church for many years.

Mrs. Pitkin was treasurer and president of the Hartford Mc All Auxiliary, and visited the Mission Stations in Paris in 1906. She was first secretary of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, and on its board of management seven years. She was on the board of managers of the Woman's Christian Association. She was charter member of the Hartford Art Club, and served as its treasurer and president, respectively. She was charter member of the Monday Morning Club; member of the Mayflower Society of the State of New York, being No. 93, and was sent to the first Mayflower Congress held in this country at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and attended the first meeting of the Mayflower Society in New York at the Waldorf Astoria in 1894. When Mr. Pitkin united with the Connecticut Society of Mayflower Descendants, Mrs. Pitkin joined that also.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Pitkin have been sent as delegates to the Triennial Congress at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Pitkin lectured on Ireland, the Holy Land, Morgan Collections, and the Mayflower Pilgrims in the Old and New World. She very materially assisted in the compilation of the Pitkin Genealogy, procuring the histories of many members of the family, copying the entire book, reading proof when it was in the process of publication, and making all the indices. She also published the Thayer (her mother's) genealogy and had it privately printed. She assisted in sending out circulars to obtain genealogical material for the Loomis genealogy, and is one of the executive committee of the Loomis Family Association which meets every three years at the Loomis Institute in Old Windsor, Connecticut. She has pub-

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lished as a memorial to Mr. Albert Hastings Pitkin his "Notes on Early American Folk Pottery and the Bennington Pottery." She travelled extensively in Europe in 1906, visiting Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, England and Ireland. She is a member of the Archaeological Society, Connecticut Historical Society, and many social clubs which represent the best social life of Hartford.

The following are tributes to the memory of Mr. Pitkin; the first, that of the Walpole Society, is beautifully engraved:

Resolutions on the Death of Albert Hastings Pitkin by the Walpole Society:

At a meeting of the Walpole Society, held at the House of the "Club of Odd Volumes" in Boston, on November ninth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, after a feeling tribute paid by one of the members to the memory of the late Albert Hastings Pitkin, it was unanimously voted:

That through a committee consisting of Messrs. H. W. Erving and Luke Vincent Lockwood, the Society express to Mrs. Pitkin its deep sorrow at the loss of its valued associate, and its sincere sympathy with Mrs. Pitkin in her bereavement.

The Society highly esteemed the many excellencies of character of their late friend, and valued his companionable qualities and his great interest in all the aims of the Society.

It also greatly appreciated his knowledge of Ceramic Art, and his faithful and persevering study and research into matters connected therewith, together with his ever cheerful readiness to assist others in its study and to impart his information to all earnest students.

The Walpole society and its members individually have sustained a heavy loss in the passing of Mr. Pitkin.

(Signed) H. W. ERVING,  
For the Walpole Society.

Resolutions of the Hartford Ceramic Art Club:

*Whereas*, It has pleased Providence to remove from our midst our respected friend and honorary member, Albert Hastings Pitkin, thereby leaving a vacancy in our club that can never be filled; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we express our sense of the high character of his attainments, his rare artistic perceptions, his unfailing courtesy, and his gen-

erous help and encouragement to us in our work for the advancement of Ceramic Art; and be it

*Resolved*, That we express to Mrs. Pitkin our profound sympathy in her bereavement, and the assurance that his memory will always be revered among us; and be it

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Pitkin, and that they be spread upon the minutes of the Club.

MRS. H. H. GIBSON, President.

November 9, 1917.

(These Resolutions are beautifully engraved).

Resolutions of the Municipal Art Society:

*Resolved*, That the Directors of the Municipal Art Society express publicly their sense of the deep loss both to this Society and to Hartford which we have suffered in the death of Albert Hastings Pitkin.

As Curator of the Collection in the Morgan Memorial Building, Mr. Pitkin's thorough knowledge of the Art treasures of our city was always gladly placed at the services of any of our citizens, and his enthusiastic interest in all that had to do with the artistic life of Hartford, was of the greatest value to this community.

His death so soon after the formal opening to the public of our beautiful Art Collection deprives us of an unique and valuable contribution of service to our civic life at a time when it is most needed.

W. H. HONISS, President.

LEILA ANDERSON, Secretary.

Resolutions of the Trustees of the Wadsworth Atheneum and Morgan Memorial:

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Wadsworth Atheneum, held on the seventeenth day of November, nineteen seventeen, the President, Dr. Francis Goodwin, having announced the great loss which the institution had suffered in the death of Mr. Albert Hastings Pitkin, General Curator, the following vote was passed:

Since the last meeting of the Wadsworth Atheneum, the General Curator, Mr. Albert H. Pitkin, has been taken from us by death.

Mr. Pitkin was interested in the Atheneum long before he had any official position here. This interest was manifested by gifts and loan exhibitions from his varied and valuable collections.

In 1910, he was appointed Curator of the Department of Ceramics and while this position was purely honorary he gave to it very largely of his time and thought. He not only made im-







Everett J. McKnight, M.D.

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portant gifts and loans, but he labored zealously and successfully to secure the same from others. In 1916, he was appointed General Curator and from that time he devoted himself untiringly to the work of his office, and he discharged its responsibilities and duties with a faithfulness which is beyond all praise.

His remarkable attainments as a student and collector of Early American Pottery were recognized by all of the leading Museum authorities throughout the country, and he had been invited to lecture on this topic during the coming winter, before the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

On the personal side, his death has brought grief to all of his associates, and we sorrow most of all, that we shall see his face here no more.

*Resolved,* That this Minute be entered on the records of the Atheneum, and that a copy be transmitted to his family with the assurance of the sincerest sympathy of the Trustees of Wadsworth Atheneum in their great bereavement.

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### McKNIGHT, Everett James, M. D.,

#### Physician, Public Official.

The name of McKnight has come down to us from early Scottish times, when it appeared in various forms according to the taste of those who wrote the rules which governed spelling in that day being extremely lax.

The first of the name to come to this country was John McKnight, who was born in Scotland in 1712, and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1738. He was at that time twenty-six years of age. Sometime after living in Hartford he went to New Haven, where he remained for a term of years, but finally returned to Hartford in 1748 and established himself in a successful mercantile business, becoming later the postmaster of Hartford. He prospered greatly in his business until the Revolutionary period, which saw the complete collapse of his business and the loss of his fortune. The bitterness of this blow was increased by the fact that he loaned a large proportion of his wealth to his country, which he was never able to regain. His declining years were spent

on a small farm in the northwestern part of what is now the town of Ellington. Here hardship and privation were, in the main, his lot until his death on March 16, 1785. He married Jerusha Crane, whom he met on a trip in one of his own ships, the voyage being made to purchase a cargo of goods for sale in the colonies. His wife was born about 1724, and died September 5, 1783. A son was born to them on June 18, 1759, and died November 12, 1837, little being known of his career beyond the fact that he succeeded his father as a farmer on their land in Ellington, and married Charity Abbe, who died in 1798.

Their son, Horace McKnight, grandfather of Dr. McKnight, continued his father's occupation and conducted as well two taverns, one in Ellington and the other in Enfield. He was also a great student and teacher, and held many minor political offices in the community. Among them we may mention that of school visitor, justice of the peace and town representative in the General Assembly. Besides these activities he was an active member of the Congregational church in Ellington. He was born on October 23, 1790, and died December 27, 1856. He was married on January 26, 1817, to Asenath Kimball, who was born September 27, 1795, and died January 17, 1857, a daughter of Daniel and Merriam (Allworth) Kimball. Her family traces their descent to one Thomas Kimball, who was born in the County of Suffolk, England, in 1733, and brought by his parents to the colonies when but a year old.

The father of Dr. McKnight, James Dixon McKnight, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, on August 9, 1826. He married, October 10, 1850, Mary Fidelia Thompson, who was born on May 26, 1827, a daughter of John and Anne (Ellsworth) Thompson. Her maternal grand-

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father, Benjamin Ellsworth, was a soldier in the Revolution and was present at the execution of Major Andre.

Dr. Everett James McKnight, the second of five children, was born June 12, 1855, and spent his childhood in Ellington. He was educated at Hall's Family School in that town, and later was sent to Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, where he completed his preparation for college. He entered Yale University in 1872, and was graduated four years later with the class of 1876, which included a large number of men who later became prominent in public affairs. Among them we may mention Arthur Twining Hadley, now president of Yale, Otto F. Bannard, of New York City, Judge James Brooke Bill, Senator John Kean, Congressman Charles B. Fowler, Elmer P. Howe, and the late William Waldo Hyde. Dr. McKnight was prominent at college as a student and in athletics, doing much to promote popular interest in football. In the sophomore year he was treasurer of the Football Club, secretary, in the year following, and its president as a senior. After graduation he spent the following year at the Yale Medical School, and then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City for two years longer, being graduated from there in 1879 with the degree of M. D.

Shortly after graduation he settled in East Hartford and was active in practice there until 1893, when he removed to Hartford. Being more interested in surgery than in any other branch of medicine, he has gradually confined himself to that specialty and has become one of the leading surgeons in Connecticut. He has been associated with many institutions in various capacities, being made in 1889 orthopedic surgeon to the Hartford Hospital, and shortly thereafter one of the first as-

sistant surgeons. Upon the death of Dr. M. Storrs in 1900, he was appointed a visiting surgeon of the same institution. For many years he was also surgeon for the New England Railroad Company, and is now consulting surgeon of the Hartford Orphan Asylum, the New Britain General Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital (Middletown) and the Johnson Memorial Hospital at Stafford Springs, Connecticut. In 1899 he was appointed a medical director of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, and retained that position for five years. He has always been active in advancing the general interests of his profession and is a member of many medical organizations, among which we may mention the American Medical Association, the Connecticut State Medical Society, the Hartford County Medical Association and the Hartford Medical Society. He has served as president of each of the last three societies, and was a trustee of the American Medical Association at the time of his death. As a member of the Committee of Public Policy and Legislation of the Connecticut State Medical Society he has been instrumental in securing good and preventing bad legislation in matters relating to public health. He was also a member of the American Urological Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and an ex-vice-president of the International Association of Railroad Surgeons.

Dr. McKnight has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, and in 1893 was elected a representative from East Hartford to the General Assembly of Connecticut. While a member of that body he served as chairman of the Committee on Public Health and was a member of the Fisheries Committee. He was also interested in the social and club life of Hartford, and was a member of the Hart-



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ford, the University, and the Twentieth Century Clubs of that city, as well as the Yale Club of New York, the Graduates Club of New Haven, and the Yale Alumni Association. During his college course he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. In the year 1907 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale University, and for eighteen months taught surgery in the Yale Medical School.

On February 8, 1881, he was married to Aletha Lindsley, of Branford, a daughter of David and Aletha Lindsley, of that place. To Dr. and Mrs. McKnight a daughter, Rachel, was born August 9, 1889. Dr. McKnight died suddenly from angina pectoris on December 25, 1917.

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### GILLETTE, Charles Stanton,

**Financier, Honored Citizen.**

The family of Gillette has been long identified with bankers and banking, and Charles S. Gillette was widely known and respected as a sound and successful business man.

His family is an old one in Connecticut and the name has been spelled through many generations, Gillett, but in later times another letter has been added. The name was taken from France to England whence it came to this country. The pioneer in this country was Jonathan Gillett, who was one of a company of one hundred and forty Puritans who came from the counties of Devon, Dorset and Somerset, England. They sailed with the Rev. John Warham and Rev. John Maverick, as pastors, in the ship, "Mary and John," March 20, 1630, and arrived off Nantasket, May 30th following. They settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where Jonathan Gillett was admitted freeman, May 6, 1635, and was granted various lands and privileges in that town.

He accompanied Rev. John Warham and his associates to Windsor, Connecticut, about 1636, and had a lot seventeen rods wide near that of the pastor and opposite Alexander Alvord's. Thirty-seven years after the settlement, Matthew Grant made a list of the twenty-one members who came with Mr. Warham from Dorset and were still residents of Windsor, and this list included the names of Jonathan and his wife, Mary. Having paid six shillings for the privilege, they were permitted to sit in the long seats in church. Jonathan Gillett was one of the committee of distribution and contributed four and one-half shillings to the fund in aid of sufferers from the Indians at Simsbury and Springfield. He died August 23, 1677, and was survived more than seven years by his wife, who passed away January 5, 1685.

Their second son, Jonathan Gillett, born 1634-35, in Windsor, resided in that part of the town which was later Simsbury. He was a farmer and purchased the farm formerly owned by Joseph Phelps. In 1676 he contributed one shilling and three-pence to the fund for the relief of the poor in other colonies. He married, December 14, 1676, Miriam Dibble, who was born February 19, 1645, second daughter of Thomas Dibble, who was a pioneer in the settlement of Dorchester and Windsor, and a member of the church in both towns.

Thomas Gillett, third son of Jonathan Gillett, and eldest child of his second wife, Miriam (Dibble) Gillett, was born May 31, 1678, and died June 11, 1708. He married, February 26, 1704, Hannah Clark, born August 15, 1686, and died February 20, 1709, the daughter of John and Mary (Crow) Clark, and granddaughter of Daniel Clark, born about 1622, an early settler of Windsor, where he filled many offices. He was admitted

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to the church in June, 1643, and was secretary of the colony from 1658 to 1664. He married, June 13, 1644, Mary Newberry, who died October 29, 1688. She was a daughter of Thomas Newberry, who came from England and died in Dorchester, as he was preparing to remove to Windsor. His widow, Jane, married (second) Rev. John Warham, the first pastor at Windsor, and removed thither with her children. Her third son, John Newberry, born April 10, 1656, was admitted an inhabitant of Simsbury, December 24, 1686, and died there in February, 1715. He married, in 1685, Mary, daughter of Christopher and Mary (Burr) Crow, born 1665. She married (second) about 1720, William Randall, of Enfield. Christopher Crow lived first in Hartford, later in Windsor, and again in Hartford. His father, Benjamin Crow, was one of the founders of Hartford, one of the original proprietors in 1635, and a soldier of the Pequot War.

Jonah Gillett, the posthumous son of Thomas Gillett, was born October 18, 1708, in Simsbury, and resided in what was called Wintonbury Parish of Windsor, now the town of Bloomfield, and was sergeant of militia. He married Elizabeth Hoskins, born 1708-09, died May 28, 1758, and several of their children were baptized in Wintonbury.

Their eldest child, Captain Jonah Gillett, was born about 1728-29 in Bloomfield, and was a soldier of the Revolution in command of the Second Company of the Second Battalion in Colonel Gay's regiment in 1776. This regiment was raised to reinforce General Washington's army at New York, and participated in the movements on Long Island and at White Plains. He died March 14, 1792, in Bloomfield. He was married, November 9, 1752, by the Rev. Hezekiah Bissel, first pastor of the church at Wintonbury,

to Sarah Goodrich, who was born October 31, 1733, in Windsor, daughter of Jacob and Benedicta (Goodwin) Goodrich, descended from William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich, who were early in Wethersfield. Their son, John Goodrich, born May 20, 1653, lived in Wethersfield, and married, March 28, 1678, Rebecca, daughter of Captain John Allyn, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, born in February, 1660. Their youngest child was Jacob Goodrich, born November 27, 1694, and lived in Wethersfield and Windsor, and died May 11, 1746. He married, September 12, 1717, Benedicta Goodwin, daughter of Nathaniel and Mehitable (Porter) Goodwin. Their fourth daughter, Sarah Goodrich, born in 1733, became the wife of Captain Jonah Gillett, as above noted. She was also a descendant of Ozias Goodwin, the ancestor of all of that name in the vicinity of Hartford, and his wife, Mary (Woodward) Goodwin, the daughter of Robert Woodward, of England. Ozias Goodwin and wife were residing in Hartford as early as 1639, and there he died before April, 1683. His son, William Goodwin, was born about 1629, and died October 15, 1689, and married Susanna Fruen. Their second son, Nathaniel Goodwin, was a shoemaker, deacon of the First Church of Hartford, and died in November, 1747. He married Mehitable Porter, born September 15, 1673, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Stanley) Porter, of Hadley, Massachusetts; she was the granddaughter of John Porter, who came from Felsted, County Essex, England, and was in Windsor as early as 1639. He married, October 18, 1620, Anna White, of Messing, England, baptized July 3, 1600, daughter of Robert and Bridget (Allgar) White. The latter was a daughter of William Allgar, of Shelford, Essex. Samuel Goodwin, the third son of Nathaniel and Mehitable

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(Porter) Goodwin, married, about 1659, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Benedicta Stanley, who were in Hartford as early as 1636. Benedicta, second daughter of Samuel and Hannah Goodwin, baptized February 25, 1694, became the wife of Jacob Goodrich, and the mother of Sarah Goodrich, who married Captain Jonah Gillett.

Their second son, Jonah Gillette, baptized April 17, 1757, in Wintonbury, served as a drummer in the Revolution, enlisting July 6, 1775, and serving until December 8th following, as drummer of the Fourth Company, commanded by Captain Elihu Humphrey, of the Eighth Regiment of Connecticut Militia, Colonel Jedediah Huntington. This regiment was located on the sound until September 14, 1775, when it was ordered to Boston and served at Roxbury in General Spencer's brigade. Jonah Gillette lived in Bloomfield where he died September 18, 1825. The Wintonbury records do not show his marriage and the family name of his wife, Elizabeth, born in 1764, died December 30, 1825, is unknown.

Their son, Justus Gillette, born September 28, 1783, in Bloomfield, was baptized at Wintonbury, October 10, 1793, and died October 17, 1825. He married Sylvia Hubbard, born June 14, 1787, baptized September 28, 1788, daughter of Oliver Hubbard, of Bloomfield, descendant of George Hubbard, the ancestor of a very large family in this country. The name seems to be identical with Hobart, Hubert and Herbert, all personal names, and is found under some fifty different spellings in the early Colonial records of America. The family was prominent and ancient in England where it bore coat-armour, and there is record of a John Hubbard, born about 1235 in Norfolk, England, who was the patriarch of very numerous posterity. George Hubbard, born

about 1601 in England, was a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, before 1639. He came overland with the first travellers from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was given six acres of land by courtesy of the town, and resided near the South meadow, on a road running parallel with the Connecticut river. In March, 1651, with some fifteen others, he settled in what is now Middletown, Connecticut. In 1650 he was listed as an Indian agent and trader, and in 1654 was admitted a freeman at Middletown. There he owned lands on both sides of the river, and he had a residence on both sides of Main street. With Thomas Wetmore and two others he gave land for the Second Meeting House, March 18, 1684, "highly respected and of marked integrity and fairness." In 1640, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Watts, at which time he was living on the east side of the Connecticut river. His third son, Samuel Hubbard, born in May, 1648, in Hartford, was reared by his uncle, Captain Thomas Watts, who was childless, and on the death of the latter, inherited his property and removed to Hartford, where he died November 4, 1732. He married, August 9, 1673, Mary Kirby, who was born January 16, 1654, in Middletown, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (probably Hinds) Kirby, of Hartford, Wethersfield, and Middletown, formerly of Rowington, near Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England. Their fourth son, Lieutenant John Hubbard, born in August, 1691, settled in Simsbury in that portion annexed in 1643 to Bloomfield. About 1740 he removed to Windsor, and died there February 14, 1775. The house in which he lived remained in possession of his descendants as late as 1859. He married, in October, 1717, Agnes (Spencer) Humphries, born 1669, died April 11, 1773, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah



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Spencer, and granddaughter of William and Agnes Spencer, of that town, and widow of Nathaniel Humphries. Their oldest son, John Hubbard, born April 25, 1721, in Hartford, lived in Bloomfield, where he was a slave holder, and died November 24, 1760. He married Hannah Cadwell, born 1729, died May 5, 1796, the daughter of Thomas and Hannah Cadwell. She married (second) January 19, 1764, Jonathan Palmer, of Bloomfield. Oliver Hubbard, youngest child and posthumous child of John and Hannah (Cadwell) Hubbard, was born April 16, 1761, and lived in Bloomfield. His wife was Sylvia (Pennoyer) Hubbard, whose father was John Pennoyer, probably of Hudson or Newburg, New York. The baptisms of his children are recorded in the Wintonbury church. The eldest of these was Sylvia, baptized September 28, 1788, in Wintonbury, and who became the wife of Justus Gillette.

Their son, Norman Hubbard Gillette, was born December 24, 1808, and baptized at Wintonbury church, September 3, 1815. At the same time were baptized three other children of Justus Gillette, namely, Justus Pennoyer, Anson Center, and Sylvia Permelia. He removed to Hartford when a boy, and in early life was a merchant there. In 1831 he removed to Russia, New York, and was a member of the mercantile firm of Stanton & Gillette, until 1834, when he became a merchant miller at Odgensburg, New York. Here he was head of the firm of Norman H. Gillette & Company. Nine years later he built a flour mill at the foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, where he carried on an extensive milling business for a period of five years. From 1848 to 1853, he kept the Syracuse House at Syracuse, New York. Later he was in the real estate commission business at Hartford, and in the summer of 1859, con-

ducted the Fairfield House at Fairfield, Connecticut. He was appointed inspector of customs at New York City, July 10, 1861, and continued in that position until his retirement on account of ill health in 1876. He died in Hartford, July 5, 1881. He married, April 28, 1834, Jane Shepard, who was born August 24, 1808, daughter of Phineas and Mary (Webster) Shepard, descended from Edward Shepard, who was a mariner and came from England to New England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Violet Shepard, supposed to be his wife, died there January 9, 1649. His will was proved August 20, 1680, and a year later his son John sold the homestead. The latter was born about 1627, in England, and lived in Hartford on what is now known as Lafayette street, a short distance south of the new State House. He owned lands extending to Wethersfield bounds, was a man of consequence in the colony, known as Sergeant John Shepard. He married, October 1, 1649, Rebecca Greenhill, daughter of Samuel Greenhill. Their fourth son, Thomas Shepard, was born November 12, 1666, and was admitted to the First Church of Hartford, March 1, 1695, and died between February 2, 1742, and March 6th of the following year. He married, September 5, 1695, Susannah Scott. She was probably Hannah Scott, born August 11, 1679, daughter of William and Hannah (Allie) Scott, of Hatfield, Massachusetts. Their eldest child was Thomas Shepard, born April 2, 1697, in Hartford. He resided in West Hartford and in that part of Windsor which is now Bloomfield, and died in West Hartford, May 25, 1775. He married Mary Eggleston, born July 20, 1697, and died March 22, 1736, the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Stiles) Eggleston and granddaughter of Begat Eggleston, a pioneer settler of Windsor. Their only



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son, Thomas Shepard, born January 4, 1730, baptized January 18th following, in Hartford, died in West Hartford, May 22, 1819. He married Mary Kellogg, born July 3, 1736, in Hadley, and died September 21, 1775, daughter of Steven and Mary (Cook) Kellogg. They united with the West Hartford Church, July 30, 1758. Their fourth son, Phineas Shepard, born November 2, 1766, in Bloomfield, died in 1846, in Hartford. He married Mary Webster, born September 1, 1772, died in 1848. She was the daughter of Samuel and Huldah (Skinner) Webster. Their sixth daughter, Jane Shepard, born August 24, 1808, married, April 28, 1834, Norman Hubbard Gillette, as previously noted. Mary Webster, wife of Phineas Shepard, was descended from Governor John Webster, of Connecticut, one of the original settlers of Hartford. He was magistrate of the Colony twenty years, from 1639, a deputy governor in 1655, and governor the following year. He became one of the fifty-nine signers of the agreement to settle at Hadley, where he died April 5, 1685. He retained his estate in Hartford, the use of which he gave to his wife, Agnes, during her life. Their eldest child, Robert Webster, born about 1639-40, was representative to the General Court at Hartford in 1658-59. He signed the agreement to go to Hadley, but remained in Hartford and was executor of his father's will. He died in 1676, and his wife, Susanna, died about 1705; the inventory of her estate having been made November 17, of that year. The first child mentioned in her will was John Webster, probably the eldest son, born November 10, 1653, in Hartford, and died in 1694. He married Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Whiting) Mygatt, and their second son was Ebenezer Webster, baptized July 14, 1689. He was a miller in Hartford, and died February

1, 1776. He married his cousin, Hannah Webster, born November 7, 1695, died November 11, 1775, the daughter of Robert and Hannah (Beckley) Webster. Their second son, Medad Webster, was baptized January 5, 1724, in the Second Church of Hartford, and became a member of that church. He was a farmer in Hartford, and successively ensign, lieutenant and captain of the Second Company of Militia, and died April 9, 1793. He married, November 10, 1748, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Holton, and she died August 18, 1805. Their eldest child, Samuel Webster, baptized in September, 1749, was a farmer in Hartford, and died there March 25, 1813. He married, about 1770, Huldah Skinner, died April 1, 1813. She was a descendant of John Skinner, who came to Hartford with Rev. Thomas Hooker. Their eldest child, Mary or Mollie Webster, born September 1, 1772, baptized July 31, 1791, married, November 24, 1791, Phineas Shepard, and died in 1848. She received from her father as a marriage portion a slave woman, Jinny, who served her faithfully until death. Their sixth daughter, Jane Shepard, born August 24, 1808, became the wife of Norman Hubbard Gillette, as above related.

Charles Stanton Gillette, second son of Norman Hubbard Gillette, was born October 10, 1843, in Odgensburg, New York, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, January 10, 1887. In youth he attended what was known as the South School, now the Chauncey Harris School, of Hartford. He was subsequently a student in the Hartford High School for one year, and at the age of seventeen years was recommended for a position in the old Merchant and Manufacturers Bank of Hartford, which became in 1860 the First National Bank. After twelve years of faithful service he was made cashier, and in 1883 became

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president of the bank, being at that time the youngest bank president in the city. He continued in this position until his death soon after the beginning of his forty-fourth year. He enjoyed in marked degree the confidence of his associates and of the community-in-general, and was called upon to administer several estates which were large for the time. His business judgment was recognized by all, and many well-to-do people in Hartford today are grateful for the sound advice given them by Mr. Gillette in business matters. He was deeply interested in church work and was junior deacon of the South Congregational Church for many years. He served in the Veteran City Guard, of which he was sergeant. A thorough Republican in politics, he was ever eager to advance the public interest, but was prevented by his business connections from giving any time to official services. Very fond of his home life and the society of his family, he did not affiliate with any fraternal bodies. A man of keen sympathies and warm heart, he was the friend of mankind, and died widely regretted.

Mr. Gillette married, October 10, 1867, Emma Frances Tiffany, of Hartford, born December 31, 1845, daughter of Edwin D. and Julia (Camp) Tiffany, of that city. She died January 13, 1887, in Hartford. Edwin D. Tiffany was also president of the Merchants & Manufacturers Bank, of which Mr. Gillette became subsequently president. A sister of Mr. Gillette married Rowland Swift, president of the American National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Gillette are the parents of the following children: 1. Harriet, born April 27, 1869, who is unmarried and lives in Hartford. 2. Edwin Tiffany, born May 4, 1872, died April 10, 1873. 3. Lucy, born June 2, 1874, died June 8, 1875. 4. Charles Howard, born December 18, 1875, died

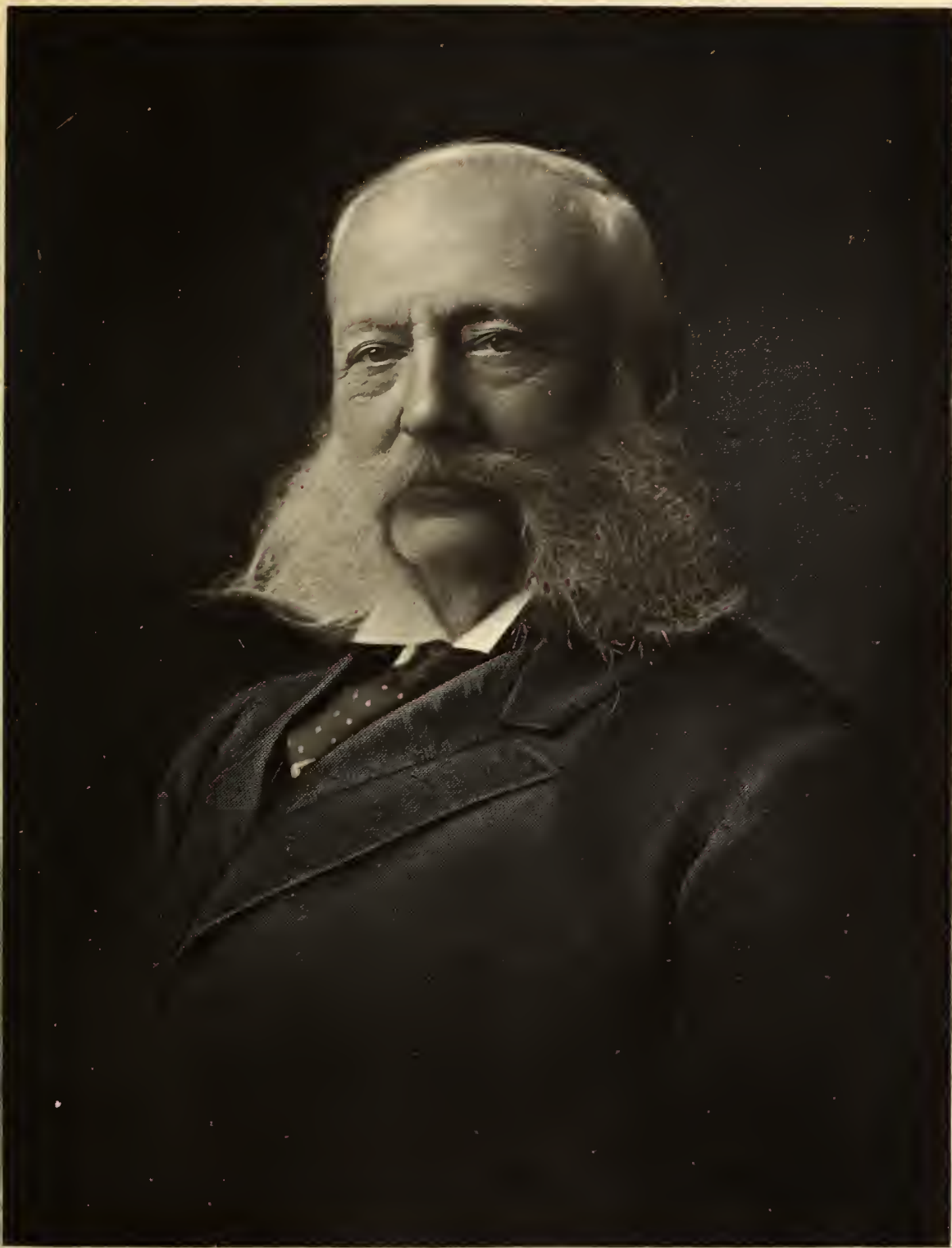
January 4, 1914; he married, December 18, 1896, Marion Pope, the daughter of Colonel George Pope, and they were parents of five children: Dorothy Pope, George Pope, Charles Howard, Jr., John Pope, and William Pope. 5. Norman, born March 19, 1878; married, May 5, 1917, Marguerite Woods, of Hartford, Connecticut; he is now expert accountant of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, located in New York. 6. Henry Camp, born September 25, 1879; holds a responsible position as quartermaster for the Malleable Iron & Fittings Company, of Branford; married Olive Thompson, of Branford, where he now resides; two children, Harriett Stedman and Edwin Foote. 7. Emma Tiffany, January 3, 1881; married, June 25, 1906, Malcolm Moore, of Buffalo, New York, and they are now living in Philadelphia, where he is sales manager for the Blaisdell Paper Company of that city, and for the F. A. Ceigal Rubber Company of Paterson, New Jersey. They have five children: James Gillette, Jane Gillette, Malcolm Moore, Jr., Norman Gillette, and Emma Tiffany Gillette.

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### **JEWELL, Lyman Beecher,**

**Merchant, Manufacturer.**

The name of Jewell is a distinguished one among the honorable names of the sons of Connecticut. The immigrant ancestor, Thomas Jewell, was born in England about 1600, and it is believed that he was of the same stock as Bishop John Jewell, who was born in the north of Devonshire in 1522, died in 1571. Formerly the surname was written Jule, Joyell, Jewell and in various other ways. Thomas Jewell came over in the ship "Planter" in 1635, at which time he was twenty-seven years old. He settled at what is now Braintree, Massachusetts, and was



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granted land there April 24, 1639. He died in 1654, and his widow, Grisell, subsequently re-married four times.

Their son, Joseph Jewell, was born at Braintree, April 24, 1642, and died before September 2, 1736. He settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, and bought land there, July 17, 1694. He conducted a ferry and grist mill. He married (first) about 1670, Martha ———.

Their son, Joseph Jewell, was born in June, 1673, and died in 1766, at Dudley, Massachusetts. He was married in Boston, Massachusetts, September 14, 1704, to Mary Morris, by the famous Rev. Cotton Mather.

Their son, Nathaniel Jewell, was born April 8, 1716, at Plainfield, Connecticut, and died of smallpox at Dudley, Massachusetts, December 26, 1777. He married, January 6, 1741, Rebecca Leonard.

Their son, Asahel Jewell, was born August 2, 1744, and died at Winchester, New Hampshire, April 30, 1790. He was a tanner and farmer. He married, November 5, 1767, Hannah Wright.

Their son, Asahel (2) Jewell was born in Winchester, May 16, 1776, and died there August 29, 1834. He followed the trade of tanner. He married, February 21, 1797, Hepzibah Chamberlain.

Their son, Pliny Jewell, was born at Winchester, September 27, 1798, and died August 28, 1869, at Hartford, Connecticut. During his youth he attended the district schools and local academy, and for some years taught school during the winter terms. At an early age he learned the trade of tanner, and step by step learned the details of his father's business. He succeeded to the business established by his grandfather at Winchester and continued by his father, and he manufactured leather there until 1845, when he sought a larger field for his industry at Hartford. In 1848 he added to the tan-

ning business a shop for the making of leather belting. At that time were associated with him his two sons, Pliny, Jr., and Marshall, under the firm name of P. Jewell & Sons, and subsequently two other sons, Charles A. and Lyman B., were admitted to the firm. The shop was on Trumbull street, Hartford, and the business prospered and grew to large proportions. It was incorporated April 16, 1883. The founder and senior partner of the firm retired in 1866, three years before his death. About 1856, the firm established a tannery at Detroit, Michigan, where for twenty-five years the leather was prepared. At present the company has large tanneries at Rome, Georgia, and the leather manufactured there is used largely in the belt factory at Hartford. Mr. Jewell lived to see the industry he established grow to be the largest of its kind in the country. To his great executive ability, sagacity and indefatigable industry, the success of the business is largely due. He had great strength of will, force of character and decided convictions. In religion he was a decided Calvinist of the stern old-fashioned type. He was active in the Congregational church of his native town and when he came to Hartford joined the South Congregational Church, of which he was a member until a few years before his death, when he united with the Center Church of Hartford. He was secretary and treasurer of the Windsor Theological Seminary and a prime mover in securing its removal to Hartford.

He was a lifelong student, especially of the history of his own country, of France and England, and few men of his day knew more about the politics and political history of the United States. He left very voluminous notes upon English history with characteristic criticisms of historical personages. He read old Eng-

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lish literature and studied Shakespeare, especially the historical plays, with scholarly method and care. "He was not a mere reader of history but he studied the philosophy of it, the motives and animus of the characters who figure in it, and the action and re-action of events upon the actors in the great drama. He talked well on such subjects, showing always a memory tenacious of facts and a clear grasp of principles. He had a fondness for rare books upon the subject in which he was interested, though he was not a collector." And when he retired from business he had a pleasing and stimulating avocation in his studies, such as too few of the men who have led active lives have. Naturally such a man was interested in the government of his country. He took an active part in politics in Winchester in the old Whig party, serving several terms in the State Legislature, but he voted for Fremont for president and was a Republican the remainder of his life.

Mr. Jewell married Emily Alexander, of Winchester, New Hampshire, born February 12, 1801, died March 19, 1889. They were the parents of the following children; 1. Harvey, born May 26, 1820. 2. Maria, born October 14, 1821, died in Paris, France, June 26, 1878. 3. Pliny, born September 1, 1823. 4. Marshall, born October 20, 1825, who became governor of Connecticut, and during President Grant's administration was minister to Russia. 5. Lyman B., of further mention. 6. Emily, born November 6, 1829, died November 1, 1836. 7. Arthur, born August 1, 1834, died at Hartford, February 9, 1848. 8. Charlotte A., born September 20, 1836. 9. Edmund, born February 12, 1839, died February 19, 1841. 10. Charles A., born March 29, 1841.

Lyman Beecher Jewell, fifth child of

Pliny and Emily (Alexander) Jewell, was born August 29, 1827, in Winchester, New Hampshire, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, November 20, 1917, at the great age of ninety years. His early education was received in the district schools of his native town, which he attended until sixteen years of age. He began his business career in Boston, under the tutelage of Washington Williams, of the firm of Hovey, Williams & Company. Mr. Williams was one of the most widely known commission merchants of his day, a man of keen business ability, from whom Mr. Jewell received valuable training, of use to him throughout his entire business career. Mr. Jewell later became a partner of the firm of Stanfield, Wentworth & Company, a firm which grew to be of importance, carrying on their business in Boston, New York and Chicago. They were the recipients of the product of many of the largest textile mills in the country. Soon after this partnership was formed, Mr. Jewell took up his residence in New York as manager of that end of the business, continuing until the great Boston fire dissolved the partnership. He came to Hartford in 1873, where he became a member of the firm of P. Jewell & Sons, a business founded by his father and known to-day as the Jewell Belting Company. Subsequently he was elected vice-president of the company, and upon the death of his elder brother in 1911, was made president.

Mr. Jewell was a remarkable man in a great many respects. His faculty for retaining the results of his extensive study and research never failed him. His love for literature gave him many a pleasant hour, and after his retirement from active business, he spent hours engaged in pursuing the works of his favorite authors. His especial delight was

poetry, and he was thoroughly versed in all the works of the leading poets. English literature, too, claimed a great deal of his attention. The works of French authors and kindred subjects interested him, and never throughout his entire life did he lose his interest in the language. His knowledge of that masterpiece of literature, the Bible, was perhaps as great if not greater than any other man, for he spent hours reading and retaining the passages which he read. As one would naturally expect from a lover of poetry, Mr. Jewell was equally a lover of music, being educated in all the intricate phases of it, thus enabling him to enjoy it to the highest degree, and his knowledge of art and painting was equal to that of poetry. Mr. Jewell was one of the best known sportsmen of the country. Shooting and fishing were his particular delight, and six months of every year were spent by him in following these sports. The current events of the day were always closely followed by him. He was a student of political economy, not only of this, his native land, but also of the foreign nations as well. Fortunate indeed was the friend or acquaintance who had an opportunity to sit and listen to Mr. Jewell discourse on these matters, especially in these latter days, since the whole world has awakened to a keener realization. It is but natural that a man of Mr. Jewell's mental endowments and capabilities should number among his intimate friends such men as Ex-President Arthur, Cornelius Bliss, Amos R. Eno, and many other leading men of the day. As a matter of fact his acquaintance with men of national repute extended throughout his life.

Mr. Jewell married, in 1858, in Boston, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Washington Williams, previously mentioned. Mrs. Jewell died in Hartford, in 1902.

## DUNNING, Stewart Northrop,

**Lawyer.**

Of Connecticut family, identified with the life of various communities for a number of generations, Stewart Northrop Dunning, of Hartford, brought to his profession inherited professional and business traits. He is a son of Dr. William Burr Dunning, grandson of Herman Dunning, and great-grandson of Michael Dunning, of Brookfield, Fairfield county, a community in which he was well known and highly respected. Herman Dunning grew to manhood in Fairfield county, but becoming acquainted with the advantages Peekskill, New York, offered though having a brother-in-law, Dr. Philander Stewart, practicing there, he chose that city as a business location. He was profitably engaged in the furniture business in Peekskill for many years and there resided until death. He married Flora Northrop, who survived him, living to the great age of ninety-five.

Dr. William Burr Dunning, born in Peekskill, New York, December 22, 1843, died at Lebanon, New Jersey, in the summer of 1888. He prepared in Peekskill schools, entered Yale University, whence he was graduated class of 1863, decided upon the profession of medicine, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now the medical department of Columbia University), whence he was graduated M. D. He then spent two years as house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, New York, after which he began private practice in his native Peekskill, in association with his uncle, Dr. Philander Stewart. In 1877 he located in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, and there practiced very successfully until his own health failed in 1885.

Dr. Dunning married, February 19, 1872, Emma Adelaide Bancroft, born at



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Enfield, Connecticut, in 1845, daughter of Caleb Jones and Chloe (Wolcott) Bancroft, her father a descendant of John Bancroft, who came from London, England, June 12, 1632, and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts.

Stewart Northrop Dunning was born at Peekskill, New York, December 7, 1876. He was brought by his parents to Hartford when but six months of age, and that city has continued his home to the present time. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, Denver, Colorado, and Windsor, Connecticut, completing his studies in Hartford High School at the age of sixteen. At that age he secured a position in one of the large insurance offices of Hartford, where he remained for four years. During this time he supplemented his education by evening study in various academic subjects and came to a definite determination to make the law his profession and career in life. With this end in view he entered, at the age of twenty, the law offices of Harrison B. Freeman, continuing his studies until 1903, when he was admitted to the Connecticut bar. Since that time, Mr. Dunning has practiced his profession in Hartford and has won enviable reputation as an attorney of ability, counted as one of the leaders of the Hartford bar. To natural talent Mr. Dunning has added habits of energy which, combined with ambition, has won him success. He is emphatically a worker and there are no blank periods in his life.

Mr. Dunning, besides his professional practice has large business interests and is connected in an official capacity with several important concerns. He is a director of the City Bank & Trust Company, the Northern Connecticut Light & Power Company, the Thompsonville Water Company, the Atlas Sand, Gravel & Stone Company of Farmington, the

Northern Engineering Company, the Enfield Construction Company and the Insurance and Title Guarantee Company of Hartford. While in no sense of the word a politician, Mr. Dunning is keenly interested in public affairs and is a Republican in politics. He served for five years on the Common Council and Board of Aldermen of Hartford and has been chairman of the Town Plan Commission and member of the Republican Town Committee and various other public bodies in West Hartford. He is also a prominent figure in the club life of the city, is a member of Wyllys Lodge, No. 99, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of West Hartford, but outside of his profession he finds his greatest pleasure in his home. He has a small farm in West Hartford. The family attend the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Hartford.

Mr. Dunning married, January 25, 1905, Hazel C. Case, of Windsor. They are the parents of John Stewart, born March 9, 1906; Harrison Freeman, born August 12, 1908; Richard Bancroft, born May 21, 1910; Dorothea, born August 14, 1913; Hazel, born December 9, 1914; Diana, born April 9, 1916.

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### **BELDEN, Charles Rockwell,**

#### **Business Man, Public Official.**

Charles Rockwell Belden was one of the most prominent and successful men of his day in his native city of Hartford, Connecticut, where he was born January 24, 1850, and died March 18, 1902.

The first English ancestor of the family of whom there is record was Walter Bayldon, who married a daughter of Thomas Gargrave, and their son, John Bayldon, married (second) October 15, 1515, Mary Copely, daughter of Edward Copely, of Doncaster, Yorkshire. He died December 22, 1526. George Baildon, their third





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son, was born about 1520. He was a resident of Methley in 1567 and of Hardwick in 1574. He died in 1588, and was buried at Kippax. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Pigot) Folkingham, of Leeds, and widow of James Standish, of Killingholme, in the County of Lincoln. She was buried at Leeds, December 17, 1577. Sir Francis Baildon, their son, was born in 1560. He was knighted at the coronation of James I. He married (second) Margaret, daughter of Richard Goodrick, of Ripston. She was buried September 22, 1598. Sir Francis died in 1623.

Richard Baildon, son of Sir Francis Baildon, was baptized at Kippax, May 26, 1591. He emigrated to America with his sons, his wife having died in England, and came to Wethersfield when about forty-eight or fifty years of age, in 1641. He accumulated considerable real estate which was bequeathed to his sons upon his death, which occurred in 1655. He was a man of keen financial ability and possessed of a high degree of moral and intellectual force which has been apparent among his descendants throughout the centuries. In 1646 he was appointed town cow-keeper, whose duties were to look after the settlers' cattle pastured in the town pasture.

John Belden, youngest son of Richard Baildon, was born about 1631, and accompanied his father to America. He was made a freeman in Wethersfield in 1657. That same year he enlisted under Captain John Mason. He was very active in town affairs. He left an estate valued at nine hundred and eleven pounds at his death, June 27, 1677. He married, April 24, 1657, Lydia, daughter of Thomas and Susanna Standish.

Samuel Belden, son of John Belden, was born January 3, 1665, and died December 27, 1738. He married, January

14, 1685, Hannah, daughter of Richard Handy, and granddaughter of John Elderkin, a first settler of Norwich. She died January 20, 1742.

Samuel (2) Belden, son of Samuel (1) Belden, was born in 1689, and died July 31, 1771. He married, April 10, 1712, Mary Spencer, of Haddam, Connecticut, who died October 28, 1751, at the age of sixty years.

Samuel (3) Belden, son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Spencer) Belden, was born April 26, 1713, and lived in Stepney parish. He died January 10, 1789. His wife, Elizabeth Belden, died February 23, 1775.

Seth Belden, son of Samuel (3) Belden, was born August 7, 1747, and was killed August 27, 1776, at the battle of Long Island, in which he participated as a private in Colonel Huntington's regiment. He married, April 16, 1772, in Wethersfield, for his second wife, Christian Dickinson, who was born November 29, 1755, and died August 9, 1844, at the age of eighty-nine years, daughter of Obediah and Mary (Collins) Dickinson, of Wethersfield. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Belden removed with her children to Middletown Upper Houses, now Cromwell.

Seth (2) Belden, son of Seth (1) and Christian (Dickinson) Belden, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut. After his father's death he went with his mother and the other children to Cromwell to live, and remained there until he removed to Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Belden engaged in the paving stone business and general contracting and was very successful in his line of work. He married Abigail Sophia, daughter of ——— Steadman.

Charles Rockwell Belden, son of Seth (2) and Abigail Sophia (Steadman) Belden, attended the public schools of Hartford, which are widely known for



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their superior educational facilities. Soon after completing his studies he engaged in the tailoring business, continuing for a short time, resigning from that to enter the firm of his father which was incorporated under the firm name of Seth Belden & Sons Company, another brother, James, also being a partner in the firm. After the death of his father, Mr. Belden with his brother continued to carry on the business. During the two years spent in this business, Mr. Belden was all the time storing up the knowledge of mercantile life and preparing himself for a successful business career. His next position was with the Newton & Hills Company, coal dealers, as a clerk in their office. Soon after, in 1882, together with Mr. Hills of the firm, the Hartford Coal Company was organized, of which Mr. Belden was made president and Mr. Hills, secretary and treasurer. Later Mr. Belden was elected to the offices of both president and treasurer, which he held until his death. Under the able management of the officials of the firm, the Hartford Coal Company soon grew to large proportions, conducting an extensive business in Hartford and vicinity. During his entire business life Mr. Belden displayed to a marked degree the talents which were apparent in his early ancestors for organizing and managing financial ventures. He was conservative in his dealings, yet progressive, which combined qualities mark the true business man.

In spite of his activities in the business world, Mr. Belden found time to take a keen interest in the civic matters of his native city, and was an earnest student of the political warfare being waged at that time. He was a staunch adherent of the Republican party and its principles and it was only natural that his fellow citizens should recognize his worth as a public official. Having been born and

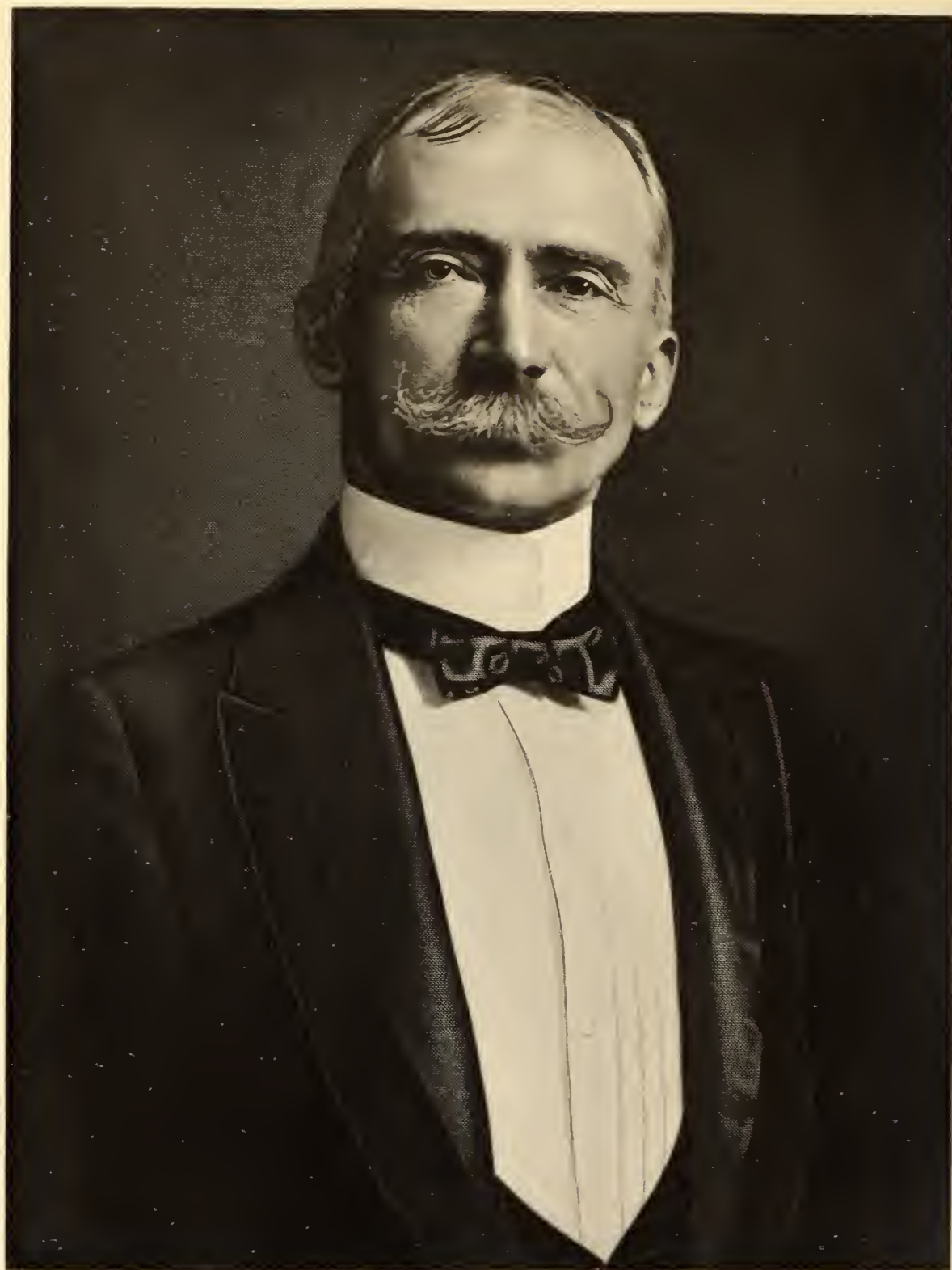
reared in the city, the personal success of Mr. Belden was certain and the only difficulty lay in persuading him to overcome his aversion to publicity. He was nominated by his party to the Court of the Common Council of Hartford, and elected from the Third Ward, which district he ably represented in the term of 1875, justifying the expectations of his constituents. However, Mr. Belden could not be again prevailed upon to accept a candidacy for public office, but was influential and helpful in the local councils in his role as a private citizen.

Possessed of broad sympathies and a personality which quickly won him true and lasting friends, Mr. Belden was very prominent in the social and club life of Hartford. He was a member of St. John's Lodge No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford; B. H. Webb Council, Royal Arcanum; Hartford Council, Improved Order of Heptasophs; and Sicaogg Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men.

On May 28, 1868, Mr. Belden was married to Mary E. Sill, a daughter of Micah and Adelaide (Rapael) Sill, of Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Belden were the parents of three children: 1. Frederick Seth, born in Hartford, May 29, 1869; he was graduated from the Hartford High School, and then entered the employ of H. H. Whitman, a dry goods merchant. He was later employed by the Jewell Belting Company, remaining there for eight years, at which time he resigned to become associated with his father in the firm of the Hartford Coal Company, holding the office of assistant secretary; since the death of his father, in 1902, he has been president of the firm; in 1914, Mr. Belden bought the oldest coal yard in Springfield, Massachusetts, which he reorganized under the name of the Maynard Coal Company, Maynard being the







*The American Historical Society*

*Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.*

*George Ulrich*

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name of the former owner. Mr. Belden is also president and treasurer of this coal company, conducting a wholesale and retail business; Mr. Belden is affiliated with the same Masonic Lodge as his father was, St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford; the Wolcott Council, Royal Arch Masons; the Hartford, Hartford Golf, Farmington Country, East Haddam Fish & Game and The Twentieth Century clubs; he is also a member of the Hartford Employer's Association; an adherent of the Republican party, but in no sense of the word a politician; Mr. Belden married Sydney B., daughter of Stephen Hanson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Kathleen and Ruth. 2. Caroline, became the wife of James E. Brooks, and they are residents of Orange, New Jersey. 3. Louise M., became the wife of William C. Hill, residing in Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

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### ULRICH, George,

**Banker, Public Official.**

A descendant of an old and honorable family, who have furnished many eminent men to different nations, George Ulrich, was born in New York, August 13, 1856, the youngest son of Conrad and Margaret (Viel) Ulrich. The Ulrich family is of very ancient origin. One branch of this family settled in Bale, Switzerland, and another in Alsace, France. The founder and defender of the famous Chateau St. Ulrich, General Ulrich, who defended Strassburg against the Germans in 1870, belonged to the Alsatian branch, and the present commander of the Swiss Army (1917) is a descendant of the Bale branch. The coat-of-arms of the Ulrich family was granted in 873 A. D., and is as follows:

Argent and or, in chief a vulture proper in the attitude of the heraldic eagle, wings inverted, in base palletts sable each charged in chief by a trefoil vert. Crest: The Vulture mantling or and sable. Motto: *Per Fesse*.

Conrad Ulrich came from Cassel in 1851. The city is one of the handsomest in Germany, and is noted for the manufacture of mathematical and physical instruments. Mr. Ulrich followed his trade as instrument and tool maker for many years. He married Margaret Viel, daughter of the Rev. Peter Viel, and granddaughter of Pastor Stamm. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters.

George Ulrich, the youngest son of Conrad and Margaret (Viel) Ulrich, was born in New York, August 13, 1856. When a boy he removed to Hartford with his parents. After passing through the various grade schools, he took a special course at Bonn, where he received his degree of B. A. Afterwards he entered the banking business, which has been practically his life's vocation. Mr. Ulrich, accompanied by his wife, spent three years in foreign travel and visited practically every country on the Globe. After spending two more years in this manner, they made an extensive tour of their own country. Mr. Ulrich then returned to business life, with the broadminded vision and experience travel alone can give. In 1912 he was appointed vice-president of the newly formed American Industrial Bank & Trust Company, an office he is now ably filling. In political affiliations Mr. Ulrich is a Democrat, and has for many years been active in the party and influential in its councils. For years he served as selectman of the town of Hartford, and was for twelve years a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, a member of both branches of the City

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Council for several terms. In 1916 Mr. Ulrich was the candidate of his party for state treasurer. He is chairman of the Democratic Town Committee, a wise and efficient leader. He has always taken a deep interest in fraternity work and Ulrich Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, the largest camp of the order in New England, is so named in his honor. He is past chancellor commander of Crescent Lodge, Knights of Pythias, past great sachem of Sicagogue Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; member of Hartford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; member of Lafayette Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. For four years he has been a trustee of the American School for Boys, and is its present treasurer.

Mr. Ulrich married Alice C., daughter of Palmer Smith. They are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy Livingston Ulrich.

Mr. Ulrich is a member of the old South Congregational Church of Hartford. His summer home, located at Little Harbor Island, at New Castle by the Sea, is one of the historic spots about Portsmouth Harbor.

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### CAMP, Jonathan,

#### **Manufacturer.**

Among the self-made men of Hartford, Mr. Camp has attained at a comparatively early age a prominent position among his contemporaries, and has justified the promise of a long line of worthy ancestry. He is descended from John Camp, Sr., who resided at Nazing, Essex, England, seventeen miles from London, near the river Lea, and died in 1630.

His will, made May 21, was proved June 11, 1630, and in this he devised three pounds to his son, Nicholas. He married, in 1573, Mary, whose surname is not of record.

Their third son was Nicholas Camp, called younger in England and senior in America, born 1597. In his time there were several Nicholas Camps in and about Nazing, and he was called the younger to distinguish him from a cousin, who was somewhat older. In the section where he lived in America he was the senior, and that was naturally his title. In 1638 he came from Nazing to this country, lived for a time at Watertown, Massachusetts, subsequently at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1639 was at Guilford, Connecticut, and as early as 1646 had a house lot of six acres, two other parcels, and one right in the township of Milford, Connecticut. His name appears on the list of free planters of that town, dated November 20, 1639, and he joined the church there with his wife Sarah, November 2, 1643. His wife Sarah, who accompanied him from England, died September 6, 1645, the first adult buried in the town of Milford. Her grave was made in the garden of her pastor, Rev. P. Prudden. Nicholas Camp married (second) Edith, widow of John Tilley, of Windsor, Connecticut. The date of his death is unknown.

His son, Nicholas, (2) Camp, born in April, 1627, in Nazing, was a prominent citizen of Milford, which town he represented in the General Assembly in 1670-71-72. He was taxed on property valued at £199, in 1686, conducted a store at the west end, and was accepted an inhabitant of Derby, Connecticut, where he received a grant of land in May, 1673, but did not reside there. He died at Milford, June 10, 1706. He married, July 14, 1652,



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Catherine, widow of Anthony Thompson, of New Haven.

They were the parents of Samuel Camp, who was born September 15, 1655, in Milford, where he purchased land, April 14, 1686. He was one of the first settlers of Durham, Connecticut, where he located in 1708. He married, November 13, 1672, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Betts, of Milford, born November 12, 1652, in Guilford. Thomas Betts, born in 1618, in England, was in Guilford, in 1650, in Milford, 1658, in Norwalk, 1664, and died in the latter town in 1688. Hannah, wife of Samuel Camp, was living in 1688.

The eldest child of Samuel and Hannah (Betts) Camp was Samuel Camp, born May 10, 1675, in Milford, died March 13, 1744, and was buried in the old graveyard at Milford. He married, May 28, 1695, Rebecca Canfield, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Atkinson) Canfield, of Milford and Durham, granddaughter of Thomas and Phebe (Crane) Canfield. She probably lived but a short time, as another record shows that he married, January 16, 1699, Mary Baldwin, baptized November 26, 1684, in Milford, died October 29, after 1730, daughter of Timothy (2) and Mary Baldwin, granddaughter of Timothy (1) and Mary Baldwin.

Their second son was Captain Jonathan Camp, born December 17, 1702, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, at Norwalk. His wife's baptismal name was Ann.

They were the parents of Jonathan Camp, born May 17, 1735, died November 9, 1807. He married, in 1759, Mary Burwell, born April 17, 1734, died January 25, 1812.

Their eldest son was Jonathan Camp, born February 20, 1768. He married, May 19, 1792, Hannah Bouton, born May

16, 1765, daughter of Esaias and Phebe (Byxbee) Bouton. Esaias Bouton, born November 28, 1730, died May 27, 1821, was a son of Zachin Bouton. His wife, Phebe (Byxbee) Bouton, born 1734, died March 15, 1810, and was buried at Belden's Point, Norwalk.

Their eldest son, Jonathan Camp, was born September 15, 1801, died April 14, 1880, and was buried in Union Cemetery, Norwalk. He married, January 11, 1826, Mary Lannon Newkirk, born February 15, 1808, died December 4, 1896, and was buried beside her husband. She was a daughter of Garret Harson Newkirk, born 1788, died February 1, 1831, granddaughter of John Newkirk, who died January 14, 1818.

Jonathan Camp, second son of Jonathan and Mary L. (Newkirk) Camp, was born January 22, 1838, in Norwalk, died April 16, 1874, and was buried in Union Cemetery of that town. He married, April 5, 1865, Frances Jane Wood, born January 1, 1842, daughter of Uriah Wood, born October 25, 1822, married, November 24, 1839, Eliza Jane Gorham, born January 25, 1821, died November 16, 1855, and was interred beside her husband in Union Cemetery. Frances J. Wood was descended from Daniel Wood, born 1752, in Danbury, Connecticut, died September 21, 1829, married Wealthie Munrow, born 1760, died July 10, 1818. Their son, Noah Wood, born February 24, 1780, died August 22, 1846, married Deborah Platt, born December 10, 1778, died April 27, 1855, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Wilson) Platt. They were the parents of Joseph Platt Wood, born July 18, 1797, died March 5, 1883, married, March 7, 1821, Clarissa Pickett, born March 28, 1799, died August 17, 1873, and was buried in Union Cemetery, Norwalk. She was a granddaughter of John and Mercy (Platt) Pickett, and daughter

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of John and Mary (Bates) Platt. Jonathan and Frances J. (Wood) Camp were the parents of two children: Kate Elaine, born January 18, 1866, and Jonathan, mentioned below. The elder is the wife of Robert F. Way, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and they have a son, Donald Forbes Way.

Jonathan Camp, son of Jonathan and Frances J. (Wood) Camp, was born January 10, 1874, during a temporary residence of his parents in Jersey City, New Jersey. He was three months old when the family removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, and there he attended the public schools. When fourteen years of age he went to Hartford, where his sister was residing, and there attended the high school. His father having died when he was an infant, he was early placed upon his own resources, and while still a youth entered the employ of C. G. Perkins, proprietor of the Perkins Electric Switch Manufacturing Company. His industry and diligent attention won him rapid promotion, and for several years he represented the company as a salesman, and went to England in its interest. In 1900 he founded the Franklin Electric Manufacturing Company, was made treasurer and general manager, and continued in that capacity until 1915, when he was made president and general manager. This establishment produces incandescent lamps of every type, and its product is used in all sections of the United States. The business has prospered, largely through the business capacity and industry of its founder. Mr. Camp is identified with the social life of his home city, is a member of the Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, Country Club of Farmington, Dauntless Club of Essex, and Sachem's Head Yacht Club. With his wife he is affiliated with Trinity Episcopal Church of Hartford, and his in-

fluence is ever cast on the side of morality and good progress.

He married, April 29, 1896, Susan Morrell, born May 2, 1869, in Hartford, daughter of Daniel and Cornelia J. (Silver) Morrell, descended from Thomas Morrell, a native of England, who died at Newtown, New York, about 1704. His wife, Hannah, surname unknown, accompanied him from England.

They were the parents of Jonathan Morrell, born about 1670, in Newtown, died about 1726. The family name of his wife Judith is not known. Six of their children were baptized at Newtown, August 1, 1710, by the Rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island.

Their fifth son, Daniel Morrell, born, probably in 1710, at Newtown, lived at Albany, New York. He married, March 3, 1734, Alida Doxie, daughter of Samuel and Lysbeth (Bas) Doxie, of Long Island, born 1710. The Doxie family is an old one on Long Island, descended from Thomas Doxsey, who purchased a plantation lot at Gravesend, Long Island, October 19, 1650. Four of Daniel Morrell's children were baptized at the First Dutch Reformed Church in Albany.

The second son, Samuel Morrell, was baptized December 11, 1748, in Albany, and lived in that city, where he was appointed chimney viewer, November 3, 1786. On March 21 of that year his bill of fourteen pounds and four shillings was ordered paid by the City Council, indicating that he had been in the city service. The census of 1790 shows that he was living at Watervliet, a suburb of Albany. He married, March 14, 1772, Rachel Gardener, of Albany, a descendant of Jacob Janse, a carpenter, who came from Campen, in Holland, 1637, lived at New Amsterdam until about 1666, when he removed to Beaverwyck, now Albany. He is said to have been a skilled gardener, hence



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the origin of the surname. At one time he has known as Jacob Janse Flodder, under which name he was granted a large tract, covering a part of the present city of Hudson, New York, the title to which continued in litigation until early in the nineteenth century.

The second son of Samuel and Rachel (Gardenier) Morrell was Daniel Morrell, born February 11, 1775, in Albany, where he lived until 1814, when he removed to a farm some six miles from Canajoharie, New York. About 1830 he removed to the village of Canajoharie, and there engaged in the grocery business, in company with his son, Daniel. His farmhouse and his residence in the village are still in good preservation. In 1834 he was elected to represent his district in Montgomery county in the New York Legislature. He was in the military service in the War of 1812, in the commissary department, stationed perhaps at Ticonderoga. He died December 22, 1842, at Canajoharie. He married Claartje Groesbeck, born March 12, 1770, in Albany, died June 17, 1838, descended from Nicholas Jacobse Groesbeck, a carpenter, who came from Rotterdam, Holland, in 1662, born about 1626. He purchased a house lot on the west side of Pearl street in Albany, the second, north of Maiden Lane, when about seventy-two years old. The third child of Nicholas Groesbeck was William Charles Groesbeck, born about 1660, who married Gertny Schuyler, and was the father of David Groesbeck, born 1692, died 1763. He married, November 8, 1724, Maria Vander Pool, who died in 1757. Their fifth son was John D. Groesbeck, born 1741, who married Betty Van Arnum, of Albany, and they were the parents of Claartje Groesbeck, wife of Daniel Morrell.

The second son of Daniel Morrell was

John D. Morrell, born December 14, 1800, in Albany, and was a dry goods merchant at No. 80 State street in that city, in 1852, with residence at No. 13 Park street. He died September 9, 1872, in his seventy-second year. He married Mary Burns, daughter of Peter and Sarah Ann (McDougall) Burns, of Montreal, Canada.

Their eldest son was Daniel Morrell, born July 3, 1836, in Canajoharie, who exemplified in remarkable degree the traits and characteristics of his ancestors. Research has indicated that the name came originally from France, the family living for some time in Holland, removing thence to England. At the time of Daniel Morrell's birth his father owned and operated boats on the Erie canal, and while the son was young, the family removed to Albany, later to New York City. His education was supplied by the public schools, and he prepared for college, but was prevented from taking the course by the destruction of his father's property by a great conflagration, which swept away nearly all the canal vessels in the Albany Basin. In 1853 the son entered the employ of the brokerage firm of David Groesbeck & Company, on Broad street, New York City. Subsequently he was made a partner in the firm, and about 1860 became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, continuing in this connection nearly thirty years. In 1876 he became interested in the Spencer Repeating Rifle designed by Christopher M. Spencer, severed his connection with the firm of Groesbeck & Company, and removed to Hartford, where he was interested, with Mr. Spencer and others, in the organization of the Hartford Machine Screw Company. This establishment revolutionized the processes by which machine screws, nuts, rivets and nearly all lathed turned parts are produced. In 1906 Mr. Morrell

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retired from active business, though still financially interested in various enterprises. He married, June 25, 1862, Cornelia Josephine Silver, of New York City, and their golden wedding was celebrated at their home in Hartford, in 1912. Cornelia Josephine Silver was born March 18, 1840, in Richmond, Province of Quebec, Canada, and died November 20, 1914, in Hartford, daughter of Abraham Perkins and Lydia Bailey (Burgess) Silver. Abraham P. Silver was a grandson of James Silver, a surgeon in the Continental Revolutionary Army, who served at the battle of Bunker Hill. During that battle he seized the gun of a wounded man and fought in the ranks. After independence was secured, he settled at Nottingham, New Hampshire, resumed the practice of medicine, and some years later removed to Canada. Susan Morrell, daughter of Daniel and Cornelia J. (Silver) Morrell, was born May 2, 1869, and became the wife of Jonathan Camp, as above noted.

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### CRARY, David, M. D.,

#### Physician, Public Official.

Since 1838, when Dr. David Crary came to Hartford, after two years medical practice in Vermont, Hartford has not been without a Dr. David Crary in the active practice of medicine. When Dr. David Crary, Sr., laid down the burden of a large practice in 1885, his mantle fell upon Dr. David Crary, Jr., who had been associated in practice with his father since 1869.

The elder Dr. Crary was in active practice for half a century, and during that period was attending physician in more than three thousand maternity cases. He is credited with the first operation in tracheotomy performed in Hartford, that operation saving the life of a child suffer-

ing with membranous croup, and at the verge of suffocation. He was the assistant physician at the operation of a removal of a tumor from a woman, where nitrous oxide was used for the first time in the city.

The professional life of the son has now extended over a period of nearly equal length and his practice has been equally important. While contemporaries, they were also partners, but since 1885, the year of the senior doctor's retirement, until the present year, 1917, Dr. Crary, Jr., has practiced alone. The entire period covered by the two men as medical practitioners to now is seventy-nine years, 1838 to 1917.

Dr. David Crary, Jr., is of the seventh generation of the family founded in America by Peter Crary, who settled at New London, Connecticut, as early as 1663, residing on the Groton side of the river. He married, in 1677, Christobel, daughter of John Gallup, and left male issue at his death in 1708.

Robert Crary, the son of Peter Crary, the founder, was born in New London, in 1690, and died in 1750. His wife was Elizabeth, whose maiden name has not been ascertained.

Christopher Crary, son of Robert and Elizabeth Crary, was born in 1713, and died in 1790. He married Elizabeth Robbins, born in 1719, and died in 1796.

Ezra Crary, son of Christopher Crary and Elizabeth (Robbins) Crary, was born in 1737, and died in 1828. He married, in 1756, Dorothy Ramsdell, who was born in 1741.

Elias Crary, son of Ezra and Dorothy (Ramsdell) Crary, was born in 1764, and died in 1847. His life was largely spent on the farm in Vermont. The even tenor of his life was disturbed, however, by that period which witnessed the Birth of a Nation. In those events, he bore an



David Erany, Jr.

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>



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active part—serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and bearing a citizen's part when the appeal to arms had proved successful. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a Democrat in politics. He married, in 1782, Elizabeth Palmer, and they were the parents of nine children.

Dr. David Crary, son of Elias and Elizabeth (Palmer) Crary, was born in Wallingford, Vermont, April 18, 1806, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, April 16, 1894. After studying in the district and high school, he taught school for a time, also read medicine under the instruction of his brother-in-law, Dr. John Fox, an eminent practitioner of that early day. In 1834 he was awarded his degree, M. D., by the Medical College of Castleton, Vermont. For two years he practiced his profession at Dorset, Vermont. In 1838 he located in Hartford, where he pursued a most honorable and successful career as physician and citizen. His fifty years of medical practice was broken between the years 1861 and 1867 by a complete rest at his old home in Wallingford, Vermont. These were years principally spent in recreation and ornithological pursuits. His collection of birds at one time was probably the largest private collection in the State; many of the specimens being exceedingly rare. He resumed practice in Hartford in 1867, and continued until 1885. For many years he served on the medical staff of the Hartford Hospital; he was a member of the County and State Medical societies; surgeon of the Hartford Light Guard under Governor Seymour. He represented the First Ward of Hartford in Council for nine years, was vice-president of the Board of School Visitors, and took a deep interest in public affairs. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religious faith an Adventist. His life was full,

earnest and devoted—the good he did long surviving him. For many years he was president of the Hartford Fox Club, and in social life was very popular.

Dr. Crary married (first) January 14, 1836, Susan Harris, born at Brattleboro, Vermont, February 8, 1811, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, November 2, 1849. He married (second) in Glastonbury, Connecticut, March 12, 1851, Martha Tryon, who died December 11, 1893.

Dr. David Crary, son of Dr. David and Susan (Harris) Crary, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, April 26, 1842. After his completion of the public schools in Hartford, he spent four years as a drug clerk, three of which were in Rutland, Vermont, and one in Hartford. He studied medicine under the direction of his honored father, and after courses at the Yale Medical School was awarded his degree, M. D., in the class of 1869. Immediately after his graduation, he was admitted to partnership association by his father and together they practiced for sixteen years until 1885, the senior Dr. Crary retiring to a well earned rest. Dr. Crary, the younger, has continued in active practice alone from the date of separation from his father and has worthily upheld the honor of the Crary name as a skillful, reliable and honorable physician. His practice, general in character, has always been a large one, and from 1875 until 1910 its burden was largely increased by his office of physician to the County Jail, which he resigned in July of the latter year, after an uninterrupted service of thirty-five years. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Connecticut State Medical Society, Hartford County and Hartford City Medical societies. In politics he is an Independent. Dr. Crary is fond of travel and in the year 1900, toured through Europe, his itinerary covering England and the



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continent quite thoroughly; he devoted some time to the World's exposition held that year in Paris. Since 1900 he has made several extensive tours in southern Europe and Egypt, and spent several winters in the West Indies. He is a member of the Yale Alumni Association, and has many interests, social and literary, as well as professional.

Dr. Crary married (first) May 18, 1881, at Hartford, Etta Juliette Martin, born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, January 9, 1853, the daughter of Joseph Henry and Julia (Woodhouse) Martin, the former an official of the city, and prominent in the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. Mrs. Crary's death occurred October 13, 1904. Dr. Crary married (second) Mrs. Flora W. MacCallan, in Grace Church, New York, August 8, 1914.

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### **PUTNAM, William Hutchinson,**

#### **Investment Broker.**

William Hutchinson Putnam is a citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, and is active in the various public affairs of this city. The name Putnam is of very ancient English origin and occurs often in English affairs since the time of Edward I. The name may be derived from the word "putte," a well, in Flemish or Low Dutch, having the same meaning as "putt" in Danish, a well. The final syllable, ham, is one of the old forms for house, or hamlet, and takes its rise from the same root as home or the Scotch hame. The entire word therefore means the home or house with a well or spring. The American family first came to Old Salem, now Danvers, Massachusetts.

John Putnam, the immigrant ancestor of William H. Putnam, of this sketch was born about 1580, was baptized at Wingrave, Bucks, England, January 17, 1581. He was a son of Nicholas and Margaret

(Goodspeed) Putnam, who were married at Wingrave, January 30, 1577. John Putnam lived with his parents at the town of Stewkeley, England, until his father's death, when he took possession of his inheritance, the English estate of Aston Abbots, where he resided until his removal to the American colony. He lived in Aston Abbots as late as May, 1627, the date of baptism of his youngest son John. Although the first record of him in New England is of the date of 1641, when his wife was admitted to the church at Salem, it is the family tradition that he arrived in that settlement as early as 1634. John Putnam was a farmer, and according to the standards of that time very well off. There are deeds on record which show that he wrote an excellent hand. He was admitted to the church in 1647, six years after his wife, and in the same year was made a freeman. His death, according to a family story, was very sudden and took place on the night of December 30, 1662, at the age of eighty years. He was, it seems, perfectly well and to all appearances in good health at supper that night, yet died before going to sleep. He married Priscilla ———, the surname of this lady being unknown, although it is variously stated to be Gould and Deacon. His marriage occurred prior to 1612, but the exact date is lost.

Their son, Thomas Putnam, was also a native of England and was baptized at Aston Abbots, March 7, 1614-15. He came to America with his parents, and in 1640 was recorded as living in Lynn, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman there two years later, and in 1643 was one of the seven selectmen of the town. On April 3, 1643, he was admitted to the Salem church, and the town of Salem granted him fifty-five acres of land. This grant seems to have dated from 1640, at the time when he was living in Lynn.

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From 1645 to 1648 he was a member of a committee appointed by the General Court "to end small causes under twenty shillings." On September 11, 1648, he was elected a grand jurymen in Salem, and was chosen constable of the same town, October 10, 1655. This office in those days carried great authority with it and covered the entire local administration of affairs. Thomas Putnam was a very prominent man in the town in almost all departments of its affairs and served on numerous committees there, as well as being the first parish clerk of the town. On October 8, 1662, he was appointed lieutenant in the local troop of horse. A tax list on record at that time shows Mr. Putnam's name at its head. His (second) marriage was to Mary Veren which increased his wealth by putting him in possession of considerable properties in Jamaica and the Barbadoes. His house, which is now known as the General Israel Putnam house, in Domus, is still standing, and it was there that his death occurred in Salem village, May 5, 1686. He was twice married, the second time to Mary, widow of Nathaniel Veren, September 14, 1666, and his wife died March 16 or 17, 1694-95.

Their son, Joseph Putnam, was born at Salem village, September 14, 1669, three years to a day after the marriage of his parents. The memory of this gentlemen will always live because of his courageous opposition to witchcraft. It required courage in those days to denounce witchcraft as he did and the proceedings which were taken by his extremely bigoted fellow citizens, and it is stated that Mr. Putnam always kept his best horse saddled so that at a moment's notice he might escape from the town. He must have been a man of unusually broad mind for that day, since he was able to resist a superstition which engulfed

such men as Cotton Mather and Samuel Sewall. So great was the danger involved in opposing the witchcraft proceedings of those days, that it is said that if it had not been for Mr. Putnam's good connections it is very likely that he would have suffered severe consequences. He was the father of General Israel Putnam, and was well worthy of the relation that he bore to that splendid man. His death occurred in Salem village in 1724-25. He married, April 21, 1690, Elizabeth, a daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Hathorne) Porter, of Salem village, where she was born October 7, 1673, and died in the year 1746.

Their son, Major-General Israel Putnam, was born January 7, 1717-18, at Salem village, in the old house built by his grandfather, Thomas Putnam. The following description of General Israel Putnam was written by his distinguished grandson, General, Judge, Judah Dana: "In his person, for height about the middle size, very erect, thick-set, muscular and firm in every part. His countenance was open, strong, and animated; the features of his face large, well proportioned to each other and to his whole frame; his teeth fair and sound till death. His organs and senses were all exactly fitted for a warrior; he heard quickly, saw to an immense distance, and though he sometimes stammered in conversation, his voice was remarkably heavy, strong and commanding. Though facetious and dispassionate in private, when animated in the heat of battle his countenance was fierce and terrible, and his voice like thunder. His whole manner was admirably adapted to inspire his soldiers with courage and confidence, and his enemies with terror. The faculties of his mind were not inferior to those of his body; his penetration was acute; decision rapid, yet re-

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markably correct; and the more desperate the situation, the more collected and undaunted. With the courage of a lion, he had a heart that melted at the sight of distress; he could never witness suffering in any human being without becoming a sufferer himself. Martial music aroused him to the highest pitch, whole solemn sacred music sent him into tears. In his disposition he was open and generous almost to a fault, and in his social relations he was never excelled.

General Israel Putnam was educated in the schools of the rural district where he was born and the opportunities in those days were decidedly meagre. He remained in the home of his parents until he had attained young manhood and then, shortly after his marriage, he removed to Brooklyn, then part of the town of Pomfret, Connecticut, where he bought a tract of land of about five hundred acres in the district known as Mortlake Manor. In 1741 he became the sole owner of this land and built a large house there. His district was incorporated in the year 1786 as the town of Brooklyn, and it was largely through the influence of General Putnam that the superb shade trees which line its streets were planted. General Putnam's military career began with the French and Indian War, where he was a captain in Colonel Lyman's regiment. He fought at Fort Edward and Lake George in 1755. He received his commission of major in 1757 at Fort Edward, and the following year occurred the celebrated episode concerning his capture by the Indians and his narrow escape from death. He was, it will be remembered, actually tied to a tree and a fire lighted about him, when he was saved by the intervention of a chief of the tribe, whom he had treated kindly on the previous occasion of the chief's capture. His final escape however, was ef-

fectured through General Peter Schuyler, whose influence with the Indians was such that they set him free. General Putnam christened his youngest son after General Schuyler in gratitude for this rescue. In 1759 Israel Putnam was made a lieutenant-colonel and served at Ticonderoga and Crown Point in the expedition directed against Montreal in 1759-60 under the command of General Amherst. He later commanded a regiment in the West Indies, and in 1764 was again in the United States where he marched to Detroit with a Connecticut regiment against the Indians. In the same year he returned to a more private mode of existence and lived for a time on his farm and also kept a tavern in his spacious dwelling house. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached him, he was working in his fields, but left immediately to start for Cambridge. He was appointed brigadier-general, June 9, 1776, and was later raised to the rank of major-general. He was the officer in command at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was given command by General Washington of the center at Cambridge. Later his command was sent to New York and still later to Philadelphia. In 1778 he was again at West Point where he took an active part in the campaign of the following year. He also superintended the defences constructed at West Point, but during the winter of 1779 suffered a stroke of paralysis which ended his military career. He lived to see the birth of the new nation, but was never able to return to active service in the army. His death occurred October 29, 1790, and he was buried with military and Masonic honors. He married (first) July 19, 1739, Hannah, a daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Putnam) Pope, of Danvers. She died September 6, 1765. Throughout his entire life, Israel Putnam per-



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formed so many feats of daring, and had so many unusual adventures, that his name became a household word throughout the land.

Their son, Colonel Daniel Putnam, was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, November 18, 1759, and died in Brooklyn, Connecticut, April 30, 1831. Daniel Putnam held a commission of colonel in the Continental Army, and served in the campaigns before Boston, and in the Long Island, and New York campaigns. Daniel Putnam lived on Church street, Brooklyn, in a fine old place, built by his wife's uncle, Nathaniel Brinley, of Boston, who came to Brooklyn to be near his friend, Godfrey Malbone, who lived on the adjoining farm. Daniel Putnam had more than an ordinary education for his time, as his letters show, in which he writes of many things, and of passing events in a clear and interesting style. He carried on his farm on an extensive scale, and was reputed a man of wealth. He was a member of old Trinity, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and was active in the affairs of the Diocese of Connecticut. He married Catherine, a daughter of Shrimpton and Elizabeth (Malbone) Hutchinson, a native of Boston, a great-granddaughter of Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson, of Massachusetts Colony, born April 11, 1757, and died in Hartford, October 31, 1844.

Their son, William Putnam, was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, January 1, 1783, like his father, he was a farmer all his life, and held the high respect of the community. He was prominent in its affairs, and held town offices in Brooklyn and Canterbury. His death occurred December 5, 1846. He married, April 17, 1805, Mary, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Payne) Spalding, of Brooklyn, Connecticut. Mrs. Putnam was born April 17, 1786, and died December 29, 1880.

Their son, William Hutchinson Putnam, was born in Holland, Massachusetts, February 2, 1812, and when a boy removed to Brooklyn, where he lived until the time of his death. After his marriage he purchased a farm on Allen Hill, Brooklyn, with Captain John Day, his father-in-law, and later bought out Captain Day, and carried on extensive farming operations. Mr. Putnam was also interested in wheat raising, and flour milling in Wisconsin. He was a Republican, and represented his town several times in the Connecticut General Assembly. He was a director of the National and Savings banks of Brooklyn, and a member of Old and New Trinity Church, Brooklyn, in which he held the office of senior warden. His death occurred July 17, 1889. Mr. Putnam married, March 12, 1834, Eliza, daughter of Captain John Day, of Brooklyn, Connecticut.

Their son, Albert Day Putnam, was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, February 25, 1852. He spent his boyhood in his native town, attended its common schools, and later attended the Academy in Danielson, Connecticut, and the New Britain Normal School. He taught several winters. He was a farmer, living on Allen Hill, Brooklyn, on the farm on which he was born, until April, 1888, when he removed his family to Danielson, Connecticut. Mr. Putnam was a Republican, and represented Killingly in the Connecticut General Assembly, and for thirteen years was a member of the Killingly School Board. He was a member of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, and later of Saint Albans Episcopal Church, Danielson. He was a member of Moriah Lodge, No. 15, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Aetna Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was also affiliated with the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. His

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death occurred in Danielson, December 25, 1905. Mr. Putnam married Harriet Eliza, a daughter of Charles and Jennett (Sharp) Dorrance. Charles Dorrance was born November 21, 1824, at Brooklyn, Connecticut. He was the son of Samuel and Amy (Kenyon) Dorrance, of that town, where he lived until eleven years of age, on his father's farm, when his parents removed to Brooklyn Village. He then attended school at Brooklyn, and later went to Plainfield, Connecticut, where he entered the Plainfield Academy. At the age of twenty-one he returned to his home farm, where he carried on his career as a farmer with a high degree of success. He died in Providence, Rhode Island, February 16, 1899. His wife, Jennett (Sharp) Dorrance, was born September 30, 1832, at Canterbury, Connecticut, a daughter of Williard and Hannah (Hyde) Sharp. She died in Brooklyn, March 4, 1869.

William Hutchinson Putnam, son of Albert Day and Harriet Eliza (Dorrance) Putnam, was born February 1, 1878, at Brooklyn, Connecticut. He attended the public schools at Danielson, Connecticut, whither his parents had removed when he was eleven years old. After completing his studies, he was employed by the Windham County National Bank as a clerk. He remained with this institution about five years, and was a teller for several years before severing his connection with it. Here he learned something of the detail of the banking business and general business methods. From the Windham County National Bank he went to Boston, where he entered the employ of W. J. Hayes & Sons as a bond salesman. Later he worked for William A. Read & Company, of Boston and New York, remaining with the latter firm about six years, until October, 1912, when

he became a member of the firm of Richter & Company, investment brokers of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Putnam is a Republican, and in 1917 was a member of the financial committee of the city of Hartford.

He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Hartford Canoe Club, Republican Club, and of the Union League Club of New York City. He is also a member of Moriah Lodge, No. 15, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Danielson, Connecticut, and is the fifth generation of his family who has been affiliated with this lodge. He is a member of Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwich, of Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Connecticut Consistory, thirty-second degree.

Mr. Putnam married, March 8, 1899, Adabelle Canney Lyon, daughter of Rockwell Fuller and Jennie Elizabeth (Canney) Lyon, of Danielson, Connecticut, and Boston, Massachusetts, respectively. Three children have been born to them as follows: Lyonel Hutchinson, August 27, 1900; Marcella Rockwell, May 3, 1902; and Albert Day, February 20, 1904. Mr. Putnam and his family are members of Trinity Episcopal Church in Hartford.

Throughout the Putnams there runs a strong resemblance to a type as follows: Good physique, Saxon features, of good height, inclined to stoutness, but not fleshy, even temperament, honest intentions, fixedness of purpose, high principles, satisfied with a fair share of the good things of life, inclined to be too generous, patriotic, more inclined to lead than to be led. These are many deviations for this standard but each generation seems to produce its fair share of this type.



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### **FORWARD, George Hinsdale,**

#### **Merchant, Estimable Citizen.**

George Hinsdale Forward, a former merchant of Springfield, Massachusetts, was born in Belchertown, that State, October 19, 1845, the son of Francis and Maria (Smith) Forward. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of Samuel Forward, who came from Devonshire, England, about 1666, and went first to the West Indies, where he was the owner of an entire island. Through fear of war, he left the island and came to Windsor, where he purchased land from an Indian named Thomas Hopewell, about fifteen years before Windsor was incorporated by the government. He died in Windsor in 1684. Previous to coming to America, he married in England, Abigail Goodhall.

Samuel Forward, Jr., son of Samuel and Abigail (Goodhall) Forward, was born in Windsor, July 23, 1671, and when a young man removed to Simsbury, settling in what is known as the Turkey Hill section. He died there May 3, 1738. His first wife was Deborah (Moore) Forward, born May 31, 1677, and died August 29, 1732, the daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Phelps) Moore. The first mention yet discovered of Andrew Moore, of Poquonock, Connecticut, is the record of his marriage to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Phelps, February 15, 1671. He was granted land at Salmon Brook, now Granby, Connecticut, in 1680, and is referred to as "Andrew Moore, the carpenter of Windsor." He removed to Windsor, and died there November 29, 1719. Samuel Forward married (second) Martha Winchel, daughter of John and Mary (Dibble) Eno and the widow of John Winchel, of Windsor.

Joseph Forward, son of Samuel, Jr., and Deborah (Moore) Forward, was

born in Simsbury, November 10, 1707, and died there May 22, 1766. In his youth he removed to Suffield, and there married, March 27, 1729, Marcy Laurton, who died in Suffield, April 11, 1786. Joseph Forward was a tanner, saddler and farmer by occupation.

Rev. Justus Forward, eldest son of Joseph and Marcy (Laurton) Forward, was born in Kingsbury, May 11, 1730, and was educated in the local schools of that town. He finished his education at Yale College, and was graduated with the degrees of B. A., September, 1754, and M. A., 1757. From the very first of his early youth, he showed a tendency towards the ministry and was among those who experienced religion during the great revival in New England in the days of President Edwards, a very important period in the history of New England churches. In 1755 he removed to Belchertown, Massachusetts, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church there, February 25, 1756, at the age of twenty-six years. After long and faithful service in his chosen work, the Rev. Justus Forward died March 8, 1814, at the age of eighty-four years, fifty-nine of which had been spent in the ministry. He married, December 8, 1756, Violet Dickenson, born November 15, 1738, the daughter of Joshua and Martha Dickenson, of Hadley, Massachusetts. She survived her husband twenty years, and passed away in Belchertown, March 27, 1834.

Justus Forward, Jr., son of the Rev. Justus and Violet (Dickenson) Forward, was born in Belchertown, February 23, 1774, and was a lawyer and judge. He married, June 10, 1795, Lydia A. Merrick, born June 29, 1776, the daughter of Noah Merrick, and granddaughter of Rev. Noah Merrick, who was the first minister of Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

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Francis Forward, son of Justus, Jr., and Lydia A. (Merrick) Forward, was born in Belchertown, September 30, 1807, and died in Granby, Massachusetts, October 20, 1891. He was a school teacher and also engaged in agriculture. He married, November 21, 1844, Maria Smith, born February 9, 1813, in Hadley, a daughter of Sereno and Betsey (Stockbridge) Smith, and a descendant of Joseph Smith, of Hartford, and Lydia (Huitt) Smith. They were married in April, 1656, and their son, Sergeant Joseph Smith, was born in March, 1657, and removed about 1680 to Hadley, where he was made a free-man in 1690. He died there October 1, 1733. He married, February 11, 1681, Rebecca, daughter of John Dickenson, and she died February 16, 1731. Their son, Joseph Smith, was born November 8, 1681, and married, in 1715, Sarah Alexander, who died January 31, 1768. Their son, Alexander Smith, was born October 11, 1717, in Amherst, and died September 21, 1787. He married, in 1743, Rebecca Warner, of Westfield, who died November 26, 1801. Their son, Joseph Smith, was born April 11, 1750, and married Eunice, the daughter of Nathan Goodman, of Hatfield, and their son, Sereno Smith, born March 27, 1779, married, January 29, 1807, Betsey, the daughter of David Stockbridge, who died January 22, 1852. They were the parents of Maria Smith, who became the wife of Francis Forward, and died February 12, 1905.

George Hinsdale Forward, son of Francis and Maria (Smith) Forward, received his education in the public schools of his native town and at the Wilbraham Academy. After leaving the latter institution, he gave up his cherished plan to enter Amherst College and later engaged in mercantile business, finally locating in Springfield, Massachusetts. He was a man of scholarly tastes, actively interested in

church and philanthropic work and influential in political affairs. Mr. Forward was an adherent of the Republican party. His death occurred in West Springfield, Massachusetts, November 14, 1877. Mr. Forward married, November 30, 1870, Frances Loomis McMaster, born March 17, 1839, daughter of John and Laura (Bissel) McMaster. The genealogy of the McMaster family has been traced to the Masters of England, some of whom later settled in Scotland and adopted the Scotch prefix Mac. John McMaster, the first to come to this country, was born in Scotland in 1672. About 1714 he removed with his family to the northern part of Ireland and the twins, Hugh and John, were born there that same year. He remained there until coming to America in 1720 with a colony of Scotch-Irish immigrants. First, he located in Leicester, Massachusetts, intending to make that his permanent home, but removed to Palmer in 1733. He died January 25, 1761, and his wife, Katherine, who was born in 1687, died November 11, 1763. Their son, John McMaster, born in 1714, was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held in Cambridge in 1778, and died in Palmer March 16, 1793. He married Millicent Ferrel, born in 1728, died January 2, 1811, a descendant of pioneer settlers of the town of Palmer. Their second child, Joshua McMaster, was born December 5, 1757, in Palmer, and was an active citizen of that town for many years, removing thence to Amherst. In 1774, he was elected assessor in Palmer, and was among the first minutemen called. He marched April 19, 1775, as a private in the company of Captain David Speer, of Colonel Pynchon's regiment, and served twelve days at that time. From June 25, to December 25, 1779, he was a member of Captain Joshua L. Woodbridge's company, Colonel Na-





*John Francis Forward*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

than Tyler's regiment, serving in Rhode Island. He also served at Ticonderoga, and was at Saratoga at the surrender of General Burgoyne. He was a surveyor and one of the men who established the State line between New York and Pennsylvania. He died in Amherst, Massachusetts, June 8, 1822. He married, in Palmer, November 20, 1794, Rebecca Thompson, born in Brimfield, March 26, 1767, died in Amherst, July 21, 1858. She was the daughter of Captain John Thompson, born in 1728, and died in 1815, who served with distinction in the war of the Revolution (whose wife was a Russell), and granddaughter of Captain John Thompson, born 1699, died January 19, 1785, an officer in the French and Indian War, and with his wife, Elizabeth, was a pioneer settler of Palmer. John McMaster, third son of Joshua and Rebecca (Thompson) McMaster, was born in Amherst, April 4, 1805, and died in West Springfield, Massachusetts, November 17, 1903. In the early days of its organization he was interested in the Collins Manufacturing Company, but devoted most of his active life to the tilling of his two farms in Massachusetts. Always a close student of national affairs and accounted one of the best read men of his day on current topics, he was a strong Abolitionist and helped many a colored man on his way to the North. Escaped slaves were sent to his home by other station agents of the underground railway; he passed them along the line, gave them the help they needed and charged each one never to call himself a slave. On April 14, 1834, he married Laura Bissell, who was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, October 28, 1807, and died in West Springfield, August 20, 1873. She was a descendant of John Bissell, who was the first settler of the name in America. The family of Bissell fled from France to England to escape

the persecution which followed the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572. John Bissell arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, from County Somerset, England, in 1628. In 1640 he removed to East Windsor, Connecticut, and was one of the founders of that place. The Bissell coat-of-arms was brought from France to England by the grandfather of the said John Bissell, and recorded there at the College of Heraldry, London. John Bissell received a grant of land and the monopoly of the ferry across the Connecticut river in 1648-49. This was located on the east side near the wharf, which belonged to the Quarry Company. In 1662 he gave this homestead with the rights of the ferry to one of his sons, and with another son, Nathaniel, removed to the east side below the mouth of the Scantic, probably the first family to actually reside on that side. He died October 3, 1677, and his wife, May 21, 1641. Their son, Nathaniel Bissell, was born September 24, 1640, and died March 12, 1713-14. He married Mindwell Moore, September 25, 1662, the daughter of Deacon John Moore, of Windsor, and she died November 24, 1682. Jonathan Bissell, son of Nathaniel and Mindwell (Moore) Bissell, was born February 14, 1674, and married, March 17, 1709, Bridget Fitch. Their son, Jonathan Bissell, Jr., was born May 31, 1710, and died February 24, 1789. He married, November 27, 1744, Elizabeth Halliday, of Suffield, Connecticut. They were the parents of Jonathan Bissell, 3d, who was born August 11, 1749, and died December 29, 1825. He married (first) Prudence Smith, June 12, 1770, who died July 1, 1789, and (second) Redexalana Loomis, September 13, 1791, the daughter of John and Redexalana (Wolcott) Loomis, of East Windsor Hill, and she died April 29, 1843. Their daughter, Laura Bissell, became

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the wife of John McMaster, and they were the parents of Frances Loomis McMaster, the wife of George H. Forward, of this sketch.

Mrs. Forward is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association and College Club. She removed to Hartford in 1904. The Forward family have a coat-of-arms which was granted by the Crown for distinguished war services. Mr. and Mrs. Forward were the parents of two children:

1. John Francis, born October 16, 1872, in South Hadley, Massachusetts, and removed with his parents to West Springfield, in 1873; in 1892 he entered Trinity College, from which he was graduated in 1896. Mr. Forward studied law in the office of Andrew F. Gates, of Hartford, and in 1902 was admitted to the practice of law in Connecticut; on September 4, 1917, Mr. Forward was appointed by the Superior Court to the position of public defender, whose duties are to investigate the case of all who are to be arraigned in the Superior Court and who have no other counsel. Mr. Forward continues his private practice in addition to the extra work entailed by his appointment. He is a member of the Hartford Street Board, and on the staff of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard; member of the American, Connecticut and Hartford Bar associations; Trinity College Alumni Association; University Club; Connecticut Historical Society; The Get-together Club; Republican and City clubs; Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Jeremiah Wadsworth Branch, Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Forward has never married and resides at home.

2. Laurence McMaster, born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, October 18, 1875, and died November 24, 1878, in that place.

**PARKER, Francis Hubert,**

**Lawyer, Public Official.**

Francis Hubert Parker was born in East Haddam, Middlesex county, Connecticut, September 23, 1850. The son of Ozias H. and Maria M. (Ayer) Parker, and a descendant of William Parker, Hartford, 1636, Saybrook, 1645. He traces his descent to Edward Fuller, John Howland and John Tilley, of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, to James Avery, John Elderkin, William Lyon, and others, early settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Three of his great-grandfathers, John Parker, Nathan Avery, and Josiah Lyon, were soldiers of the Revolution. His father, Ozias H. Parker, was a representative in the General Assembly in 1851, 1854, 1857 and 1877, selectman for several years, first selectman for seven years, town auditor, official school visitor, and a man faithful to many trusts, with a strict sense of honor, independent judgment and common sense. His mother Maria M. (Ayer) Parker, was a woman of strong character whose moral influence was exerted for the good of her son.

Francis H. Parker was brought up on his father's farm. He attended the public school and prepared for college in the old fashioned way with Rev. Silas W. Robbins, pastor of the First Congregational Church in East Haddam. He entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and in 1874 was graduated with the Bachelor's degree. In 1876 he was graduated LL. B. from the Yale Law School. During his college course, he taught school one term and two terms during his law course. He was admitted to the Connecticut bar and began practice in Hartford the year of his graduation from law school and has there continued steadily and successfully in his



*Francis H. Parker*





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chosen profession. He has preferred the independence of a single office, has always practiced alone, and has never had a partner. He was prosecuting attorney for the city of Hartford from 1887 to 1891, from 1894 to 1895, and again from 1915 to 1917. He was appointed referee in bankruptcy for Hartford county in 1898, an office he resigned when appointed United States attorney for the district of Connecticut in 1900. He was re-appointed in 1904 and served until 1908. For two years, 1908 to 1910, he was corporation counsel for the city of Hartford. As a speaker he is clear, logical and forcible, using nice distinctions and strong illustrations. His public professional service has been valuable, and he has retired from every engagement with the entire respect of bench and bar. His private practice is in all state and federal courts of the district.

An ardent Republican, Mr. Parker has neither sought political office nor declined it when offered. He has pursued the path of duty, and has met every obligation of citizenship squarely and fairly. He represented East Haddam in the General Assembly in 1878 and 1880 and Hartford in 1909. In 1894, he was the candidate of his party for the State Senate in the Hartford district, and has been a delegate to many state and other conventions of the Republican party. From 1896 to 1900 he was chairman of the Hartford Republican town committee.

Many-sided are his interests, and in his desire to be of service, he has assumed official responsibilities in many organizations. He was president of the board of trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys, 1899 to 1909; is chairman of the library committee of the Connecticut Historical Society, Registrar of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution, member of the American Historical

Association and of the National Geographical Society. In religious preference he is a Congregationalist.

Mr. Parker married, December 9, 1891, Mrs. Adelaide (Leeds) Fowler, of New London, Connecticut.

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### WILCOX, Frank Langdon,

**Banker, Public Official.**

The Wilcox family is one that has always exerted a large influence in public affairs in the Nation, State and Municipality. It runs to politicians, statesmen and jurists. The motherland of the Wilcox family is around Berlin, Hartford, Middletown, Meriden and Farmington in the State of Connecticut, and almost every Wilcox in the United States traces his ancestry back to that spot of earth which to them is a mecca. Among those of distinction may be mentioned Lloyd Wheaton Bowers, solicitor-general of the United States under President Taft; Hon. Leonard Wilcox, Chief Justice of New Hampshire; and the Hon. Preston B. Plumb, United States Senator from Kansas.

Of Saxon origin, the Wilcox family was seated at Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, England, before the Norman Conquest. In the visitation of County Suffolk, Sir John Dugdale mentioned fifteen generations previous to the year 1600. This traces the lineage back to the year 1200, when the surname came into use as an inherited family name. On old records the spellings, Wilcox, Wilcockson, Wilcoxon and Wilcoxson are often found.

John Wilcox, the founder of the American family, who came with Thomas Hooker to settle Hartford, held the office of surveyor in Hartford in 1643, and that of selectman in 1650. He died there the following year and was undoubtedly buried in the Center Church burying

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ground. His name is on the Founders Monument. His wife died about 1668.

John Wilcox, son of John Wilcox, was born in England, and came to America with his father. He resided in and founded Middletown Upper Houses, now the town of Cromwell, Connecticut, and he died there May 24, 1676. His second wife was Catherine (Stoughton) Wilcox, a daughter of Thomas Stoughton, of Windsor, who built the first stone house or fort.

Israel Wilcox, son of John Wilcox, was born in Middletown, June 19, 1656, and died December 20, 1689. He married, March 26, 1678, Sarah Savage, a daughter of John Savage, born July 30, 1657, and died February 8, 1725.

Samuel Wilcox, son of Israel Wilcox, was born in East Berlin, Connecticut, September 26, 1685, and died January 19, 1727. He married, March 3, 1714, Hannah, daughter of John Sage, who died in April, 1737.

Daniel Wilcox, son of Samuel Wilcox, was born in East Berlin, December 31, 1715, and died July 29, 1789. He was a large property holder and made a present of a farm to each of his 14 children. In addition he laid out a plot of sixty rods for a burying ground, and the same is now known as the Wilcox Cemetery, and on his tombstone there is the following inscription:

I gave this ground, I'm laid here first,  
Soon my remains will turn to dust.  
My wife and progeny around,  
Come sleep with me in this cold ground.

Daniel Wilcox married, March 16, 1737, Sarah White, born April 22, 1716, died June 28, 1807, daughter of Daniel White, and a descendant of the immigrant, John White. They were the parents of thirteen children.

Samuel Wilcox, son of Daniel Wilcox, was born September 12, 1753, in East

Berlin, and died March 12, 1832. He was married three times and his first wife, Phebe (Dowd) Wilcox, was born May 28, 1759, and died March 9, 1796.

Benjamin Wilcox, son of Samuel Wilcox, was born June 27, 1782, in East Berlin, and died May 10, 1843. He was the first to make use of the waters of the Mattabessett river for the purpose of manufacturing, and with two others erected a mill for spinning cotton yarn, which was woven by women on hand looms. This property later came into the possession of the Roys & Wilcox Company and then to the present owners, the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company. He married (first) February 21, 1806, Betsey Savage, born June 25, 1787, died January 28, 1831, a daughter of Selah Savage, who was engaged at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Samuel Curtis Wilcox, son of Benjamin Wilcox, was born in East Berlin, December 11, 1811, and died there September 21, 1886. He was a man possessed of a good education, and in early life was a school teacher. On his return to Berlin he established a general store and later a similar one at Washington, North Carolina, which he conducted for many years. He then opened a tinware factory, which was the first in the United States, and on its organization was conducted under the name of Carpenter, Lamb & Wilcox. The number of employees there at first was thirty, but the firm quickly grew, and did a remarkably profitable trade especially throughout the Southern States. All kinds of tinware were manufactured and the business continued for fifteen years. At this time Mr. Wilcox established at East Berlin a small manufactory for tinsmith's tools and machines, and out of this small beginning grew the widely known firm of Peck, Stow & Wilcox. This firm was established in 1870 on the consolidation of eight similar factories, seven

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in Connecticut and one in Cleveland, Ohio. Until his death Mr. Wilcox was vice-president of the company, and was president of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, a company which he had assisted when they were financially embarrassed and also through his superior business ability and judgment placed it among the leading and prosperous industries of Berlin. To-day it is one of the largest and most prosperous of its kind in the country and has constructed some of the finest engineering structures in both this country and Europe. Berlin is heavily indebted to Mr. Wilcox for much of its growth and substantial development. He was a Democrat in politics, a man of strong convictions, withal a kindly disposition.

He married (second) Anne Scovill Peck, born March 15, 1827, died March 7, 1884, daughter of Norris and Elizabeth (Langdon) Peck, of Kensington Parish, Berlin. They were the parents of eight children.

Hon. Frank Langdon Wilcox, sixth child of Samuel Curtis and Anne Scovill (Peck) Wilcox, was born in Berlin, January 6, 1859. He attended the Berlin Academy until twelve years of age, and then pursued a course of college preparatory study at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. After his graduation in 1876, he entered Trinity College, Hartford, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B., in the class of 1880. Immediately after his graduation he entered the employ of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company in the capacity of clerk in the shops. In 1885 he had risen to the position of manager of the Kensington Shops, continuing until that plant was consolidated with the others. He was then elected treasurer of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, and continued actively engaged in the management of that prosperous concern until 1900, at which

time the company became a part of the great consolidation of interests, the American Bridge Company. Since that time Mr. Wilcox has been intimately connected with the financial and business corporations of Hartford and New Britain. He is vice-president of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, the corporation which started him in his business career; president of the Fidelity Trust Company of Hartford; a director in the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford; the Berlin Savings Bank of Berlin; the American Hosiery Company, and president of the J. O. Smith Manufacturing Company.

The rise of Mr. Wilcox has been rapid, however, it has been commensurate with his ability, as he is the architect of his own life and owes his success to no fortuitous circumstances.

In political belief a Republican, Mr. Wilcox has taken more than a passive interest in public affairs and has given much of his time to the service of the City and State. In 1893 he was the representative from Berlin to the Legislature and served on the judiciary committee. In 1903 he was state senator from the Second Senatorial District. The following year he was president of the Connecticut Commission to the World's Fair at St. Louis. He was a former major of the Governor's Foot Guard, and is now retired after years of service. Major Wilcox is a member of many social and fraternal organizations in his own and other cities, taking an active interest in them. He is an ex-president of the Trinity College Alumni Association; ex-president of the College Athletic Association; member of the fraternity, Delta Psi; vice-president of the Connecticut Agricultural Society; and a trustee of Trinity College. His clubs are the Hartford City and University of Hartford, and he is affiliated with



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the Masonic order. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist and is superintendent of the Sunday school at Berlin. He was vice-president of the City Club of Hartford, of which he was one of the founders in 1914, and was elected vice-president of the first annual re-union of "Wilcox Family and Allied Families," held at the Center Church House, in Hartford, August 27, 28, 29, 1913.

On January 19, 1898, Major Wilcox was married to Harriett Churchill Webster, daughter of Deacon Charles Selah and Julia Sophia (Higgins) Webster, of Berlin. They are the parents of a son, Samuel Churchill, and a daughter, Margaret Webster.

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### DENNIS, Rodney,

#### Insurance Actuary.

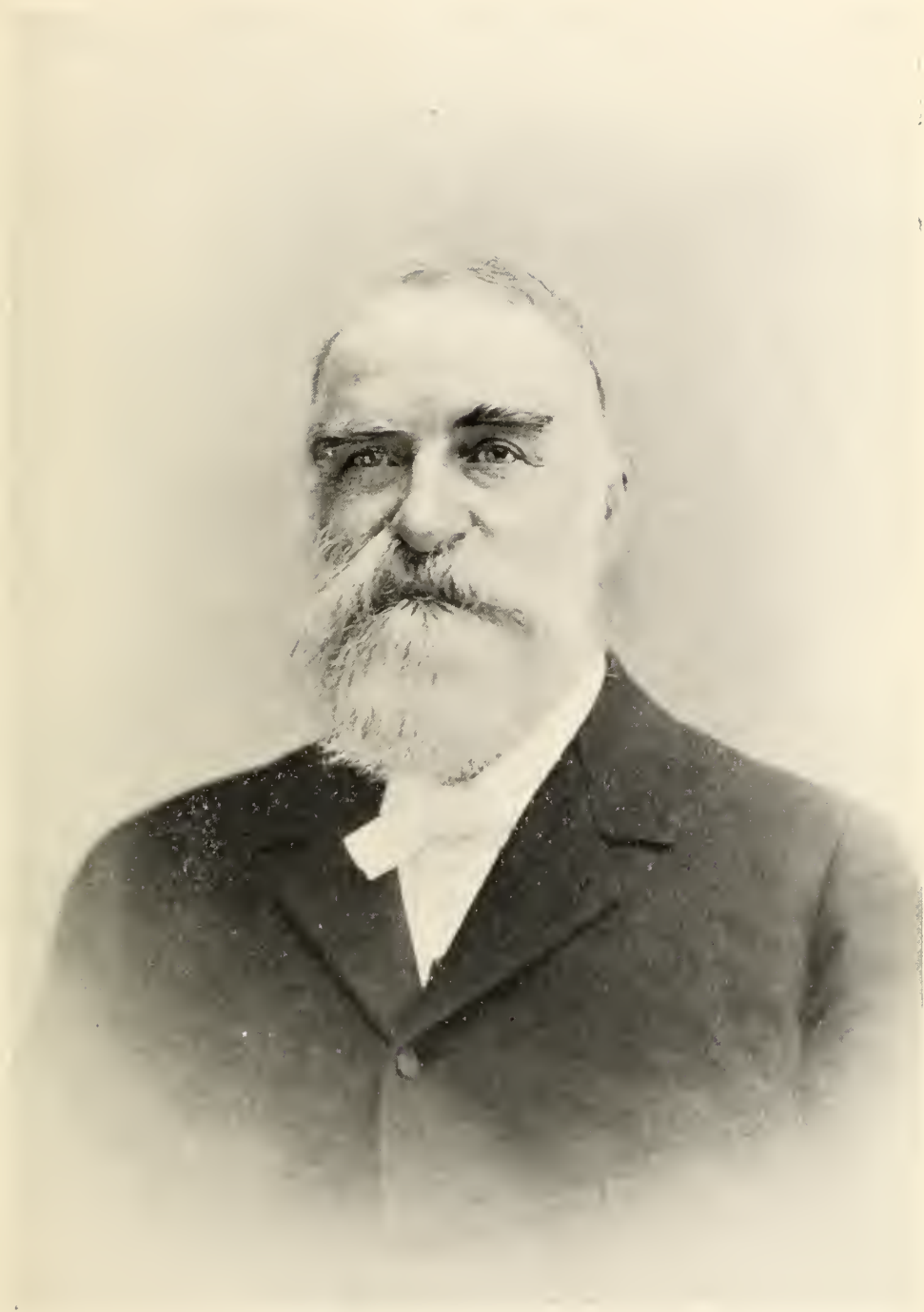
Rodney Dennis, the first secretary of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, January 14, 1826, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, in June, 1899. He is a descendant on both the maternal and paternal sides of the early settlers of New England. The first ancestor was Thomas Dennis, who was a soldier in King Philip's War. His grandson was an army chaplain and surgeon for a dozen years in the middle French wars, 1737 to 1749, and was then a pastor and teacher in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

His grandson was the Rev. Rodney Gove Dennis, father of Rodney Dennis, who was born in New Boston, New Hampshire, April 17, 1791, son of Arthur and Mary (Goodhue) Dennis. He was baptized at the age of five years, and fitted for his college career at the Appellton Academy, New Ipswich, New Hampshire. In the autumn of 1811, he united with the Congregational church of that

place, and the following year entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1816, and took his second degree in 1820. He then entered the Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1819. He was ordained for the ministry in Topsfield, Massachusetts, the next year, and preached there nine years. With his family he then removed to Somers, Connecticut, and after nine years pastorate in that town, was acting pastor at Fairfield, Connecticut, from 1841 to 1845. From 1857 to 1859 he was installed at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, and from that time until his death officiated without change at Southboro, Massachusetts, where he died in 1865. Rev. Mr. Dennis married, in 1820, Mary Parker, born in 1793 at Billerica, Massachusetts, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Duren) Parker. Rev. and Mrs. Dennis were the parents of ten children, the fourth child and second son being Rodney.

Rodney Dennis removed with his parents when a child to Somers, Connecticut, and received his elementary education there, attending the High School for one term. When sixteen years of age he came to Hartford and was employed in mercantile business as a clerk. Through his industry and thrift he soon established himself in a business of his own, the firm of Dennis & Ives Company, the interests of which took him to Georgia, where he remained for two years, and was employed by the well known firm of Hand, Williams & Wilcox. He then returned to Albany, New York, and in 1855 to Hartford, where he became associated with the Phoenix Bank of that city in the capacity of accountant, remaining there for nine years. It was at that time, 1864, that the Travelers Insurance Company was chartered, and upon the request of the President, James G. Batterson, and the Board of Directors, Mr. Dennis be-

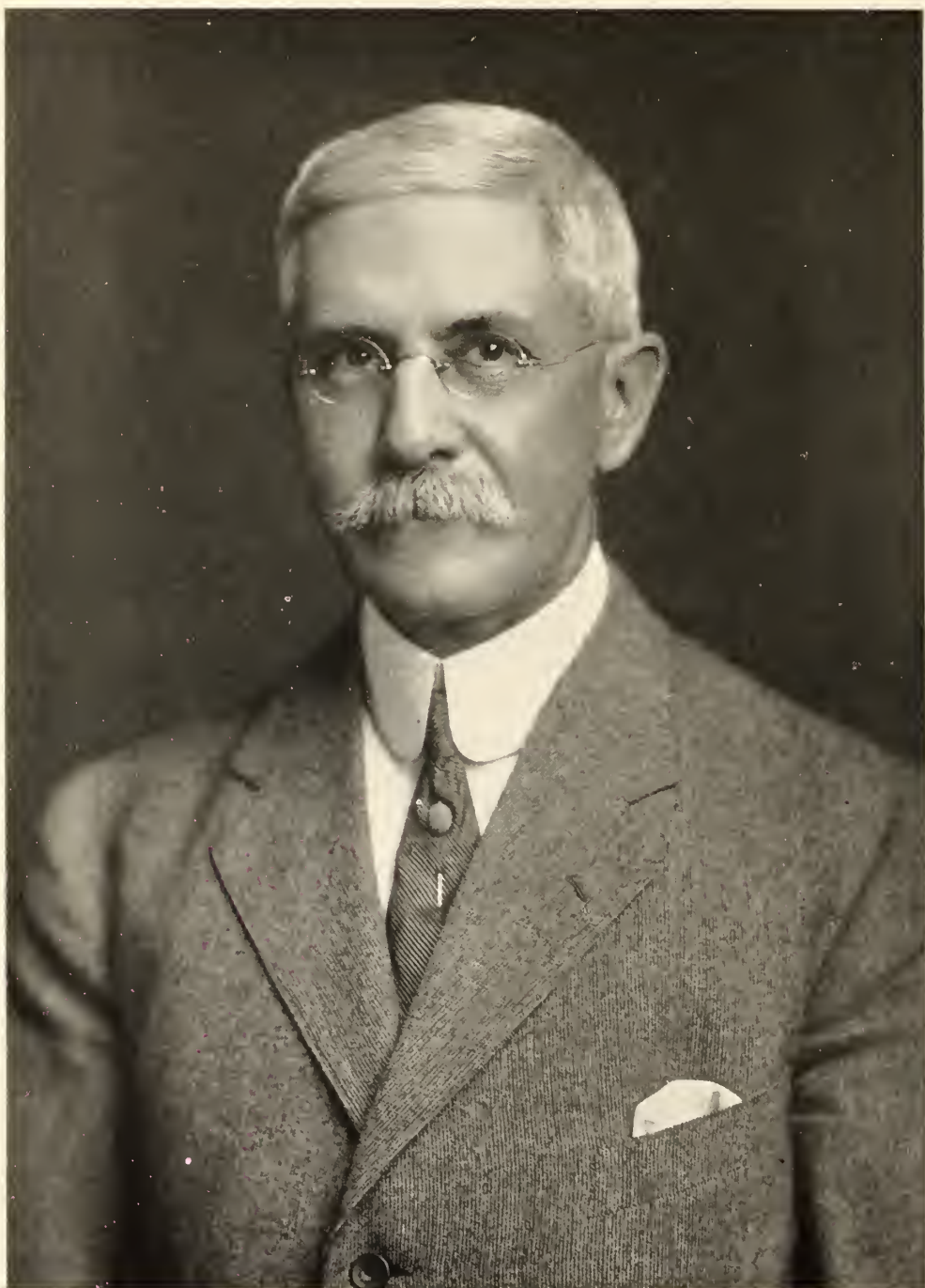




*Rooney Linnis*







*John W. Butler*



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came the secretary of the company, a position he ably filled up to a few years before his death. To this new field Mr. Dennis brought those qualities gained in his business career which tend so much to the success of such an office, namely a quick and active mind tempered with conservatism. "And here the reward of early discipline, self sacrifice derived from his early business training with no one to rely upon but himself, became manifest. \* \* \* To him there was no difference between the moral obligations of a man and a corporation, and any seeming success of either was an 'Apple of Sodom' if not earned by the honest service and based on the immutable laws of God."

His faculty for following all issues to their successful fulfillment and methodical system enabled him at all times to give a clear and concise logical presentation of the intricacies of his department. His personality and high sense of honor and duty gave him a popular place among his associates and he was held in high esteem by his business contemporaries. In 1842 Mr. Dennis founded the Morgan Street Mission School, which was one of the first organizations of its kind in Connecticut, the purpose of which was to care for and visit the poorer classes of the city and give aid and help to their children. While in Georgia, he founded a similar institution there, and was superintendent and teacher of the Hartford School for over twelve years. From the founding in 1880 of the Connecticut Humane Society, until his death, Mr. Dennis served as its president, and he was also one of its corporators. He had many interests, among them being the following: Auditor of the Connecticut Bible Society, vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, director of the Overman Wheel Company and of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, one of the three

American trustees of the Lion Fire Insurance Company of London, trustee of the Society for Savings, director of the Hartford Trust Company, the Hartford City Gas Light Company, the Hartford Electric Light Company, the Farmington Power Company, vice-president of the American Humane Society, and of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, chairman of the board of managers of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, a trustee of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, chairman and trustee of the prudential committee of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and trustee of the American Missionary Association. Mr. Dennis was also connected with many of the interests of the Travelers Insurance Company. He was a Republican in politics, and with his family a member of the Center Congregational Church of Hartford.

Mr. Dennis married, at Hartford, Connecticut, June 6, 1854, Clara Strong, a daughter of William and Naomi (Terry) Strong, of East Windsor, Connecticut, and they were the parents of the following children: William, died in infancy; Grace, born April 6, 1855, at Albany, New York, married Ralph W. Cutler, of Hartford; Charlotte, born May 7, 1860, became the wife of Thomas Little; Bertha Parker, born January 10, 1868, resides at home; Rodney Strong, born January 12, 1870, married Cecile Meiller, died March 7, 1904.

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### CUTLER, Ralph William,

**Banker, Man of Affairs.**

Ralph William Cutler needs no introduction to the readers of this work. For years he was one of the leading bankers of Connecticut's financial center, and his ability had long been recognized in wider banking circles.

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The Cutler genealogy is an interesting one. The family traces in this country to the earliest times of the Colonists, the immigrant ancestor being James Cutler, who was born in England in 1606. The records show him settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1634, when he was one of the original patentees of land in the northerly part of the town. Later he settled in what is now Lexington, where he died May 17, 1694. He had become possessed of considerable land which he divided by will among his children. His first wife, Anna, died September 30, 1644.

Their son, James Cutler, was born September 6, 1635, and died July 31, 1685, at Cambridge Farms, now called Lexington. James Cutler was a farmer and soldier in King Philip's War. He married, June 15, 1665, Lydia, widow of Samuel Wright, and daughter of John Moore, of Sudbury, where she died November 23, 1723.

Their son, Thomas Cutler, was born December 15, 1677, at Cambridge Farms. He was constable in 1719; selectman in 1729, 1731, 1733 and 1734. About 1752 he removed to what is now the town of Warren, Massachusetts, where he had purchased a farm, and where he made his will, September 15, 1759. He married Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Dorcas (Jones) Stone, who died at the age of sixty-nine years, January 10, 1750.

Their son, Deacon Thomas Cutler, Jr., was born September 30, 1719, at Lexington, Massachusetts, and inherited the homestead farm from his father in Warren. He followed the occupation of farming all of his life. He died November 28, 1760. He married a widow, Mrs. Sarah Fiske, daughter of Samuel Reade, of Burlington, Massachusetts, born October 8, 1724, and died March 25, 1807.

Their son, Lieutenant Ebenezer Cutler, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts,

April 30, 1747, and in his turn inherited the homestead where he had been reared in Warren. He served in the Revolutionary War. He died October 28, 1814. On April 7, 1768, he married Abigail, daughter of ——— Stone, who died at the age of forty-one years, May 11, 1790.

Their son, James Cutler, was born at Warren, Massachusetts, November 5, 1774, and died August 13, 1843. He married, December 8, 1803, Betsey, daughter of Captain Cyrus Rich, and she died March 8, 1862. Both James Cutler and his wife were earnest members of the Congregational church, and were noted for their public spirit.

Eben Cutler, son of James and Betsey (Rich) Cutler, was born in Warren, Massachusetts, April 26, 1816, and was the youngest of six children. He engaged in the jewelry business in Boston with such success that he was able to retire from business several years before his death. He was not a politician in the accepted sense of the term, but took more than a passive interest in public affairs and served as a member of the City Council and Board of Aldermen in Boston, and was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1865 and 1866. Mr. Cutler was a man of sterling character, was ambitious, energetic and thrifty. He was a man of high ideals and drew around him a wide circle of friends. On November 4, 1851, he married Carrie Elizabeth Holman, of Newton, Massachusetts, who died November 7, 1873, at the age of thirty-nine years. She was a direct descendant of Ensign John Holman, who came from England in the ship "Mary and John" and was one of the original settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. He served as selectman, was an ensign in the Pequot War, and was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

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Ralph William Cutler, son of Eben and Carrie Elizabeth (Holman) Cutler, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, February 21, 1853, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, November 7, 1917. His boyhood was spent in Boston, where he graduated from the English High School in 1869, as a "Franklin Medal Scholar." In his early youth he showed a tendency for athletics, and without doubt his fondness for physical as well as mental exertion had much to do with the physical vigor he enjoyed throughout life. For a few years after leaving school, Mr. Cutler was employed in a wholesale grocery house, and during this period he gained a knowledge of business methods and of men which was to prove of great value to him in his later years as a banker. In 1880 Mr. Cutler removed to Hartford, where he had accepted a position as treasurer of the Hartford Trust Company. He gave the performance of his daily duties the best that was in him, and used his keen powers of observation, neglected no opportunity to gain knowledge concerning the banking business, with the result that within a short space of seven years he was elected president of the company. At that time he was only twenty-seven years of age and had the distinction of being the youngest bank president in Connecticut. Mr. Cutler was interested in other important financial interests of which we may mention: Director of the Hartford Electric Light Company, the Hartford Morris Plan Company and of the Taylor & Fenn Company. In politics Mr. Cutler was a Republican. He served as a member of the Common Council in 1883 and 1884, and in 1896 was appointed fire commissioner, which position he served in continuously for six years. In 1905 he was appointed commissioner of the Board of Finance, and his counsel proved of much value in matters involving the ex-

penditure of the city's money. At the time of its organization, in 1880, Mr. Cutler was elected treasurer of the Connecticut Humane Society and continued in that capacity until 1910. He had been a director since the formation and was for many years a member of its executive committee. For a long period he was a member of important committees of the American Bankers' Association and was widely known among the bankers of the country. He was made president of the Trust Company section of the American Bankers' Association in 1914, and later made a member of the executive committee.

In the midst of a busy and varied life, Mr. Cutler had found time to take part in the activities of a number of patriotic and social organizations. He was commissary of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, 1907 to 1916, with the rank of captain. On May 23, 1916, he was transferred to the honorary staff at his own request by Major Slocum, retaining his rank as captain. He was reappointed on the honorary staff by Major Charles A. Stedman, the present commandant (1917). Mr. Cutler was "Gentleman of the Council" at the organization of the Society of Colonial Wars in 1893, and served continuously as its treasurer. He was a member of the Jeremiah Wadsworth Branch, Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Citizens Corps of Robert O. Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic. His clubs were the Twentieth Century, Hartford, Republican and Hartford Golf. Mr. Cutler was a member of the Center Congregational Church of Hartford.

On January 6, 1880, Mr. Cutler married Grace Dennis, daughter of Rodney Dennis, a founder and for some years secretary of the Travelers Insurance Company. Mr. and Mrs. Cutler were the parents of



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three children: 1. Charlotte Elizabeth, married Joseph H. Woodward, actuary of the Workman Compensation Commission of New York. 2. Captain Ralph Dennis Cutler, manager of the appliance department of the Hartford Electric Light Company, and now a member of the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, at Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina. 3. Ruth Holman, wife of Charles DeLancey Alton, Jr., office manager of the J. B. Williams Company of Glastonbury.

Mr. Cutler owed his prominence in the business world to no fortuitous circumstances; he was the architect of his own fortune, and his achievements in the modern world of business confer an added luster to a line of distinguished ancestors. His high ideals, unselfish interest in public affairs, and uniform courtesy won for him a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. At his death the city of Hartford lost one of its substantial business men. Mr. Cutler had a genial, social side and was a recognized personality in social gatherings, clubable, cordial and entertaining. Many friends will miss him and his adopted city, Hartford, will be without one of the men she could surely rely upon.

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### THOMPSON, Whitefield Nelson,

#### Alienist.

There is ample record that several of this name were among our earliest seventeenth century settlers. Sir William Thompson, of England, was the owner of property about Boston, and his coat-of-arms has come down through many generations of James Thompson's descendants, but patient research fails to establish the exact connection between the English and American houses. Edward Thompson came over in the "Mayflower"

in 1620; John, his brother, came over in 1643; Archibald Thompson settled in Marblehead in 1637; Edward Thompson settled in Salem in 1637; Doctor Benjamin Thompson settled in Braintree and was town clerk in 1696, and left at his death eight children and twenty-eight grandchildren.

James Thompson was among the original settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts, and settled in that part of the town which is now known as North Woburn. He came in Winthrop's great company, in 1630, and first settled in Charlestown. He was born in 1593, in England, and was accompanied on his journey by his wife Elizabeth and three sons and one daughter. He was then thirty-seven years of age, and tradition has it that he was one of the party who landed at Salem, Massachusetts, in the early part of June, 1630. His coat-of-arms is identical with that of Sir William Thompson, a London knight, and it is probable that he came from that family. With his wife, Elizabeth, James Thompson was admitted to membership in the First Church of Charlestown, August 31, 1633. In the following December he was admitted as a freeman of the town. In December, 1640, he was one of the thirty-two men who subscribed to the noted town orders for Woburn. He was among the few adventurers who early pushed their way into this wilderness region. Charlestown Village was incorporated in 1642, under the name of Woburn, and it is believed that this was in memory of the ancient town of that name in Bedfordshire, England, whence some of the emigrants probably came. James Thompson was chosen a member of the First Board of Selectmen, and continued to serve the town in that office nearly twenty years with brief intervals. In 1650 he was the commissioner to carry the votes for town officers to Cambridge.



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The exact location of his residence cannot be positively stated, but it is probable that it was near the junction of Elm street and Traverse. It appears by the records that he was an extensive land owner for that time. It is probable that he disposed of most of his property before his death, as his will makes no reference to real estate. His first wife, Elizabeth, died November 13, 1643, and he was married (second) February 15, 1644, to Susanna Blodgett, widow of Thomas Blodgett, of Cambridge. She died February 10, 1661. He survived his second wife about twenty-one years, and died in Woburn, 1682.

Simon Thompson, second son of James and Elizabeth Thompson, was a native of England, but there is no record of his birth. With his father, he came to Charlestown and subsequently to Woburn, and became a freeman of that town in 1648. After a residence there of several years he became a purchaser with others, from that town and from Concord, of the territory which is now the town of Chelmsford. He was one of the seven men who held a meeting in that town to arrange for some form of local government. It is the tradition that he became the first town clerk. They made prompt arrangements for the settlement of a minister. Within three years after the completion of the organization of the town, he died, in May, 1658. He was married in Woburn, December 19, 1643, to Mary Converse, a daughter of Edward Converse, one of the foremost men of that town. His widow was married February 1, 1659, to John Sheldon, of Billica.

James Thompson, second son of Simon and Mary (Converse) Thompson, was born March 20, 1649, in Woburn, and was the only son of his father who lived to reach manhood. After his father's death, he lived to the age of twenty years with his

uncle, Samuel Converse, in the south part of Woburn (now Winchester), and assisted in the care of the mill, built by his grandfather, Edward Converse. James Thompson married (first) January 27, 1674, Hannah Walker, who died February 4, 1686. James Thompson died September 14, 1693. He made no will. His property was assigned by the court, in 1700, to his widow and five sons and the only daughter then living. Joshua Thompson, son of Lieutenant James and Hannah (Walker) Thompson, was born September 15, 1677, in Woburn, and settled in that part of the town which became Wilmington in 1730. He was admitted a member of the church in that place in 1742. He with others of the name was somewhat prominent in the affairs of the town. On March 2, 1731, he was elected "Clerk of the Market" an officer whose business seems to have been to aid in regulating the prices of labor and goods. He died July 10, 1760. He married, May 6, 1702, Martha Dayle, who died June 3, 1749.

Robert Thompson, second son of Joshua and Martha (Dayle) Thompson, was born in what is now Wilmington, probably about 1708. Early in life he settled in Windham, New Hampshire, where his descendants were numerous, and for many years active, efficient citizens. Two of his sons were soldiers in the French and Indian War, and three or four of them were soldiers of the Revolution. He died October 31, 1756.

Robert Thompson, eldest son of Robert Thompson, resided in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and was a member of the Board of Selectmen in that town in 1782. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and was an elder of the Presbyterian church, which proves him to have been a man of character and standing in the town. The maiden name of his wife, Margaret, is

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not discovered, but she is described as a "genteel woman." They were the parents of nine children. The sons seem to have been possessed of an adventurous spirit, and all except one went to South Carolina. The eldest died in his thirty-first year on the passage home from California in 1794.

James Thompson, son of Robert Thompson, was born August 18, 1764, in Londonderry, and died in Buckfield, Maine, December 23, 1845. He had three wives. He married (first) Margaret (or Peggie) Gregg, who died in 1793, in her twenty-seventh year. One son, Jonathan Gregg, was born of this marriage, August 12, 1792. He married (second) Martha Gilmore, the daughter probably of Whitefield and Margaret Gilmore, and who was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, January 1, 1773. She moved with him, about 1801, to Buckfield, Maine, where her death occurred, November 17, 1833. Their children were: Whitefield Gilmore, Robert, Margaret, Sarah, James, Jeremiah Smith, Elizabeth, William Nelson, Mary, Adam, John, Martha, Charles. Elisha was the only child by the third marriage. Whitefield Gilmore, Jeremiah Smith, James and William Nelson, all moved in early manhood to the town of Sangerville, Maine, where they became prosperous farmers and leading men in the community.

William Nelson Thompson, son of James and Martha (Gilmore) Thompson, was born at Buckfield, Maine, October 29, 1806, and died at Foxcroft, Maine, November 26, 1886. He married Sarah Lancaster Whitney, December 1, 1833. Their children were: Martha N., born September 17, 1834, and William Gilmore, of whom further.

William Gilmore Thompson, son of William Nelson and Sarah Lancaster (Whitney) Thompson, was born at San-

gerville, Maine, May 22, 1836, and died October 7, 1912. He was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the public schools of Sangerville and at Foxcroft Academy. During his early manhood, he taught school and subsequently engaged in business and farming. After his marriage he removed to Guilford, where he lived until 1905, and then removed to the adjoining town of Foxcroft. He was a Republican in politics, but always declined to take an active part in political affairs. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen in Guilford for twenty years, tax collector for ten years, and served one term as county commissioner. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Sarah Hoyt, a daughter of Isaac and Olive (Goodwin) Hoyt, in 1864. They were the parents of seven children: Whitefield Nelson, Martha, William H., Sarah Elizabeth, Mary Hubbard, Elbridge A., and Charles Hoyt.

Whitefield Nelson Thompson, A. B., M. D., physician and superintendent of the Hartford Retreat, the eldest son of William Gilmore and Sarah (Hoyt) Thompson, was born in Guilford, Maine, October 2, 1865. He attended the public schools, and Foxcroft Academy, and was there prepared for college, matriculating at Bates College, September, 1884. He left college in the middle of his course, to pursue the study of medicine, and attended the Portland School for Medical Instruction, the Medical School of Maine, and completed his medical course at Jefferson Medical College in April, 1889. His hospital experience began with an appointment in August of the same year as assistant physician, *locum tenens*, at the Brattleboro, Vermont, Retreat. At the expiration of this term of service in May, 1890, he was appointed on the Medical Staff of the State Hospital at Taunton, Massachusetts, and filled the position of

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third, and subsequently second assistant physician, until December, 1891, when, in pursuance of a plan to enter upon the general practice of medicine he resigned this position to return to the Brattleboro Retreat. The death of Dr. Joseph Draper, superintendent of the Retreat, led to changes in the staff and Dr. Thompson's promotion to the assistant superintendency in July, 1892. He resigned this position in October, 1904, to accept one of a similar nature at the Hartford Retreat, an institution for the insane established by the Connecticut State Medical Society in 1824, and in April of the following year, on the retirement of Dr. Henry P. Stearns, was appointed to the superintendency, and has since held that position. Dr. Thompson lectures on Nervous and Mental Diseases at the Hartford Seminary Foundation, and has written and published articles pertaining to psychiatry. He is a member of the City, County, and State Medical societies, of the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association, and of the New England Society for the Study of Psychiatry. In 1913 Dr. Thompson was elected to the Board of Fellows of Bates College. He is a member of the Brattleboro Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Republican, but takes no part in public affairs. He is a member of the Twentieth Century Club and of other Hartford clubs.

Dr. Thompson married, September 14, 1893, Dr. Ida M. Shimer, a daughter of Dr. Jacob S. Shimer, a well known and successful physician of Philadelphia and a native of Shimerville, Pennsylvania, where his grandfather had received an original grant of land. They are the parents of three children, as follows: Margaret Shimer, Irene Shimer and Whitefield Shimer, deceased. Dr. Thompson and

his family are all members of the Central Congregational Church of Hartford.

Sarah Lancaster (Whitney) Thompson, the wife of William Nelson Thompson, and grandmother of Nelson Whitefield Thompson, was a descendant of Francis Whitmore, who was born in England in 1625, and died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 12, 1685. He was the owner of large properties and lands at Cambridge and several of the nearby towns; served in King Philip's War, and was selectman and constable in 1668 and 1682. His will contained a provision for the education of his children. He married, about 1648, Isabel Parke, daughter of Richard and Margery (Crane) Parke, who died March 31, 1665.

Their son, John Whitmore, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 1, 1654, died at Medford, Massachusetts, February 22, 1739. Like his father, he served in the Indian War of the time and took part in the campaign at Saco, Maine, under Major Swayne, who was a deacon of the First Parish Church of Medford and the town treasurer. John Whitmore married, in 1677, Rachel (Eliot) Poulter, widow of John Poulter and daughter of Francis and Mary (Saunders) Eliot, born October 25, 1643, in Braintree, Massachusetts, died March 20, 1723. She was a niece of John Eliot, the Indian Apostle.

John Whitmore, son of John and Rachel Whitmore, was born August 27, 1683, in Medford, and died at Billerica, March 26, 1753. In early life he was a housewright, but later engaged in business with his brother Francis, was a large slave owner, also possessed much property in land, and was active and liberal in church and town affairs. The church record of that time mentions him with much gratitude on account of his benefactions. He was one of those who gave to the separation



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of Bedford. In later life he removed to Billerica where, as already stated, his death occurred. He married, about 1706, Mary Lane, a daughter of Colonel John and Susan (Whipple) Lane, of Billerica, born May 15, 1686, and died at Billerica, March 27, 1783.

Their son, Francis Whitmore, was born at Medford, October 4, 1714, and was engaged in that place in business on a very large scale. His name appears on the records as one of the men who paid money to the persons who went to New York in September, 1776, and in the following month he paid money to persons to go to Canada. In 1760 he purchased from the Plymouth Land Company, lot No. 3, in the town of Plymouth, Maine, and from that time onward spent most of his life there. In an account of the early settlement along the Kennebec river, it is stated that he was there as early as 1749, having squatted on the lot which he afterwards purchased. In an account of the establishment of Bowdoinham, by Peter Bowdoin, in 1762, it is further stated that a man named Whitmore had settled previously at Reed's Point on the Kennebec river and traded very largely with the Indians. He left a record of a life full of achievement and of the labor that meant much for the development of his adopted State. He died in Bowdoinham, April 27, 1794. Francis Whitmore married, January 31, 1739, Mary, daughter of Lieutenant Stephen and Eliza (Fowle) Hall, born April 17, 1719, and died October 30, 1791. Their home was made, in the latter part of their lives, at Bowdoinham, Maine, and there Francis Whitmore died, April 27, 1794.

Their son, William Whitmore, was born at Medford, Massachusetts, September 6, 1746. He married twice. First wife's maiden name was Davis. Second wife's maiden name not known. They re-

sided at Bath, Maine. Their daughter, Sarah D. Whitmore, the second in a family of eight children, was born November 27, 1794, and died in Corinth, Maine, March 27, 1868. She married (first) Jonathan Whitney, who was born in Lisbon, Maine, June 10, 1788, and died in Dover, Maine, May 14, 1837. They resided in the early part of their married life at Bowdoinham, Maine, where the following children were born to them: Nancy, William P., Sarah Lancaster, Elizabeth, James and Lydia. Sarah Lancaster, born May 31, 1816, died at Garland, Maine, June 9, 1903. She married William Nelson Thompson, December 1, 1833.

### **BRAINERD, Lyman Bushnell,**

#### **Insurance President.**

Though the scion of one of New England's oldest families, Mr. Brainerd owed his success to his own persistent diligence and to those qualities of character without which no real success can be obtained. The name Brainerd, like most names of historic lineage, is variously spelled, but it is generally conceded that the spelling used by the late Lyman B. Brainerd and his progenitors was the original spelling.

The first of the name in this country was Daniel Brainerd, who, tradition says, was born about 1641, in Braintree, England, and was brought to America when he was about eight years old. An old manuscript that has been preserved, says he lived with the Wadsworth family in Hartford, Connecticut, until 1662, when, with others, he took up land in the unbroken wilderness about eight miles from Middletown, in what is now the town of Haddam. About 1663 or 1664 he married Hannah, daughter of Gerrard and Hannah Spencer, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who were among the first settlers of Haddam. She died about 1691. He died April 1,





*L. B. Branning.*



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1715, and his tombstone still stands at Haddam. Daniel Brainerd was a man of considerable prominence, and was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, if we may judge from the number of public offices with which he was honored. He was at different times, constable, surveyor, fence viewer, town assessor, collector, justice of the peace. In 1669 he was elected commissioner by the general court at Hartford, and served as deputy to the general court for many years.

Daniel Brainerd, Jr., son of Daniel Brainerd, Sr., was born in Haddam, Connecticut, March 2, 1666, and died January 28, 1743. He was a husbandman, and, like his father, was a prominent citizen. He was collector in the spring of 1688, served as surveyor in the same year and again in 1692, and in the following year was constable. He held the office of deacon in the Congregational church from 1725 until his death, and was captain of the company or train band in East Haddam. He was representative to the general court a number of times. He married, about 1688, Susannah Ventres, who died January 26, 1754, in her eighty-sixth year.

Stephen Brainerd, son of Daniel Brainerd, Jr., was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, February 27, 1699, and died March 30, 1794. He was a farmer, settled in the town of Colchester, where he cleared land and built a cabin. He married, December 24, 1730, Susannah, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hungerford) Gates. She died April 29, 1793, in her eighty-eighth year, and was the first person buried in the Southwest Cemetery.

Captain William Brainerd, son of Stephen Brainerd, was born in Westchester, Connecticut, August 27, 1746, and died January 26, 1820. He was ensign in Colonel Wells's regiment, was captain of the

Fifth Company or Train Band in the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Connecticut, and was also captain in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, First Brigade. He married, December 31, 1772, Lucy Day, daughter of Abraham and Irene (Foote) Day, who died May 20, 1823, in her seventy-second year.

William Brainerd, son of Captain William Brainerd, was born in Westchester Society, Colchester, Connecticut, October 23, 1773, and died March 18, 1844. He was appointed captain of the home militia, and the surveyor and collector from 1806 to 1822. He married, October 31, 1799, Patience Foote, daughter of Nathaniel and Patience (Skinner) Foote, who died June 19, 1859, in her seventy-seventh year.

Asa Brainerd, son of William Brainerd, was born in Westchester, Connecticut, December 24, 1816, and died April 25, 1898. He was a farmer, and held numerous offices, including membership in the board of relief in 1868; justice of the peace, 1879-82; grand-juror, 1884, and assessor for the years 1879, 1882 and 1886. He married, March 15, 1846, Susan Elizabeth Buell, born January 11, 1830, died June 4, 1914, daughter of David and Octavia (Day) Buell.

Lyman Bushnell Brainerd, son of Asa and Susan Elizabeth (Buell) Brainerd, was born in Westchester, Connecticut, March 27, 1856. There were eight children in the family, and Lyman B. Brainerd was compelled by circumstances to devote considerable time to the work of the farm that would have been spent in acquiring an education could his desires have been realized. He attended the public school and spent one term at Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He taught a district school in Moodus for awhile, and although successful in that vocation, he decided that his natural bent was in the line of a business

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career, which he began in March, 1876, when he became a fire insurance solicitor in Middletown, Connecticut, for the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, New York. There, Mr. Brainerd became thoroughly familiar with the details of the fire insurance business, and in 1878 removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and became a canvasser for the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. One year later, he accepted a position as general agent and adjuster for the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company, with which company he remained for seven years, until 1886. He then entered the employ of the Equitable Mortgage Company of New York City as a negotiator of bonds. The following year he was elected secretary of the company, and in 1890 manager of the bond department.

During Mr. Brainerd's visits to Hartford in connection with the bond business, he formed a close friendship with President James M. Allen, of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and through him was offered, in 1894, a position as assistant treasurer of the company, which he accepted and returned to Hartford. He was elected treasurer of the company in 1899; in 1903 became a director, the death of Mr. Allen occurred in that year and Mr. Brainerd was elected president, July 12, 1904, to succeed Mr. Allen. He continued in that office until his death, which occurred at his late home, No. 80 Washington street, Hartford, October 11, 1916, and under his able management the business of the company had largely developed.

While the duties of his office, as president of the above named company, occupied the greater part of his time, Mr. Brainerd also found time for other interests. He was a director in the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, the Hartford Aetna National Bank, the Security Trust Com-

pany, the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, the Capewell Horsenail Company, the Smyth Manufacturing Company, Swift & Company of Chicago, and the National Surety Company of New York; was vice-president of the Society for Savings, of Hartford, and was a member of the loaning committee of the same. He was one of the board of five trustees appointed in 1914 by the United States Department of Justice to take control of the trolley holdings of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in Connecticut. His death is the third in the board as originally appointed. He was elected a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, May 1, 1909, and served as president of same, and at the time of his death he was commissioner for Goodwin Park and a member of the finance committee of the board. He was much interested in the park development of the city. He was a deacon of the Center Church and a member of the prudential committee of the same; was a member of the board of trustees of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and chairman of its executive committee, and a member of the Hartford Club and the Hartford Golf Club.

Mr. Brainerd married, October 28, 1903, Lucy Morgan Brainard, a daughter of the late Mayor Leverett and Mary B. Brainard. Children: Mary Leverett, Lyman Bushnell, Jr., and Lucy Bulkeley. He was survived by his widow, three children, two brothers, Charles Brainerd, of Middletown, and Asa Brainerd, of Westchester, and one sister, Mrs. Porter Adams, of Westchester.

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### VARIELL, Arthur Davis,

**Physician.**

The medical profession in the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, is represented



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by a large number of men whose ability and high ideals continue to realize the traditions of the past and make them leaders in all branches of medical science and practice. They are men who are at the head of the profession in research, and apply skillfully, new methods to the practical problems with which they are constantly obliged to cope. Among the men who have made their names well known in this group of capable physicians no one is more generally respected and trusted than Arthur Davis Variell. He is not only a most profound student of his subject, medicine, but he is also a keen and sympathetic observer of human nature, a scholar, and a traveler. These attributes help to make him peculiarly competent, and he is recognized as one of the most able diagnosticians of the city.

Dr. Variell is not a native of Waterbury, but was born in the city of Gardiner, Maine, August 26, 1868. The name Variell is one of the many variations in the spelling of the original surname Verrill, an English name. In the town of Lewes, England, which is the county seat of East Sussex, live several branches of the family. At one period the Verrill family had conferred a baronetcy upon a deserving member for services rendered to the Crown. This title has never been without heir, the present incumbent being Sir William Verrill.

The first period of settlement in this country was 1670, and the New Hampshire coast was the locality. Descendants of this early branch still reside in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, while various other descendants continued the line in Massachusetts and in Maine. The Verrills served their country in the Revolution in the persons of Joseph and Samuel. Little is known of the former, but Samuel was born April 20, 1734, in Gloucester, Mas-

sachusetts. As fifer in Captain John Lane's regiment, his martial strains led many a gallant charge, and it was said of him that he fought even better than he played. Later he served in Colonel Gerrish's regiment in 1778. Samuel Verrill married Eunice Bray. He died at Portland, Maine, 1797.

Dr. Variell's grandfather, Albert Variell, married Josephine Call. Their six children—Moses, Daniel, John, Albert, Carrie and Nathan—are now all deceased. John Smith Variell was the father of Dr. Arthur Davis Variell, and was born at Minot, Maine. The greater part of his life was passed in Gardiner, Maine, however, where he was engaged in business until his death at the age of seventy. His wife, who was Miss Julia Hammond, of Auburn, Maine, also died at Gardiner in the year 1900, at the age of sixty-four. Besides Arthur they had but one child, a son Frederick, who died in infancy.

Dr. Variell passed the greater part of his youth in the city of his birth, where he received in the public schools the preparatory part of his education. From the high school he entered the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and College at Kent's Hill. In 1890 he matriculated as a student of medicine in the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, now the University of Maine, at Brunswick. From this college he obtained his degree in 1894. His hospital work was done in the Portland City Hospital, in the Post Graduate Hospital of New York City, and also in the hospitals of London and Paris. He located first in Watertown, Connecticut, where he practiced medicine until 1907. He then came to Waterbury, where he still continues in practice.

Dr. Variell has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Julia Curtiss, of Woodbury, Connecticut, a daughter of

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Walter S. and Eunice (Averill) Curtis. Her father, a retired woolen manufacturer of Woodbury, died in that town in the month of February, 1916. Her mother is still a resident there. Two children were born to Dr. Variell by his first wife: Doris, who was born May 21, 1897; and Curtiss Arthur, born in 1900, and who died at the age of thirteen years. The mother died at Waterbury in November, 1909.

Dr. Variell's second marriage was on November 12, 1913, to Miss Katherine Beckwith Schley, a daughter of Dr. J. Montford and Margaret (Spaulding) Schley. Dr. Schley, a very well known physician in New York City, is now retired from active practice. Of the union of Dr. Variell and Katherine (Schley) Variell one child has been born, a son, Montfort Schley Variell, July 3, 1915.

Dr. Variell is regarded in the professional world and, indeed, in all his public relations, as one whose principles are above reproach and whose strict ideals of honor and justice are applied to every detail of his profession and conduct. For all those with whom he comes in contact in his professional capacity, in his family life, and, in fact, throughout all departments and circles of life, his courtesy, his power of clear-sighted discernment and his unfailing concern for the welfare of every one, make him a highly popular figure, a man who truly merits the general esteem and worth of his position in the community.

Dr. Variell is a member of the staff of Waterbury Hospital; member of the American Medical Association; member of the County, State and City Medical Societies; member and vice-president of Waterbury Club; director of Morris Plan Bank; director and half-owner of the Metal Specialty Manufacturing Company.

### **HALLADAY, Edmund,**

**Business Man, Public Official.**

Edmund Halladay, a native of the town of Suffield, Connecticut, was one of the most prominent tobacco growers and among the well known business men of that place.

Since the year 1673, the family of Halladay has been known to Suffield. It was in that year that Walter Halladay came from near Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born, and settled in Springfield, which at that time was part of Suffield. He engaged in agriculture, and followed that occupation throughout his entire life. He married Catherine Hunter, and they were the parents of five children.

The youngest child was Aaron Halladay, who was born in Suffield, and lived there during his lifetime, engaged in farming. He was a large land owner and very active in the civic life of Suffield, a member of the Congregational church of that place until his death. He married Naomi Smith, and they were the parents of eight children.

The first child and eldest son of Aaron and Naomi (Smith) Halladay was Moses Halladay, born in Suffield. In his early youth he followed the cultivation of the land as his forefathers had done for so many years, but he also learned the trade of carpenter and worked for some time at this occupation. He married Mary Tobin, and to them were born four children.

The eldest child, Edmund Tobin Halladay, was born in Suffield, March 7, 1799, and died December 3, 1852. His education was received in the public schools of Suffield, and in his youth he was taught the trade of wheelwright, which he followed successfully for many years. He owned one of the largest farms in the vicinity, and later in life he gave up his



*Edmund Halladay*





trade to take up the cultivation of tobacco. He was most successful in this; his farm of five hundred acres extended into the township of Hamden county, Massachusetts. His political affiliations were with the Whig party, and although he was most active and interested in the public affairs, he did not desire nor seek public office of any kind. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church. Mr. Halladay married (second) Clarissa Kendall, born in Suffield, March 10, 1817, a daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Kent) Kendall. Mrs. Clarissa (Kendall) Halladay was a descendant of a very old New England family. Captain Elihu Kent, her grandfather, and her great-grandfather, Major Elihu Kent, fought in the Revolution, and his great-grandson, Edmund Halladay, has in his possession a flint lock musket, used by Captain Kent, and which is beyond monetary value in his estimation.

Major Elihu Kent was captain of the Suffield Company of Minute-Men, who marched in the Lexington Alarm, April, 1775, Major of the First Regiment of Militia of the Connecticut State Troops. Promoted from captain, May, 1777, and served during the war until 1783. Colonel Elihu Kent, Jr., was born December 15, 1757, went with his father, Major Elihu Kent, into the Revolutionary Army, and was captured by the British on Long Island and was confined for a long time as a prisoner of war in the old sugar house in New York, where he suffered greatly.

Edmund Halladay, the son of Edmund Tobin and Clarissa (Kendall) Halladay, was born in Suffield, May 8, 1852, and died October 16, 1914. He attended the schools of his native town, and Hillside Academy (the Connecticut Literary Institute). After finishing his schooling he settled down in earnest to the work of raising tobacco and general farming. He

did a great amount of experimenting in tobacco culture for the United States Government. His political beliefs were strongly Republican, and he filled many offices for this party. He was constable for three years, and assessor for the same period of time. In 1884 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served on the Committee of Cities and Boroughs. In 1886, and for eleven consecutive years, he served as selectman, and during this period was given the position of chairman of the board. While Mr. Halladay was selectman, there were twenty miles of stone road constructed, together with seven iron bridges. The schools also showed a great improvement under his administration. From 1907 to 1914 he was the town clerk of Suffield, elected on both the Republican and Democratic tickets. For five years, January, 1908, to July, 1913, he was postmaster. At the time of the St. Louis Exposition, Mr. Halladay was chosen to take charge of the Connecticut tobacco exhibit there, and also in the Jamestown Exposition. He was a director of the Connecticut State Agricultural College at Storrs, Connecticut, for many years, and also was an organizer of the Suffield Agricultural Society. Mr. Halladay held high standing in the Masonic order; he was a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 59, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons; Suffield Council, No. 23, Royal and Select Masters (all of Suffield); and Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford; as well as of the Order of United American Mechanics, Lyman Council, and Gideon Granger Lodge, Knights of Pythias, both of Suffield. Mr. Halladay also was a member of the Tobacco Growers' Association, and one

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of its executive committee. Both he and his family were members of the Second Baptist Church of Suffield, and all took active interest in matters pertaining to the church.

On November 12, 1879, Mr. Halladay married Eloise L. Warner, daughter of Charles C. and Jane E. (Holcomb) Warner, born in Suffield, November 9, 1855. Mrs. Eloise L. (Warner) Halladay is a descendant of John Warner, the first member of the family in Suffield, about 1690. His wife was Elizabeth (Mighel) Warner, and they were the parents of John Warner, Jr., born May 1, 1694. He married, in 1722, Elizabeth French, and their son, John Warner, was born August 9, 1723; he married, in 1754, Mary ———, and they were the parents of Isaac Warner, born August 24, 1760. The latter engaged in farming and the raising of cattle in Suffield, in which he was very successful. He was a Democrat, and a faithful member of the Baptist church. He married Adah Phelps, March 8, 1786, and she died on the homestead in Warnertown, July 29, 1824. Their son, Curtis Warner, was born June 5, 1793, in Warnertown, and was educated in the public schools. Afterwards he engaged in teaching for a number of years. Previous to his marriage, he was engaged in the peddling of tinware and Yankee notions in the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York. On November 2, 1824, he married Parmelia Cushman, a native of Southwick, Massachusetts, a daughter of Simeon Merritt and Zibah (Moore) Cushman. She was descended from Robert Cushman, who chartered the "Mayflower" and attended to the business of the emigrants on the other side, but did not come over to this country on that ship. Mr. Warner was a Whig in politics of the old line, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he died

in 1856, and his wife in 1884. Their eldest son, Charles C. Warner, was born in Suffield, October 7, 1826, died July 6, 1898; married, October 11, 1854, Jane E. Holcomb, born in Southwick, Massachusetts, December 15, 1830, died in Suffield, September 16, 1892, and they were the parents of Eloise L. Warner, who became the wife of Edmund Halladay, as previously noted. There were three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Halladay: 1. Clarissa Jane, born June 21, 1882; married, September 1, 1909, Benjamin Judah Phelps, of Suffield. Mr. Phelps is at the present time the superintendent of schools at High Bridge, New Jersey. 2. Marjorie Eloise, born September 9, 1884, and is living at home with her mother. 3. Helen Kendall, born October 29, 1887, and also lives at home.

The entire life of Mr. Halladay was devoted to the progress and improvement of the town which gave him birth, and despite the many demands upon his time, he was always ready to make any sacrifice in order that something or some one might be better for it.

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### **STRONG, Harry Barnard,**

**Merchant, Financier.**

The Strong family has been one of the largest and best of the original families of New England. In its widely ramified history we have a picture, on a broad scale, of men founding families in the fear of God, and training them to His service from generation to generation, according to the best typical forms in church and State of our ever-expanding home growth. They have ever been among the foremost in the land to found and to favor those great bulwarks of our civilization, the church and the school. Many have been the towns, the territories and the States into whose initial forms and processes of

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establishment they have poured the full currents of their life and strength. Few families have had more educators and professional men among them, scholars, physicians, lawyers, teachers, preachers, judges, senators and military officers; and a host of successful business men whose high ideals and straightforward methods have won the confidence of the communities in which they reside.

It has been stated that the patronymic of the family was originally McStrachan, and that it has gone through the following changes: McStrachan, Strachan, Strachn, Strong. The family is an ancient one in England, the County of Shropshire being its original seat. One of the family married an heiress of Griffith, of the County of Caernarvon, Wales, and went there to reside in 1545.

Richard Strong, of that family, was born in that county in 1561. In 1591 he removed to Taunton, Somersetshire, England, where he died in 1613, leaving a son John, then eight years of age, and a daughter Eleanor. John removed to London, and thence to Plymouth, England. The cause of the Puritans enlisted his sympathies, and he joined the company of one hundred and forty who sailed from Plymouth in the "Mary and John," March 20, 1630, arriving at Nantasket, May 30, 1630.

This company finally decided upon a site for their settlement, which they called Dorchester. Having assisted in founding and developing the town of Dorchester, John Strong, in 1635, removed to Hingham. He was made freeman in Boston, March 9, 1636. On December 4, 1638, we find him recorded as an inhabitant and proprietor of Taunton, Massachusetts, and he was made a freeman of the Plymouth Colony in the same year. He removed from Taunton to Windsor, Connecticut, probably about 1645. That town had been settled in 1636

by some of his Dorchester friends. John Strong was appointed one of the committee of five leading citizens "to superintend and bring forward the settlement of that place." In 1659 he removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, of which he was one of the most active founders. There he lived for forty years, one of the leaders in affairs of church and State. He was a prosperous tanner and acquired considerable land. He was an elder in the church and is generally spoken of as Elder John Strong.

He married, for his second wife, in December, 1630, Abigail, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. She died July 6, 1688, the mother of sixteen children, after fifty-eight years of married life. John Strong died April 14, 1699. Thomas Ford came to America with John Strong, and was one of the founders of Dorchester. He was one of the early settlers of Windsor, Connecticut; was deputy to the General Court in 1637-38-39-40; grand juror in 1643. He removed to Northampton, probably at the same time with John Strong in 1659. His wife died in Windsor, April 18, 1643.

Thomas Strong, son of Elder John Strong, was a trooper in 1658, under Major Mason, at Windsor, and he removed to Northampton with his father. He married, December 5, 1660, for his first wife, Mary, daughter of Rev. Ephraim Hewett, of Windsor. She died February 20, 1670-71. Thomas Strong died October 3, 1689. Rev. Ephraim Hewett had been settled at Wroxall, Warwickshire, England, but was proceeded against in 1638 by Archbishop Laud, of unpleasant memory, for neglecting ceremonies, and came to America in 1639 with his wife Isabel, settling in Windsor. It was said of him: "He was a man of superior talents and eminent usefulness." He died September 4, 1644.

Asahel Strong, youngest child of



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Thomas Strong, by his first wife, was born November 4, 1668. He removed to Farmington, Connecticut, where he engaged in farming. He married, June 11, 1689, Margaret, said to be a daughter of Deacon Stephen Hart. Asahel Strong died October 8, 1739.

Captain Asahel (2) Strong, son of Asahel (1) Strong, was born October 13, 1702; married, January 8, 1729, Ruth, born April 16, 1708, daughter of Hon. John and Abigail (Standley) Hooker. Captain Strong was a lawyer and a prominent man in the public affairs of the town. He died March 3 (or 30), 1751. Hon. John Hooker was born February 20, 1664-65; married, November 24, 1687, Abigail, daughter of Captain John and his second wife, Sarah (Fletcher) Standley. She was born in Farmington, July 25, 1669. Captain John Standley was a man of wealth and high social position, and had won distinction as a lieutenant and captain in the Indian wars. Hon. John Hooker was one of the best known men of his day and for many years was the leading man in Farmington; was magistrate; judge of the Supreme Court of the colony, 1724-32; member of the Lower House of the Assembly, 1699-1723; then became member of the Upper House, serving twenty-one sessions; was clerk two sessions and speaker six sessions; was chosen assistant in 1723, and filled the office continuously for eleven years. He served on important committees, and was frequently appointed to settle difficulties in towns, churches, etc., and many other responsibilities were placed upon him, attesting his ability and the implicit confidence reposed in him. He is described as having "dark hair and dark eyes, and a dignity in his air and expression that procured profound respect." Another description says: "He was a fine looking man, tall, very erect, and had a

prominent large nose." He died February 21, 1745-46. His wife died February 21, 1742. His father, Rev. Samuel Hooker, was born in 1633; married, September 22, 1658, Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas and Mary (Brown) Willet, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, where she was born November 10, 1637. Rev. Samuel Hooker entered Harvard in 1651, and was graduated in 1653; entered the ministry in 1657, and preached at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He removed to Farmington, in 1661, where he preached until his death in 1697. He was famous as an eloquent preacher. Captain Thomas Willet was at that time a successful merchant at Plymouth. He succeeded Captain Miles Standish in command of the famous military company at Plymouth and he afterward became the first mayor of New York City. Rev. Samuel Hooker was the son of Rev. Thomas Hooker, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. The latter was born in England about 1586; entered Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1604; received degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1608; that of Master of Arts in 1611; entered a divinity course and was elected a fellow of the college. He left college before completing the course and received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He came to America in the ship "Griffin," in 1633, and was settled as the pastor of Newton, Massachusetts, that year. Owing to differences with the leaders of the Massachusetts colony, more political and commercial than religious in their nature—though in his day religion and politics were not divorced—Rev. Thomas Hooker, in 1636, gun in one hand, and Bible in the other, led a company of his followers through the wilderness to what is now Hartford, Connecticut, where he became the leader of the colony. He died in 1647, leaving an estate inventoried at one pound, one hundred and thirty-six



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shilling and fifteen pence, which shows he was one of the wealthy men of New England. The name of his first wife, whose youngest child was Samuel, is not known.

Rev. Cyprian Strong, son of Captain Asahel (2) and Ruth (Hooker) Strong, was born May 26, 1743. He was graduated at Yale in 1763; served as town clerk of Farmington in 1766; and was ordained a pastor of the church at what is now Portland, Connecticut, August 9, 1767. It is said that "his preaching abounded in clear reasoning and sound instruction rather than in power of imagination or fervor of feeling." He married for his second wife, May 4, 1786, Abigail, born August 8, 1760, daughter of Judge Ebenezer White, of Chatham, now Portland, Connecticut, and Ruth (Wells) White, of East Hartford, daughter of Captain Samuel, Jr., and Esther (Ellsworth) Wells. She died May 2, 1795, aged thirty-five years. Rev. Cyprian Strong died November 17, 1811. (An extensive sketch of his life and character appears in volume I, Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit").

Erastus Strong, son of Rev. Cyprian Strong, was born May 6, 1789. He was a farmer and for many years was clerk of the Congregational church in Portland. He married, April 22, 1818, Mary, born April 28, 1800, daughter of Abel and Mary (Cruttenden) Lewis, of Portland, Connecticut.

John Ellsworth Strong, son of Erastus Strong, was born August 28, 1824, in Portland, Connecticut, and died in Hartford. He was a retail hatter in Hartford, following this line throughout his active business years. He was a captain of foot guards for many years, and was elected major, a commission which he resigned, however, two days after he received it. He was affiliated with the Masonic order.

He married, February 1, 1860, Eunice, daughter of Captain Henry and Eunice (Clark) Barnard. Captain Henry Barnard gained his title through sea service; he was a cousin of Henry Barnard, the educator. Mr. and Mrs. Strong were the parents of two children: Harry Barnard, mentioned below; and Mary Amelia, born October 15, 1863, married A. W. Debarthe, of Wethersfield, who died May 7, 1917, at the age of fifty-six years.

Harry Barnard Strong, son of John Ellsworth and Eunice (Barnard) Strong, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 25, 1861. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of his native place, being a member of the class of 1880 in the latter institution. Upon leaving school he entered the employ of "The Beehive," where he remained a short time. In 1876 he entered the employ of Brown, Thomson & Company, which was then a small concern, but now carries on the largest department store business in Connecticut. His rise in this connection has been rapid and he has been a member of the firm since 1895. Mr. Strong is a director of the Phoenix National Bank and the Syndicate Trailing Company of New York City. He is affiliated with the great Masonic body, being a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 100, of Hartford; the Hartford Golf Club; City Club of Hartford; Country Club of Farmington; Automobile Club, and Wethersfield Country Club. His residence is in the town of Wethersfield.

Mr. Strong married, October 20, 1886, Hattie, daughter of William Meggat, of Wethersfield. Mr. and Mrs. Strong have three children: 1. James M., born September 15, 1888, was educated at the Westminster School, Simsbury, Connecticut, and is now associated with the house of Brown, Thomson & Company, of Hartford. 2. Eunice Barnard, born

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March 29, 1894, was educated at the Westover School, Middlebury, Connecticut, and was married February 24, 1916, to Burton Bolles. 3. Henry Barnard, born October 5, 1899, is a student at Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut, preparing for college.

(The Barnard Line).

The Barnard family from which Mr. Strong is descended was founded in Connecticut as early as 1644, when Francis Barnard was residing there. He was born about 1616-17, in England, was a malster by trade, was one of the first settlers of Hadley, Massachusetts, a free-man in 1666, and died February 3, 1698. He married, August 15, 1644, Hannah Marvyn, a daughter of Matthew Marvyn, an early settler of Hartford.

They were the parents of Captain Samuel Barnard, born 1654, in Hartford, died October 17, 1728, in Hadley. He married, November 5, 1678, Mary Colton, born September 22, 1649, daughter of George and Deborah (Gardner) Colton, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Their son, John Barnard, was born May 6, 1688, in Hadley. He purchased land in Hartford, March 15, 1733, and in several subsequent years, October 14, 1738, in 1739, 1741, 1753-54. He was a blacksmith by trade, and is called "the blacksmith" to distinguish him from another John Barnard living in Hartford at the same time. He married Catherine Case, of East Hartford, who died July 8, 1755. He died at Hartford about 1771.

His eldest child, John Barnard, born 1731-32, died December 28, 1813, in Hartford. He married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan and Tabitha Bigelow, of Hartford, born about 1739, died March 13, 1800.

Their second son, Dorus Barnard, born 1759, in Hartford, died January 18, 1818.

He married Abigail Dodd, of Hartford, born 1759-60, baptized February 24, 1760, at First Church, Hartford, died November 23, 1811, a daughter of Timothy and Abigail (Benton) Dodd, of Hartford.

Their second son, Captain Henry Barnard, was born January 24, 1788, in Hartford, in a house which stood on the site of the present Barnard block, and which was his home until his death, June 4, 1861. In early life he followed the sea and was engaged in West India and South American trade. He was the owner of considerable land in and about Hartford, and after retiring from the sea engaged in its cultivation. The family had been identified with the South Congregational church of Hartford, but Captain Henry Barnard assisted in the organization of the Universalist church of Hartford, and the construction of its church building. Politically, a Whig, he was among the most public-spirited citizens of Hartford, and was employed by the government in establishing the channel of the Connecticut river below Hartford. He married Eunice Clark, who was born February 23, 1790, in Hartford, and died December 6, 1873, a daughter of Dorus and Clarissa Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard were the parents of Eunice Barnard, who became the wife of John Ellsworth Strong, in 1860, as above noted.

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### WILSON, James Cornelius,

**Physician and Surgeon.**

Dr. Wilson's grandfather, Cornelius Wilson, born about 1820, in Kennebunk, Maine, became a millwright, residing for some time at Biddeford, Maine, and later located in Palmer, Massachusetts, where he was agent and superintendent of the Thorndike Mills. He married Sarah F. Emery, who was born April 25, 1828, in Kennebunk, a descendant of Anthony



*James C. Wilson M.D.*





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Emery, who was born soon after 1600, in Romsey, Hants, England, second son of John and Agnes Emery. With his elder brother, John Emery, who was born in 1598, he came in the ship "James," which landed at Boston, June 3, 1635. After a short residence at Newbury, he removed in 1646 to Dover, New Hampshire, whence he removed in 1649 to that part of Kittery, Maine, which is now Eliot. His residence in Dover was at Dover Point, where he kept an ordinary, was selectman of the town in 1644 and 1648. Near the close of the latter year, he purchased a house and lands in Kittery, but continued to reside in Dover until the next year, when he served as grand juror in that town. In Kittery he received four grants of land, served as selectman and constable. In 1660 he sold his property in that town and removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was made freeman, September 29, of that year, held various offices, and was deputy to the General Court in 1672. The last record of him is in 1680, when he deeded some land to a daughter. He was accompanied from England by his wife, Frances, who was the mother of James Emery, born about 1630, in England. He had grants of land in Kittery in 1653, 1656, 1659, and 1671, was selectman eight years, deputy two years, and filled various other offices. He was a man of large frame, weighing more than three hundred and fifty pounds, and no carriage made in his day could carry his weight. When he made a trip to Boston, he was accustomed to ride in a chair placed in an ox cart drawn by a pair of steers. During his last years he resided at Dedham, Massachusetts, and died before 1714. His wife's baptismal name was Elizabeth, and their fifth son, Joseph Emery, born 1670, resided in Berwick, Maine, was a deacon in 1717, and ruling elder in 1735, held many civil

offices, was selectman three years, and died between February 6, and December 26, 1738, leaving an estate valued at five hundred and nineteen pounds and ten shillings. He married, April 6, 1696, Charity Nason, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Jenkins) Nason, granddaughter of Richard and Sarah Nason, who came from Stratford-on-Avon, the home of Shakespeare. She died between 1748 and 1752. Her fifth son, Jabez Emery, baptized July 13, 1718, settled in that part of Wells, Maine, which is now Kennebunk, and died May 19, 1790. He married, February 6, 1745, Elizabeth Butler, probably the eldest child of Moses and Mercy (Wentworth) Butler, of Kittery, baptized September 2, 1727. Her fourth son, Isaac Emery, born April 22, 1756, in Kennebunk, lived in that town, where he was a merchant and importer, and died June 14, 1826. He married, May 15, 1783, Eunice Perkins, born March 6, 1761, died August 20, 1834. Her second son, Benjamin Emery, born February 26, 1793, in Kennebunk, died there, July 20, 1871. He married, October 5, 1817, Sally Towne, and their third daughter, Sarah F. Emery, born April 25, 1828, became the wife of Cornelius Wilson, of Biddeford, Maine.

Their son, Edward Everett Wilson, born about 1855, in Biddeford, Maine, married Annie Elizabeth Hawks, a descendant of John Hawks, who was in Windsor, Connecticut, as early as 1640; there his name appears as Hake. In 1659 he removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, being one of the first settlers of that town, and was buried there June 30, 1662. His widow, Elizabeth, married Robert Hinsdale, died September 29, 1685. Their fourth son, Eliezer Hawks, born December 20, 1655, was one of the first settlers of Deerfield, where he was deacon of the church, very prominent in town affairs, and served continuously in some official

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capacity. He served under Captain Turner in the Indian fight at Peskeompskut and escaped without injury, died March 27, 1727, in Deerfield. He married, April 30, 1689, Judith Smead, born February 15, 1665, died January 27, 1719, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Smead. This marriage is the first on the records of Deerfield. Their youngest child, Sergeant John Hawks, the hero of the French and Indian wars, was born December 5, 1707, in Deerfield, Massachusetts, was early in the military service, and was wounded, May 9, 1746, at Fort Massachusetts. In August of that year, he was sergeant in command of the small force of twenty-two men in that fortress which was attacked by a force of seven hundred French and Indians. After a defense of twenty-eight hours, he was compelled to surrender because his ammunition was exhausted. In the last French war, he was a sergeant and lieutenant and had charge of the Colrain forts. In 1758 he commanded a company under General Abercrombie in the attack on old Fort Ticonderoga. He was a major under General Amherst, in 1759, and lieutenant-colonel in 1760. He was also prominent in civil life in Deerfield, where he filled various town offices, was nine years selectman, and was buried there June 6, 1784. Eliezer Hawks, eldest son of Eliezer and Judith (Smead) Hawks, was born December 26, 1693, in Deerfield, and lived for some years on the Hawks place at Wapping. In 1743 he purchased five hundred acres of land at Charlemont, Massachusetts, where he resided until after 1762, when he removed to Deerfield, and died there May 14, 1774. He married, November 24, 1714, Abigail Wells, born 1697, died May 7, 1768, probably a daughter of Ephraim and Abigail (Allis) Wells, of Colchester. Their youngest child, Waitstill Hawks, bap-

tized August 30, 1741, in Deerfield, settled in the portion of that town known as Turnip Yard, and died February 11, 1811. He married, April 22, 1771, Anna Spofford, born about 1750, daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Sanderson) Spofford, of Deerfield. The eldest son of this marriage, Silas Hawks, born April 26, 1774, lived in Charlemont and Conway, but removed to Deerfield, where he died December 19, 1831. He married, February 28, 1798, Mary Blodgett, born 1780, daughter of Timothy and Melicent (Perry) Blodgett. Their seventh son, James Austin Hawks, born June 3, 1820, in Deerfield, removed when a young man to Belchertown, Massachusetts, to learn the trade of carriage-trimmer, a business which then flourished in that town. He married, about 1843, Ruth Peeso, of Belchertown. She was descended from an old family with romantic history. Jean (John) Picot was a descendant of an ancient and honorable French family. He was taken from the coast of France when five years of age and brought to Canada by sailors. He made his way into the interior and lived among the Indians, and engaged in campaigns with the French and Indians; finally settled at Brookfield, Massachusetts. There he married and reared several children. The name appears in the early records of Massachusetts as Peeso, and this was modified by many of the descendants to Pease, under which name they are still known. Many retained the form Peeso, and a son, John Peeso, who lived in Brookfield, was married there October 6, 1763, to Sarah Stratton, born July 6, 1742, in Watertown, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Stratton. Their eldest child, John, was born June 20, 1765, and settled in Belchertown, where he took up land in Governor Belcher's grant; built a house at North Belchertown, which stood

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until recent years but is now fallen. He married Sarah Howard, a descendant of brave Indian fighters. Their son, John Peeso, born about 1790, in Belchertown, was the father of Ruth Peeso, who became the wife of James Austin Hawks; they were the parents of Annie Elizabeth Hawks, who became the wife of Edward Everett Wilson, of Biddeford, Maine. He lived for some time in Palmer, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was for many years engaged in the insurance business. He is living there at the present time (1917).

Dr. James Cornelius Wilson, son of Edward Everett and Annie Elizabeth (Hawks) Wilson, was born May 10, 1881, in Palmer, Massachusetts, and when two years of age removed with his father to Hartford, and the public schools of that city supplied his early education. In 1900 he entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, Vermont, where he pursued a medical course and was graduated in 1904. For about a year he practiced his profession at Hinesburg, Vermont, and removed thence to Hartford, where he became an interne in the Hartford Hospital, continuing two years, thus gaining a most profitable experience in preparation for his subsequently successful career. He has continued in practice to the present time in Hartford, for five years was police surgeon, and is at present, medical examiner for the town of Bloomfield, Connecticut. Dr. Wilson is an assiduous student, keeps abreast of the times, and has been extremely successful in practice. He has given much time to the care of patients in the Newington Home for Incurables without compensation. He was one of the first to introduce the bone-grafting operation in this section, and has attained a high reputation as a surgeon and specialist in the

treatment of bone disorders. He is a member of Patriot Lodge, No. 33, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hinesburg, Vermont, a member of the Hartford City Club, and Hartford City Medical Society, Hartford County Medical Society, the Hartford Orthopedic Medical Society, and of the Connecticut State Medical Society. He is also a member of the Congregational church, and in politics is a Republican.

Dr. Wilson married, December 15, 1908, Nellie Beatrice Armstrong, daughter of Andrew and Minnie (Willingale) Armstrong, of St. John, New Brunswick.

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### **ANDERSON, James Reed,** **Agriculturist.**

Mr. Anderson's father, William Anderson, was a Scotchman, who settled in the city of New Orleans, where he was a cotton inspector, a man of prominence, and died in 1844. He was a slave holder, and one of his chattels, who was a house servant, came with his widow to Wethersfield, where she lived many years and died at the Anderson home. He married, in 1840, Hannah Belden Welles, who with her sister had gone from Wethersfield to New Orleans, where they kept a millinery store. In 1856 she returned to Wethersfield, where she continued to reside until her death on the homestead which had belonged for many generations to her father's family. She was born February 4, 1804, in Wethersfield, a descendant of Governor Thomas Welles, who was one of the most active and valuable citizens in the pioneer colony on the Connecticut river.

Governor Thomas Welles was born in 1598, in Essex county, England, and his property there was confiscated for political reasons. He came to America as secretary to Lords Say and Seal, located



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about 1636 at Saybrook, and in the following year was a magistrate at Hartford, where he continued twenty-two years to fill that office. In 1654 and in four other years he was deputy to the General Court; from 1655 to 1658 was Governor of the Connecticut Colony; held other offices of trust and honor; died January 14, 1660, and was buried in Hartford. He married Elizabeth Hart, who died in 1640.

John Welles, son of Governor Thomas Welles, born about 1621, removed to Stratford, Connecticut, and was admitted freeman by the General Court, April 20, 1645. In 1656-57, he was deputy to the General Court, was a magistrate in 1658-59, and died August 7, 1659. He married, in 1647, Elizabeth Bourne, undoubtedly a daughter of John Bourne, who was early in Wethersfield, later at Middletown, Connecticut. She married (second) in March, 1663, John Wilcoxson, of Stratford.

Robert Welles, third son of John and Elizabeth Welles, was born in 1651, and was committed by his father to the care of his paternal grandfather, Governor Welles, who made him his heir and reared and educated him in Wethersfield. He was made a freeman in October, 1661; was captain of the train band at the north end of Wethersfield, in September, 1689; was deputy 1690-91-92-93-94, 1697-98-99-1700-01, in 1705, 1707-08-09-10-11-12-13-14. He also served as commissioner, justice of the peace, and member of the Council, and died June 22, 1714. His house was one of those fortified for protection against Indian attacks in 1704. He married, June 9, 1675, Elizabeth Goodrich, born 1658, died February 17, 1698, daughter of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich.

Captain Robert (2) Welles, son of Captain Robert (1) Welles, was born about

1684, in Wethersfield, and was among the foremost citizens of that place in public affairs, and in church and school matters. He was appointed lieutenant of Hartford Dragoons in October, 1714, captain in 1726, and died before September 14, 1738, when the inventory of his property was made. This amounted to £4708-15c, including much silver, a silver hilted sword and fine wardrobe and furniture. He married, December 12, 1706, Sarah Wolcott, of Wethersfield, daughter of Samuel and Judith (Appelton) Wolcott, last named a daughter of Worshipful Samuel Appelton, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, of whom there is further mention elsewhere in this work.

Hezekiah Welles, son of Captain Robert (2) and Sarah (Wolcott) Welles, was born December 9, 1725, and inherited from his father lands which the latter had purchased from Judith Wolcott. Hezekiah Welles was captain of the Wethersfield Company in the Revolution, which served at Boston from January to March, 1776; also commanded a company in New Haven in 1779, and in 1780 a company of the Sixth Connecticut Militia. He died October 1, 1804. On December 17, 1747, he married Mary Boardman, born March 3, 1727, died May 23, 1786, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Belden) Boardman.

Hezekiah (2) Welles, fourth son of Hezekiah (1) Welles, born September 20, 1770, baptized three days later, lived in Wethersfield, and died July 1, 1809. He married there, October 7, 1798, Hannah Welles, born September 11, 1776, daughter of Major Chester and Hannah (Belden) Welles, of Wethersfield. Their third child, Hannah Belden Welles, born December 4, 1804, was married in New Orleans, 1840, to William Anderson, and became the mother of James Reed Anderson.

James Reed Anderson was born De-



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cember 16, 1842, in the city of New Orleans, and was left a half orphan at two years of age. In 1856 his mother removed to Connecticut and made her home in Wethersfield, where she died April 8, 1869. Mr. Anderson was educated in the public schools, early engaged in agriculture, and has been most of his life located on the farm where he now lives in Wethersfield. A part of it was long in the Welles family with which Mr. Anderson's mother was connected. His estate embraces one hundred and forty acres, one of the largest farms in the section, a portion of it having formerly belonged to the Warner family. Mr. Anderson has long been active in the promotion of the interests of Wethersfield, has served as selectman, and is a senior warden of Trinity Episcopal Church of Wethersfield. Politically a Democrat, he has usually supported his party, but did not accept the financial theories of William Jennings Bryan and did not support him for the presidency.

He married, October 5, 1887, Minnie Jane Case, who was born February 14, 1860, in Hartford, daughter of Julius Alonzo and Jennie (Crosby) Case, descended from one of the oldest Connecticut families, founded by John Case, who was born in England and came in the ship "Dorset" from Gravesend, England, September 3, 1635, his age being then nineteen years. The name is a very ancient one in England and is thought to have been derived from an Anglo-Norman word, meaning "hazard." The more reasonable derivation, however, is from the latin word "casa," meaning a house or cottage. The name appears in the Hundred Rolls of England in the thirteenth century. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of the following children: 1. Gertrude, born September 28, 1888, a graduate of the Hartford High School, a

gifted teacher, now employed at the Northeast School of Hartford and very much in love with her work. 2. William Case, born February 3, 1891, graduated from the Wethersfield High School, and is now associated with Allyn, Hall & Company, of Boston, leading interior decorators; he married Edna Louise Hart and has a daughter, Barbara Hart Anderson, born April 27, 1917. 3. James Welles, born June 6, 1893, resides at home in Wethersfield, and is manager of the paternal farm. 4. Frank Edwards, born January 17, 1896, was educated in the Wethersfield High School, and is now associated with the Scottish Union Insurance Company of Hartford. 5. Malcomb Treat, born February 1, 1903, graduated from the South School of Hartford in 1917. The Anderson residence on Broad street is one of the best in the town, surrounded by all the accessories of a substantial New England home.

John Case settled in Hartford, but removed soon to Maspeth Kills, now Newtown, Long Island, in February, 1640. He sold several pieces of property in Hartford and vicinity, but returned to Connecticut about 1656, and settled at Windsor, where he received in 1667 a grant of land in that part of the town now Simsbury. In 1670 he was deputy to the General Court, and again represented Simsbury in 1674-75 and 1691. During King Philip's War, Mr. Case took refuge with his brothers in Newtown. His will, made in 1700, shows that he owned seventeen parcels of land, a corn mill and saw mill, and his inventory shows that he was a man of wealth for his day. He died February 21, 1704. His wife, Sarah, born 1636, died November 3, 1691, at Simsbury, was the daughter of William and Agnes Spencer, early settlers of Hartford.

Their son, William Case, was born June

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5, 1665, and died March 31, 1700. He married, in 1688, Elizabeth Holcomb, who was born April 4, 1670, in Windsor, daughter of Joshua and Ruth (Sherwood) Holcomb. She was twice married after his death.

Their son, James Case, was born March 12, 1693, lived on the paternal homestead in Terry's Plain, Simsbury, and died September 26, 1759. He married, in 1715, Esther Fithin, of Newark, New Jersey, who died September 19, 1769.

Their son, Amasa Case, born October 18, 1731, died August 18, 1824. He lived in Terry's Plain, and served as a soldier of the Revolution from August 24 to September 25, 1776, as a part of Lieutenant Job Case's company. He had five wives. He married (first) in 1752, Elizabeth Hoskins, born about 1732, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Buckland) Hoskins, died May 27, 1764.

Their son, Amasa (2) Case, was born October 29, 1753, and lived in Westover's Plain in Simsbury, where he died June 23, 1834. He married Mercy Hillyer, born in 1763, died September 3, 1809.

Their fourth son, Julius Case, was born May 22, 1790, and died November 11, 1834. He married Ann Phelps, daughter of Noble and Abigail (Merrills-Humphrey) Phelps, born August 4, 1803, died November 22, 1843. Abigail Phelps was the widow of Abraham Humphrey and daughter of Benoni and Lois Merrills.

Their eldest child, **Julius Alonzo Case**, was born December 13, 1832, in Simsbury, grew up in Poquonock, and settled in Hartford where he engaged in mercantile business in the employ of Henry C. Ransom. Later he became a partner in the firm of Case & Prentice, wholesale milliners in the old Hills Block. He died September 21, 1886, in Wethersfield, where he had made his home during the last ten years of his life, continuing in

business up to the day of his death. He was an ardent Republican in political principle, and was a member and vestryman in old Christ Episcopal Church in Hartford. He was a very genial man, firm in principle and of strong character. He married, September 24, 1857, Jennie Crosby, who was born June 17, 1839.

Their eldest child, Minnie Jane Case, became the wife of James Reed Anderson, as previously noted.

Jennie (Crosby) Case was a descendant of early pioneers of New England. One of these, Elder William Brewster, born in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England, in 1559, was one of the founders of the Plymouth colony in Massachusetts. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, was postmaster at Scrooby until 1604, came over on the "Mayflower" with his wife, Mary, and died about April 18, 1643.

His daughter, Patience Brewster, born in England, came to Plymouth in the ship "Anne," in 1623, and married, August 5, 1624, Governor Thomas Prence, this being the ninth marriage celebrated in the colony. Thomas Prence came from England in the ship "Fortune" in 1621, was Governor in 1634 and in 1638, being annually elected thereafter until 1673, the year of his death. Patience (Brewster) Prence died in 1634.

Their second daughter, Mercy Prence, born about 1630, in Plymouth, removed with her father's family to Eastham in 1645, and married there, February 13, 1650, Major John Freeman, who was long prominent in church and colonial affairs, and died in that part of Eastham now Orleans, October 19, 1719, in his ninety-eighth year. His wife, Mercy, died in what is now Orleans, September 28, 1711, in her eighty-first year.

Their eldest son, John Freeman, married, December 14, 1672, Sarah, daughter

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of William Myrick, and settled in that part of Harwich which is now Brewster.

Their fourth daughter, Patience Freeman, married, October 24, 1706, Eleazur Crosby, of Harwich, and settled in Brewster, where he died November 9, 1759, in his eightieth year, and she died January 28, 1732.

Their third son, Isaac Crosby, was born October 8, 1719, married, in 1742, Mercy Foster.

Their son, Sylvanus Crosby, born June 12, 1770, married, October 15, 1796, Eunice Paddock, born October 3, 1778.

Their son, Nathaniel Paddock Crosby, married Jane Goodsell, and they were the parents of Jennie Crosby, born June 17, 1839, who became the wife of Julius Alonzo Case, as previously noted.

Another line of the ancestry of Mrs. Anderson is traced from Sergeant Francis Nichols, who was born in England, and was among the first settlers at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639, being an original proprietor of the town, and distributed his lands among his children before he died. He was sergeant of the local militia company. The name of his first wife, who was the mother of his children, is unknown.

His son, Isaac Nichols, was probably born in England, settled at Stratford, and died there in 1695. His wife's Christian name was Margaret.

Their second son, Isaac Nichols, born March 12, 1654, at Stratford, owned a house there, and died in 1690. His wife's Christian name was Mary.

Their second son, Richard Nichols, born November 26, 1678, at Stratford, was a farmer there, and died September 20, 1756. He married, June 3, 1702, Comfort, daughter of Theophilus Sherman. She died February 11, 1727.

Their eldest child, Theophilus Nichols, was born March 31, 1703, at Stratford, and died in 1774. His death was caused

by a cannon ball, which was preserved and fastened by a chain to his tombstone. He married, January 2, 1724, Sarah, daughter of Lieutenant Ebenezer Curtis, born about 1707, died September 26, 1769, aged 62 years.

Philip Nichols, second son of Theophilus and Sarah (Curtis) Nichols, was born January 5, 1727, in Stratford, where he made his home, and died May 13, 1807, leaving an estate valued above twenty-five thousand pounds. He was a man of much influence in public affairs, for many years a magistrate, a large land owner and slave owner. He dealt extensively in live stock which he exported, together with produce of many kinds, to the West Indies. He married, October 9, 1753, Mehitable Peet, who was the mother of his eldest child, William.

William Nichols, born March 10, 1755, was very ill treated by his stepmother, Mary (Prince) Nichols, who would not allow him to sit at table with the family and he was compelled to dine with the servants and upon a scanty allowance at that. Through her influence, his father bequeathed to him only £1,000, while her children inherited a large property. He married Prudence Edwards, of Chestnut Hill, Bridgeport, Connecticut, a descendant of Henry Stewart Edwards, Duke of York, and heir apparent to the English throne. He was an officer in the Rebellion in the year 1700, and was sentenced to be hung. On account of his high standing in society he obtained permission to ride to the place of execution on a fleet horse. His clothes were lined with gold pieces, as were his stirrups, and the buttons on his clothing were made of various pieces of money. Under the laxity of the guards, he put spurs to his horse and rode until the animal fell dead under him. He then took to the woods and was secreted by an old woman and escaped after guards had searched the house for him.



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He made his way to the coast and took passage for America. For some time after his arrival in Connecticut, he was known as "the Duke," but presently assumed the name of John Edwards. He settled on Chestnut Hill, where he had a view of Black Rock Harbor. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. Mr. Hanford, of Norwalk. Their son, John Edwards, married Rebecca Porter, whose youngest child, Patience, became the wife of William Nichols, as previously recorded.

Prudence Nichols, third daughter of William and Patience (Edwards) Nichols, became the wife of Captain William Goodsell, a descendant of Captain Thomas Goodsell, a native of Wales, who sailed from Liverpool, England, to this country about 1768, and settled in Branford, Connecticut, where he was a prominent man. In the year following his arrival here, he married Sarah Hemenway, and they were the parents of John Goodsell, born December 21, 1705, was educated at Yale College, and was the first minister of the Church of Christ on Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, in 1726, and died in 1763. He married, in 1724, Mary Lewis, of Old Mill, Stratford, and they were the parents of William Goodsell, who married Prudence Nichols, daughter of William Nichols. William and Prudence (Nichols) Goodsell were the parents of Jane Goodsell, born November 15, 1808, died April 2, 1872; married, February 14, 1831, Nathaniel Paddock Crosby, and they were the parents of Jennie Crosby, born June 17, 1839, and was married, September 24, 1857, to Julius Alonzo Case, as above noted.

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**WOLFF, Arthur J., M. D.,**

**Surgeon, Specialist, Author.**

An analysis of the life record of Dr. Arthur J. Wolff, gynecologist, also city

bacteriologist of Hartford, one of the representative citizens of that city, shows that keen discrimination, unflagging industry and a thorough knowledge of his chosen profession constitute the principal elements in the success which has crowned his efforts. He is a native of London, England, born June 7, 1855, son of Dr. Arthur S. and Sarah (Ansell) Wolff.

Dr. Arthur S. Wolff was born in Lyons, France, in 1819, and died in Brownsville, Texas, in October, 1904. He was a man of splendid classical education and unusually broad and thorough training in medicine and surgery for his day. He received his classical education at the famous University of Lauvain, which has gone down in the ruthless devastation of the present European war. After his graduation from that institution, he pursued a course in medicine at the University of Leyden, in Holland, a city made famous as the residence of the Pilgrim Fathers prior to their coming to America. After completing the course there, he pursued post-graduate studies at the Academy of Medicine in Paris, France. After completing his studies there he devoted a period of time to extensive travel in Europe, after which he became an interne in one of the Paris hospitals. From there he went into the French army as a surgeon, serving in the Algiers campaign. In recognition of his work he was made a member of the Legion of Honor, the cross he received being now in the possession of his son, Dr. Arthur J. Wolff. He also went with the French army into the Crimea. He then located in London, England, where he was married, and also practiced his profession until 1858, in which year he emigrated to the United States. He located in New York City and practiced there until the outbreak of the Civil War. He served as surgeon of





Arthur J. Hoff, M.D.



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the Guard Lafayette, Fifty-fifth New York Regiment (French Zouaves), and went out under General LaGall, and was later with General De Trobriand. He was mustered out at Plattsburg, New York, where he settled and practiced surgery until 1875. He was unusually successful, and built up a large and lucrative practice. He was highly regarded by members of his profession, and he enjoyed the unlimited confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. While at Plattsburg he was closely allied with Smith M. Weed, the famous political leader, and performed considerable political work, although never a seeker for political office. He was for several years, however, medical officer of the State prisons of New York. In 1875 Dr. Wolff removed to Brazos Santiago, Texas, where he served as health officer of the city, and practiced his profession until his decease. He was a member of the Masonic lodge in Plattsburg, from which he demitted to the lodge in Brownsville, Texas, in which he filled the office of worshipful master for a term. He was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Wolff married Sarah Ansell, daughter of Jacob Ansell, a prominent barrister in London. He was a native of Ipswich. Dr. and Mrs. Wolff were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are living at the present time (1917), namely: Mrs. Caroline Zander, of Brooklyn, New York; Arthur J., of whom further; Mrs. Blanche Loew, of Brownsville, Texas; Mrs. Leah Cain, of Brownsville, Texas. The father of Dr. Arthur S. Wolff was an engineer in the army of the first Napoleon.

Dr. Arthur J. Wolff graduated from the Plattsburg High School, but did not pursue classical studies further. He was reared in a home of culture and refinement, surrounded with the best of literature, his father's library containing the

choicest creations of the writers of many languages and covering well the fields of literature, art, history and biography. The elder Dr. Wolff was a master of eight languages, and his son, Dr. Wolff, of this review, speaks French, German and Spanish fluently, having received considerable instruction from his father, not only in the languages but in other branches of learning. He began to read medicine under the preceptorship of his father, and pursued the course in the Texas Medical College and Hospital at Galveston, from which he was graduated in 1876. The following six years were spent in the medical corps of the United States army on the southwestern frontier, where he not only obtained wide experience in the practice of his profession under circumstances that threw him largely on his own resources, but his experience also included those of the then primitive social conditions of the pioneer settlement, etc.

After leaving the army, Dr. Wolff pursued a post-graduate course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1883. He then came to Hartford, Connecticut, and has practiced in that city ever since, except during the intervals when he was in Europe. He went abroad in 1889 and studied in the Paris hospitals, and again in 1896, and in 1901 studied in London and Edinburgh. At first, his practice in Hartford was general in character, but after a number of years more and more of his time became taken up with surgery and bacteriology until these specialties have occupied his attention exclusively, this being the case for several years. He also performed a vast amount of medico-legal work, as an expert in murder cases, making chemical analyses, etc. He has written many papers on medical, surgical and bacteriological topics for medical journals and journals devoted to public sanitation. He

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has served on the staff of St. Francis Hospital as a specialist on diseases of women since the hospital was organized, and he is also one of the directors of the institution. He organized the bacteriological department of the health board of the city of Hartford in 1894, and Dr. Wolff's laboratory was the second municipal laboratory to be established in the world. He has served as bacteriologist for the city since that date. He is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, Society of American Bacteriologists, City, County and State Medical societies, American Medical Association, and the Connecticut State Board of Health. Dr. Wolff is domestic in his tastes, devoting his entire time aside from his professional duties to his family and home. The demands of his professional work, study and writing have made it impossible for him to give attention to outside interests.

Dr. Wolff married Harriet, daughter of Samuel Krotosliner, of Hartford, Connecticut. They are the parents of one child, Arthur S. (2nd).

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### CRANE, Harry Wesley,

#### Government Official.

A native of Wethersfield, Mr. Crane has long served the community in the capacity of postmaster, to which position he was appointed at the age of twenty-four years by President Cleveland. He has been continuously reappointed by successive presidents, and is popular with all classes of people in his native town.

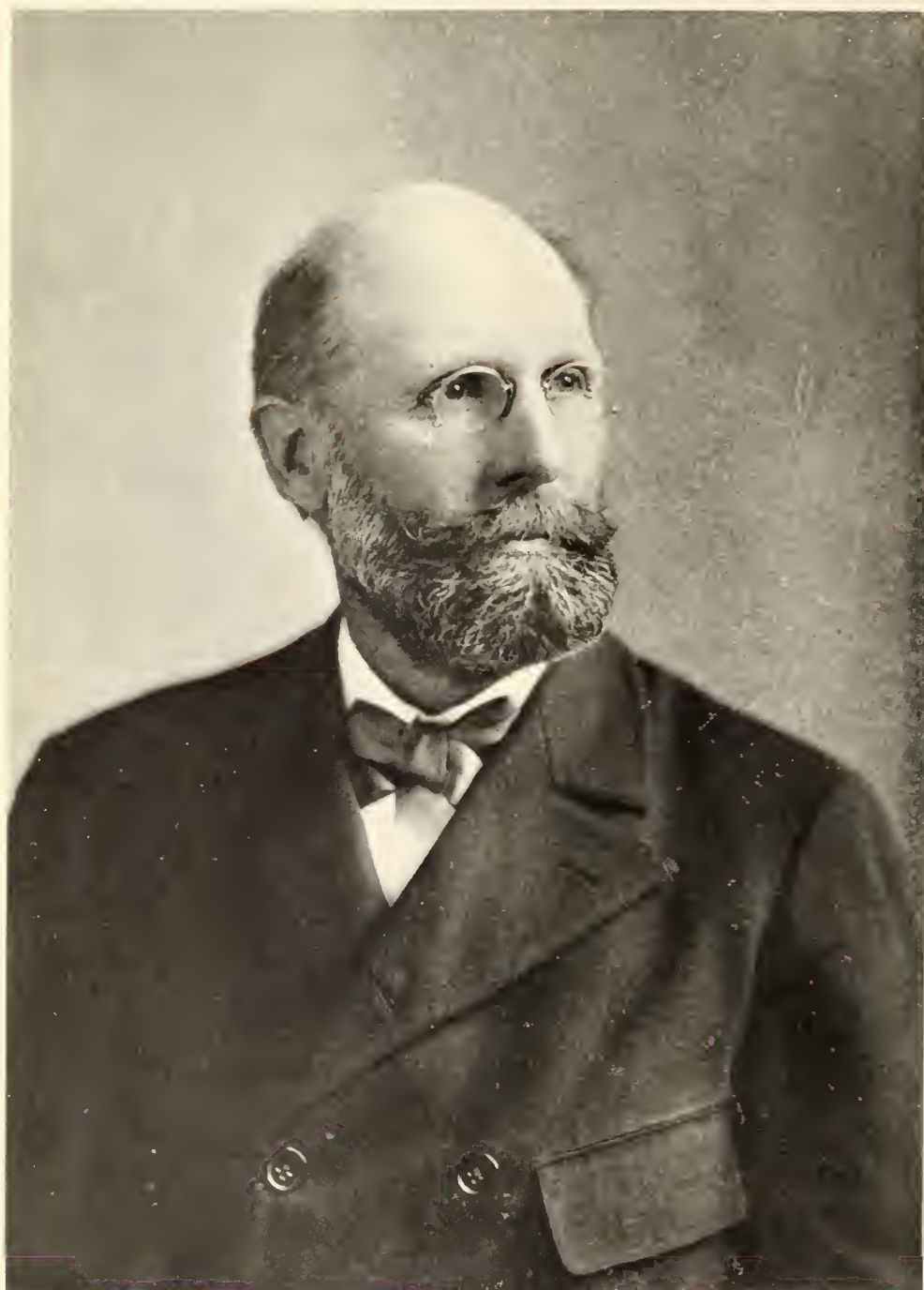
He is descended from one of the oldest families of Connecticut, the founder of which was Benjamin Crane, born about 1630, and settled in Wethersfield at the age of twenty-five years, in 1655. On February 24, 1656, he was granted a home lot, was made a freeman, May 12, 1658, was a tanner by trade, acquired a large

estate, and died May 31, 1691. He married, April 23, 1655, Mary Backus, daughter of William and Sarah (Charles) Backus. Their sixth son, Abraham Crane, born 1668, died July 5, 1713, leaving an estate valued at three hundred and forty-five pounds, three shillings and seven pence. His wife's baptismal name was Hannah, and they were the parents of Abraham Crane, born October 5, 1713, lived in Wethersfield, and died March 25, 1756. He married, March 15, 1739, Rebecca Hurlbut, born January 12, 1713, died November 13, 1794, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Meekins) Hurlbut. She joined the Wethersfield church in 1739. Their youngest child, Joseph Crane, was born August 13, 1755, and was a Revolutionary soldier. In 1790 he purchased a house in Wethersfield, which is still occupied by his descendant, Harry Wesley Crane. He died June 21, 1811. He married, December 3, 1778, Abigail Dix, baptized 1764, died March 27, 1813, daughter of Jacob and Mary Dix. Their sixth son, David Crane, born May 28, 1797, in Wethersfield, died there April 23, 1848. He married, September 25, 1822, Pamela Deming, born November 8, 1800, died December 28, 1872, daughter of Levi and Sarah (Grant) Deming. Their eldest son, David Crane, born March 13, 1826, in Wethersfield, was a farmer, as were his ancestors, and died January 29, 1882. He married, February 13, 1861, Katherine Callahan, who died in 1875. They were the parents of three children: George, Edith and Harry Wesley, all of whom live in or near Wethersfield.

Harry Wesley Crane, junior son of David and Katherine (Callahan) Crane, was born December 11, 1868, in Wethersfield, where his life has been passed. In boyhood he shared in the labors of the homestead farm, attended the public schools, and followed agriculture until his







*F. B. S.*

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appointment as postmaster, May 13, 1893, by President Cleveland. In political principle he is a Democrat, but his uniform courtesy and faithful discharge of his duties made him popular with all parties and his reappointment by successive presidents is the result of the demand made by his constituency. Mr. Crane is a member of the First Congregational Church of Wethersfield, and is active in promoting the moral influences which tend to elevate society. He is a member of the Business Men's Association of Wethersfield, takes an active part in neighborhood affairs, and is respected and esteemed throughout the community. He married, May 9, 1900, Catherine Christie, who was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, and died January 14, 1917. They were the parents of two children: Howard G. and David C. Crane.

Mr. Crane is descended from another old family in Connecticut, the Deming family. The founder of the Deming family in America was John Deming, an early settler of Wethersfield, Connecticut, where in 1641 his homestead included a house, barn and five acres of land on the east side of High street and west of the Great Meadow. He married Honor, daughter of Richard Treat (another pioneer), who may have been the daughter of his second wife, Alice (Gaylord) Treat. John Deming was a deputy in 1645, and as such was appointed on a committee "to give best safe advice they can to the Indians." He was among the first to obtain a lot on the east side of the river, on the "Naubuc Farms," now town of Glastonbury, and it is recorded in the year 1640 to John Demion. He probably did not live there, as his house was in Wethersfield and he sold land on the east side of the river in 1666. He purchased land at various times in Wethersfield, much of which he gave to his sons before his death. The last recorded act of his life

was the signing of a codicil to his will, February 3, 1692. The will was proved November 21, 1705.

Ebenezer Deming, fifth son and youngest child of John Deming, was born about 1659, in Wethersfield, and in 1698 received a deed of land from his brother David, of Cambridge, and inherited other lands in that vicinity from his father. He married there, July 16, 1677, Sarah, whose family name has become obliterated in the records. Their eldest child, Ebenezer Deming, born May 5, 1678, in Wethersfield, was a hatter by trade, a landowner in Wethersfield and Newington, and died April 16, 1763. He married, December 27, 1704, Rebecca Treat, who was born about 1686, and died December 26, 1753, daughter of Lieutenant James and Rebecca (Lattimer) Treat. Her second son, Oliver Deming, born December 31, 1709, was buried in Wethersfield, September 30, 1789. He married, April 3, 1735, Lucy Hale, born September 6, 1718, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Francis) Hale. Their eldest child, Lemuel Deming, born October 16, 1735, was buried in Wethersfield, April 25, 1790. He married Hannah Standish, born May 22, 1739, died February 3, 1826, daughter of Josiah and Hannah (Butler) Standish. Their third son, Levi Deming, born November 25, 1764, baptized December 2, following, died September 27, 1848. He married, December 18, 1792, Sarah Grant, daughter of Aaron and Mabel (Easter) Grant, of East Windsor, Connecticut. Their daughter, Pamela Deming, born November 8, 1800, became the wife of David Crane, and grandmother of Harry Wesley Crane.

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**BLISS, Francis Edward,**

**Publisher.**

Francis Edward Bliss, whose death occurred in Hartford, Connecticut, No-

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vember 9, 1915, was one of the best known citizens of that city. He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 23, 1843, son of Elisha, Jr. and Lois Ann (Thayer) Bliss. He won a position among the leading publishers of the country entirely as a result of his own exceptional ability and his own industry, sound business judgment and business character above reproach.

In writing the biography of a noted physicist, Ira Remsen remarked that some people are interesting because of their ancestors and some ancestors become interesting on account of their descendants. This rule would seem to work both ways in the case of Mr. Bliss, for while he was a scion of one of New England's oldest and most honored families, he had by his own achievement added fresh luster to the family name. According to family tradition the Bliss family had been settled in the south of England for some two hundred years prior to the coming to America of Thomas Bliss, the progenitor of Francis Edward Bliss. The family owned houses and lands, and were entitled to vote for members of Parliament. From time immemorial, they had been inclined to Puritanism and detested the loose manners of most of the church clergy and laymen and the Sunday sports in which they indulged with the approval of Queen Elizabeth and her successor, James. The Bliss family joined with others in opposing the unjust taxes imposed by the king. On one occasion two of them were included in a party of about thirty who accompanied their member to Parliament to London to withstand the tyranny of the king. James was angered by such demonstrations, and among the others the Blisses were seized, thrown into prison, and one time they had to pay five thousand dollars. Another year, the King's officers seized their cattle. Thomas

Bliss and his eldest son, Jonathan, were thrown into prison. Thomas Bliss's other sons, Thomas and George, raised the money on the old ancestral estate with which to secure the release of their father, and after a time were compelled to sell the estate, the father and mother going to live with their daughter, the wife of Sir John Calcliffe. The father divided the remainder of the estate among his three sons, Jonathan, Thomas and George, telling them to go to America. Thomas and George were afraid to wait for Jonathan, who was still suffering from the cruel lashing he had received at Exeter and from his confinement. Accordingly Thomas and George, with their families, in the fall of 1635, left England. At various times Lady Calcliffe sent them boxes of shoes, clothing and other things which could not be procured in the colony.

Thomas Bliss, the emigrant ancestor of the Hartford branch of the family, was born in Northamptonshire, England, about 1580 or 1585. He married, in England, about 1612-15, Margaret, whose maiden name is not known. She accompanied him to America with six of their children. Upon their arrival in Boston, Thomas Bliss located for a time in Braintree, and removed from there to Hartford, Connecticut, where he died in 1640. After his death his widow managed the family affairs with great prudence and judgment. In 1643 she sold her property in Hartford, and with her goods and cattle and eight children journeyed through the forest to Springfield, where she arrived after eight days. Her second and fourth sons, Nathaniel and Samuel, had preceded her there and built a dwelling place. Mrs. Bliss died in Springfield, August 28, 1684.

Their son, Samuel Bliss, was born in England in 1624. On November 10, 1664-65, he married Mary, daughter of John and Sarah (Heath) Leonard, of Spring-



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field, born September 14, 1647, and died in 1724. He died at the age of ninety-six years, March 23, 1720.

Their son, Ebenezer Bliss, was born July 29, 1683, in Springfield. He was a farmer. He married, in January, 1707, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Clark) Gaylord, of Windsor, Connecticut, where in 1715 Ebenezer Bliss purchased sixty-three acres of land. He died September 7, 1777.

Their son, Jedediah Bliss, was born August 17, 1710, and followed his father's trade of tanner. He married, July 2, 1733, Rachel, daughter of Joseph and Mary Sheldon, of Suffield, Connecticut. Jedediah Bliss was noted for his eccentricity.

Their son, Zenas Bliss, was born February 3, 1756, and married, in December, 1784, Mary Babcock, born August 20, 1758, and died September 25, 1824. He died May 26, 1822.

Their son, Elisha Bliss, was born November 25, 1787, in Springfield, Massachusetts, and married, March 31, 1816, Almira, daughter of Rufus and Adula Sikes, who was born October 31, 1790.

Their son, Elisha Bliss, Jr., was born October 13, 1821, in Springfield, and died in 1880. He married, November 3, 1841, Lois Ann, daughter of Micah and Tryphona Thayer. The latter was descended from Richard Thayer, who came from England and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1636. Elisha Bliss, Jr., was a resident at different times of New York City and Hartford. He was the president and manager of the American Publishing Company, a business name that had been adopted prior to 1859 and which had passed through hands of several owners until April, 1865, when it was formally incorporated under that name. This company was one of the pioneers in the subscription book business and one of the most successful.

Francis Edward Bliss, son of Elisha

Bliss, received his education in the schools of Springfield, Massachusetts, and prepared himself for the taking up of the work managed by his father. He succeeded to this position upon the death of the latter, and he brought to the responsibilities of this position a mind well trained by systematic study and by a wide and varied experience. Mr. Bliss spent several winters in logging camps in Michigan, and at the outbreak of the Civil War sought to enlist in the defense of his country, but his physical condition, coupled with his youth, were barriers to his acceptance; but such was his enthusiasm that during the war he made several visits to the army on the field. When he had attained his majority he entered the employ of the Ninth National Bank of New York. His keen intelligence and close application won rapid promotion. He was also in the employ of the Tenth National Bank for a short period. Mr. Bliss came to Hartford in 1866, and became identified with the American Publishing Company, of which his father was president. In 1868 he was made secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1887 he became president of the company and continued in this position until his death. Under his able managership the business continued to grow and prosper. He was far-sighted and progressive, and while by no means a visionary, he possessed a constructive imagination. The company began the publication of Mark Twain's books as far back as 1869, when "Innocents Abroad" was brought out. This was followed in turn by "Roughing It," "The Gilded Age," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Tramp Abroad," "The Stolen White Elephant," "The Prince and the Pauper," and "Following the Equator;" later a uniform edition of Mark Twain's works were published. In 1905 the company published a uniform edition of Charles Dudley Warner's writ-

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ings. The company also published the books of Marietta Holly, J. T. Headley's "History of the Rebellion," Albert D. Richardson's works, and many other widely read publications.

Mr. Bliss was a former member of the Governor's Foot Guard. In politics he was a Republican, but never an aspirant for political preferment. He always took an active interest in public affairs and as a private citizen did all in his power to promote those measures and enterprises that promised to enhance the public welfare. At one time he was a member of the Lotus Club of New York City.

Mr. Bliss married, September 28, 1870, Frances T., daughter of John W. and Frances Ann (Trefethen) French, of South Hadley, Massachusetts. The ceremony of marriage was performed at the Summit House on Mount Holyoke. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss were the parents of two sons: Francis Edward, Jr., and Elisha French Bliss.

Mr. and Mrs. Bliss have been identified with the Asylum Hill Congregational Church for many years, Mr. Bliss having served as clerk of the society for forty-seven years. His religion was of the practical kind that finds expression in an upright daily life and the observance of the golden rule. In manner he was modest and unassuming, generous and charitable, but his giving was without ostentation. Mr. Bliss was highly esteemed in business and financial circles for his sound judgment and high ethical standards, and his kindly disposition and attractive personal qualities won for him the unfailing confidence and friendship of his fellow-citizens.

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**COCHRAN, Levi Bennett, M. D.,**

**Physician.**

Dr. Levi Bennett Cochran was born at Durhamville, Oneida county, New York,

December 8, 1867. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

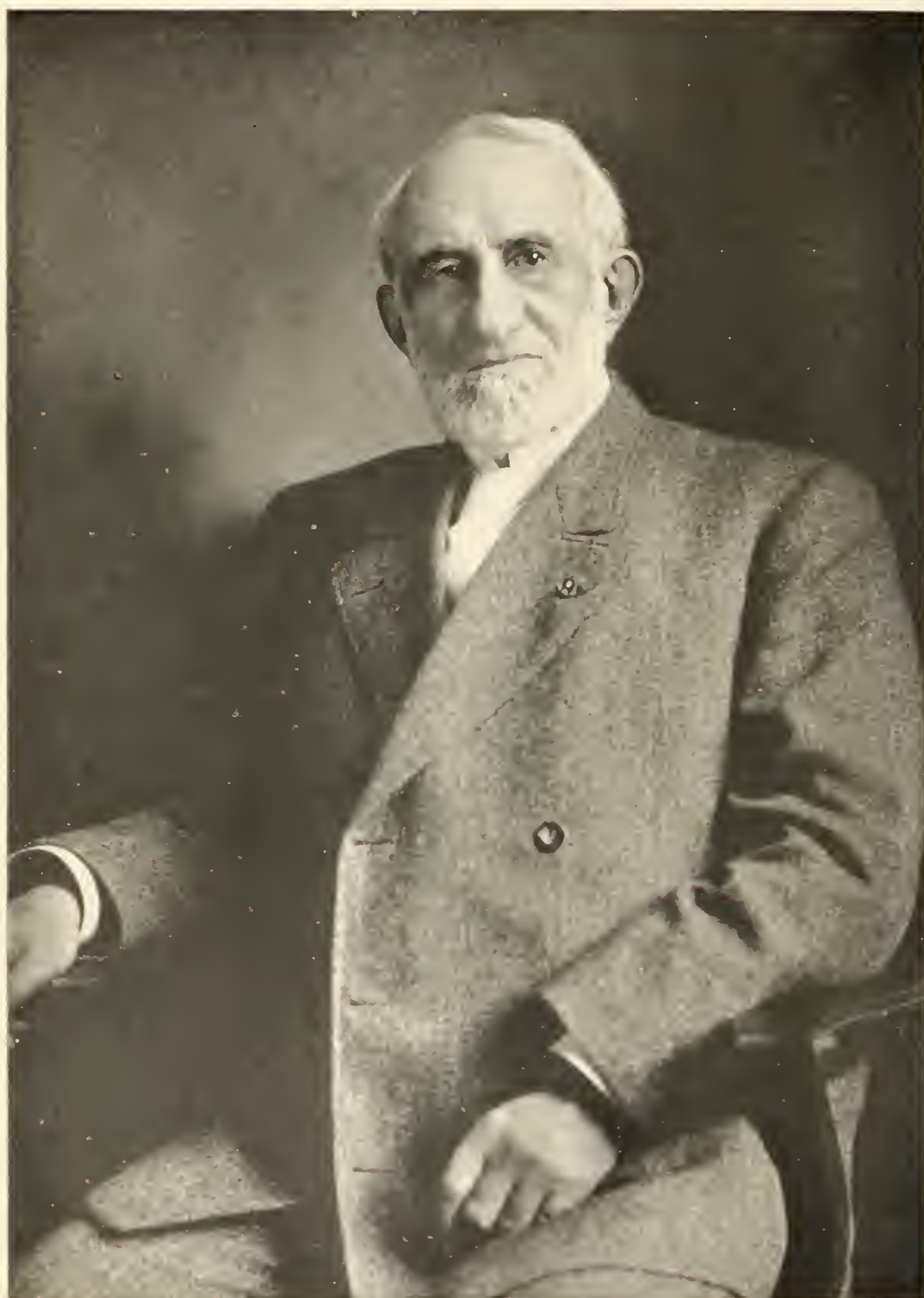
Hugh Cochran, his great-grandfather, married Nancy Beatty, and lived at Woodgrange, near the city of Down Patrick, in the eastern part of County Down, Ireland.

His grandfather, Alexander Cochran, was born at Woodgrange, married Nancy Martin, and lived for several years at Dromara, then called Milltown Dromara, in County Down. With his wife and three children, Alexander Cochran emigrated from there to America in 1802, and settled at Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York, where Dr. Cochran's father, Andrew Cochran, was born.

Rev. Andrew Cochran was educated at Washington and Jefferson College and at Princeton Theological Seminary. He became pastor of a mission church at Durhamville, New York, and later was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Oneida Castle, New York, for thirty years. In remembrance of him, this church is called the "Cochran Memorial Church." Rev. Andrew Cochran married Catharine More, daughter of Robert L. More, who was son of John T. More, and grandson of John More, of Moresville, now Grand Gorge, Delaware county, New York. They had six children, three of whom are now living: John M., of Oneida Castle, New York; Levi B.; and Katherine M., of Hartford, Connecticut.

Dr. Levi Bennett Cochran received a high school education at Oneida, New York. He worked as a drug clerk for three years at Oneida and in Philadelphia and graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1893. He became house physician in the Cooper Hospital, Camden, New Jersey, resigning from there to accept a position as assistant physician at Lattimer Mines, Penn-





*E. V. Keston*



sylvania, and finally located in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1896. He is one of the visiting physicians to the Hartford Hospital, a member of the City, County and State Medical societies and of the American Medical Association. He is a member of several clubs and of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church. In December, 1898, Dr. Cochran married Mary Louise Bronson, of Lowville, Lewis county, New York.

**PRESTON, Major Edward Varrance,**  
**Civil War Veteran, Insurance Official.**

Major Edward Varrance Preston, general manager of agencies of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, is one of the best known insurance men in Connecticut, his native State. He was born June 1, 1837, in Willington, son of Joshua and Caroline (Eldredge) Preston. Major Preston was born under the handicap of having to maintain the prestige of a distinguished ancestry, which has been traced back through a number of families to early Colonial days. Major Preston has made good, not only as a volunteer when the unity of the Nation was threatened, but in the more peaceful paths of business, and as a worker in the cause of religion, in which his family through many generations has been prominent.

The Prestons have been in Connecticut for many generations, and prior to locating in this State were early settlers of Massachusetts. He also traces to Elder Thomas Dimock, Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1635; Lieutenant Abel Wright, to whom a "homelot" was granted in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 2, 1665; Zoeth Eldredge, a soldier in the Revolution from Willington, Connecticut; Samuel Hinckley, of Scituate, in 1635, whose descendants were patriots of the Revolution. The list of Revolution-

ary soldiers published by Connecticut shows twenty-five representatives of the Preston family of Connecticut in the service. Another ancestor was Deacon Joseph Huntington, of Norwich. The Preston family is one of the oldest in New England, and the surname Preston is of great antiquity in North Britain. It was assumed by the family from territorial possessions in Mid-Lothian, in the time of Malcolm, King of Scots, Leophus de Preston, of the time of William the Lion, in 1040, was grandfather of Sir William de Preston, one of the Scotch noblemen summoned to Berwick by Edward I. in the competition for the crown of Scotland between Bruce and Baliol, the division having been referred to Edward. After the death of Alexander III., in 1291, this Sir William de Preston was succeeded by his son, Nicol de Preston, one of the Scottish barons who swore fealty to Edward I. He died in the beginning of the reign of David II. of Scotland, son of Robert Bruce, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Lawrence de Preston, who was seated at Preston in Westmoreland in the time of Henry II. Sir Richard de Preston, fifth in descent from the above Richard de Preston, represented the county of Westmoreland in Parliament in the seventeenth year of Edward III. His son, Richard de Preston, had likewise the honor of being knight of the shire of Westmoreland in the same reign, twenty-seventh, Edward III., and in the same year, 1368, obtained license to embark five hundred acres. His successor was Sir John de Preston, of Preston Richard and Preston Patrick, and was a member of Parliament for Westmoreland in the thirty-sixth, thirty-ninth and forty-sixth years of Edward II. His son Richard had no male issue. His son John was the judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the reigns of Henry IV. and VI. and re-

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tired from the bench in consequence of great age, in 1427. Children of Judge John Preston: Rev. John, Richard, his heir, and a daughter. The American families are undoubtedly descended from some branch of this family. The Connecticut family has been traced to George Preston, of Valley Field, who was created a baron of Nova Scotia in 1537, through his son William, the Connecticut immigrant, came in 1635, died in 1639, leaving land in Yorkshire, whence he had come to this country.

Roger Preston was born in England in 1614. In 1635, at the age of twenty-one years, he took the oath of allegiance to London, and sailed in the ship "Elizabeth," April 8, 1635, William Stagg, master. His name first appears as a resident of Ipswich in 1639. His wife Martha, whom he married in 1642, was born in 1622. In 1657 they removed to Salem, Massachusetts, where he died January 20, 1666. Martha, his widow, married (second) Nicholas Holt, of Andover, and she resided there, taking her sons, Samuel, John and Jacob Preston, with her. She died at Andover, March 21, 1703. Roger Preston was a tanner by trade.

Samuel Preston, son of Roger Preston, was born in 1651, at Ipswich, and settled in Andover with his mother. He married (first) May 27, 1671, Susanna Gutterson, who died December 29, 1710.

Jacob Preston, fourth child of Samuel Preston, was born February 24, 1680-81, and in 1723-24 we find him in Windham, Connecticut, at which time he united with the church of Canada Parish. He married, June 2, 1702, Sarah Wilson.

Benjamin Preston, son of Jacob Preston, and the ancestor of the Willington Prestons, was born in April or May, 1705. He married, May 5, 1727, Deborah Holt, of Canada Parish, Windham county. He and his wife died within the same hour, and were buried in the same grave.

Darius Preston, son of Benjamin Preston, was born at Willington Hollow, in 1731, and died there May 30, 1821. His powder horn, dated 1771, is now in Major Preston's possession. He married, November 15, 1759, Hannah Fisk, who died January 12, 1813.

Amos Preston, son of Darius Preston, born February 8, 1782, was the youngest of eleven children, and died October 6, 1864. He married, September 4, 1803, Martha (Patty) Taylor, who was born February 8, 1782, and died December 7, 1860. Her father, Thomas Taylor, died April 5, 1815, aged sixty-three years.

Joshua Preston, son of Amos and Martha (Taylor) Preston, was born July 15, 1813, the youngest of six children. He learned the trade of tanner, and was for many years foreman of the tannery owned by his eldest brother, the late Hon. S. T. Preston. For a time he was the proprietor of a hotel in the village of Westford, Connecticut, and also owned the Lincoln tannery. He was a staunch Democrat, but was indifferent to the lure of political office. He was decided in his opinions and outspoken, especially on the temperance question, and was one of the first to identify himself with the temperance movement, which he believed went well with the Christian principles he professed. He was a member of the Baptist church at Willington, and was quite an accomplished player on the double bass viol, with which he furnished music at the meetings of the church. In 1857 he became foreman for P. Jewell & Sons, tanners, of Hartford, and remained with them until 1879, when he removed to Chicago, where he held a similar position in the plant of his son, Captain E. B. Preston. In 1895 he returned to Hartford, and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. W. Chapin Hunt, until his death, March 18, 1900. He married, March 3, 1835, Caroline, daughter of Ariel and Bet-

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sey (Dimock) Eldredge, born February 6, 1816, in Willington, died April 27, 1882, in Chicago, and was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery at Hartford. Ariel Eldredge was born April 28, 1791, and died September 15, 1849. He was the son of Zoeth Eldredge, born, it is supposed, in Willington, Connecticut, about 1751, died there March 18, 1828. He was a farmer. He marched on the Lexington alarm in Major Elijah Fenton's company from Willington. Upon his dismissal from this brief service, he enlisted in the Second Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Joseph Spencer, serving in the Fifth Company under Captain Solomon Willies, from about May 1st until the latter part of December, 1775, when the regiment was dismissed. He was at Roxbury during the siege of Boston, and also saw three months service under General Washington in New York City in Captain Joseph Parson's company, Colonel Chapman's regiment. He married, in Willington, October 16, 1779, as his second wife, Bethia, daughter of Captain Ichabod Hinckley, born December 10, 1759, at Tolland, Connecticut. Captain Ichabod Hinckley was born October 13, 1735, in Willington, and died February 23, 1807. He was captain in the Continental Army, and was very active in the Revolutionary War; served two years in the General Assembly, and was selectman for fourteen years. He was a man of great natural dignity, of unusual ability, and of highest integrity. He served as first lieutenant, Sixth Company, Third Battalion, Wadsworth's brigade. This battalion was raised in June, 1776, to reinforce General Washington in New York City; served there and on Long Island, was caught in the retreat from the city September 15, and suffered some loss; also engaged in the battle of White Plains, October 28. His time expired December 25, 1776. His

first wife, Mary, died in Willington, January 8, 1769, aged thirty-seven years. Benjamin Hinckley, father of Captain Ichabod Hinckley, was born June 19, 1707, in Barnstable, and died in Willington, October 11, 1749. He was a farmer and admitted freeman in Willington, December 17, 1735. He married, in Tolland, November 6, 1733, Deborah Palmer, of Windham. His father was Ichabod Hinckley, born August 28, 1680, in Barnstable, died in Tolland, May 10, 1768. He married, January 5, 1702, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Davis) Goodspeed, of Barnstable. She was born January 10, 1678, and died October 1, 1719. Having purchased three hundred acres of land, partly in Tolland and partly in Willington, he removed in 1732 with his family to Tolland and served several terms there as selectman. His father, John Hinckley, brother of Thomas Hinckley, sixth Governor of New Plymouth Colony, was born May 24, 1644, and died December 7, 1709. In July, 1668, he married Bethia, daughter of Thomas Lothrop, and granddaughter of Rev. John Lothrop. She was born July 23, 1649, and died July 10, 1697. Rev. John Lothrop died in Barnstable, July 10, 1687, aged forty-eight years. His son, John Lothrop, was born about 1621, probably at Egerton, Kent, England, and was about thirteen years of age when he came with his father to Scituate, Massachusetts. He married Sarah, daughter of William Learned. "Ensign" John Hinckley was a prominent citizen of Barnstable, where he owned much land. His father was Samuel Hinckley, of Tenterden, Kent, England, who came to New England with his wife, Sarah, and four children in the ship "Hercules" of Sandwich, which sailed about March, 1634. They removed to Barnstable in 1639, where his wife died August 18, 1656. He died there October 31, 1662. He was prominent and



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owned much land. Jesse Eldredge, father of Zoeth Eldredge, was born August 9, 1715, in Eastham and died in Willington, December 17, 1794. He married, November 7, 1734, Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Freeman) Smith. She was born in Eastham, December 17, 1718, and died in Willington, March 16, 1793. She was a descendant of Elder William Brewster, Stephen Hopkins, Governor Thomas Prentice, Edmund Freeman, Rev. John Lothrop, Ralph Smyth, Henry Howland and Thomas Clark. Elisha Eldredge, father of Jesse Eldredge, was born about 1690, and died in Mansfield, Connecticut, November 9, 1754. He married Dorcas, daughter of Thomas Mulford, of Truro. She was born March 6, 1693, in Eastham, and died in Mansfield about 1755. Her mother was Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Basset, and granddaughter of William Basset, who came in the ship "Fortune" in 1621. Elisha Eldredge, father of Elisha Eldredge, was born in 1653, died in Eastham, October 14, 1739. In 1693 he was in Harwich and bought land in the Doane neighborhood. He afterwards sold this and removed to what later became Wellfleet. His father, William Eldredge, was a resident of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, from March 3, 1645, to 1667. He was a man of standing and substance; was constable in 1657, 1662, 1674, 1675 and 1677; was also surveyor of highways. He married Anne, daughter of William and Tamesin Lumpkin, of Yarmouth. William Lumpkin came over in 1637. He was deputy to the Colony Court and held many local offices. Major Preston's maternal grandmother, Betsey (Dimock) Eldredge, was born January 29, 1795, in Mansfield, and died in March, 1873. Her father, Shubael Dimock, was born October 4, 1757; married, January 22, 1789; died March 8, 1828. Her mother, Elizabeth (Wright) Dimock,

born July 31, 1769, died August 10, 1837. The Dimock ancestry has been traced back to Elder Thomas Dimock, who was a selectman of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635; freeman, May 25, 1636; Hingham, 1638; Scituate, 1639. Amos Otis says he was the leading man of the town. He was deputy to the Plymouth Colony Court in 1640-41-42-48-49, and held other important offices. On October 14, 1642, he was elected lieutenant of the militia and reelected in 1646; was ordained elder, August 7, 1659, and died that year. His widow, Anna (Hammond?) Dimock, was living in October, 1683. Their only son, Ensign Shubael Dimock, who lived to mature age, was baptized September 15, 1644. He was prominent in town affairs; selectman and deputy to the General Court in 1685 and 1686, and deputy again in 1689; was ensign of the militia. About 1693 he removed to Mansfield, where he died October 29, 1732, in his ninety-first year. In April, 1663, he married Joanna, daughter of John Bursley. She died May 8, 1727, aged eighty-three years. They were apparently the grandparents of Betsey Dimock's father, Shubael Dimock. Elizabeth Wright was the daughter of Eleazer and Anna (Marsh) Wright. He was born April 12, 1741, at Mansfield (his name is given in the Mansfield vital records as Ebenezer) and died January 21, 1825. His wife died April 10, 1825. Eleazer Wright was the son of Ebenezer Wright, of Lebanon, Connecticut, who was born February 22, 1701; married, in 1728, as his second wife, Sarah Huntington. He died April 22, 1786, and she died October 19, 1775. Ebenezer Wright was the son of Ensign Abel Wright, of Lebanon, where he died June 2, 1745. He married, September 6, 1691, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Terry, of Springfield. Abel Wright was the son of Lieutenant



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Abel Wright, of Springfield, who married Martha, daughter of Samuel Kritchwell, of Hartford, December 1, 1659. She was scalped July 26, 1708, and died October 19, 1708. He died October 29, 1725, in his ninety-fourth year. He was selectman of Springfield in 1689 and 1698, also deputy to the General Court. Sarah (Huntington) Wright, wife of Ebenezer Wright, was the daughter of Deacon Joseph and Rebecca (Adgate) Huntington. Deacon Joseph Huntington was born September, 1661, in Norwich, and died December 29, 1747. He married, November 28, 1687, Rebecca, daughter of Deacon Thomas and Mrs. (Bushnell) Adgate, died November 28, 1748.

At the age of fourteen years, Major Preston went to Hartford to begin his career in the business world. Such was his application, intelligence and thrift that we find him eleven years later, at the outbreak of the Civil War, a member of the firm of Griswold, Griffin & Company, manufacturers of shirts. On April 22, 1861, he offered to give temporary assistance as a clerk in the office of Adjutant-General J. D. Williams. On July 17, 1861, in response to the request of Colonel Orris S. Ferry, Mr. Preston was appointed as quartermaster of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant, going to the front July 29. Later he was detailed by Colonel Dudley Donnelly, and afterward by Generals G. H. Gordon and A. S. Williams to be acting assistant quartermaster of the First Brigade, General Bank's division, and remained in that position until January 1, 1862, when he was returned to his old place in the Fifth Connecticut. In March, 1862, Lieutenant Preston was detailed as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Ferry, who had received a brigadier's commission. During a part of the time until February 19, 1863, he served as acting assistant quartermaster of the divi-

sion. On that date President Lincoln commissioned him as "additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, with the rank of Major," and this position Major Preston held until July 31, 1865, when he was honorably discharged by the Secretary of War. Millions of dollars passed through his hands during the war, and in the final settlement with the government his accounts balanced to a penny. At the close of the war he became a special agent for the Travelers Insurance Company. After two years in this position he was appointed superintendent of agencies, and in 1898 was promoted to be general manager of agencies and has held that position continuously since that time to the present writing, October 22, 1917. This position calls for executive ability of the highest order, with a gift for diplomacy equal to that of a foreign ambassador. Major Preston is a man of poise, and while he possesses a determination that enables him to surmount every obstacle to the accomplishment of his purpose, he achieves results through the exercise of tact that makes every one his friend. In the course of his work, Major Preston has travelled all over the United States, Europe, Canada and Mexico, having made seven trips to Europe and there traveled much and is familiar with the countries there.

He is a member of Hartford Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being one of its eight oldest members; Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Fifth Connecticut Infantry Reunion Association; Society of the Army of the Potomac, representing the State of Connecticut on its board; Robert O. Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, being one of the trustees of the ten thousand dollar fund owned by the post; Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, of which he is president; Hartford Club; Red Cross Association; Con-

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necticut Humane Society; Charity Organization; Visiting Nurse Association; Willington Cemetery Association; Lincoln Farm Association; Connecticut Peace Society; American Forestry Association; Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association, and Municipal Art Society. For several years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Connecticut Literary Institute of Suffield, and was president of the board for two years. Major Preston is a strong and active Republican, and has served in the common council and as a member of the board of aldermen.

Major Preston married, September 9, 1863, Clara M., daughter of John G. Litchfield, of Hartford. Children: Harry Edward, born September 27, 1864, died at San Antonio, Texas, April 7, 1893; Evelyn Wallace, born April 9, 1867.

In 1868 Major Preston began to arouse interest in a project to form a Baptist church on Asylum Hill, and on January 1, 1869, he circulated an invitation signed by himself and a number of other leading Baptists to attend a meeting to discuss the matter. In 1871 the committee of which he was a member purchased the lot. In that year a Sunday school was organized, and the following year the church edifice was completed. Major Preston was treasurer from 1872 to 1901, and deacon from 1875 to the present time. He is a member of the Baptist Social Union of Connecticut, which he has served as secretary, treasurer and president at different times. He has also served as a member of the board of the Baptist State Convention.

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### ELLSWORTH, Philip Fowler,

**Civil Engineer, Company Executive.**

Philip Fowler Ellsworth, Bachelor of Science, and by profession a civil engineer, although young, has held responsi-

ble appointments on important engineering commissions and projects, municipal and otherwise, and is now recognized as one of the most enterprising of the younger generation of business men of Windsor, Connecticut. Since 1914 he has remained in that town, which is his native place, to devote his time, in managerial capacity, to the affairs of the Windsor cannery, a joint stock corporation founded by his father more than twenty years ago, and known to producers and wholesalers throughout New England, as extensive packers of canned foods.

Philip F. Ellsworth was born in Windsor, Connecticut, December 1, 1883, the son of Horace House and Laura L. (Fowler) Ellsworth, and a descendant of Josiah Ellsworth, who came to Windsor, in 1644. The house of Ellsworth has given many distinguished men to New England, including Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, prominent Connecticut leader during the Revolution, later United States Senator, and eventually Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He, with two others, constituted a committee appointed, in 1799, by President Adams "to negotiate with France as an extraordinary commission to avert a war between the two countries, if possible." His son, William Wolcott Ellsworth, became a conspicuous member of the Connecticut bar, was elected to Congress, later became judge, and subsequently elected Governor of the State of Connecticut. And many other ancestors, of the direct or collateral lines of Philip Fowler Ellsworth bring him into the genealogies of some of the principal Colonial families of New England.

Originally from England, where in early generations the name was variously styled: Elswort, Elsworth, Elesworth, Ellesworth, or Aylsworth, the father of the American progenitor is supposed to

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have been John Ellsworth, of a town of that name near Cambridge, England. His three sons, presumable because of adherence to other than the recognized state religion, incurred dangers of imprisonment and consequently they were forced to leave the country. The three brothers eventually reached American shores, Arthur and Josias (or Josiah) coming direct, and the third coming later, after a period spent in Holland. Josias Ellsworth was born in 1629, near Cambridge, England, son of John Ellsworth, and said to have been a descendant of Sir John Ellsworth, who lived in the time of Edward III. and whose estate was in Cambridgeshire. This conjecture is derived from "Mr. John Ellsworth, who was a respectable merchant in London, early in the nineteenth century, who stated that it was a tradition in his family, which had long resided in Yorkshire, that a member of it had formerly removed to foreign parts; that he was a young man when he left, and never returned." Josias Ellsworth, according to one historian, was in Connecticut "as early as 1646;" but it is known that he arrived in America in 1644, and the "History of Ancient Windsor" (Stiles) states that he had settled in Windsor in that year. In 1654 he bought a house and lot from Alexander Alvord, in Windsor, located on the road to Poquonock south of the rivulet, near the old mill. This he sold in 1658 to Cornelius Gillet, and it was thereafter known as the Gillet place. In 1655, having married, he purchased a more pretentious dwelling, that belonging to Widow Joanna Davison, and generations later known as the Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth place. He was admitted a freeman, May 21, 1657; was a juror in 1664; and took part in most public movements. His name appears on a list of subscribers, June 11, 1676, to state fund "for the poor

in other colonies;" his subscription was three shillings, a substantial amount for that time and place, no other individual subscription exceeding eleven shillings. He married, November 16, 1654, Elizabeth Holcomb, who died September 18, 1712. Of their nine children, Jonathan was the sixth. Josias Ellsworth died August 20, 1689, leaving an estate valued at six hundred and fifty-five pounds.

Captain Jonathan Ellsworth, son of Josias and Elizabeth (Holcomb) Ellsworth, was born in Windsor, June 28, 1669. He resided in Windsor, where he kept a tavern. He was apparently of enterprising spirit; he dealt in West India goods, and engaged in many small business ventures. He was a man of broad understanding, a *raconteur* whose repartee and wit gained him the name of "Hector Ellsworth." Of commanding stature and powerful physique, he was a man of conspicuous presence, and was well respected in the town and vicinity. He fell from his horse and was killed, September 13, 1749, being then eighty-one years of age. He married, October 26, 1693, Sarah, born September 19, 1675, died November 9, 1755, daughter of Tahan Grant. They had ten children.

Giles Ellsworth, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Grant) Ellsworth, was born August 6, 1703, died March 20, 1765. He married Hannah, daughter of John and Sarah (Fitch) Stoughton. She was born February 6, 1705, and died December 29, 1756, aged fifty-one years. They had five children.

Giles (2) Ellsworth, son of Giles (1) and Hannah (Stoughton) Ellsworth, was born September 6, 1732, died July 20, 1796; married (first) Keziah Moore, who died June 26, 1762; (second) Hannah Burr, who died March 18, 1777, aged forty-two years. There were four children.



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Roger Ellsworth, son of Giles (2) and Keziah (Moore) Ellsworth, was born July 28, 1760, died May 13, 1801; married Lucy Hayden.

Giles (3) Ellsworth, son of Roger and Lucy (Hayden) Ellsworth, was born February 16, 1790, in what is now East Granby. In early manhood he removed to Windsor, and soon after his marriage engaged in agriculture. In 1827 he purchased the Windsor estate upon which he thereafter lived until December 5, 1853, when he died. He was a business man of unusual sagacity. For many years his farming operations were on an extensive scale, his specialty being grain and stock raising. To a small extent he grew tobacco. He became prominent in public and political movements in his district, and was elected to many town offices. Adhering to the Democratic party, he sat as selectman, and eventually was elected representative to the State House of Legislature. He gained the title of captain by militia service. His wife, Ellen (Hayden) Ellsworth, was a native of Windsor, born there January 24, 1790, daughter of Levi and Margaret (Strong) Hayden. She died November 16, 1863, and was buried beside her husband in the Congregational Cemetery in Windsor. They had ten children.

William H. Ellsworth, son of Giles (3) and Ellen (Hayden) Ellsworth, was born in Windsor, December 19, 1820. His business operations followed closely in character those of his father, and he possessed much of his father's soundness of judgment and shrewdness in trading. He was a Democrat, and held various town offices, including that of a selectman. In 1841 he married Emily M., daughter of Chauncey Miller, and belonging to the house of that name founded in Northampton, Massachusetts, about 1635. They had four children: William H., who lived

in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and died there, October, 1917; Horace House, of further mention; Elizabeth and Clara, both of whom died in early womanhood.

Horace House Ellsworth, son of William H. and Emily M. (Miller) Ellsworth, was born March 26, 1844, in Windsor. He was given a moderately good education; for primary instruction he went to the Bell School, "at the Green." Later he attended Windsor Academy, and Woodford's private school, and before entering independently into business he farmed for a while the paternal acres. But he quickly manifested qualities of business management and initiative; he had not reached major years when he was extensively entering into the lumber business. He gained much success in that enterprise, and his operations at times necessitated the employment of as many as eighty men. At the same time he farmed extensively, and took part in other enterprises. He was a brick manufacturer for six years; helped to organize and successfully establish the Windsor Creamery, of which he later became president. He was prime mover in the establishment of the Windsor Canning Company and consented to act as its president at its inception. Later, Mr. Ellsworth, in partnership with W. H. Filley, purchased the plant, reconstructed the company, and took over interest in management of same. Employment was afforded to many operatives, and a good market to producers. Mr. Ellsworth entered extensively into the growing of tobacco on his agricultural land, and his association with organizations connected with that industry, and his experience as a planter, brought him into prominent place among New England growers. He was a director of the Connecticut Tobacco Experiment Company, and a member of its executive committee; was one of the founders of the



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Hartford County Tobacco Growers' Insurance Company for protection against hail, and became director and president of that corporation. A man of excellent judgment, a good organizer, and manager, a popular employer, and possessed of superabundant energy, Mr. Ellsworth succeeded well in his business undertakings, and took interested part in many of the public movements in his town. He was a member of the Village Improvement Committee; was chairman of the committee of improvements of the Windsor Cemetery; and was president of Moore's Park Association for several years. Mr. Ellsworth was one of the most prominent of the Windsor townsmen in the movement to establish the Windsor Driving Park, and later devoted much time to directing the work of transforming the tract of forest into the beautiful park it now is. For years he has been identified with church movements, was chairman of the First Ecclesiastical Society of the Congregational Church at Windsor, and chairman of the First School Society Committee. In town administration he has been on the board of selectmen for many terms, much of the time as first selectman.

On September 16, 1874, he married Laura J. Fowler, of Windsor, and soon thereafter made his home in a house that had been built on his land, with bricks of his own manufacture. Mrs. Ellsworth was an estimable lady, accomplished and refined. She was born in Windsor, January 3, 1856, and died July 9, 1906, esteemed for her good works in religious, social, philanthropic and patriotic directions. She attended Wilbraham Academy, and later became prominent in the proceedings of the Connecticut Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter. She was a daughter

of Major-General Amos Fowler, who was the son of Amos Fowler, a noted Revolutionary soldier, aide-de-camp of General Washington at the battle of Long Island, and scion of a Colonial family resident in Lebanon, Connecticut, since pioneer days of that settlement. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth were the parents of the following children: Minnie E., who married W. S. Hastings, of Windsor, and they have children: William E. and Laura E.; Ella M., who married J. A. Oakes, of Hartford; Alice L., who is the wife of J. D. Woodworth, of Suffield, and they have children: Raymond H., Ellsworth D. and Ella M.; Philip Fowler, of further mention.

Philip Fowler Ellsworth, only son of Horace House and Laura J. (Fowler) Ellsworth, was born December 1, 1883, in Windsor, and his descent connects with many of the well-known Colonial families of New England. One not previously mentioned herein was the Miller line, with which he is related through his grandmother, Emily (Miller) Ellsworth, who belonged to a family originally from Germany, the American progenitor of which came to this country to act as chemist for Governor Belcher, of Massachusetts, who started the copper mine in Newgate Prison about 1700 and into whose family Miller married. Philip Fowler Ellsworth attended the public schools of Windsor, later proceeding to Wilbraham Academy, from which he was graduated in 1903. He had resolved to enter professional life, his inclination being to the engineering branch; therefore, after graduating at Wilbraham, he went for a civil engineering course to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. There he had a good record, and succeeded in gaining the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1908 he became connected with A. B. Alderson, of West Hartford, a well-known civil engineer. In

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April of the following year, he was successful in gaining appointment under the city administration of Worcester, Massachusetts, taking office as supervising engineer of the Worcester Sewer Department. As such he remained in Worcester for two years, then becoming associated with Professor George Swain, of Harvard University, in the valuation of the New York Central Railroad, an important commission. In the fall of 1911 he went to Westfield, Massachusetts, as chief assistant to John L. Hyde, a civil engineer, who in addition to his municipal responsibilities also had an extensive private practice. Mr. Ellsworth devoted much of his time, while at Westfield, to the making of a detailed map of the town, for assessment purposes, and also had a responsible part in the development of Westfield's water supply. Associated with him in this latter work was Mr. James Tighe, a consulting engineer of Holyoke, Massachusetts. Altogether, his theoretical and practical understanding of civil engineering is extensive and valuable, and had he held to his professional work he would in all probability have quickly advanced to much greater responsibilities. But in the fall of 1914 the affairs of the Windsor Canning Company, of which his father had been the controlling head for so many years, had developed so that it became advisable for the son to take an active part in its management. He therefore forsook his profession, at least temporarily, and returned to Windsor, and his name has since appeared as one of the principals of that company, which has an extensive business in canned foods. And since his advent the firm has, by improved methods of handling the products, very appreciably extended its operations. The installation of better and more modern equipment, and the inauguration of more sanitary and labor-saving meth-

ods, has caused a marked improvement in its output and standard of product. The firm now employs a large force of men and women throughout the canning season, and under the junior Mr. Ellsworth's supervision has every indication of expanding its business considerably in the near future. In addition to his activities in the canning company, Mr. Ellsworth acts as general agent of the Hartford County Tobacco Growers' Mutual Insurance Company, and during the winter season he is also busily engaged in the conversion of native timber into ties and telegraph poles, and cord wood.

Mr. Ellsworth is unmarried. He is an alert, aggressive man of business, his energy probably resulting from his athletic college days, during which he gained many trophies in various forms of athletics. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Washington Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Windsor, the Evening Star Chapter, of Westfield, Massachusetts, and the Wolcott Council, No. 1, of Hartford, Connecticut. His college fraternity is Sigma Alpha Epsilon, which he joined in Worcester.

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### **NEWLANDS, James Andrew,**

#### **State Chemist.**

James Andrew Newlands, president of The Henry Souther Engineering Company, director of Newlands Sanitary Laboratory, and State Chemist at Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 23, 1877, that city having been the seat of the Newlands family or clan for generations. Mr. Newlands is a worthy representative of that sturdy race of people, noted for their persistence in whatever they undertake, thoroughness in detail, and great efficiency in the performance of duties and obligations.



*Jas. A. Hewlands*





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essential factors in business success, and they are also noted for their high type of citizenship, being willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, to uphold the honor and integrity of their adopted land.

James W. Newlands, father of James Andrew Newlands, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1848. After acquiring a practical education in the schools of his native city, he learned the trade of pattern-maker, which line of work he followed in Edinburgh until the year 1881, when the family emigrated to the United States, locating in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. In that city James W. Newlands secured employment in the United States Steel Company as a pattern-maker, and shortly afterward his skill and ability led to his promotion to the position of chief pattern-maker. After about fifteen years' service with that company, he left to accept a similar position with the Carnegie Steel Company at Duquesne, Pennsylvania, with whom he remained until 1908, in which year he retired from active mechanical pursuits, taking up his residence at Burgettstown, Pennsylvania, where he is residing at the present time (1917). He married Helen Frances Mar, daughter of Peter Mar, of Jedburgh, which has been the seat of the Mar family for a number of generations. They were the parents of five children, four of whom attained years of maturity, as follows: John, of Burgettstown; James Andrew, of whom further; George, of Pittsburgh; Harold, of Burgettstown. The members of the family attend the Presbyterian church.

James Andrew Newlands attended the public schools of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and prepared for college at Port Byron Academy, Port Byron, Illinois. He then entered Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in

1903. He then took post-graduate work in the University of Chicago, studying medical bacteriology, and in 1904 and 1905 completed sanitary engineering courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During a portion of the year 1903 he worked in the Smith Sanitary Laboratory at Beloit under the preceptorship of Professor E. G. Smith. After completing his formal technical training, he entered the employ of The Souther Engineering Company as water analyst. Later he accepted a position with the State Board of Health to install their laboratory. For two years, from 1905 to 1907, he served as State Bacteriologist, and from 1907 to 1913 served as chemist of the board. He then purchased an interest in The Henry Souther Engineering Company, was secretary of the company until July 1, 1916, when he was elected to the office of president. This company and the Newlands Sanitary Laboratory perform all kinds of chemical, physical and bacteriological analyses for city and State departments, public institutes and large manufacturing industries. Their business comes from all over the United States and even from British, French, Belgian and Russian companies. The company employs the services of more than thirty skilled men, and it ranks high in the business industries of the community. Mr. Newlands also serves as chemist of the water department of the city of Hartford. Mr. Newlands was appointed a member of the new State Department of Health by Governor Holcombe in June, 1917, and is also a member of the Committee on Sanitation and Medicine of the State Council of Defense. Mr. Newlands has written many articles for technical journals on "Water Purification," "Sewage Disposal," "Chlorine Treatment of Water and Sewage," "Disposal of Factory Wastes," "Oyster Pollution," "Typhoid

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Epidemics," etc. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Society for the Advancement of Science, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, American Society for Testing Materials, New England Water Works Association, Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, University Club of Hartford, Hartford Golf Club, and the Phi Kappa Psi at Beloit College.

Mr. Newlands married, October 21, 1908, Alice Cary, of Florence, Massachusetts, daughter of James Cary, and a descendant of the old Nantucket family of that name. They are the parents of one son, James Bryant, born December 20, 1915.

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### **SPELLACY, Thomas J.,**

#### **Lawyer, Public Official.**

Thomas J. Spellacy, United States District Attorney for Connecticut, is a native of Hartford, born March 6, 1880, the son of James and Catherine (Bourke) Spellacy.

The education of Mr. Spellacy was received in the public schools of his native town, including the High School, and a private school conducted by Miss Burbank. After receiving his elementary education he entered the Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts. He then prepared for the profession of lawyer in the Georgetown Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1901. During the interim from the time of his graduation to his admission to the bar, Mr. Spellacy was employed on the staff of the Hartford "Telgram" as a reporter. In January, 1903, he was admitted to the bar, and at once took up the practice of his profession. In 1906 Mr. Spellacy was elected to the State Senate from the Third District, on the Demo-

cratic ticket, and again in 1910 was re-elected from the same district, by a majority five times larger than that which had elected him the first time. He was an active factor in the passage of the Workmen's Compensation Law. Two years later, in 1912, he was nominated for mayor of Hartford, but was defeated in the election by Colonel Louis R. Cheney. Mr. Willie O. Burr, editor of the Hartford "Times" appointed Mr. Spellacy his alternates to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and as Mr. Burr was unable to attend, Mr. Spellacy served as delegate-at-large to that convention in his place. He is ex-chairman of the Democratic town committee and of the Democratic State Central Committee. On June 30, 1915, he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Wilson; this was a vacation appointment. He received the regular appointment, January 13, 1916. Mr. Spellacy is a member of many social and fraternal organizations.

On November 25, 1903, Mr. Spellacy was married to Nellie Walsh, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Gaitley) Walsh, of Middletown, Connecticut.

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### **ALLEN, Francis Burke,**

#### **Manufacturer.**

A descendant of ancestors who have taken an active part in every conflict that this country has ever known, who has himself contributed his share to uphold the honorable position they attained, and who enjoys the unique distinction of having held at the same time the ranks of rear-admiral of the navy and major-general of the army, Francis Burke Allen was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 1, 1841, the son of William C. and Louisa B. W. (Burke) Allen.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Allen was a minute-man of the Revolutionary War



*Francis D. Allen*





and took part in the battles of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, receiving a slight wound in the last named engagement. His grandfather, Francis Burke, was a resident of Washington at the time of the War of 1812, and formed one of the volunteers of the First District of Columbia who strove to withstand the attacks of the British, and the grandmother of Mr. Allen accompanied Dolly Madison, the wife of President Madison, in the retirement from the capitol at the approach of the British.

The elementary education of Francis B. Allen was received in his native town, and he learned the trade of mechanical engineer. In February, 1862, he was appointed in the engineer corps, United States navy, from Illinois, and on March 1, the same year, was commissioned as an ensign in the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Before the end of the Civil War he rose to the rank of master of the engineer corps. During the entire period Mr. Allen was with various ships and squadrons and on special duty in New York. He served on the gunboat, "Port Royal," in 1862, on the Potomac, James, Appomattox and Chickahominy rivers, where the fighting was very heavy. The following two and one-half years he was with the East Gulf Squadron and the West Gulf Squadron, and in 1865 was with the United States ironclad "Dictator" in the Atlantic (North) Squadron. His service was continuous until 1868, and 1866 and 1867 saw Mr. Allen on special duty at New York, while the latter year he was in the West India Squadron on the flagship "DeSoto." He resigned from service in this year because of defective hearing which had been brought about by standing on deck after having been hours in a hot engine room. Among the more notable of the engagements in which he took part was in May, 1862,

when his ship and others of the fleet bombarded Drury's Lane on the James river upon finding that the narrow channel was impassable because of the gunboats and supplies which the Confederate Army had sunk across it. He also took part in the battle of Mobile Bay under Admiral Farragut, and during the conflict his ship was lashed to the "Richmond." In a little reminiscence of his career in the navy, speaking of the famed "Monitor," Mr. Allen said: "The old 'Monitor' which defeated the Merrimac, although not so decisively as history makes out, is the direct ancestor of the present submarine. It was almost through a miracle that the inventor, Captain Ericson, had a chance to show what it could do. The board which then corresponded to our present Admiralty Board maintained that an ironclad steamer would sink, and could not be convinced differently. Finally the inventor succeeded in interesting private capital, which was entered purely from a standpoint of experimentation, and everybody knows the result. If Ericson had taken the word of the experts that an ironclad ship could not float, the development of the present-day great navies might have been postponed for years."

Upon his resignation from service in the navy, Mr. Allen accepted a position with the Novelty Iron Works in New York City. He was afterwards assistant to the superintendent of motive power on the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1872 he entered upon his duties as special agent of the Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection Company in their New York department, and ten years later was promoted to the position of supervising general agent, located at the home office in Hartford, Connecticut. He later became second vice-president of the company and subsequently vice-president, which position he ably occupies to-day. Through

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his varied training and wide experience he is ideally fitted for the office, and has throughout the years given close and diligent attention to the performance of his duties, for the same qualities that made him a good sailor have made him a good citizen and a successful man.

Mr. Allen is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers of New York; the American Society of Naval Engineers of Washington, District of Columbia; the Marine Engineers' Society of New York; the National Association of Stationary Engineers; the National Association of Naval Veterans, of which he is lieutenant-commander; vice-president of the Naval Veteran Association of Connecticut; member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut; Robert O. Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic; member of the Loyal Legion. In 1915 Mr. Allen attended the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past junior vice-commander-in-chief, and also past commander-in-chief of the National Association of Naval Veterans. He found Washington a vastly different place then when he had visited it in 1865, and changed for the better, as he said, "It would be hard to recognize that it is the same city."

At different times he has resided in Portland, Maine, and has a summer residence on the shore at Watch Hill, Rhode Island, where he can hear the beating of the surf and breakers of the sea he loves so well. He has also resided in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, and through his connection in naval and business affairs he has achieved a wide reputation, and gained many friends by virtue of his winning personality.

Mr. Allen married Margaret Louise, daughter of David Williams, and they were the parents of five children: 1. Edwin S., who is the assistant secretary of

the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. 2. Mabel W., deceased. 3. Arthur Williams, of the insurance firm of Allen, Russell & Allen. 4. Marjory, who became the wife of Harold Deming, of Hartford. Mr. Allen with his family is a member of the Congregational church of Hartford.

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### ALFORD, Hestes Ward,

**Agriculturist, Public Official.**

Throughout his life a resident of Windsor, Mr. Alford enjoys the respect and esteem of his contemporaries, earned by a consistent, industrious and worthy life. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families of the town, always connected with the industrial life of the community.

Sergeant Benidictus Alford was born about 1615-18, probably in Whiteston, England, and died there April 23, 1683. In 1637 he served in the Pequot War, and was in England in 1639. In 1640 he returned to Windsor, and in that same year purchased land. He filled various town offices in Windsor, and was a man of substance. On November 26, 1640, he married, in Windsor, Jane Newton, of Broadway Parish, England.

Jeremy Alford, youngest child of Sergeant Benidictus Alford, was born December 24, 1655, and was baptized January 31, 1666. He was a contributor to the support of the poor of other colonies in 1676, his contribution being one shilling and three pence. His death occurred June 1, 1709. He married Jane Hoskins, born April 30, 1761, and died May 19, 1715, the daughter of Anthony and Isabel (Brown) Hoskins.

Jeremy Alford, third son of Jeremy and Jane (Hoskins) Alford, was born May 8, 1692, and married, July 4, 1711, Sarah Eno, daughter of John and Mary (Dible) Eno.

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Jonathan Alford, second son of Jeremy and Sarah (Eno) Alford, was born September 16, 1720, married, December 17, 1744, Charity Thrall, born about 1729, and died September 9, 1776, the daughter of William and Hannah (Thrall) Thrall.

Joseph Alford, second son of Jonathan and Charity (Thrall) Alford, was born July 6, 1748, married, in 1772, Lucy Griswold, who was born in 1753, and died April 10, 1835. She was the daughter of Moses and Mary (Nichols) Griswold, of Poquonock, town of Windsor.

William Alford, eldest son of Joseph and Lucy (Griswold) Alford, was born May 3, 1774, and died December 26, 1856, at Poquonock. He married (second) April 3, 1810, Selina Griswold, born January 2, 1782, and died February 4, 1821; she was the daughter of Isaac and Christina (Holcomb) Griswold.

Euclid W. Alford, fifth son of William and Selina (Griswold) Alford, was born July 16, 1813, and resided at Poquonock, where he died April 24, 1859. He married, October 10, 1842, Mary Elizabeth, the daughter of Leonard Keeney, of East Hartford, Connecticut. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Celeste, born March 3, 1844; married George W. Barnes, of Windsor, and died in that town in February, 1915. 2. Hestes Ward, of whom further. 3. William Euclid, born March 16, 1848; removed to Oklahoma, and died there about 1914; he married, in Connecticut, Elsie Merriman, of Tarrifville, formerly of Windsor. 4. Frank Wells, born December 27, 1856, who has lived on the paternal homestead at Poquonock during his entire life; married Katherine Suess Merri- man, the sister of his brother's wife; she was born October 29, 1857, and is the mother of the following children: Alden Euclid, born November 29, 1890; Mary

Sophia, January 9, 1893, Elsie Merriman, April 10, 1895, Alice Viets, August 16, 1897, and Leon Morton, November 20, 1899.

Hestes Ward Alford, son of Euclid W. and Mary Elizabeth (Keeney) Alford, was born May 4, 1845, in Poquonock, and received such education as the public schools of the neighborhood afforded. He was but fourteen years of age when his father died, and as eldest son much of the responsibilities of the management of the paternal farm fell upon him. He still continues to till a portion of this farm and has given much attention to tobacco culture. After many experiments he discovered the best use of fertilizers and the peculiarities of the tobacco plant, and has long been known as one of the most successful growers of the Windsor section. He never had an ambition to try any other life than that of farmer, and was always fond of hunting and fishing. He relates many interesting details of his experiences while pursuing these sports. He has been an extensive collector of bird specimens, and has a very large number representing the natives of this locality. All of these were mounted by Mr. Alford himself, and he takes a just pride in exhibiting his collection to those who may be interested. His intimate knowledge of bird nature and habits enabled him to so mount his specimens as to bring out the most characteristic pose of each. Equally interested in the development of plant life, his success in agriculture naturally followed his study of these subjects. Mr. Alford has always maintained an intelligent interest in the progress of his country, and has ever espoused the principles of the Republican party, but he has always shunned any political preferment. His shrewd and successful management of his own affairs naturally led his townsmen to seek his services in other con-



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cerns. Responding to this solicitation, he served the town as representative in the Legislature, session of 1911, in which he was a member of a number of committees.

Being of a retiring and modest disposition, Mr. Alford has always applied himself with great delight to the affairs pertaining to his outdoor life. In early life he was affiliated with the Universalist church, but since the services of that denomination were discontinued in his section, he has been a supporter of the Congregational church. He is a member of the Business Men's Association of Windsor, and of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association. In later years he has made his home in the village of Poquonock, but still continues to look after his home farm. In the Windsor "Town Crier" of May, 1917, the following is said of Mr. Alford: "A genuine Yankee, a witty philosopher, a consistent optomist, a true gentleman, a good sportsman, a successful business man, a practical Christian, and a helpful friend—these titles are fittingly applied to Hestes W. Alford by everyone who knows him, because it is somewhere written of him, as of Abou Ben Adhem, that 'he is one who loves his fellow men.' He is liked by young people and he likes them. Their elders have in many ways expressed in public and private their confidence in him. It is doubtful if he has an enemy in the world. In former years hunting was his greatest pleasure, and readers of this paper will sometime later have the privilege of reading his reminiscences of 'Windsor Hunting and Hunters'."

Mr. Alford married, March 30, 1882, Alice Jeanette Griswold, the daughter of Lothrop and Jeanette (Thompson) Griswold. She is a descendant of Edward Griswold, a pioneer settler of Windsor. The name of Griswold is an ancient one in England, derived like many other

names from the locality. The ancient seat of the family was at Solihull, Warwickshire, prior to the year 1400. About the middle of the fourteenth century John Griswold came from Kenilworth, and married a daughter and heiress of Henry Hughford, of Huddersley Hall, at Solihull, and the family has been known as the Griswolds of Kenilworth and Solihull. Solihull is on the northwest border of Warwickshire, and Yardley in Worcestershire is on the south and west. It is but eight miles from Kenilworth to the westward, and twelve miles northwest of Stratford-on-Avon, and was a place of importance before the Norman Conquest.

The two American immigrants, Edward and Matthew Griswold, came to America from Kenilworth. Matthew came over in 1639, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut; died at Lyme, Connecticut, September 21, 1698, and was buried at Saybrook; assisted in the settlement of Lyme and was a large landowner; was deputy to the General Assembly in 1664, and afterwards. Edward Griswold, the son of George Griswold, born about 1607, in Windsor, came to Connecticut in 1639, and located in Windsor, where he acted as attorney for a Mr. St. Nicholas, of Warwickshire, for whom a house was built at Windsor, and a tract of land reserved. Edward Griswold had a grant of land at what is now Poquonock, and his house there, which he occupied in 1649, was the outpost of the colony. This was located in a bend of the Tunis river, which bordered near on the south and west. He was active in public affairs, helped build the fort at Springfield, Massachusetts, for William Pynchon in 1650. He was deputy to the General Court from Windsor in 1656, and for many years thereafter. About 1663 he removed with his younger children to West Saybrook, deeding his Windsor property to his sons,



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George and Joseph. The latter were bound to pay him a small annuity. He died in 1690, in that part of Killingworth, now Clinton, Connecticut. Killingworth is a corruption of the name Kenilworth, which was originally given to the town in honor of the birthplace of Edward Griswold. He was first deputy from the town, in which capacity he served more than twenty years, being succeeded by his son, John, who was also a magistrate. While in the Legislature, he served in association with his son, Francis, and brother, Matthew, and the record of "Province of State" as nearly always, includes one or more of the name. He was deacon of the Killingly church, and served on a committee to establish a Latin school at New London. His first wife, Margaret, was the mother of George Griswold, born in 1633, who remained on his father's lands in Windsor, and was also an extensive purchaser of lands from the Indians. He died at Windsor, September 3, 1704; he married, October 3, 1655, Mary Holcomb, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Holcomb, and she died April 4, 1708. Their eldest son, Daniel Griswold, was born October 1, 1656, in Windsor, where he lived through life. He married there, February 3, 1680, Mindwell Bissell, born October 23, 1663, and died December 31, 1728, the eldest child of Nathaniel and Mindwell (Moore) Bissell, and granddaughter of John Bissell. Mindwell Moore was born July 10, 1643, and was a daughter of Deacon John and Abigail Moore, who came from England in 1630. John Moore was a son of Thomas Moore. Ensign Nathaniel Griswold, the twin of Daniel, son of Daniel and Mindwell (Bissell) Griswold, was born February 14, 1684, in Windsor, and resided in Poquonock, where he died September 16, 1753. He married, in 1731, Ruth Gaylord, born April 10, 1700, and died September 16,

1753, the daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Bissell) Gaylord. Their eldest son, Nathaniel Griswold, was born July 27, 1742, lived in Poquonock, and was admitted to the Wintonbury church, June 10, 1764, with his wife, Abigail, and she died April 26, 1820. Their son, Friend Griswold, was baptized June 10, 1764, and died February 4, 1831. He married in Wintonbury, March 12, 1787, Dorothy Weller, who died March 12, 1797. Their son, Bradford Griswold, was born 1796, and died September 3, 1855. He married Sophia Winchell, born 1776, and died August 25, 1854. They were the parents of Lothrop Griswold, born February 22, 1819, in Poquonock, and died July 6, 1890. He was a successful farmer, living all of his life in the town of Windsor. He married there, previous to 1855, Jeanette A. Thompson, born February 6, 1824, in East Granby, and died in Windsor, March 24, 1915. She was the daughter of Samuel and Asenath (Clark) Thompson. Samuel Thompson was born June 26, 1797, in East Granby, and died November 2, 1837. He married Asenath Clark, born April 9, 1789, died September 17, 1871, the daughter of David Clark, who was born in 1755, in East Granby, and died February 9, 1829. His wife, Sarah (Hawley) Clark, was born in 1761, probably in Windsor Locks, and died July 31, 1852.

The Thompson family is descended from Rev. William Thompson, a native of Lancashire, England. The name formerly appears as Tomson and Tompson. William Thompson matriculated at Brazean Nose College, Oxford, July 28, 1620, at the age of twenty-one years, and was subsequently a preacher in Winwick, Lancashire. In 1637 he came to America and was engaged to preach in Kittery and York, in what is now Maine. He was ordained pastor of the church at Braintree, November 19, 1637, and went

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on a mission to Virginia in October, 1642. During his absence his wife Abigail died at Braintree, January 1, 1643. In 1640 he was granted one hundred and twenty acres of land, was a freeman in 1656, and died December 10, 1666, at the age of sixty-seven years. He brought with him from England sons, Samuel and William. Samuel, the elder son, born in England, was living in Braintree in 1672, and was town clerk there in 1690. In 1672 he exchanged his six acres of land with house and other buildings for other property, his homestead being appropriated for the use of the minister. He married, April 25, 1656, Sarah, daughter of Edward and Violet Shepard, born 1639, and died January 15, 1680. Their second son, Edward Thompson, born April 20, 1665, graduated at Harvard College in 1684, and was settled in the ministry in that part of Simsbury, which is now Granby. The birth of two daughters are recorded in that town. Owing to the absence of records, it is impossible to determine who were his sons; one of these was undoubtedly the father of Samuel Thompson, who resided in East Granby, and his wife's name was Jemina. They were the parents of Samuel Thompson, born in 1776, and died in 1832. His wife, Lydia, born in the same year as himself, died in 1859, at the age of eighty-three years. Their eldest child was Samuel Thompson, born June 26, 1797, as previously noted, and was the father of Jeanette A. Thompson, who became the wife of Lothrop Griswold.

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### **NORTHAM, Charles H.,**

**Corporation and Bank Director; Ex-Councilman.**

The late Charles H. Northam, highly-regarded resident of Hartford, prominent for many years in the business, civic and

financial affairs of the city in which he lived for more than fifty years, was born in Washington, Rhode Island, March 9, 1842, the son of Hanford McKee and Marcy Howland (Chace) Northam. The Northam family have been residents in Connecticut since Colonial times; Jonathan Northam, great-grandfather of Charles H. Northam, was one of the pioneers of Colchester, and Charles Northam, grandfather, was a manufacturer in Westchester, owner also of much landed estate.

Hanford McKee Northam, father of Charles H. Northam, was born near Colchester, August 18, 1800, and died in East Hartford, November 1, 1886. He had lived in East Hartford for twenty years, since 1868, and had become one of the successful farmers of that section. He was reputed to have been a man of sound judgment and progressive spirit, a Republican in politics, and a devout Congregationalist. He married, June 2, 1841, in Coventry, Rhode Island, Marcy Howland Chace, who was born in that State, March 1, 1813, the daughter of Russell W. Chace, a wealthy cotton manufacturer, of Washington, Rhode Island, who lived a reputable life to octogenarian years. Marcy Howland Chace, who was also related to General Nathaniel Green, of Revolutionary fame, was a woman of noble character and quiet disposition, and to her husband, Hanford McKee Northam, she bore two children, Charles H., of whom further, and Helen R., who remained in the old homestead at East Hartford, and took prominent part in church work.

Charles H. Northam was educated in the local public schools, and for advanced study was placed in the Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, Connecticut, where he eventually graduated. At the age of seventeen years, in 1859, he began his business career which was destined to become so notable. At the outset, he took



Charles H. Northam





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clerical capacity in the employ of his uncle, the Hon. Charles H. Northam, who attained much eminence in Hartford business and public life, was esteemed for his philanthropy, and who was for many years prior to his death, in 1881, president of the Mercantile National Bank and of the old Connecticut River Steamboat Company, and whose deeds are commemorated in Northam Memorial Chapel and Northam Hall at Trinity College. Charles H. Northam, however, only remained in the cotton and wool business conducted by his uncle for six months, leaving to take service as clerk with Jerome & Redfield, wholesale grocers, with which firm he remained for three years, in which time he gathered a comprehensive knowledge of general mercantile business, acquiring also some capital, and the confidence in others that he was a capable, enterprising and reliable young man of much business promise. This combination of circumstances made it possible for him to become a junior partner of a firm then established, under the name of Bradford, Northam & Company, to conduct a wholesale business in flour, grain and feed, and the fact that the company is still in existence and that in the more than sixty years of its existence it has progressed so that it is now one of the leading firms in its line in the New England States is an indication that the supporters of the young man in its founding did not misjudge his capability. For more than sixty years Mr. Northam was one of the principals of the firm, which soon developed a substantial business. There have, of necessity, been several changes in the construction and constitution of the company since its beginning, but for the greater part of its decades of operation, Mr. Northam was the directing head. In 1866, with the admission of a Mr. Robinson to partnership,

the firm name became Smith, Northam & Robinson; in 1882, it became Smith, Northam & Company; and with the death of Mr. Smith in 1892, Mr. Emelyn V. Mitchell was admitted, but the firm name, Smith, Northam & Company, was continued and still is the same excepting that it subsequently became necessary to add "incorporated," when the business so increased in volume that the owners resolved to secure corporate powers for their operations. A contemporary, writing some years ago of Mr. Northam, and of the business of Smith, Northam & Company, stated:

The business is one of the oldest and best known of its kind in all Connecticut, and has always been a prosperous one. Their plant occupies more than two acres of ground; their grain mill is the largest in New England; their four warehouses can store two hundred carloads of flour, and their two elevators 200,000 bushels of grain in bulk. They conduct a business not exceeded in magnitude outside of New York and Boston, their trade extending all over the New England states. Mr. Northam, a man of ability, keen foresight and progressive ideas, has ever been the mainspring of the business, and although many of the heavier burdens have been transferred to the shoulders of his capable son, Russell C. Northam, he continues the acting directing head.

The benefit of Mr. Northam's advice and interest was sought by many leading business corporations, and he became of prominence in financial circles of Hartford. He was a director of the Phoenix National Bank, of the Loan and Guarantee Company, of the New Haven Steamboat Company, of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, and of the Broad Brook Company, and also was a trustee of the Society of Savings. In addition, Mr. Northam came into public notice in the municipal affairs of Hartford; he was in the Common Council for two terms, but declined election to the aldermanic body in 1890. However, he consented to join

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the board of street commissioners, and as such served the city for ten years, for eight of which he was president of the board.

He was a sincere churchman, member of the South Congregational Church, and actively participated in church administration for many years. Socially, he belonged to the following clubs: Hartford, Hartford Golf, Hartford Congregational, and being an enthusiastic automobilist during the latter part of his life, he was a member of the Hartford Automobile Club, and the Automobile Club of America.

Mr. Northam married, September 22, 1870, Hattie L., daughter of Edwin D. and Julia A. (Camp) Tiffany. She was born in Hartford, and both paternal and maternal lines connect her with old Connecticut families, her father especially being well known and respected by Hartford people during his life. Six years after their marriage, Mr. Northam built a handsome residence at No. 12 Charter Oak Place, Hartford. Mr. Northam died at the above home, June 6, 1916. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Northam: 1. Arline, a graduate of La Salle Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts; married Walter Bliss, of Hartford; child, Donald Tiffany. 2. Edwin Tiffany, a graduate of Peekskill Military Academy, and now living in Chicago, Illinois; married Lenore F. Ledyard. 3. Russell Chace, graduate of the same academy, later an associate with his father in business, and at present vice-president of the company; he married, December 14, 1899, Jane E., daughter of Salisbury and Elizabeth Hyde, of Hartford; children: Russell Hyde and Barbara Northam. 4. Katherine Tiffany, who married J. Irving Romer, of New York City; children: Arline Northam and John Irving, Jr. 5. Carl Harvey, who graduated at Wesleyan

University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1904, and who has since been also with the firm founded by his father.

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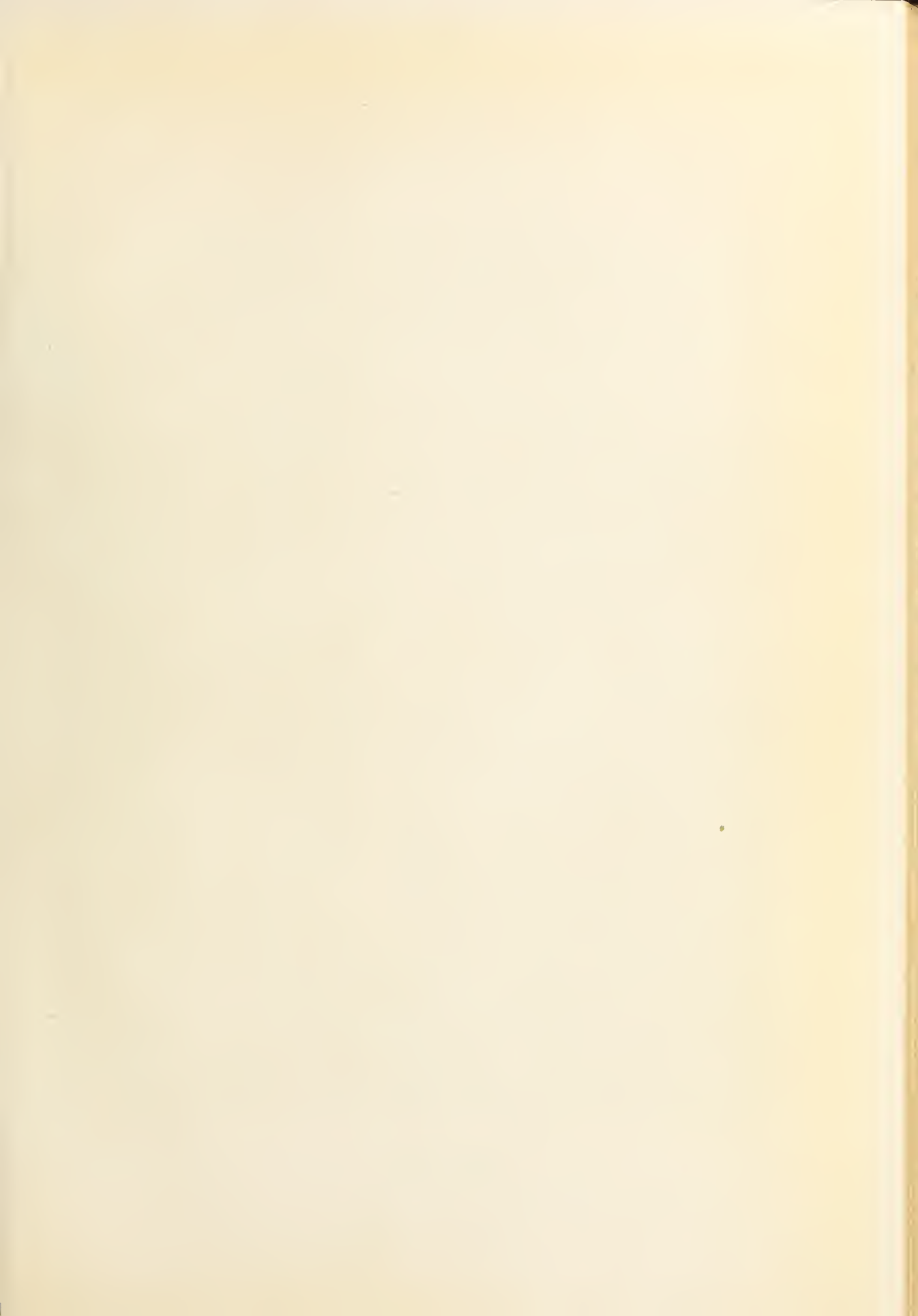
### HART, Gerald Waldo,

#### Manufacturer.

Among those who followed Rev. Thomas Hooker to Hartford in 1636 was Stephen Hart, American ancestor of Gerald Waldo Hart, president of the Hart Manufacturing Company, of Hartford.

Although an original proprietor of Hartford with a house lot in the town on what is now Front street, he did not remain until his death, but in company with others bought land in the valley of the Farmington river of the Indians, and in 1672 became one of the original proprietors of Tunxis, later Farmington. He was one of the leading men of his day. He sat as deputy in the General Court for fifteen sessions, was commissioner for the town of Farmington, was first deacon of the Farmington church, and owned considerable land. But his greatest gift to the colony was sons, John, Stephen and Thomas, all of whom married and gave to their native State noble sons to maintain the honor of the family. The name of Hart runs through every chapter of Connecticut history, and each generation has borne well its part in their chosen occupation, business or profession, law, medicine and the ministry calling many of the name who have risen to high distinction. Gerald W. Hart is of the seventh American generation, son of Dr. Samuel Waldo and Cordelia M. (Smith) Hart, his father an eminent physician of New Britain, Connecticut, which city he served five times as mayor; also a grandson of Dr. Samuel Hart, who practiced in New Britain, Connecticut.

Gerald Waldo Hart was born at New Britain, Connecticut, July 23, 1856, and





*C. H. Swanton*



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spent his youth in his native town, there obtaining his earlier education. He prepared at the Episcopal Academy, Cheshire, Connecticut, then entered Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, class of '78. Inclination led him to that school, for he possessed decided mechanical and inventive genius which the technical training obtained at Sheffield developed, particularly in the then not so well understood science of electrical development. He was one of the prominent athletes of his class, specializing in aquatic sports, making the freshman crew in 1876 and rowing "bow" in the "Varsity" in 1877. After graduation he entered the employ of the Thompson Houston Electric Company in New Britain as their first employee, and from 1880 until 1887 continued with that company. With the thorough training in mechanical engineering received at Sheffield, reinforced by those seven years of practical experience with one of the strong electrical companies of the country, he was fairly established in the electrical world, his name even at that early day not an unfamiliar one. In 1890 the Hart & Hegeman Manufacturing Company was organized, and in 1897, upon the death of Mr. Hegeman, Mr. Hart withdrew and organized his present company, the Hart Manufacturing Company. In 1887 he accepted a call from Kansas City, Missouri, and resigning his position in New Britain, became superintendent of the Edison Electric Light and Power Company, also assistant general manager of the Kansas City Electric Light Company. He remained in the West during the next three years, returning in 1890 to Connecticut, where for twenty-five years he has been successfully engaged in the manufacture of Electrical Supplies. His inventive genius has been directed along electrical lines, and many patents have resulted, his most noted inventions being in connection with

electrical switches. In 1898 the Hart Manufacturing Company was organized for the manufacture of switches and electrical supplies. He is fond of yachting and sports of the open, indulging in his favorite recreations as a member of the Hartford Yacht and the Farmington Country clubs. His social club is the Hartford, other local organizations also claiming his interests. He is a Republican in politics, but has never taken active part in public affairs, further than to register his preferences at the polls. He is a member of the Society of Founders and Patriots.

Mr. Hart married Lucie I. Janes, a lineal descendant of William Janes, who came to Connecticut with the John Davenport Company.

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### HUNTTING, Charles H.,

**Merchant.**

From the County of Norfolk, in the eastern section of England, the progenitor of the Hunting family in America came in the summer of 1638, and located in Dedham, Massachusetts. At the same time that the Rev. John Allen was ordained minister there, he was ordained a ruling elder of the church. The following year he was made a freeman by virtue of his having been one of the founders the previous year. Before coming to America he had married, in England, Esther Seaborn and they were the parents of John Hunting, Jr., who married Elizabeth, a daughter of John (or Thomas) Payne, of Dedham.

Rev. Nathaniel Hunting, third son and child of John and Elizabeth (Payne) Hunting, was born November 15, 1675, and died September 21, 1753. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and settled in 1696, in Easthampton, Long Island, where he was the beloved minister of his people until the time of his death. He

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has the lasting gratitude of all historians and genealogists for the excellent and accurate manner in which he kept the church records of his congregations. His wife was Mary Green, of Boston.

Rev. Nathaniel Huntting, Jr., son of Rev. Nathaniel and Mary (Green) Huntting, was born in August, 1702. He received an excellent education, and was prepared for the ministry, but through ill health was obliged to forego this vocation and take up an outdoor life. Accordingly he engaged in farming and continued in that occupation until his death in 1770. He married, September 11, 1728, Mary Hedges, a descendant of William Hedges, the Puritan and the founder of the family on Long Island.

William Huntting, fourth child of Rev. Nathaniel and Mary (Hedges) Huntting, was born in June, 1738, and died July 6, 1816. He married Puah Osborne, born December 29, 1747, died August 24, 1809.

Jeremiah Huntting, son of William and Puah (Osborne) Huntting, born in 1772, and died June 19, 1845. He was the father of three sons, the oldest of whom was Jeremiah.

Jeremiah Huntting, Jr., son of Jeremiah Huntting, was born at Easthampton in 1812. As a youth he learned the trade of shoemaker and continued in that capacity for a few years. Feeling the greater attraction of outdoor life, he took up farming with marked success and was engaged thus until his death. He was originally a believer in the principles of the Democratic party, but at the time of the Missouri compromise he, like thousands of other staunch Abolitionists, joined the ranks of the Republican party. He was a heavy loser at the time of the depreciation of values preceding the outbreak of the Civil War and was forced to sell at a great sacrifice in order to meet his obligations. He was a man possessed of the highest integrity and moral principles,

and had the respect and esteem of all who knew him. At the rise in values to their normal condition he recouped something of his loss. In the community in which he lived he was recognized as one of their influential citizens, and in appearance he resembled the Hedges family rather than the Huntting line, being short in stature. He married Joanna A., a daughter of Charles R. Hand, and they were earnest and consistent members of the Presbyterian church of Easthampton. Mr. Huntting died in 1867, and his widow in December, 1898. They were the parents of the following children: William L., born in 1841; Charles H., of further mention; Jeremiah, 1846; David H., 1852; Samuel B., 1856; John P., 1860; Mary E., 1862, became the wife of Josiah Dayton; and Edward.

Charles H. Huntting, son of Jeremiah and Joanna A. (Hand) Huntting, was born in Easthampton, Long Island, January 3, 1844. He has been the architect of his own fortune and has won his way to a foremost place in his line of business, dealer in fruits, through his own native energy, business ability and straightforward methods of doing business. He is a worthy member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of America.

Mr. Huntting married (first) December 13, 1871, Ann E. Fowler, who died July 4, 1891, leaving two daughters, Janet S. and Ella. Mr. Huntting married (second) October 30, 1895, Mary A., daughter of Duane E. Newton, the ancestry of whose family appears elsewhere in this work. They have one daughter, Elizabeth.

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### NEWTON, Philo Woodhouse,

#### Merchant.

Philo Woodhouse Newton, president and treasurer of the Newton Drug Company, of Hartford, is one of the oldest re-

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tail druggists in that city. Through his own industry, foresight and sound business methods he has won a prominent place among the retail merchants of his native city, and has also become prominent in Masonic and military circles.

The Newton family is one of the oldest in New England. The immigrant ancestor of Mr. Newton, Richard Newton, came from England, probably in the summer or fall of 1638, and was one of the early settlers of Sudbury. His name appears on the list of original proprietors of Sudbury in 1640. He became a freeman in May, 1645, and was one of the thirteen who signed the petition for Marlborough. The petition was granted, and in the allotment of land, Richard Newton received thirty acres. He finally became possessed of nearly one hundred and thirty acres there. In 1664 he was one of eight who petitioned for permission to establish a church and call a minister. He married Anne or Hannah, as she is called in his will, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Loker, of County Essex, England. She died at Marlborough, December 5, 1697, and he died August 24, 1701.

Their son, Moses Newton, was born at Sudbury, October 20, 1645, and was a worker in iron. He received his portion of his father's estate before the latter died. On March 20, 1676, while the people were at church, they were attacked by Indians, and Moses Newton received a ball in his elbow, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. In the Indian wars and troubles of the period, 1700 to 1713, Moses Newton, Sr., his son, Moses, and John Newton, with their families, were assigned to Isaac Howe's garrison, No. 6, near what is now the Newton Railroad Station. On October 27, 1668, he married at Marlborough, Joanna, daughter of Edward and Joanna Larkin, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. She died in 1723, and he died in 1736.

Their son, Moses Newton, Jr., was born February 28, 1669, and married, December 11, 1695, Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Frances (Woods) How, born January 28, 1675, and died December 4, 1733. She was the granddaughter of John How, who was a resident of Watertown in 1639. He was one of the Sudbury citizens who signed the petition for Marlborough in 1657. He was admitted freeman in 1687, and conducted the first public house in Marlborough. In 1717 he became one of the original proprietors of Shrewsbury.

Their son, Elisha Newton, was born in October, 1701, and married at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Wait) Tomlin, of Brookfield. She was born at Marlborough, April 15, 1708; was admitted to the church at Shrewsbury in 1734, and died about 1798.

Their son, Solomon Newton, was born January 28, 1740-41, and died there May 28, 1822. On May 18, 1762, he married Hannah, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Ball) Hastings, born in Shrewsbury, April 14, 1742, and died there November 9, 1781. She was descended from Thomas and Susannah Hastings, who left Ipswich, England, in the ship "Elizabeth," April 10, 1634, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts.

Daniel Newton, son of Solomon Newton, was born, one of twins, April 13, 1776, and died at Shrewsbury, March 6, 1827. On January 31, 1803, he married Lucy, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Harrington) Maynard, born June 2, 1782, and died October 2, 1818. She was descended from John Maynard, who was in Sudbury in 1638, and was one of the petitioners for Marlborough. Soon after his marriage, Daniel Newton moved to Heath, Massachusetts, where he owned and operated a saw mill until the death of his wife, when he returned to Shrewsbury.



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Philo Slocum Newton, son of Daniel and Lucy (Maynard) Newton, was born March 29, 1811, at Heath, Massachusetts, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, May 2, 1891. He was reared in Shrewsbury, receiving such educational advantages as the town schools of his day afforded. On December 1, 1841, he married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Nathan William and Abigail (Coleman) Pelton, of Wethersfield, born August 13, 1822, and died May 12, 1911. She was a descendant of John Pelton, who was born in England about 1616, and who is on record as a landowner in Boston in 1634. Mr. and Mrs. Newton were the parents of the following children: Anna Coleman, who married Dr. George F. Hawley, of Hartford, and Philo Woodhouse, who married Angelia Holden Thompson, daughter of Deacon Alfred and Lucy (Maynard) Holden, at Worcester, Massachusetts, April 17, 1890.

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### DES JARDINS, Benjamin M.,

#### **Noted Inventor.**

In the preamble to a narration of the life and achievements of Benjamin Myrrick Des Jardins, inventor, it is unnecessary to indulge in elaborate eulogy of the man; pen-pictures descriptive of his industry, his ingenuity, his versatile qualities and meritorious characteristics, would be superfluous; to plainly record his triumphs in and contributions to the world's mechanical arts is sufficient to indicate his superlative qualities; his achievements show the eminence to which his genius has exalted him among the meritorious inventors of the latter half of the nineteenth and the early decades of the twentieth century. Furthermore, his name has found honored position in so many national and international publications of this period, his achieve-

ments have been recounted so often in American and foreign journals, technical periodicals, magazines, and like literature, and his inventions have wrought such definite effect upon one phase, in particular, of this generation's progress in mechanics, that historical students of the next and subsequent generations, in analyzing the world's progress of the present period, will readily become cognizant of the appreciable service rendered the inventive and mechanical arts by Benjamin Myrrick Des Jardins, and will allot to him his rightful place among the American inventors of this age.

Invention, in the man, has been the outcome of the possession and exertion of an invaluable composite quality, in which are embraced courage, intellect, imagination, determination, persistence, pertinacity, an indifference to poverty, and a wonderful optimism. All these, and some others, have place in the requisite composite quality, but all would fail to attain the result sought unless genius, that intangible something which so often appears to run contrary to apparent practicability and theoretical supposition, be present as the main component. Very few of the worth-while inventors of this age, or for that matter of past ages, have been deficient in these qualities, and there have been very few who have not in their initial efforts lamentably lacked the finances without which even the most valuable inventions may not be able to pass the embryonic stage. Benjamin M. Des Jardins cannot be excepted from this generality, for he has demonstrated that he possesses all of the above-enumerated qualities, as well as some additional and equally creditable qualities which were developed during his early struggle for his mere material existence, and for the instilling of life within the inventions of his fertile brain. One of the additional qualities



brought to light by the strenuous efforts of M. Des Jardins to circumvent the dire threatenings of poverty was a manifested literary capacity of much merit, though his literary power has been neglected in his inventions, which, particularly those having bearing on the printing trade, have been such as to accentuate the encouragement the narration of his early days of trial and the causes responsible for his ultimate success will afford would-be inventors who labor under similar handicaps.

Benjamin Myrrick Des Jardins was born in the town of Tyre, Michigan, on October 10, 1858, son of Gregoir and Marie (Trudeau) Des Jardins, and grandson of Zacharie Des Jardins, who was one of the early settlers of the Province of Quebec, Canada. Historical records authenticate the statement that the Des Jardins family was of French extraction, and of titled lineage. The activities of the progenitor of the American branches of the family were confined to Canadian soil, and many of his descendants have found prominent place in Canadian history. Zacharie Des Jardins, the grand-ancestor of the American branches of the line, was a successful and highly regarded farmer and community leader at St. Therese de Blainville, a village about seventeen miles distant from Montreal. He was a man of strong personality and superior intellect, and took an active part in the Canadian Rebellion, aligning his sympathies with the public movement which sought to revolutionize administrative balance, so as to secure the inauguration of remedial measures to counteract the effect of past governmental abuses.

His son, Gregoir Des Jardins, father of Benjamin M. Des Jardins, was, however, of different disposition to that which characterized his father; he was a man of

profound thought on matters of religion, and of strong conviction, independently manifested by his secession from the church of his forebears, and adoption of Protestantism. The activities and prominence of the Des Jardins within the church of Rome had been so historic, that the severance of allegiance by one of its scions accentuated the act, and eventually wrought disaster to the business affairs of Gregoir Des Jardins. An estimate of the standing of the Des Jardins family within the Roman Catholic church may be gauged by the position of one of its members, Alphonse T. C. Des Jardins, a Canadian journalist, editor of "*L'Ordre*," and later president of *Le Credit Foncier du bas Canada*, who took active part in organizing the Canadian Papal Zouave contingent, which went to assist the Pope in 1868, and who in 1872 was created a knight of the order of Pius IX. Gregoir Des Jardins was forced to leave the home of his father, and the companionship of people of his own native tongue, and he sought a less perturbed environment within the United States, entering what was virtually the wilderness when he settled in the vicinity of Tyre, Huron county, Michigan. He no doubt experienced difficulties similar to those encountered by most other pioneers of civilization, and early settlers, and no doubt his efforts and example produced an effect in creating within his son, Benjamin M., the admirable qualities of resistance he later exhibited. Also his son's mechanical ability may be attributed in some measure to the mechanical ingenuity developed in his father by the necessities of the primitive conditions under which they lived. It has been authenticated that Gregoir Des Jardins possessed considerable mechanical ability, and that the humble frontier home of his family was equipped with many original labor-

saving devices of his invention. He married thrice, his third wife having been Marie Trudeau, a French-Canadian, whose forebears were of the French nobility. She bore him thirteen children, one of the younger being the distinguished inventor to record whose achievements is the main purpose of this article. Gregoir Des Jardins was seventy-seven years of age when he died at Tyre in 1888. His third wife, *née* Marie Trudeau, lived to attain the age of eighty-four, her death occurring in 1903. At the time of her death, all her many children yet lived, as also did forty-seven of her fifty grandchildren.

It can be imagined that the educational facilities open to her son, Benjamin Myrick Des Jardins, in the vicinity of their frontier home were meagre. He absorbed all the learning the little district school of Tyre afforded, and readily assimilated what supplementary knowledge was tendered him by his gifted mother, and elder brothers, one of whom became an eminent divine of the Methodist church, whilst another won prominent place among the architects of Cincinnati, but Benjamin M. soon grew beyond the educational facilities of his home, and determined to journey to Kalamazoo, and there work his way through Kalamazoo College, which he did, but during which experience he was called upon to taste the bitternesses which result from an insufficiency of money. He maintained himself during his undergraduateship mainly by his writings, having fortunately merited and gained place on the staff of one of the Kalamazoo daily newspapers. He likewise fortunately cultivated another priceless association during that period, in gaining the appreciative acquaintance of Senator Julius C. Burrows, a lawyer and politician of prominence, and in becoming a member of his household, which cir-

cumstance, coupled with his newspaper connection, probably influenced appreciably the trend of his later endeavors. His journalistic affiliation brought him into intimate touch with appliances then available to printers, and in the home of Senator Burrows he had access to a splendid private library, embracing many volumes on mechanics, which facility considerably aided the young thinker in his earnest research into the principles of mechanics, whereby he might acquire technical knowledge with which to develop a mechanical means to meet a handicap he had noted in the operation of printing at the Kalamazoo printing plant. The laboriousness, the uncertainty and unevenness in execution, and the slow monotony of the compositor's hand-setting of type impressed him as glaringly inconsistent, when compared with the accuracy and rapidity of the mechanical devices and equipment of the press-room, and he conceived an idea which inspired him to acquire a general knowledge of mechanics with the least possible delay, so that he might hasten to perfect the mechanical type-setting means his brain had embryonically planned to displace the hand process, and his energetic and persistent application to the project during the winter of 1882 brought him very substantial encouragement. His study and experiments on the subject continued almost incessantly for eighteen years, until complete success had crowned his efforts, and he had given to the world a machine which added very materially to the present day perfection of the printing art, but only he knows the full extent of his struggles during that arduous and apparently interminable period of experiment and disappointment. The typesetting machine he constructed in 1882-1883 and his first computing instrument to justify the lines of type failed to attract the financial sup-

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port necessary for its general exploitation; and so obsessed was he in the problems of invention that his consequent neglect of his journalistic duties brought him, almost unnoticed, to the point whereat he no longer had that source of income, and he was eventually compelled to forsake his collegiate studies, so as to temporarily devote his energies to the more prosaic labors of a laundryman, which expediency was dictated by his condition of pocket. The steam laundry enterprise, notwithstanding his endeavors in co-operation with three successive partners, failed to better his financial condition, and he finally had to abandon the business. He then compiled a directory of the city and county for the following year, a laborious work which redounded to his credit as an accurate compilation of detail. A firm of publishers, recognizing its merits, bought it, and with the money thus obtained, added to the proceeds of the sale of his laundry business, Mr. Des Jardins applied himself with renewed vigor and hopefulness to the perfection of his inventions. Soon, however, he was again without means, and again had to set the material before the theoretical; he secured an appointment on the Kalamazoo "Gazette" and for a while was content to devote only his spare moments to his mechanical devices, but soon his financial status had so far advanced that he was again able to take up his studies at Kalamazoo College. In the summer of 1883 he traveled through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, using his vacation period in strenuous labor, as a means whereby he might become better conditioned for subsequent studies, and in a position to more freely take up his hobby. But the knowledge of his ingenious contrivances had preceded him, and in Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Des Jardins was approached by three capitalists: Dr. W. L.

Breyfogle, later president of the Monon Route Railroad; R. W. Meredith, of the "Courier Journal" of Louisville; and Mr. E. A. Maginess, secretary of the Louisville Exposition, which was in progress at that time. In its outcome, however, the introduction was disappointing to the inventor, as the three gentlemen, though much interested in Mr. Des Jardins's inventions, eventually decided not to undertake their exploitation, so that young Des Jardins had perforce to continue his business trip through the middle west, and to finally return to Kalamazoo, there to again resume his newspaper work. But encouraged by the near-success at Louisville, he from that time on was wedded to his art, and so as to gain access to future possibilities, Mr. Des Jardins removed to Chicago, in the fall of the year 1884, and opened an office for drafting and designing machinery. He did well, and was now in the sphere to which his talents best fitted him. Ere long he became secretary of the Inventors' Association of the State of Illinois, in which capacity he developed the acquaintance of many of the leading engineers and mechanical experts of that important centre, and by his able counsel grew thoroughly into the esteem of his co-workers, meriting their implicit confidence in his ability as an inventor, and thereby attracting to his support the financial interest of which he stood so greatly in need. This support, emanating from the late Senator Frank B. Stockbridge, enabled Des Jardins to construct an experimental machine at the Chicago Model Works, and to open a model shop. Subsequently, however, this shop was abandoned by Mr. Des Jardins, as more profitable connections were then at his hand; he became associated with the business department of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean," which appointment allowed him more



leisure time to devote to his inventions. Later, he joined the business staff of the Chicago "Mail," under the management of Assistant Postmaster General Frank Hatton, and during the two years of his connection with that paper he completed his model for a new and improved machine. Severing his connection with the Chicago "Mail," he traveled for a time for the "Farm, Field and Fireside" magazine, of Chicago. All this commercial labor was to a purpose, and in 1887, having acquired a moderate surplus of capital, he again set himself to assiduous labor on his inventions, and undertook the construction of a machine that was wholly automatic, controlled by perforated copy which would set, justify, and distribute not less than twenty thousand ems per hour. He had the financial backing of William H. Rand, of Rand, McNally & Company, and had almost completed the erection of the machine when, on November 30, 1891, the Arc Light building in which he worked was destroyed by fire, his plant and his almost completed machine adding to the resulting debris. Such a misfortune should have crushed his spirit, but it is by such trials that greatness in man is demonstrated; those who succeed do so despite handicaps. But all are not called upon to bear such extreme misfortune as that then experienced by Mr. Des Jardins, and he proved himself worthy of inclusion among men of achievement by his optimistic continuance after the disaster of 1891, and his sanguine spirit eventually carried him beyond the reach of failure. Mr. Rand continued to have confidence in Des Jardins's ability, and so the inventor set to work again to create the perfect machine, locating, for the purpose, at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1892. In addition to the type-setting and distributing machine, Mr. Des Jardins planned also

to construct an automatic justifier, for which there was a promising market. His first Connecticut machine was built in Manchester in 1893-94, and was complete in every detail, in the form of the present successful devices; the original model of his new type-justifier was the second of two machines constructed at the Dwight Slate Machine Company's works in Hartford. It went through various evolutions, such as are continually being devised to further enhance the perfection of mechanical inventions of international import, and at the Paris Exposition of 1900 the Des Jardins inventions received notable recognition, their excellence bringing Mr. Des Jardins three diplomas from the International Jury of Award—a gold medal, a silver medal, and honorable mention.

Many have been the inventions Mr. Des Jardins has since successfully devised, many of them of almost equal importance to those of his early efforts: his typewriter computing machines, two distinct types of which he built in 1900, have become invaluable clerical aids, and have had wide sale, though marketed by others under licenses secured from the Des Jardins companies; his ingenious cryptograph, which in reality is a typewriter for secret correspondence for office use, an intermediate displacing device between two typewriters, such as the Underwood, by which a communication written on one of them is automatically written on the other, but with each character continuously displaced and arbitrarily spaced so that the cryptogram appears in apparent words or groups of five letters which, when copied on the first machine, rewrites the original message on the second—and for army use the same device points out, or prints, and is sufficiently small to go readily into a coat pocket of average size, and its mechanism so de-



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vised that the characters printed are constantly changing, making the message absolutely undecipherable without the key, and with the key recipient should he not have his machine, by a special arrangement of the key figures which he alone possesses, though by a somewhat tedious process, can, in cases of emergency, rearrange the characters and read the message. This invention is a triumph of inventive skill of high order; his computing scale, which has filled as useful a place in commercial life as the cash register device, and the many other utilities his inventive excellence has furnished the world, bring his name into creditable prominence in the world of mechanics and invention.

In his laboratory, the Buena Vista Laboratory at West Hartford, Mr. Des Jardins has, of late years, devoted his efforts to the elucidation of many difficult problems of mechanical science. Freed of the urgent material necessity, his days now are given more especially to the development of mechanical movements that have never before been produced, irrespective of whether they be immediately applicable or not, and, as hereinbefore recorded, his research has found practical utilization in mechanical lines not related to those to which he has devoted special attention in recent years. His computing machines demonstrate movements many leading engineers had declared impossible of accomplishment. An assorting machine of his invention is capable of almost unlimited extension, even though the patent drawings state its capacity definitely as that of sorting 9,999 different articles. The numbered boxes of the device are controlled from a keyboard, to some extent similar to that of an adding machine, and the machine, which adds greatly to the efficiency of department-store accounting, has a wide range of uses, among them, to mention a few, that

of sorting sales tickets, money orders and cheques, letters, et cetera.

Withal, his achievements of later life emphasize the inherent ability which in him lay, and by which he was capable of serving the world so usefully when once the first struggle had been overcome, and the diverting perplexities of poverty had been passed. But that struggle he had to fight alone, and in the outcome is evident the man. A contemporary biographer wrote the following, respecting Mr. Des Jardins and his work:

Mr. des Jardins's works have practically established new eras in their respective arts. The history of the development of these inventions, from their first inception at the unskilled hands of a young college student and newspaper writer to the mechanical triumph of an ingenious mind and trained hands, is but the story of many another inventor whose sleepless nights and persistent thought have at last been rewarded by seeing the creatures of his brain move like things of life and perform the functions expected of them as though endowed with a soul.

In 1898, the Des Jardins Type Justifier Company was organized, with Mr. William H. Rand, of Rand, McNally & Company, as one of the prime movers, and Mr. Des Jardins as president, the capital of which corporation was \$500,000; in 1899 the Des Jardins Computing Register Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000, and with Mr. Des Jardins originally as vice-president, though for the last five years he has been president. From 1899 to the present, Mr. Des Jardins has become actively interested in many companies formed for the purpose of manufacturing and marketing his inventions of various kinds. Many of his devices perfected in the last few years of the nineteenth century were unfortunately placed in the hands of new companies whose promoters and controlling elements had had no experience in enterprises of this character, and as a consequence failed to properly place the de-

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vices on the market, and Mr. Des Jardins had more than one unfortunate experience owing to over-capitalization by financiers; also the first rewards of more than one of his inventions were lost to him by his indiscreet surrender of control to promoters. In the case of his Type Justifier, Mr. Des Jardins personally found a purchaser for part of the patent rights, using the proceeds to wipe out a corporation debt of practically thirty thousand dollars, which he felt himself morally compelled to meet; and later, in the case of the typewriter-adding machine, he liquidated another debt of twelve thousand dollars, by similar procedure. His experience brought him caution, and he further safeguarded himself by actually entering upon the reading of law, so that he might qualify as a patent attorney, and in that way adequately ensure secrecy and absolute protection to his subsequent patent interests. These precautions have of late years considerably increased his financial returns. In 1905, Mr. Des Jardins purchased a handsome residence in Washington, D. C., and there, in close proximity to the Patent Office, the talented inventor has of late years pursued his research and experiments at his leisure and pleasure.

The true estimate of a man is best obtained in his home; likewise, the full significance of an invention may be more truly gauged by the impression it produces on those for whose facility it was devised. Consequently, it will be permissible herein to include an excerpt from the Hartford "Post" article of March 10, 1900. The excerpt reads:

The machine (Des Jardins Type Justifier) will space type and justify as rapidly as the most expert operator can manipulate the keys of a typesetting machine, and the work is smoother and more accurate than can be done by hand. Mr. Des Jardins's invention is the first which has

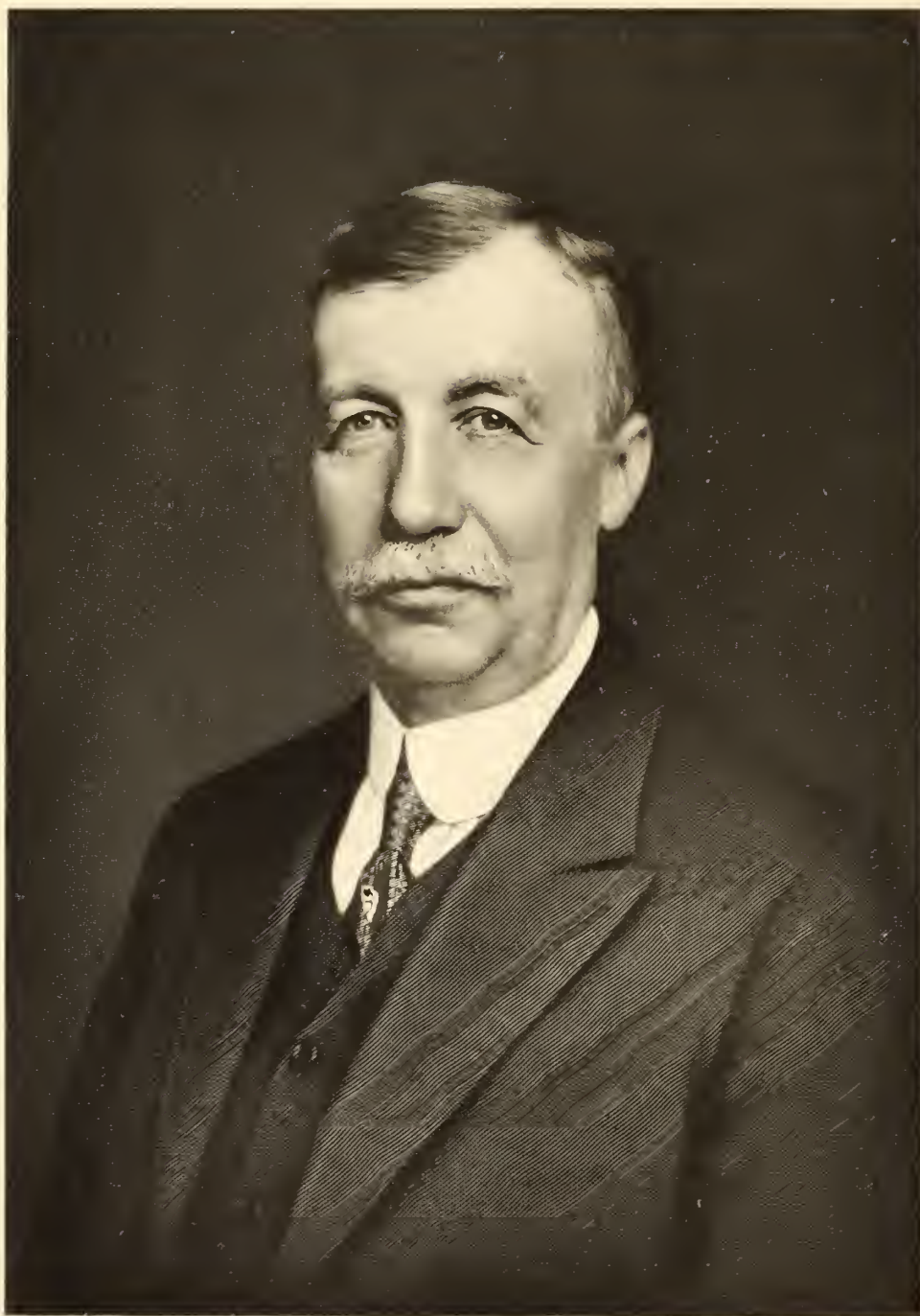
been produced to justify movable type. Type setting machines, of which there are many different kinds, were all lacking in this very important feature. The linotype, which casts a line from molten metal, has a justifying attachment, and is in general use in large newspaper offices. But there has always been a demand for a machine that would justify movable type automatically, and after struggling with the problem for eighteen years, Mr. Des Jardins has succeeded in perfecting it to stand the test of usage. The process of justifying a line of type is strictly automatic, and occupies only about ten seconds, and the justifier may be speeded high if necessary, but in ordinary work the machine as adjusted will outstrip the swiftest operator, so that by the time the second line has been set, the justifier is waiting to receive it and repeat the process.

This may be considered valuable testimony, constituting as it does the independent opinion of the trade directly benefited by the invention.

Mr. Des Jardins's home life has been happy; his wife has followed him through most of his adversities; she gave him her hand while he was yet a humble inventor with a doubtful future, and their appreciation of each other is thereby the stronger. It was while residing at Evanston, Illinois, in 1889, that Mr. Des Jardins married Cora Viola Snyder, daughter of Herman and Harriet J. (Smith) Snyder, of that city. Mrs. Des Jardins was born in McHenry, Illinois, but her father, who died in 1898, was a native of Hudson, New York; her mother, who died in 1910, in the home of her daughter and son-in-law, was born in Cambridge, Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Des Jardins have become prominent in the social life of Washington, partly because of Mrs. Des Jardins's charm and skill as a musician. They also have a palatial summer residence, "Buena Vista," at West Hartford, Connecticut, where they spend many happy summer months. A pronounced fondness for the company of children has manifested itself in Mr. Des Jardins, arising, maybe, from





*L. Hill*



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his many years of association with the Sunday schools, later that of West Hartford Baptist Church. Mr. Des Jardins was Sunday school superintendent there for many years, and his West Hartford summer home has often been enlivened by the merry laughter of many children of the village and of course of the Sunday school, who have gathered at his invitation at charming little "flower parties" and other children's entertainments Mr. and Mrs. Des Jardins have provided and themselves much enjoyed; and often while at work in Washington, Mr. Des Jardins will seek recreation from his labors by entertaining at his home, or at his "camp" along the banks of the Potomac, the children of his two classes of boy and girl members of Calvary Baptist Sunday school. Later under his direction, with talented assistance from visiting children of former years at Washington and at his Buena Vista playgrounds at West Hartford, he has organized Woodcraft lodges and turned much of the hearty enthusiasm to systematic nature study and child development. That he is a true lover of nature, as well as of children, and that he carries within him the inspiration of the poet, will be obvious from a brief reading of some of his poems contained in a little volume he produced, entitled "Wild Flower Poems," which poetry stamps him as a man of versatile genius, and pure sentiment, and shows that his true nature has been unspoiled by the hardening influences of money, nor embittered by the buffetings encountered during a life-long struggle in a hard world.

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### **HILLS, Charles Sidney,** **Merchant.**

Charles Sidney Hills, of the Hartford firm of C. S. Hills & Company, dry goods

merchants, was born in Hartford, September 1, 1853, the son of Sidney and Sarah M. (Rogers) Hills.

The Hills family is an old and honored one in New England, Colonial records determining that William Hills, the first of the name to come to this country, and American ancestor of many American families of that name, landed in Boston, September 16, 1632, and as hereinafter noted removed to Hartford, Connecticut, about three years later. Anterior to the emigration, the Hills family had some prominence in English records, extending back for many generations. Careful research has shown it to be distinct in origin from the name Hill. Edward Hasted, English historian, stated, in his "History of Kent," which was published in 1778, that the name Hills, which was common in that county of England at that time, could be traced back to the Middle Ages, and that it originated as a patronymic in the following manner:

About a mile southeastward from Darant Church is the hamlet of Helles Saint Margaret, commonly called Saint Margaret Hills \* \* \* This manor afterwards came into the possession of a family called Hells, who had much land at Dartford, and at Ash, near Sandwich, and from them this place acquired the additional name of Hells, or more vulgarly Hilles. One of these, Thomas de Helles, had a charter of free warren granted to him and his heirs for his lands here and at Dartford, in the seventeenth year of King Edward the First. One of his descendants, Richard Hills, for so the name was then spelt, about the beginning of King Henry the Seventh's reign, was possessed of this manor of Saint Margaret Hilles.

As has been the case with almost all ancient names, this was spelt in various ways, even by those who were undoubtedly of the same family stock. In the thirtieth year of King Edward III, one Gilbert de Hells, of Hells Court, in Ash, and of Saint Margaret Hells in Darant,

was sheriff. His father, Bertram de Hells, was lieutenant of Dover Castle, under Reginald de Cobham. Henry de Helles was summoned to Parliament as one of the Knights of Kent, early in the reign of King Edward III. No less than seven coats-of-arms were granted to that many branches of the Hills family. The ancestors of the American branches of the family almost all resided within a radius of about twenty miles from the manor of St. Margaret Hills, where the name originated, and scrupulous search, at the instance of the family genealogist, William Sanford Hills, to whose collected information must be attributed many of the records herein contained, established it beyond doubt that the family to which the line now represented by Charles Sidney Hills, of Hartford, belongs, is by hereditary right entitled to the coat-of-arms described below:

Arms—Argent, a cross between four crescents, azure, a chief of the last.

Crest—A horse courant, gules. In the mouth, a broken spear-head, sable.

William Hills, the progenitor of the family to which the Hills, of Hartford, belongs, was born about 1609, at Upminster, Essex, England, the son of Thomas and Jane Hilles. He died in Hartford, or Hadley, in 1683. His first wife was Phillis, daughter of Richard Lyman, who was born in 1611 at High Ongar, and came with her father to Boston in 1631. William Hills came on the ship "Lyon," which arrived in Boston Harbor, September 16, 1632. In that year he was bound to service, probably to pay for his passage as was often the case in those days. He was admitted freeman of Roxbury, May 14, 1634. About the middle of October of the succeeding year, he joined the church at Cambridge, and with that body, in which was his father-

in-law, removed to Hartford. His first wife died probably before 1648, and William Hills was twice subsequently married; purchased a large tract of land where now is East Hartford, and removed there in October, 1669. In the records of the First Church of Hartford is the following entry regarding him: "dismissed, July, 1683; moved to Hadley."

His son, William Hills, was born in Hartford about 1646, and, according to Savage, was buried there, August 15, 1693. He married Sarah ———.

Their son, Ebenezer Hills, was born at East Hartford in 1676, and died February 12, 1750. He married Abigail, who presumably was the daughter of Caleb Benjamin, of Wethersfield.

Their son, Ebenezer Hills, born January 14, 1708, died January 14, 1772. He married Hannah Arnold.

Their son, Ezenezer Hills, was born in March, 1733, and died March 28, 1773. He married Hepzibah Keeney, who was born in Manchester, Connecticut, May, 1733, and died at East Hartford, February 15, 1826.

Their son, Ebenezer Hills, was born February 7, 1756, and died April 4, 1826. He married, at East Hartford, November 16, 1775, Ruth Damon, who was born there July 9, 1754, and died September 22, 1802. He served in the Revolutionary Army for the period, April 21 to November 1, of the year 1777.

Their son, Joel Hills, was born July 16, 1778, and died May 7, 1851. He married, at Manchester, Connecticut, March 5, 1802 (for his first wife, through whom Charles Sidney Hills, of Hartford, is descended), Milly Kenney, who was born December 22, 1781, and died October 3, 1824.

Their son, Sidney Hills, father of Charles Sidney Hills, was born in East Hartford, October 1, 1812. His education

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was obtained in the public schools of Hartford, and after leaving school he was apprenticed to the marble and stone cutting trade. He was still quite a young man when he sought to establish himself independently in business as a sculpter of monuments. Ill-health necessitated his removal to East Hartford, in 1857, and there, having purchased the old homestead of the family, he sought health in the vigorous occupations of a farming life, continuing thus engaged for the remainder of his life. His wife was Sarah M., daughter of Martin L. Rogers, of Tolland, Massachusetts. Of four children born to them, one died in infancy. The other children were: Isadore, who married Henry E. Risley, of East Hartford, and died at the age of seventy; Rollin, who died about fifteen years of age; and Charles Sidney, of whom further. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hills were members of the Congregational church, East Hartford, and resided in the southeastern part of the town, in the locality now designated Hilltown.

Their son, Charles Sidney Hills, received all the education possible of obtainment in the public schools of the town, and then, for further commercial training, entered the Brown's Business College, Brooklyn, New York. In 1869 he became an employee of the firm of Joseph Langdon & Company, which well-known business house was established about one hundred years ago by Reuben Langdon, and passed under the control of Joseph Langdon in 1835. Within twelve years of his first engagement under the firm, Charles Sidney Hills was admitted to partnership, though for some years prior to that recognition he had been active in the direction of the business. In 1885, Mr. Hills and Mr. Cook purchased Mr. Langdon's interest in the firm, and thereafter expanded it steadily

and appreciably. The premises now occupied by the firm of C. S. Hills & Company cover the space originally occupied by six stores, four on Main street and two on Pratt street. When Mr. Hills first entered the employ of the Langdon Company, the business demanded the labor of not more than twelve people; to-day the staff numbers more than one hundred and fifty persons, regularly employed, and notwithstanding many temptations to add other somewhat allied lines, Mr. Hills has adhered strictly to the dry goods business. Mr. Hills has applied himself closely to business for the greater part of his life, but has found time for some public duties. During the years 1875 to 1880, he was a member of the City Guard, and has since been a member of the veteran organization. He is a trustee of the Society for Savings and until its dissolution was a director of the Charter Oak National Bank. He holds membership in the Hartford Club and the Farmington Country Club.

On September 22, 1880, Mr. Hills married Martha E., daughter of Benjamin Harris, who was born in Jersey City, but traced descent from a family of Canadian origin. Mr. and Mrs. Hills have one child, Annette, who married Frank A. Olds. The Hills family attend the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church, of which they are members.

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### **BISHOP, Fred L.,**

#### **Manufacturer.**

The surname of Bishop is of very ancient origin, being derived beyond doubt from the office of that name, although just how the title of a sacred office of the Catholic church came to be used as a surname, is lost in the obscurity of ancient history. It has been suggested that it must have been a personal name, or a



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nickname of some progenitor, just as our titles major and deacon are sometimes given. Other names like Pope are of this class, numerous examples of which may easily be called by anyone to mind. Bishop was in common use in England as a surname many centuries ago and no less than eleven immigrants came to this country from there and settled in Massachusetts with their families prior to the year 1650. Various branches of the English house are entitled to armorial bearings and many men of the name have held titles and dignities of various kinds. The Bishop family is one of the oldest in Connecticut.

Fred L. Bishop, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Hartford Faience Company, was born June 16, 1869, in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, a son of Seth W. and Ann L. (Hart) Bishop. His father was a native of West Hartford, where he died in 1895, at the age of seventy-three. The elder man had been educated in the public school of his native community, and learned the trade of machinist, which he followed in the machine shops of New Britain, Connecticut, until 1849, when he joined the great group of men who went to California when the news of the discoveries of gold in that State had spread abroad. His voyage to the Western State was made by ship around Cape Horn and he remained in California about ten years, engaged in gold mining. He then returned to Hartford, where for twelve years he was engaged successfully in the tobacco business and became a member of the firm of Pratt & Whitney, an association which continued for more than fifty years and was only terminated within a short time before the death of Mr. Bishop. He retired in 1894 and spent the last year of his life in well-earned retirement. Details of the business of Pratt

& Whitney will be found in the sketch of Amos Whitney, who is the subject of extended mention elsewhere in this work. Mr. Bishop had charge of the company's foundry and his efforts contributed largely to the high degree of success enjoyed by the concern. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined that order while residing in California. He was also a director of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company, being one of those who recognized the possibilities of this pioneer invention and had the courage to stand by it, until it became a financial success. He and his family attended the Park Congregational church. On April 26, 1866, he married Ann L. Hart, of Avon, Connecticut, a daughter of Luther Woodford Hart, an old and highly respected resident of that place. Three children were born to them, as follows: Benjamin Seth, born September 10, 1867, now deceased; Fred L., of whom further; and Gertrude, deceased. Mr. Bishop's grandfather was Benjamin Bishop, who lived most of his life at West Hartford and Avon, Connecticut, and died at the venerable age of eighty-nine years. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Betsy Woodford.

Fred L. Bishop received his education in the public schools of Hartford, attending both the grammar and high school there, and upon completing his studies in the latter institution, became associated with the firm of Chaffee & Company; not long afterwards, in the year 1894, he withdrew from this connection and with Clarence Whitney and Eugene Atwood organized the present important business house which at that time was known as the Atwood Faience Company. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Atwood from the firm, however, the present name of Hartford Faience Company was adopted. Mr. Bishop has been secretary and treasurer



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of the concern from its origin to the present time. The product of this concern was originally faience, a clay tile product made from the coarser clays like terra cotta, but finished more carefully and with color glazes, what now is known as polychrome terra cotta. This was used principally in interiors, for mantels, etc., and has gradually given place as a product to electrical porcelain, which the company now manufactures principally. This product is shipped all over the country to manufacturers of electrical apparatus. The concern is a large one and employs on an average of about one hundred and seventy-five hands. Mr. Bishop does not confine his activities to this individual concern, however, but is connected with others as well, among which should be mentioned the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company, in which he has succeeded his father as director. Mr. Bishop is a prominent figure in the social and club life of Hartford, and is affiliated with a number of important organizations in that city such as the Highland Country Club, the East Haddam Fish and Game Club, the Tuesday Night Bowling Club, the Hartford Canoe Club, and Farmington Country Club. A glance at Mr. Bishop's clubs at once suggests the fact that he is a man of active and athletic tastes and devoted to out-door sports and pastimes of all kinds, a suggestion which is entirely correct, as Mr. Bishop finds his recreation in these things.

On November 11, 1890, Fred L. Bishop was united in marriage with Florence North, a daughter of A. W. North, of Hartford. Three children were born to them: Gertrude N., Benjamin L. and Katherine W. A. W. North, Mrs. Bishop's father, was for many years connected with the firm of Hatch & North, one of the largest concerns dealing in coal in Hartford. His death occurred April 18, 1908.

The maternal ancestry of Fred L. Bishop was a distinguished one and well merits extended notice here. His mother was Ann L. Hart, a daughter of Luther Woodward Hart, of Avon, Connecticut, and Farmington, Ohio. Her birth occurred October 4, 1842. Luther W. Hart was born at Avon, June 16, 1796, and married, in 1819, Almira Gillet, a daughter of Amos and Esther (Bishop) Gillet. She was born in 1800, and died in 1852. They removed to Farmington, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1837, and still later, after the death of his wife, Mr. Hart removed to Delevan, Faribault county, Minnesota, where he was living with his son, George Hart, in 1872, in enjoyment of a robust and vigorous health.

His father, Gideon Baldwin Hart, was born at Avon, February 14, 1776. He married, December 29, 1795, Marilla Woodford, a daughter of Joseph Woodford, Jr., of Avon, where she was born July 7, 1777. They resided east of the Farmington river and it was on his place there that his death eventually occurred, August 31, 1842, and that of his wife, August 22, 1863.

His father, Gideon Hart, was born at Farmington, Connecticut, September 11, 1730, married, November 15, 1759, Elizabeth, daughter of William Hart, and a native of Avon, where she was born April 9, 1739. Gideon Hart and his wife were admitted to the church at Farmington, in 1814, and it was there that her death occurred January 1, 1825. He was a prosperous farmer and his house was on the north side of the narrow lane leading to the bridge across the Farmington river at Cider brook. His death occurred November 17, 1807.

His father, Joseph Hart, was born in 1700 at Farmington, and he married, December 6, 1722, Mary Bird, a daughter of Joseph Bird, Jr., and his wife, Mary (Steele) Bird. He was engaged in busi-

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ness as a shoemaker. Both he and his wife were members of the church at Northington, in 1751, and he was the first deacon thereof. He was also magistrate there. His wife died January 23, 1774-75, and his death occurred March 10, 1777. The Bible said to have been his, printed at London in 1585, was exchanged with the Connecticut Historical Society for an ordinary family Bible by his granddaughter, Mrs. Rhoda Thompson.

His father, Sergeant Thomas Hart, of Nod and Farmington, was born in 1666 at Tunxis. He married, September 18, 1689, Elizabeth Judd, a daughter of John and Mary (Hawkins) Judd, a native of Farmington, where she was born in 1670, and where she united with the church on February 2, 1691-92. He inherited the west half of his father's house lot, opposite the Female Seminary, where he resided, and in addition to this owned large tracts of land in the region. His death occurred March 23, 1727-28, and that of his wife on March 18, 1743.

His father, Stephen Hart, was second son of the immigrant ancestor, and was born at Braintree in the County of Essex, England. On coming to this country with his parents he located at Farmington, and had his house east of the church and opposite the residence of John Hooker. He was made a freeman in May, 1654, and died about 1689, leaving an estate which was appraised at £633.14.0.

His father, Deacon Stephen Hart, was born about 1605 at Braintree, England, and came to Massachusetts about 1632, locating for a time at Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was one of the fifty-four settlers of that town and was admitted freeman there, May 14, 1634. He was a deacon in the church of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, and came to Hartford with his company in 1635. He

was named as one of the proprietors of the town in 1639, and his house lot was located on the west side of what is now Front street, Hartford, near the intersection of Morgan street. He was one of the original settlers of the town of Farmington in 1645, and became one of its eighty-four proprietors in 1672. He was one of the "Seven Pillars" of the church and was chosen their first deacon. He owned a large tract on the border of what is now Avon, and which is known to this day as Hart's farm. He was one of the first deputies of the town to the General Court of Connecticut, beginning with the May session of 1647 and continuing for fifteen sessions until 1655, and again in 1660. No man in the town was more active, influential and useful. His house lot, which was four or five times as large as any other in the community, was on the west side of Main street, opposite the meeting house, and comprised some fifteen acres. It was given to him as an inducement to build and continue a mill on the premises. His will was dated March 16, 1682-83, and his death occurred in the same month and year.

The origin of the name of Hart is not known. In common with most old surnames it was and is spelled in a variety of ways. The ancient coat-of-arms of the Hart family was as follows: Per chevron azure and gules three harts trippant or. Crest, a lion's head couped ermine ducally crowned gules.

Florence (North) Bishop, wife of the Mr. Bishop of this sketch, is descended from an old and distinguished New England family. She was born on October 8, 1869, a daughter of Albert W. and Louisa M. (Ward) North.

Her father, A. W. North, was born in New York State, September 1, 1839, and died April 18, 1909, at Hartford, Connecticut. He first came to Connecticut





*Em. Gallandet.*



to attend the Hall Private School as a lad, and lived for a time at Ellington, Connecticut, where the school was located. He was later graduated from the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, and about 1862 married Louisa M. Ward, a daughter of Charles Austin Ward, of Salem, Massachusetts. Practically all of his business life was spent in the coal business, at first in the employ of Beckwith & Tyler as a bookkeeper, and with their successors, Hatch & Tyler and E. S. Tyler. Later Mr. North formed a partnership with Geo. E. Hatch under the name of Hatch & North, and this concern was still later incorporated under the name of the Hatch & North Company. This concern, of which Mr. North was treasurer, was one of the largest in its line in this part of Connecticut. Some years before his death Mr. North sold his interest in the company and retired from active business life. He was a prominent figure in the fraternal life of Hartford and was past noble grand of Charter Oak Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was universally recognized among his fellow citizens as a man of sterling integrity, and his friends knew him to be genial in his contact with his fellow-men and strongly domestic in his tastes. Mrs. Bishop was his only child. While Mr. North was not a politician in any sense of the term, he took an extremely active interest in public affairs and did his duty as a citizen in every way, supporting such worthy causes as were undertaken for the advancement of the common weal and generally exerting a wholesome influence upon civic affairs.

His father was Albert William North, who married Jeanette Woodruff, a native of Farmington and a sister of Sylvester Woodruff. Mr. North, Sr., was a descendant of John North, who came from England to the colonies in 1635 in the

good ship "The Susan & Ellen" at the age of twenty years. He landed in Boston, and his name appears in 1640 as one of the original proprietors of Farmington, Connecticut. His land was entered to him in 1653, and he was one of the eighty-four original landholders among whom were divided in 1676 the unoccupied lands of Farmington. His death occurred in 1691. He married Hannah Bird, a daughter of Thomas Bird, and they were the parents of nine children.

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**GALLAUDET, Edward Miner,**

**Educator, Author.**

A distinguished scholar of international repute, Edward Miner Gallaudet was born in Hartford, February 5, 1837. He was the son of Thomas Hopkins and Sophia (Fowler) Gallaudet. His father was the first principal of the American School at Hartford for the Deaf, and founder of the education of the deaf in America; his mother was one of his father's earliest pupils. He inherited from his father a keen intellect, a rare gift of persuasion, and a philanthropic spirit; from his mother a vigorous constitution, personal comeliness, practical sagacity, and radiant vitality.

He was graduated from Trinity College at the age of nineteen, and even before graduation began his life work as a teacher of the deaf in the Hartford School. His purpose, formed while he was still a student in college, was to establish an institution in which the deaf might have equal opportunities with hearing youth for receiving the higher education. How that was to be accomplished he did not know; the only way that then seemed feasible to him was to induce some philanthropic millionaire to endow the proposed college with the necessary means of support; but the desired millionaire

did not appear. Eighteen months after he began teaching at Hartford the longed-for opportunity came through an invitation to become the head of a school for the deaf in Washington, D. C., for which an act of incorporation had been obtained from Congress. The invitation was to take charge of a small local school without equipment and without endowment, but he instantly saw in it the possibility of the future realization of his cherished purpose. Seven years later the vision was no longer a dream. The college, afterwards named Gallaudet in honor of his father, was established in 1864 by Congress, with the power to confer degrees, and he was elected its president. Liberal appropriations for its support were made and have been continued during the past fifty-three years, chiefly through Dr. Gallaudet's personal influence. People sometimes wondered that he was so successful in obtaining appropriations from Congress. The secret lay in his strong personality. President Garfield, for several years a member of the committee on appropriations, once said: "Nobody comes before the committee who makes so favorable an impression upon it as Dr. Gallaudet." Beautiful buildings and grounds, generous support, and a hundred free scholarships, which are the equivalent of a large endowment, are the permanent results of his untiring labors.

Dr. Gallaudet was the leading advocate in America and throughout the world of the "Combined System" of educating the deaf. He was among the first in this country to urge instruction in speech and speech-reading for all the deaf capable of profiting by it, and it was chiefly through his efforts that oral teaching was introduced into the older schools, but he maintained that no single method is suitable for all deaf children and that such method

should be chosen for each child as seems best adapted for his individual case. He believed also that the language of signs, the natural language of the deaf, should have a recognized and honorable place in every school.

In 1886, at the invitation of the British government, he appeared before the royal commission on the education of the deaf. His testimony in favor of the combined system, published in the report of the commission, exerted a wide influence throughout the world. In 1912 the French Republic conferred upon him the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor "in recognition of his long and successful labors in the cause of the education of the deaf."

Dr. Gallaudet was the author of a "Popular Manual of International Law," used as a textbook in American colleges, and the "Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet." He also contributed numerous articles to magazines and reviews, published many pamphlets, and delivered frequent addresses before learned and philanthropic societies in the United States and Europe upon the education of the deaf.

In 1895 Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, largely in recognition of the value of his work on international law above mentioned. He had received the same degree some years before from Trinity College, and Doctor of Philosophy from Columbian (now George Washington) University. On the incorporation of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf in 1895 he was elected its president, and at every subsequent meeting down to the last, held at Hartford in 1917, was unanimously reelected.

During his long residence in Washington Dr. Gallaudet was prominent as a citizen. In government affairs he was active in promoting civil-service reform;





*Hans M. Jacobs.*



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in education, aside from his special work at Gallaudet College, as a trustee of George Washington University and Howard University; in religion, as a trustee and elder in the Church of the Covenant and director and president of the Young Men's Christian Association; in literature and science, as a member of the Literary Society, the Historical Society, and many other organizations, in most of which he was honored with the highest offices. Among his intimate friends were the best men distinguished in political and social life.

In 1910, after fifty-four years of active service, Dr. Gallaudet retired from the presidency of the college, and in 1911 he returned to Hartford to live. Soon after this change of residence he was elected a member of the board of directors of the American School for the Deaf in Hartford. The centennial celebration of the founding of this school was held in July, 1917, and in connection with the celebration the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, the American Association of the Deaf, and the Alumni of Gallaudet College held meetings in Hartford. The members of these bodies all looked upon Dr. Gallaudet as their father and guide, and on this occasion showed their esteem and affection for him personally while commemorating the work of his honored father.

The declining years of this great and good man were passed in the city of his birth, and to the very last he was eager and interested in its affairs. He died September 26, 1917, and the closing of his life was the closing of a long record of good deeds and charitable acts.

Dr. Gallaudet married (first) Jennie M. Fessenden, of Hartford, and after her death married (second) Susy Denison, of Royalton, Vermont. He leaves three sons and three daughters: Katharine F. Gal-

laudet, of Hartford; Mrs. William B. Closson, of Newton, Massachusetts; Denison and Edson F. Gallaudet, aeroplane manufacturers of East Greenwich, Rhode Island; Rev. Herbert D. Gallaudet, now an officer in the National army of the United States; and Mrs. John W. Edgerton, of New Haven.

Dr. Gallaudet succeeded to a high degree in his work, and to-day the Gallaudet College at Washington and the thousands of graduates throughout the world bear testimony to his success. For his was the faith that increases confidence, carries conviction, and multiplies ability. He knew that faith does not think or guess but sees the way out, and is not discouraged or blinded by mountains of difficulties, because it sees through them to the goal beyond. It can be said of Edward Miner Gallaudet, as was said of another great man: "The elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This is a man'."

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### JACOBS, Ward Windsor,

**Financier, Civil War Veteran.**

Ward Windsor Jacobs, treasurer of the Mechanics Savings Bank, Hartford, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, June 13, 1839, the son of Leonard Warren and Albina (Walton) Jacobs.

Records of the Jacobs family will be found contained in the archives of the early colonial administrations of this country. The progenitor, Nicholas Jacobs, of the American branches of the family, was born in Hanover, Suffolk county, England, son of John Jacobs. The year 1633 saw him and his son John and daughter Elizabeth emigrate from Hingham, England, to the Hingham, Massachusetts, settlement. A fellow-voyager was Thomas Lincoln, son of Samuel Lincoln, and brother-in-law of

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Thomas Jacobs. A descendant of this Thomas Lincoln was a settler in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania at the time of the historic Wyoming Massacre. Escaping to Kentucky, he there founded the branch of the family from which sprang the honored past-president of the Republic, Abraham Lincoln. The mother of the late President Hayes, whose maiden name was Jacobs, was born at Pleasant Valley, within a half mile of the birth-place of Mr. Jacobs. Nicholas Jacobs finally settled in Hanover, Massachusetts, where he died on June 5, 1657. Among the first settlers in Windham county, Connecticut, were children of Nicholas Jacobs, and many descendants of the line are still resident in the county.

In 1707-08 Daniel Jacobs, son of John Jacobs, grandson of Nicholas Jacobs, of Hingham, was one of several who acquired extensive tracts of land in Ashford and Eastford, Connecticut, and subsequently Nathaniel Jacobs, son of Joseph Jacobs, and grandson of Nicholas Jacobs, became a settler in Woodstock, and later in Thompson, Connecticut, where, having purchased a tract of land, he and his five sons determinedly applied themselves to the task of converting it from wilderness into agricultural acreage, the tract eventually becoming known as the Jacobs district. Tradition concludes that Dr. Joseph Jacobs, who was the first physician to locate in Mansfield, Connecticut, was a grandson of Nicholas Jacobs, the immigrant from Hingham. Dr. Jacobs resided in that part of Mansfield designated Pleasant Valley, and as was customary among the old colonial physicians, he cultivated a botanical garden, so that it might furnish him with the healing herbs essential in his practice. Eventually he became a large landowner. He married Sarah Storrs, who was born in 1670, and was the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Huckins) Storrs. Samuel Storrs came from

England in 1633, settling in Mansfield, Connecticut, about the year 1698, the major portion of his life having been lived in Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he met and married his wife.

Samuel Jacobs, son of Dr. Joseph Jacobs, married February 11, 1737, Desire, the daughter of Mr. Doughty, or Douty, of Windham, Connecticut. Their children, all of whom were born between 1728 and 1746, were: Benjamin, Solomon, William, Daniel and Doughty.

Benjamin Jacobs, son of Samuel Jacobs, was born April 30, 1733, or 1738. He married twice, taking for his first wife, on January 14, 1761, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Balcam, and for his second wife, Elizabeth King. The following children were born between the years 1763 and 1772: Benjamin, Jerusha, Eleazar, Zalmon. Between 1772 and 1783, the following children were born: Ozias, Anthony, Luther, Elizabeth and Phila.

Luther Jacobs, son of Benjamin Jacobs, who was born in Tolland county, probably in Mansfield, comes into the line respecting which this present record is chiefly written, he having been the grandfather of Ward Windsor Jacobs, of Hartford.

Leonard Warren Jacobs, son of Luther Jacobs, and father of Ward Windsor Jacobs, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, October 4, 1818. The extent of his instruction in general subjects was that obtainable in the common schools of the locality. In 1846 he removed to Willimantic, where he became a clerk in a grocery store, later venturing into independent business, in which he continued with much success until within a few years of his death, when he retired altogether from business activities, passing his years of retirement in comfort in East Hartford. He married Albina, daughter of John Walton, of Willimantic.

Ward Windsor Jacobs, son of Leonard

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Warren and Albina (Walton) Jacobs, attended the common schools of Mansfield until his parents removed to Willimantic. He continued his studies at the public schools of Willimantic, continuing in school until he had reached the age of sixteen years, when he entered his father's grocery store as an employee. In a short while he agreed to take service in the bookstore of William L. Weaver, leaving his position in 1856 to become express messenger for Phillips & Company, who were the express agents of the old Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad. A year later (on May 25, 1857), he was advanced to an office position in Hartford under Daniel Phillips, who had taken the Hartford agency for the Adams Express Company. In that capacity Mr. Jacobs remained until April 1, 1866, when he became a steamship agent, opening an office for himself at No. 13 Central Row, Hartford. The steamship agency business had been established by Phillips & Company in 1846, but was much expanded by Mr. Jacobs, quite an appreciable business being represented in the railroad tickets sold from year to year.

Concurrently with the operation of the steamship agency, Mr. Jacobs became identified, in clerical capacity, with the Mechanics Savings Bank. His service to the bank dates back to April 1, 1866, at which time the assets of the bank were \$178,137.15. A glance at the assets of the bank at the time of making last report will give clear indication of the development of the institution in the period during which Mr. Jacobs has served it. In 1866 the bank treasurer was Mr. Haynes L. Porter.

Young Jacobs steadfastly applied himself to all duties entrusted him at the bank, and was promoted from position to position until he became assistant treasurer, July 24, 1867, and on the death of Mr. Porter,

February 10, 1873, Mr. Jacobs was, on February 24, 1873, elected secretary and treasurer. As such he has continued to the present, and in point of service he is the oldest bank official in Hartford. There are very few banking officials older than he, and still in high administrative office, in the State of Connecticut. The Mechanics Savings Bank now has deposits amounting to more than \$10,000,000, and a certain degree of that prosperity is due to the faithfulness to its interests and advancement of its treasurer, Mr. Jacobs, who also has been on its board of trustees since July 28, 1866.

Mr. Jacobs holds many other offices in the business, financial and public life of the City of Hartford; he has been secretary and treasurer of the Hartford Hospital since February 19, 1880; he was secretary, treasurer and manager of Cedar Hill Cemetery from the time of the first interment, in 1866, until quite recently when his son took the offices, and he became vice-president; he is now the oldest director on the board of the First National Bank of Hartford and is vice-president, he having been a member of the board continuously since 1876; he has been director of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford since 1887; he is a director of the Capewell Horse Nail Company and has been so for more than ten years; he has been a director of the Shelby Iron Company of Shelby, Alabama, since 1886, president from 1888 to 1890 and from 1909 to 1914, holding the office of vice-president during the interim of his two presidential terms; he has been actively connected with the Missionary Society of Connecticut since 1876, when he was elected treasurer and remained treasurer until 1905 when he declined to longer hold the office, and was then made director and still holds that office, and since 1876 was held similar positions with the Trus-



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tees of the Fund for Ministers, both being State organizations of the Congregational Churches of Connecticut.

Perhaps chief of all his faithful services has been that which he has given the church; he has been a member of the Emanuel Church (old Pearl Street Congregational) since 1858, and at the moment is one of the three oldest male members. Mrs. Jacobs was also a member and in the past has been an active church worker.

During the Civil War, 1861-1865, he served in the Hartford City Guard, having reached the rank of corporal at the time of his resignation and has been major of the Veteran City Guard. Also, for three years, Mr. Jacobs was in the city administration as a member of the Water Board.

Mrs. Ward W. Jacobs (his wife) was Jennie Helen, the daughter of Albert G. and Caroline (Carter) Sawtelle. They were married on June 2, 1868, and to them were born three children: 1. Alice Walton, who graduated from the Hartford Public High School, and from Smith College, eventually marrying Arthur E. Whitmore, of Larchmont, New York; they have two children, Editha Janet and Caroline Carter. 2. Ward Sawtelle, born November 30, 1873, educated in the Hartford Public High School, thence proceeding to the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, from which he graduated in 1896, with the degree B. S., subsequently taking post-graduate work in Cornell University, where he specialized in mechanical engineering. He then entered a machine shop in order to obtain practical understanding of mechanical engineering, and about four years ago in association with his father, organized The Walton Company, tool manufacturers of Hartford. 3. Editha Laura, born April 6, 1877, and in due course graduated at the Hartford Public

High School. Mrs. Ward W. Jacobs died on August 8, 1911, the union having extended over more than forty-three years.

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### HOLLISTER, Sidney Miller,

**Tobacco Grower and Farmer.**

Among the early residents of Windsor who engaged in the business of tobacco growing was Sidney Miller Hollister, born in Brooklyn, New York, March 27, 1856. Mr. Hollister followed the agricultural line throughout his entire life, and lived on the farm of his maternal grandfather. In spite of farm work, Mr. Hollister still found ample time to devote to the interests of the Democratic party in Windsor, and during the session of 1884 represented his town in the State Legislature. He was eligible to the Sons of the American Revolution on both sides of his ancestry.

The American ancestor of his family, John Hollister, is believed to have been born in England in 1612, emigrating to America about 1642. He sailed, according to tradition, from Bristol, England. This ancestor came of a very good family, and possessed a fine education, later becoming very prominent in Wethersfield. In 1643 he was admitted a freeman, and between that time and 1656 represented the town of Wethersfield many times, and died in April, 1665. He married Joanna, daughter of Hon. Richard Treat, who died in October, 1694.

Their son, John Hollister, was born about 1644, in Wethersfield, and died in Glastonbury, where he had been prominent, in November, 1711. He married, November 20, 1667, Sarah Goodrich, daughter of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich, died in Glastonbury, 1700.

Their son, Thomas Hollister, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, January 14, 1762, was a deacon in the church, and



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died October 12, 1741; a house built by him was still standing in 1882. He married, 1696, Dorothy Hills, born about 1677 in Glastonbury, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hills, died October 5, 1741.

Their son, Gideon Hollister, was born in Glastonbury, September 23, 1699, was lieutenant of militia in 1736, and a deacon of the church. He married, in 1723, Rachel Talcott, born October 6, 1706, in Glastonbury, daughter of Sergeant Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Pitkin) Talcott, died June 13, 1790.

Their son, Nathaniel Hollister, was born in 1731, in Glastonbury, died 1810. He married, October 29, 1754, Mehitable Mattison, born 1736, died September 26, 1824.

Their son, Gideon Hollister, born January 20, 1776, in Glastonbury, settled in Andover, engaged in the business of paper manufacture, and was very influential in that town, died February 22, 1864. He married, November 15, 1798, Mary Olmstead, of East Hartford, born May 3, 1778, daughter of Samuel and Jerusha (Pitkin) Olmstead, died September 17, 1827.

Their son, Edwin Hollister, born in 1800 in Andover, settled in Hartford in business as a drygoods merchant, and afterwards in Windsor engaged in paper manufacture, died in 1870. He married Gratia Taylor Buell, daughter of Major John Hutchinson Buell, whose ancestry dates back to William Buell, born in Chesterton, Huntingdonshire, England, about 1610. He was the emigrant to America in 1630, and settled first at Dorchester, then in Windsor, and shared in the first land division of that town, held a high position in the community, was a large property holder, and died November 23, 1681. He married, in Windsor, November 18, 1640, and his wife died September 2, 1684. Their first son, Samuel Buell, born in Windsor, September 2,

1641, removed in 1664 to Killingworth, Connecticut, lived there the remainder of his life, and died July 11, 1720, in that part of Killingworth which is now called Clinton. He filled many town offices, and was a gentleman of influence, also a large land-owner. He married, in Windsor, November 18, 1662, Deborah Griswold, born June 28, 1646, died in Killingworth, February 7, 1719, daughter of Edward and Margaret Griswold, of Windsor. Their son, Benjamin Buell, born 1686 in Killingworth, died there February 18, 1725. He married, in Lebanon, June 28, 1710, Hannah Hutchinson, of Hebron, died 1728. Their son, Benjamin Buell, born April 4, 1722, removed to Hebron, was the ablest ecclesiastical lawyer in Connecticut, died 1811. He married, in Hebron, July 4, 1751, Mary Sprague. Their son, Major John Hutchinson Buell, born about 1752 in Hebron, was an officer of the Revolutionary War and in the army the greater part of his life; was father of Gratia Taylor Buell, wife of Edwin Hollister, as previously noted.

Edward Hubbell Hollister, son of Edwin and Gratia Taylor (Buell) Hollister, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 27, 1826. He was a merchant in New York City for a long period. In 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, served in Virginia, after which he made a voyage to China, and died in Brooklyn, November 27, 1875. He married, December 6, 1849, Emily H. Phelps, born in Poquonock, December 30, 1822, daughter of Josiah and Emily (Allen) Phelps, died March 14, 1878. There were two other children in addition to Sidney Miller Hollister: namely, Emma Gratia, born January 4, 1852, married, October 15, 1872, Lucien Royce; Carrie Maria, born December 4, 1853, died March 29, 1855.

Sidney Miller Hollister married, Sep-

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tember 29, 1875, Kate Elizabeth Phelps, a direct descendant of William Phelps, the emigrant ancestor, who came to New England in the ship "Mary and John" in 1630. The Phelps family originally came from Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England. There James Phelps was born about 1520. William Phelps, son of James and Joan Phelps, was born at Tewkesbury, baptised August 4, 1560, died about 1611, and his wife Dorothy about 1613. Their son, William Phelps, baptised August 19, 1599, emigrated to America from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, and landed May 30, 1630, at what is now Hull, Massachusetts. He settled in Dorchester and was among the first founders and settlers of that place. During the first six months William Phelps was made a freeman and was very active in the town's affairs. In 1635 he emigrated to Windsor. He married, in England, Mary Dover, who died in 1635. Their son, Lieutenant Timothy Phelps, was born September 1, 1639, in Windsor, and lived there on land purchased from the Indians by his father, and was made a freeman, May 2, 1664. In 1709 he was appointed a lieutenant and served under Colonel William E. Whitman, in Captain Matthew Allyn's regiment, 1704-1711, in Queen Anne's War. He married, March 19, 1661, Mary Griswold, daughter of Edward and Margaret Griswold, of Killingworth, born in Windsor and baptised October 13, 1644. Lieutenant Phelps died in 1719, and his wife Mary previous to this time, the exact date not being on record. Their son, Cornelius Phelps, was born in Windsor, April 26, 1671, died 1741; married, November 2, 1704, Sarah Mansfield, daughter of John and Sarah (Phelps) Mansfield, born January 6, 1685, in Windsor, died 1774. Their son, Timothy Phelps born February 3, 1713, in Windsor, lived in Windsor and Colebrook. He

married, April 24, 1746, Margaret Gillett, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Eno) Gillette, born December 31, 1723, in Windsor. Their son, Timothy Phelps, born July 14, 1748, in Windsor, lived there and served in the Revolutionary War from the town of Hebron. He enlisted in May and was a member of the Tenth Company, served at siege of Boston, Captain John Harmon's company, Colonel Durkie's regiment, for three years, in May, 1777. His name appears in the list of pensioners of Hartford county. He died in Windsor, November 11, 1827. On November 3, 1785, he married Ruth Wilson, daughter of Timothy and Mary (Palmer) Wilson, born in Windsor, March 10, 1755, and died December 2, 1827. Their son, Hiram Phelps, born October 14, 1790, in Windsor, lived there and followed the trade of wheelwright, also was a farmer, died November 5, 1873. He married, November 15, 1813, Laura Abiah Griswold, daughter of Solomon and Abiah (Allyn) Griswold, born November 29, 17—, in Windsor, died November 29, 1874. Their son, Timothy Phelps, born April 26, 1825, in Windsor, spent his entire life there, and died February 7, 1893. He married, September 29, 1850, Charlotte Elizabeth Cobb, born June 4, 1826, in Winchester, Connecticut, died in Windsor, April 25, 1913. Their daughter, Kate Elizabeth Phelps, was born March 3, 1858, in the old Moore House in Windsor, which was built by old Deacon John Moore and presented to his son John as a setout on his marriage day in 1690. In its day it was a very fine house; it finally served as a kitchen to a more modern house, which occupies its original site. Some of the ornaments are still to be seen, a reminder of its one-time splendor. In every door of the original old house there was a passage for the house cat, as in those days it was quite the custom to





*E. H. Stoen*



have such passages in order that this much beloved household pet could ramble to attic and cellar at its will. To those who had the good fortune to live in this house, the old elm trees were as endeared as the house itself; they are the oldest and most beautiful in the town of Windsor.

Kate E. (Phelps) Hollister attended the Windsor public schools, after which she studied for a time at Miss William's Seminary in Windsor. Upon finishing her course there, she lived at home with her parents until her marriage. Mrs. Hollister's home ties have been such that she has been unable to take any active part in those local affairs common to women. She is a reliable authority on the history of the town of Windsor and that of the older families there. To Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Miller Hollister were born the following children: 1. Carrie Phelps, November 26, 1876; 2. Edward Buell, April 12, 1878, of Hartford, married Emma Warrenton, daughter of William and Emma Warrenton, of Windsor; 3. Edith May, September 15, 1879, married Edwin Apgar, of Windsor; one child, Ruth, born October 22, 1898; 4. Ralph Spencer, October 1, 1881; 5. Timothy Phelps, May 22, 1893.

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**STOCKER, Eben H.,**

**Manufacturer.**

Prominent among the successful business men of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, Eben H. Stocker, secretary of the Billings & Spencer Company, of Hartford, was born in Hartland, Vermont, April 23, 1846, son of Eben M. and Lucia D. (Lull) Stocker.

He is descended from a non-conformist clergyman of Scotland, who was the first of the family to come to America, settling in Massachusetts. Eben Stocker,

grandfather of Eben H. Stocker, was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and there passed the early years of his life. It was in this generation that the family removed to Vermont. Eben Stocker was engaged in farming on a large scale, and prominent in the civic affairs of Hartland. He was an adherent of the Democratic party and devoted much of his time to upholding its principles. He married (first) Abigail Kimball, born in Hopkinton, and they were devout members of the Congregational church of Hartland, where for many years Eben Stocker served as deacon. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the fourth was Eben M., of whom further.

Eben M. Stocker was born in Windsor, Vermont. He received his education in the district schools of Hartland, and engaged at an early age in mercantile pursuits. He was the owner of the largest store at that time in the town. Like his father, he was keenly interested in the welfare of the town and the respect and esteem in which he was held by his townsmen is evidenced from the fact that for thirty years he was town clerk and also represented the town in the Legislature for several terms. Mr. Stocker married Lucia D. Lull, a daughter of Timothy and Susanna (Delano) Lull, of Hartland. Her father, Timothy Lull, was one of the first settlers of Hartland, having made the journey there from Charlestown up the river in a canoe. Mr. and Mrs. Stocker were the parents of three children, among whom was Eben H., of whom further.

Eben H. Stocker was educated in the public schools of Windsor and Hartland, Vermont. In 1872 he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and there entered the employ of the Billings & Spencer Company in the capacity of bookkeeper. Mr. Stocker, through industry and attention

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to details of his business, steadily and surely worked his way upward to his present official position with that company. He is also a member of the board of directors of this large and flourishing concern, and is connected with the C. Billings Manufacturing Company in an official manner. Mr. Stocker is an Independent in politics, and although always alive to the vital issues of the day, is not a seeker for public office.

Mr. Stocker married (first) Jennie, daughter of Willard and Emily Heywood, of Windsor, Vermont. They were the parents of a son, Frank H. Stocker, who is now engaged as assistant secretary of the Billings & Spencer Company in Hartford. Mrs. Stocker died in 1881. Mr. Stocker married (second) Lucy M. Birge, a daughter of Edward and Esther Birge, of East Hartford, Connecticut.

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### WOOD, Olin Rensselaer,

**Attorney-at-Law, Judge of Probate.**

Judge Wood has been engaged in the general practice of law in Manchester, Connecticut, since 1871, and for twenty-eight years has filled the office of judge of probate. He was born May 29, 1848, in South Windsor, Connecticut, son of James B. and Mary A. (Buckland) Wood. The father was a paper-maker and was employed in the paper-mill of Robert Lyle, Cherry Hill, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

He was a member of a Quaker family, and when a boy came from Eastern Maryland to Hartford, Connecticut, later to Burnside and Buckland in Manchester, Connecticut. He was a man of exemplary character, of religious nature and respected wherever he lived. He married Mary A. Buckland, daughter of Peter and Caroline (Bissell) Buckland, and settled for a time in South Windsor, Connecticut, whence he removed to Man-

chester, where he died July 12, 1866. His wife died December 29, 1899. James B. Wood was active in church matters, and a liberal contributor toward the construction of the Methodist Episcopal church in Manchester and the current expenses of that church.

Olin Rensselaer Wood was educated at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and at Newbury, Vermont, and studied law at the New Haven Law School, from which he graduated in 1869. Immediately after graduating, Mr. Wood took a trip to Europe and spent ten months in travel, visiting all the countries of Great Britain and travelling through continental Europe and the Orient. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar and immediately began the practice of law in Manchester, where he met with gratifying success. In 1888 he was appointed clerk of the Court of Probate for the District of Manchester, Connecticut, by Judge John S. Cheney, whom he succeeded in 1889, and since that time has administered the office with faithfulness and efficiency. He has long been retained by the selectmen as counsel for the town of Manchester, and has been active in the handling of estates and the affairs of corporations, as also in general practice of law. In 1891 he was elected to represent the town of Manchester in the Connecticut Legislature, and served two terms. In his first term he was a member of the committee on contested elections, and in the second term was placed on the judiciary committee, being house chairman of each of those committees. In 1893 he was the only Republican lawyer in the House of Representatives. He is a member of King David Lodge, No. 71, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He attends the Methodist Episcopal church of Manchester, of which his parents were members. He is a student of the Bible, and prizes it as one of God's

best gifts to man, in spite of misconstruction. He believes that truth is indestructible, that right is might, and must prevail, that each one has a part to do in overcoming error, and that the more Christ is exemplified in the life of individuals the sooner the millennium will arrive. Victor Hugo, Theodore Parker, James Freeman, Clark Ralph Waldo Emerson, Philips Brooks and Andrew D. White are favorites of his.

He is fond of men; he estimates them by their fruits; and reckons as his friends many whom he has not seen. He regards Lincoln as the marvel of his age. Grant unexcelled as a conqueror, peacemaker and reconciler of discordant sections, and Chief Justice Marshall, Daniel Webster, Senator Orville H. Platt, and Horace Gray, Associate Justice, United States Court, he looks upon as Master Builders of Constitutional Law and Civil Liberty as established and enforced in the United States. He loves his home, presided over by his daughter, Myrtle B., where his invalid wife is confined, and there he spends most of his time when not engaged in business, and there he finds great delight in the company of his wife and their daughters and friends.

Mr. Wood, on April 19, 1876, married Roselle E. Weaver, at Chester, Connecticut, and they have two daughters: Myrtle Beatrice, and Ruth W., who married William Foulds, Jr., and resides in Manchester. Judge Wood became seventy years of age, May 29, 1918, and retired from the office of judge of probate at that date by Constitutional Limitation, having served as judge of probate continuously since 1889.

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**CLARK, Albert H. and Robert L.,**  
**Tobacco Growers.**

The brothers. Albert H. and Robert L. Clark, of Popuonock, Windsor, Connecti-

cut, are probably the largest individual owners of Connecticut land upon which shade-grown tobacco is the main crop, and their success is in great measure due to their own superior qualities in conducting a business in which no haphazard conditions are present. Their agricultural operations have, from the outset, been stamped by an efficiency and method as clearly defined as that to be found in a well directed factory; and they fully appreciate that it is only by such close up-to-date supervision of the work in hand that noteworthy success is, in these days of strenuous competition and high labor cost, achieved. The extent of their success may be gauged by the knowledge that upon their Connecticut plantations over one hundred hands find employment during the harvesting season. The brothers are factors in the tobacco growing circles of Connecticut, and also for the last six years have been identified with the Sumatra Tobacco Company, which has extensive interests in Georgia, Florida and Connecticut.

Clark is a name frequently encountered in Colonial records of Connecticut. The two brothers, who are of the tenth generation from that of Joseph Clarke, progenitor in America, worthily continue, by their industry, a connection that has been honorable and unbroken since the first Clark came into the colony in 1637; a connection unbroken also in its association with the affairs of the town of Windsor since then.

Joseph Clark, according to the "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut" (Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1911), is stated to have been the founder of the old Colonial New England family of that name of the line generally supposed to have been headed, as American progenitor, by the Hon. Daniel Clark, an early settler in the town of Windsor, Connecticut. That author-



ity states that Joseph Clarke came from Cambridge, England, in 1637; that his wife, whose maiden name is unknown, died in 1639. The "History of Ancient Windsor" (Stiles), in the chapter regarding the "distribution and plan of ancient Windsor" makes reference to a Joseph Clarke; on page 129 of that work is the entry, among the list of proprietors: "Joseph Clarke. Early at Dorchester, Dr. Harris says in 1630;" and the name "Mr. Clark" appears on the plan as owner of a home lot within the first palisado built by residents of Windsor in 1637, upon the outbreak of the Pequot War. This probably is the Joseph Clarke, as the records of those of that name throughout the book all come under the one classification in index—as Clarke; and in the same work, among genealogical data regarding the Clark, or Clarke, family, of which also was the Hon. Daniel, is the information that "Joseph, had Joseph and Mary, both baptized September 30, 1638; this may be the Joseph who, the 'History of Dorchester' says was at that place early; Dr. Harris thinks about 1630." Taking excerpt from the record stated by the first-named authority, the succeeding generations from Joseph to the present are:

(II) Hon. Daniel Clark, son of Joseph Clark (Clarke), was "a first settler" in Windsor, Connecticut, and "a man of great prominence. He was an attorney-at-law, and held many public offices, among which was that of secretary of the colony, 1664-66" (Stiles records it as 1658 to 1663; and another historian as 1658-64, and again in 1665-66). He was appointed to sit in "ye great pew," wainscoted for the sitting of magistrates. He married (first) June 13, 1644, Mary Newberry, who died August 29, 1688; (second) Martha Wolcott, widow of Simon Wolcott, sister of William Pitkin, Esquire, of Hartford. His children "mar-

ried into the first families of the ancient town of Windsor, and were among the aristocracy there." His granddaughter, Sarah Drake, was the wife of Governor Roger Wolcott, of Connecticut, and his great-grandson, the Hon. Roger Wolcott, was representative to the General Assembly, member of the Council, and judge of the Superior Court. Clark's great-grandson, Oliver Wolcott, graduated at Yale in 1747, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and in 1787 was elected Governor of the State. All the ten children of the Hon. Daniel Clark were born to his first wife, Mary (Newberry) Clark, and were: Mary, Josiah, Elizabeth, Daniel, John, Mary (born thirteen years after the first, who probably was then deceased), Samuel, Sarah, Hannah, and Nathaniel, who was killed by Indians in 1690.

(III) Samuel Clark, son of Hon. Daniel and Mary (Newberry) Clark, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, July 7, 1661. He married, in 1687, Mehitable Thrall, who bore him four children: Samuel, David, Nathaniel, and Joseph.

(IV) Samuel (2) Clark, son of Samuel (1) and Mehitable (Thrall) Clark, was born November 10, 1688, and died in 1741. He married Abigail Owen. They had six children: Joel, Abigail, Samuel, Hannah, David, and Ann.

(V) Joel Clark, eldest child of Samuel (2) and Abigail (Owen) Clark, was born in 1717, and died in 1777. He married, in 1742, Lydia Forbes, who died in 1796. They had four children: Samuel, Joel, Reuben, and Lydia.

(VI) Joel (2) Clark, son of Joel (1) and Lydia (Forbes) Clark, was born in 1747. He married, March, 1764, Martha Pinney, who died October 5, 1808. They had four children: Grove, Joel, Lydia, and Patty.

(VII) Captain Grove Clark, son of



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Joel (2) and Martha (Pinney) Clark, was born in Windsor, about 1766, and died there, September 27, 1846, aged eighty years. He married, at Windsor, January 13, 1791, Mercy Griffin, who died aged eighty-two years, and whose father was a soldier in the Revolution. Their children were: Henry, of whom further; Emeline, who married Stephen Earle, and lived at Penn Yan, New York; Delia, who married a Mr. Stanley, and lived in Vermont; Peneul, who served in the French War of 1813; Eliza, who married Adin Hunt, of Windsor; Phelps, who never married; Electa, unmarried, and Isaac Shelby, who married Phidelia Phelps, and lived in Windsor until his death, at the age of eighty-six years.

(VIII) Henry Clark, son of Captain Grove and Mercy (Griffin) Clark, was born in Windsor, and eventually acquired an agricultural property in the parish of Poquonock, Windsor, and there passed his life. He married Chloe Riley. Among their children was Lucius Pomeroy, father of Albert H. and Robert L., who are the principal subjects of this article.

(IX) Lucius Pomeroy Clark, son of Henry and Chloe (Riley) Clark, was born in Windsor village, August 19, 1825. Opportunities for academic education were in his day and place very limited, and when only nine years of age he began the serious work of life. Until he had reached sixteen years he was employed by neighboring farmers, but he then became apprenticed to a carpenter and followed carpentry for some years. One employment in this connection was with the Hartford Carpet Company, at Tariffville, Connecticut, and for four years he worked in the United States Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts. In the winter of 1861-62, he benefited by the will of a maternal aunt, Mrs. Elisha Barber,

the bequest being landed estate at Windsor. This circumstance caused Mr. Clark to resume agricultural occupations, and it may be considered that from 1863 until his death, which occurred on December 30, 1910, he did practically no carpentering, saving perhaps such as became necessary on his own farm. In the spring of 1865 he purchased the farm now owned by his sons, and then known as the Guy Griswold farm. It was impoverished, but hard work and judicious management made it eventually one of the most productive estates of its size in the town. He was highly esteemed in the town, his success in business having been won by strictly honest methods. Staunchly Republican in politics, Mr. Clark might have, had he wished, held public office. But he was more concerned in doing one thing well than two things moderately well, and he had resolved to become a successful and extensive tobacco grower and that he became. In May, 1849, he married Katherine, born March 2, 1830, died March 14, 1907, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Porter) McKnight, of Great Falls, New Hampshire, and they were destined to have each other's company for almost fifty-eight years, Mrs. Clark's unfailing help to her husband during the early years of their business enterprise constituting in all probability an important factor in his ultimate success. Their children were: Albert H., and Robert L., of both of whom further mention is made below:

(X) Albert H. Clark, son of Lucius Pomeroy and Katherine (McKnight) Clark, was born September 1, 1853, at Tariffville, Connecticut, and for a time was engaged in mercantile business at Poquonock, but at present devotes his entire time to the tobacco operations of Clark Brothers. On April 19, 1900, he married Ida A., daughter of George F.

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and Jane (Smith) Hardy, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, but formerly of Poquonock, Connecticut, where Ida A. was born. To Albert H. and Ida A. (Hardy) Clark was born a son, George Lucius, now living with his parents on the Clark homestead.

(X) Robert L. Clark, son of Lucius Pomeroy and Katherine (McKnight) Clark, was born in Tariffville, January 28, 1856, and early became associated with his father and elder brother in the business of tobacco growing on the paternal estate. He married Hattie L. Day, who died in March, 1886. To them was born a son, Frank S., in October, 1878. He now is an independent and prosperous farmer at Poquonock.

The brothers, Albert H. and Robert L. Clark, have been the directing heads of the Clark tobacco interests since the retirement and death of their father. They are aggressive and shrewd managers, and were well trained in a good school—that of hard work under the watchful interested eye of their father, who worked perhaps even harder than they. They became expert in all phases of agriculture, but especially in the culture of tobacco. Their Connecticut tobacco lands are more than seventy-five acres in extent, their product being altogether shade-grown tobacco. An average of one hundred hands are employed on the estate during the harvesting season, and, generally, the business is of such extent as to keep the brothers quite fully occupied for a considerable portion of each year. They probably are the largest individual owners in Connecticut of shade-grown tobacco, and the extensive tobacco sheds on the estate are all equipped with the most modern improvements for the curing and production of high grade tobacco. As practical growers, the Clark brothers are always ready

to co-operate in any movement that may tend to interest and benefit the tobacco industry, especially that of Connecticut, and for the last six years they have been connected with and financially interested in the Sumatra Tobacco Company, a combine of extensive interests in Georgia, Florida and Connecticut. The Sumatra Tobacco Company take the whole of the crop from the Clark property, but the brothers are owners of all the land and buildings used by the company, under lease.

And, generally, the brothers are recognized as leading residents of the Windsor district of Connecticut; both are members of the Windsor Business Men's Association, and both were active organizers of the movement which established the Poquonock Grange, of which they are still enthusiastic members. Neither brother has taken political office, and both are very busy men of business, taking good part in the maintenance in profitable productive industry of the State of Connecticut. Robert L. Clark also comes into financial circles of the district in his capacity of director of the Windsor Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

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### GRISWOLD, Frederick Albert,

#### **Insurance Actuary.**

Frederick Albert Griswold, of Wethersfield, manifests in his personality certain praiseworthy characteristics inherited from forebears who took valiant part in the early upbuilding of this Nation. The annals of the State of Connecticut bear testimony to, and record of, the activities within its borders of many worthy ancestors of the subject of this present writing, the Griswold family name having held creditable place in the legislative, military and business life of

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Connecticut since the early half of the seventeenth century.

The patronymic, Griswold, originated in the early centuries, the name being recorded, for the most part, in England. The derivation is not readily determinate, but following the customary presumption in regard to most other names of ancient origin, it may be asserted that the family of Griswold included others whose names were somewhat allied. Therefore, it is found that, anterior to the fourteenth century, the name was rendered as Greswold and Gryswould. A branch, bearing the patronymic of Greswold, was established in genteel state at Solihull, in Warwickshire, prior to 1400. They were of the family of John Greswold, who, in the fourteenth century, came from Kenilworth, and married the daughter of Henry Hughford, of Huddersly Hall in Solihull, and being of the gentry, the family was privileged to maintain a coat-of-arms. The immediate antecedents of the progenitors of the various Griswold families of Connecticut have not been identified. Two brothers, Edward and Matthew Griswold, however, it can be authentically stated, came to Windsor, Connecticut, from Kenilworth, England, and that Matthew Griswold was largely instrumental in effecting the settlement of Lyme, Connecticut. Later, another of the family, Michael Griswold, who was born in 1610, came from England and settled in Wethersfield. Both Matthew and Michael Griswold established lines which, in the subsequent generations, brought the family name into prominence in reference to matters concerning various sections of Connecticut.

Michael Griswold was a landowner in Wethersfield at an early date, possibly in 1640, or soon after. He paid a fence tax in 1647, and in 1659 was the only free-man of the name of Griswold in the town.

A mason by trade, Michael Griswold was elected to many administrative offices in the community, at different times having been constable, assessor and appraiser of lands. He died September 26, 1684, leaving estate to the value of six hundred and twenty-eight pounds, one shilling, indicating thereby an industrious, thrifty and prudent habit of life. He married Ann ———, some records giving her patronymic as Adams.

(The oldest house now standing in the town of Wethersfield, is that of Michael Griswold, Jr., situated in Back Lane; it is asserted that the house was erected in 1730, or somewhat before that time. The house is in a good state of preservation, and most of the interior woodwork is that which was originally built in, and the stone steps and stone walk leading from the gate to the main hall door are those laid when the building was first erected. The property has remained in unbroken possession of the descendants of the Michael Griswold who, in 1730, or before, caused its erection).

Jacob Griswold, son of Michael and Ann (Adams?) Griswold, was born April 15, 1660, and died July 22, 1737. On December 10, 1685, he married Mary, born October 11, 1656, daughter of Robert Francis, freeman of Wethersfield since 1645. She died April 25, 1735, in her seventy-first year. Jacob Griswold was probably the pioneer settler of the locality now designated Griswoldville. Record states that he inherited land there from his father, but presumably his father had not developed that portion of his landed interests. Jacob Griswold also acquired land by purchase. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Wethersfield.

Major Josiah Griswold, son of Jacob and Mary (Francis) Griswold, was born January 4, 1700-01. He attained "consid-



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erable prominence." His military title arose from his service during the French and Indian wars, when as major, he was staff officer of the First Connecticut Regiment, and is said to have taken "a conspicuous part in the struggle." In peace times he applied himself to agriculture, being possessed of extensive land holdings. He died May 9, 1769. His wife, whom he married on August 17, 1727, was Mabel Belden, born February 9, 1707-08, died December 13, 1789.

Their son, Ozias Griswold, was born January 16, 1735, in Griswoldville. The farming of his estate became the main occupation of Ozias Griswold, as it had been that of his father and grandfather. He died December 4, 1815, leaving issue, of which this record is interested in that by his first wife, Anna (on records and gravestone, "Anner"), daughter of Thomas and Mary (Francis) Stanley, of New Britain. She was born February 5, 1722; married December 11, 1760; died July 26, 1825.

James Griswold, son of Ozias and Anna (Stanley) Griswold, was born August 21, 1783, and married, January 22, 1812, Lucy, daughter of Wait Robbins. She was born January 13, 1783, and died June 19, 1855. James Griswold, besides carrying on a farm, engaged with his brother, Thomas, in the business of dressing cloth.

Albert Clinton Griswold, son of James and Lucy (Robbins) Griswold, was born in Wethersfield, September 4, 1827. He received a superior education, mainly at the Suffield Literary Institute, and entered the teaching profession, engaging also to some extent in farming, at the old homestead. During the Civil War, Albert Clinton Griswold conducted a private academy, located in the Marble Block, Central Row, Hartford, and he inaugurated military training as one of

the main essentials of the school curriculum. On January 13, 1853, he married Caroline Louisa, daughter of William Goodrich, of Stepney Parish, Wethersfield. To them were born six children: 1. William Goodrich, born May 4, 1854. 2. Frederick Albert, of whom further. 3. Alma Louisa, who married Dr. Julius E. Griswold. 4. Mary Robbins, who married Charles E. Buckland, of Hartford. 5. Samuel B., now assistant passenger agent of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad, at Rochester, New York. 6. Ellen Means, who married the Rev. Herbert Macy, of Newington. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clinton Griswold were members of the Congregational church at Rocky Hill, the former holding church office as deacon.

Frederick Albert Griswold, son of Albert Clinton and Caroline Louisa (Goodrich) Griswold, was educated in the public schools of his native town. When fourteen years of age he went to Rochester, New York, where he was engaged as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of his uncle Frederick Goodrich. He had barely reached his majority when, upon the death of his uncle, he formed a partnership with the junior member of the firm under the name of Witherspoon & Griswold. In 1885, he sold his interest in the business, and returned to Connecticut, becoming district agent at Hartford, in 1889, for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee. In 1903 he became general agent for northern and eastern Connecticut, and in 1906 was given the general agency for the entire State.

On June 18, 1878, Mr. Griswold married Mary Fosdick, daughter of Henry Allyn and Catherine Skinner (Bacon) Stillman, of Wethersfield. To them, in the many years of their married life, have been born ten children: 1. Katharine



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Louisa, born October 24, 1879, at Rochester, New York, died October 19, 1907; she married Albert H. Wallace, of Montclair, New Jersey. 2. Margaret Bacon, born at Rochester, New York, October 29, 1881; she married Webster Kimball Clark, M. D., of Greenfield, Massachusetts. 3. Albert Clinton, of Wethersfield, who was born at Rochester, New York, February 10, 1884; married Eva Elizabeth Sauer, of Unionville, Connecticut. 4. Mary Fosdick, who was born at Wethersfield, July 30, 1886, and married Burton Mather Mason, of Hartford. 5. Henry Stillman, born at Wethersfield, September 25, 1887; he married Ruth E. Chapman, of Hartford. 6. Charles Darrow, born at Wethersfield, April 19, 1889; died October 6, 1908. 7. Myron Adams, born at Wethersfield, December 11, 1890; married Gladys Rider, of Danbury, Connecticut. 8. Frederick Goodrich, born at Wethersfield, February 23, 1892, died July 30, 1892. 9. Alice Webster, born at Wethersfield, May 8, 1893; died March 12, 1917. 10. Elizabeth Darrow, born at Wethersfield, January 25, 1900.

Mr. Griswold is keenly interested in public affairs, and has given active and appreciated allegiance to the Republican party. He has held local, judicial and administrative office; was justice of the peace, and for over twenty years has been a member of the town school committee in Wethersfield, of which body he is now chairman. His personality, as well as his capability in public office, was in recent years made evident by his election to and activities at the State Legislature in 1913. He was a member of the committee on insurance, and was chairman of the new towns and probate districts committee. Socially, Mr. Griswold is a member of the Hartford Club, of the Wethersfield Country Club, of which organization he is president; also member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

(The Stanley Line).

Thomas Stanley, born in Farmington, November 27, 1720, married (first), May 22, 1740, Mary, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Howard) Francis. James Francis was born in Wethersfield, October 13, 1685; married (first) November 3, 1713, Elizabeth Howard, who died April 13, 1728; resided at Berlin, Connecticut, where he farmed. His father, John Francis, was born in Wethersfield, September 4, 1658; married (first) February 10, 1680, Sarah Dix, who was born in 1658, and died April 3, 1682; served as sergeant in Colonial army, but main occupation that of farming. He died December 28, 1711. His father, Robert Francis, was born in 1629, probably in England; married, about 1650, Joan ———, who died January 29, 1705, aged seventy-six years. The records of the town of Wethersfield authenticate the admission of Robert Francis to rank of freeman of the settlement in 1645. Record also is extant of purchase by him of a tract of land on March 29, 1652, which land he farmed. He was a prominent member of the Congregational church. He attained the age of eighty-three, his demise occurring on January 2, 1712.

Thomas Stanley, who married Mary Francis, was the son of Thomas Stanley. The latter was born in Farmington, October 31, 1696; married, January 2, 1718, Esther, daughter of Samuel Cowles, of Kensington. He lived in Stanley Quarter, New Britain,\* and was reputed wealthy. He died October 13, 1755, aged sixty-nine, his wife surviving him for more than twenty years, her death occurring on July 22, 1776.

His father, Thomas Stanley, was born in Farmington, November 1, 1649. He was one of the petitioners to the General Court for liberty to settle Waterbury, but he did not remove there. On May 1, 1690, he married Anna, daughter of Rev.

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Jeremiah and Joanna (Kitchell) Peck, of Waterbury, and both he and his wife joined the Farmington church, April 17, 1692. He died April 14, 1713, and his wife five years later, May 23, 1718. Rev. Jeremiah Peck was the son of Deacon William Peck, of New Haven, a graduate of Harvard, who married, November 12, 1656, Joanna, daughter of Robert Kitchell, of Guilford. Mr. Peck taught school in Guilford, 1656-60. Then for a year or more he had charge of the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, subsequently being appointed minister of Saybrook. In 1665, he removed to Newark, New Jersey. In 1672 he, with others, purchased land from the Indians in the district now known as Greenwich, Connecticut. He ministered there until 1689-90, when he was called to Waterbury, where he remained as minister until his death, June 7, 1699, he being then aged seventy-seven years.

Thomas Stanley's father was John Stanley, born in England, in 1624. After the death of his father he was placed by the Court under the guardianship of his uncle, Thomas Stanley, until he should reach the age of twenty-one years. The uncle, Thomas Stanley, and his ward of same name, came to Hartford in 1636, in which year the nephew, although at that time only thirteen years of age, joined the expedition against the Pequots. On December 5, 1645, he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Anna Scott, of Hartford, and settled in Farmington. John Stanley and wife joined the church, January 30, 1652-53, and later, when the families were graded according to dignity, they ranked fourth in a list of forty families. He was one of the most distinguished of the colonists, being appointed by his fellow-citizens to nearly every office of trust and honor. He was deputy to the General Court almost continuously

from 1659 to 1696, his in this connection having been one of the longest terms of service in the history of the State. He was generally called Captain Stanley, having gained the title in King Philip's War. He was constable in Farmington in 1654; was sergeant in 1669; ensign, 1674; captain, 1676. For his services to the State, he received a grant of one hundred and twenty acres of land from the General Court in 1674, which grant was followed by another in 1687. Captain Stanley was, in 1689, appointed member of the commission on Indian troubles. His first wife died June 6, 1661, but he lived until December 19, 1706. His estate was appraised at three hundred and sixty pounds, seven shillings and six pence, a goodly sum in those days.

His father, John Stanley, embarked for New England in 1634-35, but died on the voyage. The research of the family genealogist establishes, with strong probability, the English origin of the Stanley family, connecting it with a family of like patronymic resident at that time in the County of Kent, its noble antecedents having entitled it to a coat-of-arms, which it bore.

(The Robbins Line).

Captain Wait Robbins was born in 1744, and died May 15, 1826. He married (first) Hannah, daughter of Captain Jonathan Robbins, who, with two children, was killed by the terrible tornado of August 15, 1787. Captain Wait Robbins was highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen.

His father, John Robbins, esquire and captain, was born in 1716. Stiles says he was "the historic personage of the Robbins line. Tall and well-proportioned in body, possessed of great strength and untiring energy, he was remarkable among his contemporaries for his industry, impulsiveness of action and alert-

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ness of mind, qualities which, backed as they were by great wealth for those days, gave him a dominating influence in the community in which he lived, as well as in the other portions of the State. Brought up in the rigid school of Puritan doctrines and manner of life, his iron will governed his domestic affairs with a sternness which permitted of no infractions either of economy, or relaxation of industry." He represented Wethersfield in the General Assembly in May and October, 1780, May, 1872, October, 1783, and May, 1789. He was a man of quick wit and possessed a keen sense of humor. He had the courage of his convictions and was a forceful orator, recognized as one of the leaders of the Legislature. He, like most men of prominence in those days, extended hospitality to passing travellers, which probably explains the statement that "he kept a tavern." He owned negro slaves, and "was one of the wealthiest men in the State." Captain Robbins married (first) Martha, the daughter of Captain Jacob Williams, Sr. She died June 10, 1770, in her fifty-fifth year. Captain Robbins, whose military title was gained by meritorious service during the Revolutionary War, died May 31, 1798.

His father, Richard Robbins, was born in 1687, and died February 7, 1738-39. He married, January 11, 1710-11, Martha, the daughter of Sergeant John and Elizabeth (Wright) Curtis. She died on August 21, 1753, in her sixty-third year.

His father, Sergeant John Robbins, was born in 1649, died July 10, 1689; married, April 24, 1675, Mary, who was born February 4, 1644, and died May 19, 1721, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Belts) Boardman. John Robbins was deputy to the General Court in May, 1687.

His father, "John Robins, gentleman,"

appears on the records of the Wethersfield settlement as early as 1638, though it was quite possible that he was a resident of the town prior to that. He is recorded as a townsman in 1652; was member of the General Court in 1653, 1656, 1657 and 1659; died June 27, 1660. He was a man of means and high social position, and tradition has it that his wife Mary was the daughter of Governor Thomas and Elizabeth Welles, but it would seem more probable that she was a sister of Governor Welles.

(The Goodrich Line).

Caroline Louisa (Goodrich) Griswold, wife of Albert Griswold, was born on November 1, 1831. Her father, William Goodrich, was born July 4, 1791; married Sally Whitmore in 1813; died April 28, 1864.

His father, William Goodrich, was born October 23, 1760; died July 4, 1837. He married, January 1, 1790, Mehitable Wilkeson, and resided in Rocky Hill.

His father, Ephraim Goodrich, was born September 29, 1722, and died March 13, 1771. He married, November 17, 1748, Rebecca Goodrich, taking up residence in Wethersfield. She died April 23, 1805, in her seventy-seventh year. Ephraim Goodrich lived to exceed the century, his death not coming until April 25, 1826.

His father, Ephraim Goodrich, was born December 21, 1693, and died August 12, 1771. Resided in Glastonbury, and married, on July 10, 1715, Hannah, born March 18, 1697, daughter of James and Hannah (Welles) Steele.

His father, Captain Ephraim Goodrich, was born June 12, 1663. His first wife, whom he married on May 20, 1684, and who died on January 26, 1712, in her fortieth year, was Sarah, daughter of Major Richard and Sarah (Coleman) Treat.

His father, Ensign William Goodrich,



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was born in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk county, England, a brother of John Goodrich, first recorded November 10, 1643, in Hartford. Probably they came to America together. William's name appears first in connection with his marriage on April 4, 1648, to Sarah, daughter of Matthew Marvin. William Goodrich was appointed a constable in Wethersfield, March 7, 1649; was admitted freeman, May 15, 1656; was deputy to the General Court for five sessions, May, 1662, to October, 1666; grand juror, May, 1662; was commissioned ensign of Wethersfield train-band, May 11, 1663; and is so styled in all records until his death in 1676, just after the close of King Philip's War. His widow married Captain William Curtis, of Stratford, and died in 1702. An inventory of the estate of William Goodrich placed its value as nine hundred and fifteen pounds, three shillings and six pence, which established the deceased as having been wealthy.

The name of Goodrich is of Saxon and ancient origin. Authentic record makes reference to Goodrich Castle as early as 1204, and in all probability antecedes that. The Domesday Book indicates that the Goodrich family was of standing at the time of the Norman Conquest (1066). A Father Godric was elected Abbott of the Abbey of Croyland in the year 870. The derivation of the word is evidently from the Saxon root *god*, and the suffix *ric*, *rick*, or *rich*, meaning rich. The early forms of the name were Godric, Goodrich, Guthrich and Goodridge, and its significance is "rich in God, or in goodness."

(The Stillman Line).

Mrs. Mary Fosdick (Stillman) Griswold was born in Somerset, Ohio, May 4, 1856, the daughter of Henry Allyn and Catherine Skinner (Bacon) Stillman.

He was born in Wethersfield, March

2, 1815; married, June 26, 1845, Catherine Skinner, daughter of George and Nancy (Skinner) Bacon. George Bacon was born October 22, 1791; married Nancy, daughter of Elisha Skinner, who, *vide*, the "National Cyclopædia of American Biography," served in the commissary department during the Revolution, and was "a descendant of John, one of the original settlers of Hartford, through John, John, and Daniel." John Skinner, who was one of the Hooker party and an original landed proprietor of Hartford, probably came from Braintree, Essex county, England. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Loomis, of Windsor, Connecticut. John Skinner died in 1650.

George Bacon became a member of the firm of Dubois & Bacon, piano manufacturers, in 1836, a business still in operation, being embraced in that of the Bacon Piano Company, which is stated to be the oldest piano manufacturers in the country, through its continuance of the businesses of pioneer manufacturers. It may therefore be asserted that the Bacon Company was founded in 1789, by John Jacob Astor, who was succeeded in 1802 by John and Michael Paff; they in turn were succeeded in 1815 by William Dubois, whose partner, George Bacon, became in 1836, under the firm name of Dubois & Bacon. William Dubois began manufacturing pianos in 1820; in 1855 his partner, George Bacon, died.

Richard Bacon, father of George Bacon, was born in 1757. He married Anna Fosdick, who was born in Wethersfield in 1761, and died in 1821 at Dayton, Ohio. She was the daughter of Ezekiel Fosdick, and granddaughter of Captain Samuel Fosdick, who married at New London, Connecticut, on November 1, 1682, Mercy Pickett, who was born on January 16, 1660-61, and died at New



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London, Connecticut, on November 28, 1725, and was the daughter of John and Ruth (Brewster) Pickett. Captain Samuel Fosdick was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 15, 1655, and died at New London, Connecticut, August 27, 1702. He served in the Narragansett War; was lieutenant of Foot Company at New London in 1690, and captain in 1697; was deputy to General Court in 1694-98, and again in 1700. "He was one of the owners of Plum Island, and had thereon a farm under cultivation, well stocked and productive." His residence, in what is now called New London, was then known as Fosdick's Neck. His widow married John Arnold. Captain Samuel Fosdick was the son of Sergeant John and Anna (Shapley) Fosdick, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. Savage says that John Fosdick was in Charlestown in 1677, "son of Stephen, born probably in England, was, I suppose, after of Malden, and perhaps that freeman called Serg. Fosdick in 1690; married, 1648, Ann Shapleigh, perhaps daughter of Nicholas."

John Pickett, who married Ruth Brewster on March 14, 1651, died at sea while returning from Barbadoes, August 16, 1667. His estate was inventoried at eleven hundred and forty pounds, which ranked him as one of the wealthy merchants of New London. His widow married George Hill.

Ruth Brewster was born October 3, 1631, and died May 1, 1677, daughter of Jonathan Brewster. He came in the ship "Fortune" in 1621; married Lucretia Oldham, of Derby, April 10, 1624. He died August 7, 1659, in Preston, Connecticut, and is buried in the Brewster cemetery there. She died on March 4, 1678-79. In Leyden, Jonathan Brewster was a ribbon-maker. About 1630, he became a resident of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and

represented that town in the General Court in 1639, and also in the four sessions, 1641-44. He was one of the principal men in the settlement of the town and in the establishment of its church. He occasionally practiced before the Court as an attorney, and is also styled "gentleman." He also engaged in the coasting trade, and was master, and probably owner, of a small vessel plying from Plymouth along the coast of Virginia. Thus, he became acquainted with Pequot Harbor, where he traded with the Indians. He was "Clarke of the Towne of Pequitt." In September, 1649, and in that same month the town granted him land which is still known as Brewster's Neck. In 1637, he was a military commander in the Pequot War, and in 1642 was a member of the Duxbury Committee, to raise forces against the Narragansetts. He became a member of Captain Myles Standish's Company in 1643, and on February 25, 1649-50, was admitted an inhabitant of New London, Connecticut, settling in that part which later became Norwich. For the sessions of 1650, '55, '56, '57 and '58, he sat as deputy in the General Court.

"Mrs. Lucretia Brewster, the wife of Jonathan, was evidently a woman of note and respectability among her compeers. She has always the prefix of honor (Mrs. or Mistress) and is usually presented to view in some useful capacity—an attendant upon the sick and dying, as a nurse, doctress or midwife—or a witness to wills and other important transactions."

Elder William Brewster, father of Jonathan Brewster, was born sometime between the middle of the year 1566 and the middle of 1567; was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge; was the assistant of William Davison, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth until 1657; returned then to Scrooby, his birthplace, in York-

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shire, where he succeeded to the position of "Post," in charge of the Court mails, made vacant by the death of his father, William Brewster, in 1590. A conscientious Christian, he was an ardent and courageous supporter of the Independent (Puritan) church, which sought to remove certain Romanizing practices from the established State church, and the little band of seceders held their meetings, and church services, in Scrooby Manor, the home of William Brewster, who for these activities was, with others of his church, imprisoned. Released eventually, William Brewster went to Holland, where he was made an elder. He was in virtual leadership of the famous "Mayflower" pilgrims, and was regarded as such during their subsequent colonization in this country. Elder William Brewster's career will be found recorded elsewhere in this work.

Richard Bacon's ancestry is traced back through Zaccheus Bacon, Nathaniel (second) Bacon. Nathaniel was born in 1659, and his name later was changed to Thomas. He was the son of Nathaniel Bacon, progenitor, who settled in Hartford, removing thence to Middletown, where his name appears in the records of 1653. Born in England, the son of William Bacon, of Parish Stretton, Rutlandshire, England, Nathaniel Bacon was one of the pioneer settlers of Middletown, and served as magistrate in New Haven in 1661. His daughter became the wife of Thomas Miller.

Deacon Ebenezer Stillman, father of Henry Allyn Stillman, was born in 1776. His first wife, whom he married on May 16, 1797, was Rhoda, born October 31, 1778, and died April 27, 1833, daughter of Captain John Francis, who was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, June 20, 1744 (after the death of his eldest brother, John). On September 20, 1764, he mar-

ried Rhoda, daughter of Elias Wright. Rhoda Wright, who died on March 27, 1816, was in the direct line of descent from Thomas Wright, Esquire, who was born in England on November 19, 1610, and came, probably, to Massachusetts, whence he removed to Wethersfield about 1639, and there received a house-lot of three acres on February 11, 1640. His main estate, however, was an island in the Connecticut river, called by the Indians, Mannahannock, i. e., Great Laughing Place. He was deputy to the General Court in 1643; selectman, 1658; and served in other positions of trust and responsibility. He was made freeman on May 11, 1654. He took prominent part in the church dissension which led to the settlement of Hadley. Captain John Francis, husband of Rhoda Wright, died May 30, 1824. During his life, he saw much military service. On July 8, 1776, he enlisted in Captain Aldin's company, Third Regiment of Connecticut State Troops, under Colonel Samuel Wyllys, of Hartford. In 1777, he was made a sergeant in the Fourth Company, under Captain Hezekiah Wells and Colonel Erastus Wolcott; was commissioned second lieutenant on July 29, 1778, in Captain Elijah Wright's company, Colonel Roger Eno's regiment. In 1780, he was first lieutenant in Captain Samuel Granger's company, attached to Colonel Levi Well's regiment. The following year he was made captain of the Wethersfield company of the Provisional Regiment. He saw service along the Hudson river, Long Island sound, and elsewhere. Holding the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, he was subsequently elected to many civil offices; was in 1800 elected a deputy to the General Court.

His father, John Francis, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, October 12, 1684, and died September 19, 1749. He

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married, October 16, 1735, for his fourth wife, Eunice Dickenson, who was born July 22, 1708, and died May 21, 1770, and was the daughter of Eliphalet Dickenson. He was born in 1676; married November 24, 1697, Rebecca, daughter of Jacob Brunson, of Farmington. He died September 9, 1733, and his widow on May 2, 1755, aged seventy-six. His estate was appraised at six hundred and thirty-three pounds, one shilling, and one penny. His father, Sergeant Obadiah Dickenson, was born in 1641; went to Hadley, Massachusetts, with his father in 1650; served in King Philip's War. His hotel was burned by the Indians; he was wounded, and with his children, held captive by the Indians. Eventually, however, he escaped, in Canada, and in 1679 returned to Wethersfield, where, with his second wife, he joined the church in 1694. In 1687-88, he received a grant of land; he was constable at that time. His second wife was Mehitable Hinsdale, of Hadley, or Hatfield, Massachusetts. She died prior to 1702, his decease occurring on June 10, 1698. His estate was valued at six hundred and seventy-eight pounds, eight shillings, and eight pence.

His father, Nathaniel Dickenson, who settled in Wethersfield at an early date, was the son of William and Sarah (Stacey) Dickenson, of Ely, Cambridge-shire, England, where he was born in 1600. He married Anna Gull, and in 1634 came to Watertown with his wife and three children. Subsequently, two or three years later, he removed to Wethersfield, where he became a prominent member of the community. He was juryman, October 14, 1642; was appointed town clerk, December 1, 1645. The first town vote, in the first Wethersfield records, is in his handwriting. He was deputy to the General Court, in 1646-56; townsman, 1647-48. His home-

stead was recorded to him in 1649. In October, 1654, he was one of three appointed to constitute a committee to consider and advise with the constables of the three river towns regarding "pressing men for the expedition into the Nine-gret Country," in the Narragansett War. He was one of the founders of Hadley, and a leader of the movement which consummated in the establishment of that place, and in the ultimate settlement held many administrative offices of importance. He was the first town clerk, was town assessor and magistrate. He joined the Hampshire troop, in 1663, when it was organized under Captain Pyncheon. He was one of the projectors of the Hopkins Academy, and was on the first board of trustees. As one of the two representatives of the planters, he signed, on October 29, 1663, the final settlement with Major Pyncheon, for the Hadley tract. Stiles says of him: "In both communities, Wethersfield and Hadley, he was justly esteemed as an upright, intelligent, active and capable citizen, bearing well his share in the labors, privations and dangers incident to a frontier life. Worn out at last by these, especially those incurred in the defence of Hadley, and the Indian War of 1675-76, and depressed by the tragic loss of his three sons in that strife, he died June 16, 1676, a noble example of Puritan godliness and manly loyalty to duty." The genealogy of Nathaniel Dickenson is clear for fourteen generations to Walter de Caen, a kinsman and companion of William the Conqueror. Walter de Caen married the daughter of the last Saxon lord of Kenson, and was afterwards known as Walter de Kenson. The family bore a coat-of-arms, with the motto, *Esse quam videri*, i. e., "to be, rather than to seem to be."

John Francis, who married Eunice Dickenson, was the owner and landlord



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of the "Wethersfield Inn." Famed for his hurculean strength and physical endurance, he became a factor of prominence in the community. He died on September 19, 1749. He was the son of John Francis, and grandson of Robert Francis, who was recorded in Wethersfield annals in the year 1645 (see Stanley line hereof).

Deacon Ebenezer Stillman, who married Rhoda Francis, was a prosperous and industrious shoemaker. He was choir-master of the Wethersfield church, from 1813 until his death, December 11, 1854. "He was a genial and lovable man."

His father, Captain Joseph Stillman, was born October 21, 1739; married (first) in 1760, Sarah, daughter of Timothy and Sarah (Walker) Wright. He resided in the hotel he had inherited from his father, and grandfather, George Stillman. In 1714, it was known as the "Mansion House," and was destined to become prominently historic, as having housed General Washington when, during the Revolution, he came to Wethersfield, and at this house (referred to by some as Stillman's Tavern) he gave a dinner to his friends. Captain Stillman died January 17, 1794. His wife, Sarah, died December 21, 1780, aged forty.

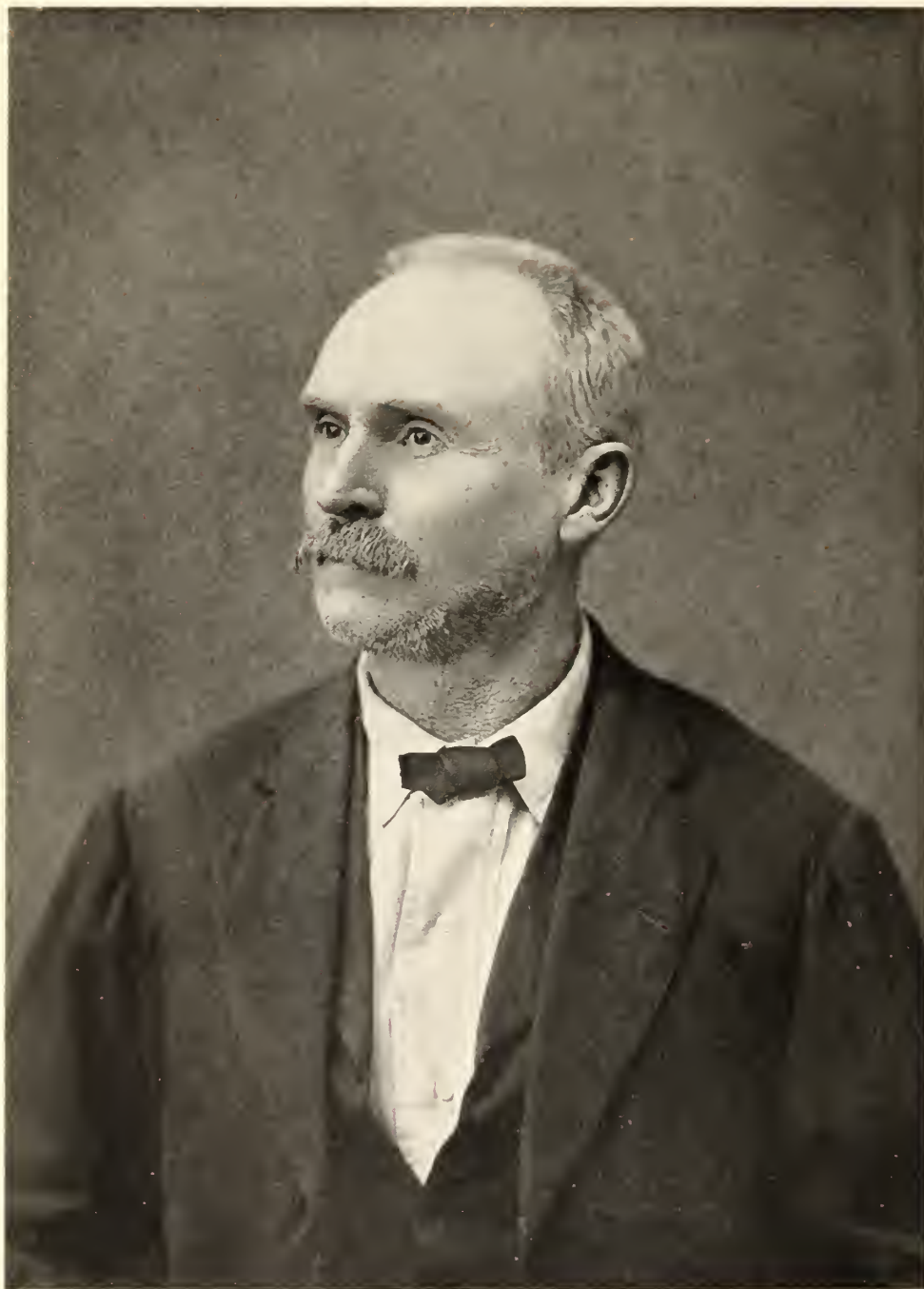
Captain Nathaniel Stillman, father of Captain Joseph Stillman, was born July 1, 1691. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Captain Joseph and Sarah (Doty) Allyn, formerly of Plymouth. Sarah Allyn was a granddaughter of Edward Doty, of the "Mayflower." Captain Allyn was a successful merchant, possessing a business of much volume. His daughter, Sarah, was born in Wethersfield, August 17, 1708. In 1740, Captain Stillman was appointed quartermaster of Connecticut Troop, and in the same year became its captain. He died January 1, 1770, leaving an estate appraised

at seventeen hundred and ninety-three pounds. His widow died March 4, 1794, aged eighty-five.

His father, "Mr." George Stillman, the progenitor of the American lines of this family, was born probably in Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire, England, about 1654. Before his immigration, he was by trade a merchant tailor, and the first American record relating to him is in the annals of the Hadley settlement, where he was one of three men who were tendered the distinctive appellation of "Mr." Well educated, enterprising, and possessed of some wealth at the outset, he is reputed to have eventually become the richest man in Hadley. He was elected several times to the office of selectman, and in 1698 represented the town in the Massachusetts General Court. He is stated to have kept a hotel, which probably was that owned by his wife's father, Lieutenant Philip Smith. It was a stockaded house, and had a hiding place behind the chimney. There the regicide judges, Goffe and Whalley, were secreted during their stay in Hadley, at the time of King Philip's War. Owing to the dangers to which his family were exposed, and possibly because of his wealth, he was persuaded that Wethersfield was a more desirable place of residence. So, to Wethersfield he went, a factor of some importance in this connection probably being the fact that the relatives of his second wife lived in Wethersfield. In that town, shortly after his removal from Hadley, George Stillman established himself in mercantile business, which soon expanded into a considerable volume of trading by him, not only locally, but internationally. He developed an extensive trade in horses, rum, molasses, et cetera, shipping these to buyers in the West Indies. His store was stocked much more completely than were the majority of country town stores







*Horace Clark.*

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

in those days, his inventory including such items as dress goods, velvets, silks, pins and hardware. He owned some Indian slaves which he gave to his daughters when they married. He served as juror in 1705, and as selectman in 1706. He died in 1728, leaving an estate of four thousand, four hundred and thirty-six pounds, twelve shillings, and six pence. His second wife was Rebecca, daughter of Lieutenant Philip Smith. She died October 7, 1650, aged eighty-two.

The family name is of much antiquity, originating in England, where the branches of the family became known under names deviating somewhat from the original; among the variations were Styleman and Stileman. On May 6, 1652, the Stillmans, of Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire, England, were granted a coat-of-arms, as follows: Sable, a unicorn, passant, or; on a chief of the second, three billets of the first. Crest, a camel's head erased, azure billette, muzzled, collared, lined and ringed, or; on the collar three harts. Supporters, Dexter, a stag argent, with a lion's forepaws and tail, collared; sinister, a lion, gules. Motto, *Milii parta tueri*.

### CLARK, Horace,

#### Agriculturist.

The surname Clark is representative of one of the oldest families of New England and the early Massachusetts Bay colonies, and is very frequently encountered in the early Colonial records of Connecticut. The name itself is of great antiquity, having been used in Great Britain as early as the eleventh century.

The Hon. Daniel Clark, son of Joseph Clark, was born in England, September 5, 1622, and when seventeen years of age came to America with his uncle, the Rev. Ephraim Huit. He was a first settler in the town of Windsor and of great prom-

inence there, and held many town offices. He was appointed to sit in "ye great pew," wainscoted for the sitting of magistrates. In 1654 he was tax assessor; secretary of the Colony, 1657 to 1661; member of Court of Assistants, 1658 to 1662; commander, 1662, and captain of Colonial Troops, 1664. Daniel Clark may be rightfully called "the grandfather of Governors." His stepson, Roger Wolcott, became Governor, and married the granddaughter of Mr. Clark. Their son, Oliver Wolcott, was Governor of Connecticut, and in turn his son, Oliver Wolcott, was Governor, 1817 to 1827. Roger Wolcott, a descendant of the aforesaid, was Governor of Massachusetts, and another descendant, Clark Bissell, was Governor of Connecticut, 1847 to 1849. Ursula Wolcott, daughter of Roger Wolcott, married Matthew Griswold, Governor of Connecticut, and no less than ten of their descendants were governors in their turn. Daniel Clark died August 12, 1710. He married, June 13, 1644, Mary Newberry, born in 1626, daughter of Thomas and Jane Newberry, of Mypen, Devonshire, England, and she died August 29, 1688, in Dorchester.

Their fourth son, Samuel Clark, born July 6, 1661, in Windsor, died October 10, 1736. He married, in 1687, Mehitable Thrall, born in March, 1664, daughter of Timothy and Sarah (Allyn) Thrall, died in August, 1723.

Their eldest son, Samuel Clark, born in East Granby, November 10, 1688, died November 6, 1749. He married Abigail Owen, born in Simsbury, December 8, 1681, daughter of Josiah Owen.

Their eldest child, Joel Clark, born March 19, 1717, in East Granby, died their October 15, 1777. He married, April 7, 1742, Lydia Forbes, born in 1720, in Simsbury, and died November 15, 1796.

Their second son, Captain Joel Clark,

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born August 15, 1747, in East Granby, died there January 29, 1809. He married, February 28, 1771, Martha Pinney, born 1747, in Simsbury, and died January 21, 1808, daughter of Abram and Elizabeth (Butler) Pinney.

Their second son, Horace Clark, born in East Granby, October 24, 1781, died December 21, 1842. He married, in 1802, Hannah Forward. She was born April 4, 1785, in East Granby, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Holcomb) Forward, and died in 1882. The ancestor, Samuel Forward, came from Devonshire, England, about 1666, and settled in Danbury, Connecticut, and two of his sons settled in Granby, Connecticut. His son, Samuel Forward, was born July 23, 1671, and died May 3, 1738. He married Deborah Moore, born May 31, 1677, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Phelps) Moore, of Windsor, and died August 29, 1734. Their son, Abel Forward, was born November 4, 1710, at Belchertown, Massachusetts, and died in 1766. He married Hannah Phelps, daughter of Ezekiel Phelps. Their son, Samuel Forward, married Susanna Holcomb, and were the parents of Hannah Forward, who became the wife of Horace Clark, as previously noted.

Their son, Horace Dryden Clark, was born May 22, 1805, in East Granby, Connecticut, and was a lawyer in Cleveland, Ohio. His death occurred in Smyrna, Delaware, March 21, 1887. He married (first) Cassandra Henderson, of Sandusky, Ohio, and she died May 20, 1839.

Their eldest son, Horace Clark, was born in Elyria, Ohio, August 31, 1836. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of nine years he removed to Suffield, Connecticut, where he lived with his grandmother. There he continued his common school education and later was

a student at the Connecticut Literary Institute in Suffield. Previous to his graduation, at the age of twenty years, he removed again to the West, and continued his studies in his new home, Cleveland, Ohio. When still very young, he entered his father's office to read law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. For a period of three years he practiced law in Cleveland, and at the outbreak of the Civil War, he went to Canada and opened a business college, known as the Bryant & Stratton Business College, and for three years he was resident principal of the school. He then returned to the United States and settled in East Granby. There he purchased a large farm, and engaged in the occupation of farming for the next three years. He then sold his Granby farm and purchased the old Israel Harmon farm in West Suffield. For a quarter of a century Mr. Clark lived on this farm and followed agricultural pursuits. In order to be nearer to Hartford, he removed to Windsor where, apart from his farm work, he found time to devote to literary pursuits, which he followed extensively. He wrote and published a work, "The Life of Jesus Christ." In political affiliations Mr. Clark was a Democrat, and was several times nominated by his party for various offices, among them that of State Senator. But the town of Windsor was Republican in a very large majority, and for this reason Mr. Clark was not elected. He was a member of Washington Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Clark died August 14, 1908.

Mr. Clark married, in East Granby, May 9, 1872, Edna Snow Alderman, born October 28, 1851, daughter of James Harvey and Sarah Jane (Snow) Alderman. Mr. Alderman was born January 3, 1825, in Chester, Massachusetts, and Sarah Jane (Snow) Alderman, January 24, 1831.



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in Kingston, Canada. There were four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark: 1. Horace D. Lee, born April 25, 1877; married Ida May White, February 24, 1909, and they reside in Hartford; three children, Horace, born January 3, 1910; Chester, November 2, 1911, and Rhoda, September 24, 1916. 2. Earl, born June 13, 1878, died December 4, 1878. 3. Clyde Alderman, born August 2, 1880; married Nellie Foster, of East Granby, November 18, 1903; they have one child, Foster Dryden Clark, born October 14, 1907. Clyde A. Clark is an osteopathic doctor with offices in Hartford. 4. John Douglass, born November 18, 1882; is a lawyer and graduate of Yale College, engaged in growing fruit in Florida; he married, November 2, 1905, Emandel Viets, of Minneapolis; they have two children, Charlotte Sarah Clark, born August 5, 1906, and Edna Carolyn Clark, born January 1, 1909. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Abigail Wolcott Elworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of Eureka Chapter of the Eastern Star, and takes an active part in church work, holding membership in Grace Episcopal Church of Windsor.

Mrs. Edna Snow (Alderman) Clark was descended from an old Windsor family, the ancestor being William Alderman, who was in Windsor in 1672, and was a farmer in that part of Windsor, now Simsbury, where he died in 1697. He married, in 1679, Mary Case, who was born June 22, 1660, daughter of John and Sarah (Spencer) Case, the last named a daughter of William and Agnes Spencer, who came from Cambridge to Hartford in 1639. Their third son, John Alderman, married, October 28, 1719, Sarah Case, born about 1703, daughter of John and Sarah (Holcomb) Case, and they were undoubtedly the parents of Daniel Alderman, born in 1738, and died July 15,

1798. He married Thankful Griffin, born in 1737, and died December 18, 1835. Their son, Epaphras Alderman, born December 14, 1760, lived in Granby, where he died July 24, 1853. He married, March 22, 1781, Chloe Hayes, born March 13, 1762, died April 5, 1834, daughter of Juda and Honora (Lampson) Hayes. Their son, Harvey Alderman, born about 1790, resided in East Granby. He married Sallie Holcomb, of that town, born April 22, 1792, died January 30, 1875, daughter of Asahel and Martha Holcomb, of that town, a descendant of Thomas Holcomb, who was early at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was admitted freeman, May 14, 1634. He sold his property there in 1635, and three years later joined others of his townsmen at Windsor, Connecticut. His descendants have long flourished in that part of Windsor, which is now Simsbury, and the latter town has been subdivided. His third son, Lieutenant Nathaniel Holcomb, born November 4, 1648, lived in what is now Simsbury, where he was a farmer and representative to the General Court six times, from 1703 to 1722, inclusive. He married, February 27, 1670, Mary Bliss, of Springfield, daughter of Thomas Bliss, one of the original proprietors of Hartford. She removed after his death to Springfield. Her third son, John Holcomb, born 1680, lived in Simsbury, and married, March 9, 1706, Ann Pettibone, who was born March 11, 1679, daughter of John and Sarah (Eggleston) Pettibone, of Windsor. They were the parents of Asahel Holcomb, born in 1720, who was known as Esquire Asahel, and was long a deacon of the church at Turkey Hills, now East Granby, many years a member of its standing committee, made standing moderator, September 18, 1810, and died February 21, 1817, aged ninety-six years and seven months. He

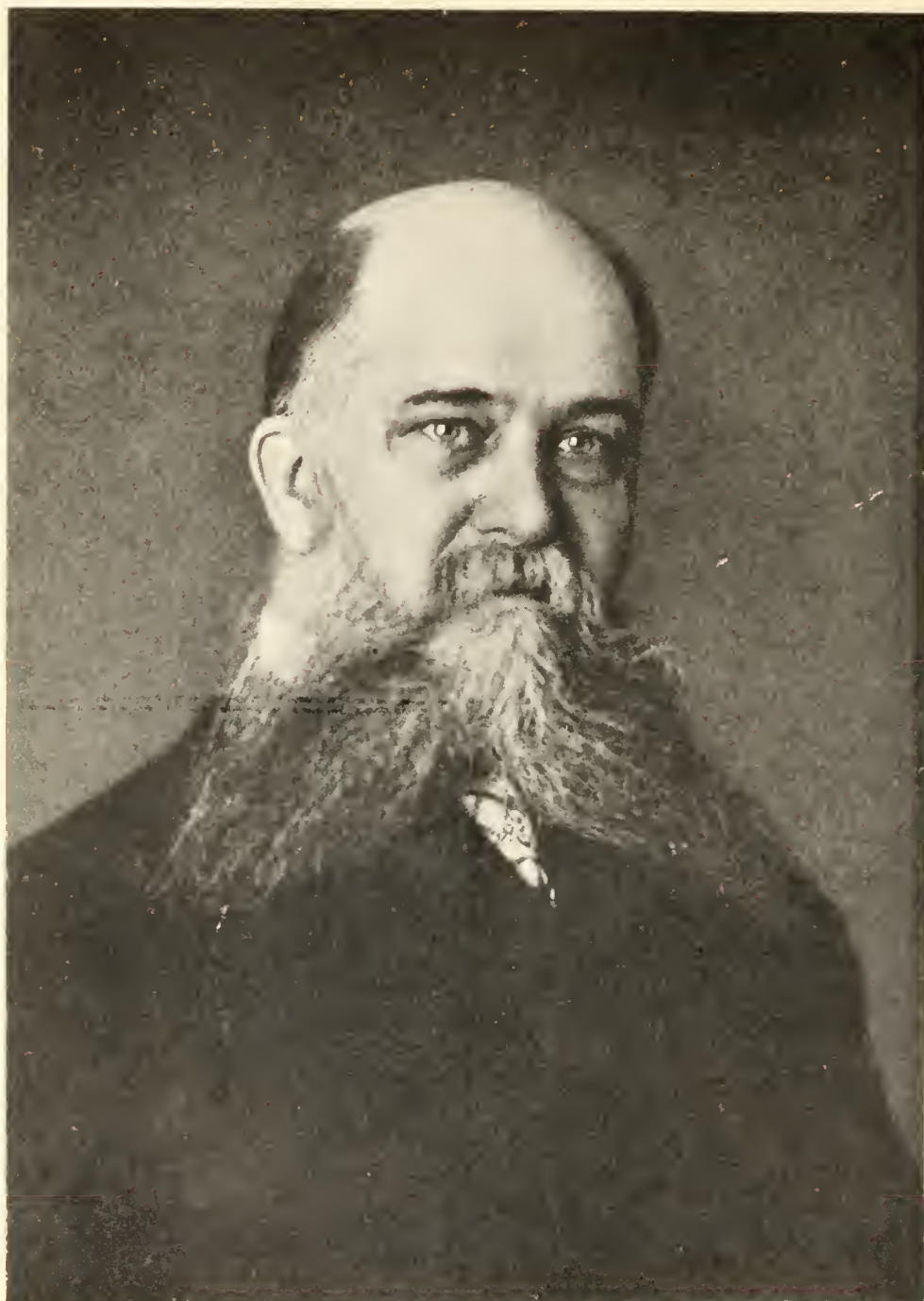
## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

married, January 27, 1742, Thankful Kent, who was born in 1722, and died March 9, 1746. Sergeant Asahel Holcomb, son of Deacon Asahel and Thankful (Kent) Holcomb, was born November 12, 1742, in East Granby, and married in the Turkey Hills Church, February 3, 1764, Sarah Eno, who died June 1, 1815. They were the parents of Asahel Holcomb, born August 28, 1764, in East Granby, whose wife's name was Martha, and whose daughter, Sarah Holcomb, became the wife of Harvey Alderman. Their son, James Harvey Alderman, was born January 3, 1825, in Chester, Massachusetts, and was a lifelong resident of East Granby. He married Sarah Jane Snow, who was born January 24, 1831, in Kingston, Canada, daughter of Charles Snow, of that place.

Sarah Jane (Snow) Alderman was a descendant of Richard Snow, who appeared in Woburn, Massachusetts, as early as 1645, bought a house and twenty acres of land there in 1656, had several grants of land from the town, and died May 5, 1677. His eldest son, John Snow, probably born in England, lived in Woburn, and died there November 25, 1706. His eldest child, John Snow, born May 13, 1668, in Woburn, removed to Chelmsford, and Dunstable, Massachusetts. He married, February 13, 1693, Sarah Stevens, and their eldest son, Joseph Snow, born May 6, 1697, in Woburn, lived in the eastern part of Dunstable, later known as Nottingham West, now Hudson, New Hampshire, where he was taxed in 1733. In 1734 he was selectman of the town, in the same year was a delegate to the General Court, and a lieutenant of the military, and was moderator in 1736, 1739. He died May 7, 1747. His wife, Bridget, born in 1700, removed with their children after his death to Plymouth, New Hampshire, where she died

December 3, 1773. Their third son, Henry Snow, born November 17, 1725, in Dunstable, was ensign of militia in Nottingham West; selectman in 1760, and after 1764 removed to Plymouth, where he died May 11, 1820. His wife, Miriam, died May 13, 1813. Their third son, Nehemiah Snow, born May 4, 1759, in Nottingham West, was a child when the family removed to Plymouth. He served in three enlistments on the frontier under Colonel Bedel, during the Revolution; was at Bennington under Colonel Hobart and later a soldier of the Continental Army. In 1802 he removed to Compton, Province of Quebec, where he was a captain of militia, and there his death occurred. He married April 9, 1789, Miriam Harriman, born October 18, 1771, in Hampstead, New Hampshire, died August 14, 1848, in Canada, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Poole) Harriman, descendant of Leonard Harriman, who was at Rowley, Massachusetts, as early as 1639. Charles Snow, son of Nehemiah and Miriam (Harriman) Snow, was born October 26, 1800, in Plymouth, and lived in Kingston, Canada. He married, March 2, 1829, Rhoda Sargent, born October 23, 1806, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, a descendant of William Sargent, who was born June 28, 1606, at Bath, England, son of Richard and Catherine (Stevens) Sargent. The first record of him in this country is found in April, 1633, when he was a grantee of land at Ipswich, Massachusetts. Six years later he subscribed to the oath of allegiance and fidelity. In 1635 he was among the first settlers at Newberry, and in 1638 was at Hampton, New Hampshire. In 1639 he was a townsman and commissioner of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and in December, 1650, paid taxes of seven shillings and four pence. In 1655 he was residing in that part of Sal-





Henry C. Russegger



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isbury, which is now Amesbury, and there died in 1675. About 1633 he married Elizabeth Perkins, daughter of Quartermaster John Perkins, of Ipswich, who came in the ship "Lyon" in the spring of 1631. She died before April 18, 1670, when William Sargent took a second wife. Thomas Sargent, eldest son of William Sargent, was born June 11, 1643, in Salisbury, was a farmer, residing on Bear Hill in Amesbury, and died February 27, 1706. He married, January 2, 1667, Rachel Barnes, born February 3, 1648, daughter of William Barnes, of Amesbury, died in 1719. His son, John Sargent, who was the father of Robert Sargent, and grandfather of Amos Sargent, who married Sarah Patten, and was the father of Rhoda Sargent, wife of Charles Snow. Their daughter, Sarah Jane Snow, born January 24, 1831, died March 8, 1911, became the wife of James Harvey Alderman, and the mother of Edna Snow, who became the wife of Horace Clark.

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### **RUSSEGUE, Henry Elmore, M. D.,**

#### **Physician.**

"But nothing is more estimable than a physician who, having studied nature from his youth, knows the properties of the human body, the diseases which assail it, the remedies which will benefit it, exercises it with caution and pays equal attention to the rich and the poor."

Henry Elmore Russegue, M. D., a member of the estimable profession referred to in the quotation from Voltaire, was born August 11, 1850, in Franklin, Massachusetts. He received his elementary education in the public schools of that town, and later became a student at Dean Academy, which was a preparatory school for Tufts College located in his native town. At the age

of seventeen, he gave up his academic courses at Dean Academy and went to Boston, Massachusetts, to take a business position which had been offered him and which he continued to occupy until the advent of the "Boston Fire" of November 9, 1872, when it became necessary for him to seek new employment, as did many hundreds of other young men. Thus in the period following the disaster, he was in the employ of one of the Boston wholesale dry goods houses, during which period of service he was daily thrown in contact with a number of the professors, lecturers and students of Boston University School of Medicine, and through his association with them he became very much interested in medicine as a profession and occasionally attended some of the lectures at the Medical College, and on almost all occasions of his meeting with his college friends and acquaintances he was importuned to study medicine and make its practice his life work. To this suggestion, after advising with his parents, he finally yielded and matriculated at Boston University School of Medicine in 1874, taking the full three years' course. At the termination of this three years' course, however, instead of graduating with his class in 1877, he made application for the position of "interne" at the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital, which position was open only to senior under-graduates, and after a competitive examination he received the appointment of resident physician and surgeon to that institution for the school year of 1877 and 1878, at the expiration of which term of service he was awarded a diploma from the institution. At the Commencement exercises of Boston University School of Medicine in March, 1878, he was graduated as Doctor of Medicine, receiving his degree with the graduating class of 1878.

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Dr. Russegue then took up his residence in South Framingham, Massachusetts, where he practiced his profession most successfully for six years. He began to notice that the strain and exposure incident to a widely distributed country practice was making inroads upon his health, and he decided to remove from that center and get into a more concentrated city practice. In keeping with this decision he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1884. After locating in that city, Dr. Russegue soon drew to himself a large clientele and was most successful in his profession, becoming one of Hartford's prominent physicians in a remarkably short time, ingratiating himself not only into the good will and affection of his patients, but also into the kindly and fraternal feelings of his brother physicians of all schools of medical practice. With the exception of one comparatively short intermission (when away from the city for a time) Dr. Russegue continued in the practice of his profession in Hartford and its suburban towns until 1910, when the city of Hartford requisitioned his residential property, in which was located his office and his place of business, for its own uses, and since his removal from that location he has not been actively engaged in practice, although he still continues to reside in Hartford.

Dr. Russegue has been elected to the medical examinership of seven different insurance organizations, in one of which he served in that capacity for upwards of twenty years. Dr. Russegue is a life member and a Senior of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, and he is also a life member of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Medical Society in his native State.

In fraternal organizations Dr. Russegue is a member of St. John's Lodge, No.

4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; of Wolcott Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; of Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; of Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; of Hartford Council, Princes of Jerusalem; of Cyrus Goodell Chapter of Rose Croix; of the Connecticut Consistory, Supreme Princes of the Royal Secret, and the Sphinx Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of G. Fred Barnes Encampment, No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Very soon after graduation, Dr. Russegue married Caroline Storer Wheelwright, who passed to the higher life many years ago. She was the youngest daughter of the Hon. Joseph S. Wheelwright, of Bangor, Maine. Of this marriage there were born two daughters, viz.: Susan Thaxter and Ellen Wheelwright, the last and youngest of whom, Mrs. Ellen Wheelwright (*nec* Russegue) Bird, is now living, and to her have been born four children, viz.: Storer Wheelwright, Eleanor Thaxter, Carolyn Wheelwright and Virginia Russegue Bird. The grandson, Storer Wheelwright Bird, has passed to the higher life, but the three granddaughters are all living.

In 1896 Dr. Russegue married (second) Mrs. Helen Lane Palmer, widow of Joshua S. Palmer, a prominent lawyer and postmaster of Portland, Maine. A woman endowed with great intellectual ability and a brilliant mind. A woman of much travel and wide experience. A woman who for over four years gave her services to her country during the War of the Rebellion, who was at the battle of Bull Run and continued at the front for the duration of the war, serving as

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a nurse and on special occasions as a bearer of dispatches. A woman having a peculiar or intuitive insight into disease and full of magnetic influence for its relief, whose hand had many times been outstretched to help the sick and suffering, and who was the means of saving many a soldier's life and limb during the war. And after the war she materially assisted in the upbuilding of the Maine General Hospital at Portland, Maine, and served on the Board of Visiting Ladies to that institution for many years. All of this experience conspired to make her a real helpmate, and for twenty years and more she worked hand in hand with Dr. Russeque in his profession.

The prophesy of Dr. Russeque's college acquaintances and friends proved true and he has met with remarkable success in his profession and holds a high place in the esteem of his contemporaries in Hartford, where he has been honored many times with responsibilities and trusts. He has all his professional life followed unswervingly the highest ideals in his noble profession, and now is reaping the rich fruition of a life spent in service to his fellow-men.

Dr. Russeque is of French and English ancestry, the names of his parents being Alpheus Alonzo and Mary (Walker) Russeque, both of whom were born in the State of Vermont, but on marrying removed to Massachusetts, settling in the town of Franklin, where they lived for nearly forty years. Dr. Russeque's father became one of the most prominent business men in that community, holding many offices of trust and responsibility in the affairs of the town, serving as town clerk and town treasurer for over twenty years, and he also was elected to represent the town in the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts State Legis-

lature. And when he passed into the great beyond, in his obituary, which was written by the pastor of his church, he was referred to as the good man for he was a friend to the poor as well as to the rich and a peacemaker having had, and availed himself of, many opportunities for manifesting that characteristic through his being a justice of the peace and a trial justice, thus influencing many to adjust their differences without taking them into Court. Four sons were born of this wedlock, viz.: Francis Alonzo, Henry Elmore, George Meeker and William Alpheus, of whom Henry E. and George M. are the only survivors.

Dr. Russeque's father was a descendant of Alexander Resseguie, (the spelling of the name Resseguie having been changed by Dr. Russeque's father from the original to the way he and his family spelled it in his early business life with a view to making the correct spelling of the name more easily accomplished. But for the most part the original way of spelling the name has been retained by other descendants of the settler in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1709, and tradition has it that he was the younger son of Alexander Resseguie, a Huguenot refugee from France. But as no complete genealogy of the family is available to the writer, he is unable to connect the American family with its French progenitor.

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### McLAUGHLIN, Lewis,

**Editor, Publisher.**

Lewis McLaughlin, editor and owner of "The Press," of Stafford Springs, Connecticut, and an esteemed resident of that town, was born in Palmer, Massachusetts, August 14, 1864, the son of James and Ellen Josephine (Atwood) McLaughlin, the former a journalist at that time connected with "The Journal," of Palmer.



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James McLaughlin, the father of Lewis McLaughlin, lived in Stafford Springs, Connecticut, from 1866 until his death in 1895. He was born in North Windsor, New York, in 1838, passed his boyhood in Fallsburg, of that State, and received the more important part of his education at the Walkill Academy of Middletown. His inclinations were literary, and he early resolved to take up literary occupations. In 1857, he went to Palmer, Massachusetts, to learn the printing trade. As an apprentice he entered the office of "The Journal," the publishers of which Palmer paper at that time were Messrs. Fisk and Goff, who published an edition of their paper for circulation in Stafford Springs under the name of the "Stafford News Letter." In 1862, James McLaughlin purchased the interest of Mr. Goff in the Palmer establishment, and four years later, in 1866, sold his interest in the Palmer Journal and removed to Stafford Springs, having become sole owner of the "Stafford News Letter," with his brother, H. C. McLaughlin, whom he took into partnership. The "Stafford News Letter" was at that time the only publication in Tolland county, throughout which it circulated, and to make it more representative of its field, the name of the paper was changed in 1867 to the "Tolland County Press," another change being made in 1883, the paper being then changed to "The Press." As "The Press" the paper has since remained, and as its standards and general policies were then, so it has been continued through almost four decades to the present. A press notice regarding "The Press," as it was under the editorial direction of Mr. James McLaughlin, stated: "'The Press' has always been characterized by a policy at once conservative and liberal,—conservative, in that it has shunned sensationalism, persistently declining to attract

readers by lurid appeals to morbid tastes, or the unnecessary treatment of unhealthful subjects, liberal, in that it has dealt with all public questions, alike reporterially and editorially, in the spirit of justice and fairness. Its devotion to local interests, has from the first, been marked, and its record of local happenings, full and accurate." The same is true of the paper to-day, and has been since the advent to editorial control of its present editor and owner, Lewis McLaughlin. In 1872, James McLaughlin again became sole owner of "The Press," and continued in independent ownership until 1885, when his son, Lewis, was admitted to partnership. The publishing house then became McLaughlin & Son, the son taking charge of the job printing and business department, thus giving the elder Mr. McLaughlin more time to devote to editorial and public work. The influence of Mr. McLaughlin, and of his journal, was evident in the affairs of Stafford Springs, and his pen was ever at the service of the community to further and emphasize any project that gave promise of betterment to the town. And he came into State records in more than one public capacity. In 1880, he sat in the State Legislature, or General Assembly, as the representative of Stafford. One notable appointment he held was membership in the committee appointed by the State Board of Agriculture, to secure the establishment of a State experimental station, the first of its kind in the United States. In 1890, James McLaughlin was census supervisor for the five eastern counties of Connecticut. He was director of the Stafford Savings Bank, and of the Agricultural Society, and also of the State Prison. He died August 2, 1895. His wife, whom he married in June, 1863, was Ellen J. Atwood, of Belchertown, Massachusetts.







*W. J. Hallen*

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Their son, Lewis McLaughlin, was only two years old when they removed to Stafford Springs, Connecticut, from Palmer, Massachusetts, where he was born. For primary instruction he attended the public schools of Stafford Springs, and was later sent to the Monson Academy, in Massachusetts. He became the junior partner of McLaughlin & Son, publishers of "The Press," in 1885, and soon became familiar with the printing and publishing business in all the phases covered by "The Press" company. Particularly, during the early years of the business partnership with his father, he devoted his time to the job printing and business departments of the firm, but upon the death of his father, August 2, 1895, he became the sole owner of "The Press."

In addition to the assistance Mr. McLaughlin's journal gives to all worthy projects in the district, he has taken official part in much organization work in Stafford Springs; he was one of the incorporators of the Stafford Library Association, and the Stafford Springs Agricultural Society. He has also been an active member of the Stafford Business Men's Association. Politically he is a Republican, and was a member of the State Legislature for the session of 1909, the voters of the Stafford Springs district having elected him to that place of honor and responsibility by a good majority in the previous November. During 1914-15, Mr. McLaughlin was a member of the Board of Selectmen of Stafford Springs. He is a supporter of the First Congregational church, and has been clerk of the Ecclesiastical Society of the Congregational Church of Stafford Springs since 1895. Fraternally Mr. McLaughlin belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders; and on the social side he belongs to the Stafford Business Men's Association and to the Stafford Country Club.

Mr. McLaughlin married, October 7, 1891, Carrie B., daughter of William L. and Jennie P. (Atwood) Bishop, of Holyoke, Massachusetts. They have no children.

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### ALLYN, Robert Joseph,

#### Hotel Proprietor.

For nearly a century the name of Allyn has been identified with the hotel business in Hartford. The family has been resident in New England from a very early period, and has been traced in England prior to the settlement of New England. Richard Allen or Allyn was born in Braunton, Devonshire, England, and died in 1662. His will was dated November 29, 1647, and proved May 10, 1662. He married Margaret Wyatt.

Their fourth son, Matthew Allyn, was baptized in April, 1604, at Braunton, and came with the original Braintree company in 1632 to Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he had forty-five acres of land in 1633, and subsequently owned many other parcels, including five houses on the original town plot of Cambridge, made in 1635. He resided near the meeting house, and was the largest landholder in Cambridge, a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony, March 4, 1635, and representative to the General Court in the following year. In 1637 he removed to Hartford, where he was one of the original proprietors, and had a house lot on what is now Windsor street, and one hundred and ten acres of planting land. He owned the first mill in Hartford, which was at the foot of the present West Pearl street; was a proprietor of Windsor, Connecticut, in 1640; a large owner in Killingworth and Simsbury, Connecticut, and a member of Rev. Thomas Hooker's church of Hartford. Before 1648 he removed to Windsor, which town he represented in the General Court from 1648

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to 1658, with the exception of 1653; was a magistrate from 1657 to 1667, inclusive, and a commissioner of the United Colonies, 1660-64. He served on many important committees, among them one to treat with the Dutch envoys, one to settle the government of Long Island towns, one to settle the boundry between Massachusetts and Rhode Island colonies, and on a committee empowered to levy troops. He died at Windsor, February 1, 1671. His wife Margaret was made executrix of his will.

They were the parents of Captain Thomas Allyn, who inherited the paternal homestead at Windsor, was a free-man in 1668, and a trooper in the town militia; died February 14, 1696. He married, October 21, 1658, Abigail, daughter of Rev. John Warham, first minister of Windsor, and his wife, Jane. She was baptized May 27, 1638, and was a member of the Windsor church.

Their third son was Lieutenant Thomas Allyn, born March 11, 1663, in Windsor, died there April 6, 1709. His estate was valued at £258, 10s. and 8d. He married, January 6, 1686, Martha Wolcott, born May 17, 1664, died September 8, 1687, daughter of Simon and Martha (Pitkin) Wolcott.

They were the parents of Benjamin Allyn, born October 14, 1686, died December 14, 1713. He married, December 18, 1707, Ann Watson, born 1686, daughter of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Bissell) Watson, granddaughter of Robert Watson, who came from London, England, and his wife, Mary, daughter of John Rockwell, of Windsor.

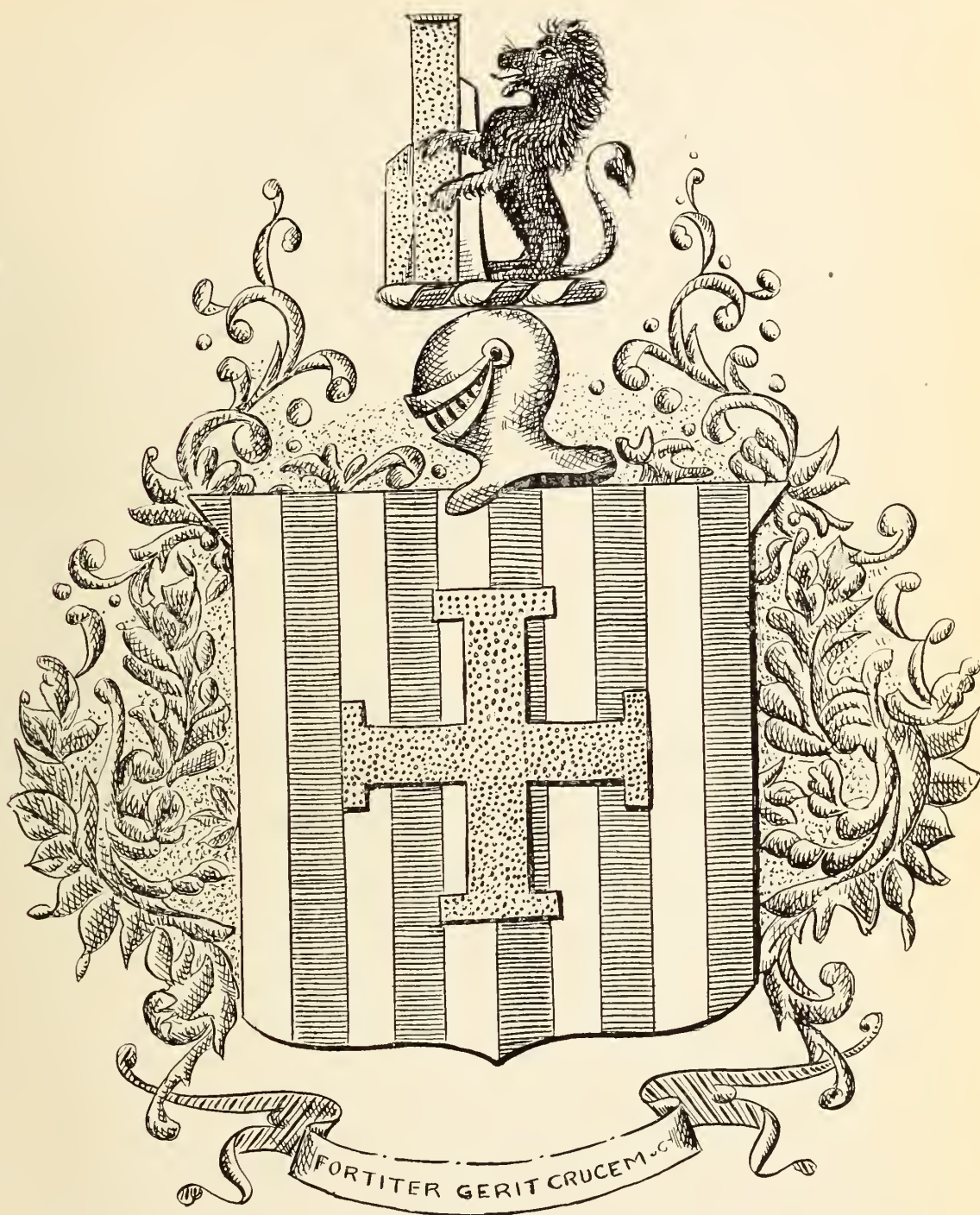
Captain Benjamin Allyn, son of Benjamin and Ann (Watson) Allyn, was born April 8, 1711, in Windsor, where he died March 18, 1776. He commanded a company in the Crown Point Expedition of 1755. He married, August 9, 1733, Abi-

gail Loomis, born April 10, 1714, died May 29, 1795, daughter of Ensign Job and Abigail (Filley) Loomis, descendant of Joseph Loomis, one of the first settlers of Windsor.

Their fifth son and tenth child was Colonel Job Allyn, born November 24, 1753, who married, May 16, 1777, Abigail Mather, born September 20, 1757, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Allen) Mather, died June 17, 1843.

Their sixth son and eleventh child was Timothy Mather Allyn, who was born September 7, 1800, in Windsor, baptized there June 7, 1801, and died August 25, 1882, in Hartford. He was reared on the paternal farm in Windsor, and received some education in the local public schools. At an early age he was accustomed to assist in the operation of a brick kiln, operated in connection with the farm. The youth was accustomed to cut wood and mix and bake bricks, and in one year himself produced one hundred and twenty thousand bricks, which were sold in Hartford at the rate of four and a half dollars per thousand. At the age of twenty-five years he left his native home and traveled west as far as the State of Ohio. At the end of two years he returned east, and was located in New York City for three years, connected with the wholesale dry goods business. At the age of thirty years he settled in Hartford, and in association with his brother established a store on Asylum street. The venture was successful, and Timothy M. Allyn continued to be associated with it until 1848, when he retired from mercantile business, and devoted himself to the care of his large real estate interests. While still a young man he had shrewdly foreseen the growth of Hartford, and, with more than usual business judgment, sought to enhance his own fortune by extensive investment in real estate in





~c~ *Allyn* ~c~



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those sections where he anticipated the greatest development. His judgment was eminently confirmed by results, and the rapid development of real estate values enabled him to extend his operations by building. In 1860 he built the well-known hotel, the Allyn House, and he subsequently constructed the Charter Oak Bank Building, The Allyn Hall, now the Majestic Theatre, and several other large and important business structures. The great development of his fortune did not create in him a selfish spirit, and he was ever ready to serve the public interests, which he was often called upon to do. For several terms he was elected an alderman of the city, served as mayor of Hartford, and in 1858 became a member of the water commission, serving for a period of three years. A staunch Republican in principle, he was elected on the ticket of that party in 1843 as a representative in the State Legislature, where his services were conspicuous. He was ever ready to promote the development and progress of his home city, and was esteemed as a public-spirited and useful citizen. At one time he offered to the city the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, on condition that an equal sum be raised by the public for founding an industrial school for boys. Subsequently he offered the Allyn Hall Building and forty thousand dollars in cash for a library for the Young Men's Institute, but he was ahead of his time, and neither of these offers was accepted by the city. Mr. Allyn entertained liberal religious views; was for many years a member of the Unitarian church; was a staunch and practical Christian, and after his death a suitable memorial was erected in the shape of Allyn Chapel, in Spring Grove Cemetery. His memory will always be honored in the city where he exercised such a strong and lasting influence. He

married Susan Ann, daughter of Joseph Pratt, and they were the parents of seven children.

The Pratt family was a very ancient one in England, where records are found before the year 1200, indicating that it was of Norman origin. John Pratt or de Pratellis or de Pratis, as then generally spelled, held the Manor of Patrickborne (Merton Bridge and Pelham Hundred) in 1200. Four brothers, John, William, Engebrow and Peter de Pratellis, figured prominently in the reign of Richard I., all living in 1201. John was a favorite minister. In 1211 William and Peter both made a gallant record in the Crusade. John Pratt was in Parliament from Beverly in 1298 and 1305. Before the year 1300 the family was well known and widely scattered through England, and the shortened form of the name, Prat, was the common spelling. The other forms, Pratte, Pradt, Praed, Prete, Prate, Praer, Prayers, are also found. The surname means meadow, and was a place name before it was a surname. Thomas Pratt died at Baldock in Hertfordshire in February, 1539. He was the father of Thomas Pratt, who was born there, and whose son, Rev. William Pratt, was baptized October, 1562, at Baldock. He became rector of the parish of Stevenage, near Hertfordshire, December 6, 1598, and continued until his death in 1629. His wife's name was Elizabeth. Their second son, John Prat, was baptized November 9, 1620, at Stevenage, probably an adult, and was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as 1633, and received a grant of land of two acres there in the following year. In 1635 he owned a house on the north side of the present Mt. Auburn street, between Brighton street and Brattle square; was made freeman, May 14, 1634. In 1636 he accompanied Rev. Thomas Hooker to Hart-



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ford, and was one of the landed proprietors of that town, elected representative, January 14, 1640, and served on many important committees. He was a carpenter by trade, purchased two house lots on Main street, north of Asylum street, and the present Pratt street was named in his honor. His wife, Elizabeth, is supposed to have been a Spencer. Their eldest child, John Pratt, born about 1635, was made freeman, February 26, 1656, served in various offices in the town, and died November 23, 1689. He married Hepsibah, daughter of John Wyatt, and after his death she married, March 10, 1691, John Sadd. Her eldest son, John Pratt, born May 17, 1661, in Hartford, lived in that town and died early in 1744. He served as constable, selectman and in various important capacities, and possessed some of the lands owned by his grandfather. He married Hannah, daughter of Robert Sanford, granddaughter of Robert and Anne (Adams) Sanford, the latter a daughter of Jeremiah Adams, of Hartford. Their second son, William Pratt, was born 1691, and lived on the Main street in front of the State House square. He was buried in the Center Church Yard, January 19, 1753. He married Amy Pinney, born October 6, 1704, daughter of Nathaniel and Martha (Thrall) Pinney, buried in the Center Church Yard, June 10, 1772. Her youngest child, Joseph Pratt, was baptized June 6, 1742, and died October 18, 1814. He married, September 15, 1768, Susanna Caldwell, born in January, 1744, died September 17, 1831. Her youngest child, Joseph Pratt, born June 6, 1779, was a highly esteemed citizen of Hartford, where he served for some time as postmaster, and died at Opelousas, Louisiana, March 6, 1852. He married (first) December 11, 1802, at Christ Church, Hartford, Frances Wadsworth, born 1782, died February 14, 1838,

daughter of Roger and Anne (Prior) Wadsworth, a descendant of William Wadsworth, who came in the ship "Lion," landing in Boston, September 16, 1832, and through his son, Joseph Wadsworth, immortalized in history by his exploit in hiding the colonial charter in the charter oak. He married (second) December 6, 1839, her sister, Charlotte Wadsworth. The eldest child of the first marriage was Susan Anne Pratt, born October 9, 1803, who became the wife of Timothy M. Allyn, as above noted.

Robert Allyn, youngest son of Timothy M. and Susan A. (Pratt) Allyn, was born March 8, 1849, in the city of Hartford, and there continued to reside until his death, which occurred February 2, 1896. His education was supplied by the public institutions of Hartford, and upon leaving school his attention was immediately absorbed in the management of his estate. It had early acquired great value during the life of his father, and the natural increase of values added much thereto during the lifetime of Robert Allyn. About 1889 he took charge of the Allyn House, which had been under the direction of a cousin, R. J. Allyn, up to that time. He had previously taken an interest in the management of the property, but his name was never publicly associated with the management of the hotel. He became one of the wealthiest men in the community, and paid taxes on property valued at nearly a million dollars. Like his honored father he was a man of public spirit and active in the promotion of many movements for the advancement of the community. He was a keen and intelligent observer of political matters, very active with the Republican party in general affairs, but was not a partisan in the management of the city's concerns. His character and career were such as to gain respect and recogni-



tion in all quarters. Of social nature and genial spirit, his companionship was much sought after. Possessed of all the domestic virtues, his greatest happiness was found in his own household, but his death was felt as a loss throughout the community. "He was married, January 30, 1877, to Alice Belle Main, of Brooklyn, Connecticut, a daughter of Elias H. and Sarah S. (Dorrance) Main, of that town. They were the parents of three children: Robert Joseph, Leonora, and Dorothy Belle.

Robert Joseph Allyn, only son of Robert and Alice Belle (Main) Allyn, was born October 21, 1877, in Hartford, and succeeded to the management of the large estate which came down from his grandfather. His education was largely supplied by private schools, and before attaining his majority he became associated with his father in the conduct of the Allyn House. This popular hostelry, many years known as the leading hotel of Hartford, has continued under his management to the present time, and has fully maintained its standards and reputation. He takes an interest in Hartford and its institutions; is a director of the Phoenix Insurance Company and of Spring Grove Cemetery; a member of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, Country Club of Farmington, Automobile Club of Hartford, Gun Club, and Automobile Club of America. He married Louise, daughter of Francis Gordon and Mary Royal (McCurry) Graham, born in Louisville, Kentucky, granddaughter of the late Judge Duncan Graham, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, of Scottish antecedents, a kinsman of the present Duke of Montrose, who for some twenty-five years has been Lord Clerk Registrar of Scotland and present chief of Clan Graham.

They have one daughter, Mary Belle Allyn, born June 3, 1914.

The Mather family, from which Mr. Allyn is descended, is one of the oldest and most interesting in Connecticut, descended from a very ancient English family. The name Mather is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word Math, which means "honor, reverence." The family is of ancient English descent, and is found also in Scotland, where at least two families of this name bore arms. The coat-of-arms used by the early Mathers of Boston is: Ermine on a fesse wavy azure, three lions rampant or. Crest: a lion sedant or. This coat-of-arms was recorded as belonging to William Mather in 1602. Motto: *Sunt fortia pectora nobis*. Also: *Virtus vera nobilitas est*. John Mather was of Lowton, Winwick parish, Lancashire, England. His son, Thomas Mather, was of the same place, and had wife Margaret. Their son, Rev. Richard Mather, was born 1596, in Lowton, Winwick parish, Lancashire, England. His parents, though poor, determined to give their son a good education and sent him to Winwick School, about four miles from their home. In the winter he boarded at Winwick, but in the summer he traveled the distance on foot every day, and attended this school until he was fifteen years old. In 1611 he became a teacher in a school at Toxteth Park, near Liverpool. He lived with the family of Mr. Edward Aspinwall in 1614, and while there was converted and decided to become a minister. He continued his studies under the teaching of Mr. Aspinwall, who was a learned scholar, and then went to Brazenose College, Oxford. Before he had been long at Oxford he received a call to preach at Toxteth, where he had been teaching school. On November 30, 1618, he preached his first sermon and was ordained a minister of

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the Established English Church. In later years he was wont to speak in terms of regret concerning his ordination, calling it a "grievous sin." He preached in the town of Prescott in connection with his Toxteth church work, and in other parishes of the county. In August, 1633, he was silenced for non-conformity, but restored the November following. In 1634 he was again silenced, and his friends could not have him restored again. He testified that in the fifteen years he had been in the ministry he had never worn a surplice. He decided to go to New England, and sailed from Bristol on May 23, 1635, in the ship "James," arriving in Boston on August 17 following. He remained in Boston some time with his family, and finally settled in Dorchester, where he was chosen teacher of a new church, August 23, 1636. On September 20, 1636, he was admitted to the church with his wife; served as minister until his death, and for fifty years was able to attend to his church labors every Sunday. In his last years he lost sight of one of his eyes, and for the last two years suffered from a distressing malady which terminated his life, April 22, 1669. He left a diary with an interesting account of his journey across the ocean, and also a brief biography of his life up to his thirty-ninth year. With Rev. William Thompson he composed "An Answer to Mr. Charles Herle," and he was the chief author of "The Elder's Discourse About Church Government" in 1639, and the "Cambridge Platform" in 1647. His other publications were: "The Bay Psalm Book," the first printed in America, 1640; "A Reply to Rutheford," 1646; "An heart melting exhortation, together with a cordial of consolation presented in a letter from New England to his countrymen in Lancashire," 1650; "A Catechism," 1650; "A Treatise of Justification," 1652; "A

Letter to Mr. Hooker to prove that it was lawful for a minister to administer the sacrament to a congregation not particularly under his care;" "A Plea for the Churches of New England;" "An Election Sermon," 1660; "An Answer to Mr. Davenport's work against the proposition of the Synod," 1662; "A Farewell exhortation of the church and people of Dorchester consisting of seven directions." He prepared for the press others which were not printed. His grandson, Cotton Mather, says of him:

His way of preaching was very plain, studiously avoiding obscure and foreign terms, and unnecessary incitation of Latin sentences, and aiming to shoot his arrows, not over the heads but into the hearts of his hearers. \* \* \* His voice was loud and big, and uttered with a deliberate vehemency; it produced unto his ministry an awful and very taking majesty. \* \* \* But as he judged that a preacher of the Gospel should be, he was a very hard student. Yea, so intent was he upon his beloved studies, that the morning before he died he importuned his friends that watched with him, to help him into the room where he thought his usual works and books expected him. To satisfy his importunity, they began to lead him thither; but finding himself unable to get out of his lodging room, he said: "I see I am not able; I have not been in my study for several days; and is it not a lamentable thing that I should lose so much time?"

His will was dated October 16, 1661. He married (first) September 29, 1624, Catherine Holt, who died 1655, daughter of Edmund Holt, of Bury, England. He married (second) August 26, 1656, Sarah, widow of William Story and of Rev. John Cotton, and daughter of Richard Hankridge, of Boston, England. She died May 27, 1676. Children: Rev. Samuel, born May 13, 1626; Timothy, mentioned below; Rev. Nathaniel, March 20, 1630; Joseph, 1634, died young; Rev. Eleazer, May 13, 1637; Rev. Dr. Increase, June 21, 1639. Timothy Mather, second son of Rev. Richard and Catherine (Holt) Mather,





*Geo C. Abbott.*



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born 1628, in Liverpool, England, came to America with his father, and was the only one of the family who did not become a minister. He is the ancestor of all the New England Mathers. He died as the result of a fall in his barn in Dorchester, January 14, 1684. He married (first) about 1649, Catherine, daughter of Major-General Humphrey Atherton; (second) March 20, 1679, Elizabeth, daughter of Amiel Weeks. Children: Rev. Samuel, mentioned below; Richard, born December 20, 1653; Catherine, January 6, 1656; Nathaniel, September 2, 1658; Joseph, May 23, 1661; Atherton, October 4, 1664. Rev. Samuel Mather, eldest child of Timothy and Catherine (Atherton) Mather, was born July 5, 1650, in Dorchester, graduated from Harvard College in 1671, entered the ministry, and was stationed successively at Deerfield and Hatfield, Massachusetts; Milford and Branford, Connecticut. In 1682 he was settled at Windsor, Connecticut, the second minister of the church there, where he died March 18, 1728. He married Hannah, daughter of Governor Robert and Jane (Tapp) Treat, of Milford, born 1661, died March 3, 1708. Their eldest child was Dr. Samuel Mather, born 1677, graduated from Harvard College, 1698, was licensed by the General Court to practice medicine in 1702. He became greatly distinguished, both as a scholar and a physician, and his practice covered a wide circle of territory, in which he was often called as counsel. He died in Windsor, February 6, 1746. He married, April 13, 1704, Abigail Grant, born January 27, 1680, in Windsor, baptized July 17, 1681, in Hartford, daughter of John and Mary (Hull) Grant, died September 1, 1722. Her fourth son was Nathaniel Mather, born August 8, 1716, in Windsor, died August 31, 1770. He married, about 1740, Elizabeth Allen, who died May 7,

1791, a daughter of Peletiah and Mary (Stoughton) Allen, of Windsor, born November 22, 1722. Her third daughter and twelfth child was Abigail Mather, born September 20, baptized October 9, 1757, in Windsor, married, May 6, 1777, Colonel Job Allyn, of that town, as above noted.

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### **ABBOTT, George Edward, Manufacturer.**

"The name Abbott is derived from the Hebrew Ab, or father, through the Syriac Abba. It had its origin in the monasteries of Syria, whence it spread through the East, and soon became accepted generally in all languages as the designation of the head of a monastery." The name at a very early date in England was spelled with one t, but at a later date in England, and with a very few exceptions ever since the first Abbott came to America, the name has been spelled as in this sketch.

Robert Abbott—spelled Abbitt in the Colonial records—was admitted freeman in Watertown, Massachusetts, September 3, 1634. He received a grant of thirty-five acres there on July 25, 1636, and several other grants at later dates, and was a member of the small company that removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1640, called at that time Watertown. He was a juryman for the "Particular Court" at Hartford, July 12, 1640, and September 2, 1641. His name was number 30 on a list of seventy freeman of the "Court of New Haven." He was a member of the "Court on the 6th of the 6th month, 1642," and on the "5th of the 2d month, 1643," that court freed him from "trayning by reason of bodily infirmities." He took the oath of fidelity to the King, July 1, 1644, and removed to what is now Branford, Connecticut, probably about 1645,

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and died there, September 31, 1658. His estate was valued at one hundred and forty-three pounds, thirteen shillings. He was twice married, the name of his second wife being Maria.

Joseph Abbott, the youngest of the thirteen children of Robert Abbott, born in Branford, and was living in New Haven in 1683. The date of his birth is not known.

Stephen Abbott, eldest child of Joseph Abbott, was born in Branford, Connecticut. He married, January 6, 1724-25, Hannah Frisbee, of Branford, born August 14, 1693, third daughter of Jonathan and Mary Frisbee, and granddaughter of Edward Frisbee, one of the earliest settlers of that town. He joined the Congregational church, June 2, 1728, and his wife joined, April 28, 1734. About 1750, they removed to Middlebury, Connecticut, where he died well advanced in years. She died December 25, 1803, aged one hundred and three years.

Daniel Abbott, eldest child of Stephen and Hannah (Frisbee) Abbott, was born January 4, 1725, in Branford, Connecticut, and lived in Middlebury. He married, March 1, 1763, Lois, daughter of Joseph Smith, of Wallingford. She died in August, 1800, aged fifty-nine years.

Daniel (2) Abbott, second son of Daniel (1) Abbott, was born June 24, 1768, in Middlebury, and was a farmer in that town. He married, July 25, 1787, Lois, daughter of Benjamin Terrel. She died in Middlebury, January 16, 1836, aged sixty-nine years.

Daniel (3) Abbott, eldest son of Daniel (2) and Lois (Terrel) Abbott, was born September 18, 1796, in Middlebury, Connecticut. In addition to cultivating his farm in Middlebury, he engaged in the manufacture of pumps and pipes as well as edge tools and hammers, continuing until about 1850, and at one time con-

ducted an extensive business. In Southford, a little stream called the Eight-Mile brook, the outlet of Quassepaug pond, has been utilized for manufacturing since the seventeenth century, first for lumber and flour. Adin Wheeler and Dr. Candee had a saw mill to the south of the village. They were succeeded by Amos Platt, who in 1837 sold to Daniel Abbott, who moved to Southford. He erected a new flour and feed mill on the site of the old one, and two large factories used for manufacturing different kinds of materials. About 1849, he turned his attention to paper making, commencing in the old fulling mill, on a small scale, drying his paper on the ground in the sun. Then he added a building to the mill and advanced to loft and steam drying. After some experimenting he came to the conclusion that loft dried paper was the best, so in 1859 he erected a large and commodious building for loft drying, the best in the State at that time, and entered largely into the manufacture of straw-board. He died March 7, 1859, before the mill had been operated a year. The mill was sold to his son, S. A. Abbott, for \$12,000. Daniel Abbott won success by persistent, intelligently directed industry. His brain was as tireless as his physical energy. He possessed a business imagination, and had the courage to push forward and keep abreast of the times. Withal he was careful in forming his judgments and thrifty in financial matters. He was a member of the Methodist church, and an adherent of the Whig party. He married, February 10, 1819, Sally Sherman, born March 27, 1801, fifth daughter of Elijah and Nanny (Northrop) Sherman, of Woodbury, Connecticut, who belonged to the famous family which produced General William Tecumseh Sherman. The Sherman family is a very ancient one in England, and has

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been traced to Henry Sherman, who resided in Dedham, County Essex, whither he removed probably from Suffolk, as he bore the Suffolk Sherman coat-of-arms. He died in 1598, and his wife, Agnes, in 1580. Their eldest child, Henry Sherman, was a clothier in Dedham, where he died in 1610. His wife, Susan (Hills) Sherman, was the mother of Edmond Sherman, born in Dedham, who came to America about 1632, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and finally to New Haven. He married, in 1611, Judith Angiers. Their youngest child, Hon. Samuel Sherman, was born July 12, 1618, in Dedham, was a prominent man in colony and church affairs. He resided successively at Watertown, Wethersfield, Stamford and Stratford, and died in 1684. He married Sarah Mitchell, of Cambridge, daughter of Jonathan Mitchell. Their seventh son, Benjamin Sherman, was born March 29, 1662, and lived in Stratford. He married, June 6, 1683, Rebecca daughter of Benjamin Phippeny of Boston. Their sixth son, Samuel Sherman, born February 10, 1705, in Stratford, lived in that town and married, April 4, 1728, Martha Gold, of Fairfield. Their second son, Elijah Sherman, settled in Woodbury, married, May 22, 1778, Nanny Northrop, who died April 2, 1818. They were the parents of Sally Sherman, wife of Daniel Abbott. She married (second) after May 11, 1862, Steven Atwood, who died in Woodbury, February 5, 1867; she married (third) March 9, 1869, Hiram French, whom she survived. After his death in 1884, she lived with her son, Smith A. Abbott, at his home in Derby, Connecticut, where she died October 3, 1889.

Daniel and Sally (Sherman) Abbott had a family of six sons and two daughters, all born in Middlebury but John B.,

who was born in Southford, as follows:

1. Daniel Sherman, born March 22, 1820; was a very energetic and enterprising man, engaged in manufacturing at Gananoque, Ontario, Canada, where he died July 12, 1861; he never married.
2. Margaret Sarah, born August 25, 1822; was twice married and died at New Haven, July 23, 1912, leaving two daughters.
3. Samuel Preston, born November 21, 1824; was superintendent of a rubber mill in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was killed by accident, December 15, 1857.
4. Elijah Edwards, of whom further.
5. Nancy Maria, born June 29, 1829; was married May 16, 1854, to Charles Warner, who died in Shelton, May 4, 1916; she survives him.
6. Smith Adams, born August 6, 1831, died in Derby, March 4, 1916; he married (first) Julia B. Downs, and (second) Sarah Down.
7. Charles Keyo, born November 7, 1836, was killed by explosion of keg of blasting powder at Southford when nine years of age.
8. John Bishop, born February 10, 1842; went to Ontario, April, 1861; in July, 1862, he returned to Southford and enlisted in August of that year in the Union Army, member of Company H, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; he served until the end of the war and is now the recipient of a pension; lives at Gananoque, Ontario, Canada; married, June 28, 1870, Elizabeth Rogers, and they are the parents of Agnes Helena, who was married August 14, 1897, to A. H. Maybie, a resident of Gananoque.

Elijah Edwards Abbott, son of Daniel (3) and Sally (Sherman) Abbott, was born in Middlebury, January 26, 1827. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, later learned the trade of machinist, and worked under his father in the paper mills. When a young man he went to Gananoque, Province of Ontario,



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Canada, and entered the employ of his oldest brother, Daniel Sherman Abbott, Jr., who had established himself there as a proprietor of a machine shop and foundry. Daniel S. Abbott died July 12, 1861, and Elijah E. Abbott succeeded his brother as owner of the machine shop and foundry, which he conducted successfully until within a few years of his death, when he retired to a well-earned leisure, a fitting sequel to years of hard and unremitting toil. For many years he served as United States Deputy Consul at Gananoque. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge there. Mr. Abbott married, April 11, 1848, Mary Jane Buell, born December 11, 1827, in Litchfield, Connecticut, eldest daughter of Samuel and Minerva (Wadhams) Buell. She was descended from William Buell, born about 1610, in Chesterton, County Huntingdon, England, and came to America in 1630; settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, whence he removed in 1625-26 to Windsor, there received a grant of land in 1640, and died November 23, 1681. He married, November 18, 1640, Mary, whose surname is not recorded. She died September 1, 1684. Their eldest child, Samuel Buell, born September 2, 1641, in Windsor, settled in Killingly in 1664, being one of the original proprietors of the town, where he died July 11, 1720. He married, November 18, 1662, Deborah Griswold, born June 28, 1646, died February 7, 1719, daughter of Edward and Margaret Griswold, pioneers in the settlement of Windsor. Their second son, John Buell, born February 17, 1671, removed in 1695 to Lebanon, and to Litchfield in 1721, where he died in 1746. He married, November 20, 1695, Mary Loomis, born March 20, 1673, died November 4, 1768, daughter of John Loomis, of Windsor, granddaughter of Deacon John and Elizabeth (Scott) Loomis, and

great-granddaughter of Joseph Loomis, a pioneer settler of Windsor. The last named was born about 1590, was a woolen draper and came from Braintree, County Essex, to America in the ship "Susan and Ellen," April 11, 1638, from London, arrived at Boston, July 17, 1638. The next year he is found in Windsor. He married in Messing, County Essex, June 30, 1614, Mary White, who was baptized August 24, 1590, daughter of Robert W. and Bridget (Allgar) White, the last named baptized March 11, 1562, daughter of William Allgar, of Shalford, County Essex. Peter Buell, third son of John and Mary (Loomis) Buell, was born May 22, 1710, in Lebanon, and lived in Litchfield, Connecticut. He married, December 26, 1734, Avis Collins, born April 1, 1714, died November 1, 1754, fifth daughter of John and Anna (Leete) Collins, of Guilford, the last named a granddaughter of Governor William Leete. Peter Buell, second son of Peter and Avis (Collins) Buell, was born October 12, 1739, and married, December 25, 1766, Abigail Seymour, daughter of Zachariah Seymour, granddaughter of John and Mary (Watson) Seymour, and great-granddaughter of Richard Seymour, who came from England to America and was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut, whence he removed in 1650 to Norwalk. There he was one of the earliest settlers. Samuel Buell, youngest child of Peter and Abigail (Seymour) Buell, born December 27, 1782, in Litchfield, Connecticut, and married there, June 28, 1819, Minerva Wadhams. They were the parents of Mary Jane Buell, wife of Elijah Edwards Abbott. Mr. and Mrs. Elijah E. Abbott were the parents of seven children, six of whom attained years of maturity, as follows: Charles Buell, a resident of Hartford; Sarah, deceased, was the wife of Wesley



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Taylor; Samuel Augustus, a resident of Stamford, Connecticut; Walter Sherman, a merchant in Gananoque, Canada; George Edward, of whom further; Minnie, wife of Albert P. Russell, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Abbott serving as class leader, trustee and superintendent of Sunday school, and Mrs. Abbott active in the women's organizations.

George Edward Abbott, son of Elijah Edwards and Mary Jane (Buell) Abbott, was born in Gananoque, Province of Ontario, Canada, November 16, 1864. He was educated in the public schools in the vicinity of his home, learned the trade of machinist with his father and worked for him until he was twenty-one years old. He then came to the United States and located in New Britain, Connecticut, where he secured a position as machinist and toolmaker for the Case Engine Company, remaining in that capacity for five years. He then entered the employ of the firm of Yale & Towne, at Stamford, as machinist and toolmaker, but at the expiration of one year left that concern and became an employee of the firm of Brown & Sharpe, at Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained for a short period of time. He then changed his place of residence to Hartford, Connecticut, and worked for a short period of time as toolmaker for Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. He then became an employee of the Sigourney Tool Company, with whom he remained for five years, then changed to the New Departure Manufacturing Company of Bristol, which he served for ten years, the last six years as master mechanic. While in the employ of this company they added to their line the manufacture of balls for ball bearings, and Mr. Abbott designed the special machinery for mak-

ing this product. He then decided to engage in business on his own account; he rented a small room on Hicks street, installed a few machine shop tools, designed and drafted his own special machinery and had made the necessary patterns for casting; when he had completed the building of his equipment, he made five hundred pounds of balls and went out on the road and sold them. He then came back, made more balls, went out and sold them, and continued in this way until he secured sufficient business to justify adding the services of a boy as helper. From that time to the present (1917) business has steadily increased in volume and importance. He occupied rented quarters until 1912, when he moved into his own factory building located in Elmwood. Each year an addition to the factory building has been necessary in order to meet the growing demands of his trade, and they give employment on an average to about ninety men. Special machinery, that is the last word in automatic machinery in this line, is designed by Mr. Abbott, and the product is sent all over the world. In addition to being a most skillful artisan, Mr. Abbott is an able executive and business man. He is progressive in business, yet careful that he is right before forging ahead, and these qualities have been active factors in the success which has crowned his efforts. He is domestic in his tastes, preferring to devote his leisure time to his home and family, quiet, unassuming, courteous, willing to aid to the best of his ability every project that tends to advance the interests of the community. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pequabuck Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons; Ionic Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Bristol, Connecticut.

Mr. Abbott married, September 16,

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1889, Isabelle Peck, born March 31, 1866, daughter of Noah Peck, of Gananoque, Province of Ontario, Canada. Children: G. Kenneth, born June 16, 1890; Edith, born July 27, 1899.

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### **FRISBIE, Charles Brown,**

#### **Manufacturer.**

Among the leading citizens of Cromwell is Mr. Frisbie, who is descended from a very old Connecticut family founded by Edward Frisbie, who was one of the earliest planters of Branford, where he located before 1645. In that year his name appears in the list of those consigned lots. His wife Hannah joined the church in 1687-88. They had a large family of children. Their seventh son, Caleb Frisbie, born 1667, lived in Branford, where he died October 12, 1737, and was survived by his wife Hannah. Their second son, Daniel Frisbie, was born February 14, 1709, in Branford, and was admitted to the church there with his wife Ruth, June 30, 1751. He died December 11, 1785. He married (second) May 4, 1749, Ruth (Allen) Brockett, widow of ——— Brockett. His second son, Josiah Frisbie, was born February 12, 1752, in Branford, where he was a farmer; he was a soldier in the Revolution; he died at the age of ninety-four years. He married, April 12, 1781, Sarah Rogers, and they were the parents of Levi Frisbie, baptized September 28, 1794; he was a fisherman at Stony Creek; he died November 4, 1846. He married, in May, 1819, Betsy Beach, born August 19, 1799, died May 28, 1842, daughter of Elnathan Beach.

Russell Frisbie, son of Levi and Betsy (Beach) Frisbie, was born January 8, 1822, in Branford, and baptized in Branford church, July 2, of that year. When a lad of nine years, he left home to live

with Captain Dowd, a farmer in the town of Clinton, where he remained seven years.

While still a boy he evinced considerable inventive genius and mechanical ingenuity, one of the practical results of which was a corn sheller, which proved very useful and popular. When sixteen years old, he went to Chester, Connecticut, where he began to learn the carpenter trade under Potter & Wheaton. After about eighteen months this firm dissolved, and young Frisbie went to Middletown, where he found employment in the patternmaker's department of the W. & B. Douglass Company. He had long since made himself master of many tools, and his quick perception of mechanical subjects gave him rapid progress. For twenty-six years he continued in the shops of the Douglass firm and in that time accumulated a substantial sum with which to engage in business on his own account. During this period he perfected several articles of small hardware which were manufactured and sold by the J. & E. Stevens Company, of Cromwell, on a royalty. In 1866 this company made him an offer, under which he took charge of its works at a liberal salary and came into possession of a quarter-interest in the establishment. The business of the company greatly increased under his administration, and a great quantity of hardware novelties and toys were produced, which found a wide sale. Mr. Frisbie became assistant treasurer of the company. For many years Mr. Frisbie made his home in Cromwell, and was very helpful in building up various enterprises in that town. He was a man of most kindly disposition, with confidence in his fellow-men, and was ever ready to help the deserving or ambitious, not only in a financial way but with sound advice and genial good fellowship. A man of most



*Charles B. Friesen*





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unassuming and modest nature, he sought no credit for his kind acts and enjoyed a most happy life without ostentation or display. Through his own perseverance and unflinching courage he conquered many obstacles. In 1876 Mr. Frisbie was elected on the Republican ticket to the State Legislature, receiving a majority of fifty-two votes. This was his only connection with political activities, though he was a man of firmly established principles, every ready to sustain his opinions. The operation of his business required close personal attention, and he left practical politics to those whose taste led in that direction. He was the president of the Cromwell Plate Company; a director in the Cromwell Savings Bank; a director in the Middletown Bank; director of the Power Hardware Company; and a director of the Meriden & Cromwell Railroad Company. For many years he was an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having membership with Central Lodge, No. 12, of Middletown. In 1844, Mr. Frisbie married Mary Ann Brown, daughter of Samuel C. Brown, and they were the parents of four children: Henry R., resides in Belleville, New Jersey; Agnes Melville, married, in 1870, I. B. Pryor; Charles B., receives further mention; Carrie Elizabeth, born 1854, died in 1861.

Charles Brown Frisbie, second son of Russell and Mary Ann (Brown) Frisbie, was born July 17, 1849, in Middletown, Connecticut, where he spent his boyhood, and acquired his elementary education in private schools. Subsequently, he completed the course in the City High School, and was later a student at the Green Mountain Institute, South Woodstock, Vermont. After leaving the high school, he served three years as clerk in the store of H. B. & F. J. Chaffee, of Middletown. At the end of this time the family

removed to Cromwell, and soon after Charles Brown Frisbie attained his majority. At the age of nineteen years, he began the study of civil engineering, and has had considerable experience in railroad construction and operation. He was employed on the survey of the Valley Railroad, and also on government work along the Connecticut river. For one and one-half years he was employed on the foundation of the piers and railroad bridge of Middletown. In March, 1877, Mr. Frisbie entered the employ of the J. & E. Stevens Company, manufacturers of toys and other hardware specialties, at North Cromwell, Connecticut, and continued with this establishment until 1908, when it went out of business, having joined a combination of hardware and metal toy manufacturers. For the last ten years Mr. Frisbie had held the position of superintendent of the company. In 1912 Mr. Frisbie purchased the plant as it then stood, and incorporated the business under the title of The J. and E. Stevens Company, and continued the manufacture of light hardware, toys, pistols and hatchets. In the incorporation, Mr. Frisbie was made president and treasurer. The business was established in 1843, and is the oldest iron toy factory in the world. Wherever commerce makes its way about the globe, the wares of this establishment find market. About ninety people are employed. Like his honored father, Mr. Frisbie has been active in promoting the varied interests of his home town, and enjoys the esteem and appreciation of his fellow-citizens. Having espoused the principles of the Republican party, he has long acted in its interests, although he never allows partisanship to bias his judgment or principles. For twenty years he has been chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Cromwell, and fourteen years chairman of

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the Board of Relief of the town. In 1897 he represented the town in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and in 1912 represented his district in the State Senate. He is a member of the Congregational church of Cromwell, in which he has filled several positions, and is a member of Central Lodge, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Middletown. He is a member of the Middletown Yacht Club; succeeded his father as trustee of the Middlesex County Bank; one of the corporators and a director of the Cromwell Savings Bank; a trustee of the Connecticut School for Boys at Meriden. Mr. Frisbee's home is one of the most handsome and substantial in Cromwell, and there the spirit of hospitality finds permanent abode.

He married, May 21, 1873, Emma M. Roberts, born September 21, 1852, a daughter of Abner and Mary Stocking (Hubbard) Roberts, the last named a twin sister of George S. Hubbard, of Middletown. Mr. and Mrs. Frisbie are the parents of three children: Russell Abner, receives further mention; Mattie May, born January 22, 1882, died February 27, 1903; Harry Copeland, born December 7, 1885, died September 2, 1903.

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### **FRISBIE, Russell Abner,**

#### **Manufacturer.**

Russell Abner Frisbie, eldest child of Charles Brown and Emma M. (Roberts) Frisbie, was born February 21, 1874, in Middletown, Connecticut. He came to Cromwell at the age of four years, and there passed his boyhood and youth. He received his elementary education there, and subsequently was a student at the Wesleyan School at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Possessing much aptitude for drawing, immediately after leaving school, he engaged in the service of vari-

ous firms in New Jersey and Connecticut as draftsman and designer. In 1902 he founded the Frisbie Motor Company of Middletown, Connecticut, and engaged in the manufacture of motors and stationary engines designed by himself. In this business thirty-five skilled mechanics are employed, and the product is distributed over the world. In 1917 the factory of the company had increased to about double its original size in order to accommodate its ever increasing business. Mr. Frisbie seems to have inherited the mechanical genius of his grandfather, and he has achieved a remarkable success for one of his years. He makes his home in Middletown, where he participates in the social life of the community, and is esteemed as a business man. He has made no effort to share in practical politics, but is a sound Republican in principle and is ever ready to support his opinions. He is an active member of the Masonic Order, affiliating with Washington Lodge, No. 81, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Cromwell, Connecticut; of Washington Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, of Middletown; Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford. He is also a member of the Congregational church.

He married, June 4, 1895, Harriet Esther Coe, daughter of Orren and Lavinia (Bacon) Coe, and granddaughter of Osborn Coe, of Middletown.

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### **FENNELL, Rev. William George, D. D.,** **Clergyman, Lecturer.**

Contemporary opinion rarely errs in its estimate of a man's character and ability, much as it may differ with him in doctrine or belief. To have lived in the light of publicity as an eminent minister of the



*Russell A. Frisbie*









W. G. Fennell

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Gospel for over a quarter of a century, and to emerge with not only the honors of his holy calling but with the highest regard and respect of his contemporaries of every creed, stamps Dr. Fennell as one of those noble souls whose lives dignify whatever calling pursued, one whose gifts of mind and heart were rightly used, one who knew the truth and dared to make it the law of his life. He had a passion to know the truth, which sent him from a hill country farm to work his way through the difficulties that stood between him and an education, a passion which kept him keenly alive, fed him with heavenly manna daily and made him a Christian leader of rare balance and practical effectiveness. His sterling character was graced by a kindness that never failed, a love which went out to all and was as freely returned. While a man of rare gifts and graces, his goodness made him great. He was a thorough student, his enthusiasm for scholarship only equalled by his accuracy. It was not an uncommon sight to see him upon the street with a book in his hand, and not only was he constantly gathering but as constantly scattering, and his influence was felt far beyond his immediate parish. He was a many-sided man, and his versatility amazed even his nearest friends. He was interested in all that interested his fellowmen, and could be counted on for service in every good cause. His active mind was quick to grasp the trend of events and to discriminate in all questions of moral and religious significance. He was truly and fully a man of God, a lover of his fellowmen, a broad-minded, warm-hearted, sympathetic and efficient worker in every good cause.

Rev. William George Fennell was born in Goshen, Litchfield county, Connecticut, November 15, 1859, son of Enoch and Eliza (Pierce) Fennell, natives of Eng-

land, who emigrated from England, in the year 1854, locating in Goshen, Connecticut. When he was seven years of age, he removed with his family to East Cornwall, where his father purchased the Benedict farm, and the family resided thereon for many years, the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Fennell occurring there, after which it was purchased by the Rev. Dr. Fennell, who was the owner of it for a number of years. All of the boyhood days of Dr. Fennell were spent at work on the farm, work that he very much disliked, because he loved to study and longed to secure an education. At the age of eleven he united with the Baptist church at East Cornwall, Connecticut, and was baptized by the Rev. D. F. Chapman, pastor of the church. When he was fourteen years of age, he began to think about studying for the ministry, but did not make his decision until two years later. After primary and intermediate courses, at the age of sixteen years, he taught a country school in a nearby town called "Hardscrabble," and with this money he was enabled to enter school the fall he was seventeen. This was the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, and here he prepared for college and graduated in 1880. Prior to this time, when he was seventeen years of age, he was licensed to preach by the church at East Cornwall, and every year thereafter he preached an annual sermon in that church on the first Sunday in August, which day was set apart as "Fennell Day." This service was held for thirty-nine successive years without a break, and at the time of his death Dr. Fennell was anticipating and preparing for the fortieth anniversary sermon in said church. In 1881 he taught school in the town of Marion, Connecticut, and in the fall of that year he entered Colgate University in Hamilton, New York, and during the

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spring term of his freshman year he left college to assist the Rev. T. A. T. Hanna, D. D., who was secretary of the State Convention of Connecticut. In this way he became very well acquainted with the Baptist work of the State, in which he was interested as long as he lived.

In the following fall he returned to Colgate University, having made up the term's work during the summer months, and graduated therefrom in 1885. In addition to his work in college and seminary, Dr. Fennell was pastor of a small church in Sidney, New York, for four and one-half years. He went there in 1882 and preached on Sundays until he left the seminary to accept a call to the First Baptist Church of Middletown, Connecticut, and he received the degree of Master of Arts from the Seminary in 1888, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his *Alma Mater* in 1908. He was ordained to the ministry, April 26, 1887, and was pastor of the First Baptist Church for five years, and during this time the church edifice was almost entirely remodeled. He also evidenced his peculiar fitness for his sacred calling, and his earnest work for the spiritual progress of the church won him the affection and esteem of the members. His second pastorate was in the First Baptist Church of Meriden, Connecticut, where he remained eight years. In that period two hundred and forty new members were received into the church.

His activities were not all confined to the pastorate. During his pastorates at Middletown and Meriden, he was much interested in Bible class work, and his inspirational talent in that line gave him a reputation that led to his being placed at the head of Bible study promotion work among the Baptist churches of the State. Under his auspices as president of the Connecticut Baptist Bible School

Union a summer school was held in the Tabernacle at Crescent Beach, in which the Baptist Bible scholarship of the State was enlisted. In that school was brought out, in a series of lectures by the Rev. E. Blakeslee, the first draft of that original student's life of Christ, which afterward developed into the Blakeslee system of graded instruction, an idea that was taken up and finally absorbed by the larger denominational publishing societies. For two years Dr. Fennell wrote a series of Sunday school lessons called the "Senior Inductive Bible Studies." During his pastorate at Meriden he was the State president of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

His next call was from beyond the limits of his native State, and it was with considerable regret that he accepted the call as it meant the severance of relations very dear to him. In 1900 Dr. Fennell was called to the South Baptist Church of Newark, New Jersey, where he served as pastor for eight years, years blessed in the memory of that church. In 1907 the Rev. George M. Stone, D. D., who had been pastor of the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church of Hartford, Connecticut, for twenty-nine years, chose Dr. Fennell as his successor, and he was called to the church in October, 1907, and began his work, May 1, 1908. He served the church for nearly nine years, until the final call came and he heard the Master's approving words, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

During many of these years Dr. Fennell gave much time to lecturing for the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, Teachers' Bible Study Institute, and for six years taught the Old Testament in the Kennedy School of Missions connected with the Hartford Theological Seminary. These thirty years in the min-



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istry had been years of broadening intellectuality and deepening spirituality for Dr. Fennell, and of blessing to the churches he served. He richly abounded in the spirit life, was the servant of God, resourceful and convincing in establishing the truth, strong and fearless as a herald of righteousness, a true servant of God, friend of man and apostle of better, greater things. He wrought well, loved much, was honored by his people and exalted by his Master.

Dr. Fennell was for many years a member of the Board of the Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. He was a trustee of the Connecticut Literary Institute in Suffield, also president of the Alumni Association of that school. At the time of his death he was secretary of the State Baptist Education Society, of which he had been president for a number of years; he was a prominent member of the Baptist State Convention, serving on several of its important committees; the work of the Connecticut Children's Aid Society especially appealed to him, and he willingly lent his energies to the cause, serving the society as its first vice-president. In January, 1917, he was chosen chaplain of the Senate in Hartford, and during the few weeks he had served made many friends among the Senators and State officials. Dr. Fennell was also very active in the work of the McAll Auxiliary, a world-wide society to aid in the cause of the McAll Mission in France. He also took an especial interest in the large number of attendants and patients at the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, which had previously been a much neglected field.

Dr. Fennell was a great lover of books, and in his early life this love was as keen and almost as discriminating as it was in later years. When he made his pastoral

calls he generally carried a book or reading matter with him. These he was accustomed to show to some person, many times a boy or girl in the home where he was calling, and he urged them to read and return the volume. Another excellent trait was his attachment for his mother. He hardly ever preached a sermon but what he spoke of the little woman up in the Litchfield hills, and while pastor of the church in Middletown she paid him a visit, much to the delight of his parishioners.

Dr. Fennell married, June 30, 1885, Inez Clarine Warner, of Suffield, Connecticut, who survives him. Children: Guinevere, born December 21, 1887, now secretary and pastor's assistant to the Rev. Arthur T. Fowler, D. D., pastor of the North Orange Baptist Church, North Orange, New Jersey; and Marjorie W., born May 27, 1889, lives at home.

Dr. Fennell was always a great lover of his home, and of flowers, and he took great pride in planting trees, shrubbery and flowers. He maintained a summer home at Suffield, Connecticut, and while on a visit there was suddenly stricken with paralysis, February 26, 1917, and breathed his last at the home of his friend, ex-Assemblyman Edward A. Fuller, a few hours later. His remains were interred in the family plot at Suffield.

On the day following the announcement of the death of Dr. Fennell, the clerk of the Connecticut State Senate read the following message from Lieutenant-Governor Clifford B. Wilson:

It is the sad duty of the president of the Senate to advise you gentlemen of the sudden and regretted death of our chaplain, Rev. W. G. Fennell, D. D. Although he has served a few short weeks only, and came to most of us as a stranger, yet his Christian character has left its impress upon all, and we realize that in his demise a true spiritual leader and a loyal friend has been removed. His high spiritual life was typified in his

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daily walk and habits of life. His conception of the high calling of a minister of God was that true Christianity was not a matter of doctrine or dogma, but a recognition of One God, and the same privileges of service to all. He will be missed in all his many fields of friends.

After the reading of the message resolutions were adopted by the State Senate:

Whereas, the Senate has learned with deep regret of the death of its chaplain, Rev. Dr. W. G. Fennell, now therefore,

Be it Resolved by the Senate: That a committee of three senators be appointed by the president *pro tempore* to draft resolutions of respect to his memory, and with the President of the Senate to attend his funeral.

And be it further Resolved: That, in respect to his memory, the Senate do now adjourn.

The following is a tribute from a friend, published in papers after Dr. Fennell's death:

He found happiness in the simple things of life, the commonplace, which to him was never commonplace. His garden was a source of great delight to him and in his garden, working among his vegetables and flowers, he found strength and spiritual lessons to bring to his people.

The Federation of Churches in Hartford, Connecticut, passed the following resolutions on the death of Dr. Fennell:

Resolved: That in the sudden death of the Rev. William G. Fennell, D. D., Pastor of the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church, our whole fraternity of churches loses one of its noblest friends and leaders. The same qualities of brain and heart which endeared him to the church of which he was the devoted and successful pastor gained for him a large place in the wider circles of our civic and religious life. His trained and scholarly judgment was animated by a kindling zeal for righteousness in every relation of life, and his brotherly democratic spirit made him the friend and helper of all men, and vitally interested in all that concerned the welfare of his neighbors and fellowmen. Few among us possessed the rare balance that made him the valued champion of every good cause, and the ideal comrade in every advance movement of the Kingdom of God.

Possessing a personal experience of God that was the keynote of his life, he was generously

sympathetic with every sincere attempt to make the world a cleaner, better place, and he ever urged us forward, in his suburb leadership, to the sanest and most Christlike aims in our federated life.

He was a brother beloved and trusted—a cheery, eager, wise, methodical, balanced, forceful man, whose saintly spirit and manly powers touched with sure and effective strokes the noble enterprises to which he gave himself so sacrificially. In him we saw revealed the indwelling Christ. His life challenges all who would evade social responsibility. He lived upon the faith that Christ and his ideals are not only possible, but the only wise and satisfactory way of life. His memory calls us to-day to the great unfinished task of our Lord's divine task for the world.

The following tribute is from the "Watchman-Examiner:"

We think of him proudly as a son of Connecticut, when we remember the exemplary line of constructive leaders who, arising from humble rural stations, have beneficently linked that State with the vital beginnings of higher life and progress in all our country and the world. His well-timed position as Chaplain of the Senate, by a fitting coincidence, brings the whole civil commonwealth into the procession of his mourners. That Dr. Fennell adorned the strong and creative Connecticut spirit in the high sphere of the Christian ministry, until he became in a large way a prince among his fellows, is our reason for honoring him as an ornament to his church and as a potent factor in that church's work of uplifting humanity

I cannot say and I will not say,  
That he is dead; he is just away.  
With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand  
He has wandered into an unknown land,  
And left us dreaming how very fair  
It needs must be since he lingers there.  
And you, O! you who the wildest yearn  
For the old-time step and the glad return:  
Think of him faring on as dear  
In the love of Him there as the love of here;  
Think of him still as the same, I say,  
He is not dead, he is just away.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

### ATCHISON, Frederick Hart, Merchant.

The Atchison family, of which Frederick Hart Atchison, of Hartford, is the present representative, is of Irish origin, and came to this country in the person of



*Fred N. Atchison.*





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Adam Atchison, the grandfather of Frederick H. Atchison, who was born at Colerain, Ireland, in the year 1795, and was about twenty-two years of age when he migrated to this country. He married Catherine Bonner, who was born March 5, 1797, in Baltimore, Maryland, and they came to Hartford from Easton, Pennsylvania, where they made their home for a time. They settled permanently in Hartford, where Mr. Atchison became a carpenter and engaged in this business during his entire life. He was a member of the Center Congregational Church of Hartford and became a deacon there.

Among their children was John Atchison, who was born in Hartford, and received his education in the public schools of that city. When a young man he became a steam engineer and spent most of his life engaged in this occupation, being employed very largely in this capacity on steamers engaged in the coastwise trade. He married Olive Wright Chapin, a daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Orchard) Chapin, and a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, where she was born December 6, 1834, a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, "The Puritan," undoubtedly the progenitor of all in this country of the name. There is a tradition that he was of Welsh origin and another that he was of Huguenot descent. The late President A. L. Chapin, of Beloit College, after an exhaustive study of philological records abroad, was of opinion that he was of French Huguenot descent and probably fled with other persecuted Huguenots to Holland, where he associated with the English Puritans who had also fled to Holland. The coat-of-arms also points to French origin and the name of Deacon Samuel Chapin's wife, which was Cicely or Cecile, is one found in early French families. Tradition says that he was born or lived in Dartmouth, Eng-

land, for a time, or at least sailed from that port about 1635, while there is reason for belief that he came over in 1631 or 1632 in the "Lyon," if he was not of the original Pyncheon Company. He was a contemporary with Pynchon in the settlement of Roxbury, Massachusetts. He followed him to Springfield, and was known as "Pynchon's right-hand man" and one of the "founders of Springfield," was made a freeman, June 2, 1641, and elected to town office in 1642, was a distinguished man in church and State, was deacon of the Springfield church, elected in 1649, and employed to conduct services part of the time in 1656-57, when there was no minister in town. He was appointed commissioner to determine small causes, October 10, 1652, and his commission was indefinitely extended in 1654. His wife Cicely died February 8, 1682-83; he died November 11, 1675. His daughter, Catherine, was an ancestor of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and ex-President William Howard Taft is a descendant of his son, Josiah. The first of his children born in this country was Japhet Chapin, born August 15, 1642, and resided at the upper end of Chicopee street in what is now the town of Chicopee. From his father he received a deed, April 16, 1673, of the greater part of the land between the Chicopee river and Williamsett brook. For some time he lived in Milford, Connecticut, and was there in 1669, when he received from Captain John Pynchon a deed of land in Chicopee on which he built a house. In 1665, during King Philip's War, he was a volunteer and participated in the fight at Turner's Falls, May 18, 1676. The general court granted land to his son Thomas in consideration of this service. Like his father, Japhet Chapin was a man of great piety, the bulwark of Puritan faith. He was feelingly referred to by his pastor because of these

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facts. He married, July 22, 1664, Abilinah Cooley, born in 1643, and died November 17, 1710, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Prudden) Cooley, of Milford. Their eldest child, Samuel Chapin, was born July 4, 1665, resided near his father on the west side of Chicopee street at the upper end and had lands on the west side of the river, which he tilled. One evening, while returning from this labor, he was fired upon by Indians in ambush on the river bank, but was not dangerously wounded. He died October 19, 1729. He married, December 24, 1690, Hannah Sheldon, born June 29, 1670, in Northampton, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Woodford) Sheldon, the latter a daughter of Thomas Woodford, of Hartford and Northampton, and his wife, Mary (Brott) Woodford. Thomas Woodford sailed March 7, 1632, from London, settled in Roxbury in that year. In 1656 he removed to Northampton, and died there June 6, 1667. Isaac Sheldon was in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1640. Samuel Chapin, eldest son of Samuel and Hannah Chapin, was born May 22, 1699, and died in 1779 in Ludlow, Massachusetts, at the home of his son. He married, in 1722-23, Anna, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Horton. Their eldest child, Gad Chapin, was born August 11, 1726, had wife Abigail, and late in life removed to Cooperstown, New York. Their fourth son, Dan Chapin, born June 16, 1768, was undoubtedly the father of Daniel Chapin, born about 1790. He married, April 16, 1818, Lucy Orchard, who was born November 15, 1791, and they were the parents of Olive Wright Chapin, born in 1834, and who became the wife of John Atchison, as previously noted.

For a few years Mr. and Mrs. Atchison resided in Brooklyn, New York, but they later returned to Hartford, where the major part of their lives was spent and

where Mrs. Atchison died on January 2, 1916. To Mr. and Mrs. Atchison, Sr., the following children were born: 1. Annie L., born December 8, 1857, and died November 12, 1916. 2. William, born May 26, 1861, and died December 10, 1863. 3. Frank Stone, born March 11, 1866, at Brooklyn, New York, and now a resident of New York City. 4. Frederick Hart, with whose career we are here especially concerned. 5. Everett Bonner, born October 24, 1873, at Hartford, married, August 1, 1901, Theresa Loughman, by whom he has had one son, Frederick Everett, born April 10, 1903. 6. John Lewis, born January 25, 1876, and now resides in New York City.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, December 8, 1869, Frederick Hart Atchison spent only the first three years of his life in his native city. In 1872, his parents returned to Hartford and it was with that city that his earliest associations were formed and there that he received his education. For this purpose he attended the public schools of that city, but abandoned his schooling when fourteen years of age, and in 1883 entered the employ of Thomas A. Honnis, who was engaged in the oyster and clam business in Hartford. He was also the proprietor of the Honnis Oyster House Company, situated at Nos. 24 to 30 State street, and which is the oldest exclusive oyster house in the United States, it having been there since about 1845. He gradually came to have more and more control of the management of this concern, and on March 30, 1914, he, with his present partners, Mr. Thomas E. O'Neil and Mr. William W. Hastings, purchased the business from Edwin Tolhurst, who had succeeded Mr. Honnis as owner in 1900. From that time to the present the concern has continued its gratifying development which has been continued uninterruptedly for sev-





*E. S. Yergasam*



enty years, so that it is now one of the largest of its kind in the region. It sells both at wholesale and retail, and some idea of the magnitude of its operations may be gained from the fact that it handles over two tons of crackers per month. Four automobiles are employed and a large number of hands are required to deal with the various aspects of the business. On January 1, 1918, it was incorporated for fifty thousand dollars and the officers of the company are Frederick H. Atchison, president, William W. Hastings, vice-president, and Thomas E. O'Neil, secretary and treasurer.

Besides his business activities, Mr. Atchison has always taken a prominent part in the general life of the community, and has always maintained a keen interest in public affairs. He belongs to a number of important organizations among which should be mentioned the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Saengerbund of Hartford. Mr. Atchison is one of the best type of New England business men, whose reputation for integrity and probity in all of his transactions is unimpeachable. Of great energy and ready recourse in every emergency, his great enterprise continues to grow uninterruptedly during his career. He is extremely public-spirited and always keeps the interests of the city in mind and constantly aims at serving them. He has won not only the respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens, but their affection as well, and there are very few who can claim so large a circle of friends or such devotion on the part of those who make it up.

On November 11, 1917, Mr. Atchison was married to Rose W. House, of West Hartford, Connecticut.

### YERGASON, Edgar Smith,

**Decorator and Furnisher.**

Edgar S. Yergason, one of the most widely known and successful of interior

decorators, and who bore the distinction of having decorated many of the wealthiest homes in the country, including the first House of the Land, was born September 10, 1840, in the town of Windham, Connecticut, son of Christopher Yergason, born at Norwich, Connecticut, and served as lieutenant in State Militia, and Charlotte Ann (Smith) Yergason, born in Windham, Connecticut, descendant of Elder and Love Brewster.

Edgar S. Yergason was educated in the schools of his native town, and graduated from the Pine Grove Seminary in South Windham. Upon completing his education he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, to accept a position as clerk with the firm of Talcott & Post, dry goods merchants. He remained with the firm until the outbreak of the Civil War, at which time he volunteered his services and served as a private in Company B, Twenty-second Connecticut Volunteers. At the end of his term of service he resumed connection with the same firm, continuing until 1881, in which year it was dissolved, and Mr. Yergason became associated with the junior partner in the formation of the firm of William H. Post & Company. The excellent quality and high order of the work of this firm soon gained prominence and they were commissioned with many important contracts. The entire department of decorating was under the personal supervision of Mr. Yergason, and his superior taste and executive ability in that line was no small factor in the firm's success. He attained wide prominence in work done at the White House under Presidents Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley, and at the State Capital at Albany and other noted places. Probably Mr. Yergason's work at the White House under President Harrison's administration attracted more attention than did his work for private persons in Washington and other parts of the East. Mr. Yergason obtained

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his first chance to do work at the White House through one of his customers, Secretary of the Treasury William Windham, who was a close friend of the President's family. Mr. Yergason decorated the apartment of Captain George E. Lemon, of Washington, owner of the "Washington National Tribune," a paper devoted to the interests of veterans of the Civil War. Mrs. Harrison and the wives of four members of the cabinet visited the apartment to see the recently completed work and were so delighted with it that Mr. Yergason received an invitation the next day to visit the White House with a view to suggesting changes in the Blue Room. His suggestions were well received and he was commissioned to do considerable work, not only in the noted Blue Room, but also in other parts of the building. He installed the first electric lighting system ever used in the building. During the years 1890 and 1892, he was frequently called to the White House by President Harrison or his wife to suggest desired improvements in the decorating of certain parts of the building.

Among the private mansions that Mr. Yergason furnished in Washington was that of John A. Logan, United States senator from Illinois. This mansion was leased by William Jennings Bryan when he became Secretary of State at the start of the Wilson administration. The house is one of the most elegantly furnished mansions in Washington to-day and many of the draperies and carpets in it are the ones Mr. Yergason put there in 1892. Mr. Yergason was acquainted with many of the most prominent men of the United States between 1890 and 1900. Among his friends have been Thomas A. Edison, the inventor; Richard J. Gattling, who perfected the first gun which bears his name; General Horace Porter, who was a member of General Grant's staff in the

Civil War; James G. Blaine, Thomas Platt, General W. T. Sherman, General Philip H. Sheridan, General E. W. Whitaker, General Joseph R. Hawley, Captain George E. Leimon, Admiral George Dewey, Actor Joseph Jefferson, Artist Albert Bierstadt, and other noted men.

For over a quarter of a century Mr. Yergason was collecting valuable relics with the result that his collection is one of the rarest and most unusual of its kind. The range of the items comprising it is extremely wide, and the great men and events which they recall increase their value. To mention all of this wonderful collection would take up considerable space, but perhaps the most valuable are the two flags which were used to drape the box in Ford's Theatre at Washington where President Abraham Lincoln was murdered on the night of April 14, 1865, as he was watching a performance of the "American Cousin" with Mrs. Lincoln. One of the flags in which Booth's spur caught as he jumped out from Lincoln's box, located on the second floor of the theatre, is of silk and is torn in half. The other half is in a glass box in the hall of the treasury building in Washington. He received a vote of thanks from the Joint Assembly of the Legislature, June 13, 1899, for the gift of a war relic, the body of a tree containing five cannon balls from the battlefield of Chickamauga and placed in the Capitol at Hartford.

Mr. Yergason was a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, being a descendant of Elder and Love Brewster; member of Robert O. Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic; member of Army and Navy Club of Connecticut; of Amaranth Dramatic Club of Brooklyn, New York; of Aldine Merchants Club, New York; of Republican Club of New York; of Amen Corner Republican Headquarters, New York State,

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Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York; honorary member of Company K, First Regiment, Connecticut State Militia; member of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 1862 and 1863; honorary member of Old Guard, Washington, D. C., July, 1890. He was the first one of five young men who originated the Wide Awake Torch Light Marching Campaign Club for the election of W. A. Buckingham, Governor, February 25, 1860. The enthusiasm created extended all over the State, resulted in his election, and in the fall clubs were formed in all the northern States, creating great enthusiasm in the campaign and election of Abraham Lincoln, President. He served as colonel on staff at the inauguration of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, March 4, 1897, and also of Roosevelt and Fairbanks at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1901.

Mr. Yergason married Emeline B. Moseley, daughter of D. B. Moseley, of Hartford, and they were the parents of two daughters, and a son, Robert M., who is a physician with the rank of captain in the United States Army, of the World War.

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### PECK, Austin Lemuel,

#### **Business Man.**

Since 1887 a resident of Hartford and prominent in the business life of his adopted city, Mr. Peck, as treasurer of the Andrews & Peck Company, is also well and favorably known throughout the State as an able business man, especially prominent in the lumber trade. He is a son of Zalmon S. Peck, of Newton, Connecticut, and a descendant of Joseph Peck, of Milford, Connecticut, the American ancestor of his branch of the Peck family.

Joseph Peck, first of New Haven, set-

tled in Milford, about 1649, becoming a member of the church there in 1652. He died in 1700-01. From Joseph Peck the line of descent is through his son, Joseph (2) Peck, of Milford; his son, Ephraim Peck, of Newtown; his son, Henry Peck, of Newtown, a soldier of the Revolution, who died in 1812; his son, Ezekiel Peck, a soldier of the War of 1812, whose tombstone and those of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, are standing in perfect condition in the family burial plot in Newtown Cemetery; his son, Zalmon S. Peck, of Newtown; his son, Austin L. Peck, of further mention.

Zalmon S. Peck, son of Ezekiel and Betsey (Briscoe) Peck, was born at Newtown, Connecticut, May 22, 1812, died 1904, having reached the extreme age of ninety-two years. During his active years he was one of the prominent public men of his community, serving during the Civil War as enrolling and drafting officer, and for twenty-six years was postmaster of Newtown, first appointed during President Lincoln's first term. These were years of continuous service with the exception of two years (1867-69) under the Johnson administration, when he was out of office. Time dealt lightly with him, and even when nearly a nonagenarian he was remarkably well preserved, an active and interesting conversationalist. He married, in 1833, Polly J. Lum, who died in 1898. Their children were: Sarah A., deceased; Henry S., died August, 1913, in Waterbury, Connecticut; Austin L., of further mention; Mary F., widow of Colonel R. S. Chevis, of Zenith, Georgia.

Austin L. Peck was born in Newtown, Connecticut, June 3, 1844, now treasurer of the Andrews & Peck Company, Hartford, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools and Newtown Academy, leaving the Academy walls to enlist in



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the Union army, August 25, 1862. He first entered the service as a private in Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, recruited in Fairfield and New Haven counties during the months of August and September, 1862. He was mustered into the United States service with his regiment at Camp Terry, New Haven, Connecticut, November 14, 1862; C. E. L. Homes, colonel of the regiment; David H. Miller, major; Charles W. Worden, lieutenant-colonel; Julius Sanford, captain of Company C. The Twenty-third left Connecticut, November 17, 1862, and joined General Banks at Camp Buckingham, Long Island, serving under the command of General Franz Sigel. The regiment's first service was in the Department of the Gulf, in the defense of New Orleans, and from December, 1862, was a part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and from June, 1863, was stationed at Post of Brashear, District of LaFouche, Defenses of New Orleans, and Department of the Gulf. Until taken prisoner at Bayou Boueff, Louisiana, June 23, 1863, the experiences of the regiment were those of Mr. Peck, his army record being honorable and meritorious. He was rated a corporal, November 14, 1862, and after his capture was paroled on July 3, and mustered out of the service with honorable discharge, August 31, 1863.

With the ending of his military career, his active business life began, and now, a half century later, he reviews a business career of success and prosperity most gratifying. In January, 1864, he became a clerk in the general store of Benedict, Merriman & Company, at Waterbury, Connecticut, and after an experience of one year, entered the employ of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad as freight clerk at Hartford, soon

afterward being promoted agent in charge of the Waterbury Station. Early in 1869 he became a partner with Chester Curtis in the lumber business, but a year later they dissolved, Mr. Peck continuing the business alone on Meadow street until 1887, when he moved to Hartford, where he has since resided. He continued his lumber business in Waterbury until 1898, then reorganized it as the Brass City Lumber Company, retaining a controlling interest and serving the corporation as president. Prior to the organization of that company, he formed the Big Rapids Door and Blind Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut: located the mills of the company at Big Rapids, Michigan; was the largest stockholder and treasurer of the company, which continued in active successful operation until its plant was totally destroyed by fire, June 14, 1900.

Mr. Peck organized the Capital City Lumber Company of Hartford, was its first president, but later sold his interest in that company and retired from its management. Since then he has been an active member of the Andrews & Peck Company, is its treasurer, and deeply interested in its successful operation. The company manufactures doors, sash and blinds, in fact, all the usual mill planing mill output. This company was formed in 1885, Horace Andrews, a salesman in Mr. Peck's employ, at Waterbury, becoming a partner and later becoming its manager. Andrews & Peck continued successfully as a firm until 1905, when the business was incorporated with Mr. Peck as its treasurer. There have been no blank periods in Mr. Peck's life, from the time he entered the army, a lad of eighteen. He has labored with body and brain and that he has achieved fortune and prominence is not as a result of fortuitous circumstances, but of intelligent,







Wm H. Weeks.

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well directed, persistent effort, along sound business lines. He is a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Hartford Yacht Club and Hartford Automobile Club, in all of which he is interested and active.

Mr. Peck married, February 20, 1867, Susan M. Root, daughter of Horatio Root, of Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are the parents of three sons: 1. Edward A., of Rocky Hill, Connecticut; married Cora Hall; six children: Helen Josephine, married Justus Churchhill, of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, and has a daughter, Justina Hall Churchhill; Wallace Hall; Frederick Hall, now a member of Three Hundred and First Machine Gun Battalion, at Camp Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts; Susan Elizabeth; Edna, and Marguerite Peck. 2. Harry H., married (first) Alice Grow, of Chicago, and their children are: Harold Windsor, now a member of Three Hundred and Third Machine Gun Battalion, Company B, Camp Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts; Everett Lawrence, and Alice W. Peck. He married (second) Ethel Bliss, of Middletown, Connecticut, by whom he has three children: Edna, Henry and Charles. 3. Theodore, born March 15, 1875, in Waterbury, Connecticut, is now a resident of New Haven, Connecticut; he was educated in the grammar and high schools of Hartford, and in 1896 entered his father's employ; later he went to Africa in the employ of the Royal Gold Mining Company, remaining some time, when returning to Hartford, he married Dell Tracy and has one daughter, Margarie.

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### WEEKS, William H.,

#### **Remarkable Educator.**

The name of Weeks in some of its various forms is of great antiquity in England and is borne by families between some of whom there is no connection.

The early immigrants to this country bearing the name appear to have been mainly if not entirely from the south of England and were probably from its gentry and yeomanry, of Norman origin. They were generally men of enterprise, some being also men of culture and of means, who at once assumed positions of honor and influence.

A worthy descendant of this honorable family, William H. Weeks, was born November 1, 1829, in Yorktown, Westchester county, New York, the son of Jeremiah and Charlotte (Coover) Weeks. He was a descendant of Francis Weeks, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. He removed the following year to Providence, Rhode Island, where he formed one of the band of sympathizers of Roger Williams. He held the office of secretary of the Colony, and removed a second time, in 1640, to New York, where he became a joint proprietor of Oyster Bay in 1650. He died prior to 1687. His wife's name was Elizabeth Luther.

Daniel Weeks, their grandson, was born December 3, 1735, and died at Ship Harbor, Nova Scotia, December 29, 1852, at the great age of one hundred and seventeen years. He was a Loyalist, and was obliged to remove to Ship Harbor for that reason. He was the father of twenty-one children, of whom the second son was David Weeks, who lived at Oyster Bay, and was the father of Henry Weeks, who resided at different times at White Plains, New York City, Cortland and Yorktown. He died June 5, 1859, aged one hundred and one years. His wife was Sarah Higgins, of White Plains, Westchester county, New York. They were the parents of Jeremiah Weeks, born March 25, 1795, and died January 1, 1880. He was a deacon of the Yorktown Baptist Church for sixty-one years, a remarkable record. He married a widow, Mrs. Char-

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lotte Coovet, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary, born August 17, 1827; William H., of further mention; Sarah E., born 1832; Catherine M., born July 27, 1835.

William H. Weeks was so unfortunate as to be stricken deaf and dumb in his fifth year while suffering from scarlet fever. Every attempt was made by loving parents to restore his hearing, but to no avail. In his early childhood he gave evidence of a desire to acquire knowledge, and although he continued to attend school with his sister after his affliction, he made little progress. His father was a man of superior education and was determined that his son should receive the best in the way of an education. Accordingly, he took him to the Fanwood School for the Deaf, which was located on Fiftieth street, New York City, and the boy was enrolled there as a student at the age of twelve years under the preceptorship of Dr. Harvey P. Peet. The rapid progress which he made was such that he was chosen from the class to demonstrate the new method of training before the Legislature of New York State in 1848. He graduated from the school in New York and was employed there in 1850 as a teacher, which position he held for fifteen years. In 1865 Mr. Weeks removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and became a teacher in the American School for the Deaf in that city and was there in that capacity until his retirement in June, 1913. He was more than sixty years of age before he took up the science of lip reading, and eighty-three years of age when he retired from the Hartford School. Altogether his services in instructing in the two schools aggregated sixty-four years. He could very clearly remember the night of November 17, 1835, at which time the Halley Comet appeared in the northern sky. He recalled the great fear which the spec-

tacle arouse among the people of the country and numerous neighbors came to his father saying that the world had come to an end. His father was a devout and religious man and answered them saying that "God was the ruler of the universe," urging them to be calm. A great terror swept over the entire country and many bade their friends good-bye, firmly believing that the judgment day was at hand. Mr. Weeks recalled that this continued for two weeks and then disappeared, and the world resumed its normal tenor. While he was a student at the New York School, Mr. Weeks also saw the Donati Comet and believed it to be more brilliant than the Halley Comet.

In spite of his advanced age at the time of his retirement, Mr. Weeks was possessed of rugged health and was very active. He visited the Clark School at Northampton, Massachusetts, and conversed orally, reading the lips of pupils and officers there.

Mr. Weeks married Mary M. Allen, of Melrose, Massachusetts, in 1858, and they were the parents of a son, Harry Allen, who died in 1895. Mrs. Weeks died in 1893, and Mr. Weeks December 7, 1917, five years after his retirement, at the age of eighty-nine years.

His was a long life, full of good deeds and love for his fellowmen. In spite of his trouble, he was always cheerful and pleasant; he was possessed of sterling qualities, a man of high moral and intellectual character, and at his death left a large number of friends and acquaintances throughout the entire country who were saddened as a consequence.

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### NEWTON, Charles Edward,

#### **Business Man.**

Charles Edward Newton, former treasurer and general manager of the Jewell Belting Company of Hartford, Connecti-



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cut, was descended from old Puritan stock, his ancestry tracing back to early Colonial days and including in both maternal and paternal lines a number of patriots who were active participants in the war for independence. Mr. Newton was born in Hartford, January 26, 1859, a son of the late Duane E. and Clarissa Barnes (Ludington) Newton, and died there, November 15, 1917.

The progenitor of the Newton family in America was Richard Newton, who came from England, probably in the summer or autumn of 1638, at which time he must have been somewhere between thirty-six and thirty-eight years of age. He died in Marlborough, Massachusetts, August 24, 1701, and according to the record was almost a hundred years old. He located first in Sudbury, Massachusetts, with many of the citizens of which he seemed to be already acquainted. In 1643, three divisions of meadow land were made, and in 1642 another allotment was made, in all of which Richard Newton shared. In May, 1645, he took the freeman's oath. We find his name signed to what is known as the petition for Marlborough. He was one of the thirty-eight persons to whom the petition was granted, receiving thirty acres as his allotment upon the following terms: "four pence an acre for each acre of their house-lotts to the minister," and "nine pence an acre of their house-lotts to town charges," and subsequently "three pence per pound upon cattle for the minister."

His son, Daniel Newton, was born at Sudbury, December 21, 1655, and died at Southborough, Massachusetts, November 29, 1739. On December 30, 1679, he married Susanna, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Shattuck) Morse, who was born at Groton, January 11, 1662-63, and died May 30, 1729. Her father was born April 30, 1637, and died

in 1667. He was married in Watertown, February 11, 1661, to Susanna, daughter of William and Susanna Shattuck, of that town, who was born in 1643. Joseph Morse settled at Groton, but was driven out by the Indians in 1675, when he returned to Watertown. His father, Joseph Morse Sr., was twenty-four years old when he left England in April, 1634. He came in the ship "Elizabeth" which sailed from Ipswich, and was one of the first proprietors of Watertown. He took the freeman's oath, May 6, 1635. He married Hester, daughter of John and Eliza Pierce, of Watertown. He died March 4, 1690-91. His father, John Morse, came to New England with his wife, Dorothy, a year or two after his son Joseph. He settled in Ipswich and there his will was probated September 29, 1646. Daniel Newton was a small child when his parents removed to Marlborough and there he remained until his death.

His son, Samuel Newton, was born August 10, 1695, and died in 1771. On November 28, 1716, he married Mary, a daughter of Simon and Mary Tozer, who was born in Weston, August 16, 1693. She was the granddaughter of Richard Tozer, who was married in Boston, July 31, 1656, to Judith Smith. He was a resident of Kittery, Maine, as early as 1659, and was killed by the Indians in October, 1675. His son, Simon, died December 30, 1718 in what is now the town of Weston, Massachusetts. Samuel Newton with his brother Nathaniel bought from their father all the "lands I am now possessed of," including his interest in a grist mill and personal property.

His son, Lemuel Newton, was born in Marlborough, March 17, 1718, and married Abigail ———; they settled in the town of Southborough, where he enlisted as a private in Captain Moses Harrington's company, Colonel Nicholas Dike's

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regiment, and fought in the Revolution. His service covered from December, 1776, to March 1, 1777. He died in Southborough, September 27, 1793.

His son, Winslow Newton, was born April 9, 1756, and on September 3, 1777, married Anna Bemis, of Watertown. The evidence indicates that she was a daughter of Elisha and Lucy (Ellton) Bemis, and great-grandmother of John Bemis, of Watertown, who was born in August, 1659, and died in 1732. Winslow Newton served in the Revolution as a member of Captain Elijah Bellow's regiment which marched on the Lexington alarm. Later he was a member of Captain Manassah Sawyer's company, Colonel Nicholas Dike's regiment, and served from September 1, 1776, to December 1, 1776. He also served in the same company with his father and for the same period and he subsequently marched to Tiverton, Rhode Island, in Colonel Dean's regiment of militia, serving eleven days from March 7, 1781.

His son, Ivah Newton, was born August 19, 1784, in Southborough, but later lived at Philipston, Massachusetts, and finally located in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, where all of his children were born and where he died September 12, 1840. He married Sarah, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah Rugg, who was born in Framingham, April 10, 1785, and died at Fitchburg, March 24, 1882. Her father was born in Framingham, April 19, 1751, a son of Jonathan Rugg, and served in the Massachusetts militia in the Revolution.

Norman Bemis Newton, son of Ivah Newton, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire. He married Mary, a daughter of ——— Alexander, of Winchester. He engaged with his brothers in the manufacture of oyster kegs and eventually removed to Fair Haven, Connecticut.

Their son, Duane Epaphroditus New-

ton, the father of Charles E. Newton, was born September 6, 1833, and died March 3, 1906, at Winchester, New Hampshire. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and while yet a boy entered the employ of Pliny Jewell, the founder of the Jewell Belting Company. When the business was moved to Hartford, he went with it and remained identified with the concern until his death. Through his intelligently directed industry, careful study of the business and unswerving loyalty, he rose from one position of responsibility to another until at one time he was superintendent of the factory. As he advanced in years, however, he was relieved gradually of his more onerous duties by the company who had never failed to appreciate his faithful, conscientious service. Mr. Newton was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Washington Commandery, Knights Templar. For a number of years he belonged to the well-known Hartford military body, the Governor's Foot Guards. Mr. Newton married Clarissa Barnes, a daughter of Jesse and Julia Ann (Story) Ludington. She was a granddaughter of Amos and Huldah (Chidsey) Ludington, and a great-granddaughter of Levi Chidsey, a corporal of Connecticut troops in the Revolution. The following children were born of this union: Charles Edward, of further mention; Lillian L., born April 11, 1861, married Wilbur M. Stone, of East Orange, New Jersey; Arthur Duane, born April 8, 1863, married Gertrude A. Hyde, a daughter of Salisbury Hyde; Mary A., born June 11, 1865, married Charles H. Huntting; Edith L., born December 4, 1869, married Charles P. Marshall, of Newton, Massachusetts; and Carrie M., deceased.

Charles Edward Newton was born January 26, 1859, in the city of Hartford,

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Connecticut, the eldest child of Duane E. and Clarissa Barnes (Ludington) Newton. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and graduated from the Hartford public high school. After the completion of his studies, he secured a position in the month of November, 1876, with the Jewell Belting Company, with which his father was already prominently associated. He began in the humble capacity of office boy, and it may be said that there is no work in connection with the entire concern which Mr. Newton had not done, either in the office, the factory or on the road. He early displayed an unusual degree of industry and aptitude for his task, and it did not take him long to advance to much more responsible positions. Before many years were out, he had become a bookkeeper, then the head of the bookkeeping department, and from this position stepped into that of cashier. In the meantime his attention was becoming more and more directed to the industrial side of the concern, and he soon discovered that to master this side of the work with any degree of completeness would require special knowledge which he did not possess. Particularly was it necessary for him to become an expert in mathematics, and with this end in view he took up the study of the subject about 1882, with the special object of mastering the problems of power transmission. This he did to such good purpose that he was soon regarded as an expert in his subject and given many of the difficult problems with which such a concern must of necessity be constantly faced. He it was who devised the first power transmission cable ever compiled and it is his which is still in universal use by engineers. Mr. Newton was not merely a theoretician, however, but on the contrary put on his overalls and jumper and entered the factory

to deal with the practical side of the work. It was his idea that theory should have a basis or practical experience in order that it should be applied with the greatest degree of effectiveness. He learned in the factory how to curry leather and learned also the trade of belt-maker, thus gaining a direct experience of the practical element with which his problems were concerned. This he did after he had risen to the position of secretary of the company, and it is this spirit which undoubtedly accounted for his phenomenal success, nor was he less zealous in learning the purely business side of the enterprise, and for a long time was on the road and engaged in the actual selling of the products of the mill. In the month of July, 1905, he was made treasurer of the company, which position he held until his death. The Jewell Belting Company, of which Mr. Newton was so important a figure, is the oldest business of the kind in the United States, and one of the largest, the product from its great plants finding a large market throughout the country. Besides his office of treasurer, Mr. Newton was a director of the concern, nor did his business interests stop there, for he was connected prominently with several large concerns in the capacity of director, among which should be mentioned the Johns Pratt Company and the Hart & Hegeman Company.

Mr. Newton did not limit his interest, however, to the business world, and took an active part in the social life of Hartford; he was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Sphynx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Newton was a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

Mr. Newton married, October 25, 1882, Alice Huntington, a daughter of Charles



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W. and Martha Elizabeth (Eddy) Huntington, of New London, Connecticut. To Mr. and Mrs. Newton were born three children, as follows: Florence Huntington, September 21, 1883, now the wife of Noyes B. Prentice, of Cleveland, Ohio, to whom she bore one son, Newton Alden; Arthur Gove, December 28, 1884, who married Florence M. Griswold, a daughter of Dr. Gilbert Griswold, by whom he has had two children, Alice Huntington and Richard Griswold; Marjorie Ludington, July 10, 1887, who became the wife of Raymond M. Burnham, of Southbridge, Massachusetts, and who has borne to him one daughter, Jane Newton.

Charles Wesley Huntington, the father of Mrs. Newton, was born at New London, March 13, 1829, and was one of the most prominent figures in the musical world in that region. He was engaged in teaching music, both instrumental and vocal, for many years, and with a very high degree of success, making a large reputation for himself in his profession. For a long period of years he was the organist at the South Congregational Church in Hartford and was the organist and choirmaster at the Park and Pearl Street Congregational Church at a later time. He was also the organist at the large Baptist church on Main street. Besides these various positions he was appointed Professor of Music at the State Normal School in New Britain. He lived for some time in New London, but on August 12, 1856, came to Hartford, and there made his home until the year 1904. In that year he went to Andover, Connecticut, and finally, on October 1, 1908, returned to Hartford, where he is situated at present and has his musical studio. He was married at New Britain, October 6, 1858, to Martha Elizabeth Eddy, a daughter of Norman and Maria Warner (White) Eddy. She was

born January 16, 1839, at New Britain, and died October 31, 1913. They were the parents of two children: Alice, now Mrs. Newton, and Robert Eddy, born December 18, 1873, and died August 12, 1874.

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### MULLIGAN, William Joseph, Counsellor-at-Law.

William Joseph Mulligan, one of the prominent attorneys of Thompsonville and Hartford, Connecticut, is a member of a family which has resided in this State for the better part of three generations, and which is of Irish origin, having come over to this country from Ireland during the second decade of the nineteenth century. His grandfather, Andrew Mulligan, was born in County West Meath, who migrated as a young man to the United States somewhere about the year 1815. He settled at East Windsor, Connecticut, and resided there for a time, but later removed to Rockville, and eventually to Thompsonville in this State. He was engaged in business as a stone mason and was very successful thereat. He married Margaret Fay and they were the parents of a number of children among whom was William Mulligan, of whom further.

William Mulligan was born at East Windsor, April 11, 1849, and was the recipient of a public school education in his youth. Upon completing his schooling he worked in the factory at Rockville, then engaged in the tinning business at Manchester. After a few years he moved to Windsor Locks, where he engaged in the plumbing and heating business, and remained there for five years. Moving to Thompsonville to become engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, in which he prospered highly and eventually grew to be





*W. J. Mulligan*



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a prominent figure in the life of this community. He served in several important offices here, among which should be included that of selectman and president of the district sewer board. When the Enfield Electric Light Company organized he was its vice-president. He married Frances Browne, of Thompsonville, Connecticut, at Thompsonville, April 19, 1872, and among their children was William Joseph Mulligan, of this sketch.

Born June 2, 1881, at Thompsonville, Connecticut, William Joseph Mulligan has made this place his home during practically his entire life. As a child he attended (first) the Parochial schools connected with St. Patrick's Catholic Church and later the public schools of the town. After studying for a time at the Enfield High School, he attended Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1901, having been prepared there for a course in college. He had in the meantime determined upon the law as a profession and with this object in view matriculated at the law school connected with Yale University. Completing his studies at Yale in 1904, he at once was admitted to the bar of Hartford county and opened an office and engaged in the general practice of his profession in August of that year. In this he has prospered highly, and in February, 1916, opened an office in Hartford, where by attendance to the business intrusted to him he made friends and secured clients. Although Mr. Mulligan has devoted his attention principally to the law he has nevertheless been interested in several other departments of the city's life and has come to hold a prominent position in its business and financial circles. In the year 1908 he organized The Advance Printing and Publishing Company, and since then he has held the double office of

secretary-treasurer therein as well as a membership on its board of directors. He has also become associated with the public affairs of the community and has held the office of prosecuting attorney in Thompsonville for six years. He has been counsel for the town for several terms, and is now a director of the State Chamber of Commerce. He is a Republican in politics and is already regarded as a leader in the State organization of that party. Mr. Mulligan is a well-known figure in the social life of Thompsonville and is a very prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, having been State deputy for Connecticut for six terms and now holds the office of supreme director of the National Organization. He is also a member of the Enfield Country Club, the Hartford Club, Connecticut Editorial Association, the American Bar Association, and the Connecticut State Bar Association. Mr. Mulligan has interested himself in a most public-spirited manner with the general life of the community, and indeed few men have done more than he to promote its material interests. Mr. Mulligan is an active worker in the Red Cross and has given many addresses throughout the State in connection with the State Council of Defense. For the benefit of the soldiers and sailors he has charge of raising \$200,000.00 in Connecticut for the War Work being carried on by the Knights of Columbus. In this work he has also helped in other States from Vermont to Oklahoma. In addition to Mr. Mulligan's activity in Connecticut in relation with the War Work, he was signally honored by being appointed representative of the board of directors of the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus to go to France for the purpose of purchasing buildings at three ports of entry and at Paris, as well as purchasing equipment and supplies for

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the hundreds of secretaries who will be left in charge of providing comfort and entertainment for the American soldiers. Mr. Mulligan left this country for France in April, 1918, and remained there until the purpose for which he had been sent was accomplished. In his religious belief Mr. Mulligan is a Roman Catholic and attends Saint Patrick's Church of this denomination at Thompsonville.

William Joseph Mulligan was united in marriage, June 15, 1905, at New Haven, Connecticut, with Kathleen Byron Keefe, a daughter of William Joseph and Jane (Harrigan) Keefe, old and well known residents of New Haven, Connecticut, where Mr. Keefe was engaged in a large furniture business. To Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan three children have been born, as follows: William, September 14, 1906; Jeannette, April 26, 1910; and Kathleen, June 13, 1915. Like Mr. Mulligan, all the members of his family are Roman Catholics and are very active in the interests of their church in Thompsonville and Hartford.

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### CLARK, Charles Oliver,

#### **Tobacco Grower.**

Charles Oliver Clark, who is one of the largest individual growers of tobacco in the Hayden Station section of Windsor, Connecticut, is a native of that town, and comes of one of the oldest of Colonial New England families. He was born on November 11, 1863, the son of Salmon and Laura Z. (Thrall) Clark, and his descent is from Joseph Clark, or Clarke, who was of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. The line from Joseph, progenitor in America, to Charles Oliver, of the seventh American generation, is through: Nathaniel, born 1658; Nathaniel (2), born 1705; Amos, born 1730; Salmon, baptized December 4, 1768; Salmon (2), born 1824.

The Clark, or Clarke, family is one of great antiquity in England, particularly the Suffolk branch, in which county Joseph Clarke, immigrant ancestor of the Clarkes of Medfield, Medway, and that vicinity of Massachusetts, was born. Regarding the British generations of Clarkes, records indicate that they were of gentle blood, and mostly well circumstanced financially. An ancestor, Thomas Clarke, of Bury St. Edmunds, "gentleman," mentions in his will of 1506 "a Seynt Antony Crosse, a tau Crosse of gold, weying iij.li.," which was borne in an armorial coat, and was assumed as an augmentation in consequence of having been worn by Nicholas Drury, his great maternal grandsire, in the expedition to Spain with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1386.

Joseph Clarke, who was brother of Thomas and Bray Clarke, many enteries regarding both of whom are to be found in Colonial New England records, was born in 1597, in the County of Suffolk, England. He was among the first settlers of the Dorchester Company that embarked at Plymouth, England, on March 20, 1630, in the "Mary and John," a vessel of four hundred tons, Captain Squeb, master. On May 30 of that year, the "Mary and John," the first of "that distinguished fleet of eleven vessels," arrived at Nantasket. In the Dorchester (Massachusetts) town records, under date November 22, 1634, Joseph Clarke and twelve other persons are mentioned as having a "grant of six acres of land for their small & great lotts, at Naponset, betwixt the Indian feild and the mill." After Joseph Clarke received the grant of land in 1634 he appears to have returned to England, for his name is contained in a sailing list of those who, on October 24, 1635, at "ye Port of London were aboard the 'Constance,' Clement Campion, Mr., bound for Virginia. Jo. Clarke, aged 38



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years, and Alice Brass, aged 15 years." The Clarke genealogy states that she was "undoubtedly" the Alice Pepper, or Peppitt, whom he married after his return to America, and after his removal from Dorchester to Dedham. It is presumed that the "Constance" after completing her voyage to Virginia called with passengers at northern ports, and so Joseph Clarke returned to Dorchester. The "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs, relating to the families of the State of Massachusetts" (Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1910) states that Joseph Clarke "married, in 1640, just prior to sailing for America, Alice Pepper." Whether he again returned to England between 1635 and 1640 cannot be traced, but his record is clear from the year of his settlement (1640) in Dedham, Massachusetts, and his signing of the Dedham Covenant. He was one of the thirteen original grantees and founders of the adjoining town of Medfield, and was admitted a freeman there, May 15, 1653. His homestead in Medfield was on the west side of South street, and an old cellar hole near the corner of Oak street for many years has marked the site of his former dwelling. In 1660 he became selectman and, acquiring substance, became a man of influence in the town. He served in the Narragansett campaign in the war against King Philip. He died January 6, 1684, aged eighty-seven years, leaving "an abiding influence for good on his numerous and honorable posterity," and in his will bequeathed lands to his sons, on the west side of Charles river, afterwards Medway, Massachusetts. Alice (Brass-Pepper) Clarke, his widow, died March 17, 1710, and was stated to have then been eighty-seven years old. Of their nine children, Nathaniel was the eighth.

Nathaniel Clarke was born October 6, 1658, and died July 11, 1733. He resided

on the paternal estate in Medfield, and married Experience, born July, 1679, died February 3, 1734, daughter of Ephraim and Mehitabel (Plimpton) Hinsdale, of Deerfield, Massachusetts. Their eldest child was Nathaniel.

Nathaniel (2) Clark, son of Nathaniel and Experience (Hinsdale) Clarke, was born in Medfield, November 5, 1705. On February 4, 1729, he married Judith Mason, and they resided in Medway.

Amos Clark, son of Nathaniel (2) and Judith (Mason) Clark, was born December 6, 1730, and lived part of his life in Medway, where three of his children are recorded. He married, February 9, 1757, Hannah Crage. After 1766 he removed to Farmington, Connecticut, where presumably their son Salmon was born.

Salmon Clark, son of Amos and Hannah (Crage) Clark, according to Farmington church records, was baptized in that place on December 4, 1768, and married Achsah Chandler, of an old Colonial Windsor family. He was appointed a second lieutenant of the Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, by President John Adams, and approved by the United States Senate. The commission was signed by President Adams, April 17, 1799, but was antedated January 10, 1799. He appears to have resided in New York State later in life, and family tradition says that at one time he was warden in the old Newgate Connecticut State Prison, and afterwards held a position in the government arsenal in West Troy, New York, where it is thought his son, of same name, was born.

Salmon (2) Clark, son of Salmon (1) and Achsah (Chandler) Clark, was born May 11, 1824. When a boy of eight years he came to Windsor, and there, in manhood, followed agricultural occupations, particularly tobacco growing, until 1849. In that year the rush to the California

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gold fields attracted him West, and in that State he remained for eighteen months, a period of strenuous, but successful, prospecting. Soon after his return to Windsor, on September 8, 1850, he married Laura Z. Thrall. She was born in Windsor, January 30, 1829, and died there December 22, 1883. Her parents were Hon. Horace and Eliza Johnson (Wilson) Thrall, and she was descended from William Thrall, who was a resident in Windsor before the Pequot War, and who in 1646 joined with Robert Winslow in purchasing, from Simon Hoyte, the land known as "Hoyte's Meadow," upon which land the home of the Thralls has ever since been. Mrs. Eliza Johnson (Wilson) Thrall was the daughter of Calvin and Submit (Denslow) Wilson; her father was a Revolutionary soldier, and a leading citizen of Windsor town, residing in Poquonock. Salmon (2) Clark remained in Windsor for about five years after his marriage, but then, on December 24, 1855, he started on a whaling voyage around Cape Horn to the Okotsk seas, and during this voyage, which lasted for three years, he visited China. After his return to Windsor, he resumed farming operations, and thus occupied, remained in Windsor until his death. To Salmon (2) and Laura Z. (Thrall) Clark were born children as follows: Eliza Achsah, born January 22, 1852, married, April 7, 1874, Walter J. Lamberton, of Windsor; Charles Oliver, of whom further; and a twin of the latter, who died in early infancy.

Charles Oliver Clark, after public school education in Windsor, took energetically to railroad work, in the employ of the New Haven Railroad Company. Connected with that line he remained for nine years, holding during that time the positions of brakeman, fireman and conductor. Thereafter, until the present, his time has been given chiefly to farming

and the growing of tobacco. Soon after leaving railroad work, he purchased the old John Phelps place in Poquonock, and commenced actively to raise tobacco on his land. He prospered and eventually became one of the largest individual growers in his district, where tobacco is the main crop. He remained on the old Phelps place until 1915, when he acquired his present property in Windsor, the old Hayden homestead, the house on which estate was built in 1735.

Mr. Clark has a good record in public life. He is a Democrat, and notwithstanding that he has never sought office, he has been elected to many by the people of Windsor, in whose estimation he ranks high. In 1909-10 they elected him to the Board of Selectmen, and he received further evidence of his popularity in 1911, when he was chosen candidate of Windsor for the more responsible office of representative in the State Legislature, to which house he was sent with the distinction of having received a larger vote than had ever before been cast in favor of a Democrat by the people of Windsor. He also takes keen interest in national affairs, and fraternally he is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Palisado Lodge, No. 23, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He does not belong to any historical or patriotic societies, though, by reason of his ancestry, particularly in the maternal line, he is entitled to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Clark married, April 11, 1893, Julia Easter, daughter of William and Rosanna Carroll, of Windsor. Their children are: 1. Rebecca Eliza, born April 8, 1895; she married Edward J. Kernan, April 12, 1915; they live in Windsor, and have one child, Frances Juliana, who was born on August 23, 1917. 2. Salmon (3), born May 23, 1900, and lives with his parents.





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*Rev. Thompson*



**THOMPSON, Royal W.,****Attorney.**

Royal Windford Thompson, LL. M., secretary in Washington, during their terms, to two former United States Senators from Connecticut, and at present a prominent member of the legal bar of Hartford county, is a representative son of Connecticut, the State where so many have by individual effort risen to noteworthy place in industrial and professional life. Attorney Thompson's advancement to creditable place among the successful lawyers of the capital city of Connecticut is worthy of extended reference in this work. He was born in Ellington, Tolland county, Connecticut, the son of the Hon. John and Amanda J. (Bancroft) Thompson, and belongs to a family which for six generations has been resident within the State, and for the whole of that period proprietors of landed estate in the vicinity of East Windsor.

The Thompson family is of Scottish origin. William and Margaret Thompson crossed from Scotland to Ireland in 1716, with their nine children. There William Thompson, in 1718, died, and his widow and children resumed the journey to America, reaching a point in New England in that year. The family located in East Windsor, Connecticut, on land where succeeding generations of Thompsons were destined to live. The direct line from William to Royal W. Thompson is through: Samuel, son of William and Margaret; James; John McK.; John; and the Hon. John, father of Royal W. John Thompson, grandfather, was a well-known agriculturist of Ellington, Tolland county, Connecticut. He married Anna E. Ellsworth, daughter of Benjamin Ellsworth, and of their nine children John was eighth born.

The Hon. John Thompson was born

January 11, 1840, and died April 4, 1917. He was educated in the district and high schools of his native place, Ellington, and when he reached his majority took charge of the ancestral homestead. The outbreak of Civil War influenced him, so that on August 25, 1862, he enlisted, becoming a member of Company F., Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He rose to the rank of first corporal, but a wound received during the Battle of Irish Bend, Louisiana, on April 14, 1863, ended his military career, he being honorably discharged for disability at Hartford, Connecticut, on August 26, 1863, after treatment at field hospitals, and at the Institute Hospital in New Orleans, had rendered him reasonably fit for civilian occupations again. Returning then to his home, he thereafter throughout his life applied himself to the affairs of the family estate, which then was a valuable holding of about two hundred acres extending into the township of East Windsor. He was esteemed in his community, and took much interest in the public affairs of the neighborhood. For many years he was president of the Ellington Creamery, and was officially connected with other enterprises, including directorship of the Patron's Mutual Fire Insurance Company for Tolland county. The respect in which he was held in the community manifested itself in his preferment to many public offices. Politically, he was an enthusiastic and active member of the Republican party, and on the Republican ticket he was, in 1885, elected to the State House of Representatives by the voters of his home district. His legislative record was good, and he was once again elected, in 1895. Two years later, he became county commissioner. Among the other public offices he held were: Selectman, several terms; member of State Board of Agriculture,

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two years; county auditor, two years, 1895-96. Particularly in matters pertaining to agriculture was he active; he was one of the organizers of the East Central Pomona Grange, and was first master, serving as such for two years from the date of its establishment. Also, he was the first master of Ellington Grange, serving two successive years, and was leading worker in the Patrons of Husbandry Association. Religiously, he was a communicant of the Congregational church; and, by reason of his war service was, of course, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, affiliated with Burpee Post, No. 71, at Rockville.

Mr. Thompson married, February 10, 1870, Amanda J., daughter of Bissell and Johanna (Morton) Bancroft, of Warehouse Point. To them were born four children: 1. Morton E., who succeeded to the family estate, which required all his time in farming operations. 2. Lizzie M., who became the wife of B. F. Pinney, of Somers, Connecticut. 3. Royal W., of whom further. 4. Emery J., who during the Spanish War was in the United States naval service and latterly has been, for several years, connected with the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Royal Windford Thompson was born October 23, 1874. He was educated in the common and select schools of Ellington, and at the High School at Rockville, from which, after graduation, he proceeded to the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Deciding to enter business life he became a student at Huntsinger's Business College, Hartford. Thus well grounded in general and special knowledge, his first business position was not one of irresponsibility; he secured appointment as secretary in the Hartford office of the superintendent of the Central New England Railroad. A year later he received an advantageous

offer from P. & F. Corbin Manufacturing Company, of New Britain, Connecticut, and he accepted the position offered, that of secretary to the president and general manager of the company. Undoubtedly, he served the chief executive well, for he held the position for seven years, resigning then so that he might proceed to Washington, D. C., as private secretary to the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, a United States Senator from Connecticut, whom he served throughout his term, and also as clerk of the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs. And an indication of his value in secretarial office may be understood in the fact that when the Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley succeeded Senator Hawley, he retained Mr. Thompson as his secretary, and also made him clerk of the United States Senate Committee on Railroads. Altogether, Mr. Thompson held these positions for fourteen years, 1897-1911. And during his service in the federal capitol, he did not permit himself many moments of leisure. He had resolved to fit himself for admittance to legal practice, and that meant the consumption of considerable "midnight oil." His application to the study of the fundamentals of law began under private tutelage, but he soon thereafter became an undergraduate at the National University Law School, the standing of which among professional schools is well-known. In 1906 he graduated, and thus became entitled to the degree of LL. B. In 1907 he secured the major degree of LL. M., from the same school, and he was admitted to practice at the Connecticut legal bar on June 26, 1908. When Senator Bulkeley's term expired, in 1911, Mr. Thompson returned from Washington, and opened a law office at No. 50 State street, Hartford. Since that time he has devoted himself closely to legal practice, and has established himself in good repute as a lawyer. He has every





*H. P. Hitchcock*



reason to be satisfied with his progress in professional life, which has come to him by strict adherence, in his dealings with his clients, to the principles of squareness and fairness such as he is retained to seek for them in the courts. He has the confidence of an extensive and increasing clientele. But notwithstanding his professional ties, he finds time to participate to some extent in public affairs. He resides in Windsor, and for several years has served that town as justice of the peace; and his interest in the progress of Hartford has been shown on more than one occasion. He is the president of the Kiwanis Club of Hartford, a business men's organization, similar to and affiliated with other clubs throughout the United States and Canada. He was one of those most prominent in the organization of the Kiwanis Club, in 1916, and was elected its first president. And to some extent he also comes into business circles, in executive capacity, for he is secretary and treasurer of the Merwin Paper Company, of Poquonock, Windsor. Fraternally he is a Mason, member of Washington Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Windsor.

Attorney Thompson, on November 15, 1895, married, at Ellington, Connecticut, Selina J. Evans, of that place, and three children have been born to them: 1. Winnifred Mabelle, who was born in New Britain, Connecticut, December 3, 1896, but who died on January 26, 1898. 2. Reginald Everett, who was born on August 29, 1904, at Hartford, Connecticut. 3. Royal W., Jr., who was born on April 15, 1906, in Washington, D. C.

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**HITCHCOCK, Henry P.,**  
**Merchant.**

One of the leading citizens and also one of the most interesting of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, Henry P. Hitch-

cock was born there June 1, 1837, the son of Lambert and Mary Anne (Preston) Hitchcock.

The house in which he was born was of historical note and for many years stood at the corner of High and Walnut streets, known as the old Sigourney Homestead, being occupied for a long time by Mrs. Lydia Sigourney. The boyhood of Major Hitchcock was spent in Farmington, Connecticut, whence his father had removed soon after his birth. He attended the local schools of that town and also was a pupil at the celebrated academy of Deacon Hart, many of whose graduates have since made themselves famous in the business and professional world. The death of his father, which occurred in 1852, made it necessary that the boy seek means of employment and accordingly he went to Hartford where he secured a position with the firm of N. J. Brockett & Company, Clothiers, then located on State street. For ten years he remained in this employment, and although he received the meagre sum of twenty-five dollars a year, the same impelling spirit which brought success to him later in life enabled him to lay aside a sufficient amount so that he was able to engage in business for himself in partnership with a Mr. Kelsey and a Mr. Carpenter under the style of Kelsey, Carpenter & Hitchcock. In 1863, at the retirement from the firm of Mr. Carpenter, the business was continued as Kelsey & Hitchcock for nineteen years, at which time Major Hitchcock was the sole partner and successfully conducted a flourishing business. Subsequently, after a short rest from active business life, Major Hitchcock again established himself in business in the very location he had started out as a boy and which he continued with remarkable success until his death.

Although he carefully looked after even

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the smallest details of his business, it did not claim the whole of his time and he was very active in the social and political life of Hartford. An adherent of the Republican party, he was ever alert to uphold their principles and aid in so far as he was able any movement towards the general welfare. Every worthy cause could always count upon his support, and there were many charities benefited by the philanthropic spirit of Major Hitchcock. In 1869 he was the representative of the old Fourth Ward on the Aldermanic Board, and later was councilman from the Second Ward. He was a member of the old Wide Awakes of Hartford, which was the parent company of the national organization of that name which flourished during the Lincoln administration. For over thirty years he was secretary of the Veteran Guard Association, Hartford City Guard, and a reunion of this organization was held in January of each year. At these annual affairs the inventive genius of Major Hitchcock, together with his untiring efforts to make them a success, did much to give the members reason to remember them for a long time afterward. The following is a brief history of the company:

On the morning of August 25, 1862, the City Guard, "fifty-five muskets strong" marched to the State Arsenal to do Guard duty and protect the immense quantity of stores there amounting to one million dollars. It was supposed at the time that the City Guard would have a brief job on its hands, but it proved to be prolonged, the guardsmen remaining until October 6, a period of six weeks, encamping in the yard in front of the gun-sheds of the arsenal.

The records of the City Guard were presented to the State Library at Hartford by Major Hitchcock a few months previous to his death, and were enclosed in a handsome oak chest. The following extract is from a letter written to him by the State Librarian, George S. Godard:

The receipt of the records relating to the Hartford City Guard, all contained in a beautiful oaken chest which you brought to the State Library for permanent deposit, is hereby acknowledged with thanks. It will be my pleasure to make these several items as conveniently accessible as possible, bearing in mind at all times their safety. \* \* \* It is especially pleasing to receive these records of the Hartford City Guard for in no instance thus far have I received records which had the apparent care and thoughtfulness for their protection bestowed upon them. \* \* \*

Major Hitchcock's title came from the connection he held with the Veteran Battalion of the City Guard. He was also a member of the Automobile Club of Hartford; the Republican Club; the Connecticut Historical Society; the Jeremiah Wadsworth Branch, Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution; the National Geographic Society; the Connecticut Congregational Club; the Hartford Good Will Club. In the latter organization he was especially interested, and since the existence of the club has been a trustee. For seventeen consecutive years he presented a medal to the club member who showed the most improved general conduct and gentlemanly qualities during the year. This presentation was always made at the summer camp at Marlborough, where the general manager, Miss Mary Hall, had her home. Major Hitchcock had endeared himself to the boys of the club, and on the last occasion of his addresses to them there was one of his remarks which every member will long remember: "Wherever you are; whatever you do; be a credit to the city of Hartford."

Major Hitchcock possessed high ideals and aspirations and remained steadfast to them throughout his life. He discovered the power which lay inside and not only discovered it but made use of it. At his death, which occurred November 18, 1917, came the end of a useful life of one who had used his talents for the service

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of the public in an unostentatious manner and who bore the affection and gratitude of scores whom he had helped to see a light ahead.

On August 23, 1865, he married Charlotte F. Hunt, of North Coventry. Mrs. Hitchcock died in July, 1913, an event which brought great sorrow to Major Hitchcock as their married life had been one of complete harmony and perfect understanding. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock were members of the Congregational church of Hartford and always active in its charities.

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### COOK, Aaron, Jr.,

**Civil War Veteran; Machinist.**

The Cook family is descended from Walter Cook, a native of England, who was in Weymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1643, and was admitted freeman in 1657. In 1662, with others, he agreed to settle at Melvin, Massachusetts, before October of the following year, and in 1669 was a member of the town committee, "to build the minister's house," and was selectman in 1671. In that same year he shared in the division of lands there, but was soon compelled to abandon them on account of King Philip's War. Subsequently he returned, and in 1681 was on a committee to finish the minister's house. He died between January 18, 1695, and January 6, 1698. His wife's name was Catherine and they were the parents of Nicholas Cook.

Nicholas Cook was born February 9, 1660, at Weymouth. He had a farm, partly in Mendon and partly in what is now Bellingham, where he died December 7, 1730. He married, November 4, 1684, Joanna Rockwood, born August 1, 1664, daughter of John and Joanna (Ford) Rockwood.

Their third son, Daniel Cook, was born

August 18, 1703, in Mendon, where he lived with his wife Susanna.

Their youngest child, Aaron Cook, born December 3, 1746, was a private in Captain John Watson's company from Wrentham, Massachusetts, serving from December 9 to December 12, 1776. In 1818, he was a pensioner because of military service, residing in Granby, Connecticut. He is referred to by descendants as Major Aaron Cook, and probably obtained this rank by service in the militia.

He was the father of Aaron Cook, who resided in Ashford, Connecticut, where his wife, Molly, was admitted to the church, June 23, 1805. He was a blacksmith by occupation.

His son, Aaron Cook, born in Ashford, learned the trade of his father, which continued to be his occupation for many years. In 1839 he settled at Manchester Green in the town of Manchester, Connecticut, and there conducted a blacksmith shop in association with his father-in-law, who about the year 1820 perfected the first cast iron plow. Some ten years later he invented a cast iron hub for wheels and they manufactured plows and hubs for several years in a building which was standing until recently at Manchester Green and used as a storehouse. In 1854 Mr. Cook engaged in quarrying granite at Bolton, where he continued ten years, at the end of which time he sold out his interest and engaged in cultivating the farm in the town of Manchester on which he had been living for many years. Through his varied interests Mr. Cook became widely known and enjoyed a high reputation among business men of his day. On various occasions he was chosen to represent his town in the State Legislature, and for several years he served as justice of the peace, assessor and selectman. After the organization of the party, he continued to sustain Republican prin-



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ciples. He was a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 73, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was an active and faithful member of the Manchester Center Congregational Church. He married, June 3, 1837, Mabel Lyman, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Millard) Lyman, of Manchester. Benjamin Lyman was born in 1778 and died in 1858, one of the most distinguished men of his day at Manchester Green. He was a son of Deacon Joseph Lyman, who settled on a farm in that vicinity at an early date. There were a large family of children, Benjamin being the second child. Several of the boys moved to Medina, New York, and the only daughter of the family removed to Illinois. Mr. Lyman was a skilled wagonmaker by trade and an extensive manufacturer of ox-carts, such as were in great demand in that period. He was the inventor and patentee of the first cast iron wagon hub to come into general use. He was also the inventor of a cast iron plow which was patented in 1826, and records show that it was undoubtedly the first cast iron plow on the market. The product of his little factory found its way into many States of the West and South. He represented the town of Manchester in the State Legislature many times and also served as selectman. So well did he stand in his community for honesty of purpose and uprightness that he was often selected to settle estates. Mr. Lyman cleared and owned many acres of land, at one time having holdings in five different townships, although he never resided anywhere except on the old homestead in Manchester Green. At that time that little neighborhood was a very important one in the community, having mills and several lines of manufacture. It was there that the first glass made in America

was manufactured. A Samuel Bishop and one Pitkins received from the government the privilege of manufacturing glass. A factory was later purchased by Mr. Lyman from Mr. Bishop and converted into "a saw and grist mill." As can be readily seen, Benjamin Lyman was a man of affairs and accumulated considerable property for his day, being considered at his death one of the wealthiest men of that section. He married Mary Millard, daughter of Andrus Millard, of French descent, who came to this country with Lafayette and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. He married a Miss Bissell and settled on a farm at Lydalville, where the Bissells were among the most prominent people. They were the parents of two daughters and a son, Benjamin, who died at the age of twenty-one. The elder daughter, Mary, never married, and the younger one, Mabel Lyman, became the wife of Aaron Cook, as previously noted.

Aaron Cook, Jr., son of Aaron and Mabel (Lyman) Cook, was born on the paternal homestead in Manchester Green, September 12, 1842. In his youth he attended the old brick school house, and at the age of twelve years entered the East Academy, which was a famous school of the neighborhood at that time. He grew up accustomed to farm life and was of great assistance to his grandfather, Benjamin Lyman, in the management of the homestead. At the age of twenty years, he enlisted in the cause of his country in the Twenty-fifth Volunteer Regiment, under Colonel G. P. Bissell, for a nine months' enlistment period, but served his country a year and four days, being mustered out, September 4, 1863. His regiment was attached to General Banks' forces in Louisiana, and went to the relief of General Butler at Irish Bend, where one-third of the regiment was







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Gen. D. Robertson

killed. After this engagement, Mr. Cook was promoted to the office of sergeant, and continued with his company, participating in numerous skirmishes and accompanying General Banks' forces on their Red River Expedition. He was also with Banks at Port Hudson, where he was in the fight that continued for six weeks, and was at the surrender of Port Hudson, July 8, 1863. His command then moved to the Mississippi river, where they had an engagement at Fort Donaldson. During his entire service, Mr. Cook was fortunate enough to escape being wounded or being taken prisoner, but was in many a hot fight where a large number of his comrades were killed by his side. He was a good soldier and officer, and at the time of his discharge was offered a commission in a colored regiment, but not being in robust health, he decided not to enter the service again.

Upon his return home, Mr. Cook entered the machine shop connected with the mills at Manchester Green, where he served his time as an apprentice, learning the machinist's trade. For the ensuing year, he was engaged as a machinist by the Hartford Electric Company, Colt's Factory and the Mather Company of Manchester. Later he was employed by the Asa Cook Company of Hartford, which firm was engaged in the making of machinery for the manufacture of wood screws. Mr. Cook retired from the mechanical work to live on the old homestead where his grandfather and father had lived before him. There he has spent the latter years of his life, managing the farm and acting as land surveyor, also engaged in the settling of many estates. For some years, until he was seventy years of age, Mr. Cook was justice of the peace. He is a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 73, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was for three years master of the lodge.

Mr. Cook married, September 17, 1867, in East Hartford, Hattie Jewett Richardson, who died in 1884. She was the mother of four children: 1. Edith Louise, who is a teacher in the Hartford public school. 2. Frank Aaron, who lives in Hartford, where he is employed as foreman by the Underwood Typewriter Company; he married Posta Markum, and they have two children, Mary and Edith Cook. 3. Richard George, who is a resident of the State of Washington, and employed as a mechanic at the Bennington Navy Yard; he married Minnie Austin, and they have one daughter, Ruth Cook. 4. Arthur, who lives at home with his father, one of the leading business men of Manchester; he deals in real estate and is a successful builder, having erected a large number of houses which he sells to those desiring homes; he also manages a cider mill which makes apple cider and vinegar; a very successful man of affairs; he is a Republican in politics, taking an active part, and served his town in the State Legislature in the session of 1912; Mr. Cook is also a Mason and a member of the same lodge as his father; he married, November 20, 1895, Jennie May Luce, and they have three children, Jennie May, Florence E. and Aaron Cook.

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**ROBERTSON, William Post,**

**Successful Business Man.**

The name of Robertson is undoubtedly of Scotch origin. Although various members of the branch of the family of whom Mr. Robertson of this review is a representative have made considerable research, the name of the immigrant ancestor of the family has not been found up to the present time. The first of the line of whom we have definite information is Daniel Robertson, who, it is supposed, was the son of John and Susanna Robertson. Among the early settlers of New-

bury, Massachusetts, were two John Robertsons, one in 1634 and the other in 1638. One of these may have been the progenitor of the following line.

(I) Daniel Robertson was born March 17, 1694-95, and died October 25, 1748. He married, June 24 1719, Lydia, daughter of David and Lydia (Strong) Lee, and granddaughter of Jedediah and Freedom (Woodward) Strong. In the Windham Probate Records, Vol. II., page 261, we find the following entry under date of September 12, 1733: "Daniel Robertson of Coventry receipt for nine shillings willed to his wife Lydia Robertson by her honored grandfather, Jedediah Strong." Jedediah Strong was born May 7, 1637; married November 18, 1662, Freedom Woodward, who was baptized at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1642, daughter of Henry Woodward, afterward of Northampton, and "one of the pillars of the church" there, and Elizabeth, his wife. Jedediah Strong was a farmer in Northampton until 1709, when he removed with his family to Coventry, Connecticut. There he died May 22, 1733, aged ninety-six years. During the years 1677-78-79 he was paid eighteen shillings a year for blowing the trumpet on Sunday summoning the people to church. His wife died May 17, —. Elder John Strong, father of Jedediah Strong, was born in Taunton, England, in 1605, from whence he removed to London, and later to Plymouth. He was strongly Puritan in his sympathies, and sailed for the New World on March 20, 1630, as one of a company of one hundred and forty in the ship "Mary and John," which arrived at Nantasket, Massachusetts, May 30, 1630. The company settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, of which town he was one of the founders. In 1635 he removed to Hingham, and on March 9, 1636, took the free-man's oath at Boston. He is found as a

resident and a proprietor of Taunton, Massachusetts, on December 4, 1638, and was there as late as 1645. He was deputy from that town to the General Court, 1641-43-44. We next find him in Windsor, Connecticut, which had been settled in 1636 by some of his Dorchester friends. In Windsor he was one of a committee of five leading citizens appointed "to superintend and bring forward the settlement of that place." In 1659 he removed to Northampton, of which he was one of the most active founders. There he lived for forty years, a leader in town and church affairs. He was a prosperous tanner, and owned considerable land. His first wife died on the voyage to America. In December, 1630, he married (second) Abigail, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Dorchester. She died July 6, 1688, having been the mother of sixteen children. He died September 14, 1699, aged ninety-four years. Thomas Ford came to this country in the "Mary and John" with John Strong, and was one of the founders of Dorchester. He was also one of the early settlers of Windsor, Connecticut. He was deputy to the General Court in 1637-38-39-40, and grand juror in 1643. His wife died in Windsor, April 18, 1683. He removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1659, and died there, November 28, 1676.

(II) Ephraim Robertson, son of Daniel and Lydia (Lee) Robertson, was born April 5, 1720, and died July 29, 1752. He married January 5, 1743, Hester Rose, born August 30, 1721, died January 18, 1804, daughter of Daniel Rose, Jr. He was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, August 20, 1667; married, May 14, 1706, Mary Foote, born November 24, 1679, daughter of Nathaniel Foote. According to Savage he settled at Colchester, but the Foote genealogy says he settled in Coventry. His father gave him twelve



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acres of the Sherwood homestead on the south side of the present Pratt's Ferry road in 1707. Daniel Rose, Sr., was born in England, in 1631, and was brought to America by his father in 1634, locating in Watertown, from whence they removed to Wethersfield in 1635. He married, in 1664, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Goodrich; she was born November 2, 1645. Jonathan Goodrich was born in England, and died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in April, 1680. He first appears in America on the "Colonial Record of Connecticut (Hartford)" November 10, 1643; juryman, December 4, 1645, and in 1646 and 1648; held lands in Wethersfield in 1644. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Edwards, in 1645; she died July 5, 1670. Daniel Rose was fence viewer in 1669; pound-keeper, 1680; drew lands in 1670 and 1694 allotments and through purchase became possessed of large holdings of land. Robert Rose, father of Daniel Rose, Sr., was born in England, in 1594, and came with his wife, Margery, and eight children, from Ipswich county, England, in the ship "Francis" in 1634. He was one of the "Adventurers" from Watertown, Massachusetts, who first settled in Wethersfield. He was a large land owner; a soldier in the Pequot War; constable in 1639-40; juror, 1641; representative in General Court, 1641-42-43; had many other offices conferred upon him by the town and court. In 1644 he removed to what is now Branford, Connecticut. He died in 1664. His estate was inventoried at £826, 9s., 7d. Nathaniel Foote, whose daughter Mary married Daniel Rose, was born in Wethersfield, January 14, 1648. He settled in Hatfield, Massachusetts. He married, May 2, 1672, Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret (Lawrence) Bliss, of Springfield, Massachusetts. After residing in Hatfield two

years, he removed to Springfield. He served in Captain Turner's expedition against the Indians at what is now Turner's Falls. He next removed to Stratford, Connecticut, and thence, in February, 1679, to Branford, where he was admitted a "Planter" of the town. From there he removed to Wethersfield, where he resided until his death, January 12, 1703. He was a house carpenter by trade, but the frequent appearance of his name on the records of the County Court as attorney in cases before that court would indicate that he had a considerable law practice for those days. His father, Nathaniel Foote, born about 1620, died 1655; married Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Smith, of Wethersfield. His father, Nathaniel Foote, the immigrant ancestor of this family, was born in England, in 1593. He married Elizabeth Deming, about 1615, and came with her and six children to America. He was one of the first ten men, known as "Adventurers," who settled in Wethersfield. He represented the town in the General Court. He died in 1644, and his widow married Thomas Welles, afterwards Governor. She died July 28, 1683.

(III) Daniel (2) Robertson, son of Ephraim and Hester (Rose) Robertson, was born November 9, 1749, and died February 20, 1816. He married, February 18, 1773, Triphena Janes, born July 3, 1755, died January 6, 1832, daughter of Elisha and Mary (Dimock) Janes. Elisha Janes was born in 1715, and married, April 23, 1740, Mary Dimock, a widow. His father, Benjamin Janes, was born September 30, 1672; married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Hinsdale, of Hadley, Massachusetts. On May 13, 1704, a little settlement of families between Mt. Tom and Westfield, Massachusetts, was attacked by the Indians, and the wife of Benjamin Janes was scalped, but when

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found was still alive. She was taken to Wethersfield and placed in the care of Dr. Gershom Bulkley. She recovered and lived to be more than eighty years of age. In 1712-13 they removed from Wethersfield to Coventry, where he built a stone house. His father, William Janes, was a resident of New Haven in 1637. He married Mary ———, in England. He was a prominent member of the colony for seventeen years, and a beloved teacher. In 1652 the people of Wethersfield invited him to come to them and "only by consent of the brethren" was he permitted to return to New Haven the same year.

(IV) Guy Robertson, son of Daniel (2) and Triphena (Janes) Robertson, was born April 24, 1778, and died January 15, 1816. He was a resident of Coventry, and was a farmer by occupation. He married, March 10, 1807, for his second wife, Mehetable Woodworth. She died March 31, 1851, aged seventy-six years.

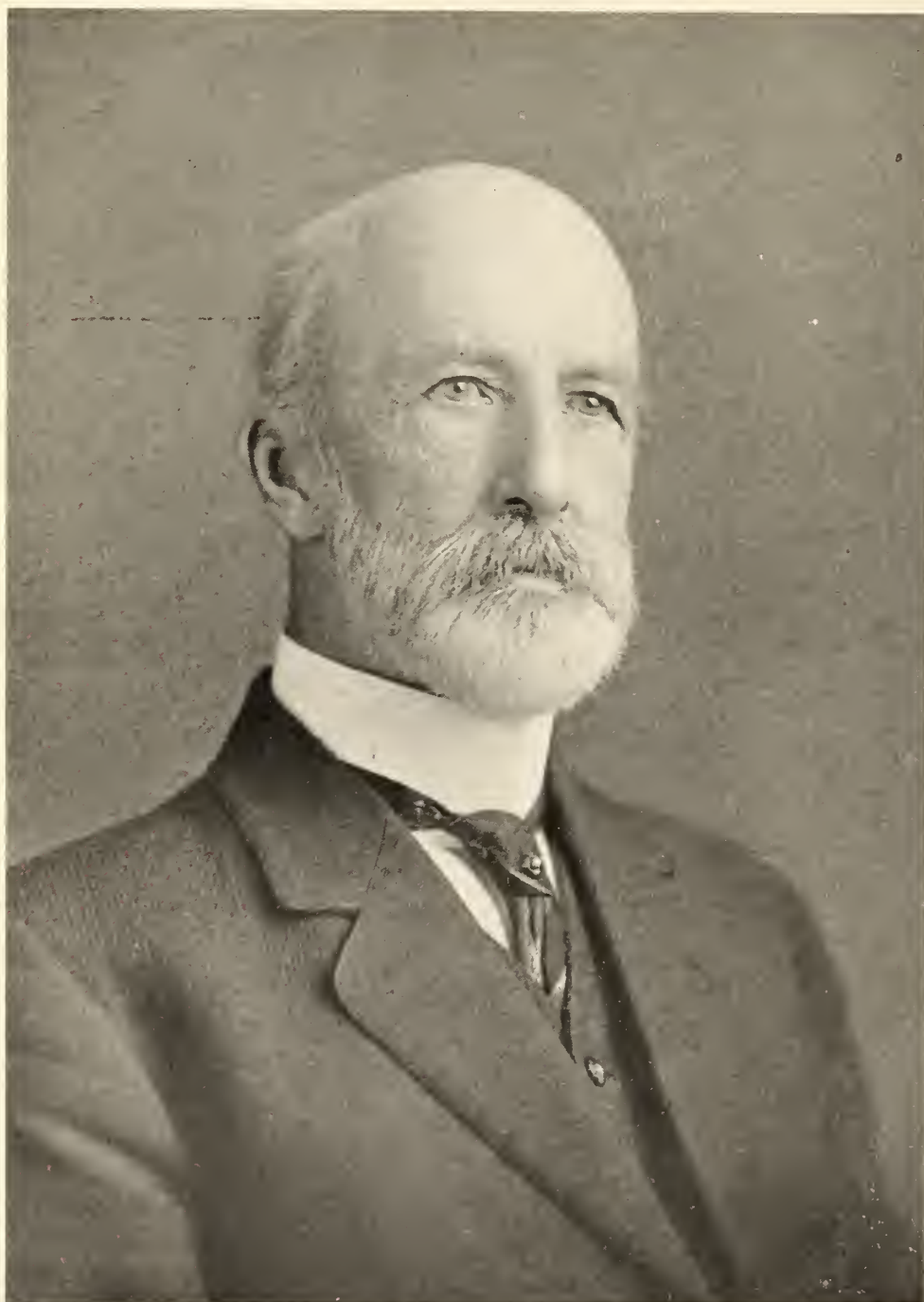
(V) Gurdon Young Robertson, son of Guy and Mehetable (Woodworth) Robertson, was born February 29, 1812, and died May 20, 1881. He was born in Coventry, Connecticut, and at the age of six years moved with his mother to Columbia, Connecticut, where he spent his lifetime. After completing his studies in the local schools, he learned the trade of hatter and later made hats in a shop of his own. Subsequently he conducted a general store, also he was an agriculturist and dealer in general produce, in all of which lines he was successful, being enabled to provide a comfortable home for his family. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and a staunch adherent of the Republican party. He married, November 30, 1843, Sybil Post, born in Hebron, Connecticut, August 26, 1819, died May 2, 1904, daughter of Augustus and Betsey Gordon (Strong) Post. Children: Jane Wood-

worth, born November 30, 1844, died May 17, 1853; James Perkins, born May 5, 1847, died August 29, 1871; Lafayette Janes, born October 16, 1849; William Amos, born May 7, 1851, died September 3, 1853; Mary Jane, born March 18, 1853, died August 30, 1853; Nellie Denslow, born December 28, 1855, died January 11, 1862; William Post, of whom further.

(VI) William Post Robertson, son of Gurdon Young and Sybil (Post) Robertson, was born February 14, 1858, in Columbia, Connecticut. He received a practical education in the public schools of Columbia, and he remained at home until he attained his majority. He then went to Hartford, Connecticut, entering the employ of his uncle, Charles A. Post, a grocer. At the expiration of about a year and a half, he resigned this position and entered the employ of his brother, L. J. Robertson. This partnership existed until 1886, when it was dissolved. He then entered into partnership with J. P. Newton, and under the firm name of Newton & Robertson conducted a wholesale and retail grocery business. In 1893, Henry H. Dickinson was admitted into the firm and the name changed to Newton, Robertson & Company. In 1902 they began the manufacture of bakery goods and confectionery on Asylum street. In 1906, they established the Enarco Store and Restaurant at No. 858 Main street, and in 1914 the Spa at No. 653 Main street. These are all profitable enterprises, conducted in a straightforward and honorable business manner. Mr. Robertson holds membership in St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; City Club, Automobile Club, Republican Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Get-Together Club.

Mr. Robertson married (first) October 17, 1883, Julia Hortense, daughter of James L. Downer, of Columbia, Connec-





*Chas. E. Thompson.*



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ticut. They were the parents of four children: Adelaide Hortense, born January 1, 1885, became wife of Harris Minikin, of South Manchester, Connecticut; Hazel Adele, born September 19, 1888; William Post, Jr., born June 4, 1892; Julia Rebecca, born January 8, 1895. Mrs. Robertson died in giving birth to her youngest child at the early age of thirty-four years. Mr. Robertson married (second) May 20, 1896, Mary Agnes Beardsley. She died February 23, 1902. Mr. Robertson married (third) October 27, 1903, Olive M. Allen, daughter of Frank N. and Mary Abbe Allen, of Hartford, Connecticut. The family are members of Emmanuel Congregational Church.

### **THOMPSON, Charles E.,**

#### **Man of Many Activities.**

For over half a century Colonel Thompson has been a resident of the city of Hartford, that residence broken only by two years spent in Providence, Rhode Island. Forty-two years of that period have been in the service of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in a responsible position. He has been active, influential and useful to a high degree in the social and religious work of the community. He is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, and in 1916 was president of the Connecticut Congregational Club. He is a descendant on the maternal side of Roger Wolcott, a Governor of Connecticut, and of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony, and now holds the office of Deputy Governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Connecticut.

Charles E. Thompson was born February 26, 1847, in Rockville, Connecticut, and there he resided until 1863. He attended the public schools, finishing at High School, and at the age of sixteen

left home to accept a position in the office of the Cheney Brothers Silk Manufacturing Company, at Hartford. He remained in that position for ten years, 1863 to 1873, and then spent two years in Providence, Rhode Island, returning to Hartford in 1875. He entered the service of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, January 24, 1876, and from that time has been continuously in that employ, rising through various promotions to his present responsible position in the financial department. In his youth and young manhood Mr. Thompson was actively interested in the National Guard of Connecticut. On August 16, 1865, he enlisted as a private in Battery D, Light Artillery, which was attached to the First Regiment, National Guard of Connecticut. On January 20, 1868, he was appointed corporal, and was discharged July 24, 1871. He was the originator of Company K, of the First Regiment, enlisting in the command, February 10, 1879, and on that same date was elected to the first lieutenantcy, and on January 31, 1883, he was chosen captain of Company F, Hartford City Guard, of the First Regiment. He was advanced to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, January 22, 1890. He is now on the retired list. During the period that Captain Thompson commanded the City Guard the company stood at the head of the brigade in figures of merit. The credit and distinction which he won as a line officer were accorded to him without dissent throughout the entire National Guard, as a field officer of the First. In personal honor, instinct and training, Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson is the ideal military leader. In March, 1890, he was elected major commanding the Veteran City Guard; in 1889, he was captain commanding Company K, Veteran Corps; for one year he was the military instructor at the West

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Middle School in Hartford. During the presidential campaign of 1888, he was in command of the Harrison and Morton battalion of Hartford. Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson originated the present signal for calling out the city companies in case of emergency by means of the alarm fire bell. At the time of the Park Central Hotel disaster the signal was sounded for the first time, being ordered by Governor Bulkeley, and within twenty minutes one hundred men were en route from the armory in uniform and armed for the scene of the calamity. The service rendered by the Guard at that time under the command of Colonel Cone and his associate field officers was invaluable.

Colonel Thompson for many years has taken a deep interest in religious work, both in the church and societies working along philanthropic lines. For several years he was assistant superintendent of the Center Congregational Church Sunday School. He has served as treasurer of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church for twenty-seven years, from 1881 to 1908, and since 1879 has been a member of the board of deacons. For one year he was treasurer of the Connecticut Temperance Union, of which Governor Buckingham was the first president. Although Colonel Thompson's heart was in the work, the increasing weight of his business responsibilities caused him to decline reelection. From 1894 to 1898, he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Hartford, and has served twenty-five years on its board of directors. He was for several years president of the City Missionary Society, and is auditor of the Connecticut Humane Society. As chairman of the High School Committee for four years, ending June, 1900, he was connected with the building and equipment of the manual training school addition and previously, in 1895,

had been treasurer of the High School, this service indicating the keen interest he has always taken in the advancement of the school. He has never taken active part in political affairs, his interest being confined to the institutions named.

Colonel Thompson married, September 14, 1868, Abby Frances Allen, daughter of Charles and Harriet R. (Sharpe) Allen, of Hartford. They are the parents of a son and two daughters: 1. Arthur R., the class poet, and graduate of Yale University in the class of 1896; he is also connected with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; he accompanied Dr. Cook's expedition to Greenland in 1894, and his works "Gold Seekers along the Dalton Trail" and "Shipwrecked in Greenland," are from the press of Little, Brown & Company, of Boston. 2. Harriet M., a graduate of the Hartford High School; married, July 17, 1900, Professor Alfred M. Hitchcock, English instructor in the Hartford High School. 3. Emma J., a graduate of the high school; married October 7, 1916, Mr. E. Sidney Berry, assistant secretary and counsel of the Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection Company; he graduated from Harvard University.

Colonel Thompson has been elected annually since May 24, 1910, to the office of major commanding the Robert O. Tyler Post, Citizens Corps, and was chosen grand marshal of the parade held in Hartford, October 4, 1911, by the surviving members of the Grand Army of the Republic, then in Connecticut. He is a member of the Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution, and of Governor Jeremiah Wadsworth Branch of the same society. Colonel Thompson is a charter member of the "League to Enforce Peace," which was organized in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, June 17, 1915, and was present at all the meet-

ings connected therewith. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Connecticut Peace Society, whose members give unqualified support to the government in the prosecution of the war in the interests of humanity, but hope and strive for a day when the sword shall not be drawn until arbitration between nations has failed to prevent the horrors of war. Colonel Thompson is president of the Thompson Family Association, which holds biennial meetings with an attendance of about two hundred descendants of their pioneer ancestors, William and Mary Thompson, of Scotland.

**SPENCER, Charles Luther,**

**Banker.**

A worthy scion of one of New England's oldest Colonial families, Mr. Spencer exemplifies in his life and career the qualities of determination, stability and industry which founded this Nation under most trying conditions in a struggle with savage foes and an unbroken wilderness. The Spencer family is one of the oldest in Connecticut, and has been traced back through eleven generations to Michael and Elizabeth Spencer, who were residents of Stratford, in Bedfordshire, England, in the middle of the sixteenth century.

Their son, Jared Spencer, was baptized in Stratford, May 20, 1576. He came with his wife Alice and five sons to America in 1632, and located at Cambridge, Massachusetts. One of the sons, John, returned to England, one remained in Cambridge, two settled at Hartford, and one in Haddam, Connecticut.

Thomas Spencer, the eldest, known as Sergeant Thomas Spencer, the progenitor of the Suffield branch of the family, was born March 27, 1607, in Stratford. In 1635 he and his brother William came to

Hartford with Rev. Thomas Hooker's company. He was an inhabitant of Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as 1633, and is supposed to have been the Thomas Spencer who took the freeman's oath, May 14, 1634. In 1639 he had become a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, owned land there and was chosen a sergeant of Hartford, March 7, 1650. He was chimney-viewer in 1650; constable in 1657, and surveyor of highways in 1672. He owned land in Soldier's Field, indicating that he had served in the Pequot War in 1637, and in 1671 was granted sixty acres of land by the General Court "for his good service in the country." His will was dated September 9, 1686, and he died September 11, 1687. Nothing is known of his first wife except that she was the mother of Thomas Spencer.

Thomas Spencer, born in Hartford, settled in Suffield in time to be a voter at the first town meeting. There he engaged in farming until his death, July 23, 1689. He married Esther, daughter of William Andrews. She died in Suffield, March 6, 1698.

Their second son, Samuel Spencer, was born in Suffield, where he was a farmer, and died November 23, 1743. He married, March 18, 1700, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Mascroft, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and they had two sons, Thomas and Daniel.

The senior son, Thomas Spencer, was born January 13, 1702, in Suffield, was a farmer, served as lieutenant in the French and Indian War, and died February 4, 1754. He married, December 15, 1720, Mary Trumbull, born December 2, 1701, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Winchell) Trumbull. She was a descendant of John Trumbull, a cooper, who came to New England from Newcastle-on-Tyne, settled at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1640, and filled the offices of town clerk and



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school master. He married, in England, in 1635, Eleanor Chandler. His eldest son, John Trumbull, was the grandfather of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut. His second son, Joseph Trumbull, was born March 19, 1647, in Rowley, and settled in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1670. The perilous conditions during King Philip's War drove the settlers away from that section, but in 1676 he returned there, was a freeman in 1681, and one of the few qualified voters at the first town meeting. His homestead was on the bank of the Connecticut river. He married, May 6, 1669, Hannah, daughter of Hugh and Mary Smith, of Rowley, born March 24, 1647. Their eldest child was John Trumbull, who was born November 27, 1670, in Rowley, and settled in Enfield, Connecticut, in 1694, removing thence, in 1700, to Suffield, where he died January 3, 1751. He married there, September 3, 1696, Elizabeth, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Fillee) Winchell, of Suffield, born December 9, 1675, in Windsor, Connecticut. Their third daughter was Mary Trumbull, who became the wife of Thomas Spencer, as above related.

Their youngest son, Hezekiah Spencer, born December 16, 1740, was a farmer in Suffield, and died August 3, 1797. He married, March 4, 1762, Olive Nott, born October 11, 1735, in Wethersfield, died February 2, 1771, daughter of William and Abigail Nott, granddaughter of Sergeant John and Patience (Miller) Nott, great-granddaughter of John and Ann Nott, who were in Wethersfield in 1636.

Hezekiah Spencer, son of Hezekiah and Olive (Nott) Spencer, born April 30, 1766, was a farmer, a staunch Whig in politics, a leading member of the Baptist church, and died October 12, 1820. He married, June 5, 1793, Jerusha Nelson, born December 17, 1771, in Suffield, died August 17, 1854.

They were the parents of Hezekiah Spencer, who was born in Suffield, was reared on the paternal homestead, sharing in the outdoor life of the farm, and acquiring a sound frame and high ideals. He became a dealer in furs in the city of Hartford, and was the only representative in the American market of one of the large importing houses of Leipsic, Germany. He married Cecelia Spencer, and they were the parents of four children: Thaddeus H., Israel Luther, Calvin C. and Celia Jennie.

Israel Luther Spencer, second son of Hezekiah and Cecelia (Spencer) Spencer, was born May 3, 1833, in Suffield, where he continued to make his home, and died December 31, 1897. He enjoyed the ordinary advantages incident to life on the home farm, and the educational opportunities supplied by the town school. In early manhood he traveled westward and saw a great deal of wild life while carrying on the business of buying furs from the Indians for his father. It was in this business that he laid the foundation of his future success. He made several fortunate investments, and was for many years reckoned as a capitalist. Early interested in political movements, he was a member of the Republican party from its organization, and was elected on its ticket in 1863 to represent the town of Suffield in the Lower House of the State Legislature. In 1879-80 he was a Senator from what was then the second district, served as chairman of the committee on insurance, and made a record for thorough investigation and understanding of public questions, and for absolute uprightness as a legislator. In 1884 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Blaine ticket, and in 1888 was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and would have presented the name of Mr. Blaine as a candidate for the nomination



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for president had he not been bound by a promise previously made to Major William McKinley. In 1877 Mr. Spencer was chosen president of the First National Bank of Suffield, and continued in that position until his death. He was made a director of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford in 1893, was active in the affairs of the company, and a member of its finance committee. He married (first) Julia Pease, daughter of Perry Pease, of Dayton, Ohio. She died in 1875, leaving three children: Charles L.; Clara, now the wife of Charles C. Bissell, of Suffield; and Emma Pease, deceased. Mr. Spencer married (second) Emily, daughter of William H. Fuller. Israel L. Spencer was a man of upright nature and shrewd business capacity, intensely public-spirited, and interested in the progress of his town, his State and his country. His cordial and kind-hearted manner won for him a great many friends in the State and beyond its borders, who felt his death as a personal loss.

Charles Luther Spencer, only son of Israel Luther and Julia (Pease) Spencer, was born January 8, 1860, in Suffield, and by his own success in the business world has reflected credit on an honored name and gained high standing in his native State. His boyhood was passed in his native town, in whose public schools the foundation of his education was laid. Subsequently he was a student at the Connecticut Literary Institute, and began his business career in 1878 as a packer and dealer in leaf tobacco. In this line of endeavor he continued with unvarying success until 1900, when he became president of the First National Bank of Suffield. This position he continued to hold until 1912, since which time he has been president of the Connecticut River Banking Company of Hartford. Since 1898 he has been a director and member of the

finance committee of the Travelers' Insurance Company, and has been vice-president of the Travelers' Bank and Trust Company since 1913. He has given much attention to insurance problems; was a director of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, and in 1911-13, while a member of the State Legislature, served on its finance committee and on the committee on banking; in Senate, 1917, chairman of finance committee. An unusual tribute to the worth of the man was his nomination for representative in the Legislature by both parties in the town of Suffield. Mr. Spencer has always been a steadfast supporter of the Republican party, though he has never had any aspiration for political preferment. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and has always been found ready to support any measures or movements that will enhance the general welfare. His disposition is to be frank, open and generous. He is forceful and possesses a strong determination, yet is tactful and diplomatic withal. His courtesy is unfailing, his friends are legion, and his sane judgment and sterling character have won for him the fullest measure of confidence in the business world. Mr. Spencer is a member of the Hartford Club, and has been as active in the Masonic fraternity as his many business responsibilities would permit. In 1913 he presented to the Masons of Suffield a building for their use. He is a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 59, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of that town; of Washington Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, of Suffield; of Suffield Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Hartford, and the Consistory. He is a trustee of the Hartford Society for Savings, of the Hartford Retreat, and a director of the Travelers' Indemnity Company, the

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Connecticut Literary Institute of Suffield, and chairman of the finance committee of several other corporations. While Mr. Spencer is progressive in his ideas and practices, he is yet sufficiently conservative to make a careful and efficient banking official. With frank and engaging manners, he impresses all at once with his sincerity and modesty. He is widely known for his generous and charitable nature, kindly disposition and innate humanity.

Mr. Spencer was married, October 12, 1881, to Florence T. Smith, daughter of Martin H. Smith, for many years judge of probate in Suffield. They had children: Julia Florence, now deceased, wife of E. S. Goldthwaite; Charles Luther, teller in the Suffield Bank; and Lillian Clara.

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### **CAMP, John Spencer,**

**Musician, Composer.**

Mr. Camp's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Connecticut, the first in this country being Nicholas Camp, who was born about 1606, at Nasing, England, son of John and Mary Camp, and came from Nasing, County Essex, to this country in 1638. He was at Watertown, Massachusetts, for a time, then at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and in 1639 appears at Guilford, Connecticut. As early as 1646 he had a house lot of six acres, one right and two parcels, in Milford, Connecticut; his name is on the list of free planters of Milford dated November 20, 1639, and he joined the Milford church, November 2, 1643. His first wife, Sarah, died September 6, 1645, and was the first adult buried in Milford. He married (second) the widow of John Tilley, of Windsor.

In 1670-71-72 his son, Nicholas (2) Camp, born 1630, was representative;

was taxed on one hundred and ninety-nine pounds of property at Milford; conducted a store at the "West End;" was accepted an inhabitant of Derby in May, 1673, and died at Milford, June 10, 1706. He married, July 14, 1652, Katherine Thompson, widow of Anthony Thompson, of New Haven.

Joseph Camp, third son of Nicholas (2) and Katherine (Thompson) Camp, was born December 15, 1657, in Milford, graduated from Harvard College in 1677, and died May 20, 1750, in Milford. He married Hannah Rogers, born 1664, died January 9, 1740, daughter of Eleazer Rogers, who was a freeman at Milford in 1669.

The eldest son of Joseph and Hannah (Rogers) Camp was Nathan Camp, born 1690, died February 27, 1767. He was an early settler in Durham, Connecticut, which town he represented in the General Assembly fifteen years. He married, January 1, 1717, Rhoda Parsons, born 1694, in Northampton, Massachusetts, died July 1, 1767, in Durham, daughter of Samuel and Rhoda (Taylor) Parsons, of Northampton, and late in life of Durham.

Their third son, Elah Camp, born May 20, baptized May 29, 1729, died October 17, 1787, in Durham. He married, May 14, 1760, Phebe Baldwin, baptized October 1, 1732, in Milford, daughter of Ezra and Ruth Baldwin, of that town, later of Durham. Elah Camp and his wife were members of the Durham church in 1804.

Their second son, Elias Camp, was born August 28, 1765, in Durham, where he made his home, and where he died. He married, October 17, 1788, Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of Stephen Spencer, also a descendant of one of the oldest Connecticut families. She was a descendant of Ensign Jared Spencer, one of the four brothers who came from England before the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in New England. They



*John Spencer Camp*





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were legatees of their uncle, Sir Richard Spencer, of London, England, son of Gerard or Jerrard Spencer, of Stotfold, England. Ensign Jared Spencer was born in Stotfold, baptized April 28, 1614, came to New England in 1632, was living in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1637, and was made a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, March 9, 1637. He owned land on the south side of the river in Cambridge, and moved to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was granted the ferry, March 13, 1638, the grant to continue for two years. On Christmas Day of that year he was a juryman from Lynn at the County Court, was chosen an ensign of the train band in June, 1656, was grand juror in 1659, and was living in Connecticut in 1660. His home was probably in Hartford for a short time, and in 1662 he and his son John were among the twenty-eight purchasers of the town of Haddam, Connecticut. According to the records he was the wealthiest man of the town, was admitted freeman in 1672, was ensign of the militia, representative to the General Court for six years, and died in 1685. His wife's name was Hannah, and their second son was Thomas Spencer, born about 1650, and lived in the Westbrook Society of Saybrook, Connecticut. He married Elizabeth Bates, of Haddam, daughter of James (3) and Ann (Withington) Bates, born about 1652. She was descended from Thomas Bates, a resident of Lydd, parish of All Hallows, County Kent, England, where he died 1485. His son, John Bates, who died there in 1522, was the father of Andrew Bates, who died in 1533. John (2) Bates, son of Andrew Bates, died at Lydd in 1580, leaving four sons. Of these, Thomas Bates lived in Lydd with his wife Mary, and their eldest son, James Bates, was baptized there December 2, 1552, died there 1614. His second son

was James (2) Bates, born December 2, 1582. He came to America at the age of fifty-three years, became a husbandman or planter at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was admitted a freeman, December 7, 1636, was selectman in the following year, subsequently deputy to the General Court, ruling elder of the church, and died in 1655. His widow Alice died August 14, 1657. Their second son was James (3) Bates, born December 19, 1624, at Lydd, settled at Haddam, Connecticut, with other Dorchester men, married Ann, daughter of Henry Withington, one of the founders of Dorchester, and was himself one of the founders of the church at Haddam. In 1669 he lived in the adjoining town of Saybrook, was deputy to the General Court in 1671, and later. His daughter Elizabeth became the wife of Thomas Spencer, as above noted. Thomas Spencer, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bates) Spencer, was born in 1678, lived in Westbrook, and died in 1723-24. He married, in 1702, Ann Douglas, daughter of Deacon William and Abiah (Hough) Douglas, of New London. Deacon William Douglas was born in 1610, probably in Scotland, son of Robert Douglas, who was born about 1588. In 1636 William Douglas married Ann, born 1610, daughter of Thomas Mattle, of Bingstead, Northamptonshire, England. They came to New England in 1640, settled at Gloucester, removed to Boston, where they remained for a short time, and to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1641, and returned to Boston four years later. Soon after 1660 he removed with his family to New London, was one of the deacons of the church there, and died July 26, 1682. His wife died about 1685. Their youngest child, Deacon William Douglas, was born April 1, 1645, in Boston, and married Abiah Hough, born September 15, 1648, daughter of William

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and Sarah (Caulkins) Hough, granddaughter of Edward Hough, of Cheshire, England. The latter's widow, Elizabeth, came with her son to this country and died in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1672, aged eighty-five years. Her son, William Hough, a housewright by trade, born in Cheshire, England, settled at Gloucester, was a town officer in 1650, and married there, October 28, 1645, Sarah, daughter of Hugh and Ann Caulkins, later of New London. He moved to Saybrook and settled at New London, where he died August 10, 1683. His second daughter was Abiah, above named, wife of Deacon William Douglas. They were the parents of Ann Douglas, wife of Thomas Spencer. Their second and first surviving son was Thomas Spencer, born February 23, 1708, died 1764. His first wife's name was Deborah, and he married (second) Submit Hull, born February 23, 1690, in Northampton, Massachusetts, daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Holton) Strong, granddaughter of Elder John Strong, who was the ancestor of a very large American family. He was born in 1605, in Taunton, England, son of Richard Strong. The family was originally located in Shropshire, England, and one of its members married an heiress of Griffith, in Wales, whither he went in 1545. Richard Strong, of the Welsh branch, born in 1561, moved to Taunton, England, where he died in 1613. His son, Elder John Strong, lived at London and Plymouth, England, sailing from the latter port, March 20, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. In 1635 he moved to Hingham, where he was made freeman, March 9, 1636, and before December 4, 1638, settled at Taunton, where he was on the list of inhabitants and proprietors at that date. He represented Taunton three terms in the General Court, and

moved, about 1645, to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was a prominent citizen. For forty years he was active and influential in Northampton, Massachusetts, in whose settlement he shared, and was a prosperous tanner and husbandman, ordained May 13, 1663, ruling elder of the church. He married, in December, 1630, as second wife, Abigail, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Dorchester. She died July 6, 1698, aged about eighty, and he died April 14, 1699, aged ninety-four. The eldest child of the second wife was Thomas Strong, born about 1635, in Windsor, where he was a trooper in 1658 under Major Munson. In 1659 he removed to Northampton with the Connecticut colonists, and died there October 3, 1689. He married (second) October 10, 1671, Rachel, daughter of Deacon William Holton, of Northampton. Deacon Holton was one of the first settlers of Hartford, whence he removed to Northampton, and was deacon of the church there, ordained June 13, 1663, was representative to the General Court in 1667 and 1669, died August 12, 1691, aged about eighty years. His widow Mary died November 16, 1691. Her youngest child was Submit Strong, born February 23, 1690, after the death of her father. She became the wife of Thomas Spencer. The eldest child of this marriage was Stephen Spencer, who lived in Durham, Connecticut, and was the father of Elizabeth Spencer, who became the wife of Elias Camp.

Their youngest child was John Spencer Camp, born July 17, 1797. He married, October 15, 1822, Parnel Camp, who was born October 6, 1799, and died in May, 1888, daughter of Israel and Rhoda (Smithson) Camp, a descendant of Nicholas Camp, through his grandson John Camp, son of Samuel Camp. John Camp, born September 14, 1662, married Mary, daughter

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of Joseph Northrop. Captain Israel Camp, their son, was born February 16, 1723, in Durham, served as ensign and afterward as captain in the American militia, and died May 6, 1778. He married (second) December 24, 1766, Mary Guernsey, born October 12, 1734, in Milford, daughter of Captain Ebenezer and Rhoda Guernsey. They were the parents of Israel Camp, born January 29, 1768, in Durham, died November 5, 1807. He married, May 3, 1789, Rhoda Smithson, born October 30, 1768, daughter of Robert and Phebe Smithson. His sixth child was Parnel Camp, who became the wife of John Spencer Camp, as previously related.

The eldest child of this marriage was John N. Camp, born May 17, 1824, died May 21, 1893. He married (first) March 14, 1853, Mary Gleason, who died February 7, 1858. He married (second) October 12, 1859, Sarah Gould Williams. Anna Sheldon Camp, eldest child of the second marriage, born October 1, 1860, is the wife of Professor E. Hershey Sneath, of Yale University, elsewhere mentioned at length in this work.

John Spencer Camp, son of John N. Camp, and youngest child of his first wife, Mary (Gleason) Camp, was born January 30, 1858, in Middletown, Connecticut, and prepared for college at Durham Academy. Entering Wesleyan University, he was graduated in the class of 1878, with the degree of A. B., and two years later received that of M. A. After leaving college he entered the law office of Hon. Samuel L. Warner, of Middletown, and while pursuing his legal course studied the Latin language. Being gifted with a remarkable musical talent, he soon abandoned the idea of becoming a lawyer, and devoted his entire attention to the profession of music. At the age of fourteen years he began its study under private

instructors, and in time came under the direction of world-famous musicians, among whom were Harry Rowe Shelley, Dudley Buck, Samuel P. Warren, and Dvorak, who gave instruction for a time at the National Conservatory of Music, in New York. Mr. Camp studied the piano with E. A. Parsons, of New Haven. His first professional employment as a musician was in the capacity of organist in the Davenport Church of New Haven, being then twenty years of age. At the end of a year he resigned, and did not play in public for a like period. He next engaged as organist with the Park Congregational Church of Hartford, Connecticut, where he continued in that capacity until the spring of 1906. In that year he went to the First Church of Christ of Hartford in the same capacity, and has so continued to the present time. During all these years he has been engaged in composition, was a director of the Hartford Philharmonic Society for ten years, taking this position at an early period in its history. He greatly aided in the development of this musical organization to its present high efficiency. In the summer of 1911, Mr. Camp was compelled to abandon temporarily all his musical activities because of a nervous breakdown. Among his writings may be mentioned the Forty-sixth Psalm for chorus and orchestra; The Song of the Wind, ballet, for chorus and orchestra; The Prince of Peace, a Christmas Cantata, solos, chorus and organ; Morning Star, Christmas Cantata, solos, chorus and organ; The Prince of Life, Easter Cantata, solos, chorus and organ, to which might be added a long list of miscellaneous anthems and songs. He has written a Spring Song for orchestra, Chant D'Amour for orchestra alone; a string quartet in G major. In addition to his many activities as a musician, Mr.



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Camp has engaged in important business enterprises. In 1898 he became vice-president and treasurer of the Pratt & Cady Company, and continued in that position until 1911, when he was compelled to relinquish his activities, as previously stated. Before the close of that year, he had sufficiently recovered to give some attention to business, and became treasurer of the Austin Organ Company, a position which he still fills. He is also a trustee of the Society for Savings and of the Young Women's Christian Association. While in college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, and a senior society called the Owl and Wand. He is also associated with numerous social organizations, being a member of the Hartford Club, University Club, Twentieth Century Club, Congregational Club of Connecticut, Twilight Club, D K E Club of New York, the Hartford Golf Club. He is a member of the Musicians Club of New York, and is one of the founders of the National Guild of Organists, in which he served several years as a member of the council. He married Susie Virginia Healy.

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### WATKINS, Clarence G.,

**Business Man, Public Official.**

Clarence G. Watkins was born May 30, 1854, in Eastford, Connecticut, a son of Lyman Bruce and Loraine Betsey (Converse) Watkins, of that town. His father operated a saw mill for some years, subsequently moving to Manchester, Connecticut, as superintendent of the Joslin Sash and Blind Factory.

Clarence G. Watkins attended the public schools and the Manchester Academy. On the death of his father, at the early age of sixteen, he was obliged to leave school and entered the employ of the

Joslin Sash and Blind Company, where he remained three years. Ambitious to be getting on and with enterprising ideas, he decided to engage in business on his own account, and at the age of twenty years, in association with his brother, F. Ernest Watkins, he purchased the undertaking business of James William Pinney. This was on October 8, 1874. Soon after the brothers bought out the furniture business of William H. Cheney. In 1891 they erected the building which the business now occupies at the corner of Main and School streets, South Manchester. This building was at that time the largest furniture house in any town in New England. Soon after entering the new store a new department was opened by the purchase of a few pianos. From this small beginning has grown the great piano business so well known throughout the State. In 1905 the firm purchased the stock and took over the store formerly occupied by Woods & McCann, of Hartford. In 1914 they bought out the William Wander & Sons Company of Hartford, including the splendid building at No. 241 Asylum street. At that time William Wander & Sons were the oldest Steinway dealers in the United States. The business was incorporated in 1912 under the name of Watkins Brothers, Incorporated. The headquarters are still in South Manchester, with a flourishing store in Bristol, beside the splendid music store in Hartford. Personally the Watkins brothers were very popular. Clarence G. Watkins was elected to represent the town of Manchester in the State Assembly in 1890-91, and subsequently served his town for a period of ten years as first selectman. He was the first president of the Manchester Trust Company and held that office until his death. He was also the first president of the Chamber of Commerce. At the time of the San Francisco





*C. H. L. H. H. H.*



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earthquake he acted as chairman of a local committee to collect funds for the aid of the stricken city, and from this sprang the local chapter of the American Red Cross, Mr. Watkins being the first president. Mr. Watkins was not associated with any clubs nor societies other than the Second Advent Church of New Britain, of which he was a trustee. In political principles he was a sound Republican. Clarence G. Watkins died September 7, 1915, at his home in South Manchester, where he had continued to reside throughout his business career.

He was married in Wapping, Connecticut, in 1877, to Jennie E. Thrall, who survives. She is a daughter of Norman and Harriet (Grant) Thrall, one of the old Windsor Grant families from which President Ulysses S. Grant was descended. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins were the parents of the following children: Florice A., born March 9, 1879, married S. Culyer Jenkins, of Hampton, Virginia, and is now deceased; C. Elmore, born July 3, 1882; Lura C. (Watkins) Rush, born November 20, 1883; Ralph C., born April 11, 1888, died July 30, 1902.

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### **SNEATH, Elias H.,**

**Educator, Author.**

The Sneath family is one of prominence in England, where it is very large and well established. The branch of the English family from which the American Sneaths herein dealt with are descendants, settled in Ireland during the Revolutionary period, driven there perhaps by the confiscation of lands which was prevalent on all sides, or perhaps by revulsion against the debauchery and degeneration then rife in England. The accession of Charles the Second to the throne initiated a period of unrest and social decadence in England, which

brought with it later the natural uprising of the sane and more sober of the populace, and culminated in the stern hatred and enmity of the Royalists and Roundheads, as the supporters of Cromwell were derisively called. It is a matter of record that the members of the Sneath family supported Cromwell in his effort to restore order and peace in England, for one William Sneath, of Boston, England, is said to have given his sympathy entirely to the Roundhead parliament and government. It was most probably during this period that the founder of the Sneath family in Ireland left England. From him was descended Richard Sneath, emigrant ancestor of the family in America.

(I) Richard Sneath, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, born September 2, 1751, came to America in 1774. He settled in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred October 24, 1824. He married, and among his children was William, of whom further.

(II) William Sneath, son of Richard Sneath, was born in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He married a Miss Lingerfelter, a member of a Pennsylvania family, and among their children was Robert, of whom further.

(III) Robert Sneath, son of William Sneath, was born in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and during his active career devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He married Mary Todd, a resident of York county, Pennsylvania, and among their children was Jacob, of whom further.

(IV) Jacob Sneath, son of Robert and Mary (Todd) Sneath, was born in Mountville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. A man of prominence in the life of the community, he was interested in politics and civic betterment, and was also

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a business man with large interests. He married Elizabeth Witmer, born August 19, 1833, a lineal descendant of Peter Witmer, and in the maternal line a direct descendant of Hans Hier, the founder of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Among their children was Elias Hershey, of whom further.

(V) Professor Elias Hershey Sneath, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Witmer) Sneath, was born in Mountville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1857. He received his early education in the elementary schools of Mountville, and later, in preparation for college, attended Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. Upon his graduation from that institution he became a student in Lebanon Valley College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He next entered Yale Divinity School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1884. The academic year of 1884 to 1885 he devoted to graduate work in theology and philosophy at Yale. He had already studied extensively in the field of philosophy, and, upon completing his studies in the Divinity School, he was appointed Instructor in Philosophy in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut (1885-1888). For the following two years he taught Psychology and Ethics in Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Connecticut. During the years spent at Wesleyan and Miss Porter's school, Professor Sneath pursued studies in philosophy in the Graduate School of Yale University, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1890. In 1889 he became a member of the faculty of Yale, as Lecturer in Philosophy in the Graduate School. In 1891 he was appointed Instructor in Philosophy at the same institution. In 1893 he was elected

Assistant Professor of Philosophy, and in 1898 became Professor of Philosophy at Yale.

Professor Sneath's writings on philosophic subjects show a wide field of research and unusual literary ability. His works are: "Modern Philosophers Series," 8 vols.; "Ethical Series," 3 vols.; "The Ethics of Hobbes;" "The Philosophy of Reid;" "Philosophy and Petry;" "The Mind of Tennyson;" "Wordsworth, Poet of Nature and Poet of Man;" and he is co-editor of a series of books for the purpose of teaching morals through the medium of history, literature and biography, and of similar series designed for the teaching of religion, a unique effort in these fields of educational literature. He is also co-author of two teachers' manuals in moral and religious education. Professor Sneath was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Education in Yale College in 1904-06, and director of the Summer School of Arts and Sciences during the same period of time. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Association, the National Religious Educational Association, the New Haven Historical Society, and the American Theological Association.

Professor Sneath married, June 19, 1890, Anna Sheldon Camp, daughter of John and Sarah Gould (Williams) Camp, of Middletown, Connecticut, and a descendant on the paternal side of Nicholas Camp, one of the founders of Milford, Connecticut, and on the maternal side of Stephen Hopkins and Samuel Stocking, original settlers of Middletown, Connecticut. The children of Professor Sneath and Mrs. Sneath are: Herbert Camp, Katherine Williams, and Richard Sheldon.



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### **OUTERSON, Andrew Mansergh, M. D.,**

#### **Physician.**

Andrew Mansergh Outerson, M. D., of Hartford, graduate in medicine of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, highly regarded physician and surgeon of Hartford and gynecologist at St. Francis' Hospital, was born in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, June 16, 1876, the son of Andrew and Mary (Lawlor) Outerson.

For three generations the Outerson family has been resident in America. It is of Danish origin, and the family were papermakers for generations. A branch of the family appears to have crossed to Scotland, for Scottish records show that Andrew (?) Outerson, grandfather of Dr. Outerson, was born in that country, and that he there learned the papermaking trade. Eventually he came to America, and in this country also followed the trade of papermaking. His wife was Sarah Mansergh, but the place of their marriage does not appear; it was apparently in Scotland, or in Ireland, where their son, Andrew, father of Dr. Outerson, was born.

Andrew Outerson, son of Andrew and Sarah (Mansergh) Outerson, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1834, and came with his parents some years later to America, the family settling in South Carolina, where Andrew attended school. But at some time prior to the commencement of the Civil War, the Outerson family came North, and both father and son found work in the paper mills of Windsor Locks, Connecticut. Andrew, the son, eventually became general superintendent of the old Seymour Paper Mill in Windsor Locks. He was a man of much ingenuity, and early recognized that education should not cease after having reached the point of present requirement. Thus,

while at practical work in the paper mills, he also studied the scientific phase of papermaking, and was not content until he had become master of every detail connected with the manufacture. Also, it is said, he was especially skillful in coloring papers; at a time when the only illuminant was the unsteady and dim light from kerosene lamps, Andrew Outerson was reputed to have had so thorough a knowledge of color, the result of minute study under all conditions, that he could match colors even under that light. He also was the inventor of a filter, widely used in paper mills, and even now in use in some of the biggest breweries in the country.

Mr. Outerson married Mary, daughter of Timothy Lawlor, of Queenstown, and to the union came eventually eight children: Sarah, who married John J. Burke, of Windsor Locks; Mary; John W., of Philadelphia; James D., town treasurer and town clerk of Windsor Locks; Andrew M., of whom further; Richard A., of Windsor Locks; Daniel L., of Windsor Locks; and Katarina. Mr. Outerson died in 1907, aged seventy-three years.

Dr. Andrew Mansergh Outerson, fifth child of Andrew and Mary (Lawlor) Outerson, was given a good preliminary education in the public schools, and later attended the Connecticut Literary Institute of Suffield, but as a younger son of a large and not overly-wealthy family, it may be said that the medical education obtained by Dr. Outerson was mainly attributable to his own energy, initiative and determination. He was enabled eventually to attend the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, at which he assiduously applied himself to the study of the science, diligently following the lectures, and intelligently observing the clinical demonstrations. He was consequently well able to meet the graduation

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requirements, and in good place in the class of 1906, was granted the medical degree. He then, by competitive examination, obtained appointment to the house staff of St. Francis' Hospital, Hartford, where an internship of fifteen months furnished him with extensive practical knowledge of his profession. He had undertaken special research in the gynecological branch of surgery, and to further the study he, after having completed his internship, took a special graduate, or post-graduate, course in surgery in Harvard Medical School. In 1908 Dr. Outerson opened an office for general practice in Hartford, and in 1909 was appointed assistant surgeon of St. Francis' Hospital, where two years ago his knowledge of gynecology brought him the staff appointment as gynecologist. Dr. Outerson does not enter into public, municipal, or State affairs; he, like most men of professional achievement, places his profession before all else, and at present it occupies almost all of his time. He is a member of the Board of Police Surgeons, and holds membership in the City, State and County societies, and also in the American Medical Association; and is affiliated with the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity.

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### ARNOLD, Frederick W.,

#### **Corporation Executive.**

A native of Connecticut, and a family for many generations identified with consequential affairs within the State, Frederick W. Arnold has spent most of his life within it, his industry and public endeavor bringing material advantage to himself and to the city of Hartford, in one phase of its requirements. Frederick W. Arnold, as president and treasurer of the Trout Brook Ice and Feed Company of Hartford, directs a useful public utility, with profit and ability.

Mr. Arnold genealogically connects with Elder William Brewster, of Scroosby Manor, Yorkshire, England, he being tenth in descent. His father, Edwin Hopkins Arnold, was born at East Hampton, Connecticut, November 27, 1830, and married for his second wife Harriet Maitland Wadsworth, mother of Frederick W. Arnold. The Wadsworth family has a prominent place in the annals of the Connecticut colony, and in the early history of the nation. The American progenitor was William Wadsworth, who came to America in 1621; a distinguished descendant was the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; and there was Captain Joseph Wadsworth, whose name was famous for hiding the Connecticut charter.

William Wadsworth was one of the pioneer settlers of the State; was appointed collector of the Hartford Settlement in 1637, and later held other responsible offices. Frederick W. Arnold was of the ninth generation of descent from William Wadsworth, the American grand ancestor.

Mr. Arnold was born in Hartford, July 25, 1863. His father in early manhood followed agricultural pursuits, but about 1880 entered commerce, establishing the Trout Brook Ice and Feed Company, Edwin H. Arnold and Son, Proprietors. In course of time, the firm secured corporate powers, with Edwin H. Arnold as its president, a capacity he held until his death, when his son, Frederick W., succeeded to his office. He has since continued in the business, and aided its development from an insignificant beginning to a present business of considerable importance. Mr. Edwin H. Arnold died October 13, 1905, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Arnold is director and treasurer of the Hartford Ice Company, the oldest ice company in the city; he also organized the Metropolitan Storage and



*Frederick W. Arnold*





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Transfer Company, of which he is president and treasurer. In 1915 he was unanimously elected president of the West Hartford Business Men's Association. Mr. Arnold is a member of the Mayflower Society, the Hartford Club, the Farmington Country Club, and the Hartford Yacht Club.

On December 18, 1915, Mr. Arnold married Mary Ringler Heppe, daughter of John Conrad and Katherine (Ringler) Heppe, of Los Angeles, California.

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### **WELDON, Thomas Henry,** **Physician.**

Dr. Thomas Henry Weldon, graduate in medicine of the New York University Medical College, and for more than thirty years a well-regarded and successful physician in Manchester, Connecticut, was born in that town on March 19, 1861, the son of Thomas and Mary (Campbell) Weldon, both natives of Ireland, the former born about 1827, and both residents in this country from about 1850 until their deaths, which occurred, respectively, in 1909 and 1900. The families, Campbell and Weldon, are of good lineage, former generations of both having been granted coats-of-arms, and former generations of the Weldon family in particular having been possessed of much wealth. But Thomas Weldon at the time of his emigration was poorly circumstanced. In this country he engaged, firstly, in agriculture, later in weaving, and latterly in independent business, as a retail liquor dealer in Manchester, Connecticut, where he gained an enviable reputation for integrity and honesty.

His son, Thomas Henry Weldon, born in Manchester, in 1861, in due course attended the public schools of that place, and for more advanced academic instruction eventually took the course at Hart-

ford High School, from which he graduated in the class of 1880. He had resolved to qualify for entrance to professional life, and therefore, soon after leaving high school, went to New York City and matriculated at one of the leading American medical colleges, that of New York University, and in 1883 successfully graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Before entering general practice, Dr. Weldon determined to undergo extensive and exhaustive practical research in the large hospitals of America's chief city, as the clinical material always available in such a thickly populated metropolitan area would in a short while give him a wider knowledge of practical medicine than would be possible by many years of private practice. And he was fortunate in securing staff appointments to two of the largest hospitals of New York City. By competitive examination, he gained a place on the junior medical house staff of Bellevue Hospital, an institution having accommodation for about 2,000 patients, and invariably filled to fullest capacity. In that hospital, Dr. Weldon served an internship of eighteen months, then going to an even greater establishment, the almshouse and workhouse of the City of New York on Blackwell's Island. He remained a member of the resident medical staff of the hospital of those city institutions for one year, at the end of which time he was undoubtedly well capable, in theoretical and practical knowledge of medicine, of undertaking the responsibilities of a general practitioner. He decided to open a medical office in his native town, which he did in 1885, and since then has been continuously engaged in general practice in Manchester. Thus Dr. Weldon has served the people of the community and vicinity for more than thirty years, during which practice much credit has come to him.

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Like most men of professional life, at least of the medical branch of professional life, Dr. Weldon has held aloof from active participation in political work. As an interested townsman, he consented to sit as selectman of Manchester during the years 1903-04, but with that exception he has not taken public nor political office, preferring to devote all his efforts to his profession.

His affiliation with organizations bearing on medical science and research include membership in the following: American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of Connecticut, and the Manchester Medical Society. Fraternally, Dr. Weldon has been an Odd Fellow, a Mason (blue lodge), and member of the orders of Foresters, Maccabees and Hibernians. Socially, he belongs to the Manchester City Club, and religiously, he and his family are members of the St. James Roman Catholic Church, Manchester.

Dr. Weldon is of retiring disposition, modest, and liberal in contributions to causes he has satisfied himself to be worthy; and he has done much for the poor of Manchester, both in his professional capacity, without heed or suggestion of remuneration, and in other channels of charity. Latterly, advancing years have caused him to become less active in general practice than he formally was.

On December 30, 1892, in St. James Roman Catholic Church, Manchester, Dr. Weldon was married to Annie Jessie Dickinson Carter, daughter of Henry and Betty (Ratcliff) Carter. Their children are: Thomas Carter, born October 1, 1897; Elizabeth Lucile, born September 1, 1898; Annie May, born August, 1899; Edith Arline and Ethel Lorraine, twins, born December 22, 1900; Mary, born May 18, 1903; and Margaret, born May

22, 1905. Also of the Weldon household are Harriet and Dora Foss, adopted daughters.

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### GOODRICH, Charles Clinton,

#### Active Man of Affairs.

As industries multiply, the need for capable administrators grows in proportion—as new forces are discovered, so are openings for men who can apply them—as commerce extends its scope, the field for executives broadens—as science provides substance, a corresponding provision for their utilization is necessary—as railroads push into virgin territories and trolley lines nose into isolated districts, the demand for business and professional pioneers increases—as inventive imagination pours its dreams into foundry moulds, the prospects of another group of men are recast.

To inspect as one would any work of genius the career of a man who has been one of the leaders of a State in his own line of industry is to inspect the mould which has been made by the day to day toil, mental and manual, of a great worker; and it is to gain inspiration and incentive for the creation of such another. The career of Charles Clinton Goodrich, vice-president and general manager of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company, has been identified with the great business and transportation interests of the State of Connecticut for forty-five years.

The Goodrich family, of which Mr. Goodrich is a member, is one of the oldest in Connecticut, and the tribe or family existed in Great Britain at a very early period of English history. The name is obviously of Saxon origin, having been spelled Godric in the beginning, which spelling was gradually varied as time altered the language to Godricus,



*C. P. Goodrich.*





Godryke, Goodryke, Guthrich, Gultiridge, to Goodridge. During all these changes the significance of the root of the name has not been changed, nor has the suffix, and we find the name meaning as it did originally "Rich in God," or "Rich in Goodness," derived from God, meaning good, and the suffix ric, rick or rich, meaning rich. We find it stated in Ingulph's "History of the Abbey of Croyland" that Father Godric was elected Abbot in the year 870. One of the earliest evidences of the establishment of the family is the famous old Goodrich Castle on the eastern bank of Wye in Hertfordshire. This antedates the battle of Hastings. Beacuse of its loyalty to the King it was dismantled and destroyed by the Roundheads in the spring of 1647. Its ruins, still standing on a commanding eminence, show it to have been a typical medieval fortified castle such as was built by the Saxons and later improved and added to by the Normans. It is to-day one of the most picturesque and most interesting remains among the many that are to be found in that part of England. The Domesday Book shows that the landholders among the Goodrich family were then numerous and prominent. The English ancestors of the progenitor of the Goodrich family in America are not definitely known.

William Goodrich, the founder of the Connecticut family, was born in what is now Hesselton, Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, England. He most probably came to America with his brother John, settling in Wethersfield, where he married, on October 4, 1648, Sarah, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Marvin, of Hartford. On May 5, 1656, he was admitted as a freeman, and in 1662 he was deputy to the General Court and also served on the Grand Jury. He was ensign of the train band in 1676, in which year he died.

William (2) Goodrich, son of William (1) and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich, was born February 8, 1661, and lived in Wethersfield. He was twice married, marrying for his first wife Grace, daughter of John and Grace Riley, on November 22, 1680. She died October 23, 1712.

Lieutenant Joseph Goodrich, son of William (2) and Grace (Riley) Goodrich, was born February 29, 1691, and died January 31, 1768. He resided in Wethersfield, and on December 23, 1714, married Mehitable, daughter of Nathaniel Goodwin.

Nathaniel Goodrich, son of Lieutenant Joseph and Mehitable (Goodwin) Goodrich, was born July 15, 1717, and resided in Wethersfield, where, on August 25, 1743, he married Martha Deming.

Isaac Goodrich, son of Nathaniel and Martha (Deming) Goodrich, was born March 23, 1752. He married Elizabeth Raymond, February 15, 1784; she was born in New London, November 25, 1761, and was buried on June 3, 1833, at the age of seventy-two years. Isaac Goodrich died at Waterford, New London, September 27, 1813.

Deacon Joshua Goodrich, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Raymond) Goodrich, was born at Wethersfield, December 5, 1789. Throughout his life he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church. He was a substantial citizen, well known, and of upright character, and had the respect and esteem of all those who knew him. Deacon Goodrich married (first) February 14, 1882, Clarissa Francis, who died at the age of thirty-six and was buried December 4, 1834. He married (second) Mary A. Welles, born November 8, 1808, died March 23, 1873. The children of the first marriage were: Joseph, baptized August 31, 1823; Caleb Raymond, baptized August 28, 1825, died December 31,

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1825; Joseph Francis, baptized July 1, 1827; Pamela, baptized May 7, 1829; James, baptized June 20, 1831; Mary; Elizabeth, married James A. Stillman. The children of the second marriage are: Charles Clinton, mentioned below; Nellie, married Henry Strong; Frederick W.; Emma; Raymond.

Charles Clinton Goodrich, son of Deacon Joshua and Mary A. (Welles) Goodrich, was born July 30, 1846, in Wethersfield, Connecticut. After completing his elementary education at the South Grammar School, he continued his studies in Williston Seminary, in Easthampton, Massachusetts. Upon finishing his course he immediately entered business for himself as a seed grower, in partnership with his brother, F. W. Goodrich. In this he engaged for a short time only. Later, for six years, he conducted a freighting business in New York. During this period Manuel R. Brazos, who was one of the most prominent men in the shipping business on this coast, placed Charles C. Goodrich in charge of his freighting interests on Long Island Sound. This continued until the death of Mr. Brazos in Hartford, upon which occasion Mr. Goodrich went to that city to settle his affairs. To take over the Brazos business a new company was organized, the Hartford and New York Transportation Company, with the following officers: C. C. Goodrich, manager; E. S. Goodrich, president; E. B. Williams, superintendent. During the first few years of its organization the company had the misfortune to lose several of its boats, thus suffering a severe financial setback. By careful management the losses were retrieved, and the business gradually placed on a paying basis. In 1896 the twin-screw steamer "Hartford" was built, and put in service, followed two years later by the "Middletown." These vessels

marked a distinct advance in the construction of boats for the Connecticut river traffic. They were of light draft, of about one thousand five hundred tons each, and stateroom and berth accommodations for about four hundred passengers. The boats were crowded to capacity during the summer season. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish War the "Hartford" was purchased by the government for use as a hospital ship, and the company replaced her in the service with a duplicate of the "Middletown."

In October, 1906, when the company was purchased by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, Mr. Goodrich was the senior of all connected with the business in point of service and experience, and to his untiring efforts and unusual executive ability the success of the enterprise was largely due. The growth and development of the business had been constant from year to year. In 1890 the company acquired the shipyard and marine railway of M. L. Darton at Dutch Point, where it afterward built a score of barges and steamboats. When the business was sold to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad the company was operating a fleet of thirty tugs, barges and steamers valued at more than six hundred thousand dollars; it owned real estate valued at more than two hundred thousand dollars, with docks at Hartford, Middletown and other points on the Connecticut river. Since that time Mr. Goodrich has been vice-president and general manager of the company; president of the Maine Steamship Company, and manager of the Bay State Line to Providence, the Merchant Line to Bridgeport, and several connecting lines.

On March 11, 1874, Mr. Goodrich married Beulah, daughter of Calvin N. and Emily (Dickinson) Murray. Calvin N.

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Murray was born July 14, 1808, and died February 2, 1889. He was the son of Calvin Murray, who was born September 15, 1781, and died November 14, 1810. On November 20, 1804, Calvin Murray married Diadema Norton, who was born November 17, 1785. John Murray, the father of Calvin Murray, was born August 13, 1731, and died February 23, 1800; he married Mindwell Crompton, born January 22, 1738, and died June 21, 1816. John Murray, father of John Murray (above mentioned), was born October 10, 1703, and died September 9, 1789. He married Sarah Buell, who died March 1, 1743.

To Charles C. Goodrich and his wife, Beulah (Murray) Goodrich, one son was born: Raymond Goodrich, born April 10, 1879. He is now engaged in the fertilizer business, and is interested in tobacco plantations. He married (first) Alma Penfield; of this marriage one daughter was born, Genevieve. His second marriage was to Zuleima Cougar; of this marriage one daughter was born, Elizabeth.

At the advanced age of seventy years Mr. Goodrich is one of Hartford's leading citizens, a man whose power for civic betterment is a factor of importance in the community life. He has always taken the keen interest of the trained thinker and man of affairs in the public interests of the day, and his support can be counted on for every movement calculated to promote the public welfare. He is recognized as one of Hartford's conservative business men, and one who has achieved his position by his own ability and industry. He is broad minded in his views and generous in his charities, although all his gifts to worthy causes are made without ostentation. He and his wife have been for several years identified with the Congregational church.

### ANDREWS, James Parkhill,

**Attorney-at-Law.**

James P. Andrews was a successful lawyer, with fifteen years' bar experience, when in 1894 he was appointed reporter of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, and now nearing the end of a quarter of a century in that position, has won very high standing as a reporter of judicial decisions. The duties of that position are manifold, requiring not only a high degree of literary and legal ability in preparing analytical statements of the contents of the opinions reported, and the writing of head notes for the State reports, but also involving a capacity for hard work as the reports average about one thousand pages of closely printed matter yearly. So well has Mr. Andrews filled his office and so highly are his legal and judicial qualities esteemed, that had he consented his appointment to a judgeship was assured. But his heart is in the work he is doing and the honor offered him in 1907 was declined. In addition to the annual State reports edited, he is the author of Connecticut Index Digests and a valued contributor to Yale Law Magazine. In his own special branch of the law he is without a superior, his long retention in office well attesting the value placed upon his services to the State of Connecticut. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Day, was a reporter of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, 1805-1853. This fact is of especial interest and value to the advocates of the doctrine of heredity.

James Parkhill Andrews, son of Samuel James (died October 10, 1906) and Catherine Augusta (Day) Andrews, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, October 23, 1854. He completed his public school education with graduation from Hartford High School in 1873, then entered



Yale University, whence he was graduated B. A., class of 1877. He registered as a law student in the office of Judge Hammersly, of Hartford, entered Yale Law School, and in 1879 was awarded the degree LL. B. He began practice in Hartford at once, having as a partner F. Walworth Smith. The firm, Smith & Andrews, continued about eighteen months, Mr. Andrews then going to Bristol, Connecticut, there practicing with Willis A. Briscoe under the firm name of Andrews & Briscoe. About one year later Mr. Andrews returned to Hartford and entered into a law partnership with Charles H. Briscoe, father of his late partner. The firm of Briscoe & Andrews continued in successful practice until January 1, 1894, when it was dissolved by the appointment of Mr. Andrews as reporter of the Supreme Court of Errors. This position he has held continuously during the twenty-three years which have since intervened. He is the author of *Index Digest of Connecticut Reports*, 1883; *Connecticut Index Digest*, 1895; is a contributor to the *Yale Law Magazine*; contributed to the *Memorial History of Hartford County*;" is a member of the American Bar Association, Connecticut State Bar Association, Hartford County Bar Association, Hartford City Bar Society, trustee of the Connecticut Institution for the Blind, trustee of the Connecticut branch of the George Junior Republic, member of the Municipal Art Society, Yale's famous Senior Society, Scroll and Key, Asylum Hill Congregational Church, Hartford Golf, Musical and University clubs of Hartford, a founder and ex-president of the last named, Graduates Club of New Haven, Yale Club of New York City, and in political faith is a Republican.

Mr. Andrews married Julia Lincoln Ray, of Chicago, daughter of Charles H. Ray, for several years editor of the Chicago "Tribune."

## TUTTLE, William Frederick,

### **Active in Community Affairs.**

William Frederick Tuttle, whose name was prominently identified with the growth and development of the city of Hartford, of which he was a native, and who was preëminently a man of affairs, making his activities subserve the double end of his own ambition and the public welfare, was a worthy representative of the Tuttle family, so widely known in the State of Connecticut, and he inherited in marked degree the excellent characteristics of his forefathers, characteristics that make for progress and advancement.

William Frederick Tuttle, son of Samuel and Betsey (Hotchkiss) Tuttle, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 8, 1812, and his death occurred there, February 22, 1895. His preliminary education was acquired in a school conducted by Miss Rebecca Butler, and this was supplemented by a course of study in a literary school conducted by Mr. George Patten, from which he graduated at the age of fifteen years. His first employment was as clerk in his father's store, in which he was admitted to partnership in the firm, which conducted business under the title S. Tuttle & Sons, dealers in groceries, grass seed, gypsum and grindstones, making a specialty of the latter commodity. The business grew to large proportions, was conducted on strictly honorable lines, and therefore the profits far exceeded the expectations of the members of the firm. After the death of the elder partner and founder of the firm, Samuel Tuttle, which occurred in 1850, the business was continued by the three sons of the founder, William Frederick, Miles Ammi and Samuel Isaac Tuttle, and upon the death of Miles Ammi Tuttle, eight years later, Frederick William Tuttle then withdrew from the concern. This gave him the needed time to attend





William F. Tuttle



to other important associations he had formed and to enter into other enterprises, which proved profitable to all concerned. He succeeded his brother, Miles A. Tuttle, as director of both the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford and the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Hartford, and remained on those boards for thirty-seven years, performing faithful and efficient service.

In addition to his business interests, which were many and varied, Mr. Tuttle took an active interest in other departments of the life of the city, namely, religious and philanthropic work, in social circles and in military circles, in all of which he was prominent and influential. He was a member of Christ Episcopal Church of Hartford, serving as warden and vestryman, and a teacher in the Sunday school. He was a member of the board of directors of the Hartford Hospital and the Retreat for the Insane, and auditor of the accounts of both these institutions. He held the rank of lieutenant in the Governor's Foot Guard, was a member of the Veteran Association, and a member of the Hartford Volunteer Fire Department. He was a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, but never sought or held public office. He was a member of the Hartford Horticultural Society, the Connecticut Agricultural Society, the Hartford Club and the Piscatorious Club of Hartford. He devoted considerable time to the study of history and astronomy; his favorite novelist was Sir Walter Scott and his favorite poet was James Russell Lowell.

Mr. Tuttle married, November 1, 1838, Sarah Ramsey, of Hartford, a daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Allyn) Ramsey, of Hartford, and a descendant of Hugh Ramsay, the pioneer ancestor, who was a resident of Londonderry, New Hamp-

shire, in 1720. As early as the year 1200 the Ramseys or Ramsays were well known in Scotland, and through various collateral lines the present members of the family can trace their descent from many of the greatest kings of antiquity, both in France and England. The Ramsey coat-of-arms is thus described: An eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules. Charles on the breast with an escutcheon of the last. Crest: A unicorn's head couped argent, maned and honored or. Motto: *Spernit pericula virtus*.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle were the parents of four children: Sarah, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Grace, died January 31, 1883; and Jane, a resident of Hartford, where she is a prominent figure in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in the Connecticut Society of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

#### SIMON, Scott Howard,

**Company Executive, Factory Manager.**

Scott Howard Simon, treasurer and general manager of the Carlyle Johnson Machine Company, of Manchester, Connecticut, has made creditable progress in the business world, and in a short space of time, seeing that he is still in his thirties. And his advancement is all the more noteworthy in that it has come by outstanding merit only. He was born on November 8, 1879, in Youngstown, Ohio, the son of Frank Fusselman and Lena Hauser (Hanni) Simon, the former an agriculturist of Poland, Ohio, where he was born in 1854, and the latter, April 1, 1858, of Flint Hill, suburb of Youngstown, Ohio. Scott Howard Simon is the eldest of four children born to his parents, the others of his generation being: Meta, deceased; Samuel Louis, born Jan-



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uary 23, 1886; and Marshall, born May 1, 1895.

Scott H. Simon received primary education in the public schools of his native place, and gained higher education in the Rayen High School, from which he graduated in good place in the class of 1899. Soon thereafter he took junior office in the bank of the Dollar Savings and Trust Company, and was evidently an alert, painstaking and accurate employee, for within a period of little more than four years he was advanced rapidly from position to position in the various departments of the banking house until he reached that of assistant teller. As such, he came more directly before the notice of the patrons of the institution, and very soon was approached and offered substantial betterment if he relinquished his banking appointment and took accounting capacity with the firm of Willkoff Bros., of Youngstown, Ohio. This he did, but within twelve months received another offer, which it was to his advantage to accept. It necessitated his removal to Hartford, Connecticut, as the manufacturing corporation, the Carlyle Johnson Machine Company, with which he had been in negotiation, required his services in their offices in that city. So it happened that Mr. Simon came to Connecticut and to Hartford in February, 1904. At the outset, his official status with the firm of the Carlyle Johnson Machine Company, then of Hartford, but now of Manchester, was that of bookkeeper, and in accounting capacity had even then reached the limit of possible advancement. But Mr. Simon is essentially a man of progress, and soon made it evident that other responsibilities came within the range of his capabilities. A keen observer, a thorough systematizer, and a man of pronounced organizing and constructive ability, made effective by

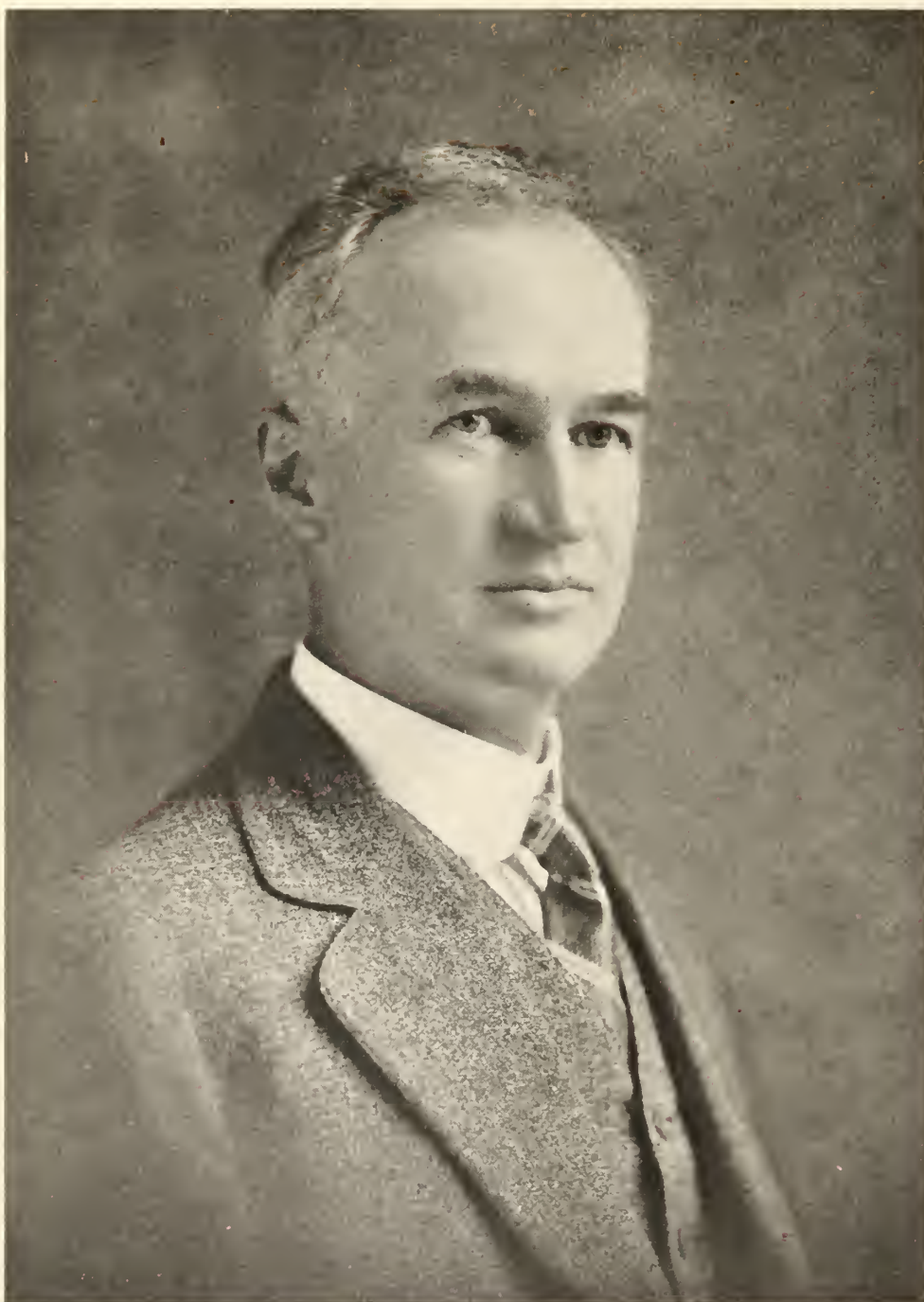
hard and conscientious work, Mr. Simon did not remain long as bookkeeper; by June, 1905, he had so thoroughly grasped the details of the manufacturing business in which the firm was engaged, and had so convinced his employers that their interest lay in vesting in him added responsibilities, that he was elected to the treasurership of the corporation, and also appointed general manager of the plant, which later developed to such an extent that quarters much more commodious were necessary. These were secured in Manchester, in which town Mr. Simon has since continued to supervise the manufacturing and financial departments of the company.

Under his supervision, the production by the firm has more than doubled, and he has opened markets which hitherto were inaccessible. The Carlyle Johnson Machine Company specializes in the manufacture of the Johnson Friction Clutch, an appliance introduced to, used by, and reported favorably upon, by some of the principal manufacturing plants of the country, and the ever-increasing volume of orders and repeat orders indicates that the specialty of the Carlyle Johnson Machine Company is a reliable and essential fitting, valued and required by large users of machinery.

Mr. Simon is essentially a man of business, but he takes keen interest in political movements, though his business responsibilities will not permit the time necessary to undertake public office. But, with the coming of serious times of national distress in consequence of the affronts to which the Nation has recently been subjected by a European power, Mr. Simon engaged actively in the enrolling of the Home Guard in his district, and undertook readily and enthusiastically the arduous and onerous duties of one of the recruiting officers of that military







Leon F. Puck

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organization, successfully raised, and should there be need of his services, militarily, in foreign lands, he is not by any means disposed to shirk that national duty. Religiously, Mr. Simon is an attendant of the North Congregational Church of Manchester. And, generally, he is an esteemed resident of his adopted town, the progress of which he seeks to further, which desire brought him into membership in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. On January 18, 1916, Mr. Simon was made a director of the Manchester Savings Bank, continuing in that office to the present time (1917). He is a member of the local chapter of the Red Cross Committee of Finance, and is also a member of the Chautauquas.

On November 1, 1909, at Youngstown, Ohio, Mr. Simon married Josephine, daughter of Charles and Jeanette (Gray) Reebel, and to them have been born two children: Janet Gray, born February 5, 1913; Frank Reebel, born October 7, 1915.

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### PECK, Leon Friend,

City Official.

Leon Friend Peck, the capable and popular superintendent of streets of Hartford, Connecticut, was born April 23, 1875, at Mt. Carmel, in the town of Hamden, in that State. He is descended from one of the oldest Connecticut families, founded by Henry Peck, who was among the first settlers of New Haven, in the spring of 1638. He and Deacon William Peck, who also settled there in 1638, were doubtless relatives, and are supposed to have emigrated to this country in the company of Governor Eaton, with the Rev. John Davenport and others, who arrived at Boston, June 26, 1637, in the ship "Hector." He signed the fundamental agreement of the settlers of New

Haven, and took an active interest in the management and affairs of the settlement. A portion of his home lot, on what is now George street, is still in the possession of his descendants. His will was dated October 30, 1651, and he died before the close of that year. Nothing is known concerning his wife.

Joseph Peck, second son of Deacon William Peck, was baptized September 5, 1647, in New Haven, and resided on the paternal homestead in that town. He married, November 28, 1672, Sarah Alling, who was baptized October 12, 1649, in New Haven, daughter of Roger and Mary (Nash) Alling. She was appointed administratrix of his estate, September 5, 1720, indicating that his death occurred in that year. Roger Alling was a son of James Alling, a blacksmith, of Kempston, Bedfordshire, England.

Samuel Peck, second son of Joseph Peck, was baptized December 19, 1677, and lived in New Haven, where he died probably in 1739. His will, made January 14, 1729, was probated November 16, 1739. He married Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Moss) Hitchcock, born October 26, 1680, in New Haven.

Amos Peck, third son of Samuel Peck, was born January 29, 1713, in New Haven, where he made his home for many years, and was one of the founders of the Second or North Church of New Haven. He removed to Mt. Carmel, town of Hamden, Connecticut, where he was a deacon of the church, and died January 28, 1783. He married Elizabeth Leek, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Winston) Leek, of Hamden, Connecticut, granddaughter of Thomas Leek, and great-granddaughter of Philip Leek, who was born in 1611, in Dover, England, and was one of the first settlers of New Haven in 1638.

Joseph Peck, youngest child of Amos

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Peck, was born July 5, 1762, and lived in Hamden, where he died August 9, 1845. He married Olive Chatterton, daughter of Wait and Susanna (Dickerman) Chatterton, of Hamden.

Zeri Peck, son of Joseph Peck, was born April 2, 1794, and died May 29, 1867. He was the owner of a large farm at Mt. Carmel, Hamden, Connecticut, and in addition was the owner of a blacksmith shop, which he conducted successfully for many years. He married Alma Warner, who passed away at the advanced age of over ninety years. They were the parents of Friend Joseph, of whom further.

Friend Joseph Peck, son of Zeri and Alma (Warner) Peck, was born in Hamden, Connecticut, July 31, 1847, where he is now living in retirement, in the house built by his grandfather. He has always been a farmer, is a Democrat in politics, and a prominent man in the community, having served as a member of the Legislature, in 1911, and on the Board of Finance. He followed the dairy business for some thirty-five years in all, but is now retired from active pursuits. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church. He married Alice Northrup, who was born in Woodbridge, Connecticut, a daughter of George and Laura (Truesdale) Northup, of that region. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are the parents of five children: Leon Friend, of whom further; Florence M., who was educated at the private school of Miss Orton and Miss Nichols, in New Haven, and later at Belmont College, Nashville, Tennessee; Alice D., who was educated at the Normal School in New Haven; and two children who died in infancy. Miss Florence M. Peck is widely known as an educator, and is at present principal and proprietor of the Phelps School at Hillfield-Mount Carmel, Connecticut, where she teaches Latin, mathematics and French. This

modern girls' school provides special and advanced courses and a two year intermediate course for younger girls, and is very delightfully situated within a few minutes' ride of New Haven. Miss Alice D. Peck is also associated with this school.

Leon Friend Peck, son of Friend Joseph Peck, gained the preliminary portion of his education at Cheshire Military Academy, where he was prepared for college, and from which he was graduated in 1892. He later entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he took an engineering course and graduated with the class of 1897 and the degree of Ph. B. He has specialized in civil engineering, and began his active career by taking a position with a civil engineer in Torrington, Connecticut. Here he remained for about a year and then, on September 1, 1898, went to Greenwich, Connecticut, with S. E. Minor, a civil engineer, who had a general private and municipal practice there. Young Mr. Peck became his chief assistant engineer. In October, 1909, he was elected superintendent of highways in Greenwich. In this capacity he made so great a success that he was invited to come to Hartford, Connecticut, as superintendent of streets. Accepting this offer, he came to Hartford on April 1, 1913, and has served in that capacity ever since, with the highest degree of efficiency and disinterestedness. He has been one of the most capable superintendent of streets that Hartford has ever had and has won an enviable reputation in the city. There are employed under him an average of three hundred and fifty men who are under the direct charge of foremen and inspectors to the number of nineteen, and the responsibility for the conduct of the entire complex department rests entirely upon Mr. Peck's shoulders. Mr. Peck has always







*Geo Merwin*

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retained a strong and active interest in the welfare of his fellow practitioners and in the profession-at-large. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Engineering Contractors, of which he was a director for three years, the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, of which he is a director, and the American Internationale Permanente des Congres de la Route. He is also affiliated with the American Society of Municipal Improvement and the University and City clubs of Hartford.

Leon Friend Peck married, October 27, 1904, at New Paltz, New York, Mary LeFevre, daughter of Peter and Rachel (Freer) LeFevre, of New Paltz. To Mr. and Mrs. Peck two children have been born, as follows: Miriam, August 6, 1906, and Carlton, July 12, 1909. Mrs. Peck is a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Peck's life is an active one. He is typical of the energetic man of affairs, whose united labors have built up the structure of New England's industrial development. In him also, as in this type so characteristic of New England, this energy and industry is based upon a foundation of moral strength which renders it doubly effective, with the power which forbearance always gives. His honor and integrity are unimpeachable, his sense of justice sure and his charity and tolerance broad and far-reaching. His successes are made permanent, founded, as they are, on the confidence of his associates, and he has built up for himself an enviable reputation among all classes of men. He possesses his full share of the domestic virtues, and his home life is harmonious and affectionate, so that it is in his relations with the members of his household that his chief happiness lies.

### MERWIN, George Jared,

#### **Paper Manufacturer.**

George Jared Merwin, of Rainbow, town of Windsor, Connecticut, president, general manager, and principal owner of the Merwin Paper Company, Incorporated, is a papermaker by heredity as well as practice, for not only was his father connected with the paper making industry, but in the maternal line he is a descendant of papermakers. And in the paternal line he is in direct descent from one of the earliest Colonial pioneers of Connecticut. He was born in Rainbow, Windsor, on February 2, 1869, the son of James J. and Mary A. (Hodge) Merwin.

The Merwins for ten generations have been connected with the Colony and State of Connecticut. Miles Merwin, the progenitor of the Connecticut house of that name, was born in Wales in 1623, became a settler in Milford, Connecticut, in 1645, locating on what became later known as Merwin's Point, and during his life acquiring considerable property. He died in Milford, April 23, 1697, and his grave in the old burial plot of Milford was the only one of the first Wepawang planters marked by a headstone. His will was probated May 12, 1697, and it was found that he had followed the custom then, as now, observed by most leading British families, i. e., he had entailed his estate. This resulted in many generations of his descendants remaining in Milford; in fact, the Merwin family has held almost unbroken residence in that vicinity from the time of the coming of Miles Merwin, in 1645, to the present. One of the ancestors of George Jared Merwin was David Merwin, who was born on the old homestead at Merwin's Point, October 11, 1746, and died in New Milford, April 25, 1826. He was a Revolutionary soldier, serving with the New Haven forces

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in 1781, and must have had other services in the Continental army, for he was a pensioner in later life. Thus, and probably by the military services of other males of the fifth Merwin generation, is George Jared Merwin entitled to membership in the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

James J. Merwin, father of George Jared Merwin, was born in Milford, Connecticut, March 18, 1837, the son of Jared and Sarah G. (Stowe) Merwin, the former a shoemaker in Milford. When seventeen years of age, James J. Merwin, having graduated from the High School of Milford, entered business life in New Haven, there becoming bookkeeper, and eventually head bookkeeper to George W. Goodsell, in whose service he remained for ten years. In 1866, upon the death of his father-in-law, George L. Hodge, owner of paper mills in the vicinity of Windsor, Connecticut, he removed to that place, so that he and his wife's brother, George W. Hodge, who later became Senator, and eventually State treasurer, might form a partnership to continue in operation the paper mills established by the deceased. The partnership continued for three years, then being dissolved by mutual agreement, the interest of James J. Merwin being purchased by the other member of the firm. Mr. Merwin then went to Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the paper business, in partnership with a William A. House, of that place. In 1877 he returned to Rainbow, and entered the insurance business, in time developing an extensive connection. And he also at that time interested himself actively in undertaking and embalming, which business, then established by him, has been maintained in continuous operation to the present, its affairs of late years coming under the supervision of the son, George Jared Merwin.

James J. Merwin was a prominent worker for the Republican party, and after his return to Windsor he took a keen interest in the public affairs of the vicinity, and was elected to many town offices of honor and responsibility. He served on the grand jury for six years; was notary public for eighteen years; justice of the peace for ten years; and assessor for seven years. Manifestly, he was much respected in the district, for in 1896 he was elected from Windsor to the State Legislature by the largest majority ever up to that time given a candidate in that district. During his term in the General Assembly, Mr. Merwin was a member of the committee on humane institutions, of which Governor Lounsbury was chairman. On July 25, 1900, Governor Lounsbury appointed Mr. J. J. Merwin one of the trustees of the State Historical Museum and Library, known as the "Old Stone House," at Guilford, Connecticut. He was a sincere Christian, member of the Baptist church of Windsor, and for many years a deacon, and superintendent of the Sunday school.

His marriage was in 1865 to Mary A., daughter of George L. and Hannah M. (Pelton) Hodge, of Windsor, the former a well-known and successful paper manufacturer of that town. Mrs. Mary A. (Hodge) Merwin died January 10, 1918. George L. Hodge was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, January 28, 1815, and his wife in Middlefield, Massachusetts, November 28, 1810. When a boy of eight, George L. Hodge came to America with his father, a Baptist minister, who soon thereafter located on Long Island, but later held charges in Connecticut. George L. Hodge was early apprenticed to a papermaker named Melank Hudson, with whom the boy served his indentures, after which he found employment as journeyman with a papermaker in Sau-



gerties, New York, where he met the lady who later became his wife. After a period he went to Willimantic, Connecticut, and about 1839 removed to Westville, Connecticut, continuing all the time to work at his trade. Eventually he went to Seymour, Connecticut, and there formed partnership with his brother, William A. Hodge, also a papermaker. In 1853 he went to Poquonock, Connecticut, there to undertake the general management of three paper mills, one in Rainbow and two in Poquonock, owned by William H. Imlay. Later, his brother, William A. Hodge, also came from Seymour, Connecticut, and took charge, under the direction of his brother, of the mill in Rainbow. In course of time the brothers Hodge purchased the Rainbow mill of Mr. Imlay, and prospered, so that soon they were able to purchase another mill, that known as the Stockinet mill, the owner of which was Charles W. Denslow. Subsequently the brothers acquired the wire mill of Mr. Denslow, and with these three mills continued to produce a considerable output of high grade paper. George L. Hodge was apparently the principal owner, and in 1865 became sole owner, by purchase of his brother's interest, and that of a nephew, W. L. Bidwell, who had latterly been associated with them. In the following year, 1866, he died, and thereafter for some years the mills were maintained in operation by his son, George W. Hodge, and his son-in-law, James J. Merwin, and the Hodge and Merwin families have ever since been connected with the paper manufacture in this section.

To the union of James J. and Mary A. (Hodge) Merwin were born five children: 1. Sadie, who married Charles Strong, who is now connected with the Ætna Insurance Company. 2. George Jared, of whom further. 3. May, unmar-

ried, and remaining with her, now infirm, mother in Windsor. 4. Kitty, who died in infancy. 5. Frances, who married John B. Cone, formerly a teller at the Ætna National Bank.

George Jared Merwin attended the public school of his native town, and subsequently was sent for advanced academic instruction to the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, leaving there to take his place in the paper business in which his father, grandfather, and other relatives had been interested. At that time the mills were conducted by his uncle, George W. Hodge, and the boy, whose heredity inclined him in that direction, resolved to as quickly as possible become possessed of a comprehensive knowledge of all phases of paper making, and particularly of the making of press paper, which at that time was the specialty of the mill. After a mill experience of six years, he took up the study of the commercial end of the paper industry, and having had a satisfactory offer entered the service of the Hartford Paper Company, which company operated mills in Poquonock. In clerical capacity he remained with that company for five and one-half years, leaving to become secretary to his uncle, George W. Hodge, who had recently been elected State treasurer. He acted as such during the whole of his uncle's term of two years, after which he became identified with the new business department of the Hartford office of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company. He, however, continued to wish himself back in the business he first entered, and in which his relatives had labored for so long, and he realized his wish within five years after entering the insurance field. He apparently did well during that period, for he was then able to purchase from his uncle, George W. Hodge, the paper plant in which he, as a

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boy, had started to learn the trade of his ancestors. And he did well as an independent manufacturer. At the outset the firm name was George J. Merwin & Company, but in 1906 the business had grown so that it then became advisable to seek corporate powers, which were granted, the mills being from that time conducted under the corporate name of the Merwin Paper Company, the main specialty of which is a paper used in textile finishing, and electrical insulation. It must be said of Mr. Merwin that he is a successful paper manufacturer, in fact, a man naturally adapted and inclined to that industry, and that fact is made clear by the development of the mills under his management. In the Merwin plant he has successfully developed a high grade article of paper specialty which, up to a few years ago, was mainly manufactured abroad, in England and Germany. The firm has practically been alone in the development, in America, of this grade of paper. Evidently heredity directed Mr. Merwin back into the occupation for which he was best suited. Mr. Merwin has also had to devote some of his time to the undertaking business established by his father in 1877. It is the oldest in the Windsor section, and although Mr. Merwin does not take active part in its management, he is partner of the firm of Merwin & Leek.

Mr. Merwin, since he purchased the paper plant, has taken no prominent part in political affairs, as his time has been primarily devoted to the building up of his branch of the paper industry, but for a number of years he served as a member of the Republican town committee of Windsor. Religiously he is a Baptist, and was a communicant of the Baptist church of Windsor until its services were discontinued. Fraternally, he is a Mason, member of Washington Lodge, No.

70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Windsor. He is also a member of the Windsor Business Men's Association.

On December 28, 1897, Mr. Merwin married Leliaone Flavia, daughter of Edward F. and Flavia A. Thrall, of Poquonock. They have one child, Dorothy Flavia, born February 5, 1903. Mr. Merwin's sisters are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, and Mr. Merwin, who has hitherto neglected to take that privilege, which is his birthright, has resolved to make application forthwith for admittance to membership in the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

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**ELA, Elwood Starr,**

**Writer, Newspaper Editor, Publisher.**

Elwood Starr Ela, the founder and publisher of the "Manchester Herald," prominent in Connecticut journalistic circles, and for fourteen years secretary and treasurer of the Connecticut Editorial Association, was born in Decatur, Illinois, July 2, 1859, but is a descendant of a Colonial New England family. The progenitor in America of the Ela family of New England was Daniel Ela, who came from England to settle in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1656, at the age of twenty-four years. His descendants spread throughout the New England States, especially New Hampshire and Maine, where some of the family rose to prominence in State and church affairs, and more than one gave military service during the Revolution.

Elwood Starr Ela, of Manchester, Connecticut, was the son of Rev. Walter Ela, a well-known divine of the Methodist Episcopal church, who for more than fifty years held pastorates in the Southern New England Conference. The son was born in Decatur, Illinois, at a time when his father, young then in the min-

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isterial service, was in that territory as a Methodist circuit rider. Soon after his mother's death, young Elwood S. was brought east by his father, who thereafter was, during his long and noteworthy church service, in New England charges. The Rev. Walter Ela died in 1915, at Pascoag, Rhode Island.

Elwood Starr Ela was educated at Wilbraham Academy and at Wesleyan University. His inclination was literary, and while still in college he began regular newspaper work. At the age of twenty-one he, with another young man, established the Decatur (Illinois) "Morning Herald." The venture was successful, but the young editor's fondness for New England led him a year later to sell his interest in the Decatur daily and return to Connecticut. At Manchester, Connecticut, Mr. Ela founded the "Manchester Herald," the first issue of which appeared in December, 1881. At the outset the paper was a weekly, but in October, 1893, it was made semi-weekly, and in October, 1914, it became a daily. Those who have any knowledge of newspaper work know that the early years of the existence of a journal are years in which the qualities of the publisher are tested to the utmost, and a successful newspaper editor-founder has definitely graduated in some of the finest qualities in man-aggressiveness, persistence, optimism, and intelligent, alert enterprise. Mr. Ela has controlled the editorial policy of his journal from its first issue, and his writings have done much to mould public opinion in the section of Connecticut in which the "Manchester Herald" circulates. Mr. Ela also comes to some extent into the business circles of Hartford, being vice-president of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, of which corporation he has for ten years been a director. And, as might have been expected, Mr. Ela has been

prominently identified with most public movements in his district. He has worked enthusiastically and unceasingly to further any project that, in his judgment would tend to advance the interests of his adopted town, and his active advocacy of progressive measures must have appreciably aided the growth of Manchester from a town of 6,000 people, as it was when he first entered it, to a thriving, up-to-date community of 20,000 population. Mr. Ela is an ex-president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; in 1916 he was elected to the Board of Selectmen.

Mr. Ela is associated with many State organizations; professionally he was a member of the Connecticut Editorial Association, in fact he was active in its formation, and his professional standing in the State is indicated by his official connection with that association—he was its president for two years, and was for fourteen years its secretary and treasurer; fraternally a Mason, member of Manchester Lodge, and an Odd Fellow, connected with King David Lodge; politically a Republican; and socially a member of the Hartford Club and the Transportation Club of New York. In collegiate association he is a member of the board of trustees of Wilbraham Academy, has been a member of its executive board for five years, and belongs to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Religiously Mr. Ela is connected with the Congregational church of Manchester.

A noteworthy achievement of Mr. Ela was his writing and publication of the work, "The Miracle Workers," a comprehensive brochure, descriptive of one of the important industries of Connecticut, that of silk manufacture. Mr. Ela spent more than a year in the preparation of the volume, which was translated into Italian, German, French and Swedish,



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and placed into permanent record valuable information regarding the American silk manufacturing industry, and living conditions of silk workers.

One December 21, 1882, Elwood Starr Ela married Jennie, daughter of Maro Spaulding Chapman, a descendant of a New England family which dates back to 1635, in which year Robert Chapman came from Hull, England, to Boston. Children: 1. Jeanette, married in 1906, Charles Denison Talcott, of Vernon. 2. Lucy, married, in 1911, Dr. William L. Cramer, of Manchester.

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### HIGGINS, Joseph Ambrose, M. D.,

#### Physician.

Dr. Joseph Ambrose Higgins, a well-regarded resident of South Manchester, and a prominent young Connecticut physician, graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and experienced by staff work at some leading hospitals, was born December 8, 1883, at Westerly, Rhode Island, the son of Michael Joseph and Mary E. (Burke) Higgins, the former a native of Ireland, born there in 1852, and eventually a resident of Westerly, Rhode Island, where he engaged in an independent mercantile business. He was evidently a man of good education and business adaptability, for he later became a druggist, continuing in that profession at Westerly, Rhode Island, until his death. Mary E. (Burke) Higgins, the wife of Michael Joseph Higgins, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island. She became the mother of nine children: ———, who became the wife of Charles Mattingly, now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and a graduate of Trinity College, Washington, D. C.; Margaret A., Rosalie, Charles Leo, Cyril, who is now studying theology at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, Maryland; Edwin, Walter, Made-

line, and Joseph Ambrose, mentioned below.

Dr. Joseph Ambrose Higgins gained primary knowledge in the schools of Westerly. He advanced to the grammar and high schools of that place, and his education thereat completed his pre-medical instruction. Having decided to enter professional life, and selecting the branch of medicine, he proceeded to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, where he matriculated in 1903 and graduated four years later with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The curriculum was rigid, taking both theoretical and practical phases of medical science, the third and fourth years including considerable clinical and practical observation, but, so as to be thoroughly proficient in practical knowledge of medicine before entering private practice, Dr. Higgins sought experience in hospitals. He, by competitive examination, secured appointment to the resident medical staff of the Baltimore City Hospital, where he served a valuable internship, later getting further hospital experience at St. Francis' Hospital, Hartford, Connecticut, in all serving a post-graduate course at these two institutions of two years. In 1910 he opened an office at North Manchester, and some time later opened another office in South Manchester, the latter being in the House and Hale Block, which in 1912 became his chief office. He is well thought of in Manchester, and has the confidence of an increasing clientele. He does not enter much into political activities, the best possible execution of his professional responsibilities being his chief concern. He is constantly undertaking research, and indicates by his handling of cases that he follows clearly the development of medical science. Fraternally, he belongs to the following orders: Knights of Columbus, Foresters







*William F. Symonds,*

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of America, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Hartford Lodge of Elks, and his medical college fraternity, Phi Chi. Religiously, he is a member of the Catholic church.

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### **SYMONDS, William Francis,** **Merchant.**

A native son of Connecticut, Mr. Symonds is the scion of an early family of Hartford county, originally established in Massachusetts. The name is found under various spellings in the earliest days of New England. Among the settlers of Plymouth Colony was a Dutchman whose name was spelled Simons, who probably became acquainted with the Puritans in his native land. His descendants are found under various names including Simmons, and are scattered throughout the country. The others were undoubtedly of English descent, and the name corresponds in meaning to Simon's son. The contraction of this name readily brought it to its present form. Many members of the family herein traced spell the name Simons, Simmonds, and otherwise.

The founder of this family in America was William Symonds, who settled in Woburn, Massachusetts, about 1644, and resided near Dry Brook, where he died June 7, 1672. He married, January 10, 1644, Judith (Phippen) Hayward, widow of James Hayward, who came in the "Planter" in 1635 to America. She died January 3, 1690.

Their fourth son, Lieutenant Benjamin Symonds, was born March 18, 1654, in Woburn, where he died September 21, 1726. His wife, Rebecca, died in April, 1713.

Their third son, Joseph Symonds, born March 1, 1683, was among the early settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. He lived

on the east side of the Connecticut river in that part of the town which is now Manchester, and purchased, March 28, 1732, one hundred acres of land from Timothy and Abigail Woodbridge. This land was bounded on the north by that of Lieutenant Thomas Olcott, and on three sides by undivided common land, indicating that it was on the remote outskirts of the settlement at that time. He married, March 2, 1709, Abigail Spencer, daughter of Samuel Spencer, and granddaughter of Thomas Spencer. He owned the covenant at the First Church of Hartford, July 10, 1709. The baptisms of four of his children are recorded there, namely: Abigail, Joseph (died young), Mary and Joseph.

Their third son, Samuel Symonds, was baptized at the Second Church in Hartford, November 20, 1715. He probably formed other church relationships soon after this. Records of his descendants are found in the East Hartford Church.

His son, Samuel Simmons, was among the proprietors of Hartford in 1754, and received a lot in the distribution of common lands, February 18, of that year. This was lot No. 21, in the second tier of lots south of the Farmington road, west of the Connecticut river, and included four acres, one rood, and thirty-six rods. This he sold, April 17, 1783, to Isaac Sheldon. He made his home on the East Side, and several of his children were baptized in the East Hartford Church, from 1751 to 1763.

His third son and fourth child was Ashnah Symonds, who was born August 2, and baptized August 14, 1757, in the East Hartford Church, lived in that part of East Hartford which is now Manchester, where he died January 20, 1850. He was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting first in December, 1775, for two months, in Captain Jonathan Wells' company,

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Colonel Gay's Connecticut regiment; in August of the same year he enlisted for two months under Captain Timothy Cheney, Major Pease's regiment; in 1777, he enlisted for two months under Captain David Johnson; in 1778 for one month in Captain Henry Amid's company, Colonel Worthington's regiment; in 1779, for two months, and in 1780 for two months in Captain Ozias Bissell's company. This is his own record, as furnished in application for a pension, made August 4, 1832, at which time he was living in Manchester, and his claim was allowed. He enlisted at East Hartford. He married Ruth Slate, and they were the parents of eleven children.

His son, Allen Symonds, was born November 21, 1795, and was a mill-wright, residing at Burnside, Connecticut, where he died December 5, 1877. He married, about 1817-18, Amanda Hancock, who was born February 24, 1800, and died March 26, 1873, at Burnside.

Their second son, Sylvester Russell Symonds, was born August 16, 1824, in Manchester, and in early life was a sailor. He made three voyages on a whaling vessel, and for two years subsequently sailed on coast trading vessels. He enlisted as a soldier in 1862, in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, and served one year. Later, he settled at Unionville, Connecticut, where he engaged in painting, and died September 15, 1905. He married, August 25, 1851, at Greenport, Long Island, Sarah Bogardus Wetmore, who was born August 16, 1828, in Brooklyn, New York, died September 16, 1916, in Unionville, daughter of William Whiting and Eleanor (Beebe) Wetmore. They were the parents of eleven children.

William Francis Symonds, third son of Sylvester Russell and Sarah Bogardus

(Wetmore) Symonds, was born December 10, 1861, at Burnside, Connecticut, and was a child of three years when his parents settled in Unionville. After attending the public schools, he took a course in shorthand, and was subsequently a student at Bowers' School of Photograph in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he graduated in 1884. For three years he continued in this occupation in Minneapolis, and in 1888 returned to Unionville, where he has been continuously engaged to the present time as a tinning, plumbing, and hardware merchant. He is well-known and respected in Unionville as a useful and patriotic citizen. He is a member and past master of Evening Star Lodge, No. 101, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; also a member of Columbia Chapter, No. 31, Royal Arch Masons, and Lee Council, No. 25, Royal and Select Masters; he is a past patron of the local chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, in which he served two terms. He was long a member of Tunxis Hose Company, No. 1, of Unionville, and belongs to the Association of Veterans of that company. In political principle Mr. Symonds is a Republican, but he has never participated in active politics, although he is a steadfast supporter of its principles.

Mr. Symonds married, December 16, 1891, Grace Elizabeth Ferrell, born in South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, daughter of George and Elizabeth (West) Ferrell, of that town, died in Unionville. They were the parents of Blanche Elizabeth Symonds, born September 24, 1892, now residing with her father in Unionville.

Through his mother, Mr. Symonds is descended from Thomas Wetmore, who was born in 1615 in one of the western counties of England, according to family tradition, and came to America in 1635.



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The name is a variation of Whitmore, and this form was used by Thomas Wetmore at one time. He sailed from Bristol, England, in 1635, and settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he was a land owner in 1640. Soon after he removed to Hartford and was among the first settlers of Middletown in 1649. There he was admitted a freeman, May 20, 1652, conditions of membership being the possession of an estate valued at two hundred pounds or over, and membership in the Orthodox church (now Congregational.) In 1654-55 he represented Middletown in the General Assembly. He died December 11, 1681, at the age of sixty-six years. He married, December 11, 1645, Sarah, daughter of John and Ann (Willicke) Hall. She died December 7, 1665. Her fourth son, Izrahiah Wetmore, was born March 8, 1657, in Middletown, was a magistrate, deputy to the General Court from 1721 to 1728, inclusive, and died at the age of eighty-six years. He married, May 13, 1692, Rachel Stow, born March 13, 1651, granddaughter of John Stow, who came from Kent, England, was a freeman at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1634, member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1638, representative to the General Court in 1639. He married, in England, Elizabeth Briggs, and they were the parents of Samuel Stow, born 1622, in England, graduated from Harvard College, 1645, and was the first pastor of the First Orthodox Congregational Society in Middletown, installed 1657. Later he established a church at Simsbury, Connecticut. He married Hope, daughter of William Fletcher, and their youngest child was Rachel Stow, above noted as the wife of Rev. Izrahiah Wetmore. Their son, Rev. Izrahiah Wetmore, was born June 28, 1693, in Middletown, studied for the ministry, was set-

tled as pastor at Stratford, Connecticut, died there September 14, 1728, and was buried in the old East Burying Ground at Middletown. He married Sarah Booth, of Stratford, daughter of Sergeant John and Dorothy (Hawley) Booth, granddaughter of Richard Booth, born 1607, who settled in Stratford, and married Elizabeth, sister of the first Joseph Hawley. Their son, Rev. Izrahiah Wetmore, was born August 30, 1729, in Stratford, graduated at Yale College in 1748, received his Master's degree in 1757, and was pastor for forty-five years of the Presbyterian church of Stratford and Trumbull. In 1773 he preached the election sermon before the Legislature of Connecticut, and several of his sermons were published. He died August 3, 1798, in Trumbull, and was buried in Stratford. He married, December 30, 1756, Phebe Walker, born September 7, 1740, died September 12, 1784, daughter of Hon. Robert and Rebecca (Lewis) Walker. Her father filled many responsible and high offices in the colony. Their third son William Walker Wetmore, was born March 29, 1769, in Stratford, where he made his home and died, December 2, 1837. He married, January 18, 1793, Sarah Bogardus, who was born March 28, 1773, a descendant of one of the early Dutch families of New York. Their son, William Whiting Wetmore, born October 7, 1806, married, in November, 1827, Eleanor Beebe, and their eldest child, Sarah Bogardus Wetmore, born August 16, 1828, became the wife of Sylvester Russell Symonds, and the mother of William Francis Symonds, of Unionville.

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**NEWTON, Charles Hollister,**

**Active Man of Affairs.**

The name of Newton is one of the oldest in the annals of New England, and it

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stands for a family the members of which have maintained throughout the entire period of its history a standard of distinguished service to their respective communities that may well be envied by all. It is represented in the town of Plainville, Connecticut, to-day, by Charles Hollister Newton, the worthy scion of a long line of notable forbears.

The family, which is a very numerous one to-day, with branches that extend far beyond the boundaries of New England, traces its descent from Samuel Newton, of England, who flourished about the opening of the seventeenth century and lived to see that great wave of adventure and enterprise which swept over the country and which was responsible for the colonization of what afterwards became the United States.

His son, the Rev. Roger Newton, was born in the "Mother Country" in the year 1620, and was the first of the name to come to America, which he did as a very young man, although the exact date of his emigration remains a matter of conjecture. He settled in the newly founded colony of Hartford and there studied divinity under the redoubtable Thomas Hooker, whose daughter, Mary, he afterward married. He was installed about 1645 as the first minister in Farmington, Connecticut. Later he was the second pastor of the church at Milford and served in these two charges for many years, until his death in 1683. A most humorous tale is told of the attempt made by this worthy gentleman to return to England for a visit after twelve years of faithful ministry to his flock in Farmington. He repaired to Boston, from which port he was to take ship, but there arose such a storm and such continued stress of bad weather that the captain of the vessel, being of a pious and superstitious nature,

made up his mind that it was a sign of Heavenly displeasure with one who was seeking to escape from the hardships of preaching the gospel in the wilderness, hoisted his sails and sailed away leaving his reverend passenger stranded in Boston. His marriage to Mary Hooker occurred at Hartford in 1644, and of their union was born eight children, as follows: Samuel, Roger, Susanna, John, Ezekiel, Sarah, Mary and Alice. It is from John Newton, the fourth of these, that Mr. Newton traces his descent.

John Newton was born in Farmington, in June, 1656. He married Lydia Ford, in 1680, and died in 1699. The line from him down to the present is as follows: Ezekiel Newton, born 1687, married Abigail Briscoe, in 1711, and died 1728; Dr. Ezekiel Newton, born 1716, married Mary Collins; Ezekiel Newton, born in 1741, married Ann Smith, and died September 3, 1811; Nathan Newton, born 1776, married Laura Hollister, in 1803, and died June 28, 1854; Ezekiel Newton, born November 14, 1803, died February 22, 1880; married Caroline Northrop, July 7, 1830; and Franklin Newton, father of Charles H. Newton, of this review.

The Newtons have always been highly honored in the community from the time of the Rev. Roger Newton, whose name appears upon a plate on the memorial bridge erected by the town of Milford to honor the memory of her most prominent citizens. Many members of the family took part in the Revolution, a long list of their names appearing in the various records, among which is that of Ezekiel Newton, the direct ancestor of Charles Hollister Newton. The family has also intermarried with many of the most prominent of the old New England families as a comparison of the names already

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given will show. The grandfather of Mr. Newton, Ezekiel Newton, married Caroline Northrop, a sister of Lord Northrop.

Franklin Newton was born December 19, 1838, died January 27, 1894. He had a public school education, and followed the occupation of farming at Washington, Connecticut, all his life, except during the period in which he served in the Civil War. He married Matilda Morgan, a descendant of a well-known New England family, always noted for its skill in financial matters which culminated in the person of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

Charles Hollister Newton was born May 3, 1877, at Washington, Connecticut, and there passed the years of his childhood and youth. He gained his education in the excellent schools of that town and proved himself an unusually good student. He left the parental roof upon completing his studies and went to Torrington where he secured a position with a large manufacturing concern of that city, in the employ of which he received a rapid promotion. Later he was sent to Newark, New Jersey, to represent his firm, and there remained a considerable period. He then received an offer of the secretaryship of the Osborne-Stephenson Manufacturing Company of Plainville, and returned to that town to take up his new duties. He still holds this important office at the present time. Mr. Newton is very prominent in the general life of Plainville and belongs to many important organizations and orders there. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Seneca Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons, as well as of the higher divisions of the order. He attends the Congregational church of Plainville and is prominent in the work of the congregation. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

On September 15, 1894, Mr. Newton

was united in marriage with Sara L. Wadhams, born October 16, 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Newton one child has been born, Roger Hooker Newton, June 17, 1909. He began his schooling at the age of four and gives token of possessing unusual mental powers, already showing a marked originality in his ideas and the ability to reason in the manner of an adult.

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### TOLLES, Charles Levi,

#### **Business Man.**

Henry Tolles, the immigrant ancestor, who was born in England, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, as early as 1669, removing later to Saybrook in that colony. He was twice married. By his first wife, he had a son, Henry, mentioned below.

(II) Henry (2) Tolles, son of Henry (1) Tolles, was in New Haven, April 15, 1693. He married Rebecca Thomas, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Thomas, of New Haven. Children: Henry, mentioned below; Rachel, born 1696; Samuel, 1698; Daniel, 1700; Ebenezer, 1703; Dorothy, 1705; Experience, 1708.

(III) Henry (3) Tolles, son of Henry (2) Tolles, was born in 1694, in New Haven, and died there in 1772. He married Deborah Clark, February 15, 1727. She died in New Haven, in 1788. Children, born in New Haven: Elnathan, born December 15, 1729, died in infancy; Dorothy, September 17, 1731; Francis, December 30, 1733; Henry, mentioned below; Mabel, August 21, 1738; Elnathan, January 9, 1741; Dorothy, September 3, 1743; Rachel, December 1, 1745; Deborah, July 27, 1751; Philemon, May 8, 1753.

(IV) Henry (4) Tolles, son of Henry (3) Tolles, was born at New Haven, August 8, 1736. He married Hannah Clark,



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daughter of John and Rebecca Clark, November 25, 1757. She was descended from William Gilbert, secretary of the New Haven Colony. Children, born at New Haven: Clark, mentioned below; David, born August 5, 1760; Amarillis, January 14, 1764; John, July 7, 1766; Henry, August 29, 1768; Benjamin, baptized May 10, 1778; Philemon, baptized May 10, 1778. Henry Tolles was a soldier in the Revolutionary War in Captain Upham's company. Together with his three brothers, Clark, David and John, he was among the first settlers of the town of Weathersfield, Vermont, in Windsor county, 1780. He died there in 1810, and his wife also died in 1801.

(V) Clark Tolles, son of Henry (4) Tolles, was born in New Haven, August 25, 1758. He was also a soldier in the Revolution. He married Sally Proctor. Children, born at Weathersfield, Vermont: Henry, born April 10, 1782; Sarah, July 21, 1785, married Ames Nichols; Clark, September 22 1787; Levi, mentioned below; Betsey, June 2, 1795, married a Mr. Marshall; Lucy, September 10, 1796, married Henry Truell; Hannah, July 12, 1799, married Leonard Roby; Gershom Hiram, June 7, 1802, married Cynthia Niles.

(VI) Levi Tolles, son of Clark and Sally (Proctor) Tolles, was born in Weathersfield, Vermont, September 23, 1792. He married Mary Mosely, and they were the parents of the following children: Julia Ann, Lucian, Charles, George Franklin, of further mention, Betsey, Fanny and Henry.

(VII) George Franklin Tolles, son of Levi and Mary (Mosely) Tolles, was born February 8, 1834, in Bloomfield, Vermont. He received a common school education in his native town, and learned the trade of machinist in Nashua, New Hampshire. During the Civil War he

came to Hartford, Connecticut, and was a contractor engaged in the manufacture of Sharpe's rifles for the government, and afterward he sent for his brother, Charles, and admitted him to partnership in this business. After the war he had a machine shop in Hartford, but after a few years entered the employ of the Colt Patent Firearms Company, continuing for a period of forty years, foreman of the rifle shop during most of the time. In 1909 he retired. In politics he has always been a Republican. He represented the Fourth Ward in the Common Council of Hartford in the eighties. He was one of the charter members of Lafayette Lodge, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; and is a member of the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Connecticut Consistory. In religion he is a Universalist.

Mr. Tolles married August 2, 1863, Jeanette Cynthia (Cornish) Pratt, of Simsbury, Connecticut (see Cornish). Children: Fanny, married John F. Ahern, supervisor of music in Springfield, Massachusetts, public schools; Charles Levi, mentioned below.

(VIII) Charles Levi Tolles, son of George Franklin and Jeanette Cynthia (Cornish) Tolles, was born in Hartford August 20, 1865. He attended the public schools there, graduating from the Hartford High School in 1884. In March of the same year he started upon his business career as an office boy for the Jewell Belting Company. In the course of time he was promoted successively to invoice clerk, bookkeeper, cashier and assistant secretary. He not only mastered the details of the office and shop, but went on the road and sold goods for a number of years and became well acquainted with the customers of the company. He was made secretary of the company in 1908,



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and on December 8, 1910, was made vice-president and sales manager. Seven years later, November 20, 1917, Mr. Tolles was made president of the company. He also holds the office of president of the Jewell Belt Hook Company, being on the board of directors of both the Jewell Belting and Jewell Belt Hook companies. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Hartford Club; the Hartford Golf Club; the Farmington Country Club; the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Both Mr. Tolles and his sister are gifted musically. While students in the High School they began singing in the choir of the Center Congregational Church, and have been active in musical circles and members of various musical organizations to the present time.

Mr. Tolles married Annie Louise Roberts, daughter of Charles F. Roberts, of Hartford. Children, born at Hartford: Helen Roberts, born November 7, 1897, and Bryant Franklin, January 20, 1899. Mr. Tolles and his wife are members of the Asylum Congregational Church.

(The Cornish Line).

(I) James Cornish, the immigrant ancestor, was of Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1659, when he witnessed William Jackson's will, and in May, 1660, bought land and taught school there later. Soon after he came to Saybrook he married Phebe Larrabee, widow of Gabriel Larrabee. "Old William Brown," of Rusper, County Sussex, England, was her father. She married (first) Thomas Lee, by whom she had several children, coming to America in 1641, losing her husband on the voyage. She married (second) Gabriel Larrabee, by whom she had children also. Through her son James came the family at Simsbury. She died at Northampton, December 28, 1664.

In 1661, James Cornish taught school at Windsor, but in 1664 was at Northampton and in that year sold his place at Saybrook. He taught school also at Northampton, but soon removed to Westfield, of which he was the first town clerk and teacher. His house was destroyed by Indians in King Philip's War. In 1674-76 he was again at Windsor and he kept school there again; in 1678 he was a teacher at Norwalk, Connecticut. Teaching was poorly paid and he moved often. While in Westfield, he was for a time clerk of the courts at Northampton, appointed by Governor Andros in 1687, serving two years. After 1667 he lived most of his time in Westfield, but in 1695 he settled in Simsbury, Connecticut, and spent his last years with his son's family. He was born in England about 1612, died at Simsbury, October 29, 1698.

(II) Deacon James (2) Cornish, son of James (1) Cornish, was born in 1663, died April 2, 1740. He married (first) November 10, 1693, Elizabeth Thrall, born May 1, 1667, died January 25, 1714, daughter of Timothy and Deborah (Gunn) Thrall, of Windsor. He married (second) April 15, 1715, Hannah Hilliard, born December 20, 1681, died December 2, 1751, daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Burr) Hilliard. He came from Westfield to Windsor, where he lived from 1690 to 1698, then moved to Simsbury. He was deputy to the General Court from Simsbury many years; was deacon of the church from 1715 until he died. He was a well-to-do farmer. Children by first wife: James, mentioned below; Elizabeth, born September 25, 1695; Joseph, October 18, 1697; Benjamin, March 28, 1701; Phebe; Sarah, April 19, 1709. By second wife: Gabriel, May 25, 1716; Jemima, November 20, 1718; Keziah, October 12, 1721; Mary, Jabez, 1726.

(III) Captain James (3) Cornish, son

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of Deacon James (2) Cornish, was born October 30, 1694, died March 22, 1784. He married (first) Amy Butler, who died February 16, 1763, daughter of Thomas Butler, of Hartford. He married (second), November 24, 1763, Hannah (Thrall) Hickox, who died August 27, 1779. He was a farmer in Simsbury. He was commissioned captain in October, 1736, of the south company or train band. Children by first wife, born at Simsbury: James, born October 4, 1720, died February 13, 1736-37; Elisha, mentioned below; Amy, June 5, 1722; Daniel, May 21, 1727; Abigail, September 5, 1729; Joel, July 18, 1731; Abigail, May 5, 1733; Lucy, June 8, 1735; Violet, April 12, 1737; Rachel, September 3, 1740.

(IV) Sergeant Elisha Cornish, son of Captain James (3) Cornish, was born at Simsbury, June 5, 1722, died April 27, 1794. He married (first) September 25, 1740, Hepsibah Humphrey, born 1724, died February 25, 1755, daughter of Charles Humphrey. He married (second) August 31, 1755, Mary Dyer, who died October 21, 1775, daughter of Benjamin Dyer. He married (third) June 2, 1776, Charity Pettibone, born June 30, 1744, died October 5, 1803. His widow married, June 14, 1799, Dr. Amasa Case. Children by first wife, born in Simsbury: Hepsibah, born August 27, 1741, died young; Hepsibah, November 4, 1742; James, mentioned below; Elizabeth, May 8, 1746; Elisha, December 7, 1748; Dorcas, September 11, 1750; Charles, September 29, 1752. By second wife: Mary, February 17, 1759. By third wife: Giles, April 8, 1780.

(V) Captain James (4) Cornish, son of Sergeant Elisha Cornish, was born at Simsbury, December 16, 1744, died July 9, 1813. He married, December 29, 1766, Ruhamah Bidwell, born 1743, died March 14, 1814. He was a farmer in Simsbury;

captain of the militia company there. Children, born at Simsbury: Charles, born October 29, 1767; Dorcas; Eber, February 16, 1772; Chloe; James, mentioned below; Loruhamah, 1783.

(VI) Colonel James (5) Cornish, son of Captain James (4) and Ruhamah (Bidwell) Cornish, was born in 1776, died January 20, 1836. He was a farmer in Simsbury. He was active in the militia and rose to the rank of colonel of his regiment. He married (first) Cynthia Russell, born October 14, 1778, died August 5, 1824, daughter of Sergeant Jesse and Sarah (Cornish) Russell, granddaughter of Daniel and Mindwell (Bunce) Cornish, great-granddaughter of captain James Cornish, mentioned above. He married (second) Elizabeth Smith, widow, who survived him. Children: Grove, born 1796; Charles, 1799, died February 20, 1804; Charles Edwin, mentioned below; James Darwin, May, 1808; Sidney Aurora, October 6, 1819.

(VII) Major Charles Edwin Cornish, son of Colonel James (5) Cornish, was born at Simsbury, April 13, 1805, died February 14, 1882. He lived at Glastonbury. He was for many years prominent in the militia, and an excellent officer, of fine presence and a strict disciplinarian. He married Mary N. Vining, born September 10, 1810, died May 11, 1873, daughter of Thomas Vining. Child, Jeanette Cynthia, born June 11, 1835, married (first) Henry L. Pratt, February 12, 1856, (second), August 2, 1863, George Franklin Tolles, of Hartford (see Tolles).

### **GLOVER, George,**

#### **Retired Manufacturer.**

Among the many recent arrivals from the Old World who have aided very materially in developing the manufacturing industries of New England is George



*George Glover*





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Glover, who was born January 11, 1841, in Nottingham, England. His father, George Glover, was born in 1815, in Nottingham, and married Rebecca Wood, who was born in the same place in 1816. He was a son of George Glover, and descended from an ancient English family. The surname is derived from a trade, the word itself of Saxon origin, and at first spelled Golofore and varied from time to time until the present form was established in the fourteenth century. At that ancient date the family was seated in the counties of Warwick and Kent, England, and tradition connects the first American immigrant with the Warwickshire family. Robert Glover, a descendant of this family, was burned at the stake, September 14, 1555, during the persecution of the Protestants in the reign of "Bloody" Mary. He had sons who succeeded to his estate at Baxterly, Warwickshire. The family has always been distinguished for its piety, and bears a coat-of-arms:

Arms—Sable, a chevron; ermine between three crescents, argent.

The English progenitor of the first American family of the name was Thomas Glover, who died in Rainhill Parish, Prescott, Lancashire, England, December 13, 1619. His second and first surviving son, John Glover, baptized August 12, 1600, in Rainhill, came to Boston, Massachusetts, where he died February 11, 1653. He left a numerous progeny, now found in all parts of the United States.

In 1849 George and Rebecca (Wood) Glover came to the United States and settled in Thompsonville, Connecticut. He was a machinist and found ready occupation here until his death, about 1885.

George Glover, Jr., son of George and

Rebecca (Wood) Glover, was born in 1841, in Nottinghamshire, England, and remained there with his mother and other children one year after his father had come to America. He arrived in 1850, being then nine years of age, and was subsequently a student in the public schools of Thompsonville. At an early age he became associated with his father in learning the machinist trade, and continued as such until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted for three years with the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment of Volunteers. Most of his service was in Louisiana, where a few months before the expiration of his term, he was captured by the enemy and imprisoned at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, where he was retained for some time after the close of hostilities. Returning to Connecticut, he located at Windsor Locks, and was employed for some time as machinist by the Medlicoth Company of that place. In 1866, he established a machine shop of his own, and two years later organized the Windsor Locks Machine Company, engaged in the manufacture of paper mill machinery. With him were associated Eugene Latham and Edwin Upton, who was secretary and treasurer of the company of which Mr. Glover was made president. In 1901, he sold out his interest and has since lived a retired life in Windsor Locks. As evidenced by his military service, Mr. Glover is a most patriotic citizen of the Anglo-Saxon country in which Englishmen so immediately become at home. A striking proof of the permanency of the present Anglo-American *entente cordiale* is the existence of many thousands who, though like Mr. Glover of English birth, are intensely loyal to the country of their adoption, and are not to be distinguished in any way from the other Anglo-Saxons of a remoter immigration. He has endeavored by his

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vote and influence to promote the best form of civil government, and has usually acted with the Republican party. He has never sought political office for himself, believing that his own affairs required his best attention to insure success. He did, however, consent as a patriotic duty, when urged by his fellow-townsmen to act as assessor, which office he filled for two terms, serving in all nearly three years. He was also a selectman of the town, and has endeavored to promote the well-being and progress of the place. He is a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 690, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Windsor Locks, and of J. H. Converse Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of the same place. A faithful and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he has filled the position of trustee in the Windsor Locks Society for nearly fifty years, and is now a member of the board of stewards. Mr. Glover married, August 30, 1865, Elizabeth Anderson, of Thompsonville, daughter of James and Jane (Cotter) Anderson, born July 12, 1842. James Anderson was born in 1800, of Scotch ancestry, and came from thence to the United States in 1824. After residing for some time in New York and New Jersey, he came to Thompsonville, Connecticut, about 1836-37. He was the earliest carpet weaver of the place. He was a son of Robert and Isabelle (Martin) Anderson, both of Scotch ancestry. Jane (Cotter) Anderson, wife of James Anderson, was born in County Tyrone, North Ireland, a daughter of John and Margaret (Willis) Cotter. The mother of the last named was Elizabeth Troupe.

The Willis family is a very old and respected one in England, and the name is a Welsh patronymic, answering to Willson and Willison in English. Upon our records, before the orthography of

names became fixed and uniform, it was spelled Wills, Willes, Wullys, Wyllis, Willis, in reference to the same persons, until the last spelling became nearly universal. This name, though extremely common in this and the mother country, probably had no existence in its present form until the Welsh began to adopt the custom prevalent in other parts of Great Britain of adding an s final to denote the son of, in this case son of Wille. Among the immigrants to New England in the eighteenth century twenty of the name of Willis appear. That of George Willis can be traced for nine generations in England previous to his coming to America. He was the son of Richard or Timothy Willis, and came from Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, and was of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1637, when he, "Mr. Willis," enlisted as a trooper in the Pequot War, under Major John Mason. He was chosen assistant in 1638, deputy governor, 1641, governor, 1642, and died March 9, 1645. His wife was Mary, and his children were: 1. Hester, who married, October 17, 1645, Captain Robert Harding. 2. Amy, married, November 6, 1645, John Pyncheon. 3. George, who remained in England, and received from his father the bequest of an estate at Fenny Compton, in Warwickshire. Margaret Willis, who married John Cotter, can very readily have been a descendant of this man. In "A Genealogical Register of the Descendants of Several Ancient Puritans," by the Rev. Abner Morse, the arms of the Willis family are given as follows:

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable between three mullets gules.

Crest—A hawk with wing displayed, proper.

The mother of Margaret Willis was Elizabeth (Troupe) Willis. There is an interesting tradition which connects the

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Throope, or Troupe, family with the Colonel Adrian Scroope, who fought in the Parliamentary army, was governor of Bristol Castle in 1649, served in the High Court of Justice that condemned Charles I. and signed his death warrant. The story is that at the time of the Restoration, when search for the regicides was made, he came to this country, assuming the name of William Throope. Another regicide who sought refuge in the friendly asylum of New England upon the restoration of royal power was Judge Whalley.

The children of George and Elizabeth (Anderson) Glover were as follows: 1. George Herbert, born June 21, 1866, died February 2, 1887. 2. Anna Phelps, born May 31, 1868, became the wife of Alfred Bissell Campbell, of Enfield, Connecticut, and was the mother of a son, George Herbert Glover Campbell, born June 25, 1892, now a second lieutenant in the United States Artillery, stationed at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. His mother died July 25, 1895. 3. Bertha Elizabeth, born September 17, 1872, died February 5, 1893. 4. Mabel Anderson, born September 17, 1872. 5. Gertrude Rebecca, born July 27, 1876, died December 27, 1881.

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### **BURKE, Patrick Francis, Jr.,**

#### **Lawyer.**

Among the younger generation of lawyers who are to-day rising into prominence in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, Patrick Francis Burke, Jr., deserves prominent mention for the rapidity with which he has won recognition in legal circles and because of his strong and single-minded devotion to the traditions of his profession. He is a native of Thompsonville, Connecticut, but is by parentage an Irishman and displays in his character the typical virtues and abilities

of that race. He is a son of Patrick Francis Burke, Sr., and of Bridget (Sullivan) Burke, his wife.

Mr. Burke, Sr., was a native of Ireland, and there his childhood was passed. As a mere youth, however, he migrated to this country and settled in the town of Thompsonville, Connecticut, where he became an employee of the Carpet Mills and worked his way up until he was a boss dyer in the plant here. Still later he engaged in a wholesale liquor business, in which he met with considerable success. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Walter A., who is now engaged with his father in his business in Thompsonville; Patrick Francis, Jr., mentioned below; May, who resides with her parents at home; and Francis A., who is now a student in Holy Cross College.

Born January 3, 1890, at Thompsonville, Connecticut, Patrick Francis Burke, Jr., received his education at the schools of this town. He attended a parochial school and the public high school of Enfield, where he was prepared for a college career. Upon graduation from the latter institution he matriculated at Holy Cross College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1910, taking his degree as Bachelor of Arts. His career in this college established for him an excellent reputation for scholarship and general good character, and he won the approval and friendship not only of his fellow undergraduates but also of the faculty and teaching staff. In the meantime Mr. Burke had decided to make the law his profession, and accordingly in the same year as his graduation from Holy Cross, he entered the law school in connection with Yale University. Here he studied the required three years and was graduated in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after-



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wards he began the practice of his profession in Hartford and here remained for some eighteen months. At the end of that time he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he has associated himself with Mr. Henry Lasker, and since that time has carried on a most successful practice here. He is at present a prominent member of the bar and much important litigation is entrusted to him. Mr. Burke has maintained his home in Thompsonville, Connecticut, although his office is situated at Springfield, Massachusetts, and it is at the former place that his legal residence is established. On May 1, 1917, he was appointed by the State Legislature of Connecticut, deputy judge of the Town Court of Enfield in this State, a position which he is at the present time holding, and in which he has done valuable service to the community. In politics Mr. Burke is a Republican, and has done much to assist the local organization of his party of recent years. He is a prominent figure in the social world of Thompsonville, and is active in the Order of the Knights of Columbus, having held the office of deputy grand knight, and is at the present time grand knight thereof and also lecturer. He is also a member of Waite Chapter of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity of Yale. He is also a member of the Alumni Society of Holy Cross College and of the Alumni Society of Yale. In his religious belief Mr. Burke is a Roman Catholic, as have been all the members of his family from time immemorial.

Patrick Francis Burke, Jr., was united in marriage, April 3, 1912, with May Celestia Fleming, of Suffield, Connecticut, a daughter of Michael and Bridget (Galvin) Fleming, her father being a well-known and prosperous farmer of that region in the State. To Mr. and Mrs. Burke one child has been born, Edmund, June 8, 1916.

**HANLEY, William Edward,**

**Postmaster, Merchant.**

William Edward Hanley, who for thirty-two years was a responsible merchant of Stafford Springs, Connecticut, and one of its most active residents, associated with most of its public movements, and prominent particularly in supporting the Democratic party's policies, was born in Monson, Massachusetts, July 12, 1855, and died at The Johnson Hospital, Stafford Springs, September 29, 1917, son of John and Margaret Hanley.

John Hanley (father) was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1815, attended the common schools of his native place, and in 1850 emigrated to the United States, and during the thirty-eight years of his residence here gained by honest work and good citizenship the respect of those with whom he became acquainted. He is well remembered in the town of Stafford Springs, where his death occurred in the year 1888. His wife, Margaret Hanley, was also a native of Tipperary, born in 1820, and her death also occurred there in the same year as her husband, 1888. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hanley were earnest members of the Catholic church. They were the parents of at least four children: William Edward, of whom further; Patrick, a resident of Stafford Springs; Daniel, a resident of Woonsocket, Rhode Island; and Mary, wife of ——— McCormack, of Boston, Massachusetts.

William Edward Hanley received public school education in Monson, Massachusetts, but, like so many other American boys of character who later succeeded so well in life despite early educational handicaps, he was not altogether downcast that his years of schooling should be few. At the age of thirteen, he was hard and optimistically working, in the humblest capacity, in a woolen mill in his native place, and he evidently became



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skilled in the work, for step by step he rose in responsibility until he attained the position of overseer, installing all the looms at the Mineral Springs mill in 1883. From there he went to Hydeville, as overseer, remaining there about two years and a half. During these years he had saved sufficient capital to enable him to engage in independent business, and he established himself in the retail shoe trade in Stafford Springs, Connecticut, in due course of time building up a fine business.

Upon locating in Stafford Springs, Mr. Hanley entered energetically and intelligently into public affairs. He was an aggressive townsman, and sought to advance its interests constantly. Almost at the outset he was elected to town office, in 1884 the labors pertaining to the office of tax collector being vested in him, and he served in that capacity for six years, 1884-89. He gained in general popularity, and in 1891 was chosen by the people of Stafford Springs to act as their representative in the State Legislature, or General Assembly. That he served them well is evident in the fact that he was returned to the House, altogether serving in the sessions of 1891-93. Other matters, including his own business, kept him out of public office for some years thereafter, but for three years, 1900-02, he was a member of the school board, served on the Court of Burgesses, and in many other ways materially aided the administration. During the years 1911-15, Mr. Hanley was a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, resigning this office when appointed by President Wilson to the postmastership of Stafford Springs, an office for which he was well fitted. Needless to say this appointment was in accord with the wish of the people of Stafford Springs in general, and particularly of the Democratic section. He took

the office of postmaster on February 1, 1915. He was also for many years a member of the State Democratic Committee and of the local Democratic Town Committee.

Mr. Hanley was very popular in fraternal circles, and he devoted much time to the proceedings and maintaining in active, useful charity of the local branches of the orders to which he belonged. These were the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he was master workman; Knights of Columbus, in which he served as grand knight of the local order; Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Foresters of America. Socially he was a member of the Stafford Club. He was devout in the observances of the Catholic church, and was a trustee of St. Edward's Church at Stafford Springs, in which both he and his wife held membership, as do those of his children residing at home. Mr. Hanley was a man of sterling qualities, upright in business and greatly respected.

Mr. Hanley was married in St. Edward's Church, Stafford Springs, by the Rev. Patrick Donohue, on November 4, 1880, to Rose, daughter of Patrick and Mary Clark, a native of Ireland. She died December 7, 1899. Eight children were born to them, namely: 1. John P., born February 22, 1882; received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and is now engaged in medical practice at Stafford Springs. 2. William J., born August, 1883. 3. Mary B., born 1885. 4. Rose M., born August, 1888. 5. Bernard C., born July, 1894. 6. Alice T., born October, 1895. 7. Mildred C., born September, 1896. 8. Walter J., born July, 1899. The funeral services of Mr. Hanley were held at St. Edward's Church with a solemn high mass. Interment was in St. Edward's Cemetery.

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### PIERSON, Martin E.,

#### **Public Works Contractor.**

Born in Sweden, but a resident within the State of Connecticut since 1888, Martin E. Pierson has, in his capacity of chief executive of the Pierson Engineering and Construction Company, undertaken many public works of importance for the State and municipalities of Connecticut. Much success has come to him, but only in proportion to his efforts and ability.

Mr. Pierson was born in Helsingborg, Sweden, on January 23, 1873, the son of Per Pierson, who was superintendent of a coal mine in that place, and a well-respected and prosperous man in the community. The son, Martin E., was afforded such education as could be obtained in the town, but when only fourteen years of age had resolved to venture alone across the sea to America, there to enter upon a business career in the hope of achieving personal success more quickly, or in greater measure, than commercial opportunities in his native land gave promise. In the year 1888, Martin E. Pierson arrived at Bristol, Connecticut. There he has since remained, to his material advantage, and because of his works to the advantage of the town and State. Handicapped at the outset by his lack of knowledge of the English language, he had to take minor capacities for many years. After a period of service in a factory, followed by labor in a saw mill, he secured employment in a dry goods establishment, and in 1896 entered the employ of Charles R. Hart & Company, of Hartford, with which firm he remained until 1899, when he determined to venture into independent business, undertaking public works contracts, although at first he prudently undertook no large contracts. His activities took shape in the direction of street-paving and the build-

ing of sidewalks, he having acquired knowledge of this branch of contracting work while serving as a member of the street commission of Bristol. With time came extensive knowledge of other branches of the business, and ability to accomplish satisfactorily small undertakings brought larger ones, until eventually Mr. Pierson's contracts became so extensive and diversified as to necessitate incorporation. In 1907 the Pierson Engineering and Construction Company came into corporate existence, with Mr. Pierson as president. The company is well-known throughout New England, and is engaged in work over that entire territory, covering the following phases: Dams, water supply, sewage disposal, piers, tunnels, railroads, wells, borings, property development, municipal construction, steel and reinforced concrete, buildings, bridges, foundation, and piling. It employs six hundred to eight hundred men, a striking contrast to the dozen with which Mr. Pierson made his first venture. The company now is constructing the Nepaug reservoir of the city of Hartford's new waterworks. Other contracts undertaken by the company have been: The Bristol Water Works, several large dams in that city, a dam for the city of Meriden, and one for New Britain. The signal ability of its president, Mr. Pierson, has been the main factor in the growth of the company.

A Republican of prominence in Bristol, Mr. Pierson has on several occasions accepted public office; he served for six years as a member of the Board of Burgesses in Bristol, for a period serving on the commission on streets. In 1913 his ability in public office found recognition in his election to the State Legislature, as representative of the city of Bristol, and in his subsequent advancement, in 1915, to the State Senate, in the interests of the





*Ed Williams*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Fifth District. At present, Senator Pierson is chairman of the excise committee. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Knights of Pythias, lodge and uniform rank.

Mr. Pierson married Alma, daughter of Carl Benson, of New Britain. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson are members of the Lutheran church.

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### **WILLIAMS, Ernest Russell,**

#### **Manufacturer.**

Mr. Williams is a descendent of an old New England family, probably of Matthew Williams, some of whose descendants located in Glastonbury, Connecticut. Matthew Williams was first located at Watertown, Massachusetts, and settled in Wethersfield before 1645. He was a brick maker and farmer, and after 1655 dwelt for a time on Long Island, removing later to Barbadoes, but retaining his residence in Wethersfield. It is presumable that he was engaged in commerce. He was dead in 1680, and was survived by a widow, Susannah.

Their eldest son, Amos Williams, was born March 14, 1646, in Wethersfield, where he owned considerable land, and was also a landholder in Orange, New Jersey, but did not settle there. In 1668 he was town crier. He was an early settler in the Rocky Hill section of Wethersfield. The inventory of his estate, filed in 1683 in Hartford, amounted to £217 15s. He married, June 29, 1670, Elizabeth, whose surname is not preserved. After his death she married Lieutenant Thomas Hollister.

Samuel Williams, second son, was born June 25, 1675, in Wethersfield, and married, June 24, 1697, Mary Stebbins, daughter of John Stebbins, and granddaughter

of John Stebbins, of Watertown, Massachusetts.

Their second son was Samuel Williams, born February 3, 1702, in Wethersfield, settled in Glastonbury, where he was married, January 17, 1733, to Susanna, daughter of John Potts. They were the ancestors of those of the name living in Glastonbury.

One of their descendants lived in Catskill, New York, where was born, about 1800, Robert Williams, who died in Meriden at the age of eighty years. His parents died when he was a youth. He learned the trade of cooper. Later in life he engaged in business on his own account, and traveled through the South with a tin peddler's wagon, such as is now familiar only to the older generation. He did an extensive business in the South and acquired some capital, with which he engaged in business as a tinsmith in Meriden, Connecticut. Subsequently he also engaged in farming. He married Rachel Baldwin, born about 1807-10, in what is now Meriden, daughter of Samuel Baldwin, and a descendant of Joseph Baldwin, who was among the original settlers of Milford, Connecticut. He was a son of Richard Baldwin, of Cholesbury, near Ashton Clinton, County of Bucks, England, and was of record in Milford in 1639. His wife Hannah joined the church there, January 23, 1644, and at that time their first four children were baptized. About 1663, Joseph Baldwin removed with his family to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he and his son, Joseph Baldwin, were admitted freemen in 1666. His seventh child was Jonathan Baldwin, born February 15, 1649, in Milford, baptized two days later, lived in that town, and married there, November 2, 1677, Hannah, daughter of John Ward. Their fourth son was Daniel Baldwin, baptized March 3, 1689, who settled, in 1728, in

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that part of Wallingford known as Meriden Parish, where he was a member of the church, and made his will in 1767. He was survived by his wife Patience. Their eldest child, Daniel Baldwin, born September 28, 1713, in Milford, resided in the east part of the town of Meriden in 1747, having a farm north of Black Pond, where he died February 9, 1800. He married, December 2, 1747, Mercy Eaton. Their eldest child, Samuel Baldwin, born December 20, 1749, was a soldier of the Revolution, and died August 3, 1828. He married Hannah Taylor, of Bolton, Connecticut, born January 22, 1756, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Wood) Taylor. Their eldest son was Samuel Baldwin, born 1778, in Meriden Parish, died 1844. He married Achsah Hale, and they were the parents of Rachel Baldwin, wife of Robert Williams.

Their son, Russell Williams, was born June 2, 1836, in Meriden, and died March 10, 1917, at his home on Garden street, Wethersfield. He resided in Meriden until four years before his death, and was for many years engaged in the painting and roofing business, and conducted a wall paper store, a pioneer in that line in Meriden. While not an office seeker, he took an active interest in political movements, acting with the Republican party, was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Meriden, and several other fraternal orders, and was also a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Meriden. He was a very strong adherent of the temperance cause, and led a most exemplary life. He married (first) Mary L., daughter of Alonzo and Eliza Ann (Minard) Leeds, and they were the parents of Jennie Belle Williams. The mother died at the age of thirty-one years, and Mr. Williams married (second) Ellen Isadore Radcliffe, who survives him with their two chil-

dren: Ada Grace, wife of David R. Bristol, of Meriden, and Ernest Russell, of further mention. The eldest daughter also survives him and resides in Wethersfield.

Ernest Russell Williams was born October 7, 1877, in Meriden, and received his education in the public schools of that town. When eighteen years of age he engaged in business on his own account in supplying spring water to residents of the city. Soon after he removed to New Britain, Connecticut, and entered the employ of Radcliffe Brothers, dealers in builders' supplies, and continued ten years in that employment. Having become thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business he was sent to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1909, to take charge of a factory there, employing some thirty people on an average. The business was incorporated under the name of the Hartford Sash & Door Company, April 25, 1908, and Mr. Williams was made president and general manager in 1911. The business has been continuously prosperous, and under the efficient charge of Mr. Williams is steadily growing, and now occupies spacious quarters.

Mr. Williams married Ethel L., daughter of ——— Walton, of New Brunswick, at that time a resident of Meriden. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of three children: Dorothy Mae, Russell Walton and Robert Stanley.

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### PARSONS, George Simonson,

#### Business Man.

One of the most energetic and progressive among the successful men of Hartford, Connecticut, is George Simonson Parsons, proprietor of the Thompsonville Hotel and tobacco grower on a large scale. He is a son of Naaman and Mary (Abbe) Parsons, who were, like him-





*W. A. Parker*



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self, natives and residents of this city. Naaman Parsons was a Baptist clergyman, and when his son, George S. Parsons, was seven years of age took charge for a time of the Baptist church at Putney, Vermont, where he and his family resided for a time. Later he went to East Long Meadow, Massachusetts, and here was in charge of a church for a number of years. His wife is a daughter of Lemuel and Sarah Abbe, Mr. Abbe having been a farmer in the region of Enfield, where the Abbe family has long been prominent. Mr. Parsons, Sr., served as a private in the Twenty-first Regiment of Connecticut Volunteer Infantry for nine months during the Civil War.

Born July 21, 1873, at Hartford, Connecticut, George Simonson Parsons was the youngest of a family of three children. His elder brother, Frederick Parsons, is now a resident of Brooklyn, New York, where he is in charge of the rolling stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The other child was a daughter, Lizzie, who became the wife of Benjamin Simmons, who is associated with the manufacture of woolen goods at Ware, Massachusetts. The first seven years of Mr. Parsons' life were spent in his native Hartford, and he then accompanied his parents to Putney, Vermont, where his father had been called to take charge of the Baptist church. Here it was that he began to attend school and passed through the grammar and high school grades there. He was then taken by his parents to East Long Meadow, but did not remain there a great while, as in 1892 he left the parental roof and made his way to Cleveland, Ohio. Here the young man secured a position with the Electric Street Railway of that city and worked for five years at wiring street cars. In 1897, however, he returned to Connecticut, where he purchased about

forty-five acres of excellent land, not far from Thompsonville, and engaged in the tobacco-growing business. He now raises some twenty-eight acres of the best shade tobacco, a crop which is always sure of having an excellent market, and is one of the most paying in Connecticut. He has been highly successful in this venture, and some years ago purchased the Thompsonville Hotel, which he now runs in a modern and up-to-date manner. Here, too, he has met with marked success and made his hotel very popular with the traveling public. Mr. Parsons has always been keenly interested in local affairs and has taken a very prominent part in them. In politics he is a Republican, and has been elected to a number of important offices on that party's ticket, among which should be mentioned a membership on the Board of Relief and that of assessor. In 1917 he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature and is now a member of that body. Mr. Parsons is a member of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of the World, and of Friendship Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Thompsonville. He is a member of the German Club of Springfield. In his religious belief Mr. Parsons is a Baptist and attends the church of that denomination at Hartford. He is very active in its work and has been a deacon thereof for some years.

George Simonson Parsons was united in marriage, July 30, 1903, at Brooklyn, New York, with Cora Belle Lyman, a daughter of Fordis and Viola (Badger) Lyman.

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### **PARKER, George Amos,**

#### **Representative Citizen.**

George Amos Parker, of Hartford, traces his descent from many old and dis-

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tinguished New England families, many of whom have been residents of the State of Connecticut, including such well-known names as Governor Bradford, James Fitch, Alexander Carpenter, Thomas Richards, Rodman Gale, Sineon Huntington, John G. W. Clark, Thomas Leffingwell, Mercy Bushnell, Solomon Tracey, the Woodward, Metcalf, Roberts, Hinsdale and Plimpton families.

Thomas Parker, the immigrant ancestor of the family, sailed in the good ship "Susan & Ellen," from his native land, England, for the New England Colonies, March 31, 1635. He settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman, May 17, 1637. In the following year he received an allotment of forty acres of land, but shortly afterward removed to Reading, where he was active in the establishment of the church, built about 1644, of which he was made deacon, and he was also a selectman of Reading in 1661. Mr. Parker married, about Christmas time in the year 1635, Amy ———, whose death occurred January 15, 1690, she having survived her husband a number of years, his death occurring August 12, 1683.

Lieutenant Hananiah Parker, son of Thomas and Amy Parker, was probably born in Lynn, Massachusetts, of which place he was made a freeman, October 15, 1679. He married, September 30, 1663, Elizabeth Browne, a daughter of Lieutenant Nicholas and Elizabeth Browne, the former named having been a prominent man in the community, serving as selectman and town clerk in Reading and as its representative to the General Court in Boston for about seven years. Lieutenant Parker died March 10, 1724, and his wife passed away February 27, 1697.

John Parker, son of Lieutenant Hananiah and Elizabeth (Browne) Parker,

was born at Reading, August 3, 1664. He was prominent in the affairs of that town, holding several public offices. He married, October 2, 1689, Deliverance Dodge, a daughter of John and Sarah Dodge, of Beverly. The death of Mr. Parker occurred January 22, 1741, and that of his wife March 10, 1718.

Andrew Parker, son of John and Deliverance (Dodge) Parker, was born at Reading, February 14, 1693, and resided there until he attained the age of nineteen years, when he removed to Lexington. He married, August 27, 1720, Sarah Whitney, a daughter of Isaiah and Sarah Whitney, of Lexington. The death of Mrs. Parker occurred December 18, 1774.

Amos Parker, son of Andrew and Sarah (Whitney) Parker, was born at Lexington, July 24, 1723, and died December 23, 1790. He married, in 1744, Anna Curwen Stone, who died November 18, 1799.

Nahum Parker, son of Amos and Anna Curwen (Stone) Parker, was born at Shrewsbury, March 4, 1760, and died November 12, 1839. At the age of sixteen he went to war, was in the Continental army and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777. He was prominent in public affairs, having been chosen selectman in 1790, represented the town in the Legislature for twenty-two years, was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for twenty years, and in 1806 was chosen United States Senator. Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, he married Mary Deith, a daughter of John and Jerusha Deith, of Hopkinton. She died June 4, 1837.

Amos A. Parker, son of Nahum and Mary (Deith) Parker, was born at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, October 8, 1791, and died in 1893. He received his education under the tuition of the Rev. John Sabin, of Fitzwilliam, at the Amherst (New Hampshire) Academy, at the New

Ipswich Academy, and at the University of Vermont, from which institution he was graduated in 1813. He taught school for three years in Virginia, after which he commenced the study of law with James Wilson, Sr., at Keene, and completed his course at Fitzwilliam. He was admitted to the bar of the Superior Court in 1821, began the practice of his profession at Epping, New Hampshire, then went to Concord, same State, and became editor of the New Hampshire "Statesman." At this time he was appointed aide to Governor D. L. Morrill and had the title of colonel. While thus engaged, he had the honor of inviting General Lafayette to visit New Hampshire. From Concord he removed to New Market, from whence he removed to Exeter and Kingston, and in 1836 returned to Fitzwilliam, from whence he removed to Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1879, and after a few years' residence there removed to Hartford, same State, where he resided until 1888, in that year returning to his native town. Mr. Parker held more offices and remained in office a longer period than any other man in the State of New Hampshire. He was a member of the bar for seventy-nine years was intimately acquainted with fourteen governors, and attended thirteen sessions of the State Legislature. He married Miranda W. Sanders, born April 16, 1796, died March 13, 1828, daughter of Daniel and Anna (Fitch) Sanders, the former named president of the Vermont University.

George Washington Parker, son of Amos A. and Miranda W. (Sanders) Parker, was born at Concord, New Hampshire, August 14, 1824, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, February 20, 1907. He resided at various times at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, and Halifax, Massachusetts. He will be best remembered as an inventor. Perhaps his most useful inven-

tion was the rotary printing press, he being the first man to invent a cylinder press using a cast type form. This was in the year 1865, and in the following year he built a cylinder press that in some ways resembled the present type, taking the paper from the roll, printing it and cutting it off. The great difficulty was to devise a method of ink distribution, and the method now used of a fountain with a set of rollers, in connection with which is a traveling roller to equalize the distribution of ink, was his invention. Mr. Parker married, October 26, 1848, Julia A. Deeth, born at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, in 1826, daughter of Lyman and Julia (Chapin) Deeth, of Fitzwilliam. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Ellen Miranda, who became the wife of Herbert Keith, of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts; Daniel, deceased; George Amos, of whom forward; Caroline, who became the wife of Frank Thrasher, of Gardner, Massachusetts; Julia, the widow of Edwin Sabin, of Randolph, Vermont.

George Amos Parker, son of George Washington and Julia A. (Deeth) Parker, was born at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, April 28, 1853. He attended the local schools for the preliminary portion of his education, and then entered the Massachusetts Agricultural College, from which he graduated with class of 1876. After graduation he became head gardener at Vassar College, New York, afterwards head gardener for the Old Colony Railroad; was appointed in 1896 as superintendent of Keney Park, and in 1906 as superintendent of the Public Parks of Hartford, which position he now holds. Mr. Parker was appointed by Governor Holcombe a member of the State Park Commission, and also of the Committee of the General Israel Putnam Memorial Camp Ground.

Mr. Parker married, December 6, 1876,



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Jannie W. Richmond, born in Halifax, Massachusetts, October 12, 1851, a daughter of Andrew and Harriet N. (Waterman) Richmond, of that town. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker four children have been born, as follows: Arthur, at Poughkeepsie, New York, September 6, 1877; Andrew Richmond, at Poughkeepsie, New York, June 12, 1881; Robert Lyman, at Halifax, Massachusetts, July 16, 1886, and Priscilla, at Halifax, Massachusetts, May 21, 1891, who became the wife of Diman Lockwood, of Topsfield, Massachusetts.

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### **GREENE, Charles Farnum,**

**Journalist, Postal Official.**

Charles Farnum Greene, postmaster of Bridgeport, Connecticut, is a native of that city, born June 17, 1879, son of William Henry and Sarah Jane (Tucker) Greene. Heredity, undoubtedly, has been a factor of some importance in the qualities Charles Farnum Greene has manifested, for he had among his ancestors some of substantial prominence and weighty achievement in their day. His antecedents connect him with the Johnson and Tucker families, both of which hold distinguished place in Colonial history, the progenitor of the Johnson family having been one of the founders of New Haven, Connecticut, and the Tucker family trace back to the seventeenth century.

Henry Pierce Greene, paternal grandfather of Charles Farnum Greene, was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and there spent his entire life as an educator, having been a man of superior intellect and honorable bearing, and he acquired the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He married, February 23, 1815, in Smithfield, Rhode Island, Nancy Chillson, born December 19, 1790, in that town, daughter of John and Sarah (Newland) Chillson, the former named having been born

April 24, 1755, in Smithfield, son of Joseph and Sarah Chillson.

William Henry Greene, son of Henry Pierce and Nancy (Chillson) Greene, was born on a sailing vessel anchored off Whitestone, Long Island, New York, 1833, and his death occurred in San Francisco, California, 1898. He was a sculptor by occupation, operating at Woonsocket, Rhode Island. He responded to President Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand men, enlisting in and becoming corporal of Company A, Twelfth Regiment, Rhode Island Infantry, and participated in the battle of Bull Run, in which engagement he was wounded. Upon recovery, he was attached to the staff of General Burnside, as mounted orderly, and subsequently saw considerable service during the Peninsula campaign. From the termination of the war until his decease he was in the honored ranks of the Civil War Veterans. He married (first) in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, a Miss Cook, who bore him three children: Eva, who became the wife of William Furrey, of Los Angeles, California; Minerva, unmarried, who resides in Los Angeles, California; Herbert, a resident of San Francisco, California. He married (second) Sarah Jane Tucker, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, daughter of John and Marietta (Peet) Tucker, of Huntington, Connecticut, and a representative of an old Connecticut family. John Tucker was born at Seymour, Connecticut, and died at Bridgeport, Connecticut, aged about fifty years. He was a member of the Second Company, First Corps, Fourth Connecticut Artillery, in 1830. He was a mason and builder by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker were the parents of two children, Sarah Jane, aforementioned, and Frederick, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Greene were the



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parents of two children, Henry F., and Charles Farnum, of whom further.

Charles Farnum Greene attended the public schools of Bridgeport, completing his studies at the early age of thirteen years. He entered upon his business career in the humble capacity of a news-boy. For the following two or three years he served as baker's assistant, book store clerk and jewelry store clerk, in the meantime pursuing the course of the Bridgeport Press College, thus acquiring a familiarity with the requisites of a newspaper correspondent. The gifts of sharp intellect, ready language and keen observation were his by heredity, and a forceful pen, which seemed also to come quite naturally, instilled confidence within him, and at the early age of sixteen he felt competent to perform the duties of a newspaper reporter. He was given his opportunity, and although working under a heavy handicap, expending his energy by day in his routine work of the jewelry store, and by night as cub reporter for the "Morning Union," a Bridgeport newspaper, he satisfied the editors as to his ability, and in a comparatively short space of time had established himself as an alert news writer of originality and force. Later he had association with many of the leading newspapers of the East; from the "Morning Union," he went to the "Telegram," thence to the Bridgeport "Standard," then the Bridgeport "Herald," then the Waterbury, Connecticut, "Globe," then the Hartford, Connecticut, "Telegram," and was at the same time the Hartford correspondent for the Bridgeport "Herald." Subsequently he entered upon a brief experience of entirely different work, having joined the field force of the International Correspondence Schools. Returning to his newspaper work, however, he became political writer for the New London, Connecticut, "Daily

Telegraph," and during his residence in that city was prevailed upon to become a candidate for the office of city clerk. All this occurred prior to his attaining the age of twenty-four years. Upon his return to Bridgeport, in 1904, Mr. Greene joined the editorial staff of the Bridgeport "Farmer," and again indicated the public trend of his activities, as well as the public appreciation of his work, by becoming a candidate for the office of alderman of Bridgeport. For seven years he was retained exclusively by the Bridgeport "Farmer," but in 1911 he decided to become an independent writer. In that year he was offered and accepted an appointment with Bradstreet's Company, which, however, did not interfere with special work he performed for the Bridgeport "Farmer," the Bridgeport "Post," and the New York "Tribune." His ability brought him into much public prominence, and while still a member of the staff of the "Farmer," he had joined the Bridgeport Fire Department, which association voted him to executive office as secretary of the Firemen's Mutual Benefit Fund. He also served as secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exhibition, and in 1913 Congressman Jeremiah Donald sought the services of Mr. Greene as his permanent chief secretary, in which capacity he served until the beginning of 1915, when Mr. Greene relinquished his position at Washington, and returned to Bridgeport in order to assume the directorship of the Bridgeport post office, which office he has since retained, performing his duties in a highly creditable manner. Mr. Greene is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Foresters of America, the Woodmen of the World, and the Seaside Club. He was baptized in St. John's Episcopal Church, Bridgeport, of which he is now a member. His strong personality

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and genial disposition have brought him many friends, who esteem him as highly for his fellow feeling as for his ability.

Mr. Greene married, October 16, 1905, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Bridgeport, Louise Klein, a native of New York City, but a resident of Bridgeport since her second year; she is the daughter of John and Catherine (Riehl) Klein, both deceased. John Klein was born in New York City, wherein he was for many years an undertaker.

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### HOUSE, Albert Hammond,

**Man of Affairs, Legislator.**

Albert Hammond House, one of the principal figures in the business world of Hartford, Connecticut, and a very successful real estate and insurance man there, comes of good old New England stock, both his father and grandfather having been natives of the State of Vermont. He is a son of Frederick C. and Mary S. (Viets) House, his father having been born at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in the year 1843, where his grandfather, Albert Hammond House, was a well-known and much respected Baptist minister. He was born in St. Johnsbury, in 1802, and lived there all his life. Frederick C. House, on the contrary, left his native place when a young man and came to Connecticut, where he married Mary S. Viets, a daughter of Samuel C. Viets, and a native of Suffield, Connecticut, where she was born on March 17, 1846. Her father, Samuel C. Viets, was a native of Granby, Connecticut, where he was born in the year 1800, and a member of an old and distinguished family. Frederick C. House and his wife were the parents of two sons and a daughter.

Born June 12, 1870, at Windsor, Connecticut, on his father's farm, Albert Hammond House has made this region

his home ever since. As a child he attended the local public schools and afterwards spent two years in the Windsor High School. The two years following he attended the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, and here completed his formal education. Immediately thereafter he returned to Windsor, where he engaged in the tobacco business, continuing in this line until the year 1906. During that time he met with considerable success, but he perceived in the rapid growth of the community where he dwelt and the consequent rise of land values there that the real estate field offered opportunity which very few others possessed. Accordingly, he established himself in a real estate and insurance business, which he has continued up to the present time. During the eleven years in which he has been thus engaged, Mr. House has met with a remarkable success and now is at the head of one of the largest businesses of its kind in the community. His operations have gradually extended from Windsor as a center, not only all over Hartford county, but throughout the whole of Northern Connecticut. He is considered in all that region an expert on real estate values and few men are more conversant with the situation than he is. He has his office at Hartford as well as at Windsor, and since the opening of his establishment, eleven years ago, has sold in all over three hundred and fifty properties in Windsor alone. His wide knowledge of property values has been recognized to such an extent that he is now retained as an appraiser for five different banking institutions, and also does much appraisal work for the Superior Court in Hartford county. Since he has been dealing in this line, Mr. House has found many opportunities for the investment of his own money in valuable property in this sec-



*Albert H. House*





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tion, and is now the owner of a large estate hereabouts, in addition to his regular business. Mr. House is one of those men whose mind naturally grasps the business opportunities which present themselves and he is equally quick to take advantage of such as he sees. Some years ago he formed one of the group of men who organized the Windsor Trust & Safe Deposit Company, an extremely successful financial institution, and since that time has held a place on its directorate.

However well-known Mr. House is in the business world, it is probably true that his reputation is even wider as a man of affairs in and about Windsor. He has always been closely and prominently identified with the Republican party here, and for many years has been regarded as one of the leaders of its local organization. He has always taken a keen interest in local affairs and has played a very prominent part in their conduct. He represented the town of Windsor in the Connecticut State Legislature during the session of that body in 1915, and served on the committees on appropriations and the school fund. While serving on this committee he was instrumental in having a bill passed requiring all school funds to be invested in the State of Connecticut, and investments were to be withdrawn from all other States within five years. He has ever held the general welfare of the community close at heart and has worked indefatigably in his various official positions to advance its interests. While a member of the Legislature, he introduced and succeeded in having passed a bill authorizing a State expenditure of fifty thousand dollars to be used in the building of the underpass road at Windsor, where the railroad crosses the State highway. He is at the present time as active as ever in his association with the Re-

publican organization, and is a member of the Windsor Republican town committee. He is also a past president of the Windsor Business Men's Association, having served in that capacity for three years. He was elected for a fourth term, but declined the honor. Mr. House has been a pioneer in almost all the movements undertaken for the development of his home community of recent years, and no man has played a more important part in securing the many improvements which the community has recently enjoyed. He has been chairman of the committee of Windsor fire district since its organization in 1910, and was the prime mover in securing this organization. He it was also that induced the Windsor fire district to purchase the Windsor Water Company, a step of great value to the town. Mr. House was a member of a great number of organizations of various kinds in the community, social, fraternal and otherwise, and is especially prominent in the Masonic order, in which he has taken his thirty-second degree. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Windsor, and is a past master thereof; of Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, of Hartford; of Walcott Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, of Hartford; of Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Hartford; of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford; and the Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, of the same city. He is also a member of Eureka Chapter, Eastern Star, of Windsor, and of Palisado Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows here. He is held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen generally for the part that he has played and is still playing in the development and growth of the community. In his religious belief Mr.

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House is a Congregationalist and attends the church of this denomination at Windsor.

Albert Hammond House was united in marriage, June 1, 1892, with Mrs. Jennie A. Hutchinson, a daughter of Simeon and Katherine Simons, of Long Meadow, Massachusetts. While the office of Mr. House is in Hartford and while he maintains his business headquarters there, he has ever since coming to this district made his home in Windsor.

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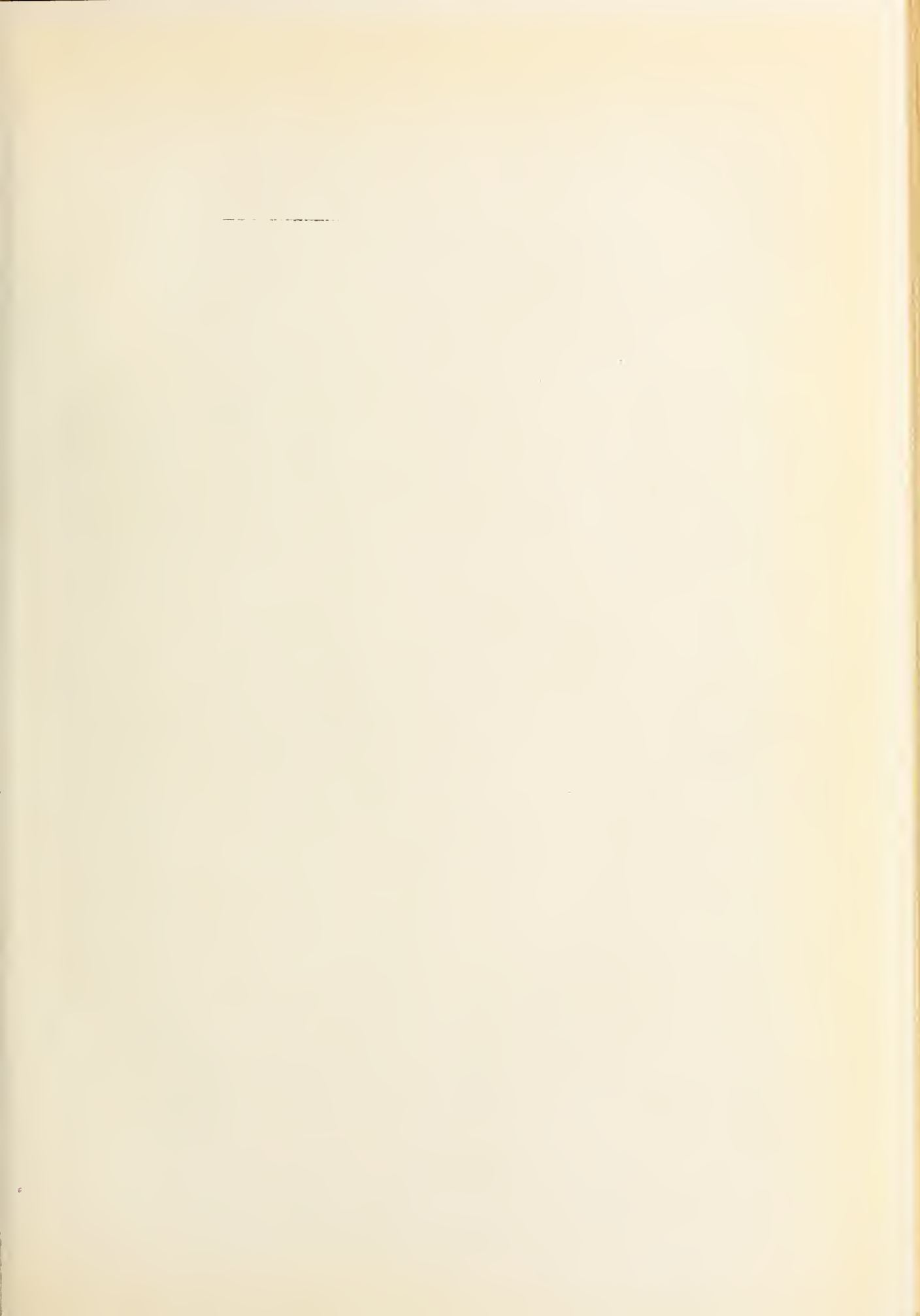
### **BOSTICK, Arthur Randall,**

**Attorney.**

The Bostick family is of English origin, descended from Randall Bostick, a native of England, who came to the United States and located in the town of Enfield, Connecticut, where he first began business as a dealer in vegetables. He was possessed of excellent business capacity and was industrious, and by virtue of these qualities soon made himself popular. By his faithful attention to business, he acquired means, and in 1875 purchased land in the town of Enfield, which he continued to reside on until his death, April 12, 1894. In 1858, at the age of eighteen years, he married Anna Joy, daughter of John and Ella (Howring) Joy, of Irish antecedents. They were the parents of six children: John, Thomas, Nellie (Mrs. Thomas Priskett), Randall, Anna (Mrs. Colt), George E.

John Bostick, eldest son of Randall and Anna (Joy) Bostick, was born September 10, 1859, in Enfield, where he has since continued to make his home. He married, in 1886, Alice Button, daughter of Warren and Ellen Maria (Allen) Button. Warren Button was born in Enfield, January, 1831, son of Jonathan Button, born in Enfield, June 22, 1799, and who was a harnessmaker there. Jonathan Button

married, April 8, 1823, Betsey Terry, who was born in Enfield, February 28, 1802, and she died December 4, 1864. The grandfather of Warren Button was Jonathan Button, Sr., and he married Alice Parsons, August 29, 1793. She died December 15, 1850. Warren Button lived in Enfield throughout his entire life, and was a school teacher, clergyman and farmer. In religion he was a member of the Catholic Apostolic church. He married, in 1856, Ellen Maria Allen, a descendant of Samuel Allen, who was believed to have settled in Dorchester in 1630. He was a farmer, a man of prominence in civil life, and was a juryman in 1644. He was buried in Windsor, April 28, 1648. His wife Ann died November 13, 1687. Their son, John Allen, was an early settler in Deerfield, and was killed by the Indians in the battle of Bloody Brook, September 18, 1675. He married, December 16, 1669, Mary Hannum, born March 5, 1650, the daughter of William and Hannah Hannum, of Northhampton. Their son, John Allen, was born September 30, 1670, in Northhampton, Massachusetts. It is said that he came from Deerfield to Enfield and located on a farm, which has remained in the Allen family to the present time (1917). He died November 3, 1739. On May 3, 1694, he married Bridget Booth, born 1670, daughter of Simeon and Rebecca Booth, who came from Wales and settled in Enfield in 1680. She died September 5, 1714. Their son, Ebenezer Allen, was born February 10, 1711-12, and died June 25, 1795. He married, February 7, 1750-54, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Kibbe) Bartlett, of Stafford, Connecticut, who was born November 26, 1729, and died September 15, 1817. Their son, Captain Solomon Allen, was born in Enfield, September 16, 1767, and died May 27, 1813. He married (second) January 26, 1797, Lucy





Thomas J. Lush



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Terry, daughter of Joseph and Lucy Terry, who was born October 24, 1769, and died December 9, 1849. Their son, Solomon Allen, born in Enfield, August 19, 1801, resided there. He married, March 24, 1831, Alice Terry, daughter of Lemuel and Huldah Kingsbury. She was born in Enfield, March 18, 1807, and died February 11, 1894. Solomon Allen died December 11, 1882. They were the parents of Ellen Maria Allen, who was born August 12, 1835, in Enfield, and died November 8, 1872. She married, December 4, 1856, Warren Button, and they became the parents of Alice Button, wife of John Bostick, as previously noted. John and Alice (Button) Bostick were the parents of the following children: 1. Warren John, born June 22, 1888; a graduate of Dartmouth Medical School, and a practicing physician at Springfield, Massachusetts; he married Gertrude Weinbrecht, of Springfield, and they have an adopted son, Dudley Stoddard. 2. Arthur Randall, of further mention. 3. Charles William, born March 20, 1892; a violinist at Springfield; married Grace Seaver. 4. Ruth Marion, wife of Louis B. Cook, a son of Alexander Cook, of Enfield; he is a carpenter in Thompsonville, and they are the parents of Vivian R. and Donald B. Cook.

Arthur Randall Bostick, second son of John and Alice (Button) Bostick, was born May 21, 1890, in Enfield, and enjoyed excellent educational facilities. His boyhood was spent on the paternal farm, and he was early introduced to those activities which are inseparable from farm life. There he developed a sound physique, and was able to pursue his studies with rapidity and success. After attending the local common schools, he graduated from the High School at Thompsonville, and entered the law course at Boston University, where he graduated in

1913. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law, with offices in Springfield and Enfield. In 1915 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the latter town, and is now filling that station with ability and acceptability to his constituents. He is a lifelong member of the Church of the Apostles. Politically, he espouses the principles of the Republican party and has been active in promoting them, believing that they are best calculated to provide for the general welfare. He is a member of the college fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, and is affiliated with Doric Lodge, No. 94, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Thompsonville.

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### **QUISH, Thomas James,**

**Postmaster.**

Among the self-made men of Manchester, Mr. Quish has made his way and is esteemed by his fellow-citizens. His grandfather, Thomas Quish, came from Killeen, Limerick, Ireland, and took up his home in Manchester, Connecticut, about 1864, remaining there until his death. He was a well-known figure in the town in his day. His son, Thomas J. Quish, was also born in Killeen, Limerick, Ireland, came to America when a year old, grew to manhood in Manchester, and followed the insurance business during the greater part of his life, being connected at various times with the Connecticut Company of Hartford, and the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. He lived for a time in Springfield, Massachusetts, but returned to Manchester about 1890. He married Margaret Burns, of West Suffield, Connecticut, and reared four sons: Edward P., formerly employed in the silk mill offices of Cheney Brothers, Manchester, and now in the United States naval forces abroad; Frank J., formerly a member of

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the Manchester police force, now at the United States Naval Training Station, Pelham Bay, New York; William P., an undertaker in Manchester; and Thomas James, of whom further.

Thomas James Quish was born March 8, 1889, in Springfield, Massachusetts, and was a child when he came with his parents to South Manchester. There he attended the public schools, and made such excellent use of his time that he was graduated from the High School in 1907. Soon after he entered Trinity College, in Hartford, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1912. During his course in college he utilized some of the time as a reporter on the Hartford "Evening Post," and was thus enabled to earn his expenses in college. After graduation, he continued in the service of newspapers up to the time of his appointment as postmaster at South Manchester, for which he received a commission, July 10, 1913. His home has been continuously in Manchester, and before his appointment to his present office, he served as justice of the peace, beginning at the early age of twenty-one years. He was also for two years town auditor, and has been a member of the Democratic town committee for several years, having been active in promoting the interests of that party since attaining his majority. He has been active in many social interests, is a faithful member of Saint James' Roman Catholic Church of Manchester, of the local lodge of the Knights of Columbus, and Modern Woodmen of America. He has served as grand knight of the former lodge, and was delegate to the Supreme Convention of the Order, which was held in Davenport, Iowa, in 1916. Mr. Quish is president of the Manchester City Club, and a member of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and was very active in the campaign of 1916, as a member of the

Wilson and Marshall Democratic Club. He is well-known as actively interested in every undertaking calculated to promote the progress and the welfare of his native city. His popularity has not been gained through inherited wealth or any temporary manifestation of public approval, but by his universal courtesy, his genial nature and kindness to all with whom he may be brought in contact.

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**SMEAD, Edwin Billings,**

**Practical Philanthropist.**

The most practical philanthropy is that which enables those to be benefited to help themselves. That is the principle upon which the Watkinson Farm School was established, its object being the paternal care of boys who through adverse circumstances are in need of employment and inspiration to develop them into good and loyal citizens. From 1884 to 1917, a period of thirty-three years, Mr. Smead was principal of the school which was established through the liberality of David Watkinson, who by will made the school and the Watkinson Reference Library equal residuary legatees. That he was so long retained as head of that valuable institution was the best evidence of his fitness for the position.

The Smead line in New England traces to Widow Judith Denman, who about the year 1634 married a Mr. Smead, by whom she had a son, William Smead, born in 1635, who was made a freeman of Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1660, and died prior to 1704. He married Elizabeth Lawrence, of Hingham, Massachusetts, who was captured by the Indians in 1704, and died on the journey to Canada. Their son, Ebenezer Smead, born in 1675, married Esther Catlin. Their son, Jonathan Smead, born in 1707, married Mehitable Nims. Their son, Jonathan Smead, born



*Edwin P. Sumner.*





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in 1735, was a soldier of the French and Indian War, and was engaged in the operation around Crown Point, New York. He married Rosanna Patterson. Their son, Jonathan Smead, born in 1773, married Lucy Purple, and resided at Greenfield, Massachusetts. Their son, Jonathan Smead, born April 8, 1812, died January 21, 1866. He married, October 25, 1835, Lucy B. Adams, a descendant of Samuel Adams, of Newbury, Massachusetts, born February 18, 1799, owned land in Suffield, Connecticut, and is believed to have died there, September 4, 1836. His wife, Elizabeth Adams, died in West Haven, Vermont, September 27, 1820. Their son, Horace Adams, was a native of Massachusetts, from whence he removed to Suffield, Connecticut, and later to West Haven, Vermont, where his death occurred November 28, 1866. He married Ora Billings, who died June 16, 1857, daughter of Ebenezer Billings, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, a son of the Rev. Edward Billings, a Congregational minister, the first settled pastor of the first church at Greenfield, Massachusetts. Ebenezer Billings married a daughter of William and Sarah (Bishop) Joyce, and granddaughter of John Joyce, a native of London, England, where he died about the year 1736. He was at one time high sheriff of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, West Indies, and from there his son, William Joyce, and his mother, emigrated to the American colonies, locating in Middletown, Connecticut.

Edwin Billings Smead, son of Jonathan and Lucy B. (Adams) Smead, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, January 19, 1849. He was educated in public schools, including the high school, and in the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, being a member of the class of 1871, the first class graduated from the Agricultural College. He had obtained a

practical knowledge of civil engineering, and after completing his course at college was engaged in that profession in the South, and with the State Line & Juniata Railroad in Pennsylvania. Later he was engaged in the coal business with Diggs Brothers, in Baltimore, Maryland, and in the flour and grain business with Bushey, Carr & Company in the same city. In 1884, the year the Watkinson Farm School was established, the trustees applied to the Massachusetts Agricultural College for assistance in selecting a man to fill the responsible position of principal. That college being his *Alma Mater*, and he being an applicant for a position, the college authorities gave him so strong an endorsement that he was engaged. The choice was an admirable one, and under his principalship the "School" has been developed along the lines intended by the founder, David Watkinson. While the "School" is under the management of a board of trustees, Mr. Smead, during his long term of service, had a voice in all matters relating to the courses of study and school management. He had the capable assistance of an assistant principal and a corps of instructors. The Handicraft Farm is located at Albany and Bloomfield avenues, Hartford, and all pertaining to school or farm is thoroughly modern, the boys being taught those useful occupations which, with the intellectual training they receive, will fairly equip them for the battle of life. Principal Smead was thoroughly imbued with the spirit which actuated the founder of the school, and was devoted to the interests of the boys whom he trained to become useful citizens. In 1915, Principal Smead tendered his resignation to the board of trustees, but they did not accept the same until 1917, and in appreciation of his faithful services they gave him an annuity for life. With his resignation

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Mr. Smead did not lay aside his interest in the boys or the institution, but is keeping in touch with both by his membership on the Board of Counsel. After his resignation, Mr. Smead returned to the home of his birth, Greenfield, Massachusetts, where he is leading a retired and useful life.

Mr. Smead married (first) November 12, 1874, in Baltimore, Maryland, Annie Whitney, born on the Island of Bermuda, West Indies, died January 25, 1876. He married (second), October 30, 1878, Roselvina Whitney, a sister of his first wife, daughters of David Whitney, a native of Bermuda, and descended from the Whitney family of Buckingham county, Virginia. Mrs. Smead died September 5, 1915. Both were members of the Congregational church.

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### CHRISTENSEN, Anders,

Gardener.

Modern New England owes much of its prosperity and industrial development to European immigrants who have brought to bear the native industry and thrift which are a necessity in European life.

Anders Christensen, of Hartford, was born May 15, 1870, in the extreme northern part of Germany, which was formerly a part of Denmark, and is of Danish ancestry. His early education was supplied by the schools of his native town where his father was a farmer. At the early age of fifteen years he left his native land to find a home and prosperity in the free American Nation. An elder brother had previously settled in Hartford, and here Anders located on coming to this country. For a period of two years he was employed on a dairy farm in the Blue Hills section of Hartford, and for eight years thereafter was employed as gardener by Paul Thompson, of West Hart-

ford, during most of which time he served in the capacity of farm foreman. In company with his brother, Nels Christensen, he engaged in farming for three years on rented land in the Blue Hills region, after which the two brothers purchased from their savings a portion of the farm which they occupied and which they still own and operate. They gave their attention chiefly to the production of garden products, and by their careful husbandry and industry brought the land from a previous depleted condition into a most productive state. Their farm is now rated among the best producing in the vicinity of Hartford, and as they prospered they gradually purchased additional lands adjoining, and also erected larger and better buildings. In 1909 their holdings were divided and each has since continued in independent operations.

Anders Christensen has traveled extensively throughout New England to study the methods of market gardening in other places, and by adopting improvements which he observed, he has developed one of the best equipped truck farms in the State of Connecticut. This is supplied with water works operated by wind-mill power, and a large amount of produce is grown under glass, thus enabling Mr. Christensen to supply the market with many kinds of early spring vegetables. During the busy season he employs some fifteen men and women, and the aid afforded by members of his own family is no inconsiderable factor in the success of his business. During every day in the season two large wagon loads of vegetables are delivered into the city, and in this business a large auto truck is employed. Nearly all the larger stores are supplied by Mr. Christensen, in addition to a considerable amount which he furnished to peddlers. His success in business is due to his own enterprise and in-

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dustry, and he has demonstrated what has come to be accepted as an everyday fact—that brains are necessary in any kind of business.

While Mr. Christensen is very busily occupied with his own affairs, he does not fail to take a keen interest in the progress of his adopted country, and he has long been a citizen. Of an independent character, he thinks for himself, and is not bound by party organizations, though he is a believer in the principles of the Republican organization. He does not seek to share in practical politics, but his influence is felt in the community. He is a member of the Pentecostal church of Hartford, keenly interested in its missionary work, and is especially active in the support of missionary workers in Africa, South America and India. His interest in humanity is not confined to regions beyond the seas, and he is often found actively engaged in ministering to the needs of those about him in the most quiet and unobstructive manner. Mr. Christensen is a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, thus sustaining the prosperity and development of the city of Hartford, and is also a member of the Hartford Market Gardeners' Association. A common saying often heard regarding the character of men; namely, "his word is as good as his bond," especially applies to Mr. Christensen. He believes in fair and honest dealing, and by adhering to this principle he has earned the confidence and esteem of business men generally, and much of his success in business is due to this fact.

Mr. Christensen was married March 26, 1898, to Elsie Anderson, the daughter of Peter and Anna Anderson, of Hartford, natives of Denmark. Mr. and Mrs. Christensen are the parents of nine children, the eldest of whom is eighteen years and the youngest two years of age.

**GODARD, George Seymour,**

**State Librarian.**

George Seymour Godard, B. A., B. D., M. A., librarian of the Connecticut State Library since 1900, and editor of the Connecticut State Records, was born in Granby, Hartford county, Connecticut, on June 17, 1865. He is connected with some of the oldest families of Connecticut. He is in direct lineal descent from Daniel Gozzard (or Godard) who came from England to Hartford previous to 1646, and from Moses Godard, who served in the Revolution. On his maternal side he is descended from John Case, who was probably the immigrant of that name, who came in the ship "Dorset" from Gravesend, England, September 3, 1635, settled in Hartford, subsequently going for a time into New York State, but eventually returning to Connecticut, and taking residence in Windsor in 1656, and in Simsbury about 1669, his name appearing among those to whom land was granted, in the first division of public lands, at Simsbury, in 1667. William Spencer, who was one of four brothers referred to in early records of the Massachusetts Colony, and who eventually became one of the original settlers at Hartford, and Thomas Beach, who was in New Haven before March 7, 1647, when he took the oath of fidelity and who is recorded in Colonial history as a settler in Milford, Connecticut, in 1646.

George Seymour Godard is the third of five sons and a daughter of Harvey and Sabra Lavina (Beach) Godard. His father was probably the largest owner of farms and woodland in his section. Occupying the Godard homestead he raised the usual crops of his locality and continued to run the saw-mill, grist-mill and cider-mill known as the "Craig Mills." He was a man of strict integrity and of



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generous and social nature and temperate to the last degree. His large farmhouse became headquarters for his numerous friends who came to hunt and fish on the large tracts of land which he owned. While always a busy man, he was never too busy to welcome an acquaintance in health, to visit him in time of sickness, or to assist in laying him to rest. As a member of the General Assembly and the first master of the Connecticut State Grange he had a large circle of acquaintances.

As a boy, George S. Godard attended the district school in his native town and assisted his father in the many occupations upon his extensive farms and in the grist and saw-mills on the homestead in Granby. He prepared for College at Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1886. Mr. Godard continued his studies at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1892, and Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and Yale University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1895. In 1916 his *Alma Mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Beginning by collecting and arranging his early school books and the books in his own home, he continued library work as librarian of Philo Society at Wilbraham, then librarian of his local Sunday School Library, and in 1890 the first librarian of the Frederick H. Cossitt Library near his home at North Granby, where a building was planned, erected and equipped. Mr. Godard still retains an active interest in this, his first public library. In 1898, he was selected by State Librarian Dr. Charles J. Hoadly to assist him in the State Library, then located in

the State Capitol. Two years later, when after a continuous service of forty-five years as State Librarian, Dr. Hoadly died, Mr. Godard was selected to succeed him in that important position. Under his direction the Connecticut State Library has been reorganized and its activities extended. It is now adequately housed in a new building substantially built, beautiful in its architecture, convenient in its arrangement, harmonious in its decoration, and homelike. The State Library and Supreme Court Building, which is built of granite, and is one of a group of State buildings of which the Capitol is the center, is considered a model for its purpose. In it are embodied the hopes, plans, efforts and ambitions of the best years of Mr. Godard's life. It is a library by the people, of the people and for the people. The Connecticut State Library includes:

- Supreme Court Law Library;
- Legislative Reference Department;
- Department of Local History and Genealogy;
- Archives Department;
- Depository of Public Records;
- Examiner of Public Records;
- Depository of Connecticut State, Town, Municipal and Society official publications;
- Depository for the official publications of the United States, the several States of the Union, the Canadian Government and Provinces, and of the Australian Colonies;
- Library Exchange Agent for Connecticut State Publications;
- Exchange Agent for Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey Publications;
- Custodian of Portraits of Governors;
- Custodian of State Library and Supreme Court Building.
- Depository of historical and genealogical gifts to the State. Among these gifts are the following:
  - a. Sherman W. Adams Collection of Official Rolls and Lists relating to the French and Indian War;
  - b. Dorence Atwater Collection of Manuscripts relating to Andersonville;
  - c. William F. J. Boardman Collection of Books and Manuscripts relating to Genealogy;
  - d. Brandegee Collection of Portraits of Chief Justices of the United States;



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- e. Stephen Dodd Collection of Manuscripts relating to the Early History of East Haven;
- f. Enfield Shaker Collection;
- g. Sylvester Gilbert Collection of Papers relating to the American Revolution;
- h. Charles Hammond and H. M. Lawson Collections of Manuscripts relating to the Early History of the Town of Union;
- i. Col. Edwin D. Judd Collection of Civil War Military Rolls and Papers.
- j. Dwight C. Kilbourn Collection of Books, Pamphlets and Manuscripts relating to Connecticut and New England;
- k. Ellen D. Larned Collection of Books and Manuscripts relating to New England;
- l. Daniel N. Morgan Historical Collection, including table on which Emancipation Proclamation was signed;
- m. Deacon Lewis M. Norton Collection of Manuscripts relating to the Town of Goshen;
- n. Orville H. Platt Collection relating to Finance, Indians, and Insular Affairs;
- o. Capt. John Pratt Collection of Military Papers, 1778-1824;
- p. Major E. V. Preston Collection of Civil War Military Rolls and Papers;
- q. Col. Daniel Putnam Letters;
- r. Governor Trumbull Manuscripts;
- s. Gideon and Thaddeus Welles Collection of American Newspapers from 1820 to 1840, approximately;
- t. Charles T. Wells Collection of Books relating to New England;
- u. Robert C. Winthrop Collection of Manuscripts relating to early Connecticut;
- v. Samuel Wyllys Collection of Manuscripts relating to Witchcraft and Other Crimes in Early Connecticut.

Mr. Godard has been active in State and National organizations interested in the several lines of activities connected with the Connecticut State Library. Among these may be mentioned the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Librarians, both of which he has been president, and the American Library Association and American Historical Association, in both of which he is serving on important committees. Among the more important committees with which he is connected should be mentioned the Joint Committee of Law and State Librarians upon a National Legislative Reference Service of which he has been chairman since 1909, the Public Affairs Information Service, the Law Library Journal and the Index to legal Periodicals, and the committee on Public Documents and Public Archives.

Mr. Godard is an active member of the Connecticut Historical Society, vice-president from Connecticut of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston, fellow of the American Library Institute; historian of the Connecticut Society of Founders and Patriots of America; member of the Wesleyan University Alumni Council; editor of the Connecticut State Records; trustee of the Wilbraham Academy. He is also in charge of Connecticut State Military Census, and Custodian of the Connecticut State Library and Supreme Court Building. As a member of the Center Congregational Church, the University Club, the City Club, the Twentieth Century Club, and the several Masonic bodies he is vitally interested in their work.

On June 23, 1897, Mr. Godard married Kate Estelle Dewey, daughter of Watson and Ellen Bebe Dewey. They have three children: George Dewey, born August 8, 1899, a senior in the Hartford public High School; Paul Beach, born February 17, 1901, a junior in Wilbraham Academy; and Mary Katharine, born October 3, 1903, who is a senior in the Northwest Grammar School.

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### HUBBARD, Albert George,

**Contractor, Builder.**

One of the self-made men now residing in Wethersfield, Mr. Hubbard has advanced from small beginnings to a position of strength and importance through his own energy, industrious application and business facilities. He was born May 7, 1886, in Southington, Connecticut, a son of Henry and Harriett (Spencer) Hubbard, grandson of Hiram Hubbard. Henry Hubbard was a farmer, employed in various sections of the State, was a soldier of the Civil War, a member of Company I, Seventh Connecticut Vol-

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unteer Infantry, was wounded in action, and died in 1899.

Albert George Hubbard is recorded on the records of Southington as George Albert. In early boyhood he had some opportunity for education, attended public schools in Southington, Middletown and Cromwell, but since the age of thirteen years has been busily occupied, and most of his education has been acquired through reading and observation. He has not been a dull pupil in the great school of experience, and is to-day reckoned among the well informed men of his time, and competent in the management of business undertakings. His father died when he was but thirteen years old, and the care of the family devolved largely upon the youthful son. When fourteen years of age, he entered the employ of J. & E. Stevens Company, manufacturers of tools at Cromwell, Connecticut, and a year later he became a farm laborer in Middletown. During several subsequent years, he was employed on farms in Middletown or in manufacturing shops. About the time of arriving at his majority, he learned the builder's trade, and for some years was employed as a journeyman carpenter. In 1907 he built for himself a house in Wethersfield, and two years later started out in business as a contracting builder. His first undertaking was the erection of a house on Nott street, Wethersfield, and he subsequently built two more on the same street, on his own account. These he sold and subsequently bought a parcel of land on Wolcott Hill in East Hartford, Connecticut. This he improved by the construction of several houses, which he sold, together with his land holdings. In August, 1914, he purchased eight acres on Garden street, Wethersfield, which he developed by the construction of sixteen bungalows, all of which he sold, and also disposed of

the remaining lots on the property to good advantage. In the spring of 1916 he purchased five acres on Hartford avenue, Wethersfield, on which he built his present fine residence and seventeen other houses, all of which he disposed of. He continued his operations in developing real estate, has purchased various tracts on which have been laid out residence lots, and which are traversed by the streets known as Williard street, Hubbard place and Church street, all in Wethersfield. While yet a comparatively young man, Mr. Hubbard has developed remarkable capacity as a business man, and has achieved a most flattering success. He is active in promoting various social organizations, is a member of the Sons of Veterans, Camp No. 50, of Hartford, and of the Country Club of Wethersfield. He is a regular attendant of the Congregational church, and supports in public affairs the principles and policies promulgated by the Republican party. He is a member of the Business Men's Association of Wethersfield. Mr. Hubbard married, January 30, 1905, Isabel Michael, daughter of Conrad M. Michael, of Bristol, Connecticut, and they are the parents of two children, Lucille Evelyn and Lawrence Michael.

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### **CLIFFORD, Alfred P.,**

**Public Official.**

A native of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, and a descendant of an old and honorable family, Alfred P. Clifford was born October 10, 1863, and died November 22, 1917. Mr. Clifford came to America in 1887, and to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1890. When but a small boy he was left an orphan and went to live at the home of his uncle. He received his education at the Bradford grammar school, a school which dated back to the reign



Alfred P. Clifford





of Edward VI., and was famous among the ancient grammar schools of Northern England. At sixteen years of age he was apprenticed, according to the old English custom, to the joiner trade with an old established firm in Bradford. This firm built and restored ancient churches. Upon his arrival in America, Mr. Clifford was first employed at Bound Brook, New Jersey, and then in Rochester, New York. In 1891, at the instigation of a Mr. James Telford, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, whom he had known in Yorkshire, and who at that time was foreman for the Longstaffe & Hurd Company, contractors for the Wadsworth Atheneum Building, Mr. Clifford secured a position as assistant in the work on the Wadsworth and Public Library buildings. At the completion of the work he was appointed superintendent by the trustees and held this position until his death.

Mr. Clifford was an earnest student of political economy. In his native land he never lost an opportunity to hear the speakers, W. E. Foster and Edward Miall, who were the Liberal and Radical members of the city of Bradford. On his arrival in this country, American politics claimed his attention as keenly as had the English politics in his home land. Upon his arrival in Hartford he took out his naturalization papers as he knew Hartford was to be his permanent home. It was only a short time until Mr. Clifford was in a position to show his ability to serve the public in official capacity. He was a member of the Board of Council for four years and on the Board of Aldermen for two years. His success was in a measure due to his interest in all matters pertaining to his municipal duties. He never missed a meeting, and received oftentimes more than his share of committee work. When on the Board of Aldermen he served as chairman of the

board of finance. He was appointed by Mayor Henney a member of the Board of Street Commissioners and served until the advent of the late Edward Hooker into office as mayor. From that time until his decease, Mr. Clifford devoted his entire energies to the chairmanship of the Republican committee of the Fourth Ward and to the school of the Northwest District, having been first elected to the school committee about eighteen years ago. During the enlargement of the school, Mr. Clifford gave all of his attention and spare time to the work.

In 1901, at the organization of the Get-To-Gether Club, Mr. Clifford was one of its first members and served one year as president of the club. From 1901 until his death he was continuously on the program committee. He was also a member of St. Andrew's Neighborhood Club. Through much reading and keen observation, Mr. Clifford kept himself ever alive to the economic and political issues of the day, and at his clubs was often helpful in his contributions in this line. His affable personality and charm of manner drew around him many friends who admired him not only for his intellectual knowledge but for his agreeableness and companionableness as well. He will be greatly missed in the circles where he was wont to gather.

The following is a tribute from Forrest W. Morgan, librarian of the Watkinson Public Library of Hartford, Connecticut:

The perfect horror I felt at Mr. Clifford's—and I am proud to say—my friend's utterly undreamed of death makes it hard to say anything worthy of him and satisfying my own wishes; but I must not let him pass without telling you what I thought of him and what his loss is to me. Our actual companioning seemed so little, because our work was on different lines, that it seems affected to say that no one outside my own family could have brought such a sense of bereave-

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ment. But it is the simple truth. It was a pleasure and comfort to see him come in; partly because he gave one so all around a sense of reliance with his large practicality and judgment and kindly helpfulness, but more than that he was so true, sympathetic and fine minded that he made the world taste better. And he had good things of his own to give. I respected not only his ideals and spirit, but his mind. His opinions were never cheap or parroted, but came from sound independent thought and real knowledge and still more from a spirit of elevated sympathy. I never heard him express a mean, shabby or belittling sentiment.—Nothing you would a little rather for both sakes he had not said.—I owe him many keen and sound thoughts and views. And his ideals of public service and social good without pretense were such as a man likes his friends to have held. I am certain he would have been of far greater public note had he lived and I cannot bear to think of the loss to us all. But I am thinking of the man himself and it will be very lonely without him, and I am far from alone in this.

In August, 1896, Mr. Clifford married Grace Readel, of Hartford, daughter of Henry O. and Frances A. (Hackney) Readel. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford were the parents of a daughter, Frances Clifford.

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### WALL, Frederick Henry,

#### Public Official.

Frederick Henry Wall, postmaster, and one of the leading young men of Manchester, Connecticut, was born December 25, 1888, in that town, son of John Edward and Hannah (Dwyer) Wall. John Edward Wall and Hannah Dwyer were both born in Ireland, and came to America when quite young. They were married in Manchester, and continued to make their home there until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Wall were the parents of four children: Mary and Margaret, the daughters, both make their home with Frederick Henry Wall in the old homestead. Edward J. Wall is assistant manager of the Jefferey Auto Company of Boston, Massachusetts.

Frederick Henry Wall passed his boyhood and youth in Manchester, where he attended the public schools. At an early age he began work on the "Manchester Herald," and his love and fitness for newspaper work soon developed. He subsequently entered the employ of the "Hartford Times," as a reporter and general newspaper writer. He was assigned to the legislative and election work, and he soon became prominent in politics. Mr. Wall continued to engage in newspaper work up to 1913, at which time he resigned to become private secretary to Congressman Augustine Lonergan, and was associated with him at Washington until March, 1915. In that year, he was appointed postmaster of Manchester by President Wilson, which position he holds at the present time (1917). Mr. Wall is a young man of sterling worth, and has always taken an active part in all public movements, being an earnest Democrat in political affiliations. Mr. Wall is a member of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; the Manchester Court, Foresters of America, of which he has been grand recording secretary, and Knights of Columbus. Mr. Wall and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church of Manchester. He is very popular and well-liked among the residents of Manchester, and keenly interested in outdoor sports, especially that of baseball.

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### HOUSE FAMILY,

#### Manufacturers.

Connected with the State of Connecticut for at least three generations has been the House family, represented in the present generation by the brothers, Charles W., Everett T. and Herbert C., president, treasurer and secretary, respectively, of the Charles W. House Sons Company, of New York City and Union-





*Chas W House*



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ville, Connecticut. The extensive mills established at Unionville by the firm, which holds a leading place among American manufacturers of felt goods, are the result, primarily and chiefly, of the enterprise, persistence and sterling business qualities of the late Charles W. House, father of the present executives of the corporation, founder of the firm and pioneer of the industry in America more than fifty years ago.

The late Charles W. House came of good Colonial stock and was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, in 1839, but spent almost all the years of his minority in Stonington, Connecticut. There, as a boy, he attended school, concurrently applying himself to work in the village postoffice. He was steady, thrifty and self-reliant, and before reaching his nineteenth year had saved about one hundred dollars. With this, as capital, he resolved to go to New York "to make his fortune." His character was upright, his courage strong, and his aptitude for business well marked, and these carried him to success. At the outset, he took humble clerical capacity with a small manufacturer. He remained as an employee a few years, during which he benefited in knowledge and accumulated sufficient money to bring him to the determination to venture independently into business. Woven felt goods at that time were almost wholly imported products, and he decided to introduce that line of manufacture in America. His business gave indication of developing satisfactorily when the Civil War came to temporarily effect his plans. He enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, and had the distinction of being present at the battle of Gettysburg, although his regiment was one of those held in reserve. After the conclusion of peace, and the mustering out of his regiment, Mr. House again applied himself to his manufacturing enterprise,

and it was only by hard work and patience that he was able to build up the trade that has now reached such proportions. And the business in his later years, together with his three sons, became known as Charles W. House & Sons. Mr. House, Sr., died in 1906, and two years later the three sons decided to remove the manufacturing plant of the company to Unionville, Connecticut, where in more commodious and more modernly equipped quarters the business of the company might not be handicapped in its expansion. Under the rearrangement following the death of Charles W. House, Sr., his eldest son, of same name, became president. The New York offices were still maintained, but all the actual work of manufacture was transferred to Unionville, where, following primarily the policies of their father, the sons conducted the business with success. The business will stand as a monument to and history of the life of the late Mr. House.

At the time of the death of Charles W. House, Sr., in Brooklyn, New York, on June 28, 1906, many manifestations were shown of the esteem in which he was held by those with whom he had associated, either in business or in private life. He was identified with some leading metropolitan organizations, including the Union League and Lincoln clubs of Brooklyn, and owned a fine house on Grand avenue. In the year 1866, Charles W. House married Eliza Taylor Clifton, daughter of Joseph and Alice Clifton, of New York City. To them were born seven children: 1. Mary, married J. S. Langthorn, of Brooklyn, New York; they have a son, Jack, who is now in France with the New York Engineer Corps, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Jane and Alice. 2. Jennie, deceased. 3. Lillian, married E. B. Books, of Brooklyn. 4. Charles W. (2), of further mention. 5. Kate, married M. B. Byers, of Brooklyn;

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they have three daughters, Alice, Frances and Marion. 6. Everett T., of further mention. 7. Herbert C., of further mention.

Charles W. (2) House, eldest son of Charles W. (1) and Eliza Taylor (Clifton) House, was born in Brooklyn, New York, on February 1, 1873. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Brooklyn, and for advanced study he took the course at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. After leaving there he was taken into his father's manufacturing establishment, so that he might learn the business in all its phases preparatory to being admitted to partnership. With the reconstruction of the company following the death of his father in 1906, Charles W. (2) House became the president of the corporation, and was one of the prime factors in the ultimate decision of the company to remove its plant to Unionville, Connecticut. Mr. House makes his home in Hartford, Connecticut. He has always been athletically inclined, fond of outdoor life, and therefore finds much pleasure in the little time he can give to golfing. He is a popular member of the Farmington Country Club, and belongs to the Crescent Club of Brooklyn. On June 14, 1911, at Brooklyn, he married Victoria Pollard, widow of a Mr. LaMoreux, of Hartford, and daughter of highly regarded residents of that city. They have four children: Wilfred, Constance, Virginia, and Charles W. (3).

Everett T. House, second son of Charles W. (1) and Eliza Taylor (Clifton) House, was born April 22, 1878, in Brooklyn, New York. He attended the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and in due course added his energy and abilities to the affairs of the family business. He was admitted to the firm before it became known as Charles W. House & Sons, and in the

present disposition of its executive affairs occupies the office of treasurer. He lives in Farmington, Connecticut, and has taken active interest in the public and political affairs of that town. Politically a Republican, and socially a member of the Farmington Golf Club, he has especially interested himself in the Boy Scout movement; in fact, his interest in the welfare and proper upbringing of the boys of the district was such that he organized the Boy Scouts of Farmington, now a strong body. His association with that work is an indication of his own character. He married, June 15, 1906, at Staten Island, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Lucretia Allen, of Staten Island. They have two children: Everett T., Jr., and Anita.

Herbert C. House, third son of Charles W. (1) and Eliza Taylor (Clifton) House, was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 5, 1882. He attended for primary and collegiate instruction the Brooklyn public schools and Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and eventually joined his father and brothers in business, and presumably had his proportionate share in the building up of the business to its present position of importance. He is secretary of the company, and makes his home in Farmington, Connecticut, where he is popular and respected. He is an enthusiastic golfer and is a member of the Farmington Country Club. His wife, *nec* Lillian Speed, whom he married on November 24, 1909, at Brooklyn, New York, is the daughter of Roland and Alice Speed, of London, England. They have one child, a daughter, Alice.

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### KINNEY, Sheldon,

**Farmer, Innkeeper.**

One of the most prominent men in the town of Windsor engaged in the agricultural line was Sheldon Kinney. Mr.

Kinney was born in Winsted, Connecticut, March 30, 1816, son of Sheldon Kinney, Sr., who lived in New Preston, Connecticut, and who married Ellen Clark. Sheldon Kinney, Sr., died in May, 1876, and his wife died in 1879. His father, Parl Kinney, married Sarah Hine, and his grandfather's name was Parl also. On his maternal side Mr. Kinney was a descendant of the Farren family, who were among the first settlers of East Haven, Connecticut.

Sheldon Kinney was brought up in Winsted, Connecticut, and attended the schools in that town. In his youth he learned the trade of molder, but this work proved too strenuous and he was compelled to give it up. After this he was engaged with his father for many years in the butcher business, and did much in cattle buying and droving, as at that time it was the custom to drive the cattle over the country to their destination. He also followed merchandising in Winsted. For some time, Mr. Kinney was the owner of the "Winsted House." In 1863 he removed to Rainbow, Connecticut, where he took up farming. In 1868 he reopened what was formerly known as the "Old Roberts Tavern," and called the hotel the "Maple House." This hotel was a favorite stopping place at that time. In 1880 he returned to his farm, where he died September 5, 1892, and is buried in the Windsor Cemetery. In politics Mr. Kinney was very prominent in the Democratic party, always being an active worker in its interests. For a period of seven years he held the position of keeper of the town's poor, and was exceedingly well known in this capacity. Mr. Kinney was a member of the Poquonock Grange. On November 27, 1846, Mr. Kinney married Eliza Abiah Phelps, a direct descendant of William Phelps, who emigrated to New England in

the ship "Mary and John" in 1630. Originally, the Phelps family came from Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, England. There James Phelps was born about 1520. William Phelps, son of James and Joan Phelps, was born at Tewksbury, baptized August 4, 1560, died about 1611, and his wife, Dorothy, about 1613. Their son, William Phelps, the emigrant ancestor of Eliza A. (Phelps) Kinney, came here in the ship "Mary and John," which sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, and landed at what is now Hull, Massachusetts, and they were the first founders and settlers of that place. William Phelps was made a freeman during the first six months and was very active in the town's affairs. The wife, whose name is not known, died in 1635. Their son, Lieutenant Timothy Phelps, was born in Windsor, September 1, 1639, and lived there on land purchased from the Indians by his father, and was made a freeman, May 2, 1664. In 1709 he was appointed a lieutenant and served under Colonel Whitman in Captain Matthew Allyn's regiment in Queen Anne's War. He married Mary Griswold, March 19, 1661, daughter of Edward Griswold, of Killingworth, born in Windsor and baptized October 13, 1644. Lieutenant Phelps died in 1719, his wife Mary previous to this time, the exact date not being on record. Their son, Cornelius Phelps, was born in Windsor, April 26, 1671, died 1741; married, November 2, 1704, Sarah Mansfield, daughter of John and Sarah (Phelps) Mansfield, born in Windsor, January 5, 1685, died 1774. Their son, Timothy Phelps, born in Windsor, February 3, 1713, lived in Windsor and Colebrook. He married, April 24, 1746, Margaret Gillett, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Eno) Gillett, born in Windsor, December 31, 1723. Their son, Timothy Phelps, born in Windsor, July 14,



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1748, lived in Windsor, served in the Revolutionary War, died in Windsor, November 11, 1827. He married, November 3, 1785, Ruth Wilson, daughter of Timothy and Mary (Palmer) Wilson, born in Windsor, March 10, 1755, and died December 2, 1827. Their son, Hiram Phelps, born in Windsor, October 14, 1790, lived there and followed the trade of wheelwright and farmer, died November 5, 1873. He married, November 15, 1813, Laura A. Griswold, daughter of Solomon and Abiah (Allen) Griswold, born in Windsor, November 29, 17—, died November 29, 1874. Their daughter, Eliza Abiah Phelps, was born in Windsor, July 27, 1820. She married, November 27, 1846, Sheldon Kinney, as previously noted. There were two children of this marriage: 1. Timothy Phelps, born September 18, 1847; he was a commission merchant for fertilizers and farm tools in Windsor; he was employed by the Ols & Whipple Company of Hartford for twenty-four years, and served as registrar of voters in Windsor for fourteen years; he was a member of the Windsor Rogue Detecting Society, which he joined in 1868; for many years he was a member of the Windsor Fire Company, and upon his retirement became a member of the Veteran Association; on December 24, 1873, he married Imogene M. Loomis, daughter of Lawrence and Aurelia (Barnard) Loomis, of Windsor; they have one child, Mabel Loomis Kinney, who is now the wife of Royden M. Tyler, of Hartford, Connecticut; Mr. Kinney died June 5, 1914, having met his death at a railroad crossing in Windsor. 2. Ella Maria, born June 22, 1850, in Winsted, and her entire life has been spent on the old homestead; she was educated in the public schools of Windsor and in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Hartford; Miss Kinney has had full con-

trol of the farm since the death of her mother and father; a great deal of tobacco is raised in addition to general farming; on account of her time being so much occupied with this work, Miss Kinney has had little time for outside affairs; she is a member of Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Windsor, of which she was secretary for six years.

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### **McGOVERN, Hon. Patrick,**

#### **Public Official.**

The architect of his own fortune and one who owes his rise to no fortuitous circumstances, but who won a prominent and respected place in the foremost ranks of the leading citizens of Hartford, Connecticut, is Hon. Patrick McGovern, who was born in Ireland and there received his education. Very early in life he came to the United States, and for many years he has been a resident of the city of Hartford, where he has achieved an honorable record through the sheer force of his indomitable will.

His first experience in business in this country was as clerk and bookkeeper in the office of one of the city's large mercantile houses. The dominant desire to make good was paramount in his mind, and from the time in 1880 when he became associated with the Ætna Life Insurance Company, Mr. McGovern has risen rapidly and to-day is an important factor in the civic and business life of Hartford. He is largely interested in the progress and prosperity of the Ætna Life Insurance Company. His interest in affairs of a civic nature is a very keen one, and he is most prominently identified with the interests of the Republican party. He has untiringly devoted his time and energies in its behalf. For twenty years he was a member of the





Patrick McGovern



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Court of Common Council, and for seven years was president of the Board of Aldermen, displaying true executive ability. Previous to the consolidation of the town and city of Hartford, he was an auditor of town accounts. The time when the zeal and true ability of the man was displayed was in his work as chairman of the Republican town committee, an office he held for upwards of twenty years. He was instrumental in bringing in new members through his rare tact and naturally persuasive manner. During his administration Hartford was transformed into a Republican stronghold and made possible the placing of Connecticut in the column of Republican States. It was an impossibility for his opponents to overcome the clear, sensible and logical methods of Mr. McGovern. The constituents of Mr. McGovern fully realized the worth he would be in representing them in the General Assembly, and in 1905 he was elected from the Second Senatorial District by a large majority and was again reelected at the expiration of his term, serving until 1908. He was chairman of the committee on insurance, rendering efficient service. During the session of 1907 he earned a name and brought fame to himself in his excellent work as chairman of the committee on appropriations. At that time this was the most important committee of the entire legislative body and much credit is due to Senator McGovern for his origination of the plans that proved to be the most practicable. It was this committee that recommended appropriations for good roads for six years of approximately one million dollars a year, also the erection of the Armory and State Library buildings and the fire proofing of the Capitol building. During Mr. McGovern's term as Senator, no bid or resolution offered by him as chairman of his committee failed of passage. It is a

remarkable record of successful achievements. On May 13, 1918, he was nominated by Mayor Kinsella to the Board of Street Commissioners, of Hartford, for a three-year term. Fraternally he is a member of Hartford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He possesses a most genial and pleasant manner, and has many friends among the leading residents of Hartford who thoroughly appreciate his sterling qualities and esteem him for his frankness and courage. Senator McGovern married, October 15, 1912, Julia P. Kinghorn.

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### **LUDDY, Michael Gabriel,**

#### **Attorney-at-Law.**

Michael Gabriel Luddy, one of the rising young attorneys of Hartford, Connecticut, is an American by birth, but of Irish parentage, and is a son of James Luddy, an Irish patriot, who came to this country, settling at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and here married Mary Maloney, who was also born in Ireland, about 1892. They afterwards removed to Thompsonville, Connecticut. Mr. Luddy, Sr., was a native of County Clare, Ireland, and was a brass worker by trade.

Born March 19, 1893, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, Michael Gabriel Luddy accompanied his parents to Thompsonville in that State when one year of age, so that his earliest associations were formed in this place. It was here also that he received the elementary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the public schools. He graduated from the High School of Thompsonville, where he prepared for college, and established an unusually good record as a student and won the Hibernian scholarship of Connecticut. Accordingly, he matriculated at the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., and here devoted his attention to the study of the law, having deter-

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mined to make this his profession in life. How brilliant a student he was may be seen from the fact that when he had studied only two years at the University, he took his bar examinations and passed, but was, nevertheless, not permitted to practice until he had finished his course in college and graduated therefrom. He finally graduated with the class of 1916, being the thirteenth in his examinations out of a class of one hundred and thirty-nine students that passed. He then received his degree of Doctor of Laws, and since that time has been active in the practice of his profession. He established himself at first in Thompsonville, but shortly afterwards opened another office in Hartford, where he became a member of the firm of Fletcher & Luddy. He gives promise of becoming one of the leaders in his profession in this region.

Mr. Luddy has also interested himself most keenly and most actively in the cause of Ireland's independence, having been trained from early childhood to feel very strongly upon this subject by his father. While he was yet in school, Mr. Luddy organized the First Irish Society there and since that time he has spoken in various parts of Connecticut on this subject and written many newspaper articles. His mind is a very active one and he has never feared to undertake what might seem like onerous tasks to the average man, and it was while he was still in school that he first began his connection with the newspapers and journalism. He wrote for six years in all for various publications, was police reporter for the "Hartford Post" for two years and was court and capital reporter for the "Hartford Times" for a similar period. While at the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., he was for two years political correspondent for five Connecticut papers. He is prominent in Republican politics, often serving as campaign

speaker, but has never aspired to public office. Mr. Luddy is a prominent figure in social circles in Hartford, and is a member of many associations and clubs there. He is affiliated with the local lodge of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, is a member of the City Club of Hartford and of the Press Club of Washington, D. C. In his religious belief he is a Roman Catholic, and is active in the work of his parish in Hartford. He is unmarried.

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### GRAY, Merwin,

**Broker.**

Merwin Gray, senior partner of Merwin Gray & Company, a prominent brokerage firm of Hartford, was born in Redding, Connecticut, March 15, 1877, the son of Charles S. and Harriet N. (Merwin) Gray, and a descendant of an old and distinguished New England family, prominent since the early Colonial days.

Charles S. Gray, his father, was born in Redding, removed in his youth to New Haven, Connecticut, where he later became prominently identified with the dry goods business. Mr. Gray enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment, and was commissioned a second lieutenant of that company. In later life he went West and settled in Los Angeles, California, where he died in 1908, at the age of fifty-eight years. He married Harriet N., a daughter of Smith and Amelia (Painter) Merwin, and a descendant on the maternal side of the Painter family identified with the history of New Haven since Revolutionary days. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the parents of three children: 1. Fannie, who became the wife of Clarence C. Andrew. 2. Bertha, who became the wife of Charles Edward Richards. 3. Merwin, of further mention.

Merwin Gray removed with his parents at an early age to New Haven, where he received his schooling in the New





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Merwin Gray.



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Haven Grammar and High schools. His first position in the business world was in the office of the Record Publishing Company of New Haven. Through industry and application Mr. Gray was rapidly advanced until he became Hartford manager for the firm in 1906, and later its vice-president, which position he still holds. In 1909 Mr. Gray started in business for himself as a dealer in investment securities, in which he attained immediate success. He formed a partnership with Kenneth S. Adams and Arthur H. Merrill, March 1, 1915, under the firm name of Merwin Gray & Company, dealers in Stocks, Bonds and Local Securities. The business progressed rapidly and the firm to-day is one of the leading brokerage houses of the city, being members of the New York and Hartford Stock exchanges. Mr. Gray was admitted to membership in the New York Stock Exchange, April 22, 1915.

Mr. Gray is keenly interested in the civic affairs of Hartford, and holds a prominent part in the social and club life of that city. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, and the Bolton Fish & Game Club. He is an enthusiast in all sports, particularly golf, and finds much recreation in the latter pastime. He has a love for farming, and has acquired and developed a beautiful county place in Bolton, Connecticut. Upon the declaration of war, Mr. Gray was desirous to be of some service and enlisted in the Naval Reserve, Connecticut Home Guard. He was later commissioned by the Governor, lieutenant and paymaster on Commander F. R. Cooley's staff.

On October 5, 1899, Mr. Gray was married to Jane Mallory, a daughter of Lester P. and Jane (Bray) Mallory, of New Haven, Connecticut. They are the parents of a son and daughter, Janet and

Mallory. Mr. and Mrs. Gray and family are active members of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church of Hartford.

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### PIERSON, Magnus,

**Floriculturist, Nurseryman.**

Magnus Pierson, owner of extensive nurseries at Cromwell, Connecticut, the operation of which gives permanent employment for five men, excluding himself, and temporary employment for many more, is of Swedish origin. He was born in the county of Scona, Sweden, February 16, 1862, the son of Nels and Hannah Pierson, of Scona. His father, Nels Pierson, who was an academician, came to America in 1869, and in the following year Magnus, with his mother, also came, disembarking in due course in New York City.

The family located in Plainville, Connecticut, and there Magnus Pierson attended the public schools until he was fifteen years of age, going then, in 1877, to Florida, where for three years he remained, and during that time gained much knowledge of horticulture and fruit growing by his work in orange groves of that State. In 1880 he returned to Connecticut and resumed his schooling, attending a school in Cromwell for several terms. Thereafter, for five years, he engaged in maritime occupations, influenced thereto probably by the desire that comes to so many young men of adventurous spirit to see foreign parts in their vigorous years of early manhood. He served "before the mast" at the beginning of his seafaring experience, but within thirteen months became an officer. He served as second mate on several sailing vessels that plied between New York City and the West Indies and also various parts of South America. In 1886 he again became a landsman, going

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to Florida and there purchasing an orange grove, and in the development of his plantation, Magnus Pierson remained in Florida for seven years.

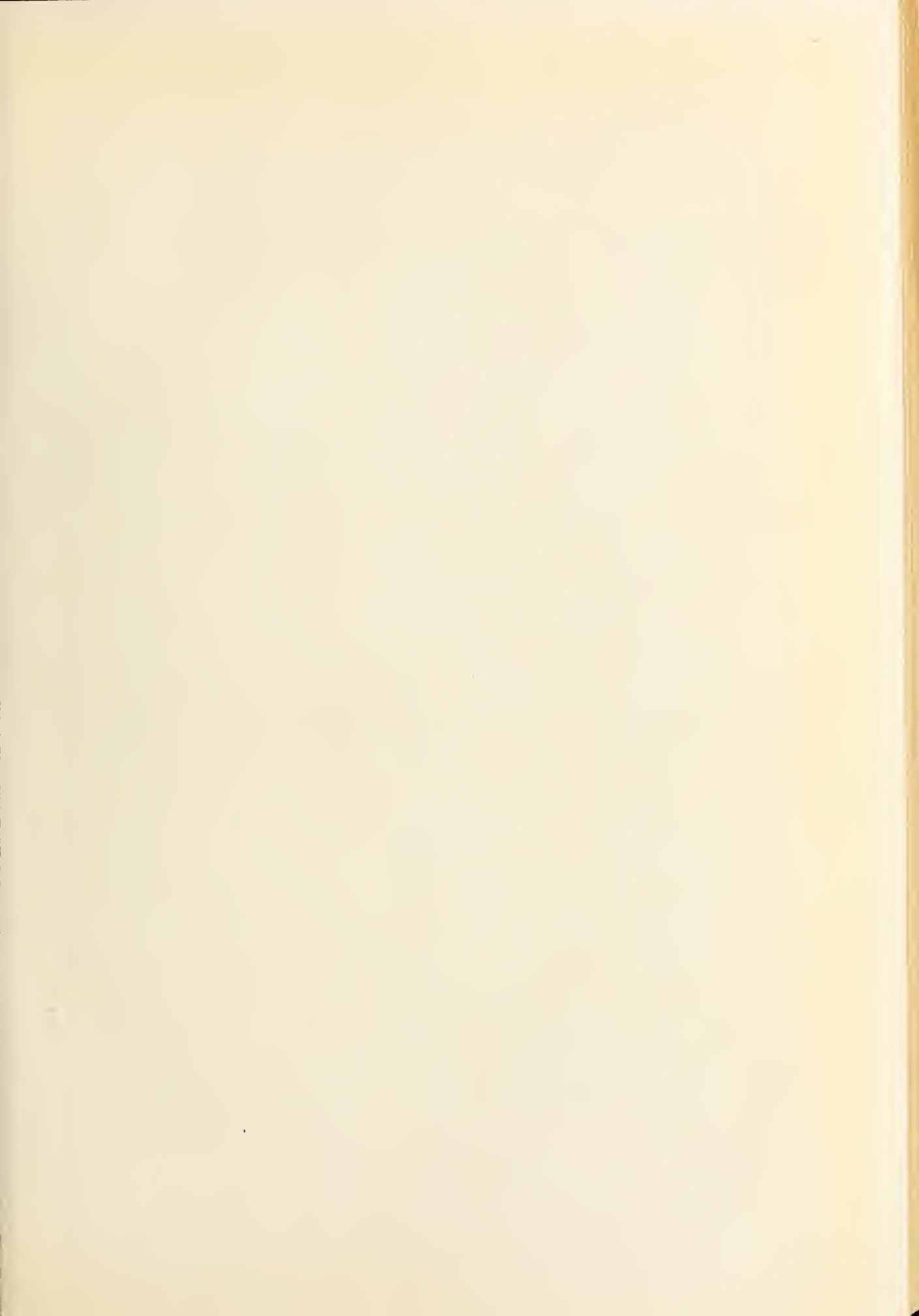
In 1893 Magnus Pierson disposed of his orange grove and left Florida. He next resided in Chicago, and there endeavored to establish himself in independent business as a baker. In 1895, however, he returned to Cromwell, Connecticut, where his elder brother was then firmly established in the nursery business, and had become very widely known as a rose grower. Shortly before Magnus Pierson returned to Cromwell and became associated with his brother in business, his brother had lost the services of Robert Simpson, who was reputed to be one of the leading rose-growing experts in the country, and this may have influenced Magnus in closing his Chicago bakery and joining his brother. He worked with his brother for ten years, but in 1904 severed the connection, and resolved to take up the business on his own account. At the outset he specialized in asparagus and garden produce, but eventually his establishment evolved into a floral nursery, and in all classes of bedding plants he developed a considerable and lucrative connection, the products of his houses and land finding ready markets in many widely separated parts of the United States, the output representing many hundreds of thousands of plants yearly. By dint of hard work and resolute determination to succeed despite the many disappointments he experienced in his early years as a floriculturist, Mr. Pierson has made substantial progress; he has five acres under tillage and glass, and permanently in his employ are five gardeners, besides many more during the busy season. He has every reason to be satisfied with the result of his industry and enterprise.

Mr. Pierson resides in Cromwell, in the old Sage homestead, which property he purchased in 1900, and he is recognized as one of the leading business men of that place. He takes an active part in town affairs. Politically he gives allegiance to the Republican party; he has been a member of the Cromwell School Board for twelve years, and is also a councilman. Fraternally he is a Mason, affiliated with Washington Lodge, No. 81, of Cromwell. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Myrtle Lodge, No. 161, of DeLand, Florida.

During his residence in Florida he became acquainted with Mary Stanley Newnham, daughter of John and Agnes (Stanley) Newnham, of the Isle of Wight, England. She eventually became his wife, the marriage being consummated in Jacksonville, Florida, April 25, 1888. To them have been born five children: 1. Alice R., born August 21, 1889; married Ralph Waldo Swetman, of Providence, Rhode Island; she has indicated marked natural talent as a lecturer. 2. Marguerite Jessie, born October 23, 1895. 3. Paul Newnham, born January 2, 1897. 4. Grace Emily, born April 6, 1899. 5. Stanley Drayton, born April 7, 1901.

Mrs. Pierson, the derivation of whose maiden name is from the ancient English town of Newnham, where in all probability early generations of her family had residence, is a lady of strong personality, many accomplishments, and marked public spirit. She is prominent socially and has interested herself in many public movements within the community; she is past worthy matron of Cromwell Chapter, No. 66, Eastern Star, and actively coöperates in the work of the Red Cross Home Club, of which she is a member. The family attend the Cromwell Congregational Church.







John C. Long

**LONG, John C.,**

**Hotel Proprietor.**

John C. Long, of the firm of Long Brothers, proprietors of the hotel of that name, is not only well and favorably known locally, but also has a national reputation as a heavy athlete in this country and Canada, as from 1884 to 1914 Mr. Long was a regular attendant at all the old Scottish games, winning many prizes in the heavyweight throwing competitions. In these competitions Mr. Long competed with many of the best athletes in this country and Canada, and was successful in capturing the laurels from his adversaries. An open challenge was issued at one time to any man in the world to compete in throwing a fifty-six pound weight the greatest distance with one hand from a given mark, for a thousand dollars a side, but found no man who would accept the challenge.

The careers of Mr. Long and brother, Timothy J. Long, who has been associated with him for many years, offer a notable example of what may be accomplished by those who have ambition and a will to accomplish, that brooks no obstacle in the path to their goal. Mr. Long owes his success to no favor of friend or fortune, but his success is the fruit and just reward of arduous labor and plans well laid.

Michael Long, father of John C. Long, was born in County Cork, Ireland, a maritime county in the Province of Munster, and the southmost and largest of the Irish counties; it is hilly with a great variety of surface; the coast is bold and rocky and there are many isles on the coast. He came from a family of farmers, who had pursued their vocation in the same parish for many generations. They were honest, industrious, clean-living people, who bequeathed to their

descendants an honorable name, good mentality and a splendid physical endowment, attributes that insure success in whatever calling is pursued. At about the age of twenty-three, Michael Long emigrated to the United States and located in the State of Connecticut, securing employment on the farm of George Woodruff in Farmington. He was thrifty and prudent, capable and energetic, and in due course of time accumulated sufficient capital to purchase a farm of his own on the outskirts of Farmington, where he engaged in dairying and truck gardening, from which he received substantial returns, and he so continued until his death which occurred in the year 1881, aged fifty-two years. In saving the requisite amount for the purchase of the land he had the coöperation of his wife, Margaret (Donahue) Long, who prior to her marriage was employed in the home of George Woodruff in Farmington. They were the parents of nine children: Dennis, deceased; Michael, Jr., deceased; Johanna, deceased; John C., of this review; Nellie, deceased; Jeremiah, deceased, married Mary E. Conlin and left one daughter, Margaret; Daniel, deceased; Timothy J., born January 23, 1871, partner of John C.; Mary A., who became the wife of Barney L. McGurk, and they are the parents of two children: Mary Margaret and Bernard L.

John C. Long was born in Farmington, Connecticut, November 19, 1861. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and his youth was passed in a similar manner to that of other boys reared in a rural environment. When not attending the district school he assisted with the work of the farm and later delivered milk to his father's customers in the city, all of which work tended to strengthen and improve his physical condition and better qualify him for the activities of life.

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In November, 1889, he took up his residence in Hartford and purchased the interest of Oscar Gross in the partnership of William Tallcott, who was the proprietor of a restaurant, which was well patronized. The firm name was changed to Tallcott & Long, and this continued until December 18, 1893, when Timothy J. Long, brother of John C. Long, purchased the interest of Mr. Tallcott, and the firm name was changed to Long Brothers. In 1895 they took possession of their first building on State street, which they remodeled into a hotel. The following year they purchased a storehouse in the rear of their building, which they remodeled, and on May 20, 1897, opened the first addition to their hotel. From this fact it will be seen that the enterprise was successful from the very beginning. The business increased steadily and greatly, and on August 11, 1903, Long Brothers purchased the Boardman property adjoining their hotel which enabled them to further increase their capacity for business. On January 1, 1905, they purchased the Roswell Blodgett property and this enabled them to add one hundred rooms to their hotel and gave them besides two stories, giving them a total capacity of two hundred and twenty rooms. In 1915 they purchased the property adjoining the Blodgett property known as the Clay block, containing six tenements and two stores; later they purchased the block known as the Peter Chute block containing twelve tenements and three stores. The National Exchange Bank building was the next purchase made by Long Brothers, which is now remodeled at an expense of many thousands of dollars into a first-class American and Chinese restaurant, known as the Far East Garden, and enjoying large and successful patronage. In 1916 they purchased the old Exchange Bank property whereon

an addition to the hotel will be erected in the near future. The house conducted by the Long Brothers is one of the leading hostleries of Hartford, patronized by the traveling public, who appreciate quiet and refinement outside their own homes, and everything for the comfort of the guests is provided for in a lavish manner, the table is furnished with the best the market affords, hence the popularity enjoyed by them. Mr. Long is a director of the New England Brewery, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Long married, June 24, 1900, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut. They are well and favorably known in the community and enjoy the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends, who appreciate their many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

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### **RAWLINGS, William J.,**

#### **Representative Citizen.**

A prominent citizen of New Britain, William J. Rawlings has won his way to a high place in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen by his own sterling American qualities. He is a business man of unusual ability, and his services for the community-at-large have always been generous and unstinted. He was born in Berlin, Connecticut, in April, 1854, a son of Noah Rawlings, a native of England, who came to this country in 1850, and was a prominent farmer in Berlin, Connecticut. Noah Rawlings married Agnes Brashure, and their children were: William J., of whom further; Alice, George, Lucy. Noah Rawlings died in 1882.

William J. Rawlings had the usual farm experience of a country boy, and was sent to Berlin Academy, after finishing the course of which he came to







Harry S. Bond

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New Britain, in 1870, and obtained a position with the Churchill & Lewis Company, manufacturing jewellers, and here he worked for twenty-seven years. He had always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the municipality, and he was appointed deputy sheriff. He had been for twenty years a member of the National Guard of Connecticut, and in 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish War, he enlisted and was appointed first lieutenant in Company I, First Connecticut Regiment, and served throughout the war. His active interest in municipal affairs was acknowledged in 1900 by his appointment as chief of police, which office he has held to the present time. Since 1873 Mr. Rawlings has been a member of the First Baptist Church. He has always been very much interested in fraternal associations, and on February 25, 1880, he joined Harmony Lodge, No. 20, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and for eight years he was worshipful master. He served as secretary for twenty-six years. For five years he was district deputy of the fifth Masonic district. He is a charter member of the Phoenix Temple, No. 19, which was instituted in August, 1876. He has held office in the State and in National organizations.

Mr. Rawlings married, June 27, 1877, Alice A. Keeney, daughter of William and Hannah Keeney, and their children are: 1. Ernest B., born in New Britain, in 1891; married Genie Barns, of Helena, Montana, and they have one daughter, Carol. 2. Edette L.

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### **BOND, Harry Slocomb,**

**Hotel Proprietor.**

Harry Slocomb Bond, secretary, treasurer and managing director of the Hotel Bond Company, of Hartford, through the nature of his occupation is probably as

well known in that city as any man therein. He is, in fact, one of the leading hotel men of New England, and it follows inevitably that his acquaintance would be of extremely broad scope, embracing all manner of men. The main factor in the upbuilding of Mr. Bond's success in business has been his genius, which amounts almost to a "sixth sense," in divining the wants of the public and in supplying their demands. There is nothing more fickle than the public taste, and catering to it is a vocation which demands keen perception and observation, and a complete and sympathetic understanding of human nature. It is a study to which, in the abstract, scientists and thinkers have devoted their lives, and which, in its actual and practical working out, is an important vocation. Mr. Bond's success in this line is universally conceded.

The Bond family are natives of Massachusetts. Thomas A. Bond, grandfather of Harry S. Bond, was born and lived his entire life in West Boylston, Massachusetts. His active career was devoted to farming pursuits up to the time of his retirement. He married Harriet Slocomb. His death occurred in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

George Calvin Bond, son of Thomas A. and Harriet (Slocomb) Bond, was born in West Boylston, Massachusetts, in 1840. At the age of twenty-five he removed to Holden, Massachusetts, where he engaged in farming, continuing in this occupation until his death, which occurred in 1912. He married Abbie, daughter of Levi Holbrook, a descendant of an old family of West Boylston. Levi Holbrook was a distinguished citizen of that city, in which he was superintendent of the mills, and he also held the same position in Shirley village until his death. There were twelve children born to Mr. and

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Mrs. Bond, of whom ten survive. Their children were as follows: Nellie M., Herman E., Harry Slocomb, Frederick H., Harriet R., George Calvin, Lena M., Samuel F., Edith L., Grace C., Edward E., and Bernie E. Mr. and Mrs. Bond were members of the Congregational church.

Harry Slocomb Bond, son of George Calvin and Abbie (Holbrook) Bond, was born in Shirley village, Massachusetts, May 11, 1871. He attended the public schools of Holden, where his parents then resided, up to the age of seventeen years. He then made his entrance into the line of work in which he has since proved so successful, accepting a position as bell boy in the Old Mansion House at Greenfield, Massachusetts, in which capacity he served for three years, and as clerk for one year. He also served as clerk for one season at Piney Woods Hotel, Thomasville, Georgia. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Hartford, Connecticut, and became a clerk in the United States Hotel, holding the position for one year. The following three and a half years he served as assistant manager for Mr. Ryan at the Elm Tree Inn, and then Mr. Ryan and Mr. Bond formed a partnership and opened a restaurant at No. 232 Asylum street, under the firm name of Bond & Ryan. At the expiration of the first year, Mr. Bond purchased his partner's interest, and subsequently conducted the business for nine years on his own account. The business increased very rapidly, and acquired a name throughout New England. During the last year Mr. Bond found that the space was insufficient to meet the demands of his numerous patrons, and he accordingly sought larger quarters, opening the Harry Bond restaurant at No. 734 Main street. This was the old Mattie Hewins billiard parlors, probably the best known billiard parlor in the United States, frequented by all the

famous players. At first Mr. Bond leased only one floor, but at the expiration of one year he was compelled to lease another, and at the expiration of another year leased the third floor, and at the present time (1917) is one of the largest restaurants in the State of Connecticut, rivaled in size by not more than one or two other places in the New England States, having a seating capacity for one thousand and fifty people. Mr. Bond recognized the demand for better hotel accommodations in Hartford, and decided to erect an up-to-date hotel, which he accordingly did at Nos. 320 to 328 Asylum street. The Hotel Bond was successful under Mr. Bond's management, and at the expiration of the first year the original space, which consisted of sleeping accommodations for two hundred people and dining accommodations for five hundred and fifty, was totally insufficient for the number of its patrons, and he leased the Dillon Court Hotel, remodeling and refurnishing it, making it an up-to-date transient hotel, changing the name to the Bond Annex, this having sleeping accommodations for three hundred and fifty people. Mr. Bond's management of both of these hotels has been so successful that he was compelled to build a larger addition to Hotel Bond. In March, 1912, the Hotel Bond Company was incorporated, with Harry S. Bond as its secretary, treasurer and managing director. Mr. Bond is justly proud of his success in the hotel business, and is known by the traveling public as a genuine boniface and host. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word.

Mr. Bond is one of the most popular hotel men in the United States, and he keeps in touch with the men in his line of work by membership in the New England Hotel Men's Association, the New York State and New York City Hotel as-



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sociations, the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of America, the Greeters of America and the Greeters of New York City. Socially and fraternally, Mr. Bond is a member of many organizations, including the Hartford Club, City Club, Sequine Golf Club, Republican Club, Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, Charter Oak Ad Club, Auto Club of America, Auto Club of Hartford, Hartford Chamber of Commerce, Young Men's Christian Association of Hartford, Evening Star Lodge, No. 10, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Unionville; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Hartford; Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Hartford; Connecticut Consistory, Supreme Princes of the Royal Secret; Crescent Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias; Hira Temple, D. O. O. K.; Hartford Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Foresters of America, and the Putnam Phalanx.

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### **EPSTEIN, Albert Jacob,**

#### **Business Man.**

Albert Jacob Epstein, one of the most progressive and active business men of Thompsonville, Connecticut, is a son of Albert and Barbara (Guyer) Epstein, old and highly honored residents of East Windsor, Connecticut. Mr. Epstein's parents were born in Germany, and both emigrated from that country in their youth and settled in Connecticut. Here in this country Mr. Epstein became a tin-smith and followed that trade for a number of years. He was also a member of the Twenty-second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers for nine months.

Born March 10, 1866, at East Windsor, Connecticut, Albert Jacob Epstein passed his childhood and early youth in his native region. Here it was that he received his education, attending for this purpose

the excellent public schools of the neighboring town of Windsor Locks. He was a bright lad and showed, even as a student in school, the qualities of diligence and indefatigable industry which have so greatly marked him since, and which have been among the chief elements of his success. Upon completing his schooling Mr. Epstein, following in the footsteps of his father, became interested in the tin business and engaged in this line for some three years, with a very satisfactory success. Mr. Epstein then saw an opportunity to purchase the express business of James Stinson, of Thompsonville, and this, with his usual intelligence and foresight, he at once availed himself of. This was in the year 1889 and since that time he has continued to actively operate this business which under his skillful management has grown to large proportions and is now one of the most important of its kind in the town. Mr. Epstein operates one, two and one three and a half ton trucks, and in addition to this uses several wagons in his extensive business. Since purchasing it he has also branched out into the livery trade, and has added a department of this kind to his original establishment. In this also he has met with notable success and operates six carriages and the requisite horses.

Mr. Epstein has always been keenly interested in all matters concerning the public affairs and the general welfare of the community, and has played no little part therein himself. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1916 was elected on that party's ticket as first selectman, and reëlected in 1917. He is a prominent figure in social and fraternal circles, and is affiliated with a large number of organizations here, among which should be mentioned the Griffin A. Stedman Camp, Sons of Veterans, of Hartford; Doric Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Ma-

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sons, of Hartford; Friendship Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Thompsonville; Enfield Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias, of Thompsonville; and Eastern Star Lodge, of Warehouse Point. He is also a member of the Thompsonville Board of Trade, the Thompsonville Chamber of Commerce and the Masonic Social Club. In his religious belief he is a United Presbyterian, and is a member of the church of this denomination in Thompsonville. He has been exceedingly active in the life of the church and is an elder thereof. He has also been a trustee for about seven years, an office that he holds at the present time.

Albert Jacob Epstein was united in marriage, January 11, 1888, at Thompsonville, Connecticut, with Mary Jane Bryan, a daughter of the late James and Elizabeth (McMullen) Bryan, both of whom have resided in Thompsonville for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, natives of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, came in early youth from Ireland and settled here. To Mr. and Mrs. Epstein the following children have been born: Elizabeth Guyer, June 11, 1889, at Thompsonville; and Samuel Raymond, October 9, 1892, also at Thompsonville.

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### LAMBERTON, Walter John,

**Farmer, Mechanic.**

The name of Lamberton is of British origin, and this family appears to have been of Scotch-Irish lineage. James Lamberton came from northern Ireland, and settled in Palmer, Massachusetts, very early in the eighteenth century. Obed Lamberton appears in Windsor as early as 1747, and was married there May 27 of that year to Elizabeth Taylor, who was probably a daughter of Nathaniel and

Ruth (Stiles) Taylor, and granddaughter of Stephen Taylor. The latter had land in Windsor, and was admitted to the church there, March 6, 1644. About 1656 he removed to the east side of the Connecticut river where he purchased, in association with another, "forty acres by three miles" with a house, barn and other buildings, and died there in 1668. He married, October 25, 1649, Elizabeth Newell, who was admitted to the church at Windsor in August, 1666, and died December 14, 1717. Their youngest child, Nathaniel Taylor, born November 24, 1668, married, May 31, 1711, Ruth Stiles, born February 5, 1691, eldest child of John and Ruth (Bancroft) Stiles. Her grandfather was John Stiles, born about 1633, in England, and her great-grandfather, John Stiles, baptized December 25, 1595, in Millbroke, County Bradford, England, removed with his wife Rachel in 1640 to Windsor, Connecticut, where he died June 4, 1663, leaving an estate valued at £222, 4s. His widow, whose name has not been preserved, died February 3, 1674. Their second son, John Stiles, died in Windsor, December 8, 1683; he married Dorcas Burt, daughter of Henry and Eulalia Burt: there is an interesting tradition concerning the latter; after being laid out in a coffin for burial, she showed signs of life, recovered and came to America, settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, where she reared a large family of children.

Obed Lamberton, who lived in Windsor until his death, had a second wife, Mehitable, who died May 27, 1790, in Windsor, aged seventy-nine years. Their third son, Moses Lamberton, baptized February 10, 1765, in Windsor, married Rhoda Blanchard. Their son, William Blanchard Lamberton, was born February 15, 1801, at Hayden's Station in Windsor, where he engaged in agricul-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ture throughout his life, and died there October 8, 1872. He married, August 5, 1822, Ellura (Elvira) Skinner, who was born June 27, 1802, in East Windsor, Connecticut. She was descended from one of the oldest Windsor families, the American founder of which was John Skinner, one of the members of Rev. Thomas Hooker's company who probably came from Braintree, County Essex, England. He was a kinsman of John Talcott, of Hartford, Connecticut; himself one of the founders of that town, where he died in 1650-51. His eldest son, John Skinner, born in 1641, lived in Hartford, where he died September 15, 1690. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Easton; she died June 18, 1695. Their fourth son, Richard Skinner, born January 16, 1674, lived in Windsor, where he died June 20, 1758. He married, December 25, 1702, Sarah Gaines, born 1680, died November 18, 1753. Their second son, Samuel Skinner, born December 4, 1705, was a resident of Windsor, and married, March 24, 1741, Sarah Ward. Their third son, Samuel Skinner, born March 13, 1755, lived in Scantic, East Windsor, and died November 23, 1827. He married, April 25, 1776, Elizabeth Hinds, born March 2, 1758, died April 10, 1843. Their eldest child, Elisha Skinner, born March 13, 1777, made his home in East Windsor, and died October 30, 1851. He lived most of his life at Hayden's Station in Windsor, and married Abigail Fish, born June 11, 1775, second daughter of Levi and Susannah (Blodgett) Fish. They were the parents of Ellura Skinner (in the Windsor records Elvira), who became the wife of William B. Lamberton.

All their children were born at Hayden's Station. They were as follows: 1. Eliza A., born April 14, 1823, died November 27, 1839. 2. Albert O., born December 27, 1824, died in his second year.

3. Maria L., born May 29, 1827, became the wife of John O. Phelps, of Windsor, and died November 11, 1899, leaving a daughter, Ella E. Phelps. 4. Melissa L., born July 27, 1830, married Austin Seigler, of Fowler, Ohio, and died November 9, 1858; she was the mother of three daughters: Permelia, Mary and Julia, all of whom live in Ohio. 5. Belinda A., born September 21, 1832, married Hannibal Taylor, of Fowler, Ohio, and removed to Kansas, where she now resides; she is the mother of three children: Scott, Charles and Nellie. 6. Albert O., born December 18, 1834, died in Fowler, Ohio; he married Charlotte Holton, and they had four children: Mary, Albert, Leona and Nellie. 7. Eli H., born February 22, 1837, died unmarried at Hayden's Station, October 6, 1866. 8. Joseph W., born June 3, 1839, died July 18, 1864, in Fowler, Ohio; he married Celeste Terrell, of that town, but left no issue. 9. Edward J., born September 20, 1841, living in Windsor, unmarried. 10. Walter John, of further mention.

Walter John Lamberton, youngest child of William Blanchard and Ellura (Skinner) Lamberton, was born July 27, 1847, at Hayden's Station, and in his youth attended the public schools of Windsor. His early life was passed upon the paternal farm, in whose labors he shared, and after leaving school he continued to engage in agriculture until he was thirty-nine years old. At that time he took up the carpenter's trade, and after completing an apprenticeship continued in that occupation for several years, in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. He was subsequently employed as carpenter by the Merwin Paper Company, of Poquonock, and has continued in that capacity ever since. He has always taken an interest in the progress of his country, and



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associated politically with the Democratic party; though often urged to do so he has never consented to accept a public office. He is active in promoting the interests of his party in both national and local politics. Mr. Lamberton is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Windsor; a charter member of Palisado Lodge, No. 23, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of that town; a member of Eureka Chapter, No. 56, Order of the Eastern Star; and Charter Oak Council, United American Mechanics, of Hartford. His religious affiliations are with the Spiritualist church of Poquonock. Mr. Lamberton married, April 7, 1874, Eliza A. Clark, daughter of Salmon and Laura (Thrall) Clark, of Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Lamberton had a daughter, Laura Ellura, born March 28, 1880, lived only one day.

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### JOHNSON, Marcus Morton, M. D.,

#### Physician.

One of the most distinguished among the prominent physicians of Hartford, Connecticut, was Dr. Marcus M. Johnson, who was born April 21, 1843, and died at Hartford, March 15, 1914. He was a lineal descendant of Sir John Johnson, Sr., who was a sea captain in command of an English vessel, and who settled in the State of Connecticut in the latter part of his life.

John Johnson, Jr., his son, was an early settler of Rutland, Vermont, in 1773, and was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, where he served in the company of Captain John Burt, a company which was drafted from the regiment of Colonel Samuel Fletcher. His wife was Mehitabel (Sperry) Johnson, who lived to the great age of one hundred and two years, her death at that time being accidental; she

perished in a fire which occurred in 1836. They were the parents of three sons, the youngest of whom was Silas, mentioned below.

Silas Johnson, who removed from the homestead in Rutland, Vermont, to Malone, New York, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. As might be assumed from one who had the courage to go forth into a strange country, which was largely a wilderness at that time, Silas Johnson was a man possessed of much force and energy of character and undaunted by the ordinary obstacles which confronted him. He was a believer in the maxim that if you cannot surmount obstacles plough around them. He was the father of Marvin L., mentioned below.

Marvin L. Johnson married Polly Chapman, a daughter of Joshua Chapman, Jr., and granddaughter of Joshua Chapman, Sr. The Chapmans were early settlers in Norwich, Connecticut, and the elder Joshua Chapman served in the Revolution in a company commanded by Captain Chapin. Marvin L. Johnson was the father of Marcus Morton, mentioned below.

Marcus Morton Johnson attended the public schools of Malone, and prepared for entrance to college at the Franklin Academy of that town. He was graduated from Brown University with the degree of Ph. B. in 1870, and subsequently became connected with the faculty of the Connecticut Literary Institute of Suffield, Connecticut, as professor of mathematics and sciences, where he continued for five years. After severing his connection with the institution as an instructor, he was identified with its interests as a member of the board of trustees, serving at one time as president of the board.

The medical education of Dr. Johnson was received at the University of New





Marcus W. Johnson. B<sup>h</sup> M.D.



York, where he held high honors, the recipient of the Valentine Mott Gold Medal awarded for the highest excellence in anatomy and dissections. He subsequently went abroad and engaged in extensive medical study under the preceptorship of such celebrated surgeons as Thomas Keith, of Edinburgh; Sir Joseph Lister, of London, and Billroth, of Vienna. He also received instruction in the science of gynecology from Martin in Berlin, and operative surgery from Von Legenbeck of the same city.

Returning to America, Dr. Johnson took up his permanent residence in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1879, and was on the Hartford Hospital staff for one year. In 1880 he opened an office on Pearl street, where the Dime Savings Bank is now located. He engaged in the practice of his profession, specializing in surgical operations. In this special line of work he possessed perfect mastery and his quality of coolness combined with his extreme care were important factors in his success as one of the foremost surgeons of his day. He was the instigator and founder of the first Free Dispensary in the city of Hartford. This was started some time about 1884, and at the beginning Dr. Johnson furnished free treatment and supplied the medicine at his own expense to the poor of the city who came to his dispensary. He sought the aid and coöperation of the worthy of the city, but those who seem to always take an active part in other welfare movements seemed very reluctant about helping the good cause of Dr. Johnson. He, therefore, had a hard struggle to firmly establish his dispensary, and for some time it was necessary to bear the total expense of its upkeep personally. At length it was established in the basement of the North Baptist Church. A short time after his return to Hartford

an epidemic of diphtheria spread throughout the city, many persons dying of the dread disease. Dr. Johnson was the pioneer in the city in the use of bichloride of mercury to combat the plague and attained a remarkable success in its use. This was indicative of his quick perception and firmness in the face of professional opposition. Dr. Johnson was also the pioneer in the study and practice of Ex-Ray in the city, and owned the first ex-ray machine. He invented a machine for electrical massage and was one of the first to use such a method.

The training received by Dr. Johnson under the supervision of Sir Joseph Lister was such that he fully realized the inability of conducting operations from house to house with the best results for the general good of the patient. About 1890 he established the first private sanatorium in the city of Hartford for surgical work located on Asylum avenue. Later he removed to Wethersfield and occupied the residence of F. S. Brown, the same being "Waternook Sanatorium." He remained there until 1898, and in the latter year erected on Woodland street, Hartford, one of the most splendid institutions in every way to be found in the East, known as the "Woodland Sanatorium." The dominant note throughout was the extreme cleanliness, and the operating room contained every facility and necessary article needed in the performing of a successful operation. This property was subsequently sold to the St. Francis Hospital Corporation in 1910, and fitted up as a maternity hospital.

Among a few of the more important and unusual operations performed by Dr. Johnson was a case of a nineteen-day-old infant which was performed for strangulated inguina hernia, a condition which had existed for about thirty-five hours previous to the operation. An excellent recovery

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was made by the child and it is without doubt the youngest case of its kind on record. More than eight hundred and fifty times Dr. Johnson performed operations where it was necessary to open the abdominal cavity with a large percentage of recoveries to his credit. The rapidity with which he worked was remarkable, the sureness and acuteness of his touch giving one the impression of actually seeing. In spite of the great demand upon his time and the amount of work which his calling necessitated, Dr. Johnson found opportunity to prepare and read before many of the medical societies many valuable papers and treatises, among them being: "Diphtheria, its History, Etiology and Treatment;" "The Technique of Removing the Appendix Vermiformis;" "Treatment of Pus Cases in Appendicitis Operations;" "History of the First Twenty-three Cases of Gastronomy;" "Report on the Progress of Surgery;" "Etiology of Hernia of the Ovary;" "Gastrotomy;" "Improved Technique for Cure of Ventral Hernia;" "History and Treatment of an Unique Injury of the Face." After the death of Dr. Johnson, his widow donated to the Hartford Medical Society over two hundred volumes of great rareness on medical subjects which were not included in the collection possessed by the Medical Society, and his entire outfit of surgical instruments was donated by Mrs. Johnson to the New Hospital of Malone, New York, the birthplace of Dr. Johnson. In 1910 Dr. Johnson retired from the more active part of his practice, but still retained an office on Pratt street.

Dr. Johnson held membership in the American, Hartford County, Connecticut and City Medical societies; was a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; surgeon of the Governor's Foot Guard

for twenty-one years, from 1879 to 1900; member the American Sanitation Society of Boston. He was a founder of the Federation of Colleges and University Clubs of the United States; a founder and charter member of the University Club of Hartford; was the founder of the surgical department of St. Francis' Hospital, creating the plans by which that department of the hospital was built, giving much of his personal help and advice to the Mother Superior of the Hospital. By his untiring labors St. Francis' Hospital, from small primitive accommodations, has progressed to be one of the largest and most successfully managed hospitals in this part of our country. For many years Dr. Johnson was the head of the hospital staff, with large classes of nurses under his instruction, who have done great credit to their training.

As a man Dr. Johnson was bright, genial, and full of hope and encouragement to the most pathetic of his patients, always indulging in stories of good cheer. He was a great favorite in hospital and private practice, making strong friendships and doing much charity work with modesty and generosity and his memory stands for the highest ideals in medicine.

By virtue of his ancestry, Dr. Johnson was a member of the Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth Branch, Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Fraternally he was a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 100, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and member of the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church.

On February 14, 1884, Dr. Johnson was married to Helen Lucinda Lyman, a daughter of Sylvester Strong and Lucinda Smith (Gaylord) Lyman, and they are the parents of two daughters, Helen Gaylord and Ethelyn Chapman Johnson.



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### THRALL, Willard A.,

#### **Peach and Tobacco Grower.**

For many generations the Thrall family has been seated in Windsor, and has furnished many prominent and active citizens to the town. The ancestor, William Thrall, born 1605-06, was probably a native of England, as he is found in the English Colony of Windsor as early as 1640, in which year he had a grant of land in the town. In 1676 he contributed 2s. 6d. to the Connecticut Relief Fund for the poor of other colonies. He died October 3, 1679, having survived his wife three years. Her name does not appear on record. She died July 30, 1676.

Their son, Timothy Thrall, baptized February 25, 1641, was also a contributor to the Connecticut Relief Fund in the sum of 1s. 6d. He married, November 10, 1659, Deborah Gunn, who was baptized February 27, 1641, died January 7, 1694, the second daughter of Thomas Gunn, who was early in Windsor and moved elsewhere, leaving to Timothy Thrall his property in Windsor on removal.

Timothy Thrall, eldest son of Timothy and Deborah (Gunn) Thrall, was born December 7, 1662, in Windsor, died there January 31, 1724. He married, December 31, 1699, Sarah Allyn, born July 13, 1674, died December 28, 1740, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Warham) Allyn, granddaughter of Hon. Matthew Allyn, a pioneer of Hartford. Four children of this marriage are recorded in Windsor. There were, doubtless, others, including the next mentioned.

David Thrall, born 1709-10 in Windsor, lived in that town and died March 22, 1772. He married Jane Barber, born June 16, 1720, died February 9, 1789, daughter of John and Jane (Alford) Barber.

There eldest son, David Thrall, born September 23, 1749, was a farmer on the paternal homestead through life, and was admitted to the Windsor church with his wife, November 20, 1785. He married Zulina Denslow, born March 13, 1754, daughter of Benoni and Sarah (Griswold) Denslow.

Their son, Hon. Horace Thrall, was born July 26, 1795, passed his life in Windsor and died January 31, 1865. He resided on the paternal homestead of his father, engaged through life in agriculture, and was a prominent and influential citizen. Politically he was an earnest Democrat. He was possessed of fine mental gifts, was a man of upright character, and was universally esteemed and respected. After serving in various local offices of trust and responsibility, he represented his town in the State Legislature. His death was predicted by himself two days previously, and that day he took a drive with a handsome team of colts, of which he was proud, and returned in apparent perfect health, but almost immediately he took to his bed and informed his family that he would die at 10 P. M. on the following Tuesday. Monday, he settled up his affairs, showing the most intelligent capability in disposing of his property. The wedding of his son had been set for February 14, but he requested that the ceremony be performed before his death, and this took place on January 31, the day of his death, at the age of sixty-nine years and six months. As he had predicted, at the hour of his departure, a close watch was kept, and no signs of dissolution were observed until the clock struck ten on Tuesday evening, when he suddenly lost consciousness and passed away inside of an hour. Mr. Thrall was married to Eliza J. Wilson, who was born August 16, 1806, at Wilson's Station in the town of Windsor,

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daughter of Calvin and Submit (Denselow) Wilson. Calvin Wilson was born 1758-59, in the town of Stafford, Connecticut, and settled after the Revolution, in the town of Windsor, where he died May 20, 1809. He was a soldier of the Revolution, a member of Captain Steven Potter's company, Colonel Hermann Swift's regiment, the second regiment of the Connecticut Line, appearing in the roster of February 1, 1783, credited to the town of Windham. His wife, Submit (Denselow) Wilson, born 1766, died December 10, 1840, at the age of seventy-four years. She was undoubtedly a member of the ancient Denselow family of Windsor. Probably her husband belonged to the old Wilson family of that town, but unfortunately no records can be discovered to show the parentage of either. Horace Thrall and his wife were parents of a large family: 1. Charles W., born September 19, 1824, was a farmer and merchant, and at one time a grist mill owner; he died, unmarried, at Poquonock, January 14, 1862. 2. Horace H., born July 7, 1825, was a leader among the Democrats of the town, served many years as selectman, and died December, 1897; for more than a score of years he was employed in a paper mill, during much of which time he was foreman; he was also interested in mercantile business at Poquonock, and later in farming; in November, 1856, he married Charlotte A. Watrous, and they had two daughters: Gertrude A., wife of W. G. Clark, of Poquonock, and Eliza M., wife of Leroy Sykes, of Suffield. 3. Laura Z., born January 30, 1829, became the wife of Salmon Clark, of Windsor, whose history and ancestry are found elsewhere in this work. 4. Oliver W., born July 11, 1830, was a farmer on the paternal homestead, where he died unmarried, December 28, 1892. 5. Joseph G., born September 14, 1831, lived in the

town of Windsor, and married, September 8, 1880, Vesta E. Bartlett. 6. Samuel C., born May 30, 1833, was engaged in farming on the paternal homestead, and later a purchaser of other lands; he never married. 7. Edward F., born February 6, 1837, married Flavia A. Howe. 8. Thomas M., born November 23, 1840, died May 21, 1889; was long a successful tobacco grower, and left to his children a handsome competence and an honored name; he married Emma I. Treadman, of New London county, and left two children: Fred H., and Cora E., who became the wife of Arthur B. Cowan, and the mother of three sons: Raymond T., Kenneth B., and Thomas L. 9. Willard A., of further mention.

Willard A. Thrall was born August 24, 1842, in the town of Windsor, and has there passed his life, attaining a prominent position as a scientific and successful farmer. Like most of his brothers, Mr. Thrall has engaged in tobacco growing on a very extensive scale, and is the pioneer in the production of peaches in his locality, as well as the largest grower in that section. For several years he was associated with four of his brothers, in the management and tillage of the paternal homestead, and in the purchase of large tracts in the vicinity. After a few years this large estate was divided, and Mr. Thrall continued independently with excellent success. He attended the public schools of Windsor, and during vacation intervals assisted in tilling the home farm. After four years at the Windsor Academy, he received instruction for two years in a private school at Poquonock. Like all of the remainder of the family, he adheres to the Democratic party in politics and has always exercised large influence in the direction of public affairs. For a period of twelve years he served efficiently and acceptably as assessor, and

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was three terms a member of the Board of Relief. He was chairman of the school committee of Poquonock before the schools of the town were consolidated, and has always been a capable and useful public official. He produces annually about thirty acres of shade-grown tobacco, and is an extensive landowner in Poquonock. His church affiliation is with the Spiritualist church of that town.

He married, December 3, 1872, Mary Helen Churchill, of Little Falls, New York, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Bellinger) Churchill, both of whom were born and reared in that vicinity. Mary Bellinger was a daughter of John Bellinger, granddaughter of Adam Bellinger, who was a second lieutenant of the First Company of the Fourth Battalion, New York Troops, during the Revolution, under General Nicholas Herkimer. He participated in the battle of Oriskany, and his name is inscribed on the monument at that point. Mrs. Thrall passed away at her home in Poquonock, October 23, 1914. She was the mother of four children: Oliver J., died in infancy; Henry W., unmarried, resides with his father at Poquonock; Howard C., who lives on part of the paternal homestead, married Ella, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Clark, of Hartland; Laura Helen, wife of Arthur Clark, a son of Benjamin and Mary Clark, and resides in Windsor. Arthur Clark is a brother of Mrs. Howard C. Thrall.

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### SMITH, FRANK G.,

**General Insurance Agent.**

A scion of one of the oldest Connecticut families, elsewhere mentioned in this work, Frank G. Smith is the youngest child of George and Lucy R. (Griswold) Smith, of Wethersfield. (q. v.).

He was born September 7, 1855, in that

town, and was reared amid happy surroundings. His father was one of the leading citizens of the town, and the son enjoyed excellent educational opportunities. After attending the public schools of his native town he graduated in 1876 at the Hartford Public High School, and during the following year assisted his father on the paternal farm. In 1877 he went to Hartford and became a clerk in the extensive wool house of Austin Dunham & Sons' Company. This was subsequently merged in other firms, becoming finally Dwight Skinner & Company, and Mr. Smith continued with the establishment until 1904, rising from the position of junior clerk to that of salesman. Because of the decline of wool trade in Hartford and the concentration of the wool business in Boston, Mr. Smith felt that it was time to make a change, and in 1904 he entered the insurance business as a special agent, and has established a large and prosperous agency at the present time, with headquarters in the Travelers' office building at Hartford. He is one of the most successful agents of the Travelers' Insurance Company, engages in all kinds of insurance, and is recognized as one of the leaders in the business in the city of Hartford. He is connected with various associations of that city, being a member of the Hartford Board of Fire Underwriters and of the Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association. He is also a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce and the Employers' and Manufacturers' Association of Hartford; is a member of the Get-To-Gether Club, Wethersfield Country Club, and of the Congregational Club of Hartford, and a director of Landlords' and Taxpayers' Association of that city. He is an active member of the Center Congregational Church of Hartford, in which he has served on various committees, and is ever



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found in the support of worthy movements for promoting morality and the general welfare. In 1916 he purchased a lot of eighty feet frontage on Concord street, West Hartford, on which he erected a handsome residence which he occupied October 1, of that year. Mr. Smith has taken little part in political movements, though he entertains well grounded principles, being somewhat independent in politics with Democratic sympathies. He has served as a member of the City Council from the Third Ward, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his contemporaries.

Mr. Smith married, October 8, 1884, Harriet Seymour Cutler, of Hartford, a native of that city, daughter of William and Mary (Eaton) Cutler. They are the parents of two children: Charles McLean and Lucy Marguerite Smith. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

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### GRISWOLD, Frank Charles,

**Insurance Actuary.**

Edward Griswold, the immigrant ancestor, was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1607. He had four brothers: Thomas, who remained in England; Francis, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts; Michael, who settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut; and Matthew, who settled in Windsor, Connecticut. Edward Griswold came first to Massachusetts, but in 1639 located in Windsor on the Farmington road. He was a deputy to the General Court in 1658, and justice of the peace before 1663, when the settlement of Killingworth began. He was one of the founders and first settlers in Killingworth. His first wife was Ann; his second Elizabeth. Children: Francis, born 1629; Sarah, 1630; George, mentioned below; John, died young; Ann,

August 19, 1642; Mary, October 5, 1644; Deborah, June 28, 1646; Joseph, March 22, 1648; Samuel, November 18, 1650; John, August 1, 1652.

George Griswold, son of Edward Griswold, was born in England, about 1632, and died in Windsor, September 3, 1704. He and his brother Joseph came into possession of his father's lands at Windsor, when Edward Griswold went to Killingworth. He bought lands also of the Indians. In 1654 he was admitted a freeman. He was a highly respected citizen of Windsor. He married, at Windsor, October 3, 1655, Mary Holcomb, who died April 4, 1708, daughter of Thomas Holcomb. Children, born at Windsor: Daniel, mentioned below; Thomas, born September 29, 1658; Edward, March 19, 1661; Mary, September 28, 1663; George, December 3, 1665; Sergeant John, September 17, 1668; Benjamin, August 16, 1671; Deborah, May 30, 1674; Abigail, October 31, 1676, died 1682; Samuel, November 5, 1681, died 1682.

Daniel Griswold, son of George Griswold, was born at Windsor, October 1, 1656, and died there December 31, 1728. He married there, February 3, 1680, Mindwell Bissell, daughter of Nathaniel Bissell. Children, born at Windsor: Daniel, born February 14, 1684; Nathaniel, twin of Daniel, mentioned below; Pelatiah, September 13, 1689; Mary, 1692; Edward, March 8, 1695-96; Deborah, November 7, 1698; David, August 6, 1701.

Ensign Nathaniel Griswold, son of Daniel Griswold, was born at Windsor, February 14, 1684, and married there, in 1731, Ruth Gaylord. He settled in Poquonock, and died there September 16, 1753. Children, born at Windsor: Ruth, born August 8, 1732; Naomi, April 5, 1735; Azubah, July 14, 1736; Nathaniel, mentioned below.

Nathaniel Griswold, son of Ensign Na-



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

thaniel Griswold, was born at Windsor, July 27, 1742. He resided at Poquonock, in that town. He was a soldier in the Revolution in Captain David Barber's company from Windsor, in the first regiment, sergeant in the eighth company. His wife Abigail died April 26, 1820, aged seventy-three years, at Windsor. Children, born in Windsor: Friend, mentioned below; Agnes, baptized September 29, 1765; George; and Tirzah, died January 11, 1771, aged three days.

Friend Griswold, son of Nathaniel Griswold was born in Windsor, and baptized June 10, 1764. He died February 4, 1831, aged sixty-seven, according to family records. By his wife Dolly he had children: Altissa, Bridgman, mentioned below; Bradford, who died in Windsor, September 3, 1855, aged fifty-nine years.

Bridgman Griswold, son of Friend Griswold, was born in 1791, and died at Windsor, October 9, 1836, aged forty-five years. He married (first) Hannah Holcomb, who died August 4, 1829, aged thirty-nine years. He married (second) Maria Holcomb. Children by first wife: Lyman Emerett; Truman; Friend; Charles, mentioned below; Bishop, died at Windsor, July 18, 1899, aged seventy-five years. By second wife: Agnes, Celia, Anjanet, Marshall, Watson.

Charles Griswold, son of Bridgman Griswold, was born in 1821, at Windsor (Poquonock) and died at Hartford, October 7, 1910, aged eighty-nine years. During his youth he resided on his father's farm at Popuonock, a village of Windsor. He learned the carpenter's trade and became a builder and contractor. Later, however, he engaged in business as a general merchant. He went West just before the Civil War and received a government grant at Brodhead, Wisconsin, where he opened a general

store and also followed farming, until 1865, when he returned to Hartford. From that time until he was seventy years old, he was in business as a contractor in Hartford, where he died. In politics he was a Democrat. In religion he was an Episcopalian. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows while in Wisconsin. He married Louisa Holcombe, who died at Windsor in 1894. Children: Ella, born in Brodhead; Frank Charles, mentioned below.

Frank Charles Griswold, son of Charles Griswold, was born in Hartford, February 25, 1855. He attended the public schools in the towns where his parents lived during his youth. When he was fourteen years old, he went to work as clerk in a retail provision store in Windsor and was employed there for about four years. In 1872 he secured a position as clerk in the office of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, and afterwards was an agent for that company in Connecticut; later, due to his success as an agent, he was promoted to the position of special agent, traveling and appointing representatives. In 1897 he was elected an officer of the company with the title of superintendent of agencies, with headquarters at the home office, and the rapid development of the company is due in a large degree to his supervision and in the appointment of men of ability as representatives of the company. He is well known and highly respected in insurance circles, and his work has been specially commended by competent critics. Mr. Griswold is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Windsor; of Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Hartford. He and his wife are communicants of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

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Mr. Griswold married, October 9, 1878, Agnes E. Wiley, daughter of Orlando P. and Harriet A. Wiley, of Hartford. They have had two children: 1. Robert Charles, born August 1, 1881, died August 7, 1897. 2. Harold Wiley, born December 21, 1886, graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the engineering department in the class of 1908 (degree S. E.); was for five years in the United States government service, and is now division engineer of the Ne-paug Water Company of Hartford.

(The Holcombe Line).

Thomas Holcombe, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England and came early to Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was living in May, 1634, when admitted a freeman of the colony. He sold land there in 1635-36, and removed to Windsor, and in 1639 located at Poquonock, four miles west of Windsor. In 1639 he was a representative of Windsor in forming the constitution of Connecticut. He died at Windsor, September 7, 1657. His widow Elizabeth married, in 1658, James Eno. Children: Elizabeth; Mary, Abigail, baptized January 6, 1638; Joshua, baptized September 27, 1640; Sarah, born August 14, 1642; Benajah, June 23, 1644; Deborah, October 15, 1646; Nathaniel, November 4, 1648; Deborah, February 15, 1650; Jonathan, March 23, 1652, died 1656.

Nathaniel Holcombe, son of Thomas Holcombe, was born at Windsor, November 4, 1648. He married, February 27, 1670, Mary Bliss, of Springfield. He lived at Simsbury, Connecticut. He was deputy to the General Court in 1703-06, 1720 and 1722. Children except first and second, born at Simsbury and Granby: Nathaniel, born June 11, 1673, at Springfield; Mary, May 17, 1675; Jonathan, 1678; John, 1680; Esther, 1682; Cath-

erine, 1689; Sarah, 1691; Benjamin, February 15, 1698.

Nathaniel Holcombe, son of Nathaniel Holcombe, was born at Springfield, June 11, 1673. He married, November 1, 1695, Martha Buel. He lived at Simsbury and represented that town in the General Court, 1748-49-50-53. Children, born at Simsbury: Nathaniel, born October 29, 1696; Benjamin, Elizabeth, Martha, Josiah, David, mentioned below; Mary, Sarah, Peter, born 1715.

David Holcombe, son of Nathaniel Holcombe, was born in Simsbury. He married Mehitable Buttolph, of Granby, Connecticut, where he was a farmer and innkeeper. Children, born at Granby: Mehitable, born 1722; David, 1724; Deborah, 1726; Martha, 1727; Reuben, mentioned below; Susanna and Simeon, 1734; Ezra, 1735; Lydia, 1737; Ezekiel, 1738; Jedediah, 1740; Eli, born 1741, removed to Ulster, Pennsylvania.

Reuben Holcombe, son of David Holcombe, was born in 1728-29, at Salmon Brook, and lived in the north parish of Simsbury near Granby.

Nahum Holcombe, son of Reuben Holcombe, lived in Granby.

Jonathan Holcombe, son of Nahum Holcombe, was born at Granby, about 1790. His daughter Louisa married Charles Griswold (see Griswold).

### DIMOCK, Ira,

**Silk Manufacturer.**

Ira Dimock, a nonagenarian, who for forty years was one of the most responsible residents of Hartford, Connecticut, attained a prominent place among the leading silk manufacturers of the United States by his business ability and enterprise. He was a direct descendant of one of the oldest Colonial families of New England, tracing his descent on the pa-



*Ira Dimock*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ternal and maternal sides to England and Holland, respectively. The Dimock coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Sable, two lions passant argent, crowned or.

Crest—A sword erect argent, hilt and pomel or.

Motto—*Pro rege dimico* (For the king I battle).

The progenitor in America of the Dimock family was Elder Thomas Dimock, a native of England, from whence he emigrated to this country, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was selectman of that town in that year, and on May 25, 1636, was admitted a freeman. He removed to Hingham, where he was living in 1638, to Scituate in 1639, settling finally in Barnstable on Cape Cod, of which he was one of the grantees and founders in May, 1639. He was chosen ordaining elder of Mr. Lothrop's church in Barnstable, August 7, 1650. He was deputy to the General Court; freeman of the Plymouth Colony in 1639; magistrate in 1641 and 1644; was six times deputy during the years from 1639 to 1650, and was lieutenant and drill master in 1643. He married Ann Hammond, who survived him. He made a nuncupative will, which was proved June 4, 1658, leaving all his estate to his wife "for the children were her's as well as his." Their children were: Elizabeth, became the wife of Knyvet Sears; John (?); Timothy, baptized January 12, 1639, buried June 17, 1640; twin sons, buried March 18, 1640-41; Mehitable, baptized April 18, 1642; and Shubael, of whom further.

Ensign and Deacon Shubael Dimock, son of Elder Thomas and Ann (Hammond) Dimock, was baptized in Barnstable, Massachusetts, September 15, 1644, and died at Mansfield, Connecticut, October 29, 1732. He was a prominent citizen of Yarmouth, on Cape Cod; served

as selectman from Barnstable, and as ensign and deputy to the General Court in 1685-86 and 1689. He removed to what is now Mansfield, Connecticut, among the pioneers in 1693, and his house in Mansfield is still in good repair and occupied, according to recent report. The house in which he lived in Barnstable was the fortification house built by his father, which was taken down in 1800; it stood near the house now, or lately, owned by Isaac Davis, of Barnstable; was two stories high, twenty feet square, the first story of stone, the upper of wood. Mr. Dimock married, in April, 1663, Joanna Bursley, baptized in March, 1645-46, died in Mansfield, May 8, 1727, daughter of John Bursley. Children: 1. Captain Thomas Dimock, born in Barnstable, April, 1664, killed September 9, 1697, by Indians and French; married Desire Sturgis. 2. John, born June, 1666; removed to Falmouth; married Elizabeth Lombard. 3. Timothy, of whom further. 4. Shubael, Jr., born February, 1673; married (first) Bethia Chipman, and (second) Tabitha Lothrop. 5. Joseph, born September, 1675; married, May 12, 1699, Lydia Fuller. 6. Mehitable, born 1677. 7. Benjamin, born 1680; resided in Mansfield. 8. Joanna, born 1682; married Josiah Conant. 9. Thankful, born November, 1684; married Deacon Edmund Waldo.

Timothy Dimock, son of Ensign and Deacon Shubael and Joanna (Bursley) Dimock, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, March, 1668, and died in 1733. He removed to Mansfield, Connecticut, and thence to Ashfield, same State. He married Abigail Doane, who died in 1718. Children: Timothy, born June 2, 1703; John, January 3, 1704-05; Shubael, of whom further; Daniel, January 28, 1709-10; Israel, December 22, 1712; Ebenezer, November 22, 1715.

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Shubael (2) Dimock, son of Timothy and Abigail (Doane) Dimock, was born in May, 1707, and died June 26, 1788. He married, January 25, 1739, Esther Pierce, who died March 10, 1805, in her ninetyeth year, daughter of Samuel Pierce. Children: Jonathan, born December 13, 1739; Esther, January 4, 1743; Ephraim, March 2, 1744; Ichabod, March 13, 1746; Edward, June 5, 1748; Samuel, November 29, 1750; Eliphalet, March 12, 1753, died young; Abigail, March 12, 1755; Shubael, of whom further.

Shubael (3) Dimock, son of Shubael (2) and Esther (Pierce) Dimock, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, October 4, 1757, and died March 8, 1828. He was a Revolutionary soldier, with the rank of sergeant in Captain Jonathan Birge Button's company, No. 4, Colonel Savage's regiment, Third Battalion of General Wadsworth's brigade, raised to reinforce General Washington at New York. He served in Long Island and Harlem, and on the retreat, September 15, 1776, suffered some loss. He was in the battle of White Plains, and his time of service expired December 25, 1776. He is supposed to have been with the troops at Valley Forge. He was sergeant in Captain Brigham's company, Colonel John Chandler's regiment, the Eighth Connecticut Line, to March 5, 1778, and in the same company Under Colonel Giles Russell until October 28, 1779. He was at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and then was assigned to Varnum's brigade, October 16, 1777, a detachment in defence of Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania. Mr. Dimock married, January 23, 1789, Elizabeth Wright, born July 31, 1769, daughter of Eleazer and Anna (Marsh) Wright. Children: Ira, born December 31, 1789; Otis, of whom further; Wealthy, March 15, 1793; Betsey, January 29, 1795; Martial, February 1, 1798; Shubael, October

4, 1801; Orilla, December 8, 1803; Rufus M., December 14, 1812.

Otis Dimock, son of Shubael (3) and Elizabeth (Wright) Dimock, was born August 5, 1791. He married Wealthy Kinne, born August 5, 1790, daughter of Nathan Kinne, and a direct descendant of Henry Kinne, who came from Holland to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1651 or earlier. Children: Martial, who married Jennie Campbell, and had several children; Edwin, who married Jennie Murphy; Olivia, who became the wife of Lucius Preston, and they were the parents of a son, Frank Preston; Lucius, born August 2, 1825; Ira, of whom further; Jane, who became the wife of Goodrich Holland, and they were the parents of a daughter, May.

Ira Dimock, son of Otis and Wealthy (Kinne) Dimock, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, January 15, 1827, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, May 10, 1917. The first eight years of his life were spent in Tolland, where he attended the district school, but the remainder of his education was obtained in the schools of South Willington, whither his parents removed, his father having taken official position in the spool cotton industry of that town. Ira Dimock enjoyed vigorous health in his youth, and when fifteen years of age resolved to close his school days, and "go out to seek his fortune," as he put it, in reviewing the main incidents of his life, at the request of the "Hartford Courant," in January, 1917, which publication desired to honor Mr. Dimock on the attainment of his ninetyeth birthday. "I walked over to Rockville, which was in those days a small village, strung along both sides of the Hockanum, with woods reaching up to the tops of the hills. I went into the old Frank Mill, for which George Lee was agent. That was in 1842, and there I worked at tending carding

machines, and got \$6 a month, and board, which was one dollar more than any other boy got." When eighteen years of age, he was industriously employed at making knives, in the town of Bristol, and at that time almost succumbed to an attack of typhus fever, which he contracted, possibly, during his faithful nursing of his employer through a severe attack of the disease. Shortly after his recovery, Mr. Dimock went to Northampton, Massachusetts, where in partnership with his brother, Lucius Dimock, he ventured into independent business and operated a machine shop there for a number of years. One of their apprentices was George A. Fairfield, who was destined later to rise to prominent place in Hartiord engineering circles, as the head of the Hartford Machine Screw Company, and to hold distinguished political and civic offices.

An important chapter in the life of Ira Dimock had its beginning in 1853, following a trip to New York City to attend the World's Fair, the first American attempt of its kind, and fashioned after a World's Fair held in the Crystal Palace, London, England, in 1851. Returning by boat to Norwich, Mr. Dimock met on the steamer Dwight Campbell, "and the two sat up most of the night discussing a suggestion that they buy out George and Albert Conant, who were running a silk mill in the old Windham county town of Mansfield, Connecticut." The following day they began negotiations with the Conant Brothers, and in a short period of time became owners of the mill. At the end of the first year of business by the new owners it was discovered that the mill had in that time been operated at a loss to themselves of \$5,000, a serious situation, so much so that Mr. Campbell resolved to dispose of his interest without delay, which he did, Mr. Saunders, the bookkeeper at the mill, purchasing his

interest. Mr. Dimock had confidence in the future of the silk business and applied himself determinedly to make his mill yield a satisfactory profit instead of a loss. Under the reconstructed company, many improvements were introduced, and at the end of the second year the balance sheet showed the firm to have made a profit of \$8,000. Mr. Dimock proved himself to be a man of great strength of character, and two years later, during the financial panic of 1857, when so many of the leading manufacturing plants of the country became hopelessly involved, the Dimock-Saunders plant continued in operation and, when the financial stringency passed, went forward to increasing prosperity. In course of time, Mr. Dimock became interested in the Nonatuck Silk Company, and spent considerable of his time at the plants of that corporation in Northampton and Florence, Massachusetts, and for many years prior to his death was president of the company, serving in that responsible capacity for more than forty years, and the success of the company was mainly due to his able direction of its affairs. At most if the principal meetings of the silk associations of America, Mr. Dimock was an honored guest at the speakers' table, and his recommendations relating to the silk manufacturing industry were given their rightful place as emanating from the experience of a man of such long and notably successful connection with the industry.

Mr. Dimock took great pride in the fact that he was not only a natural mechanic, but also a skilled one, thoroughly understanding the working of machinery. Apparently this gift was inherited from his forebears, as not only Ira Dimock but his three brothers, Martial, Edwin and Lucius, were also of a natural mechanical turn, and were well and widely



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known inventors, possessing great skill and ingenuity. Mr. Dimock was also quick to see and appreciate mechanical genius in others, giving every man his due share of merit and praise. Mr. Dimock was the first man in this country to make spools by automatic machinery, inventing a machine for that purpose, in which a spool was made from the rough timber, sawed out, printed in two colors, and ready for use. Among his many inventions were machines which he used in his own plant, and which added greatly to the betterment of its output and to its economical management. Some years ago, in 1889, when he erected his house at 744 Farmington avenue, Hartford, Connecticut, to which city he removed in 1877, he established a compressed plant in his barn, stating that he was going to provide his house with a suction cleaning device, this occurring years before the vacuum cleaner was heard of, which is in universal use at the present time. Mr. Dimock wrote a number of articles on questions of national importance, and of late years particularly on the Mexican problem, his articles being clear and concise. He dispensed his charity intelligently, among the institutions benefiting by the provisions of his will being the Hartford Hospital, the Hartford Division of the Salvation Army, the Connecticut Temperance Association, and the Hartford Charities Organization.

Mr. Dimock married, November 9, 1872, Lenna Louise Demont. They were the parents of six children: 1. Irving, who enlisted in the Federal forces during the Spanish-American War, and died while in active service. 2. Edith L., who became the wife of William J. Glackens, a well-known artist of New York. 3. Stanley K., at the present time (1917) secretary-treasurer of the Allen Manufacturing Company of Hartford, and chief

administrator of his father's estate. 4. Arthur, died February 1, 1887. 5. Harold Edwin, married Ruth Bunner, daughter of the late H. C. Bunner, the writer. 6. Florence Irene, became the wife of Charles Fitz Gerald, of Dublin and New York, a son of the late Dr. Charles Fitz Gerald, at one time president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Dublin, also court physician, and a leading, well-known member of the medical fraternity in Europe. Mr. Dimock died April 30, 1917.

Immediately following the death of Mr. Dimock, the directors of the Nonotuck Silk Company adopted the following resolution:

Mr. Ira Dimock, one of the founders, and for more than forty years president of this company, died on the 10th of May last. In his memory, the following resolution is offered to be entered in the records of this company, and a copy of the same to be engrossed and sent to his family:

Whereas, in the Providence of God, Mr. Ira Dimock, our president for the past forty-one years, was removed by death, on the tenth day of May, 1917, whereby this company sustained a great loss.

Resolved, that we, the officers of the Nonotuck Silk Company, bear testimony to his long and faithful service. He was a man of great business experience, of untiring energy, a wise and safe counselor, a sympathetic and loyal friend. He enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. His advice was freely sought and always prized by his associates. His sterling integrity ever stood for him as a "tower of strength" in the wide business world that knew him. His active life has been an inspiration to us, and to all fortunate enough to enjoy his acquaintance. Those who knew him best honored and loved him most.

### LYDALL, Willis James,

#### Manufacturer.

From progenitors who have long been identified with the manufacturing industries of England and America, Mr. Lydall



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imbibed habits of industry which have brought him suitable rewards.

His father, Henry Lydall, was born October 1, 1831, in Leicestershire, England, son of James and Mary (West) Lydall. He was very early acquainted with the labors of the world, and had no educational opportunities at all until nine years of age, when he began learning to read in the Sunday school. His aptitude and studiousness led his employer to see that he received three months schooling in each of two years during his apprenticeship. At nine years of age he was employed in the Darley Cotton Mills in Derby, and two years later went to the Derby Silk Mills, where he continued to work until fourteen years of age. He then began an apprenticeship to the trade of needle-maker at Sheepshead, England, for a period of seven years. At first he received no compensation and his parents were obliged to pay seven pounds for his placement as an apprentice. After working some time for his board, at last he began to receive small wages. After the completion of his apprenticeship, he worked one year as a journeyman for a distant relative, John Lydall, in making needles. All of the work was then done by hand. At twenty-two years of age, Henry Lydall began making needles on a small scale, and after one year went to Nottingham, England, where he received a salary of twenty-two shillings per week making needles for the employees of a knitting mill. Having saved his earnings, he decided to embark for America and sailed with his wife and two children on September 5, 1855. After a voyage of five weeks and three days they landed at Castle Garden, New York, whence they proceeded by boat to New Haven and by railroad to New Britain, Connecticut, where a brother, Isaac Lydall, was then living. Here he began the manufac-

ture of needles, using the attic of his brother's house as a workshop. His business prospered and he soon removed to a small building in his brother's garden. At the outbreak of the Civil War he had built up a business in New Britain which required the employment of eight men besides himself. The war then in progress in this country engaged his sympathies on the side of the Union, and he turned over the management of his business to a nephew, William Foulds, and enlisted as a soldier of the Union Army, August 6, 1862. He was assigned to Company F, of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in the United States service at Hartford. He served until the close of the war, participating in twenty-eight important battles, among which may be mentioned the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the battle of Ream's Station, August 25, 1864, he was taken prisoner, but escaped in the following night and again joined his comrades in the Union Army. With the exception of three months, when he was confined in a hospital at Alexandria with fever, he continued until the end of the war, and was promoted on November 1, 1863, to the rank of sergeant. Immediately following the close of hostilities, he returned to New Britain, and in the year 1865 removed to Manchester, Connecticut, where he again engaged on a larger scale than previously in the manufacture of needles. He purchased a small plant which had been fitted with machinery for making needles, thus revolutionizing the business, so that within a few years he was able to produce as many as 50,000 needles per day. He continued this industry until his death, though most of the details of management were turned over to his sons in later years. In 1883

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was established Lydall & Foulds Paper Company, of which he was one of the founders, an establishment which operated two mills in Manchester and still continues in active business. In his later years, Mr. Lydall found occupation and recreation in the care of his farm and peach orchard. He died in Manchester, November 27, 1907.

Mr. Lydall was a man of good natural abilities, which he cultivated by attendance at night school, and in other ways as a youth. The ambition which led him to do this naturally caused him to be industrious in business, and he gained the reward which comes to honest and faithful effort. He was long active in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was ten years chairman of the board of trustees of the local church at Manchester. The only other society with which he was connected was Stanley Post, No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Britain. A student of the world's progress, he held broad and advanced views, and after becoming a citizen of the United States acted with the Republican party. Mr. Lydall was married September 4, 1852, at Sheepshead, England, to Lucy Rogers, who was born there July 4, 1831, and died at Manchester, May 28, 1898. They were the parents of the following children: Annie, born August 2, 1853, became the wife of Hiram Oldershaw, of New Britain; Charles A., May 27, 1855, lived in New Britain; William H., July 31, 1857, died in boyhood; Walter E., April 15, 1860; Edwin A., June 15, 1862; the latter two are paper manufacturers in Manchester; and Willis James, of whom further.

Willis James Lydall was born January 3, 1867, at Lydallville, and grew up in the town of Manchester, attending the public schools, afterward becoming a student at Hannum Stedman Business Col-

lege of Hartford. Like his honored father, he was prepared for his later business career by employment in various industries. Immediately after leaving business college, he spent one year in learning the paper manufacturing business, and for five years he was employed by the Kingsbury Box Company at Lydallville, in caring for machines and in the shipping department. He then took charge of the needle shops of Lydall & Foulds in Manchester, and has continued with that establishment to the present time, becoming ultimately a partner in the business. He is a man of domestic taste and has lived a very quiet life, surrounded by the best home influences. He is an attendant of the Methodist church, has given very little attention to public affairs, and shuns the strife of politics.

Mr. Lydall married, in East Hartford, November 26, 1891, Amarette Gibbs, daughter of George S. Gibbs, and they are the parents of three daughters: Beatrice Lucy, born May 31, 1893, employed as private secretary by the manager of Sage-Allen & Company, extensive merchants of Hartford, where she is rated among the most faithful and valuable employees; Bernice Charlotte, born August 10, 1894, is a skilled organist, teacher of the piano and fond of outdoor sports, being a skilled automobile driver; Irene Amarette, born April 15, 1900, soprano soloist at the North Methodist Church, Manchester.

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### BEERS, William E.,

#### Business Man.

The Beers family appears to have originated in the parish of Westcliffe, County Kent, England, at a place called Bere's or Byer's Court. William de Bere, of Bere's Court, was bailiff of Dover about

1275, and Nicholas de Bere held the manor of Bere's Court in the twentieth year of Henry III. Of this same family was Roger Bere, who died in the reign of Queen Mary, and whose son John, in 1542, purchased the Horsman place in Dartford, said to have been a mansion of some note. In his will, 1572, this John Bere founded four almshouses in Dartford and devised his mansion to his son Henry. His grandson Edward died unmarried in 1627, bequeathing Horsman place to John Twistleton, of Drax.

Martin de Bere, the first of the family to whom an unbroken line is traced from the American pioneer, lived at Rochester, County Kent, in 1486; married a daughter of Thomas Nyssell, of Wrotham, and had a son John.

John Beers, son of Martin de Bere, married Faith, daughter of John Royden, Esq., and had James, mentioned below, and Mary.

James Beers, son of John Beers, married Dorothy, daughter of John Kingswood, of Rochester. Sons: John and James.

John Beers, son of James Beers, of Gravesend, married Mary, daughter of Robert Selby, of Yorkshire. Children: John; Samuel; Richard, born 1607, came to America in 1635 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, captain of a company in the Pequot War, killed by Indians in 1675; James, mentioned below; Mary.

James Beers, son of John Beers, of Gravesend, was a mariner, married Hester, who died in 1635. He died before 1635. Children: 1. Anthony, born at Gravesend, came to America in 1635 with his Uncle Richard, lived at Watertown, Roxbury, and in 1658 removed to Fairfield, Connecticut; lost at sea in 1676. 2. James, also came to Fairfield, 1657; was in Greenfield in 1661; died 1694; ancestor of many of the Beers of Connecticut.

Eliphalet Beers, a descendant in a later generation of James Beers, mentioned above, belonged to the Chatham, Connecticut, branch. He was a farmer during his active life in Chatham. His last years were spent in the family of his daughter. He married Arminda Brown. Children: Janette, J. Leander, William Edward.

William Edward Beers, son of Eliphalet Beers, was born in Chatham, in 1840, and died in New Britain in 1886. He attended the schools of his native town; was a brass founder; a member of several fraternal bodies. He married (first) Hannah Jane Hart, daughter of William Hart, of New Britain (see Hart). She died in June, 1874. He married (second) Jane Gladwin, of Guilford, who died in 1914, the mother of one child, H. Edna.

William Edward Beers, son of William Edward and Hannah Jane (Hart) Beers, was born in New Britain, April 5, 1872. He attended the schools of his native town, was secretary of the City Coal & Wood Company twelve of the seventeen years of his association with that corporation. After six years with the American Hardware Corporation, he organized the Morgan & Beers Piano Company, Inc., of Hartford, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the A. U. A. M., a past exalted ruler and chairman of the board of trustees of New Britain lodge of Elks, is a major of the Putnam Phalanx, and a member of many clubs.

Mr. Beers married Nellie L. Corbin, daughter of Hon. Philip Corbin, of New Britain (see Corbin). They have one daughter, Francina Corbin, born March 12, 1897, married Raymond Adams Burr, of Hartford.

(The Hart Line).

Deacon Stephen Hart, the immigrant ancestor, was born about 1605 at Brain-



tree, County Essex, England, and came to this country about 1632. He was a proprietor of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1633, and was admitted a freeman, May 14, 1634. In 1635 he sold his Cambridge property and removed to Hartford with Rev. Mr. Hooker's company and was one of the founders of that town. His house lot was on the west side of what is now Front street, near Morgan street. He is said to have been one of a hunting party that discovered the site of Farmington, of which he became one of the original proprietors in 1672. He was deputy to the General Court in 1647, and for fifteen sessions. In 1653 he was a commissioner for the town of Farmington to aid in impressing men for the army. He was first deacon of the Farmington church and one of the seven pillars, as the founders were called. His house lot, one of the largest in the town, was on the west side of Main street, opposite the meeting house. This large lot, containing fifteen acres, was given him as an inducement to erect a mill. His will was dated March 16, 1682. He died in March, 1682-83. His second wife was Margaret, widow of Arthur Smith. She died in 1693. Children by first wife: Sarah, John, Stephen, mentioned below; Mehitable, Thomas.

Stephen Hart, son of Stephen Hart, was born in Braintree, England, and settled with his father in Farmington. His house was east of the meeting house opposite John Hooker's. He was made a freeman in May, 1654; died in 1689. Children: Stephen, mentioned below; Thomas, born 1666; John, 1669; Samuel, 1672; Sarah, 1675; Anna, 1678; Mary, 1682.

Stephen Hart, son of Stephen Hart, was born in Farmington, in 1662; married, December 28, 1689, Sarah Cowles, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Stanley) Cowles. She was born December 25,

1668, at Tunxis, and was admitted to the Farmington church, February 2, 1691-92. His will was dated September 3, 1728, bequeathing to his wife and children. He died August 18, 1733. Children: Sarah, born October 16, 1692; Anna, August 18, 1695; Stephen, March 7, 1698; Abigail, February 25, 1702; Timothy, August 31, 1705; Daniel, mentioned below.

Daniel Hart, son of Stephen Hart, was born March 20, 1707-08; married (first) July 18, 1734, Abigail Thompson, born September 3, 1710, died December 7, 1760, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Woodruff) Thompson. His home was at the north end of Stanley street, at the foot of Clark Hill, New Britain. He married (second) May 21, 1761, Comfort (Kelsey) Stephens, widow of Benjamin Stephens, and daughter of ——— Kelsey. Children by first wife: Eldad, born June 6, 1735, died young; Eldad, March 22, 1737; Stephen, March 5, 1739-40, died young; Stephen, mentioned below.

Stephen Hart, son of Daniel Hart, was born in New Britain, December 8, 1744, died November 20, 1816. He lived in Stanley Quarter at the foot of Clark Hill, inheriting the homestead, one of three farms owned by his father. He married, October 8, 1767, Rhoda Stedman, daughter of Charles and Jemima (Gaines) Stedman, of Wethersfield. She died March 26, 1832. Children: Ebenezer, born February 8, 1769; Mary, June 25, 1770; Christina, October 22, 1773; Stephen, mentioned below; Nancy, January 2, 1789.

Stephen Hart, son of Stephen Hart, was born in New Britain, October 21, 1775; married, June 25, 1796, Sall White, daughter of Ezra and Lucy (Stanliff) White, of Chatham. Stephen Hart had the homestead and followed farming. He died December 9, 1816. His widow died at the home of her son Philip, September 6, 1859, aged eighty-four years. Children:



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Stephen, born February 19, 1798; Edmund, April 23, 1799; George, March 16, 1801, owner of various stage, express and freight lines; Emily, March 15, 1804; Philip, June 25, 1805; William, mentioned below; Henry, 1811; Ebenezer, July 31, 1814.

William Hart, son of Stephen Hart, was born in New Britain, October 12, 1808. He married (first) July 28, 1830, Rhoda Judd, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Bartholomew) Judd. She was born November 4, 1809, and died September 2, 1856. He married (second) May 26, 1857, Laura Jane Gladden, born January 7, 1809, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Hotchkiss) Gladden. He was a brass founder. He was deacon of the Baptist church and a prominent citizen. Children by first wife: Henry William, born February 10, 1832, married, October 14, 1862, Elizabeth Black; Francis, May 25, 1834, married, May 4, 1867, Hattie Andrews; Jane, April 22, 1836, married, May 19, 1859, Leonard Orters; Hannah Jane, February 1, 1840, married, March 4, 1868, William E. Beers (see Beers), died in June, 1874; William Delos, September 30, 1844, killed in the Civil War; Helen Grace, March 3, 1846, married, November 20, 1866, William S. Judd.

### **FENN, Edward Hart,**

#### **Journalist, Legislator.**

Mr. Fenn is descended from several of the oldest American families, and exemplifies in marked degree the worthy qualities of the New England pioneers. The name is ancient in England, derived from a locality, and is often spelled Fen in the early records.

The first in this country was Benjamin Fenn, born 1612, who came from the parish of Whittington, Musworth, England, about 1630, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was one of the pro-

prietors in 1637. He removed to Milford, Connecticut, then to New Haven, where he was a magistrate, representative to the General Assembly in 1653, assistant from 1665 to 1672, and died in the latter year. He left a large estate in this country and in County Bucks, England, the latter inherited by his son Samuel. He married, March 12, 1664, Susannah Ward, who made her will, September 9, 1674, when about to embark for England, where she probably died, as the inventory of her estate was filed in November, 1676. Among the beneficiaries of her will was her mother, Susannah Ward, of Buckley, County Worcester, England, a parish on the border of Herefordshire.

Their youngest child, Lieutenant James Fenn, was born May 14, 1672, and died in 1754. He settled in Milford, Connecticut, and owned lands in Waterbury in that State. He married Johanna Prudden, born in May, 1676, granddaughter of the Rev. Peter Prudden, born 1600, in England, who owned a good estate in Edgeton, Yorkshire, from which his heirs received rents for several generations. He came to Boston, Massachusetts, with Rev. John Davenport, was in New Haven in 1638, in Milford the following year, and was the first pastor there. He married, in England, Johanna Boyce, who died in 1654. Their son, Samuel Prudden, born 1644, in Milford, married, December 31, 1669, Grace Judson, born February 19, 1657. She was a granddaughter of William Judson, born in Yorkshire, died July 29, 1662, in New Haven, Connecticut. In 1634 he came to New England, settled first in Concord, Massachusetts, removed thence to Hartford, in 1639 to Milford, later to Stratford and New Haven. His wife, Grace, died in 1659. Their son, Joseph Judson, born 1619, in England, was ensign and lieutenant during King Philip's War, deputy to the General Court from Stratford in 1655, and died

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October 8, 1690. He married, October 24, 1644, Sarah, daughter of John and Rose Porter, born 1627, died March 16, 1697. They were the parents of Grace Judson, wife of Samuel Prudden, and grandmother of Johanna Prudden, who married Lieutenant James Fenn.

Their son, John Fenn, born 1714, died September 4, 1793. He married Susannah Gibson, born 1727, died February 13, 1797, daughter of Gamaliel and Susannah Gibson.

Captain Aaron Fenn, son of John and Susannah (Gibson) Fenn, was born December 1, 1746, in Milford, and in 1767 settled in that part of Waterbury, Connecticut, which was subsequently set off as Watertown, and is now Plymouth, his home being a mile north of the meeting house, on a tract of land willed to him by his grandfather, Lieutenant James Fenn. Part of this homestead is still in possession of his descendants. He married Mary Bradley, of Woodbridge, and their eldest child was Lyman Fenn, born August 26, 1770. He was undoubtedly the father of Hart Fenn.

Hart Fenn was born about 1800 in Plymouth, was a wheelwright and carriage builder, and died at the age of thirty-seven years. He married Belinda Blakeslee, born 1806, in Plymouth, died 1876.

They were the parents of Edward Hart Fenn, born about 1830, who married Frances Pitkin Talcott, a descendant of the Worshipful Mr. John Talcott, who was the pioneer of the family in Connecticut. The Talcott family is of ancient English origin, and the family is said to have come from Warwickshire to County Essex. The coat-of-arms borne by the family is:

Arms—Argent, on a pale sable, three roses of the field.

Crest—A demi-griffin erased, argent, wings

endorsed collared sable, charged with three roses of the first.

Motto—*Virtus Sola Nobilitas.*

John Talcott, a descendant of the Warwickshire family, was living in Colchester, County Essex, England, before 1558, and died near the close of 1606 in Colchester, leaving a large estate. His first wife bore the family name of Wells and was the mother of John Talcott, who lived in Braintree, Essex, England, and died early in 1604, before his father's death. He married Ann, daughter of William Skinner, of Braintree, and they were the parents of John Talcott, born there. He embarked for New England, June 22, 1632, in the ship "Lion," and settled at Cambridge, where he was admitted a freeman, November 6, 1632, was deputy to the General Court in 1634-35-36, selectman in the latter year, and the fifth largest landowner in the town. In 1636 he sold his property and joined Rev. Thomas Hooker's company, becoming one of the founders of Hartford. In the year previous he sent Nicholas Clark, a carpenter, to build a house. This stood on the site of the present North Baptist Church. John Talcott filled many positions of trust and honor in the colony, and was called "the Worshipful John Talcott." He married Dorothy Mott, daughter of John and Alice (Harrington) Mott, of Wiston, County Suffolk, England, who died in February, 1670. He died early in 1660, having provided as far as possible for an entailed estate according to the English custom. His grandson, Joseph Talcott, was Governor of Connecticut from 1724 to 1741, holding the office longer than it has been held by any other except John Winthrop. His second son, Captain Samuel Talcott, born about 1635, probably in Cambridge, died November 11, 1691, in Wethersfield. He graduated

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at Harvard College in 1658, was admitted a freeman in 1662, was commissioner in Wethersfield from 1669 to 1684, deputy to the General Court during the same years, and secretary of the October session in the last. On May 17, 1676, he was appointed one of a committee to "order such measures as shall be necessary to attend to in the intervals of the General Court." He was appointed lieutenant in the Wethersfield Train-Band in 1679, and captain of the troop of Hartford county, October 16, 1681. He commanded a company of dragoons sent to Deerfield at the outbreak of King William's War in 1670, and from 1683 until his death, except the year 1688, during the Andrus administration, he served as assistant. The inventory of his estate placed its value at two thousand one hundred and eighty-one pounds, one shilling and six pence. His will was admitted to probate without witnesses, having been written by himself, because his writing was so well-known. He married, November 7, 1661, Hannah Holyoke, daughter of Captain Elezur and Hannah (Pyncheon) Holyoke, granddaughter of William Pyncheon, the founder of Springfield. She died February 7, 1678, in Wethersfield. Their youngest child, Samuel Nathaniel Talcott, born January 28, 1678, in Wethersfield, built a house in Glastonbury, where his descendants long dwelt. He was deacon of the church, lieutenant of the Glastonbury Train-Band in 1733, captain, 1738, representative, 1735, and died January 30, 1758. He married, March 18, 1703, Elizabeth March, born 1693, died August 26, 1768. Their third son, Joseph Talcott, born 1722, in Glastonbury, lived in that town, where he died June 30, 1788. He married Sarah Kilborn, born January 21, 1725, died December 29, 1748, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Tudor) Kilborn. Their second son, Abraham Tal-

cott, born March 31, 1757, in Glastonbury, married Bathshebah Hale, of that town, born February 10, 1761, daughter of Daniel Hale. Their youngest child was Ansel Talcott, born September 8, 1789. He married Emily Robbins. Their youngest child, Frances Pitkin Talcott, born September 15, 1830, became the wife of Edward Hart Fenn. They had children: Louis Hart, born 1853, died 1859; Edward Hart, of further mention; Francis Hart, born 1859, died 1886.

Edward Hart Fenn, second son of Edward Hart and Frances Pitkin (Talcott) Fenn, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, where his boyhood was passed, and where he passed through the high school. After three years' study at Yale University, in the class of 1879, he left school to enter upon newspaper work. For several years he was connected with the Hartford "Post," becoming city editor of that sheet, and was subsequently for several years with the Hartford "Courant" until 1909, when he entered upon his legislative career. For many years he was special writer, reporting the legislative sessions, and from 1878 to 1907 was State editor on the "Courant." In 1907 he represented Wethersfield in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and in 1908 was elected to represent the fourth district in the State Senate, receiving a majority of 1926, in the largest vote ever cast in the district. He served in the sessions of 1909 and 1911, and in the latter year was chairman of the committees on fish and game and on labor, and a member of the committee on federal relations. During the two sessions he was chairman of five committees. He was subsequently appointed by Governor Weeks on the State Fish and Game Commission. In 1915 he was again a member of the House of Representatives. His home is in the old historic Silas Deane mansion, built 1776,



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on Main street, Wethersfield, where George Washington stopped in 1776 on his way to take command of the army at Boston. About 1874 this property was purchased by Mrs. Edward Hart Fenn, Sr., and since 1889 Edward Hart Fenn, Jr., has occupied it. Mr. Fenn was long in the service in the National Guard, being a member of Company F, Fifth Regiment, known as the Hartford City Guard, in which he served five years; he is an ex-major of the Veteran Association of this regiment. He is a member of the Republican Club of Hartford, vice-president of the Association for the Improvement of the Lower Connecticut River, a commissioner of the Wethersfield fire district, and a director of the State Business Men's Association. He is also connected with several patriotic and social organizations; is the secretary of the Connecticut Society Sons of the Revolution, a member of the Society of Founders and Patriots, of the Connecticut Historical Society, Wethersfield Grange, Hartford Club, Hartford Yacht Club, and Farmington Country Club. Mr. Fenn takes a very deep interest in the progress and prosperity of his native State, and is ever ready to perform any public service which may further those objects.

Mr. Fenn married (second) June 30, 1902, Mary Bacon Clark, of Old Lyme, Connecticut, daughter of Erastus and Emily (Bacon) Clark. Mrs. Fenn is descended from two signers of the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock and Abraham Clark. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, prominent in Red Cross work, and active in many ways in promoting the social and moral development of modern life. Her ancestor, Abraham Clark, born February 15, 1726, in Elizabethtown, Essex county, New Jersey, served in many civil capacities, was sheriff, a delegate to the Continental Congress from June,

1776, to November, 1783, except in 1779, signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, was a member of the State Legislature, and in 1790 was elected to Congress, serving until his death, September 15, 1794, at Rahway, New Jersey. In 1743 he married Sarah Hapfield, of Elizabethtown. By his first wife Mr. Fenn had three children: Hart Conklin, Francis Talcott, and Isabel Shepard.

### **FAXON, Walter Collyer,**

#### **Insurance Actuary.**

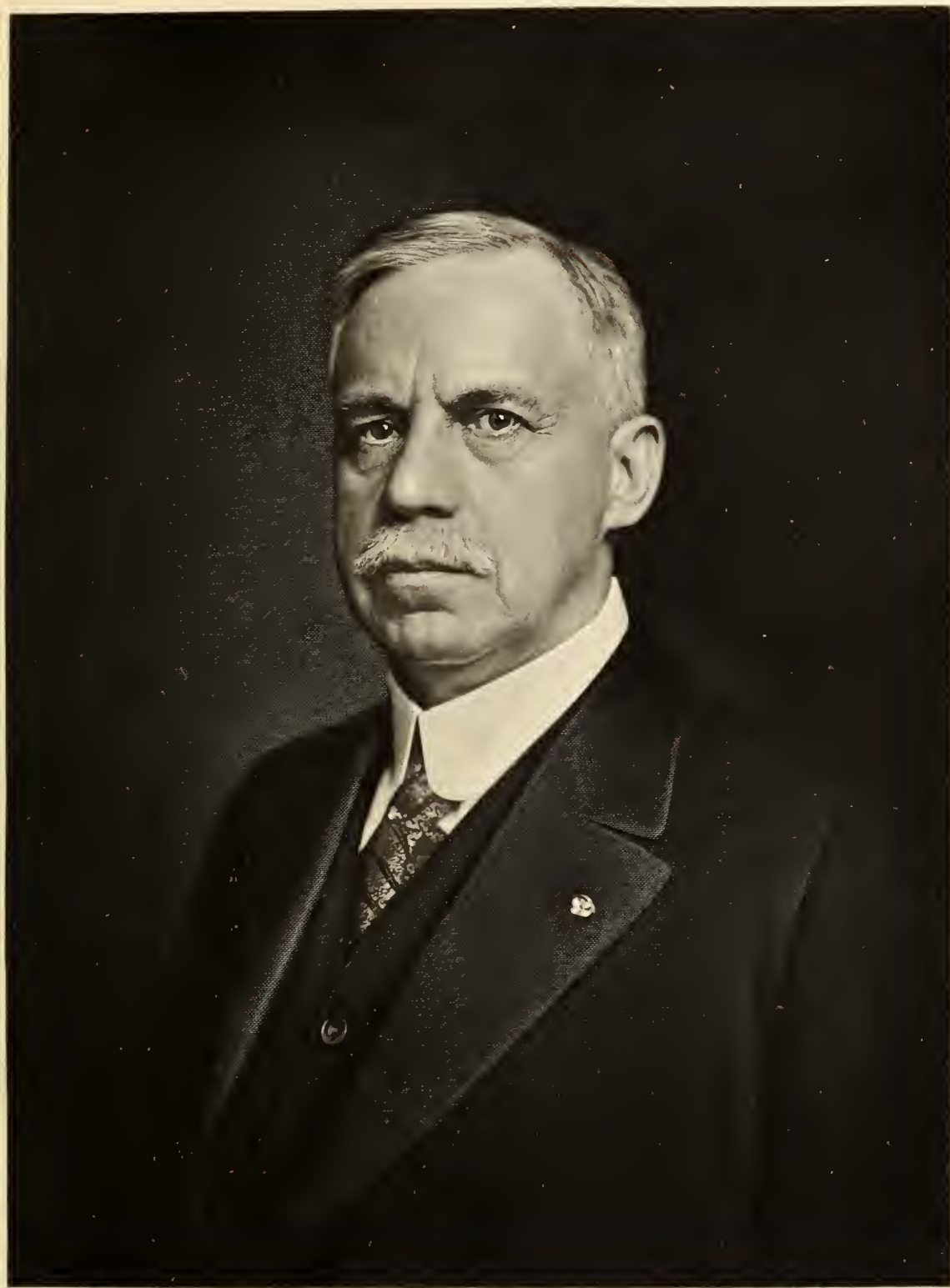
Of the ninth American generation of his family, Walter Collyer Faxon is by right of ancestry a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Connecticut, of which society he is an ex-governor, and is also deputy governor general for Connecticut of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

His ancestry traces to Governor William Bradford, of the "Mayflower" company, through the Adams, Collins, Terry and Olcott families, and to Richard Warren through the Church and Olcott families. Through these collateral lines he traces a connection with many New England notables, namely: Francis Elliott, John Whitman, Edmund Hobart, Rev. Solomon Stoddard, Rev. John Wareham, John Pantry, John Norton, John Stanley, George Stocking, William Sprague, Anthony Eams, Thomas Bunce and Thomas Wells, all being in his ancestral line.

In direct paternal line he traces to Thomas Faxon, born in England, about 1601, who came to Massachusetts prior to 1647, locating at Dedham, later at Braintree, where he died November 23, 1680. He was a man of prominence, intimately concerned in the transaction of a vast amount of public business. His wife, Joane Faxon, died between the years 1663 and 1670.

Richard Faxon, son of Thomas and





The American Historical Society

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Walter L. Gaxton



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Joane Faxon, was born in England, in 1630, was brought to this country by his parents, and his death occurred December 20, 1674. His wife, Elizabeth Faxon, born in 1633, died August 9, 1704.

Thomas (2) Faxon, son of Richard and Elizabeth Faxon, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, August 2, 1662, died in the year 1690, and his remains were interred at Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was a prosperous farmer of Braintree. He married Mary Blanchard, born December 1, 1662.

Richard (2) Faxon, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Blanchard) Faxon, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, September 4, 1686, and died May 5, 1768. He married, December 29, 1709, Ann Brackett, born July 18, 1687, and died October 16, 1769.

Thomas (3) Faxon, son of Richard (2) and Ann (Brackett) Faxon, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, October 29, 1710, and died in the year 1801. He married (first) September 22, 1746, Elizabeth Hobart, who died April 5, 1752.

Ebenezer Faxon, son of Thomas (3) and Elizabeth (Hobart) Faxon, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, December 12, 1749, and died in West Hartford, Connecticut, January 11, 1811. He removed to West Hartford, January 6, 1772, and there engaged in the manufacture of earthenware. He married, February 8, 1776, Eleanor Whitman, born in 1755, and died November 30, 1827.

Elihu Faxon, son of Ebenezer and Eleanor (Whitman) Faxon, was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, November 6, 1779, and died June 30, 1847. He married, July 8, 1807, Elizabeth Olcott, born April 22, 1784, and died December 21, 1854, daughter of James and Lucy (Terry) Olcott.

Hiram Faxon, son of Elihu and Elizabeth (Olcott) Faxon, was born in Nas-

sau, New York, August 11, 1817. Later in life he moved to Buffalo, New York, thence to Brooklyn, New York, then to Hartford, Connecticut, where his death occurred, October 30, 1883. He married, March 31, 1842, Margaret Maria Collyer, born October 2, 1822, died January 2, 1860, daughter of William and Margaret (Powers) Collyer, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Isaac and Sarah (Courlis) Collyer, of Marblehead, the former named a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army.

From such ancestry comes Walter Collyer Faxon, son of Hiram and Margaret Maria (Collyer) Faxon. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 18, 1856. He was graduated from the Hartford public high school in April, 1874. His first employment was with the Travelers' Insurance Company, where he remained for nearly seventeen years in its accident department. At that time the liability business was only beginning and the health insurance business untouched. When the Ætna Life Insurance Company opened its accident department, Mr. Faxon was selected to assist in its organization, and on January 1, 1891, he entered the employ of that company. On that same day Accident Policy No. 1 was issued to Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley. During the first year of the accident department the gross premium receipts were less than \$40,000. In its tenth year they exceeded \$1,100,000, and have increased rapidly with subsequent years, until in 1917 its accident and health business amounted to nearly \$3,500,000, and including its liability business totaled over \$15,000,000. During his first years with the Ætna, Mr. Faxon held a clerical position, but in 1895 was chosen to fill the newly created office of assistant secretary of the accident department. All his energy and ability were exerted in behalf of the accident

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department, and the value of his service is best attested by the rapid growth of that department. In 1902 he was chosen to fill the office of secretary, and in 1905 promoted to the office of vice-president of the accident department, which office he most efficiently fills at the present time (1917). In 1908 he became a director of the Ætna Casualty and Surety Company.

Mr. Faxon has been president of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, which later became the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. In 1915 he was chairman of the Bureau of Personal Accident and Health Underwriters. He is an ex-governor of the Order of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Connecticut; member of the Society of Colonial Wars; Sons of the American Revolution, of which he is treasurer; and ex-registrar general of the General Court of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, of which he is an ex-governor of the Connecticut Society; member of the Order of Colonial Governors, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Hartford Club and the Hartford Golf Club. Mr. Faxon has proved the worthy twentieth century representative of those courageous spirits who from the first awful winter at Plymouth down through the generations fought the wild foes of the forest, human and animal, endured the privations of the pioneer in many localities, and through great tribulation established the colony upon which was erected the Commonwealth and later the Nation. In all these experiences his ancestors bore a part, and while his part has been to preserve that which was committed to him, he has borne a full share in the commercial development of his city and in increasing the usefulness of the great financial corporations with which he is connected.

Mr. Faxon married, May 23, 1877, Nel-

lie A. White, born in Somers, Connecticut, June 25, 1857, daughter of Josiah and Hannah (Pease) White (see White). Her lines of Revolutionary ancestors entitle her to eight bars upon her emblem worn as a Daughter of the American Revolution, an order in which she is very active. She was one of the earliest members of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of that order, was a member of its board of managers for many years, and was a delegate to its convention held in Washington, D. C. She is an ex-president of the Connecticut Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots, and has been a prominent member of the Civic Club of Hartford. In the spring of 1917 Mrs. Faxon was appointed chairman of the comforts committee of the Admiral Bunce Section at Hartford of the Navy League of the United States. She at once began to organize relief work for the navy and soon had over five hundred women knitting to add comfort to the boys of the navy. Many thousand articles, helmets, mufflers, wristlets and sleeveless jackets, are the result of their labor. These articles have gone to those serving in our navy. Mrs. Faxon gave all of her time to the management of this work at the Hartford headquarters. Mr. and Mrs. Faxon are members of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

(The White Line).

Mrs. Nellie A. Faxon is a lineal descendant of Robert White, who was a yeoman, appears to have lived in Shalford, Essex, from the time of his marriage, June 24, 1585, to Bridget, daughter of William Allgar. He was a wealthy man. The death of Robert White occurred in the year 1617. Elder John White, youngest child of Robert and Bridget (Allgar) White, was a passenger in the ship "Lyon" which left Eng-



land about June 22, 1632, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, September 16, 1632. The following spring he was admitted a freeman, and in 1635 he was chosen selectman in the town of Cambridge. In June, 1636, Mr. White was a member of Rev. Thomas Hooker's company that founded the city of Hartford, Connecticut. On the Hartford records his name appears as one of the original proprietors. On the east side of what is now Governor street was located his home lot. He was again chosen as selectman in 1642, 1646, 1651 and 1656. After the death of the Rev. Mr. Hooker in 1647, there arose arguments between the Rev. Mr. Stone and Elder Goodwin regarding the requirements for participation in church privileges as taught by Mr. Hooker. The discussion grew until Elder Goodwin's followers decided to remove elsewhere. On May 18, 1659, the agreement was signed by sixty persons and the name of John White appears fifth in order, proving that he was a leader in the movement. They removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, and laid the foundation of that town. A part of his home lot there is now occupied by one of his descendants, never having been out of the possession of the family. Mr. White was active in the public life of the town. He again served as selectman in 1662, 1663 and 1665, and also served as representative to the Legislature of Massachusetts in Boston. About the year 1670 Mr. White returned to Hartford, and was chosen to fill the office of elder in the South Church, organized February 12, 1670. From that time on he was exempt from civil offices, but his name appears often in connection with church matters. The name of his wife is not certain, but believed to be Mary Leavit. They were married in England about two years before coming to America. He died dur-

ing the winter of 1683-84, after a long and useful life, the last twelve years of which were spent as elder of the church, an important office in those days, and which called for a strong, reliable man such as John White proved to be.

Captain Nathaniel White, son of Elder John White, was born in England, about 1629. When his father removed to Hartford, Connecticut, he was about seven years old. Between the years 1650 and 1651 he went to Middletown, Connecticut, and was one of the original proprietors of that town. His home lot was located where what is now the town of Cromwell. Like his father, he was very active in civil life, holding various town offices, and was a representative to the Legislature repeatedly. When last chosen he was eighty-one years of age. In all he was elected eighty-five times. In 1669 he was appointed by the Legislature a magistrate and commissioner for Middletown, and in 1684 for Middletown, Hadam and the district of Meriden. In military life he rose to the rank of captain. He married Elizabeth ———. He died August 27, 1711, and was buried in Middletown, and his wife died in 1690.

Deacon Nathaniel (2) White, son of Captain Nathaniel (1) and Elizabeth White, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, July 7, 1652. At the time of his marriage he removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, and settled upon the original home lot of his grandfather, Elder John White. He was elected constable in 1687, and between the years 1684 and 1715 was nine or ten times chosen to serve as selectman. Even after he was seventy-five years of age, he held the office of tythingman and continued to hold it for a number of years. He married, March 28, 1678, Elizabeth Savage, born June 3, 1655, died January 30, 1742, daughter of John and Elizabeth Savage.

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Deacon White died at Hadley, February 15, 1742.

Ebenezer White, son of Deacon Nathaniel (2) and Elizabeth (Savage) White, was born in Hadley, April 9, 1701, and died March 23, 1733, when nearly thirty-two years old. He remained with his father during his entire lifetime. He married, October 28, 1730, Ruth Atherton, and after the death of her husband she continued to reside with his parents, and cared for them in their old age. In return her father-in-law gave her a portion of the home lot and it is still in possession of her descendants. She never remarried, and she died April 29, 1785, aged eighty-five years.

Ebenezer (2) White, son of Ebenezer (1) and Ruth (Atherton) White, was born in Hadley about 1733. He lived on the White farm and died there, October 11, 1817. He married Sarah Church, born August 17, 1736, died about 1802, daughter of Samuel Church, of Amherst.

Elijah White, son of Ebenezer (2) and Sarah (Church) White, was born in Hadley, June 28, 1778. He married, December 24, 1799, Lucy Pierce, daughter of Josiah Pierce, Jr. and Lucy (Fairfield) Pierce. She was born April 26, 1778. He went to New London to defend the port in 1812, and died November 24, 1856, at the age of seventy-eight.

Josiah White, son of Elijah and Lucy (Pierce) White, was born August 1, 1800, and died in Owosso, Michigan, June 5, 1882. He married Hannah Cushing, of Chesterfield, Massachusetts, born February 6, 1798. She died in Carson Valley, Nevada, while on a horseback trip with her daughter and grandson in 1863.

Josiah (2) White, son of Josiah (1) and Hannah (Cushing) White, was born May 18, 1831. He married Hannah C. Pease, of Somers, Connecticut, daughter of Azel and Hannah (Ashley) Pease,

March 16, 1851. She was born March 7, 1830, and died April 22, 1896.

Nellie A. White, daughter of Josiah (2) and Hannah C. (Pease) White, was born June 25, 1857, and married, May 23, 1877, Walter Collyer Faxon. They reside in Hartford, Connecticut.

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### CHENEY, Frank,

#### Pioneer Silk Manufacturer.

Originally of French extraction, the Cheney family has received notice in English records since some time after the year 1066, although the patronymic has at different times and by different generations and branches been variously rendered, Cheney, Chine, Cheyney, Cheyne, Chenney, Cheyner, and other spellings. Sir Nicholas Chenney acquired the Manor of Up-Ottery, in Devonshire in the reign of Henry III. (1207-72). Thomas Cheyney, mercer, died in London, in 1361, a man of wealth and varied interests. Henry Cheyney made his will, August 18, 1361. John Cheyney was archdeacon of Exeter, in 1379, and during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries branches of the family were recorded as resident in many midland and southern counties of England. John Cheney immigrant ancestor, was born in England, and of him John Eliot, the famous Indian Apostle, minister of Roxbury, wrote:

John Cheny came into the land in the yeare 1636. He brought 4 children, Martha, Mary, John, Daniel. Sarah, his fifth child, was borne in the last month of the same yeare, 1636, called February. He removed from our church to Newbury the end of the next su'er, 1636. Martha Cheny the wife of John Cheny.

At Newbury John Cheny prospered, and his allotment of land was a large one. He had three acres granted, June 19, 1638, at the westerly end of the great

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swamp, behind the great hill; August 25, he was granted six acres of salt marsh; then a parcel of marsh with little islands of upland on it, about twenty acres, was assigned to him July 5, 1639. Lot No. 50 in the "new town" on Field street was granted him January 10, 1643. He did much public work; was a member of the grand jury, April 27, 1648; selectman many times; and member of a committee formed to lay out a way to the neck, and through the neck to the marshes, on the east side of the old town, November 29, 1654. He was one of the famous ten men of Newbury who took such interest in the campaign of Governor Winthrop against Sir Harry Vane, that they made a journey of forty miles from Newbury to Cambridge, to take the freeman's oath, and were admitted May 17, 1637. He died July 28, 1666, his will, which was dated June 5, 1666, being written in his own hand. In this document, which was proved September 25, 1666, he provided liberally for his wife and children. Peter, his third son, and sixth of ten children, was born about 1640, and died in January, 1694-95. He was a miller in Newbury, and married on May 14, 1663, Hannah, daughter of Deacon Nicholas and Mary (Cutting) Noyes. Of their thirteen children Peter was the eldest. Peter (2) Cheney was born in Newbury, November 6, 1664, conducted a mill business on Falls river for many years, and served as a soldier in the block house, defending it against the attacks of the Indians in 1704. Benjamin, his youngest child, was born January 6, 1698-99, and removed to Hartford, Connecticut, eventually. On August 18, 1721, Benjamin Cheney purchased a quarter part of the upper saw mill in East Hartford, of John Pellett, and four months later, December 19, purchased another quarter, the property of Thomas Olcott. He was a

man of education, prominent in the affairs of the community, and his house was located on the hill near the western end of what is now Burnside avenue, East Hartford. The mill was the upper mill on the Hockanum, where a paper mill now stands. Administration was granted to his sons, Benjamin and Timothy, June 17, 1760. Benjamin Cheney married, in Hartford, November 12, 1724, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Elmer) Long, and they had six children, among them Timothy. Timothy was the third son, and was born in East Hartford, May 10, 1731, and died September 27, 1795. His home was in the "five miles" district, which was later incorporated as Manchester, Connecticut. He joined the East Hartford church, in 1758, and was clerk of the Orford Ecclesiastical Society in its establishment in 1792. He was captain of the militia, and tradition says that he was detailed by request of General Washington to make powder-sieves for the army. Twice married, George was his third son by his first wife, Mary (Olcott) Cheney. George Cheney was born in Orford parish, later Manchester, Connecticut, December 20, 1771, and lived in South Manchester. He married, October 18, 1798, Electa, born January 2, 1781, died October 12, 1853, daughter of Deodatus Woodbridge, and his wife, Esther (Wells) Woodbridge. Mr. and Mrs. George Cheney had nine children. 1. George Wells, of whom further. 2. John, who died unmarried. 3. Charles, of whom further. 4. Ralph, also a member of the silk manufacturing firm. 5. Seth Wells, who was of delicate constitution and artistic temperament, and eventually became portrait painter of some note, being honored by election to associate membership of the National Academy of Design. 6. Ward, who in 1836, in association with his brothers, Ralph Frank



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and Rush, built a small mill, known as the Mount Nebo Silk Mill; a few years earlier he began the culture of silk worms and mulberry trees on a New Jersey farm. This, however, proved to be unprofitable, so in 1841 he returned to South Manchester, and for the remainder of his life took part in the silk manufacturing operations of the brothers Cheney at that place. 7. Rush, who in later life manifested superior mechanical genius, and invented much of the special machinery needed by the brothers in the process of silk manufacturing. 8. Frank, of whom further. 9. Electa Woodbridge.

George Wells Cheney, eldest son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney, and father of James Woodbridge Cheney, was born in South Manchester, Connecticut, October 22, 1799, and died December 20, 1841. He held some town offices, and was justice of the peace for many years, and so just were his decisions that no appeal was ever taken in a case decided by him. He married Mary, daughter of Calvin and Lovina (Wilson) Cheney, who bore him eight children: 1. George Wells (2), who to within fifteen years of his death, in 1893, was connected with the silk business established by the brothers of his father in 1836. 2. John Sherwood, born April 14, 1827, died in 1910. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born April 24, 1829. 4. Charles Ely, born January 9, 1831, died March 9, 1853. 5. William Henry, born May 21, 1833. 6. Emily Frances, born January 23, 1836. 7. James Woodbridge, of whom further. 8. Caroline Waitstill, born February 9, 1840.

Charles Cheney, third son and child of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney, and father of the late Colonel Frank Woodbridge Cheney and Knight Dexter Cheney, was born in South Manchester, Connecticut, December 26, 1804, and died there June 20, 1874. For several years

he was a merchant in Providence, Rhode Island, and later, for ten years, lived near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, returning to Connecticut, and to South Manchester, to join his brothers in the manufacture of silk. He was a man of strong character, methodical and upright, and of firm conviction on many subjects of public import. He was an Abolitionist, and served in the State Legislature. He married Waitstill Dexter Shaw.

Frank Cheney, youngest son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney, was born in South Manchester, Connecticut, July 5, 1817, and died February 4, 1904. He received such education as was obtainable in South Manchester, and when eighteen years of age became interested with some of his brothers in the culture of silk and in the growth of the mulberry tree, upon the leaves of which the silk worm feeds. At this time great interest in silk culture had developed throughout the country, and in 1837 the Cheney Brothers established nurseries for raising the mulberry trees at their farm at Manchester, Connecticut, and also at Burlington, New Jersey. In this work Frank Cheney took an important part, and in order to acquire a knowledge of the industry and to purchase young mulberry trees, he spent some time in France. Silk culture in the United States having proved a failure, Frank Cheney joined with his brothers, Ralph, Ward, and Rush, in starting the manufacture of sewing silk at South Manchester, Connecticut, in 1838. The development of this industry, now so important, became the life work of Frank Cheney, and he lived to see the business of Cheney Brothers become one of the most important silk manufacturing plants in the United States. He was a man of great strength of character and executive ability, and commanded to an exceptional degree the re-



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spect and confidence of all those who knew him.

He possessed a natural mechanical ability which, with his untiring energy, were important factors in the development of the business of the family. He was a man of simple tastes, with no desire for public life, was fond of music and travel, and took much interest in the scientific and material development of his country. His energy, and executive and mechanical ability proved of great value during the Civil War, when he was called to direct and manage a large armory in Boston which was established to manufacture the first successful repeating rifle—the Spencer—the invention of Mr. Christopher M. Spencer, a native of Manchester, Connecticut, and an employee of Cheney Brothers. To this work he gave his best, without reserve, day and night, and made a success of what might have been a failure. At this time he invented the automatic drop hammer, which has become of such importance in the production of forgings. Frank Cheney married, June 8, 1853, Susan Jarvis, born May 9, 1827, daughter of Daniel Cooke and Susan (Jarvis) Cushing, of Providence, Rhode Island, the former of whom was a grandson of Governor Cooke, first governor of the State of Rhode Island. To Mr. and Mrs. Cheney were born five children: Katharine Sedgwick, born August 2, 1854, married, March 24, 1880, Gustavus Farley, Jr.; Mary, born September 28, 1855; Alice Barrett, born February 1, 1857, died March 13, 1908; Frank, Jr., of whom further; and Paul Howard, born June 28, 1867.

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### CHENEY, Frank Woodbridge,

**Manufacturer, Philanthropist.**

The late Colonel Frank Woodbridge Cheney, for many years the head of the

nationally known Cheney Brothers' Silk Manufacturing Company, of South Manchester, Connecticut, was one of the most representative of Connecticut's citizens. His national service during the Civil War kept him, to the end of his long life, an honored figure at all National gatherings of his compatriots that he attended, and his life of business achievement directly brought advantage to the Manchester section of Connecticut, and indirectly to the State. The "Hartford Courant," in an editorial immediately after his death on May 26, 1909, stated: "In his death, the State loses a man who, by common consent, has stood for years as the very best in Connecticut citizenship."

Colonel Frank Woodbridge Cheney was born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 5, 1832, the son of Charles and Waitstill Dexter (Shaw) Cheney, and a descendant of one of the oldest of Colonial New England pioneers. When about five years old Frank Woodbridge Cheney was taken by his parents into Ohio, when they removed from Providence in 1837. For ten years thereafter the boy lived on the paternal farm near Cincinnati, Ohio, during which he gained the rudiments of general knowledge, and at the same time, amid the healthful and wholesome surroundings to be found in Christian homes in such places, developed a good physique and an upright, manly character. His parents, in 1847, returned with him to Providence, but shortly afterwards came into Connecticut, and located in Manchester, and in association with others of his generation of Cheney's, his father engaged actively in the manufacture of silk, the brothers Cheney during the succeeding years, after several experiments and many disappointments, firmly establishing the name of Cheney in the front rank of American silk manufacturers.

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Young Frank W. Cheney, shortly after his return from Ohio, attended good preparatory schools, and eventually matriculated at Brown University. After graduating therefrom, he was taken into the business of the Cheney brothers at Manchester, but seven years later forsook, temporarily, all industrial labors to answer the national call to military service. During the Civil War, Frank Woodbridge Cheney gave a notable service to the Union forces. During the seven years of business activity prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, Frank W. Cheney had many responsibilities that were unusual for so young a man. At the outset of his connection with the Cheney Company, he apparently exhibited marked business ability, for in a short while he advanced from the minor position of a dye puncher to a seat on the board of directors of the firm. Attempts had been made to introduce silk culture into the United States, but on the experimental station established by the Cheney brothers, the attempt proved abortive, climatic conditions being unsuitable. The Cheney Company had therefore to resort to importations from China, and in 1858 competition among silk manufacturers in America was such that it became necessary for the Cheney brothers to place a representative of the firm in China. For this responsible post young Frank W. Cheney was selected, and in 1858 he departed for the East. There he remained for three years, purchasing the company's requirements of silk in China and Japan. It was a post that called for sterling qualities in the man undertaking it, a post of danger and uncertainty such as only a man of venturesome, courageous spirit would undertake. Frank W. Cheney was such, and he accomplished much for the firm during his period of foreign service. He was in China only a few years

after the ports of that country had been opened to foreigners, and for some time he was one of only twelve men, intrepid pioneers, of the white race in that great empire, and undoubtedly the connections he then established with Chinese and Japanese silk producers did much to firmly build the later great success of the Cheney firm. In 1861, while in Egypt, on his way back to America, he heard of the outbreak of the Civil War. He was eager to return, and when he did eventually land in America, "threw himself heart and soul into recruiting for the Union Army." His patriotic fervor, his energy and persuasiveness, became evident in organizing the Sixteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, and was recognized by the State. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and with it departed for the front. National history records the part taken by that regiment in the great struggle, and Colonel Cheney by his daring and military skill gained the admiration of his men. That was evident in later years when the Grand Army of the Republic recounted, in annual gatherings, the deeds of the sturdy ones during the dark and strenuous days of the war. One account regarding him in this connection stated "The affection of the 'boys' for him was touchingly evident whenever they met." At the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, he was shot through the arm while leading his men in a charge; "dreadfully wounded," stated one account, "and the first reports had it that he was dead on the field." Upon recovering sufficiently to be able to leave the hospital, he was invalided from the service, and because of his disability was unable to take further part in military actions.

He therefore again entered industrial life, and took the executive position, that of assistant treasurer, he had held in the

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Cheney firm prior to his departure for China. In 1874, his father who was treasurer and secretary of the firm, died, and Frank W. succeeded to his offices. From that time forward the management of the huge concern devolved mainly upon him, and "to this really enormous task he brought a degree of consummate skill, judgment and tact, which have resulted in greatly increasing the volume of business, and redounded to his own great credit and reputation as a business leader," stated his biographer in article included in "Representative Citizens of Connecticut" (1916), edited by Samuel Hart, D. D., D. C. L., president of the Connecticut Historical Society.

He was one of the leading silk manufacturers of America, recognized as such by the national organizations connected with that industry. Only a year before his death, he was voted by the Silk Association of America to constitute, with Mr. J. Huber, a committee "to urge upon Congress a revision of the silk tariff." And in many other lines of business activity, or interest, he was a commanding personality, and came into responsible executive capacities in leading organizations and corporations because of his ability to ably and honorably administer the trusts. He was on the directorates of many of the largest and most important financial and industrial institutions in the State of Connecticut. Regarding his political activities, a biographer stated:

Although of a most retiring disposition and shrinking from taking public office of any kind, his extreme popularity rendered it inevitable that he should take part in the political world, even though it might be against his will and inclination. He was a strong supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and in 1892 the State organization urged upon him the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. The year happened to be that of the "deadfall" issue, upon which the Democrats were easily victorious, and Colonel Cheney suffered defeat with

the rest of his party. Two years later, he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of the State, but the Democratic star had not yet set, and once more he was defeated. He remarked with a smile when the news was brought him that he had paid for a room at the Allyn House, together with a box of cigars and plenty of experience, and that he would now take a bath and wash off the politics. He was not able entirely to rid himself of politics even then, however, for eight years later, while traveling in Europe, he received a cablegram from the people of Manchester, asking him to return and act as their representative at the State Constitutional Convention. This he agreed to do, and returned at once from his travels.

Colonel Cheney was very popular in Manchester and Hartford, and was a member of most of the leading social organizations of the capital city. Especially did he interest himself in the proceedings of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was his chief interest outside of business, and some think it came even before that with him. Certain it is that the Grand Army had interest in him. An editorial, before quoted, of the "Hartford Courant," stated: "The Colonel was one of the Connecticut heroes of the Civil War \* \* \* , and the old soldiers have ever since had in him not only a friend but a brother. The mystic bond that draws the veterans together was very strong in him. \* \* \* A year ago, June 5, 1908, on the occasion of his becoming seventy-six years old, the survivors of his regiment surprised him at his home, and presented him with a loving cup." He was a member of the Connecticut Sixteenth Regiment Association, and of Drake Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Veteran Association of the Hartford City Guard. Following his death, the "Hartford Courant" of May 27, 1909, stated, in part:

Colonel Frank W. Cheney died suddenly and peacefully at his home (in South Manchester, May 26, 1909). \* \* \* He was loved by a



wide circle of personal friends, a circle much wider than some who knew him only slightly were aware; he was respected by everyone who knew the name of Cheney—and he had made that name known to very many who had missed the privilege of his personal acquaintance. His qualities alike of head and heart fitted him for the leadership which he never sought, but which invariably came to him when things were to be done. No name in his State carried greater weight than his, because everybody knew that back of it were sound judgment, unselfish purpose and high personal character. For years he was head of the famous Cheney Brothers silk manufacturing concern, and under his skillful management it has grown to be one of the great industries of the country. For seven eventful years he was a director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road; he was a director in various other companies, as many as he would consent to serve, and he was constantly called on for advice and assistance by individuals. As a friend said last night: "Everybody leaned on him." At seventy-six the burden of these cares proved suddenly too heavy, and his long and useful life has ended.

\* \* \* He was a man of few words, and some people who only met him casually thought he was somewhat curt. The fact was that though his words were few they covered the situation. He had the singular gift of saying briefly all that was to be said, but what he said always rang true; and no man ever lived who possessed more fully the sweet gifts of sympathy and gentleness, and none was ever moved by a kindlier desire to help his fellow-man. \* \* \* Of the sweet and hospitable life of the Cheney home, a newspaper editorial is not the place to speak; but the many who have been privileged to enjoy it will always cherish the recollection of it as a most delightful part of the sunshine of their lives.

Colonel Cheney married, November 3, 1863, at Hartford, Mary Bushnell, born at Hartford, September 25, 1840, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell, an eminent prelate of notable Hartford record, and descendant of an early Colonial pioneer, Francis Bushnell, who was the third signer of the Guilford, Connecticut covenant in 1639. To Colonel Frank Woodbridge and Mary (Bushnell) Cheney were born the following children:

Emily, Charles, Horace Bushnell, John and Howell, twins; Seth Leslie, Ward, Austin, Frank Dexter, Marjory, Dorothy, twin of Marjory; and Ruth. The lives of some of these children are elsewhere reviewed in this work. Ward Cheney, the seventh child, was a graduate of Yale University, class of 1896, and at the outbreak of the Spanish War volunteered and enlisted in Company G, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. Later he received a commission and went with his regiment to the Philippines, where he was killed, January 7, 1900, in an engagement with insurgent natives at Imus.

### CHENEY, Knight Dexter

#### Silk Manufacturer.

The late Knight Dexter Cheney, president for many years of the Cheney Brothers' Silk Manufacturing Company, the product of which is known throughout the whole of America, was an esteemed resident of South Manchester, Connecticut, and valued throughout the State as one of the most substantial citizens of those who led in manufacturing activities. He gave to it the whole of his years of business, years which were well occupied in the direction of affairs of magnitude. He was born in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, October 9, 1837, and died at his summer home at York Harbor, Maine, August 13, 1907. His parents were Charles and Waitstill Dexter (Shaw) Cheney, and his descent connects with many Colonial New England families.

When Knight Dexter Cheney was nine years old, his parents gave up their Ohio farm, upon which possibly Charles Cheney had thought of planting mulberry trees, upon the leaves of which the silk worm best thrives, and the remainder of his life was spent mainly in South Manchester and Hartford. As a boy and youth



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he attended Manchester Academy, the public and high schools of Hartford, and eventually matriculated at Brown University, where his academic education was completed. When he attained his majority in 1858, he entered the employ of the Cheney Brothers' Silk Manufacturing Company, being associated with his father in the Hartford plant. He was a man of intelligent initiative and considerable energy, and to him may be attributed much of the development of the business generally, and particularly of the ribbon department which he organized and brought to a high standard and immense volume of production. In 1878 he was given a seat on the board of directors of the firm, and eventually, on April 18, 1894, was elected to the principal executive office the presidency, which from that date he held until his death in 1907. In addition to his comprehensive responsibilities as president, he retained personal managerial control over several of the departments. He was an authority on weaving, and especially supervised the working of the weaving department, developing it from a department of very little importance in the operations of the firm to probably its most important part. After leaving the Hartford mill, he removed to South Manchester, where he made his home.

Although Knight Dexter Cheney did not enter very much into public affairs, being so engrossed in business matters as to have little time to engage in other work, he was well and prominently known in both business and social life in the State. His position as president of the Cheney Brothers' corporation made him a central figure in the town of Manchester, "and his sympathetic nature and pleasant disposition, characteristics of the Cheney family, made him the center of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was democratic and unassuming in

his manner, and did much to make life pleasant and comfortable for the employees of the concern, and for the people of the town."

On June 4, 1862, Mr. Cheney married, at Exeter, New Hampshire, Ednah Dow Smith, daughter of Samuel Garfield and Elizabeth (Dow) Smith. She was born in South Berwick, Maine, May 12, 1841, died September 17, 1915. Children: 1. Ellen Waitstill, born October 16, 1863; married, April 23, 1895, Alexander Lambert. 2. Elizabeth, born September 18, 1865, died April 7, 1898; married, November 28, 1890, Alfred Cowles, to whom she bore children: Alfred, Knight, John and Thomas Hooker. 3. Harriet Bowen, born February 4, 1867; married, February 12, 1896, William Hutchinson Cowles, and had children: Harriet, William Hutchinson and Cheney. 4. Helen, born March 7, 1868; married, October 8, 1895, Hugh Aiken Bayne; their children were: Helen and Elizabeth Cheney. 5. Knight Dexter, Jr., born June 1, 1870, died August 17, 1910; married, October 13, 1896, Ruth Lambert, who bore him one child, Knight Dexter (3), who however died in infancy. 6. Ednah Parker, born February 3, 1873. 7. Theodora, born September 12, 1874; married, September 20, 1905, Lieutenant-Colonel Halstead Dorey, of the United States Army; they have two children: Georgianna and Ednah Cheney Dorey. 8. Clifford Dudley, born January 3, 1877; married, May 25, 1904, Elizabeth Cheney. 9. Philip, born May 8, 1878. 10. Thomas Langdon, born November 20, 1879; married Judith S. Calkins. 11. Russell, born October 16, 1881, died October 23, 1916.

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### CHENEY, James Woodbridge,

#### Retired Silk Manufacturer.

James Woodbridge Cheney, of South Manchester, Connecticut, is the oldest

member now living of the eighth American generation of the Cheney family of that place, the enterprise and business ability of which, in association with those of the seventh generation, established and developed in South Manchester a silk manufacturing plant, the product of which was destined to make the name of Cheney known throughout America, in connection with sewing silk and other silken products. He was born in Manchester, Connecticut, February 9, 1838, the son of George Wells and Mary (Wilson) Cheney.

James Woodbridge Cheney was educated in the public schools of that town, the progress of which has depended so much upon the enterprise of the Cheney family. In due course, he entered the business of the family, and has lived practically his entire life in the vicinity of the Cheney Brothers' manufacturing headquarters. He has considerably aided the advancement of the business to a leading place among the silk manufacturers of America, and until he retired, in 1915, held responsible office. He is still a director of the firm of Cheney Brothers' Silk Manufacturing Company. During his long residence in South Manchester he has entered actively in public affairs, and has held many town and State offices. He was president of the Connecticut State Prison Board for fifteen years, and a director for twenty-two years. He was particularly interested in the movement which resulted in the accumulation of the necessary funds to assure the erection in Spring Grove Cemetery, Hartford, of a monument to fittingly memorialize the achievements of Henry Clay Work, author of "Marching Through Georgia," and other popular Civil War songs. Mr. Cheney acted as treasurer of the association formed in 1908 for that purpose, and to his interest and personal indefatigable

endeavors may be attributed the successful consummation of the project. Politically, Mr. Cheney has always been a zealous and active worker in the interests of the Republican party of the State and Nation. In 1871 he represented Manchester in the Connecticut General Assembly, and for nearly thirty-five years was associated with Charles H. Arnold and the late Maro S. Chapman on the Republican town committee of Manchester, and has represented that district in conventions of the party—State, Senatorial, county, and Congressional—for more than half a century. He was elected delegate from the First Congressional District to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in 1896, and ardently supported the nomination of William McKinley for United States President.

Of interest also to record, in connection with Mr. Cheney, is the fact that he joined the Hartford City Guards in May, 1861, to give military service during the Civil War, and thus became a charter member of that historic organization. Mr. Cheney has had a remarkably long and successful business career. He retired in 1915, after having held responsible official connection with the Cheney Brothers' Silk Manufacturing Company for sixty-four years, during which time he earned the sincere regard of those with whom he associated, both in business and public affairs. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and has passed through all the chairs of the Manchester Lodge. And, by reason of his ancestry, was elected to membership in the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

On February 5, 1868, Mr. Cheney married Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Halsey and Adeline (Blish) Cheney. They have two children: John Platt, born November 12, 1868; and Adeline, born December 2, 1890.





Geo. Talbot



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### **CHENEY, Frank Jr.,**

#### **Silk Manufacturer.**

Frank Cheney, Jr., president of the nationally known Cheney Brothers' Silk Manufacturing Company, owners of the extensive silk mills in South Manchester, Connecticut, was born in that town on August 14, 1860, the son of Frank and Susan Jarvis (Cushing) Cheney, and in the eighth generation of descent from John Cheney, progenitor in America of that family which, in earlier generations extending back to the time of the Norman Conquest, came in many instances prominently into English history.

Frank Cheney, Jr., received a good academic and technical education, his primary years of study being passed in private and public schools of South Manchester. Eventually he took the high school course at the Hartford High School, and was then sent for technical instruction to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from the mechanical engineering department of which he graduated in the class of 1882. Then followed a period of two years, during which he served in the capacity of superintendent of repair and construction in the South Manchester mills of Cheney Brothers, and in 1883 he became superintendent of the spun silk spinning mills of the company. His entire business life has been devoted to the development of the Cheney Brothers' huge silk manufacturing enterprise, and he has proved himself fitted for the high executive offices entrusted to him. He advanced in responsibility from director to vice-president, and eventually to president, in which capacity he is still a member of the firm. His organizing and executive ability have also brought him into official connection with the management of several other concerns, corporations of public service

and finance. At present he is president of the South Manchester Water Company, of the South Manchester Light, Power, and Tramway Company, and of the Savings Bank of Manchester. He is also director of the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford. Politically, he is a Republican, of active interest, and he has taken prominent part in State politics, and had he so wished might have received nomination to many offices in that relation. He is highly regarded in South Manchester, and throughout the State, and his popularity was demonstrated when in 1905 he was the chosen representative of Manchester, Connecticut, in the State Legislature. He served in the State Legislature during the years 1905-07, and enhanced his reputation as an able and conscientious public servant thereby. Mr. Cheney is not a member of any church. He belongs to the Hartford and the Hartford Golf clubs.

On January 6, 1897, at Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Cheney married Florence W. Wade, born in Christiansburg, Virginia, daughter of Dr. David and Eliza (White) Wade, the former of whom was a surgeon in the Confederate Army. They have one child, a daughter, Frances, who was born on May 27, 1902.

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### **GEORGE, Talcott,**

#### **Dean of Bank Presidents.**

On January 20, 1917, George Talcott, president of the First National Bank of Rockville, Connecticut, received the congratulations of his business associates and many friends upon having attained his ninetieth birthday. For fifty-three years he has been a director of the First National Bank, and for forty-nine years has been its able chief executive officer, yet there is little about him to indicate that he is a nonagenarian, for the years

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have dealt lightly with him and each day he is at his desk in the president's room at the bank or at the offices of the American Mills Company, of which he is also president, an office held for the past thirty-two years. He has also been connected with the Savings Bank of Rockville since 1863, a bank of which Libbeus F. Bissell, who died in 1903, aged ninety-three years, had been secretary-treasurer for forty-five years. Perhaps there is no bank president in the harness to-day who has reached Mr. Talcott's age, and to properly commemorate his ninetieth birthday and to show their appreciation of the fact that their president is the dean of living bank presidents, the directors of the First National Bank presented Mr. Talcott with a silver loving cup suitably engraved with the facts concerning his age and service with the bank.

Mr. Talcott is a descendant of an ancient Colonial family dating back to earliest days. His grandfather, Phineas Talcott, was born in 1758, was a soldier of the Revolution, and represented the town of Vernon, Connecticut; in the State Legislature, he was one of the delegates to the State convention which framed the constitution of 1813 and was one of the prominent men of his time. He married Hannah Kellogg.

Their son Phineas (2) Talcott, was born in Vernon, Connecticut, August 7, 1793, began his career as a school teacher and at one time was principal of the Stone Schoolhouse in Hartford, with ten teachers and six hundred pupils under him. He was steward of the Connecticut Insane Retreat for seven and a half years, then became agent for the Rock Mill from which Rockville derives its name. After five years as agent, he bought the Scott-away Henkley farm, and he farmed his purchase until 1846, then began the erection of the American Mills, was the larg-

est stockholder of the corporation owning them and president until his death, June 6, 1863. He was also owner of a third interest in the Springville Mill, president of the Rockville Railroad Company, treasurer of the Acqueduct Company, president of the Savings Bank of Rockville, judge of probate ten years, a trial justice, and held many town offices. He married Lora McLean, daughter of Francis McLean, founder of Rockville.

George Talcott, son of Phineas and Lora (McLean) Talcott, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 20, 1827, and there resided until eight years of age, when his parents moved to Rockville, which has now been his home for eighty-two years. Rockville was then but a hamlet and not one person then residing there is there to-day; it is a new Rockville and in its upbuilding George Talcott has borne a prominent part. He was delicate as a boy, in fact, lung trouble has been the one trouble of his life. After being obliged to leave school, he was clerk for a time, but his health was so poor that he gave it up and tried out-of-doors work on the farm, but he seemed to grow weaker and various health resorts were tried. In 1852 he went to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, returning by Nicaragua. He was still in a precarious condition in October, 1861, when he started for Buenos Ayres, South America, remaining there until May, 1862. He fully recovered, although occasional trips have been taken for his health and he has been constantly "on guard" during all the years of his life. Now a picture of good health, at the age of ninety, with erect form and quick elastic step, it is hard to imagine that for all his younger years he was subject to lung trouble. In 1863 he succeeded his father in his various enterprises and continues the active head of the American Mills

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Company, vice-president of the Savings Bank and a director since 1867, and treasurer of the Rockville Mutual Fire Insurance Company. On February 24, 1863, the First National Bank was chartered, and in 1864 he became a director. In 1868 he was elected president and has been continuously in office until the present time, 1917.

Prior to 1863, Mr. Talcott was constable and deputy sheriff, and on his father's death he succeeded him as trial justice and later as associate judge of the city courts, over which he presided three years. He then became associate judge, continuing in that office until 1897, when he reached the age limit of seventy years and retired from the office. He possesses the judicial temperament and was one of the ablest trial justices, administering the office with fairness and impartiality. Not the least interesting chapter of his life is this judicial chapter, and to this day he is as often greeted with the title of "Judge" as by any other.

For three-quarters of a century Mr. Talcott has been a church member. He was baptized in the South Congregational Church, Hartford. In Rockville he became a member of the old First Church, later joined the Second Church and continued a member until it consolidated with the Union Church, his membership still in force and his attendance regular. He was one of the early church singers, his boyish alto changing to a tenor and finally he ended his choir singing as a bass soloist. He was also a member of the Talcott Brass Band, named for his father, who gave the band its instruments. Talcott Park was also made possible by Phineas Talcott, who started the subscription paper with half the amount needed to buy the property. He also planted many of the great elms and as long as he lived took pride in the park, a pride that descended to his son, George Talcott.

Mr. Talcott married (first) Rosanna McLean; (second) Ella McLean; (third) Clara McLean, who is now living. He has two sons: George F., residing in Pennsylvania; and Phineas M., of the Ideal Manufacturing Company of New Haven, Connecticut.

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### TUCKER, William,

#### Wholesale Merchant.

In the year 1830, a wholesale grocery business was established at the corner of Main and Ely streets, Hartford, by Joseph Keney, which later became H. & W. Keney, in 1855, Keney, Roberts & Goodwin, and subsequently Keney & Roberts. In 1889, William Tucker and H. H. Goodwin were admitted, and upon the death of Walter Keney the firm became Keney, Roberts & Company. Later when Henry Keney died the firm reorganized as Roberts, Tucker & Goodwin, continuing until March 7, 1896, after the death of Mr. Roberts. At this time the firm was again reorganized as Tucker & Goodwin, with William Tucker, then as now, the senior head. His connection with the business covers a period of thirty-eight years; eleven years as a clerk, and twenty-seven as a partner, and twenty of the latter as head of the firm. The business is one of the oldest and best established in the city and has ever been prosperous, and now after eighty-eight years of existence is solidly fixed upon foundations that should ever endure.

Mr. Tucker is a son of Erastus Tucker, and of the seventh generation of the family in America, founded by Robert Tucker. Robert Tucker was of Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, removing to Milton, Massachusetts, in 1662. He married Elizabeth Allen. Their son, Ephraim Tucker, was born in 1652, and for many year was town clerk and selectman of Milton. He married Hannah Culver. Stephen Tucker,



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their son, was born April 8, 1691, in Milton, and in 1715 settled in Preston, Connecticut. He married, August 30, 1716, Hannah Belcher, and their son, William Tucker, was born in Preston, May 28, 1737, and died November 5, 1819. He married Esther Morgan. Stephen Tucker, the son of William and Esther (Morgan) Tucker, was born in Preston, April 30, 1768, and died August 15, 1853. During the War of 1812, he was captain of an artillery company at Stonington Point. He married, January 17, 1793, Eunice Baldwin, of Stonington, Connecticut, and their son, Erastus Tucker, was the father of William Tucker, of this review. He was born in Griswold, Connecticut, August 10, 1794, and died in Hartford, September, 1868. He was a paper manufacturer, and was located in Hartford the greater part of his life. In 1812 he was called out as a soldier and served at Stonington. He married (first) Eliza Hovey, born July 29, 1804, and died March 9, 1837, the daughter of Duellay and Mary (Moore) Hovey, of Windham, Connecticut. They were the parents of four children: Mary Frances, who married D. W. C. Pond; Edwin, deceased; Henry, married Amelia E. Olmstead; George, married Emma H. Hunt. Mr. Tucker married (second) March 6, 1838, Emma Augusta Dresser, born May 11, 1812, and died June 14, 1874, the daughter of Captain Samuel and Dolly (Ingalls) Dresser, of Abington, Connecticut. Her father was captain of a New London Company during the War of 1812. By his second marriage Erastus Tucker was the father of the following children: John Dresser, born December 19, 1838, married (first) Sarah Louise Ingham (second) Kate Abbott Fox; Eliza Emma, born June 3, 1846; William, of further mention.

William Tucker, son of Erastus and

Emma Augusta (Dresser) Tucker, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, February 5, 1848. He was quite young when his parents moved to Hartford, where he has resided ever since. His early education was received in the public schools, after which, at the age of nineteen years, he became a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Collins Brothers & Company, continuing with that house for eleven years, acquiring a sound business education and valuable experience. In January, 1878, he formed a connection with the business house of which he is now the honored head. He became a partner in 1889, and has maintained that relation until the present time, the firm reorganizing under its present name of Tucker & Goodwin, March 7, 1896. They are wholesale grocers, doing a large and profitable business. Mr. Tucker has devoted the best years of his life to the development of his business, and has confined himself closely to its management, having few outside interests. He is a thorough master of his business, a hard worker and capable in every department, ever courteous and kindly. The firm bears a high reputation, the result of long years of fair dealing with customers. Mr. Tucker was a member of Park Church, Hartford, and is identified with its successor, the Immanuel Congregational Church, Incorporated, and is a member of the Twentieth Century Club. He has never married.

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### MASON, Carlos V.,

#### Business Man.

An enterprising and progressive citizen of Bristol, Connecticut, Carlos V. Mason holds a foremost place among the business men of that town. He was born November 23, 1863, in Unionville, Connecticut, son of Carlos L. and Frances E.





*Edmason*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(Goodwin) Mason, of that town. Mr. Mason is a scion of one of the oldest families in Connecticut, being a direct descendant of Major John Mason, who was born in England about 1600, was a lieutenant in the army, served in the Netherlands under his friend, Sir Thomas Fairfax. He came to America about 1630, possibly with Winthrop. He settled in Dorchester, and in December, 1632, he was sent as a lieutenant with twenty men against a pirate, for which service in the following July he received £10. His name is the first on the list of freemen, March 4, 1635, and distinguished by the title of captain. He was elected representative in 1635-36. In October of that year he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, in company with Rev. John Warham, Henry Wolcott, Esq., and others, taking part in the first settlement of that town. In May, 1637, he commanded the successful expedition against the "Pequots" near New London. He was elected representative, serving from 1637 to 1641, and assistant or magistrate until 1659. The next eight years he was deputy-governor of Connecticut and major-general of the Colonies. In July, 1639, he married (second) Anna Peck, and removed with his family in 1647 to Saybrook, Connecticut. In 1660 he became one of the first settlers of Norwich, where he died January 30, 1672, and his wife died shortly afterward.

Daniel Mason, son of Major John and Anna (Peck) Mason, was born April, 1652, in Saybrook, and died at Stonington, in 1737. He was a schoolmaster at Norwich in 1679, and married his third wife, October 10, 1679. She was Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart, minister of Hingham, Massachusetts, born in 1654, and died at Stonington, April 8, 1727. Daniel Mason was made a free-man, with his brother Samuel, May 8,

1673, and in August of the same year was appointed schoolmaster at Norwich, Connecticut; was deputy in 1684, and representative in 1701. He was confirmed quartermaster of the Stonington Militia, October 9, 1695, at the time the Colony feared war with the Dutch, and later was promoted from the rank of lieutenant to that of captain.

Peter Mason, son of Daniel and his third wife, Rebecca (Hobart) Mason, was born at Stonington, November 9, 1680. He married Mary Hobart, July 8, 1703, and settled at Stonington, whence he removed to Colchester (now known as Salem), and then moved to New London (North Parish), now called Montville. He held the rank of captain in the Colonial army, and was placed in command of a company of fifty-four Indians procured by Governor Saltonstall that joined the expedition against Canada in 1711, during the French and Indian War.

Peter Mason, Jr., son of Peter and Mary (Hobart) Mason, was born at New London, December 28, 1717, and died at Castleton, Vermont, in 1805. He married, in 1741, Margaret, daughter of Jonathan Fanning and Elizabeth Way, born at Groton, Connecticut, and died at Castleton, Vermont, in 1803.

Robert Mason, son of Peter and Margaret Mason, was born at Groton, in 1749, and died at Simsbury, Connecticut, February 5, 1835. He married Chloe Case, at Simsbury, in 1774, and they removed to Castleton, Vermont, where they remained until 1779, in which year they returned to Simsbury. Chloe Case was a daughter of Charles and Phoebe Case, born July 19, 1756, at Simsbury.

Luke Mason, son of Robert and Chloe (Case) Mason, was born at Simsbury, March 19, 1800, and died there March 21, 1840. He married, March 12, 1831, at Simsbury, Diana Higley, born there

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March 19, 1815, died at Unionville, June 6, 1888.

Carlos Luke Mason, son of Luke and Diana (Higley) Mason, was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, May 1, 1839, and for thirty years was engaged in the insurance business in Unionville. Subsequently he was in the employ of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, where he remained for twenty-five years. He married, September 23, 1862, at Unionville, Frances E. Goodwin, born there April 3, 1843, and died there May 5, 1884. They were the parents of four children: 1. Carlos V., of further mention. 2. Frederick G., born at Unionville, April 30, 1866; married, October 23, 1894, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Emily J. Liness; two children: Frederick L., born in New London, August 30, 1901, and Marian F., born at Springfield, Massachusetts, February 27, 1903. 3. Alfred J., born December 29, 1872; married, October 3, 1896, at Newport, Kentucky, Mrs. Effie H. Banister, born at Tangipahoe, Louisiana, daughter of Alfred Hennen. 4. Edward C., born February 9, 1877; married, September 7, 1898, at Saratoga, New York, Jessie S. Ide, born at Corinth, New York, September 10, 1875.

Carlos V. Mason, son of Carlos Luke and Frances E. (Goodwin) Mason, was educated in the district schools of Unionville, Connecticut. After completing his schooling he came to Bristol, in October, 1883, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He has built up a large and flourishing trade, and through his upright methods of doing business has attained a prominent and enviable reputation among the leading men of that town. He has ever taken more than a passive interest in all matters pertaining to the general welfare and has served in many offices. He is treasurer of the Third School District for the last fifteen

years. In 1902 he was elected Representative, and served as clerk of the railroad committee. Mr. Mason is a director of the Dunbar Brothers Company, and fraternally he affiliates with Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, of Hartford; Sphinx Temple, of Hartford; Stephen Terry Lodge, No. 59, Independent Order Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 9; and of Bristol Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Bristol Club.

Mr. Mason married, May 3, 1888, at Bristol, Alice M. Dunbar, born in that town, April 3, 1868, daughter of Winthrop W. and Sarah A. (Wheeler) Dunbar. Mr. and Mrs. Mason were the parents of three children: 1. Florence F., born at Bristol, July 14, 1889, married Leander W. Rockwell, son of Albert F. Rockwell, of Bristol. 2. Anna D., born June 11, 1893, wife of Herbert A. Marom, of Meriden, Connecticut. 3. Carlos H., born September 25, 1900.

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### **KELLOGG, Henry Laurens,** **Agriculturist.**

For several generations the Kellogg family was established in what is now the town of Newington (previous to 1871 Newington Parish of Wethersfield). The family is a very old one in Wethersfield, beginning with Lieutenant Joseph Kellogg, and tracing in England to Phillipe Kellogg, of Bocking, County Essex, a parish adjoining Braintree. The surname Kellogg, found in England in the sixteenth century, is a place name, derived from two Gaelic words meaning lake and cemetery. In January, 1525, Nicholas Kellogg was taxed in Debden, County Essex, and at the same time William Kellogg was also on the tax list. The





*Henry L. Kellogg*



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name is found with a multitude of spellings, using both K and C as the initial, and many families of the name were found in Great Leigh and Braintree, Essex.

Nicholas Kellogg, above mentioned, born about 1488, was buried in Debden, May 17, 1558. His wife, Florence, daughter of William Hall, was buried there, November 8, 1571.

Their son, Thomas Kellogg, who lived in Debden, was probably the ancestor of the American immigrant.

Phillipe Kellogg was in Bocking, Essex, where his son, Thomas, was baptized September 15, 1583. He was later in Great Leigh, where a child was buried in 1611.

His son, Martyn Kellogg, baptized November 23, 1595, in Great Leigh, was a weaver and cloth worker, living in that parish, and in Braintree. He married, at St. Michael's, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, September 24, 1621, Prudence Bird, whom he survived.

They were the parents of Lieutenant Joseph Kellogg, who was baptized April 1, 1626, at Great Leigh, and settled in Farmington, Connecticut, where he was living in 1651. He sold his home lot in 1655, removed about two years later to Boston, and in 1659 purchased a dwelling house on the street leading to Roxbury. The lot is now occupied by the "Advertiser" building on Washington street, Boston. His purchase price was the equivalent of seven hundred dollars. He sold this property in 1668, and removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he made an agreement with the town in that year to keep a ferry to Northampton. He built his house on a lot which had been reserved by the town for a ferry lot, and was given leave to entertain travelers. In 1677 the town voted him £40 for ferryage for soldiers and the loss of his team,

which had been impressed for the Colonial service. His son, John, and grandson, John, continued to keep the ferry until 1758. For many years Joseph Kellogg was a selectman of Hadley, and he served on various important committees, was a sergeant of the Military Company in 1663, ensign, 1678, and lieutenant from October of that year until 1692. As sergeant, he was in command of the Hadley Troop at the famous Turner's Falls Fight, May 18, 1675. His wife, Joanna, who probably accompanied him from England, died in Hadley, September 14, 1666.

Their fourth son, Martin Kellogg, was born November 22, 1658, in Boston, and lived in Deerfield, Massachusetts, where he was one of the victims of the Indian massacre during Queen Anne's War. Over forty of the inhabitants were killed, and one hundred and twelve of both sexes and all ages were carried into captivity by the Indians, including Martin Kellogg and four of his children. His wife took refuge in the cellar where she concealed her infant son and hid herself under a tub. The cries of the infant attracted the attention of the Indians, who quickly dispatched it, and sat down upon the tub under which the agonized mother was lying to regale themselves on food found in the cellar. After the departure of the Indians, she ran two miles through the deep snow, with bare feet, to the house used as a fort, the only building in the town not captured by the Indians. Martin Kellogg was one of the fifty-seven survivors who were redeemed from captivity and returned to Deerfield. He married, December 10, 1684, Anne Hinsdale, born February 22, 1667, died July 19, 1689, daughter of Samuel and Mehitable (Johnson) Hinsdale, of Hadley.

Martin Kellogg, eldest child of Martin and Anne (Hinsdale) Kellogg, was born October 26, 1686, in Deerfield, and was

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among the captives taken to Canada. After his redemption, he became a famous Indian fighter, noted for his interpidity and sagacity. He was twice captured by the Indians and suffered great hardships, but afterward became very useful as Indian agent and interpreter to the six nations. The Massachusetts Colony voted him on two occasions sums which amounted to £35 to reimburse him for losses and hardships endured in the service of the colony. He died November 13, 1753, in what is now Newington. He married, January 13, 1716, in Wethersfield, Dorothy Chester, of that town, born September 5, 1692, died September 26, 1754, daughter of Stephen and Jemima (Treat) Chester.

Their eldest son, Martin Kellogg, was born August 2, 1718, in Wethersfield, where he was captain of the militia, a wealthy and influential citizen, and died December 7, 1791. He married, July 1, 1742, Mary Boardman, born September 19, 1719, died April 8, 1803, daughter of Lieutenant Richard and Sarah (Camp) Boardman.

General Martin Kellogg, son of Martin and Mary (Boardman) Kellogg, was born July 24, 1781, in Wethersfield, where he lived through life. He was a large landholder and sheep raiser, and engaged in cloth manufacture; he was the owner of five hundred acres of land. He was popular and prominent in the militia, a faithful attendant and worshiper at the Congregational church, and died November 23, 1868, at the age of eighty-seven years. He married, in November, 1818, Mary Welles, born February 13, 1789, died April 24, 1865, daughter of General Roger and Jemima (Kellogg) Welles, who receive mention elsewhere, in connection with the Welles family. Jemima Kellogg was a daughter of Captain Martin and Mary (Boardman) Kellogg, born August 23, 1757.

Henry Laurens Kellogg, third son of General Martin and Mary (Welles) Kellogg, was born January 31, 1819, in Newington, and died June 3, 1895. He engaged extensively in farming, was for some years a member of the firm of Dickinson & Kellogg, dry goods dealers in Hartford, and was a member of the firm of Martin Kellogg & Son, later H. L. Kellogg, manufacturers of stockings and satinets, on Piper's brook, at Newington Junction. Besides his purchase of wool for his own use, he bought largely in the West, on commission. His last years were devoted entirely to agriculture. A good business man, his counsel was often sought by others. At the age of nine years he began singing in the choir of the Congregational church at Newington, and for many years led the choir until old age compelled him to abandon it. He possessed a remarkable tenor voice and was thoroughly master of it. A staunch Republican in principle, he was not blindly partisan, and was called upon to fill various local offices. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1859 he represented his town in the Legislature. He was actively interested in town and church affairs. He married (first), April 24, 1849, Julia A. Gardiner, born 1818, in Waterford, Connecticut, died February, 1864. He married (second), February 6, 1866, Laura Kellogg Camp, daughter of Homer and Delia (Whittlesey) Camp, of Newington, who survives him.

Henry Laurens Kellogg, son of Henry Laurens and Julia A. (Gardiner) Kellogg, was born January 14, 1859, in Newington, in the house his father built, and was educated in the local schools and the New Britain and Hartford high schools. He very early had turned his attention to agriculture, continuing to till the paternal homestead, which embraces about one



hundred and seventy-five acres. By his industry and thrift he has prospered and is recognized among the most substantial farmers of his native town. Mr. Kellogg and his entire family are affiliated with the Congregational church of Newington, and he is a charter member of Newington Grange, and member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Kellogg is interested in the welfare and progress of his home town, and has served in various capacities, such as collector of taxes, member of the Board of Relief, selectman, and as school committeeman of the North District, and after consolidation of the town schools was a member of the Town Board. He is independent of partisan bias, though he acts usually with the Republican party. On his farm are located several houses, and he is an extensive owner of valuable real estate in the section known as Newington Junction. From boyhood he has been a singer in the church choir, and chorister, now assistant chorister, of the Sunday school. For many years he was clerk of the Ecclesiastical Society, and assistant superintendent of the Sabbath school. For fifteen years he has acted as local correspondent of the Hartford "Times," a successor of his talented wife.

Mr. Kellogg married, May 31, 1893, Frances Harriett Kirkham, born September 17, 1860, died December 18, 1903, daughter of Hon. John S. and Harriet S. (Atwood) Kirkham, of Newington. They were the parents of four children: Harriet Atwood, born April 17, 1894; Julia Gardiner, December 14, 1895; Frances Kirkham, August 13, 1897; Laura Camp, January 27, 1901.

The Kirkham family is an old and prominent one in England, having a seat in Blagdon, and still more anciently located at Ashcombe, under Haldon Hill. In the time of Henry III. the family was

in possession of this property, and probably much earlier, and continued as lords of the manor four hundred years after the time of Henry. By intermarriage with noble and distinguished families, they came into high position, and two members of the family filled the office of high sheriff of Devonshire, the last being Sir John Kirkham, high sheriff in 1523. He appropriated large revenues to the support of the chapel in Honiton, and was buried in the aisle of the south side of the parish church of Parington. The progenitor of the family in America was Thomas Kirkham, who settled in Wethersfield as early as 1640. Henry Kirkham, a grandson of Henry Kirkham, was born in Wethersfield, September 1, 1728, and was the father of John Kirkham, the Revolutionary soldier. He was the father of William Kirkham, born March 19, 1788, in Newington Parish, and married, November 30, 1815, Sophia Leffingwell. He was a clothier in early life, and for thirty years was a teacher in Newington, Wethersfield, Farmington, Hartford, Windsor, and Springfield, Massachusetts. He died October 6, 1868. His wife, born July 27, 1796, survived him more than twelve years, and died November 14, 1880. Their son, John Stoddard Kirkham, was born April 6, 1826, in Newington, reared on the paternal farm, and was educated in the Springfield High School and the Newington Academy. He was one of the pioneer band of Argonauts, organized in Hartford, in 1849, which purchased a vessel and made the voyage around Cape Horn to California, arriving there October 6. In 1850 Mr. Kirkham was chosen a member of the Board of Managers, and also clerk of Eldorado county. His capital before starting for California was \$500.00, and he returned home at the end of two years with \$100.00, remaining henceforward. He lived on the old home-

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stead, was a very substantial farmer, and died February 8, 1918. He was one of the most prominent and useful citizens of the town, and filled varied official stations. From 1855 until his death he was justice of the peace. On the organization of the town of Newington in 1871, Mr. Kirkham was chosen town clerk, and with the exception of three years filled that station for a quarter of a century. From 1860 to 1898, he was a member of the Board of School Visitors, and during most of the time acting visitor. He was superintendent of the Congregational Sunday school several years. For ten years he was treasurer of the State Board of Agriculture, was a staunch defender of the rights of the farmer, and a leading spirit in the local and State granges, filling the office of chaplain in the latter organization. He was a charter member of Newington Grange and served as master. Until the free silver campaign in 1896, he was active in promoting the interests of the Democratic party. In 1878 he represented Newington in the Lower House of the State Assembly, and ten years later was elected Senator from the Second Senatorial District. For many years, down to his death, he was clerk of the Congregational church in Newington, and throughout his life was respected for his sound judgment, self-reliance, and strong, executive ability. He married Prudence Atwood, daughter of Josiah and Prudence (Kellogg) Atwood, who died in 1882. Their eldest child, Frances Harriet Kirkham, born September 17, 1860, became the wife of Henry Laurens Kellogg, as previously noted.

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**LADEN, Michael R.,**

**Physician.**

Foremost among the prominent physicians of the city of Hartford, Connecticut,

Dr. Michael R. Laden was born in Wallingford, that State, February 11, 1874, son of James C. and Cecelia (McGrath) Laden, and died in Hartford, August 2, 1917.

The elementary education of Dr. Laden was received in the local and high schools of Wallingford, where he prepared for entrance to the medical department of Yale University, where he studied one year, and was graduated from the New York University in the class of 1898, with his degree of M. D. In order to more fully equip himself for his life's work, he became an interne of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and subsequently received extensive training in Yonkers, New York, and Providence, Rhode Island. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Torrington, Connecticut, where he remained for a year, and removed thence to Hartford, establishing his office there and building up a large and flourishing clientele.

Dr. Laden was keenly interested in the civic affairs of Hartford, and had always taken more than a passive interest in the political life of that city. He was very prominently mentioned by his party several times as mayoralty candidate, and served as the commissioner of charity. In 1912 he was elected to the Common Council from the Sixth Ward, which body he had the honor of serving as vice-president. Dr. Laden was associated with the fraternal organizations, among them being the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Eagles, Moose, Orioles, Knights of Columbus, Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America, and the New England Order of Protection.

In 1893, Dr. Laden married Mary E. Duffin, of Chateaugay, New York, and they were the parents of the following children: Lester T. and Dorothy J. Laden.

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The devotion and solicitude of Dr. Laden to his profession was truly remarkable. He possessed that courage which holds on in spite of all disappointments and reverses. The impelling spirit of his life was service, not the service of self-centered ambition, but a desire to serve his fellow-men, and this spirit led him to continue with his work even after his health had become so impaired that physically he was unable to do so. He possessed great strength of character as well as strength of body, always fully equal to the occasion. He had put his ability, his energy and life into the work of his profession, and his death, in the prime of life, is regretted by the many who knew his helpful ministrations.

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### **LADEN, Thomas Joseph,**

#### **Priest.**

A member of a Wallingford family, Father Laden was born October 31, 1872, in that town, son of James C. and Cecelia (McGrath) Laden.

As a youth he was studiously inclined and availed himself of the public schools of Wallingford, including the High School, where he was a student for two years. He then entered St. Bonaventure's College at Allegany, New York, where he continued his studies over a period of five years. He was prepared for the priesthood at St. John's Seminary, Brighton, Massachusetts, where he was ordained December 17, 1897. He was immediately assigned to duty in St. Peter's Parish, Hartford, where for nearly fifteen years he was assistant to the Rev. Thomas Broderick. This is a very large parish and the duties of this position were many. Father Laden was busily occupied from morning until night in the various departments of parish work. On August 28, 1912, he was appointed by Bishop Nilan

to the pastorate at Cromwell, Connecticut, which includes a mission at Rocky Hill. For these duties Father Laden had been well prepared by his previous experience and his charges are flourishing. Many improvements have been made in the church, as well as the pastoral residence at Cromwell, and the mission at Rocky Hill. Through the careful management of the pastor, these charges have been kept free from any considerable debt, and he has also been active in various good works of the community. He is a member and vice-chairman of the Cromwell Council of Defense of the War Bureau, and has been active in promoting the work of the Knights of Columbus and Red Cross in behalf of our soldiers at home and abroad.

Father Laden is not bound by any partisan allegiance in civil affairs, and gives his vote and influence as his conscience directs, regardless of any partisan consideration. He is esteemed and respected by his contemporaries of all classes, and is doing an excellent work in the field to which he has been assigned.

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### **SPENCER, Clayton Robert,**

#### **Foundryman.**

The Spencer family is one of the oldest in New England and was long established in old England. The name is derived from an occupation, which in early times was called "dispenser," and like many surnames was adopted in comparatively recent times. Michael Spencer was a landholder in Stotfold, England, and married, January 25, 1555, Annis Linde. His second wife, Elizabeth, was the mother of Garrard (now rendered Jared) Spencer, who was baptized May 20, 1576. His youngest son, Garrard, born 1610, was a landowner in Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634, and four years



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later was granted a franchise for maintaining a ferry in Lynn, Massachusetts. There he served as grand juror and ensign of the militia, in 1660 removed to Hartford, and two years later to Haddam, Connecticut, where he was one of the twenty-eight original proprietors. For many years he represented the town in the Legislature and served on important committees, including that which settled the bounds between Haddam and Saybrook. His wife, Hannah, was the mother of Samuel Spencer, who was a member of the Millington Society of East Haddam, and died August 7, 1705. His first wife, Hannah, was a daughter of Isaac Willey, of New London, and widow of Peter Blachford, of Haddam. Her second son, Isaac Spencer, was born January 8, 1678; was deacon of the church; married, October 2, 1797, Mary Selden. Their third son, Jared Spencer, was born November 5, 1718, was a member of the Haddam Church, and living in 1760. Elizabeth Spencer, also a member of that church, probably his wife, was living at Spencertown in 1761. They were probably the parents of Joseph Spencer, whose birth was not recorded in either town or church record of Haddam. He was born in 1742, and died November 10, 1814, in Haddam. He married there, June 2, 1774, Eunice Cone, who was born October 13, 1745, daughter of Simon Cone, and died April 12, 1809. She was baptized in the Haddam Church in March, 1776. Her father, Simon Cone, died in the Colonial army in 1756-57. Her eldest child, Joseph Spencer, was born April 27, 1775, and baptized in April, 1776, at the Haddam Church. He married, July 18, 1799, Martha, surname not recorded. Possibly her maiden name was Dana. They were the parents of Joseph Dana Spencer, who was baptized October 29, 1809, at the Congregational church in Haddam. He

lived in Higganum, and was highly respected as a man of sound judgment, often acting as an advisor of his fellow-citizens.

His son, Chatfield Spencer, was born May 4, 1824, in Higganum, and married Maria D. Smith, born in Rocky Hill, daughter of Mason Smith, a large farmer of that town. When twenty years of age, Mr. Spencer located in Rocky Hill, where he worked at his trade of blacksmith, and later was a farmer. He was a Congregationalist in religious faith, and a Democrat, politically. He died in 1904, at the age of eighty years. His wife died three months before him, and the shock of this event caused his death. He was pronounced by his physician to be in perfect health.

Clayton Robert Spencer, son of Chatfield and Maria D. (Smith) Spencer, was born December 21, 1865, in Rocky Hill. He attended the local grammar school, and very early began the endeavors which were necessary to sustain himself. His first employment, while still a boy, was with the Rocky Hill Hardware Company, where he became skilled in foundry work. He continued with this establishment until twenty-three years old, when he entered the employ of the Lamb Knitting Machine Company at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts. There he continued three years, and then went to Middlefield, Connecticut, where he was employed in the local foundry for a like period. About 1894 he engaged with the Pratt & Cady Company, of Hartford, as a moulder, and continued in the employ of that establishment for a period of ten years. On account of ill health, owing to the confinement of the shop, he engaged in the express business, operating between Rocky Hill and Hartford, and continued with success for several years. For some time he was with the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, of Meriden, as



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assistant foreman, and later became superintendent of the shops at Rocky Hill, operated by Foster Merriam & Company, of Meriden, and has continued in that position to the present time. Like all his ancestors, Mr. Spencer is a man of even disposition, industrious and steadfast, and a good citizen. In political principle he is a Democrat, and for a period of twenty years he has served the town of Rocky Hill as constable. He is a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias, of Middletown.

Mr. Spencer married, July 3, 1887, Margaret Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Levi Smith, of Rocky Hill, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Henry Clayton, born July 9, 1888; married Elizabeth Perry, of New York. 2. Arthur Wells, born December 4, 1891; is now in the Ordnance Department of the United States forces, soon to go abroad. 3. Mildred, born May 30, 1895; wife of Alfred H. Hubbard, of Middletown, Connecticut.

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### WAY, Ernest Newton,

#### Tobacco Factor.

One of the old American families is that of Way, founded in America by Henry Way, a stern Puritan, born in 1583, in England. With his wife, Elizabeth, he came to Massachusetts in the ship "Mary & John" in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, where he died in 1667.

His son, George Way, born in England resided in Boston, became a follower of Roger Williams, and about 1657 removed to Rhode Island. After the burning of Providence by the Indians, he removed to Saybrook, and there died about 1690. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of John and Johanna Smith, and they were the parents of George Way.

George Way, born about 1655, settled

in that part of Saybrook which is now Lyme, where he died February 23, 1717. He married, about 1690, Susannah, daughter of Joseph and Sarah West, of New London.

Their son, Thomas Way, born March 18, 1700, in Lyme, married, November 29, 1739, Sarah Welles, daughter of Ephraim and Abigail (Allis) Welles, of Colchester, Connecticut, and settled in that town.

Their son, George Way, born about 1742, in Lyme, was a farmer in Colchester, a Revolutionary soldier, and died in 1804. He married, in November, 1769, Mary Moore, born in 1752, in Lyme, died in Colchester, in 1828.

Their son, Thomas Way, born about 1780, married Sally Randall, born June 12, 1781, in Colchester, daughter of Amos and Sarah (Kilbourne) Randall, of that town.

Their son, John Gardner Way, born December 16, 1812, was a teacher, quarryman and farmer, residing in East Haddam, Connecticut, where he died August 19, 1853. He married, September 3, 1834, Caroline W. Palmes, born July 3, 1814, died January 1, 1892. She was descended from Major Edward Palmes, born in 1638, in Sherborn, Hampshire, England, son of Andrew Palmes. In 1659 he came to America and landed at New Haven, whence he removed the next year to New London. He married (first) Lucy, second daughter of Governor John Winthrop, (second) Sarah Davis. His second son, Andrew Palmes, born October 1, 1682, graduated at Harvard in 1703. His wife, Elizabeth, born in 1685, died November 8, 1733. Their second son, Bryan Palmes, born November 7, 1714, was a merchant and real estate dealer, and died April 12, 1756. He married, December 29, 1750, Sarah, widow of Thomas Way, of New London, daughter of John and

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Sarah Savelle, baptized October 16, 1717. Samuel Palmes, second son of Bryan and Sarah Palmes, was born May 6, 1755, in New London; was a saddler and harnessmaker, residing in East Haddam. He married, September 2, 1781, Mary Foster, born in 1756, in Sag Harbor, New York, died December 3, 1824. Their eldest child was Guy Palmes, born April 16, 1782, in East Haddam, a very successful tanner throughout his active life, and died August 3, 1878. He married, September 22, 1812, Silence Hungerford, born May 5, 1791, died February 3, 1866, daughter of Elijah and Rhoda (Harvey) Hungerford. Their eldest child, Caroline Williams Palmes, born July 3, 1814, became the wife of John Gardner Way, as previously noted.

Henry Russell Way, eldest child of John Gardner and Caroline Williams (Palmes) Way, was born November 12, 1835, in East Haddam, and died November 25, 1916, at his home in Hartford. His career was characterized by untiring industry, and his success in life was the result of his own efforts, aided by his sound judgment and thoroughly upright character. He was educated in the public schools of East Haddam. In boyhood he was apprenticed to a joiner and became thorough master of the builder's trade. He erected two houses in East Haddam, and made his home in that town for many years; in 1884 he purchased a house on Sherman street, Hartford, which he thoroughly remodeled. After arriving at manhood's estate he purchased a farm on Town street, East Haddam, and began the cultivation of tobacco, and afterward purchased land in East Haddam, on which he carried on this industry. In time he began the purchase of tobacco from other growers, and became an extensive packer of tobacco. The growth of his business led him to remove to Hart-

ford, where in 1877 he established his business on State street, as a dealer in tobacco, and continued very successful until he sold out his warehouse in 1910, a period of over forty years. At this time he retired from active management, though still retaining an interest. When a young man, Mr. Way was led by an inherent spirit of enterprise to go West and for a short time he lived in Rockford, Iowa, where he joined the Congregational church. He was recalled to his native town to manage the estate of his great-aunt, Polly Palmes, and to care for her in her old age. The last years of his mother were also made happy and comfortable by his filial care. Mr. Way was always prompt in carrying out every obligation, and was especially known for his promptness in business affairs and in meeting his bills. Of a retiring nature, he did not seek any part in the conduct of public affairs, but was actuated by settled principles and usually sustained the Republican party in political matters. For some years previous to and after his retirement from business, his leisure was employed in preparing a genealogy of his mother's family, on which he expended several thousand dollars, besides his own labor. The result is a most beautifully written copy of the history of this family, produced entirely by his own pen and closely resembling copperplate manuscript in its evenness and neatness, a model of good English.

Mr. Way married, April 24, 1862, Jane Foster, who was born July 8, 1841, in Moodus, Connecticut, daughter of John and Marilla (Chalker) Foster, who survives him and now resides in Hartford. They were the parents of two sons: Clarence Henry, born March 12, 1863, and Ernest Newton, of further mention.

Ernest Newton Way, son of Henry Russell and Jane (Foster) Way, was born



Henry R. Way





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April 30, 1865, in East Haddam, and lived upon the paternal farm in that town until twelve years of age. There he attended the public schools and afterward those of Hartford, being a student in the Northeast and Arsenal schools of that city. At sixteen years of age, he turned his attention to business and, though he turned his back upon school books, he has continued by reading and observation to inform himself in the affairs of the world. After leaving school, he was employed as a bookkeeper by George Hibbard & Company, carmen of Hartford, and when his time was not occupied upon the books he was wont to assist in other labors of the establishment. Later he entered the service of the local Railway Company, where he continued three years as billing clerk, and after that became associated with his father in the tobacco business, which he has continued to the present time, still retaining the name of H. R. Way & Company. In 1910 he purchased a warehouse in Wethersfield, where he has continued a successful business as a packer of tobacco. For some years Mr. Way lived on Windsor avenue, Hartford, and after the death of his father he removed his family to the paternal residence on Sherman street. He is essentially a business man and gives little attention to other affairs. He entertains liberal views on religious subjects, and is independent of partisan consideration in political matters, though his sympathies are largely with the principles and policies of the Republican party.

Mr. Way married, April 24, 1901, Sarah Ella Lane, born December 13, 1874, in Hartford, daughter of Frank Adolphus and Sarah Jane (Mather) Lane. The former was a well-known real estate dealer and owner of extensive tobacco plantations at Fort Myers, Florida. He was also the owner of orange and grape-

fruit plantations, and the proprietor of a hotel on Captiva Island in the Gulf of Mexico. He died at Fort Myers, November 25, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Way are the parents of three children: Henry Mather Lane, born March 3, 1902; Marion Sarah, August 24, 1904; Ernest Newton, February 20, 1908.

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### PIERSON, Andrew Nels,

**Florist, Gardener.**

Throughout the State of Connecticut and the regions beyond, the name of A. N. Pierson is well-known among those who deal in flowers, or who are interested in horticulture and gardening. For many years the extensive business conducted by Mr. Pierson at Cromwell, Connecticut, has been operated under the name of A. N. Pierson, Incorporated.

Mr. Pierson is a native of Sweden, born September 1, 1850, in Scona, a son of Nels and Hannah Pierson. In 1869 Nels Pierson came with his family to America, arriving in New York City. Very shortly after his arrival he went to work for Johnson & Company at Plainville, Connecticut, as a cabinetmaker, and he continued there over thirty years. In early life in his native land he had been a school teacher.

Andrew N. Pierson came to America with his father, and within a short time after his arrival went to work for a farmer named Munn, at Plainville, where he continued two years. In 1871 he went to Cromwell, where he became private gardener for Mr. Barbour. The next year he purchased a tract of about eight acres of land which had been used as a cow pasture. The enterprise and faith of Mr. Pierson is shown in this transaction by the hard terms under which he acted. The money for this purchase was borrowed at seven per cent. interest with

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the stipulation that if he did not succeed in his undertaking at the end of three years, he would relinquish all claims to the property. He immediately plowed up the land and began the growing of vegetables for the market, and was wont often to carry his product to the city in a basket. By his industry and careful husbandry his land was made highly productive and he was successful. In a short time he began the cultivation of flowering plants, and sold cut flowers in Hartford, also from a basket, being the first man in Hartford to engage in their sale in this manner. Working early and late, he continued to make a success and soon branched out in growing shrubs, fruit trees, and vines. About 1885 he abandoned the cultivation of vegetables and plants, and since then has given his attention almost exclusively to the production of flowers and flowering plants. In this he has attained remarkable success. By 1888 he had some eighteen hothouses and was doing a successful business. At this time he was taken ill and passed through a severe attack of pneumonia. As soon as convalescent, he went to Florida to recover his health and strength, and during his absence the great blizzard of March, 1888, crushed in every one of his hothouses and all of his plants were totally destroyed, leaving him nothing but ruins. In his condition of ill health, this seemed very discouraging, but he still had his reputation as an industrious and straightforward business man, and with the assistance of friends he was enabled to rebuild his plant and immediately proceeded to specialize in the growth of roses. He engaged Robert Simpson, one of the leading experts in this line in the country, whose salary in the first year or two exceeded the gross profits of the business. In 1894 Mr. Simpson resigned his con-

nection with the establishment and engaged in business in New Jersey as a grower of roses on his own account. In 1908 Mr. Pierson's business was incorporated, as previously noted, and the wife and son of the proprietor became partners in the incorporation. The rapid growth of the establishment is indicated by the fact that in 1901 the business transacted amounted to over \$100,000, in 1908 to \$203,000, and in 1917 to \$600,000. Many of the rose plants in the United States are grown here, and the company is a large importer of flowering bulbs and of miscellaneous stock, from which shipments are made daily to all parts of the world. In 1914 the establishment entered into the retail field, having previously done a wholesale business exclusively. In both branches there is now an immense output, and many florists throughout the country are supplied from the Cromwell Gardens, the local name of the establishment.

The plant now covers five hundred acres of land, of which twenty-two acres are under glass, and three hundred and fifty people are employed throughout the year. This force is of course greatly augmented during the growing outdoor season. The pay roll for the year 1916 amounted to 258,000. The plant includes sixty extensive greenhouses and employs ten auto trucks, by which deliveries are made as far away as Philadelphia. All the plowing is done by auto tractors and the moving of the soil is done by steam shovels. The greenhouses are the largest in New England, and the operation of the plant consumes annually 15,000 tons of bituminous coal. The yearly shipment includes \$8,000,000 cut roses, 7,000,000 young rose plants, 150,000 garden roses, a half million young carnation plants, one and a quarter million cut carnations, 3,000,000 lilies-of-the-valley, 1,000,000 chrysan-

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themum plants, 200,000 herbaceous plants, and 500,000 bedding plants.

Mr. Pierson is one of the most democratic of men, and his great success is the result of perseverance, enterprise, industry and good business management. He knows by experience what is meant by hard labor, and the great advancement in business has not spoiled his disposition. He is the same cheerful, affable man who began life in Cromwell as a worker with his hands. While he is too busy to take any personal share in the conduct of public affairs, he maintains an intelligent interest in the progress of his adopted country and the prosperity of his home town and State. Politically he acts with the Republican party.

In 1872 Mr. Pierson was married to Margaret Allison, of Cromwell, daughter of William P. and Emily (Miller) Allison, a descendant of William Allison, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, born near Omagh, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Soon after the Revolution he removed to the United States and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, where he later removed to the Holland Patent in Western New York, where he engaged in agriculture until his death, about 1830. His youngest child, Samuel Allison, born about 1786, served his time as a soapmaker with a manufacturer named Nichols in Hartford. In 1807 he settled in Middletown, where he engaged in the manufacture of soap and candles, attaining great success and continuing until his death in 1828. His eldest child, William P. Allison, born March 15, 1806, in Hartford, became a manufacturer of hardware specialties in Cromwell, Connecticut, where he died in 1874. He married Emily Miller, and they were the parents of Margaret Allison, wife of Andrew N. Pierson.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierson were the parents of the following children: 1. Frank Allison, born 1877, died in 1905. He was

a young man of remarkable ability, very popular and highly esteemed. He was the youngest member ever elected to the Connecticut State Legislature, and also the youngest thirty-second degree Mason. He married Ruth Coe, of Cromwell, daughter of Orian Ward Coe, and granddaughter of Osborn Coe, of Cromwell, and Pasadena, California. They were the parents of Orian Ward Pierson. 2. Wallace Rogers, born May 5, 1880, was educated in the public schools, including the High School, and graduated from the Academy at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1898. He entered the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, from which he was graduated in 1901. After leaving college he became superintendent of the carnation department of the Pierson Gardens, and since the incorporation of the company has been its secretary and assistant treasurer. He is an attendant of the Congregational church in Cromwell. He was elected president of the American Rose Society, serving from 1913 to 1915. He married, June 27, 1905, Olive Dailey, of Decatur, Indiana, and Westport, Connecticut. They are the parents of two children: Andrew Allison, born June 15, 1911, and Wallace Rogers, Jr., born February 18, 1917. 3. Emily Miller, born June 25, 1881, graduated at the Middletown High School, was two years a student at Wesleyan University, two years at Nancy, France, and graduated from Vassar College. For two years she taught English in the New Britain High School. For four years she was State organizer of Connecticut for the Woman's Political Equality League. Columbia College subsequently conferred on her the degree of Master of Arts, and she is now pursuing a special course in the chemistry of food stuffs at that institution. 4. Robert Dudley, born 1884, died in 1885.



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**AUSTIN, John Turnell,**

**President of Austin Organ Company.**

History proves that the men who have been successful in any line of endeavor have been those whose success has been the result of their own exertions—the men of the initiative power, and courage to carry their convictions above and beyond the commonplace and accepted. No man can be called a success who, blindly and contentedly, and without striking after better things, follows the customs and dictates of the generation, epoch, or school of thought which preceded his own, or in which he lives. Stagnation of effort and retrogression, the arch enemies of civilization, follow as surely as night the day the idle, satisfied acceptance of his surrounding by man. Leading every cause of Rome's downfall was her satisfaction in her greatness, the conviction that there were no greater heights to which to strive. And Rome, not occupied with the stern pursuit of honor and fame, drifted calmly into the pursuits which proved her undoing. The history of Rome is that of every other nation which has suffered her fate, from the beginning of the world up to the present day, and the history of every individual. The possession of an ideal, indefatigable energy, ambition, genius, these are the qualities which make the leaders of the industries and professions. Genius is impotent without these to accompany it.

John Turnell Austin, who is the founder and executive head of one of Hartford's important industries, owes his success to no fortuitous circumstances. His enviable position in the business world and his success is the result of his application and devotion of his genius for his work in the field of effort which he chose for his career. Mr. Austin was

born in Poddington, England, on May 16, 1869, the son of Jonathan and Charlotte (Turnell) Austin. The Austin family were residents of Poddington for several generations. His paternal grandfather, John Austin, was a blacksmith and a farmer, as was also his great-grandfather. A taste for things mechanical has always marked the Austin family. Jonathan Austin was a farmer by vocation, but was interested in the building of pipe organs. This vocation he carried to practical ends, building six organs for neighboring churches. He died in 1913, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife was the daughter of Thomas Battams Turnell.

Mr. Austin was educated in the private schools of the Episcopal Church of St. Michael's and All Angel's in London, where he completed his education at the age of fifteen, and from that time until he reached twenty years of age he lived on his father's farm. The entire family were music lovers, and he was reared in this atmosphere at home and at school, as vocal music formed an important part of the curriculum and daily exercises of the school which he attended. Watching his father build pipe organs imbued young Austin with a desire to do likewise, and he was only fourteen years of age when he began to build his first organ, doing the whole laborious task by hand, using only rough lumber which he had to dress and work himself to meet the various requirements. Every book on the subject of pipe organs to which he could gain access he eagerly devoured, beginning with his father's collection.

In 1889, Mr. Austin came to America, to seek his fortune, and going to Detroit, Michigan, entered the employ of the Farland Votey Organ Company. The knowledge and practice which he had gained in an amateur way stood him in good stead when he came actually to employ





*John T Austen*



it, and this, with his natural aptitude for his work, was instrumental in securing for him the position of foreman in two months. During all the years that he had devoted to organ building, Mr. Austin has devoted a large portion of his spare time to the study of the scientific and physical principles underlying the construction of the instruments, and as a result this study, which was the moving factor in his rise out of the class of the mechanical workman, has made him an inventor of note in his line of work. Up to the present time he has taken out nearly forty patents covering almost every phase of pipe organ construction. In the summer of 1893, he severed his connection with the first firm which had employed him in America, and became associated with the Clough & Warren Company, which built organs under Mr. Austin's patents. This association continued until the fall of 1898, when Mr. Austin came to Hartford, and organized the Austin Organ Company, which was incorporated in 1899. He became general manager of the corporation, continuing in that capacity until about ten years ago, when the responsibilities of president were added to those of general manager of the company.

The business, which has grown to such importance in Hartford, was started on a small scale with three men in the old Bliss plant, which was rented with the understanding that the rent was to apply on the purchase price. As the business has grown, additions have been made, until now the plant occupies about fifty-four thousand square feet of floor space. It is built entirely of brick, and is equipped with every modern device for increasing efficiency and conserving the health, comfort and safety of employees. The company employs about one hundred and sixty people, and in 1915 the volume of

business went over the five hundred thousand dollar mark. The Austin Organ Company is quite generally recognized as the leading firm of organ builders in this country. They built and erected the organs used in the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, and also at the fair in San Diego. They have installed about a dozen organs in Hartford. The business of the firm extends all over the country. They installed the organ in the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City; the City Hall at Portland, Maine; the Auditorium at Atlanta, Georgia; the Auditorium in Los Angeles; Medinah Temple in Chicago; All Saint's Cathedral in Albany, New York; and many other organs in places too numerous to mention. In fact, there is scarcely a large centre of population in this country in which Austin organs have not been placed. A recent and most notable example is the organ built by the Austin Organ Company for the auditorium of the new Public Ledger building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which is spoken of in the "Chicago Diapason" as the largest organ ever constructed, and most unique in various of its appointments. The instrument is in fact an assemblage of three complete large organs, all played from one four-manual console on the stage. The main organ, in rear of the stage, has four manuals and pedal, controlling 161 speaking stops; the dome organ and gallery organ, each has the same number of manuals with pedal, the former controlling 62 and the latter 60 speaking stops, a total of 283 speaking stops. In addition is a special string organ, which can be played either separately, or in combination with either or all of the other organs. The mechanical accessories are a marvel of ingenuity and constructional skill, and "The Diapason" says that it may be safely affirmed that never before has an equal number of

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stops, pistons and pedals been placed at the command of a single performer; and it as warmly commends the exceeding richness and beauty of the voicing of the instrument—the quality of tone, throughout.

Mr. Austin was awarded the Edward Longstreth medal of merit by the committee on science and arts of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania. The medal was awarded for Mr. Austin's invention of the "Universal Wind Chest" and its practical application in organ building. The award was made after a careful examination of scientific and artistic merits set forth in the course of a detailed analysis and report covering the entire field of organ building.

Mr. Austin is as prominent in the club life of the city as he is in its business field. He is a member and a director of the Rotary Club of Hartford, and a member of the Hartford Club, the City Club, and the Gold Club. His love for music has led him to ally himself with the musical interests of Hartford and New York. He is a member of the Musicians Club of the last named city. Mr. Austin married Jane, daughter of George E. Rogers, of Milan, Ohio.

His career has been one of which Mr. Austin may duly be proud, a success in every sense of the word, and it is another piece of evidence of the fact that America is the land of opportunity for the man with eyes to see and the will to do.

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### **CLARK, Charles Hallett,** **Business Man.**

Mr. Clark's ancestry was early established in England, and handed down to him those qualities of persistence and ready perception which enabled him to excell in the management of business affairs. He was born February 25, 1836,

in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, September 27, 1905.

His American ancestor, Hugh Clark, settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman, May 30, 1660, and soon afterward moved to Roxbury, where he died July 20, 1693. In 1666 he was a member of the artillery company. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1692. Undoubtedly they came from England, where the name Clark was derived from an occupation. This was one of the varied English pronunciations of the word clerk, which was applied in early days to almost anyone of literary qualifications.

John Clark, eldest son of Hugh and Elizabeth Clark, was born in October, 1641, in Watertown, lived in Roxbury and New Cambridge (now Newtown), where he received sixty-seven acres by gift from his father in 1681. He married, in 1684, Elizabeth Norman, and their eldest child was John Clark, who lived in Roxbury, and married, in 1697, Ann Pierce, of Dorchester. Their eldest son, John Clark, born September 22, 1700, settled, about 1755, in Waltham, Massachusetts, where he died May 31, 1773. He married, November 7, 1734, in Watertown, Hannah Cutting, born May 6, 1716, daughter of John and Sarah (Livermore) Cutting.

Their eldest son, John Clark, born January 12, 1738, was deacon of the church, selectman and assessor of Waltham, and was dismissed from the Newtown church to the Waltham church, February 28, 1779. He married, in 1762, Alice Greenwood, born March 12, 1739, in Newtown, died October 28, 1792, daughter of Josiah and Phebe (Stearns) Greenwood.

Their eldest son, John Clark, was born November 26, 1766, was captain of the military company of Waltham. He mar-



ried a Silsbee, but no record of this marriage can be discovered, but family tradition shows this to have been her family name.

John Clark, son of John Clark, was born December 16, 1804, as shown by the record on his tombstone in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge. He was engaged in business in Boston, and made his home in Cambridge. He married, November 8, 1831, in Waltham, Caroline (Madison) Pickering, who was born December 15, 1809, in Waltham, third daughter of Rev. George Pickering, of Boston. According to his gravestone in Waltham, he was born in 1769, in Maryland. The Waltham records show that he died December 8, 1846, in that town, of consumption, at the age of twenty-seven years. He was probably descended from the ancient Pickering family of Salem, Massachusetts, whose descendants are now scattered largely over the United States. Rev. George Pickering married, August 23, 1796, Mary Bemis, of Waltham, born May 19, 1777, daughter of Abraham and Abigail (Adams) Bemis. Abigail (Adams) Bemis was descended from George Adams, who came from England and settled in Watertown as early as 1645. The name Adams is equivalent to Adam's son, and is a contraction of that form. George Adams sold house and lands in Watertown in 1664, and settled about that time in Lexington, Massachusetts. He was accompanied from England by his wife Frances. Their son, George Adams, born 1647, in Watertown, lived at Cambridge Farms (now Lexington), and married, January 20, 1684, in Watertown, Martha Fiske, born December 15, 1666, in Watertown, daughter of John and Sarah (Wyeth) Fiske. Their second son, John Adams, born September 2, 1688, in Lexington, was baptized in Watertown, March 10, 1689, and lived in Lexington.

He married, October 27, 1714, Mary Flagg, of Watertown, who was probably the Mary Flagg born February 2, 1683, in that town, daughter of Gershom and Hannah (Leffingwell) Flagg. Their second son, John Adams, born February 22, 1717, in Lexington, lived in Lincoln, Massachusetts, with his wife Elizabeth. Their second daughter, Abigail, born October 7, 1753, baptized November 8, 1761, became the wife of Abraham Bemis, and the mother of Mary Bemis, who married Rev. George Pickering and was the mother of Caroline Madison Pickering, who became the wife of John Clark, Jr., of Cambridge.

Their son, Charles Hallett Clark, born 1836, as above noted, in Cambridge, was educated in the public schools of that city, and on leaving school went to New York City, where he entered the employ of Davis & Brooks, large merchants of that city, having an extensive East Indian trade. Mr. Clark's elder brother, Pickering Clark, born January 10, 1834, in Cambridge, was associated with this establishment, which led to the connection of Charles H. Clark with it. The brothers were associated in various enterprises, and about 1872 they became interested in tramways in India and established the Bombay Tramway Company, of which Charles H. Clark was elected secretary. He continued in this capacity for many years, until the interests of the Clark brothers were sold to British capitalists. Soon after this Charles H. Clark retired from active business, and made his home in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where his death occurred September 27, 1905, in his seventieth year. Mr. Clark was a man of excellent business qualifications, a friend of education and public improvements, and was a member of the Congregational church when he died. His body was buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cam-

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bridge, Massachusetts. In political principle he was a Democrat.

Mr. Clark married, June 3, 1870, in Brooklyn, New York, Charlotte Amelia McLean, widow of Joseph Ellison McLean, of Nashville, Tennessee, and daughter of Salmon Skinner, a distinguished dentist of Brooklyn, New York, originator of the gas stove, a very public-spirited citizen. She was born in Hudson, New York, and now resides in Wethersfield. Her mother, Rachel Miller (Gaul) Skinner, was a native of Hudson, a daughter of John and Rachel (Miller) Gaul, of that city.

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### AXTELLE, John Franklin, M. D.,

#### Physician.

Although not a native of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, Dr. John Franklin Axtelle has attained a foremost place in the ranks of its prominent and respected citizens by virtue of his many years of serving its residents through the medium of his profession.

He was born August 28, 1854, in Morristown, New Jersey, the son of Stephen D. and Nancy (Sutton) Axtelle, and is a lineal descendant of John Arstyle, who was living in Hertfordshire, England, in 1533. Stephen D. Axtelle, father of Dr. Axtelle, was a son of John Axtelle, who in his day was celebrated as a teacher of music and was also a well-known vocalist in Morristown. Shortly after the close of the Civil War the Axtelle family removed to Minneapolis, and it was in that city that the early education of Dr. Axtelle was received. Very early in his career the tendency towards a medical profession was strong, and as a consequence he lost no opportunity to improve his studies in this respect. He was under the teachings of several most commendable instructors, among them being Pro-

fessors Whitford and Clark, of The Bennett Medical College of Chicago, and Professor Davis, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Subsequently Dr. Axtelle was an interne at the Bellevue and Long Island hospitals, where he completed his course, attaining high standing. He received his degree of M. D. in 1878 from Long Island College Hospital. In order to gain a practical knowledge of his work, he was assistant to his former instructor, Dr. Davis, for one year. Believing that the city of Hartford offered a promising field for the practice of his profession, Dr. Axtelle removed thither in 1879. Although he was both young in years and experience, he had the courage of his convictions and believed that he could establish a clientele as soon as he had proven his worth. For a dozen or more years he applied himself diligently to this end with the gratifying result of success. In addition to his regular practice he has served as medical examiner of many fraternal organizations and also for several of the large insurance companies of Hartford.

Dr. Axtelle is a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut State Medical Association, Hartford County Medical Association, and the City of Hartford Medical Association. Dr. Axtelle has many times contributed articles to the medical journals which have been widely read and commendably mentioned by the members of the profession. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory; Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Hartford Club and the Hartford Yacht Club. The pleasing personality of Dr. Axtelle makes him a very pleasant man to meet and he is very popular among the members of his organizations.



*J. F. Aptelle*





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In 1917 he was appointed by Governor Holcomb as assistant surgeon, Naval Battalion, State Guard, with rank of first lieutenant, junior grade.

Dr. Axtelle married Stella Waterman. Dr. Axtelle is a member of the South Congregational Church of Hartford, and Mrs. Axtelle of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church.

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### **SKINNER, Julius Goodrich,** **Agriculturist.**

The late Julius Goodrich Skinner, who was born April 11, 1827, in Hartford, and died April 20, 1913, in Wethersfield, was a scion of one of the oldest Connecticut families, descended from John Skinner, who came from Braintree, County Essex, England. He was a kinsman of John Talcott, of Hartford, mentioned in the latter's will, and was one of Rev. Thomas Hooker's company that settled Hartford in 1636. He died in 1651, his will being approved October 23 of that year, and his estate was partitioned, January 18, 1655. He married Mary Loomis, born about 1620, daughter of Joseph Loomis, a pioneer settler of Windsor.

Their second son, Joseph Skinner, born 1643, purchased a lot in Windsor in 1666, on the west side of Broad street, about midway. This he owned in 1684, but he lived in East Windsor. He owned the covenant, and was baptized at Windsor church, March 2, 1679. He married, April 5, 1666, Mary Filley, who was baptized in 1648, died April 13, 1711, daughter of William and Mary Filley, early residents of Windsor.

Their son, Joseph Skinner, born about 1673, lived in Hartford, where he died February 7, 1748. He married, January 28, 1708, Elizabeth Olmstead, a native of Hartford, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Butler) Olmstead, died January 20, 1766. Their fourth son, Stephen Skin-

ner, was baptized at the First Church in Hartford, March 11, 1716, and died July 11, 1758. No record of his marriage appears, but the baptism of two children at the First Church is shown.

The eldest of these, Stephen Skinner, was baptized January 19, 1755, in the First Church at Hartford, and lived in that town, where he was engaged in agriculture. His farm was sold to the city of Hartford, and became a part of Goodwin Park. His wife, Mary (Dorr) Skinner, born 1757, died November 16, 1807, at the age of fifty years, recorded in the Second Church of Hartford. There the following children were baptized: Stephen, Emily, Sally, and an unnamed child, born and died 1800.

Their son, Charles Dorr Skinner, was born in Hartford, and lived in that town. He married Nancy Woodhouse, and they had children baptized at the Second Church of Hartford, as follows: George Woodhouse, January 30, 1814; Nancy Elvira, April 28, 1816; Charles Henry, May 10, 1818; Albert, August 20, 1820; James, November 10, 1822; and Julius Goodrich.

Julius Goodrich Skinner, son of Charles Dorr and Nancy (Woodhouse) Skinner, was born April 11, 1827, on the Skinner homestead, on what is known as Cedar Hill in the town of Hartford. This homestead had been in the family since the settlement of John Skinner at Hartford, in 1636. Julius G. Skinner was educated in the Hartford public schools, and learned the trade of tailor. For a time he conducted a tailor shop at Lee, Massachusetts, with good success. At the request of his father, he returned to the parental homestead, which he cultivated for many years. He was an industrious, shrewd and successful farmer, respected and esteemed by his fellows, an attendant of the Congregational church, and in political principle a Republican. In 1897

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Mr. Skinner purchased what was known as the Bowker place, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he moved, accompanied by his wife, and continued to reside there until his death, April 20, 1913.

Mr. Skinner married, February 23, 1860, Louisa G. Lewis, daughter of Nelson and Sarah (Weaver) Lewis, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, and they were the parents of the following children: Eleanor G., born November 27, 1860; Emma, January 30, 1869, died 1872; George L., January 14, 1870. The elder daughter became the wife of Joseph Saunders, son of James and Sarah (Barnes) Saunders, who came from the parish of Lee, in Buckinghamshire, England, to America, in June, 1870. With his elder brother, James Saunders, he was employed as an expert carriage wood worker. He married Eleanor G. Skinner, December 21, 1881, and they were the parents of the following children: Grace Emma May, born May 13, 1883; Clifford Joseph, February 2, 1885, married Annie Higginson, of Meriden, and has children: Helen Irene, born March 31, 1914, and Effie Viola, March 10, 1916; Ethel Rose, September 1, 1889, wife of Melvin Perry, of Chester, Connecticut, mother of Harold Melvin, born February 28, 1914, and Rose Henrietta, February 26, 1917; Edward James, August 25, 1893; Beatrice Claire, April 30, 1898; William Theodore, September 19, 1901. Mr. Saunders is a member of the Society of Sons of Saint George, a regular attendant of the Episcopal church, and politically a Republican. Mrs. Louisa G. Skinner died at her home in Wethersfield, January 30, 1917.

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**RYAN, James Bardwell,**

**Hotel Proprietor.**

In the ancient town of Farmington stands the Elm Tree Inn, established two

hundred and fifty years ago. It has been and still is the resort of people from many sections of the country, many of whom find there a summer home.

Its present owner, James Bardwell Ryan, was born June 5, 1854, at Mooers Junction, New York, and there spent his early boyhood, with limited opportunities for education. Very early in life he became connected with hotels, starting as a bell boy at Burlington, Vermont, where he continued about one year, in the Lake House. Thence he went to Winchendon, Massachusetts, where he was employed in the American House for more than four years, serving in various capacities. He was next at the Pequog House in Athol, Massachusetts, where he was clerk at the age of fifteen years, and continued for four years, going thence to the Revere House in Brattleboro, Vermont. Subsequently he became clerk in the Putnam House at Orange, Massachusetts, returned to Athol, and was later manager of the Mansion House at Orange. For more than four years he was manager of the Lake House at Miller's Falls, Massachusetts. He spent a year on the road as a travelling salesman, was nearly three years proprietor of the Amherst House, Amherst, Massachusetts, and in 1889 became proprietor of the Rockville House at Rockville, Connecticut, continuing more than two years. After one year in the United States Hotel in Hartford, he removed to Farmington and purchased and conducted the Elm Tree Inn. For some years he was interested in restaurants and cafes in Hartford, and for the last fifteen years has been proprietor of the Elm Tree Inn. By extensive additions, he greatly increased its capacity, and also has added garage and stables, making the establishment a modern one. While his schooling was limited in youth, Mr. Ryan acquired an excellent business training, has been an intelligent observer



*H. W. Mayo*





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of men and events, and enjoys a very wide-spreading friendship. Of most generous instincts, inherited from worthy ancestors, he is a true gentleman of the old school. He is descended from some of the best families of Ireland, one of his ancestors being Lord O'Ryan. Mr. Ryan is the ideal landlord. A man of most kindly nature and genial manners, he makes all his guests feel at home and is ever striving to satisfy their desires and render the best possible service. He has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is affiliated with Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Hartford. He is also a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is affiliated with Social Lodge, No. 162, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Orange, Massachusetts. He married, at Orange, Cora Isola Rand, born October 24, 1854, in Wendell, Massachusetts, daughter of Stanford Holbrook and Mary H. (Putnam) Rand, of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan had one child which died at the age of six months.

Rand is a name which signifies a border or margin. It first appears as a patronymic in England early in the fifteenth century, and the name is found in records as early as 1633; in Kent, in 1600; in Durham in 1578. There were three immigrants who came very early to New England. One settled in Plymouth in 1623, and another in New Hampshire. Robert Rand came from England about 1635, and his wife Alice, located in Charlestown, where they were admitted to the church in that year. In 1638 he owned a house on the west side of Wind Mill Hill, sixty-six acres of land and a share in "The Commons." Soon after this he died, perhaps at Lynn, where he lived for a time. His son, Thomas Rand, in conjunction with the latter's mother Alice,

had a grant of thirty-four acres in 1658. He was born about 1627, in England, and died at Charlestown, August 4, 1683. He married, March 25, 1656, Sarah Edenden, born about 1636, died June 26, 1699, daughter of Edmund and Eliza (Whitman) Edenden. His second son, John Rand, born April 25, 1664, was a malster, and died September 24, 1737. He married, December 2, 1685, Mehitable Call, daughter of John and Hannah (Kettell) Call. She died March 25, 1727. Her youngest child, Richard Rand, was born November 19, 1714, and died before September 1, 1746, when his widow was made administratrix of his estate. He married, June 16, 1736, Mary Davis, baptized June 23, 1717, daughter of Zachariah and Mildred (Brizden) Davis. Their only son, Richard Rand, baptized September 15, 1743, settled in Vermont, first in Newfane, whence he removed in February, 1801, to Wardsboro, and there died July 27, 1808. He married, April 20, 1768, Relief Sawyer, born December 30, 1747, in Sterling, Massachusetts, died July 31, 1814, daughter of Abner and Mary (Wilder) Sawyer. Their eldest child, Luke Sawyer Rand, born March 30, 1769, was a builder of bridges and canal locks, a noted engineer of his time, and died December 18, 1854, in Townshend, Vermont. He married, July 31, 1794, Abigail Davenport, born December 17, 1772, in Petersham, Massachusetts, died September 13, 1843. Her third son, Chester Rand, born March 26, 1798, died after 1867, in which year his golden wedding was celebrated. He married, July 16, 1817, Patty Osgood, and their eldest son, Stanford Holbrook Rand, born December 18, 1825, married, February 1, 1852, Mary H. Putnam, born September 7, 1833, daughter of Captain William Putnam, of Wendell, Massachusetts. Their eldest child, Cora Isola Rand, born October 24, 1854, became the

wife of James Bardwell Ryan, as above noted.

The Putnam family has been traced in England for sixteen generations previous to its transportation to New England. It is an ancient English name, formerly Puttenham. It is the name of a parish in Hertfordshire, England, and borders near Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. John Putnam, son of Nicholas Putnam, was baptized January 17, 1579, at Windgrave, County Bucks, England, and inherited the Putnam estate, at Aston Abbotts. It is supposed that his wife was Priscilla Deacon. He was among the early residents of Salem, Massachusetts, where he located about 1634, and received a grant of land in 1641, in which year his wife was admitted to the church. He died in Salem Village, now Danvers, December 30, 1662. His third son, Nathaniel Putnam, baptized October 11, 1619, lived in Salem Village, where he died July 23, 1700. He married, in Salem, Elizabeth Hutchinson, of Salem Village, born August 20, 1629, in England, died June 24, 1688, daughter of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson. Their third son, John Putnam, born March 26, 1657, died in September, 1722, in what is now Danvers. He married, December 2, 1678, Hannah Cutler, of Salem, born in December, 1655, daughter of Samuel and Eliza Cutler. Their youngest son, Moses Putnam, born January 27, 1697, was a yeoman, living with his wife, Hannah, in Danvers, where he died in 1774. Their third son, Uzziel Putnam, born in 1735, settled in New Salem, Massachusetts, where he was a deacon of the Congregational church. The family name of his wife was Garson. Their son, Samuel Putnam, born about 1772, in New Salem, was the father of Captain William Putnam, born July 7, 1792, in New Salem, died 1877; was for many years a teacher in

that town and settled near Wendell Depot, in the town of Wendell, where he was captain of the militia. He represented the town in the Legislature, and operated a store and flour and grist mills. He married Julia Whiting Holden, of New Salem, and they were the parents of Mary Hepsibeth Putnam, who became the wife of Stanford Holbrook Rand, and the mother of Mrs. James Bardwell Ryan.

#### CHURCHILL, George Edward,

**Agriculturist, Public Servant.**

Although New England is not considered a leading agricultural section, yet many portions, and especially along the Connecticut river, have been brought to a high state of cultivation and are producing valued crops. Among those who have contributed to this condition may be mentioned George Edward Churchill. He is a descendant of one of the oldest New England families of English stock.

The Churchill coat-of-arms is: Sable, a lion rampant, argent, debruised with a bendlet gules.

The family was founded in Connecticut by Josiah Churchill, who had lands in Wethersfield on the Connecticut river, April 28, 1641, including a house lot of six acres. His residence was on the east side of High street, facing the south end of the Common. He later purchased the Gildersleeve homestead on the west side of High street, a little south of his original residence. He served as juryman, constable, and town surveyor, made his will November 17, 1683, and died before 1687. His estate, which included two hundred and ten acres of land, was valued at £618 12s. 6d. He married, in 1638, Elizabeth Foote, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Deming) Foote, born about 1616 in England, died September 8, 1700, in Wethersfield. Natha-

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iel Foote settled near the south end of the present Broad street, where a monument to him now stands.

The eldest son of Josiah Churchill was Joseph Churchill, born December 7, 1649, who received by will of his father the house and lands, including fifty acres at "ye west end of Wethersfield bounds," which is in the present town of Newington. He also received property by the will of his maternal grandmother, Elizabeth (Deming) Foote, who became the second wife of Governor Thomas Wells. He served the town as surveyor, assessor, collector, constable and selectman, was sergeant of militia, and died April 1, 1699, leaving an estate valued at £461. He married, May 13, 1674, Mary, whose surname does not appear in the records. She survived him, was living in 1728, and probably died early in 1730.

Their second son was Samuel Churchill, born 1688, settled in what is now Newington, where he purchased fifty-two acres of land in 1712. He was active in town and church affairs from 1746 to his death, July 21, 1769; was ensign of militia, and is described in the records as a smith. He married, June 26, 1717, Martha Boardman, born December 19, 1695, died December 14, 1780, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Wright) Boardman, granddaughter of Samuel Boardman, of Claydon, England, one of the first settlers of Wethersfield.

Captain Charles Churchill, son of Samuel Churchill, was born December 31, 1723, in Newington Parish, where he passed his life, and died October 29, 1802. He was one of the most public-spirited citizens of the parish, active in every movement to promote its progress and welfare. For thirteen years he was a member of the society's committee, was chosen moderator, December 7, 1778, and continued to serve in that capacity from

1781 to 1801. He was chosen deacon, August 31, 1786. In May, 1762, he was appointed by the Assembly, captain of the Tenth Company, Sixth Regiment of Connecticut Militia, and held that rank twenty years. During the Revolution, when he was too old for military service, he was very active in civil affairs, and also served in the field with three of his sons. In 1779, with his company, he went to the defense of New Haven against the British raider, Tryon. He was appointed by the town on various important committees, was active in raising men for the service, and in providing for soldiers and their families. He frequently entertained his company at his house, on which occasion it was the custom to roast a whole ox in the fireplace in the cellar, and to keep the five bake ovens in the house busily engaged. On May 17, 1778, he was appointed justice of the peace, and as a means of fitting himself for his duties he collected a considerable library of law books, some of which are still preserved by his descendants. In 1747 he was licensed as a taverner or innkeeper. Both he and his wife were among the most kind and hospitable people in the community. His lengthy will was written by himself and disposed of an estate valued at \$3,-834.80, which included one hundred and twenty acres of land, and a tannery. He married, November 19, 1747, Lydia Belden, born September 6, 1725, died March 19, 1805, daughter of Josiah and Mabel (Wright) Belden, descended through his grandfather, Josiah Wright, from Simon Willard, the founder of Concord, Massachusetts, whose son Josiah, married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Hosmer, of Hartford. Their eldest daughter Dorothy married, June 15, 1682, John Belden, of Wethersfield. He was a son of John and Lydia (Standish) Belden, grandson of Richard Belden, founder of the family



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in Wethersfield. John Belden was the father of Josiah Belden.

Captain Samuel Churchill, third son of Captain Charles and Lydia (Belden) Churchill, was born April 15, 1757, in Newington Parish, baptized the next day, was a farmer, living opposite his father, was a man of great piety, and died December 10, 1834. He married, July 16, 1778, Mercy Boardman, born August 2, 1757, in Rocky Hill, died January 24, 1834, daughter of Jonathan and Martha (Cole) Boardman. Jonathan Boardman was a soldier of the French War, descended from Samuel Boardman, who was baptized August 20, 1615, in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, was in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1639, and settled at Wethersfield in 1641. He married Mary Betts, daughter of John and Mary Betts, of Claydon, Oxfordshire. He was descended from William Boreman, of Banbury, born 1525, father of Thomas Boreman, of Claydon, born 1546, died 1579, whose son, Thomas Boreman, married, in 1580, Dorothy Gregory. Their son, Christopher Boardman, was born 1581, died 1640, married Julia, daughter of Felix Carter, and they were the parents of Samuel Boardman, the pioneer of Wethersfield. His son, Jonathan Boardman, born February 4, 1660, was a prominent citizen of Wethersfield, married, October 22, 1685, Mercy, daughter of John and Mary (Merriam) Hubbard, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, granddaughter of George Hubbard, early in Wethersfield. Mercy Hubbard was born February 23, 1664. Her son, Jonathan Boardman, born May 16, 1697, in Wethersfield, was deacon of the church, lieutenant of the militia, married, June 30, 1725, Mabel Holmes, who was born May 24, 1693, died November 15, 1741, daughter of Jonas and Sarah Holmes, of Wethersfield.

Cheslieu Churchill, son of Captain

Samuel Churchill, was born December 4, 1779, baptized on the 17th in Newington, where he passed his life, and died July 9, 1857. He married, March 31, 1806, Celine Hurlburt, of Portland, Connecticut, who was born January 12, 1786, and died November 27, 1863.

Their youngest child, Samuel Seymour Churchill, was born February 28, 1825, on the home farm in Newington, where he was a farmer, and died April 2, 1900. He married, November 11, 1846, Louisa Hunt, of Vernon, Connecticut, who died September 19, 1894.

George Edward Churchill, son of Samuel Seymour and Louisa (Hunt) Churchill was born December 11, 1858, on the farm where he now resides, in the same house where his father was born, and on the same farm which was tilled by his father. In boyhood he attended the public schools of Newington, and also pursued his studies at home, having been born with a thirst for knowledge and having ambition to improve his mind. From 1880 to 1884 he taught school in the old Bell School House in Newington, which was burned in 1888. Since 1884 Mr. Churchill has devoted his time to agriculture and to the public service. Since his father's death he has occupied the paternal homestead, on which he erected his present residence and various modern farm buildings. He is an active member of the Congregational church of Newington, and has been for some time president of the Christian Endeavor Society connected therewith. He is a man of the highest character, of genial nature, and friendly manners, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of all his contemporaries. He is the friend of good government, acts with the Republican party, and has been chosen to fill various offices of trust and responsibility. For some time he served as a member of the School Board, Board of Visitors, as



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registrar of Electors, and on the Board of Relief. He has served as assessor; in 1898 was elected to represent the town in the Legislature, receiving a majority of sixty-eight, the largest ever given to a Republican candidate in the history of the town. In 1902 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He is a member of Our Brothers Council, No. 41, Order of United American Mechanics, in which he passed all the chairs. During the existence of the Newington Grange, both he and his wife were active members. In 1914 he was again elected to represent the town in the Legislature, and served as a member of the committee on corporations.

Mr. Churchill married, August 23, 1888, Anna M. Wickham, daughter of William and Ann S. (Sanders) Wickham, of Manchester, Connecticut. She is a descendant of Thomas Wickham, the American immigrant, from whom the Connecticut families are descended, who was born in England about 1624, and was a Puritan. His name first appears with the record of the birth of his eldest son at Wethersfield in 1648. He became a free-man in 1658, and died January 11, 1688. His first wife, Sarah, was born in 1630, in England, and came to Wethersfield with her husband. He married (second) June 11, 1672, Sarah Churchill, born November 11, 1657, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Foote) Churchill, of Wethersfield, died there January 7, 1700. Her husband is believed to have built the first brick house in Wethersfield, and to have been a tanner of leather. William Wickham, born August 28, 1657, was the first landholder in what is now Glastonbury. He married (it is believed) Sarah Long. Their son, William Wickham, in 1692, was an incorporator of the town of Glastonbury, owned much land, one tract three miles long, eastward from the Con-

necticut river. He died shortly before 1744. The family has resided in the same town and the same part of the town to the present day. Jonathan Wickham, son of William Wickham, was living in 1723 when the second division of land in Glastonbury was made, was born previous to 1714 (probably 1682), as land was given him at that time. In 1739 he was a school teacher, a founder of Eastbury (a parish in Glastonbury) a deacon, clerk of the parish and singing master. He died after the year 1749, leaving a wife, Mary. His son, Hezekiah Wickham, was born in 1725, married, about 1752-53, Elizabeth ———; deacon for about twenty-six years; was a leader in the religious life of the town; was parish clerk and school-master, and died November 9, 1792. His son, Hezekiah Wickham, was born in 1756, at Eastbury, was a farmer, a soldier of the Revolution, a man of strong religious convictions, of most exemplary character, and died October 2, 1800. He married Elizabeth Perrin, whose son, John Wickham, was born May 12, 1801, seven months after his father's death. John Wickham experienced many hardships in early life, and after having established a small household in Glastonbury, all his belongings were destroyed by fire. In time, however, he secured independence, and became a responsible and useful citizen, living to the age of sixty-four years. He married Melinda Culver, daughter of Benjamin Culver, of Hebron, Connecticut. Their second son William P. Wickham, was educated in East Academy, Manchester, and became a farmer in that town. He married, October 8, 1861, Ann S. Sanders, who was born May 30, 1837, in Windham county, Vermont, daughter of Orin and Sally (Canedy) Sanders, the youngest of their nine children. When fourteen years old, Ann S. Sanders began teaching school at a salary of one dollar

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per week with board. Her eldest daughter, Anna M. Wickham, became the wife of George Edward Churchill, as previously noted. They were the parents of two children: Almeron Seymour, born July 27, 1889; Louisa Ann, September 12, 1898. Almeron S. Churchill married, April 6, 1915, Mary Johnson, daughter of Joseph H. Johnson, of Elmwood, Connecticut, and they are the parents of a son, Edward Charles Churchill, born June 14, 1916.

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**MOSER, Oran Alexander,**  
**Physician.**

Dr. Oran A. Moser is probably of German descent, and traces his ancestry to Hans Michael Moser, who came from Switzerland to the United States in 1751, and settled in Pennsylvania.

His second son, Peter Moser, was the father of Peter Moser, born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1796. He removed to the State of Ohio, where he left several children. One of these was Osiah Anthony Moser, born July 27, 1823, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He married, about 1845, Mary Ruckman, born September 2, 1824, in Ohio, daughter of John Ruckman, who was born in Pike county, Ohio, about 1724, descendant of a Virginia family. They settled in Madison county, Iowa, and in 1880 moved to Jewell county, Kansas, where Mr. Moser died May 6, 1893. Mrs. Moser died April 24, 1893. Osiah A. Moser enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War, as a member of Company K, Tenth Iowa Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, causing his discharge on account of disability. He never fully recovered from this injury. For some time he was county surveyor of Madison county, Iowa, and about fifteen years recorder of deeds, until his removal to Kansas.

Dr. Oran A. Moser, youngest of the eleven children of Osiah A. and Mary (Ruckman) Moser, was born July 1, 1871, in Patterson, Madison county, Iowa. When only nine years of age he removed with his parents to the State of Kansas, and both died when he was twenty-two years old. As a boy the son was accustomed to work upon a farm, attending the district school only in winter after he was old enough to be of service to himself. After leaving the farm he found employment as a nurse at Beatrice, Nebraska. There he spent three years in the High School, and removed thence to Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1897. In the following year he was graduated from the High School there. Entering Yale Medical School, he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1902. He provided largely the expense of his medical education by working at various occupations. After graduation, for one year he was resident physician at the State Prison in Wethersfield. In 1903 he established himself at Rocky Hill, where he is now successfully engaged in practice.

Dr. Moser has attained his ambition wholly through his own efforts, sustaining himself after ten years of age, overcoming misfortunes and difficulties. He has obtained recognition as a physician of worth, and is a member of the Hartford City, Hartford County, and State Medical societies, and the National Medical Association. He is actively identified with the Congregational church of Rocky Hill, being at the present time (1918) chairman of its board of trustees. While not actively engaged in political action, he sustains well-founded principles and is a supporter of the Republican party.

Dr. Moser married (first) Mary Etta Wolf, a native of Pennsylvania, who died February 14, 1916. He married (second) September 27, 1916, Lottie Kierstead, of East Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of



*Oran A. Moser, M.D.*





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Aaron Kierstead, who came from Canada to East Hartford. His children are: Clarinda Rosemary, born June 20, 1909, and Oran Alexander, August 9, 1917. Mrs. Moser is a graduate nurse, and is descended from one of the oldest families of the City of New York, who owned large property in that city at the time of the Revolution. Among her ancestors may be mentioned the Annake Jans family, which owned land where Trinity Church of New York City now stands. A daughter of this family married a clergyman named Kierstead, and they were the parents of six sons, three of whom remained Loyalists and removed to Canada.

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**SMITH, Edgar Robbins,**  
**Agriculturist.**

There were many early families that moved from Hartford and Wethersfield to Hatfield, Massachusetts, and in later generations some representatives returned. This is true of one branch of the Smith family. Lieutenant Samuel Smith was born in England, about 1602, and sailed on April 30, 1634, for New England in the ship "Elizabeth," of Ipswich, with his wife, Elizabeth, and children: Samuel, aged nine; Elizabeth, aged seven; Mary, aged four, and Philip, aged one. He and his wife were then called thirty-two years of age. He settled first at Salem and was admitted a freeman, September 3, 1634, was a proprietor there in 1638, and removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he was a leading citizen; was chosen representative more than any other man, serving almost the entire sessions from 1641 to 1653. He was one of the committee to make settlement for the purchase of Saybrook and its dependencies, and also took a very active part in the church as well as the State.

It may be of interest here to give a short account of the "Hartford Controversy," showing the strong feeling of the time in matters of conscience as well as the reason why Samuel Smith with others removed to Hadley in 1659. The church at Hartford was one of the largest and most eminent in New England, and the two ministers, Thomas Hooker and Samuel Stone, though unlike in some respects, were both great and good men, whose praise was in all the churches. Mr. Hooker was firm and decided, yet prudent and conciliatory, and there was no serious trouble while he lived. A few years after his death a contention arose with a majority of the church on one side and a strong minority on the other. On each side were men of distinction in the town and colony. The first disturbance was occasioned by the call of a person to supply the place of Mr. Hooker, who had died. Then arose the question about the enlarging of baptism. The minority were attached to the order professed and practiced under Mr. Hooker. They preferred to adhere to the Cambridge platform and were opposed to any changes. Mr. Stone endeavored to introduce some new practices into the church; these innovations were displeasing to the minority. The changes related to three subjects: Qualifications for baptism, churchmanship, and rights of brotherhood. Only the members of the church in full communion had their children baptized. The synod, held in Boston in 1657, decided that children could be baptized if their parents were not scandalous, though not members of the church in full communion. Mr. Stone advocated it. This met with so much opposition that the minority formally withdrew from the church and formed a union with the church in Wethersfield under Mr. John Russell. The matter was brought before the court of Massachu-

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setts, who forbid their withdrawal. They then applied to the court of Massachusetts for a grant of land in Hadley, which was given them on condition that they should submit to an orderly hearing of the differences between themselves and their brethren. In appointing the annual Thanksgiving in November one reason given for thanks was the settling of the differences in Hartford. The General Court of Massachusetts, so careful to have the members separate from the church in an orderly manner, never suggested that there was any irregularity in the conduct of the Wethersfield members who settled in Hadley in 1659. The Saybrook platform, in 1708, was the result of this compromise between the parties. Mr. Smith was one of the leading men in Hadley, where he also held important offices in both church and State, was representative from 1661 to 1673, a commoner and magistrate of the town in 1661, lieutenant of militia from 1663 to 1667. He was a thrifty and substantial farmer, and died about 1680, aged seventy-eight. The inventory of his estate was taken January 17, 1681; amount a little more than £700.

John Smith, youngest child of Lieutenant Samuel and Elizabeth Smith, born about 1637, probably in Wethersfield, was slain by the Indians in Hatfield Meadows, May 30, 1676. In 1668, in an association with his brother Philip, he purchased the three-acre homestead of his father on the west side of Broad street, Wethersfield, but later lived in Hadley. He married, November 12, 1663, Mary Partridge, daughter of William and Margaret (Smith) Partridge, of Hartford and Hadley. After his death she married Peter Montague, and died May 20, 1683.

Benjamin Smith, son of John and Mary (Partridge) Smith, was born 1673, in Hadley, and settled in Wethersfield.

He married, March 14, 1700, Ruth Buck, born December 4, 1681, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Churchill) Buck.

Their fifth son, Jonathan Smith, born in February, 1719, in Wethersfield, lived in that town, where he died January 20, 1800, and was buried in the ancient cemetery at Wethersfield. No record of his second marriage appears. His widow, Keziah, born 1734, died April 26, 1804.

Their son, George Smith, born 1773, died June 15, 1854, in Wethersfield. He married Sarah Blinn, baptized December 10, 1775, eldest child of Hosea and Ruth (Smith) Blinn, and died November 19, 1855, in Wethersfield.

Their son, George Smith, born December 27, 1811, died April 5, 1902. His education was supplied by the common schools of his home town, and he became one of the most active and useful citizens in the town. Early in life he was a teacher, later engaged in the insurance business, and for many years did most of the fire insurance business of the town as representative of the Hartford County Mutual Insurance Company. He was also extensively interested in the seed business and in packing and shipping tobacco. He was a Democrat in politics, filled nearly every office in the town of Wethersfield, and was twice postmaster there. His commissions, during the administration of Andrew Jackson in 1835, and of Andrew Johnson in 1867, are preserved by his son, mentioned below. He married, November 26, 1835, Lucy Robbins Griswold, born November 9, 1812, baptized June 17, 1821, eldest child of James and Lucy (Robbins) Griswold, of Wethersfield.

Edgar Robbins Smith, eldest son of George and Lucy Robbins (Griswold) Smith, was born June 20, 1840, in Wethersfield, where he has made his home to the present time, and through his indus-

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try and business ability has made a success of agriculture. His education was supplied by the local schools, and very early in life he engaged in farming upon the paternal homestead, which had been cultivated by his ancestors for several generations. Mr. Smith has not taken a very active part in public affairs, though he served two years as selectman, as a matter of civic duty. Politically, he has always acted with the Democratic party. He has never employed a physician, and is still hale. He married, May 29, 1867, at New London, Connecticut, Nancy Clark (Griswold) Morgan, daughter of Edward and Sarah Margaret (Gibson) Morgan, granddaughter of Guy and Nancy Clark (Griswold) Morgan. In 1917 their golden wedding anniversary was celebrated.

The Morgan family is descended from Richard Rhuys Morgan, son of Guillaume Morgan, son of Philip Morgan. Like all of the name, the family is Welsh and is of very ancient lineage in Great Britain. Richard Rose Morgan (as he wrote the name) arrived in Boston in 1660, and was in Charlestown, Massachusetts, soon after. He married there, October 7, 1664, Hopestill Mirick, who was born February 20, 1643, in Charlestown, daughter of John and Hopestill Mirick, pioneers in that town. About 1679-80 they settled in that part of New London, Connecticut, which is now the town of Waterford, where Richard R. Morgan died in 1698. His wife survived him about fourteen years, dying June 1, 1712. For some time his descendants used the name Rose to distinguish their family from that of James Morgan, a very prolific family, also located in New London. John Morgan, son of Richard Rose and Hopestill (Mirick) Morgan, born 1666, lived in New London, where he married Patience Edwards, also of Welsh extraction. They

were the parents of John Morgan, born 1689, married, 1710, Mary Caverly. Their eldest child, John Morgan, born January 16 1711, married, October 16, 1735, Grace Morgan, and was the father of Edward Morgan, born May 23, 1737. He married, April 9, 1760, Zuriah Shipman. Their son, Steven Morgan, born July 19, 1765, in New London, lived for some years in Wethersfield, after which he removed to New London, and died April 19, 1843. He married Mary Douglass, born November 25, 1766, in Norwich, daughter of Daniel and Lois (Calkins) Douglass, died in Wethersfield. Their eldest child, Guy Morgan, was born September 17, 1786, in Wethersfield, and resided for a short time in Berlin, Connecticut, where his eldest child was born. He removed to Wyoming county, New York, where he built a log cabin, the first house in the town, named Wethersfield from his native place. In 1833 he removed to Wood county, Ohio, where he was a very active and prominent citizen, filling many county offices, from supervisor to judge of Court of Common Pleas, and died October 9, 1842. He married, October 19, 1806, Nancy Clark Griswold, born September 10, 1788, in Wethersfield, baptized four days later, daughter of Ozias and Anne (Stanley) Griswold, granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (Francis) Stanley, of New Britain, the descendant of Michael Griswold, an early settler of Wethersfield, through his son, Jacob, and grandson, Josiah, who was father of Ozias. Edward Morgan, son of Guy and Nancy Clark (Griswold) Morgan, was born August 20, 1818, in Wethersfield, New York, and married Sarah Margaret Gibson, of Waterford, of Scotch descent. They were the parents of Nancy Clark (Griswold) Morgan, the wife of Edgar Robbins Smith, as previously noted.



**WARNER, Frederick Walton,****Business Man, Public Official.**

Family names are the product of the middle ages and as a means of distinction have been a blessing to mankind. Surnames were first used in England about the year 1050, but their use was confined to a few persons for three centuries or more thereafter. As the name of Warner appears in the Domesday Book, it will be seen that it is one of the oldest of the English names. By some it has been supposed that it was derived from the word Warriner, the keeper of a warren, and another explanation of its derivation is to be found in the theory held by some antiquarians as follows: It appears that near the boundary of Wales, in the southwest section of England, there dwelt a race of people who were engaged in agricultural pursuits. To protect themselves from the surrounding savage tribes, these people were forced to appoint from among themselves the most athletic and discreet men, who might go out into the surrounding country and warn the people of the approach of the enemy. Hence the name Warner, and this explanation of the origin and significance of the name corresponds with the derivation from the old high German Warjan, meaning to defend, as given by Zeuss. It seems likely that the name is derived from the ancient German and like all historic names was spelled in a variety of ways. In the seventh century we find the old German form, Warin, Guarin, Warnē, Werno and Wern, and at a later time Warrerener, Warner and Werner, the latter being also common English forms of the name. The arms of the Warner family are a bend engrailed between six roses, three and three gules, and the motto, *non nobis tantum nati*. These were emblazoned on their shields and are also

found carved in several parts of the ceiling of the South Isle of the Church of Great Waltham, England. Burke gives the significance of the motto as "we are not born for ourselves alone." Various branches of the family are now living in the counties of Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Warwick and York in England, Ayrshire, Scotland, and in Ireland.

The ancestors of William Warner, the founder of that branch of the family in America of which Frederick Walton Warner is to-day a representative, have not thus far been identified. He was the son of Samuel Warner, and was born at Boxted in the County of Essex, England, October 20, 1594. This William Warner with his sons, John and Daniel, and his daughter Abigail, came to this country at a very early date and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1637. In the same year the town granted him, "one house lot," "one acre, more or less on the Mill Street." William Warner died probably before 1648, as the names of his sons appear on the tax list for that year while his name is missing.

His son, Daniel Warner, was born in England about 1618, and died in Ipswich, September 9, 1688. He married for his first wife, Elizabeth Denner, who died November 1, 1659.

Their son, William Warner, was born in 1646 at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and married, November 1, 1667, Hannah, a daughter of "Gentleman" John and Mary Robbins. She was born April 10, 1643, and died March 3, 1713-14. William Warner located in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1660. He was made freeman, October, 1669; fence viewer, 1671; lieutenant of the Train Band, September, 1689; deputy to the General Court, 1697, 1700, 1703, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1709 and 1710. Both he and his wife were members of the Wethersfield church, and his





*Frederick H. Warner*



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epitaph describes him as "deacon elect, pious, grave, modest and true." He died February 28, 1713-14.

Their son, Daniel Warner, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, January 1, 1680, and married, October 3, 1706, Mary, a daughter of Samuel Borman. She was born November 3, 1685, and died in 1770. Samuel Borman was born in Wethersfield, October 28, 1648. In the Wethersfield records he is called "clerke" also "sergeant." He married, February 8, 1682, Sarah, a daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Mary (Boosey) Steele, of Farmington. Samuel Borman was a cooper by trade; surveyor of highways, 1679; collector, 1683; on the commission to lay out road in Fearful Swamp, 1687; lister, 1693. His estate inventoried £1085, 18s., 10d., showing him to be successful beyond the average and thrifty. He died December 23, 1720. His widow died January 23, 1732-33. His father, Samuel Borman, was baptized at Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, August 20, 1615. His name first appears in this country on the Ipswich, Massachusetts, records in 1639. He removed to Wethersfield in 1641, and married Mary, a daughter of John and Mary Betts, of Claydon, Oxfordshire. She died in August, 1684, aged probably sixty-one. Samuel Borman received large grants of land at Wethersfield, both from the town and from the Indians, by each of which he seems to have been greatly trusted and respected. He was a cooper by trade. He represented Wethersfield as deputy to the General Court, commencing October, 1657, for eighteen terms, being present at thirty-four sessions. In 1649 he was appointed by the General Court as sealer of weights and measures. He was first customs collector for Wethersfield, being appointed in 1659, was juror for fifteen years. between 1646 and 1662; grand

juror in 1660 and 1662, served on many committees to settle church disputes, estates, disputes with the Indians and other matters. The Boardman Genealogy says that the American family descends from the Boremans and that the name Bordsman or Boardman was, "from the first entirely distinct from Boreman, and has an altogether different derivation. Curiously and unaccountably, the descendants both of Thomas Boreman, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and of Samuel Boreman, of Wethersfield, having at first generally employed the spelling Borman, by inserting after a few generations the 'd,' and sometime later the 'a,' gradually changed their name to its present form, and so not only made it different from the one by which their ancestors were called, but identical with that of an entirely distinct family." This change from Boreman or Borman to Boardman, first appears in the Wethersfield line in the record of Richard of Newington, 1707. The new form was adopted by most of the family in Wethersfield until 1780 when the "a" is first added. In England the ancestry of the family has been traced back to William Boreman, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, 1525. Daniel Warner, who married Mary Borman, inherited his father's homestead on the lower end of Broad street in Wethersfield. He was lister in 1709. His estate was inventoried at £20,000 and included five negroes. His will is dated March 24, 1750.

His son, William Warner, was born October 1, 1715, and died May 1, 1790. He married, March 25, 1752, for his second wife, Prudence May, who died October 14, 1807, aged eighty-one years.

His son, John Warner, was born October 6, 1762, and died November 10, 1838. He married, December 22, 1784, Abigail Hale, born in 1759, and died November

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11, 1840. He died in 1838. During his entire life he was engaged in the occupation of farming on a large scale.

His son, John Warner, was born March 3, 1786, and died October 25, 1858. He married, September 18, 1809, Rebecca Coleman, who was born in 1785, and died January 17, 1835.

His son, Horace Warner, was born September 12, 1813, and died August 17, 1883. He married, in 1840, Abigail H. Hills, whose birth occurred in the year 1813, and who died November 5, 1878. Her father was a deacon in the Congregational church at Buckingham, Hartford county. Horace Warner grew up on the home farm, attending the public schools in his youth, and when not thus engaged he was occupied with such work as usually falls to the lot of the farmer boy. In this way he laid the foundation of his future success as a grower of produce. In an early day he made a specialty of onions and became a producer on a large scale. While he was liberal in his religious views, he believed in the application of the golden rule, and his relations with his fellow-men were of such a character as to win their confidence and esteem. He was broad in his views, and while pronounced and sincere in his own convictions, he respected the opinions of others. In politics he was a Democrat, but not a politician in any sense of the word. Of his seven children, five grew to maturity, as follows: Ellen Maria, whose birth occurred June 15, 1842, and who married Josiah G. Adams; John Chester, born July 10, 1845, died August 9, 1917; Rosalie Rebecca, born June 14, 1849, and died in 1871; Frederick Walton, mentioned below; William H., whose birth occurred October 1, 1853.

Frederick Walton Warner was born April 4, 1851, at Wethersfield, Hartford county, Connecticut. He received his

education in the public schools of Wethersfield, the Hartford South District School, and at the Wilbraham Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He then entered the employ of A. Hollander & Company, which was engaged in the retail clothing business, remaining with this concern from September 1, 1868, until 1882. He then formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William L. Willard, under the firm name of F. W. Warner & Company, and established a retail clothing business on his own account, and has remained at the same place until the present time. In the year 1894 the business was incorporated under the name of the Warner & Willard Company, and still later, upon Mr. Willard's retirement and the taking over of part of his interest by William Bailey, Jr., the name of the corporation was changed to the Warner & Bailey Company. From the day on which it has been established the business has prospered greatly, due principally to the thorough knowledge of its details and the progressive, yet careful, business methods which are employed by Mr. Warner. It is now one of the leading clothing stores of Hartford. Mr. Warner is noted for his exceptional judgment in financial matters, is public-spirited and takes an active interest in community affairs. He is a worker in the Democratic party, the principles and policies of which he is a strong supporter of, but he is in no sense of the word a politician nor does he seek public office or political preferment. He is a member of the School Board in Wethersfield, where he makes his home at the present time, and is a member of the town's Fire District Committee and of the Hubbard Escort, a political organization. He was also affiliated with the Putnam Phalanx for many years. He is a very prominent Free Mason, and is a member of







*William S. Morris.*

Hartford Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, ——— Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; ——— Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Connecticut Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of the Hartford Club and the Wethersfield Country Club.

Mr. Warner married (first) October 9, 1878, Emma J. Willard, a daughter of William Willard, who for years was warden of the State Prison at Wethersfield, and who was murdered by an inmate. Mrs. Warner died January 26, 1888. Three children were born of this union, as follows: Alice Willard, born January 12, 1881, who became the wife of H. A. Hamilton, of West Hartford, and the mother of three children, Erskine Erasmus, born September 14, 1908, Frederick Warner, October 26, 1911, and Grace Bernard, September 19, 1913; Frederick Willard, born August 29, 1887; John Chester, born January 24, 1888, who married, February 18, 1912, Marjorie Stevens, and they are the parents of a son, John Chester Warner, 3d, born November 25, 1913. Mr. Warner married (second) Grace Bernard, a daughter of Charles Bernard, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Warner and his wife are members of the Congregational church at Wethersfield.

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**MORRIS, William Samuel,**

**Market Gardener.**

One of the most industrious and prosperous citizens of Wethersfield, Mr. Morris bears in his veins the blood of many early Connecticut families, and in his character and career has justified the promise of such antecedents.

The first of his family in this country

was Mr. Edward Morris, supposed to have been the Edward Morris who was born in 1630, baptized on the 8th of that month in the Abbey Church, of the Holy Cross Abbey of Essex, England, baptized by the Rev. Joseph Hall, rector, afterward Bishop of Norwich. The first record of Edward Morris in this country is at Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was granted four acres of land, February 23, 1652, which he forfeited by failure to build upon it. At this time he was a single man and probably not prepared to build. Subsequently, he owned land in the southeastern part of Jamaica Plain, where he was living in 1663. On January 27, 1661, he was chosen chairman of the committee to survey the common lands of the town, and in 1664 was chosen constable, an office of dignity and responsibility in that day. In 1666 he purchased about forty acres of land on the road to Dedham. For twelve years he served as selectman of the town; in 1676 was trustee of the High School at Jamaica Plain; in 1678 deputy to the General Court, in which office he continued for nine years, and served as a member of a committee of three to audit the accounts of the treasurer of the colony. It is thus apparent that he was a man of intelligence and influence, and this is further testified by the title of "Mr.," which was given only to those of high blood or unusual attainments. In 1686 Edward Morris removed to Woodstock, Connecticut, then a part of Massachusetts, was one of the committee to conduct the drawings of lands, and himself received fifty acres in the first division. In 1689, when he was a member of the Board of Selectmen, he was called lieutenant. He died September 14, 1689-90. This record reads 1689, but in another place his election as selectman in March, 1690, is recorded. He married, in Roxbury, November 29, 1655,

Grace Bett, who died there June 6, 1705. She probably returned there after his death to live with some of her children.

Their fourth son, Samuel Morris, was born March 19, 1670, baptized April 19 following, and received lands from his father in Woodstock. He purchased from the heirs the paternal homestead in Roxbury in 1694, for £120, and added by purchase thirty-six acres and other lands. For a time he resided in Marlborough, Massachusetts, and was described as of that town, December 18, 1714, when he exchanged the Roxbury homestead for 1500 acres of land in what is now Thompson, Connecticut on the Quinnebaug river. The exchange was made with Governor Dudley, of Massachusetts, and the valuation of each property was placed at £500. Samuel Morris died January 9, 1745, in Thompson. Both he and his son were involved in disputes with the parish of Thompson about parish rates, and he attended church at Dudley, Massachusetts, or at Woodstock, either of which were nearer to his home and more convenient of access than Thompson parish church. By maintaining a bridge over the Quinnebaug river at large personal expense, Samuel Morris and his son pleaded for exemption from the Thompson parish rates, and were granted some concession. He married Mehitable Mayo, born January 6, 1669, in Roxbury, admitted to full communion in the church there, October 28, 1688, and died there February 8, 1702.

Their eldest child was Samuel Morris, born August 13, 1695, in Roxbury, who succeeded his father on the farm in Thompson, and was an extensive trader, buying up produce of the farmers, which he transported to Boston and exchanged for merchandise. In the fall of 1755 he sold his property and removed to Smithfield, Rhode Island, where he died June

13, 1765. He married (intentions published September 7, 1728) Abigail Bragg, born January 23, 1701, in Bristol, Rhode Island, died July 29 1790, in Woodstock, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Bragg.

Their third son, John Morris, born September 5, 1735, in Thompson, married, June 16, 1763, Rebecca Gore, born May 5, 1746, in Dudley, Massachusetts, daughter of Elijah and Rebecca (Vinton) Gore, and lived in that town.

Their eldest son, Elijah Gore Morris, born April 7, 1767, in Dudley, spent much of his life in teaching, and removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in his sixty-ninth year. He married, November 26, 1790, Tamma Davis, born January 16, 1770, in Dudley, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Davis, died January 10, 1840, in Wethersfield, in her seventy-first year.

Their second son, Moses Morris, born August 21, 1796, in Dudley, was a joiner by trade, lived in Wethersfield, and was killed May 25, 1849, by a fall from a wagon. He married, October 26, 1826, Laura Wells, born March 8, 1800, in Wethersfield, died January 17, 1860, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Griswold) Wells. She was descended from Governor Thomas Wells, of Connecticut, who was born in 1598 in Essex county, England, and whose property there was confiscated for political reasons. He came to America as secretary to Lords Say and Brooke, located about 1636 at Saybrook, and in the following year was a magistrate at Hartford, where he continued twenty-two years to fill that office. In 1654 and in four other years he was Deputy to the General Court; from 1655 to 1658 was Governor of the Connecticut Colony; held other offices of trust and honor; died January 14, 1660, and was buried in Hartford. He married Elizabeth Hart, who died in 1640. She was the mother of Samuel Wells, born 1630 in England,



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who inherited one-third of the paternal estate lying in that part of Wethersfield which is now Glastonbury, and there died by drowning in attempting to cross the Connecticut river, July 15, 1665. He bore the military title of captain, and the inventory of his estate placed its value at £1,100 sterling. His second son, Thomas Wells, born July 29, 1662, died December 7, 1711. He married, May 17, 1705, Jerusha Treat, of Wethersfield, born about 1678, died January 15, 1754, daughter of James and Rebecca (Latimer) Treat. Their eldest child, Waite Wells, born 1708, died July 3, 1789. He married, January 10, 1734, Jerusha Treat, born March 14, 1707, died September 7, 1782, daughter of James and Prudence (Chester) Treat. John Wells, second son of Waite Wells, was born August 25, 1736, and married, March 4, 1766, Hannah Curtis, born February 6, 1742, in Wethersfield, daughter of Samuel and Lois (Belding) Curtis. Their eldest child was Samuel Wells, born 1767, married, April 19, 1787, Anna Griswold, baptized September 12, 1762, died September 15, 1828, daughter of Ozias and Anna (Stanley) Griswold. Their fifth daughter, Laura Wells, born March 8, 1800, baptized July 6 following, became the wife of Moses Morris, of Wethersfield. They were the parents of Samuel Wells Morris, who was born January 15, 1827, in Wethersfield, died September 8, 1880, in Newington, Connecticut.

Samuel Wells Morris was a man of ambition and energy and inaugurated various enterprises. In 1862 he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was associated with his brother, Frank Morris, in operating a foundry and machine shop. Desirous of returning to agriculture, he visited various points in Illinois and at length purchased a farm in the town of Ludlow, near the State Capital,

which he tilled for three years. From Illinois he removed to Lexington, South Carolina, about fourteen miles from Columbia, where he engaged in farming for three years. On account of the failing health of his wife's father, he returned to Connecticut to look after the estate, and after living for some time in Wethersfield, removed in 1878 to Newington, where he engaged in agriculture, and died as above noted. He was a member of the Congregational church, and a Republican in political principle, but sought no share in the management of public affairs.

He married, May 27, 1856, Jane Hastings Savage, of Wethersfield, born May 31, 1828, daughter of Captain Horace Savage, who was born in 1799 in Cromwell. In his sixteenth year he shipped as cabin boy on the merchantman, "Commerce," of Hartford, commanded by Captain James Riley. After making successful voyages, this vessel was wrecked on the northwest coast of Africa and all on board were held by the natives for ransom. The experiences of the party in this adventure have been narrated in full in a book published by Captain Riley. Through the efforts of William Wiltshire, the British Consul, the release of the party was obtained, and Captain Savage returned to his native land. For several years he resided in Matamoras, Mexico, where he was a prosperous merchant. His last twenty-five years were spent in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1881. Captain Savage was descended from John Savage, who was in Hartford as early as 1652, but very soon removed to that part of Middletown which is now Cromwell, then known as Middletown Upper Houses. He had built his house there before May 18, 1654, at which date he was made a freeman by the General Court. His lot was two miles

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north of Middletown, the most southerly in the Cromwell settlement, on the corner of the road near the bank of the river, and included three acres. By subsequent purchase he became a large landowner, and in 1674 owned 1,207 acres, of which 441 acres were on the east side of the river. He was a townsman (selectman) in 1667, and his name was seventh on the list of organizers of the church, September 4, 1668. He was also sergeant of the "Train Band," and died March 6, 1685. He married, in Hartford, February 10, 1652, Elizabeth Dublin, and was described in the Hartford records as of that town. Their son, William Savage, born April 26, 1668, was a deacon of the church in 1716, captain of the North Company, 1719, deputy of the General Court from 1715 to 1726, died January 25, 1727, and was buried in the old cemetery. He married, May 6, 1696, Christian Mould, who was born in 1677, daughter of Hugh and Martha (Coyt) Mould, of New London, died October 16, 1719. Their eldest son, William Savage, born September 18, 1699, was deacon of the church, and died April 15, 1774. He married, June 26, 1726, his cousin, Sarah Savage, born in September, 1700, third daughter of John and Mary (Ranney) Savage, granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Dublin) Savage, died August 10, 1780. Their sixth son, Luther Savage, was baptized April 8, 1759, and was a soldier of the Revolution, serving first in the company of Captain Edward Wells, Colonel Comfort Sage's regiment, which was raised in June, 1776. This regiment participated in the operations on Long Island, and in the battle of White Plains, time expired December 25, 1776. From April 10, to May 22, 1777, Luther Savage was a member of Captain Wells' company, Colonel Thomas Belden's regiment of militia, stationed at Peekskill. He enlisted again April 8,

1778, in Captain Abijah Savage's company in the regiment commanded by General Henry Sherbourne, of Rhode Island, of which three companies came from Connecticut, and served until 1780. In September, 1781, he was a member of Colonel Samuel Canfield's militia regiment at West Point and was credited to the town of Chatham. After the war he settled in Hartford. He married, December 13, 1781, in Cromwell, Jerusha Smith, daughter of Captain Abner Smith, of Haddam, and eldest child of his second wife, Rebecca (Gibbs) Smith. They were undoubtedly the parents of Captain Horace Savage. No record of his birth appears in either Hartford or Cromwell. He married, February 24, 1823, in Hartford, Jane Hastings, and they were the parents of Jane Hastings Savage, wife of Samuel Wells Morris, as previously noted.

William Samuel Morris, second son of Samuel Wells and Jane Hastings (Savage) Morris, was born July 19, 1858, at the family home on South Main street, Wethersfield. His education was supplied by the district and high schools of various localities where he lived. Before his father's return from South Carolina, at the request of his maternal grandfather, he came to live with the latter in Wethersfield, being then fifteen years of age. He was about twenty years old when his father settled in Newington and he accompanied him thither. After the death of his father, he returned to Wethersfield and settled on twenty acres of land on the east side of Broad street, which was inherited from Captain Horace Savage. Here he engaged in market gardening and has developed a very large and prosperous business, extending to other lands in the neighborhood. He purchased other lands adjoining, making a tract of twenty-four acres. Mr. Morris

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is wholly mindful of the truth of "Poor Richard's" adage:

He who by the plough would thrive,  
Himself must either hold or drive.

He is found in the fields with his men early and late during the growing season, and has always kept himself busy. Including himself, the business employs nine hands the year round, and in the growing season many others are also engaged. Besides cultivating his own homestead, Mr. Morris rents lands in the vicinity, and his wagons are well known in the markets of Hartford and other cities in the neighborhood. He also ships vegetables extensively to more remote markets. By his industry and shrewd management, Mr. Morris has achieved a remarkable success, and he is recognized and esteemed among his fellows as one of the leading citizens of the town. He is the owner of two cottages at Hawk's Nest Beach, Sound View. His sons are also trained to habits of thrift and industry, and are found accompanying their father in the labors of the establishment. Mr. Morris makes a specialty of celery, which he preserves and markets throughout the year, thus making steady work for his employees. He is a member of the Congregational church of Wethersfield of the local Grange, No. 145, and a charter member of Summit Lodge, No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hartford. Politically, Mr. Morris supports the principles of the Republican party, and he is ever found ready to favor any movements calculated to advance the general welfare, regardless of partisan considerations.

Mr. Morris married, November 18, 1886, Emma Abigail Churchill, born August 24, 1862, in Wethersfield, daughter of Stephen Belden and Esther Amelia (Blinn) Churchill. Children: Frank Ste-

phen, born October 11, 1887; Mabel Churchill, February 20, 1889; Nellie Jane, March 27, 1891; William Savage, February 29, 1893; Emma Amelia, December 12, 1894; Ethel May, February 9, 1897; Alice Ruth, November 13, 1899; John Everett, June 9, 1904; also a son, who died in boyhood.

Mrs. Morris is descended from Josiah Churchill, who had lands in Wethersfield on the Connecticut river, April 28, 1641, including a house lot of six acres. His residence was on the east side of High street facing the south end of the common. He later purchased the Gilder-sleeve homestead on the west side of High street, a little south of his original residence. He served as juryman, constable and town surveyor, made his will, November 17, 1683, and died before 1687. His estate, which included two hundred and ten acres of land, was valued at £618 12s. 6d. He married, in 1638, Elizabeth Foote, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Deming) Foote, born about 1616 in England, died September 8, 1700, in Wethersfield. Nathaniel Foote settled near the south end of the present Broad street, where a monument to him now stands. The eldest son of Josiah Churchill was Joseph Churchill, born December 7, 1649, who received by will of his father the house and lands, including fifty acres at "ye west end of Wethersfield bounds," which was in the present town of Newington. He also received property by the will of his maternal grandmother, Elizabeth (Deming) Foote, who became the second wife of Governor Thomas Wells. He served the town as surveyor, assessor, collector, constable and selectman, was sergeant of militia, and died April 1, 1699, leaving an estate valued at £461. He married, May 13, 1674, Mary, whose surname does not appear in the records. She survived him, was living in 1728, and



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probably died early in 1738. Her second son was Samuel Churchill, born 1688, settled in what is now Newington, where he purchased fifty-two acres of land in 1712. He was active in town and church affairs from 1746 to his death, July 21, 1769; was ensign of militia, and is described in the records as a smith. He married, June 26, 1717, Martha Boardman, born December 19, 1695, died December 14, 1780, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Wright) Boardman, granddaughter of Samuel Boardman, of Cleydon, England, one of the first settlers of Wethersfield. Jesse Churchill, fourth son of Samuel Churchill, was born August 31, 1726, and lived in Wethersfield, except a short time in Bristol, until 1775, when he removed to Hubbardton, Vermont. There he took up wild land, built a log house, began a clearing, but was driven out by the Indian activities during the Revolution, and returned to Wethersfield, now Newington, where he was many years deacon of the church, and died May 7, 1806. He married, in Farmington, November 8, 1750, Jerusha Gaylord, of that town, born July 1, 1731, in Wallingford, Connecticut, daughter of Benjamin and Jerusha (Frisbie) Gaylord. Her third son, Levi Churchill, born December 15, 1759, in Newington, lived in Wethersfield, where he died February 12, 1836. He married, January 5, 1785, Hannah Belden, born May 30, 1769, in Wethersfield, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rockwell) Belden. She was descended from Richard Belden, who had eight parcels of land in Wethersfield, April 7, 1641, and died in 1655, leaving a large landed estate. His home was on Broad street at the corner of "the way leading into the Great Playne." This was held by descendants to 1742, and was occupied in 1885 by James Smith. His son, John Belden, born about 1631, was a merchant and

innholder, made freeman, 1657, and married Lydia, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Francis) Standish. Her eldest child was John Belden, born June 12, 1658, died January 10, 1714; married, June 15, 1682, Dorothy Willard, born 1663-64, died February 28, 1754, daughter of Josiah and Hannah (Hosmer) Willard. Her eldest child was Josiah Belden, born February 14, 1683, in Wethersfield, died September 5, 1746, in Rocky Hill. He served as lister and tithingman; married, May 1, 1707, Mabel Wright, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Butler) Wright, died October 11, 1767. Their third son, Solomon Belden, born May 22, 1722, in Wethersfield, was buried there, January 6, 1776. He married, June 27, 1768, Elizabeth Rockwell, and their eldest child was Hannah Belden, born May 30, 1769, who became the wife of Levi Churchill. Their third son was Levi Belden Churchill, born March 24, 1797, in Wethersfield, and lived in that portion of the town known as Griswoldville. He married, June 27, 1816, Abigail Griswold, born August 23, 1798, daughter of Justus and Prudence (Wells) Griswold. Their third son, Stephen Belden Churchill, born June 21, 1830, married, May 5, 1857, Esther Amelia Blinn. Their third daughter, Emma Abigail Churchill, born August 24, 1862, became the wife of William Samuel Morris and the mother of nine children.

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### **STOCKWELL, William Myron, M. D., Physician.**

William Myron Stockwell, of Hartford, the superintendent of the State Sanatorium at Newington, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, November 21, 1880, the son of Myron David and Eliza (Smith) Stockwell.

His early boyhood was spent in his



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native town where he attended the public and high school. After his graduation from the latter, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of M. D. In order that he might gain the knowledge of practical experience which, together with his natural ability, has enabled him to climb to his present position, he was an interne at various hospitals in Philadelphia and New York City. He then opened an office in Suffield, Connecticut, and remained there for five years. Not satisfied even at this point with his knowledge of his profession, he took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate College, the New York Polytechnic Hospital and the New York Hospital, which covered almost a year. In July, 1910, Dr. Stockwell was one of the organizers of the new State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis at Shelton, Connecticut, and also was superintendent there until 1916. There were then one hundred and forty patients there. Dr. Stockwell was then made superintendent of the Newington Sanatorium, which position he held until he entered the service of his country in the present World War. Dr. Stockwell is a Republican in political affiliations, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical societies; the Society of American Bacteriologists; National Association of Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and Society of American Sanitoriums. He is also a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, and of Masonic Lodge, No. 59, of Suffield.

On June 8, 1909, Dr. Stockwell married Clara Simmons Phelps, daughter of Gilbert Wells and Alice (Simmons) Phelps. They have two children: Beatrice, born October 2, 1910, and David Phelps, November 29, 1912.

**HOLT, Thomas,**

**Public Official.**

A highly esteemed citizen and one of the most efficient and progressive dairy men of the State, Thomas Holt, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, is giving to the Commonwealth the benefit of his observation and experience. He is a native of England, born January 21, 1863, in Littleboro, Lancashire, son of John and Alice (Fletcher) Holt, of that place.

Before attaining his majority, Thomas Holt came to the United States and spent four years on the Western Plains engaged in grain raising, thence he removed to Alabama and conducted a dairy farm at Fort Payne. Subsequently he spent some time in Central New York, and in 1895, after having been a resident of the United States for thirteen years, he settled at Southington, Connecticut, where he built up a very extensive dairy business. He continued to make his home in that town until May 20, 1918, when he removed to Newington and located on a farm which he has just purchased in that town. He still retains his large dairy farm in the northwestern part of Southington, which is under the management of his eldest son. About seventy cows are maintained on the two farms, one-half of them pure bred Jerseys, and Mr. Holt usually maintains about the same number of young stock, thus keeping his dairy up to standard. For many years he delivered milk to customers in Bristol, Connecticut, where the business is still conducted by his son-in-law, James C. Gilbert. Thus it is apparent that Mr. Holt is a practical farmer. He is thoroughly familiar with all the details of his business, and is still able to milk eighteen cows at an early hour in the morning. Possessed of excellent business qualities, he has achieved success and is recognized throughout the

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State as a leader in the dairy interests, and it was very natural that Governor Holcombe, his neighbor in Southington, should select him, on January 21, 1918, to fill the place made vacant by the death, January 13, 1918, of Frank Stadtmueller, as head of the State Dairy and Food Department. This is still more complimentary to Mr. Holt, because he is not of the same political association as is Governor Holcombe. On May 1, 1918, at the expiration of the term, he was reappointed for the full term of four years. He early achieved recognition among his contemporaries, and is now president of the Farmers' Coöperative Purchasing Association of Bristol and of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association; director of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association and also holds this office in the Hartford County League and Farm Bureau. He makes an excellent director of this association by virtue of his thorough knowledge of dairying, and is regarded by his associates as an expert and the best informed farmer in the State.

While a resident of the town of Southington Mr. Holt took more than an active interest in civic affairs. He is a Democrat in politics, and held the office of selectman of Southington for five consecutive years, and in all seven years, during which time he rendered valuable service. He is a member of Union Grange of Southington, of which he has been master. Of broad-minded, sympathetic nature and generous impulses, Mr. Holt very naturally became allied with several fraternities. He was raised in Free Masonry at Fort Payne, Alabama, and within a very short time after his locating in Southington he became affiliated with Friendship Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of that town. He is also a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 35, Order of the Eastern Star, in which

he is now serving his fourth term as worthy patron. He is a member of Steven Terry Lodge, No. 59, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Bristol, and of Southington Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Holt married, October 26, 1884, at Bristol, Dakota, Mary Ellen Hurst, daughter of James and Ellen Hurst, of Littleboro, England, and they are the parents of three children: Mary Alice, who became the wife of James C. Gilbert, of Bristol; John William, born in 1895, at Worcester, New York, now a resident of Southington; George, born in Southington, now residing in Newington.

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### HARRIS, Chauncey,

#### Educator.

The Harris family is one of the oldest in New England, having been founded by Thomas Harris, who kept the ferry at Charlestown, Massachusetts, for many years, beginning 1630. He was born 1570-71, and died April 11, 1661, in Charlestown, at the age of ninety years. His wife, Elizabeth, married (second) Deacon William Stillson, and died February 16, 1670.

Their fifth son, Captain Daniel Harris, was a carpenter and wheelwright, residing in Rowley, Massachusetts, until 1652, when he removed to Middletown, Connecticut. There he kept an inn in 1660, was lieutenant of militia in 1661, later captain, and died the last of November, 1701. The inventory of his estate placed its value at £509 9s. He married Mary Weld, who was born about 1629, and died in 1711, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Weld, who were pioneers of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

The eldest son of this marriage was Captain Daniel Harris, born July 15, 1653, in Middletown; was for some time a farmer in New London, Connecticut, and

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died October 18, 1735. He married, December 14, 1680, Abigail Barnes, born March 16, 1657, died May 22, 1723, daughter of Thomas Barnes, of New Haven, later of Middletown.

Thomas Harris, youngest child of Daniel and Abigail (Barnes) Harris, was born about 1695 in New London; was a tanner, settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he died in the spring of 1774. In 1755 he built a house on South Hill, Wethersfield, which is still in good condition and occupied by his descendants. He married, December 18, 1729, Anne Nott, born July 29, 1699, died October 9, 1769, daughter of John and Patience (Miller) Nott.

The youngest child of this marriage was Thomas Harris, born May 7, 1743, in Wethersfield, died there December 27, 1774, at the early age of thirty-one years. He married, July 26, 1770, Abigail Robbins, born April 29, 1749, died August 8, 1796, daughter of Joshua (2) and Mary (Wells) Robbins. She married (second) Dr. Josiah Hart.

Her eldest child was Thomas Harris, born February 8, 1771, in Wethersfield, was a farmer there, and died May 2, 1829. He married, February 8, 1797, Sarah Crane, born May 7, 1772, died February 7, 1829, five days after her husband; daughter of Hezekiah and Mary (Dix) Crane. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the youngest receives extended mention hereinafter.

Chauncey Harris, youngest child of Thomas and Sarah (Crane) Harris, was born September 28, 1816, and was only thirteen years of age when his parents died. He early formed habits of industry and self-reliance and achieved for himself considerable distinction as an educator, gaining at the same time a high position in the hearts of his contemporaries. When a child, he lost several fin-

gers of his right hand and was thus incapacitated for many forms of labor. Naturally a student, he made the most of his opportunities in order to fit himself for a professional life. At an early age he began teaching in the district school near his home, and rapidly gained success as an instructor, and taught in schools at Bristol and Meriden, Connecticut; Hempstead, Long Island; and Rock Island, Illinois. In 1844 he was elected principal of the south district school in Hartford, at that time a three-room building, located on the present site of St. Peter's Church, the only public school in the district. He continued in charge of this school until his death, February 12, 1875. In honor of his memory, the school has been named the Chauncey Harris school. Mr. Harris was distinguished for his great poise, remarkable self-control, industry and exceedingly kind disposition. While gentle in manner, he was at once firm and just, and had a remarkable gift for management of schools. For many years he was in charge of the Hartford Orphan Asylum, but resigned this because the labors were too great in connection with his work as a teacher. Upon the paternal farm at South Hill, Wethersfield, he built a house, where he resided during the latter part of his life. Professor Harris had a remarkable influence over the young, and was distinguished for his piety and most upright life, and was widely mourned when death closed his labors.

He married, May 6, 1845, Emeline Wells, who was born about 1820 in Wethersfield, daughter of George and Prudence (Deming) Wells, a descendant of Governor Thomas Wells, of Wethersfield. They were the parents of the following children: George Wells, who is now a farmer in Wethersfield; Frances Estelle, wife of E. Newton Loveland;



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Mary Jane, born October 25, 1854; Emma L., July 31, 1857; Charles Edward, died in his second year; Charles Chauncey, living on the homestead.

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**CHESTER, Thomas Weston, M. D.,**

**Physician.**

Prominent among the physicians of Hartford, Connecticut, whose professional reputations are of long standing, appears the name of Thomas Weston Chester. He is a descendant of Captain Samuel Chester, who was undoubtedly born in England about the year 1625, and who was settled in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1663. It is evident that he was a man of wealth at this time, about the prime of life, and was actively engaged in the trade with the West Indies. In 1663 he removed to New London, Connecticut, where he was admitted a freeman and simultaneously became a member of the church there. He had a warehouse there, at what was called Close Cove, and for several years after his removal continued to carry on business in Boston. Being skilled in surveying as well as in navigating, Captain Chester was of great assistance to the colony in the laying out of lands and other civil engineering in the new settlement. He is referred to as a trustworthy, faithful, loyal, judicious and worthy citizen. During his trading he had visited many foreign ports and traded in foreign climes. He was the owner of large tracts of land in what is now Groton, on the site of the present Fort Griswold and Groton Monument. He received from the Indian Sachem, Uncas, several thousand acres of land at Colchester, Connecticut.

Samuel Chester, Jr., his son, was born about 1660, and appears to have been a master mariner. In 1689 he was engaged in the maritime trade, commanded a vessel owned by John Wheeler, and engaged in the European trade.

John Chester, son of Samuel Chester, Jr., was born about 1690. There is very little known of this member of the family except that he married at New London, November 1, 1716, Mercy Starr.

Deacon Joseph Chester, son of John Cheser, was born according to Hinman, January 17, 1731. He settled in the northern part of New London, where his grandfather owned land, and he himself became a large landowner, and engaged in farming on an extensive scale. He was elected an elder of the church on April 10, 1778. He married (second) April 27, 1757, Elizabeth Otis. Deacon Chester died August 4, 1803.

Joseph Chester, Jr., son of Deacon Joseph Chester, was born January 27, 1758, and died April 2, 1791. His death was accidental and was caused by the caving in of a well which he was digging. He was a farmer, located near Salem, in what is now the town of Montville, Connecticut. He married, September 22, 1785, Elizabeth Lee, who was born May 25, 1757, and died January 6, 1843, the daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Ely) Lee, of Lyme.

Joseph Chester, son of Joseph Chester, was born at Montville, January 31, 1788, and died at Norwich, Connecticut, January 30, 1832. He settled at Chelsea Landing in the town of Norwich, where he was a merchant. He married, September 10, 1811, Prudee Tracy, born February 20, 1789, at Franklin, Connecticut, and died in Norwich, October 6, 1853.

Rev. Albert Tracy Chester, son of Joseph Chester, was born in Norwich, June 16, 1812. He was graduated from Union College in the class of 1834, receiving the honorary degree from the same college of D. D. in 1847. He was ordained in the Presbyterian church and his first pastorate was at Ballston Spa, New York; later pastorates at Saratoga Springs and at Buffalo. He died in the latter city. He





*Thomas Weston Chester*



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married, August 3, 1836, Rhoda E. Stanley, born August 5, 1814, at Goshen, Connecticut, the daughter of Oliver and Rhoda (Powell) Stanley.

Captain Frank Stanley Chester, son of the Rev. Albert Tracy and Rhoda E. (Stanley) Chester, was born at Ballston Spa, New York, May 5, 1839. He was educated in the public and high schools of Saratoga Springs. He served in the Civil War and held the rank of captain. In private life he was engaged in the lumber business and similar interests in Buffalo, New York. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and in political belief a Democrat. On December 25, 1861, he married Katherine Stillman, of Buffalo, and they were the parents of the following children: Mabel, born January 5, 1863; Horace Stillman, September 11, 1865; Thomas Weston, of whom further; and Hubert Mills, born April 3, 1872.

Dr. Thomas Weston Chester, son of Captain Frank Stanley and Katherine (Stillman) Chester, was born in Buffalo, August 8, 1866. He attended the public schools of his native city, and in 1888 he entered Hamilton College at Clinton, New York. He removed with his uncle, with whom he made his home, in 1891 to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and there completed his senior year at Rutgers College, graduating in the class of 1892 with the degree of B. A. Three years after graduating he received the degree of A. M. from his *Alma Mater*. He is a member of the college fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi. In the fall of 1892 he enrolled at the College of Surgeons, New York City, and completed the full course covering a period of three years, at which time he was graduated with the degree of M. D. The following six months he spent in New York City in hospital and dispensary work. In the spring of 1898 he began the practice of his profession in Hart-

ford, where he has since risen to a high place among the professional practitioners. In 1900 he was appointed Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician at the Hartford Hospital, and in 1910 was promoted to Chief Obstetrician and Assistant Gynecologist. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of the Hartford Medical Society, the Hartford County Medical Society, the Connecticut Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In political belief he is an Independent, and a Congregationalist in religion. His clubs are the Hartford and University of Hartford.

On February 28, 1905, Dr. Chester married Sarah Hopkins King, of Newton Highlands, Massachusetts.

### HALLOCK, Frank Kirkwood,

**Medical Director of Cromwell Hall.**

The Hallock or Halleck family is an ancient one in New England and Long Island. In the varying orthography of Colonial days the name appears in town records and legal documents as Hollyoake, Hallioke, Holyoke, Halliock, Hallick, Hallock and Halleck. Owing chiefly to the loss of the town records of Southold, Long Island, previous to 1651, there exists only tradition about Peter Hallock, the founder of the family in this country. It is generally accepted that he was a member of a company of thirteen families under the leadership of the Rev. John Youngs, who landed at New Haven, October 21, 1640, and later in the same year removed to Southold, Long Island. He is given the credit of having been the first man to step ashore at a point still called Hallock's Neck. This small body of exiles from civil and religious oppression in England were the first white settlers in that part of Long Island.

However near or remote from the truth this tradition may be, it is a fact and matter of record that William Hallock, son of Peter Hallock, resided at Southold, and made a will, which is still preserved, in which he expressed deep sorrow that his son John had married into and joined the then prescribed "Society of Friends." This John Hallock died at Setauket, in Brookhaven, 1737. His dwelling, covered with cedar, still standing in Setauket, was the place of the Friends' monthly meeting for more than a century. His son, John Hallock, was a preacher of that sect, and was the father of Edward Hallock, also a Friends' preacher, who settled about 1762 in Milton, Ulster county, New York. He was the father of Edward Hallock, a preacher, who died in April, 1820. His eldest son, Nicholas Hallock, was the father of Samuel Titus Hallock, who was a circuit judge in Western Pennsylvania, Meadville District. He married Sarah Bailey, daughter of Rev. Winthrop Bailey, of Deerfield, Massachusetts. Her mother was one of the Stanwood family, of Maine. Samuel Titus Hallock was the father of Winthrop Bailey Hallock, founder of Cromwell Hall.

Winthrop Bailey Hallock was born February 2, 1838, in Utica, New York, and died in New York City, September 24, 1898. He was educated at Jamestown, New York; studied medicine at the University of New York and the Long Island Hospital Medical College, and graduated from the latter in 1864. From 1862 to 1865 he served as medical cadet and assistant surgeon in the United States army, having been stationed at hospitals located at Central Park, New York City; David's Island, New York; and Fortress Monroe, Virginia. After the war he returned to Jamestown, New York, and later went to New York City,

where he began practice with his uncle, Dr. Robert T. Hallock. At the opening of the Connecticut Hospital for Insane in Middletown, in 1867, he accepted the position of first assistant physician of the institution, which he retained until 1877, when he established the Sanatorium, Cromwell Hall, in Cromwell, Connecticut.

He was a member of the American Medico-psychological Society, the New England Psychological Society, and the Connecticut State Medical Society. He was the author of several pamphlets upon mental diseases and the care of the insane, the one best known being a paper upon "The Cottage System for the Insane," published in the "New York Medical Journal," vols. xvii and xix, the "Annual Report of the Kansas State Board of Commissioners for 1874" and the "Transactions of the Connecticut Medical Society for 1877." He married, January 20, 1858, Mary Kirkwood (Kent) Shew, widow of Dr. Joel Shew, and daughter of Colonel William Kent, of Concord, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Winthrop B. Hallock was born in Concord, New Hampshire, August 27, 1827. She was a descendant of John Kent, a native of England, who came to Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1645, and later removed to Charlestown, Massachusetts. His eldest son became a man of importance and was known in the records as "John Kent, gentleman." Ebenezer Kent, son of John Kent, was a prominent merchant in Boston and Charlestown, and suffered great loss in the burning of Charlestown by the British in 1775. His son, also named Ebenezer, was a slave holder and evidently a seaman, as he was called "Captain." He died in 1766, in London, England. William Austin Kent, son of Captain Ebenezer Kent, settled in 1789 at Concord, New Hampshire, where he held many civil offices,



and became one of the foremost citizens of New Hampshire. A brother, George, had considerable literary ability, and another brother, Edward, was Governor of Maine. His son, William Kent, who like his father had the title "Colonel," died at the home of Mrs. Hallock, his daughter, in Cromwell, Connecticut, August 12, 1886, at the age of ninety-three years. He was several years representative in the New Hampshire Legislature, served thirteen years in the Boston Custom House, and was in command of the New Hampshire Militia, which escorted Marquis Lafayette on his visit to Concord and through the State in 1824. His father's house was the Marquis' headquarters during his stay in Concord. Colonel William Kent married Catherine Hutchins, who was the mother of Mary Kirkwood Kent, who died in Cromwell, December 31, 1907. She married, in 1850, Dr. Joel Shew, of New York City and Oyster Bay, who died in 1855. Dr. Shew established at Oyster Bay the first "Water Cure" in America, and his brother, A. Marvin Shew, was the first superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown. They had two children, William Kent Shew, now deceased, and Bessie Beecher, wife of William Bohler Walker, a retired Episcopal clergyman. In 1858 Mrs. Shew became the wife of Dr. Winthrop B. Hallock, their children being Frank K. Hallock, and Susan Clarke, wife of William Powell Couch.

Frank Kirkwood Hallock, A. M., M. D., medical director of Cromwell Hall, the Health School for Invalids, at Cromwell, Middlesex county, Connecticut, one of New England's highly regarded nerve specialists and one of the leading physicians in his State, was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, August 18, 1860, son of Winthrop Bailey and Mary Kirkwood (Kent) Hallock. He prepared for col-

lege at the Middletown High School, as his father was then assistant physician at the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane. He was graduated from High School in 1877, the year in which his father founded Cromwell Hall. He then entered Wesleyan University in Middletown, where he received his A. B. degree in 1882 and his A. M. degree in 1885. During the same period, from 1882 to 1885, he took the medical course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he received his degree in 1885. The next four years Dr. Hallock spent in still more advanced professional study, consisting of two years of hospital service as interne of the New York Hospital, and two years of study abroad under the leading specialists of Europe. Thus he spent eleven years in study and preliminary experience before actually settling down to the practice of his profession.

In 1889, on his return from Europe, Dr. Hallock became his father's assistant, and upon the latter's death, in 1898, succeeded him as medical director and head of Cromwell Hall. In 1896 he persuaded his father to change the policy of the institution by eliminating the insane and thus restricting the admission of patients to nervous and general invalids. The new plan proved most satisfactory, and ever since Cromwell Hall has continued one of the very few institutions in New England not receiving insane cases. This radical change was the first step in the development of a unique institution, probably the first of its kind in this country. In addition to the hygienic treatment afforded by the ordinary sanatorium, a system of outdoor living was developed and great attention was paid to the psychological factors, thus giving virtually an education along both mental and physical lines. It is truly a "Health School."

Dr. Frank K. Hallock was one of the

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founders of the Middlesex Hospital at Middletown. He was secretary of the Corporation from 1895 to 1907, and is still a director of the institution. Under Governor Coffin he served as examiner in lunacy, and under Governor Roberts he served as a member of the commission to establish the State Epileptic Colony at Mansfield. He is a member (and president, 1910-1911) of the Connecticut State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Neurological Association, the Alumni Association of the New York Hospital, the New York Neurological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Harvey Society of New York, the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has twice served as delegate of the Connecticut State Medical Society to the International Medical Congresses held in Buda-Pesth in 1909 and in London in 1913. In 1917 he was elected a trustee of Wesleyan University. For many years Dr. Hallock has been a director of the Cromwell Dime Savings Bank. He was elected president of that bank in 1903, but resigned in 1907 to respond more fully to the pressure of professional duties. He is president of the Cromwell Cemetery Association, and president of the Belden Library of Cromwell. For seventeen years he served on the Cromwell School Board, first as secretary and then as chairman. He is a member of the Middletown Club, the Middletown University Club, the Conversational Club, the Middletown Yacht Club, the Highland Country Club, and Middlesex County Historical Society, all of Middletown, and of the Psi Upsilon Club of New York and the Graduates' Club of New Haven. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, a thirty-second degree Mason, K. T. and A. A. O. O. S., and Con-

necticut Grange. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Hallock married, May 7, 1890, Kate Camp Avery, of Boston, Massachusetts. The children of this union were all born in Cromwell: Winthrop Avery, January 13, 1891; Abraham Avery, March 18, 1892; Mary, February 10, 1898; Leonard Avery, January 2, 1900; Elizabeth, July 18, 1901.

Mrs. Frank K. Hallock comes of an old Connecticut family, the Averys, of Groton. She was born in Boston, September 22, 1861, and is the daughter of the late Abraham Avery 4th, of Boston, and Margaret Cook (Camp) Avery. Abraham Avery 4th was a direct descendant of Christopher, Captain James, Thomas, Abraham 1st, Abraham 2d, and Abraham 3d. Christopher Avery came from Ipplepen, Devonshire, England, about 1640, and settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts. Later he removed to New London and Groton, Connecticut. Abraham Avery 4th was a partner in the well-known publishing house of Rand & Avery, of Boston, Massachusetts.

On her mother's side Mrs. Hallock is descended from two other Connecticut families, the Camps and Cooks, of Durham and Wallingford. Her maternal grandfather was William Smithson Camp, for many years a prominent business man and banker of Middletown, Connecticut.

Susan Clarke Hallock, the associate of her brother in conducting Cromwell Hall, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, April 21, 1869. She married, September 6, 1893, William Powell Couch, of Dubuque, Iowa, who is the business manager of Cromwell Hall. He is son of William S. and Eliza Ann (Powell) Couch, of Cornwall and Bristol, England. There were three children born to them: Edward Seguin, January 24, 1895; William





C. J. Russell



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Powell, died in infancy; and Frank Hallock, April 16, 1904.

Cromwell Hall, the creation of Drs. Winthrop B. and Frank K. Hallock, merits a passing notice not only on this account, but also because of its reputation and unique character among the institutions of Connecticut. It was founded in 1877, and is located on Prospect Hill in Cromwell, Middlesex county, Connecticut. The property occupied by the institution is of local historical interest as being the home, after 1807, of Captain James Riley, author of the once famous book "Riley's Narrative." The site is noted for commanding extensive views of the Connecticut river valley, and pronounced by the elder President Adams in a journey through this region in 1771 as one of the most beautiful in his travels. The village of Cromwell is situated twelve miles below Hartford, and up to 1851 was a part of the town of Middletown.

The buildings provide accommodations for thirty-five patients, and consist of the original Octagon, or Hall, the East and West Cottages, the Dormitory, three Bungalows and seven cabins on the Hill. The Dormitory and Bungalows are the most perfectly appointed buildings of their kind and they represent the substantial aid and interest of graduate patients.

The institution is provided with all practical arrangements and detail of equipment common to the larger sanatorium, and offers in addition the advantage of individualized medical attention under more natural and favorable surroundings. A very distinct effort is made to maintain a wholesome, home-like atmosphere. In order to attain this end and preserve harmony, patients with noticeable depression or any disturbing characteristics cannot be received.

Also, it is not a sanatorium in the sense

that is usually meant by this term. The same medical and hygienic methods are employed, but its scope is wider than this. Two features tend to differentiate Cromwell Hall from a simple sanatorium: One is the specially developed out-of-door system of living, comparable to certain of the nature-cures and health-resorts of Continental Europe; the other is the educational method of treatment. This latter feature makes the name of "Health School" not at all inappropriate.

For the last seventeen years Cromwell Hall has conducted a training school for nurses, with a two years' course in the care and treatment of nervous and general invalidism. Since the death of Dr. Hallock, Sr., in 1898, the institution has been under the management of Dr. Frank K. Hallock and his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Couch. It was incorporated in 1908 with a capital of \$100,000, one-half preferred and one-half common stock. The preferred stock was purchased by grateful patients who had been successfully treated at this institution, a high tribute to its worth. The Prospect Hill Property consists of fifteen acres, and the estate now includes real estate and other valuable property adjoining the original grounds amounting in all to sixty acres. In the medical work of the Health School, over twenty persons are employed as nurses and department heads, and a similar number of employees are required to maintain and conduct the business of the institution.

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### BURNELL, Calvin Jones,

**Manufacturer.**

One of the most prominent of the successful business men of Hartford, Calvin Jones Burnell, was born January 15, 1835, in Chesterfield, Massachusetts, son of Francis and Sarah (Russell) Burnell.

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The Burnell family seems to be an ancient one in England, including Barons of the twelfth century, and introduced in England by William the Conqueror in 1066. The name was originally de Burnel, and like all names of Norman origin has been modified by the omission of the prefix. Sir Roger de Burnel owned lands in Suffolk, Shropshire, and one of his worthy descendants built a castle on the banks of the Severn, still known as Acton-Burnel Castle. In England the name is usually spelled with one "l," and accented on the first syllable, but after its arrival in this country the unlettered clerks of early New England gave it multitudes of terminations, among them Burnal, Burnul, Burnull, Burnet, and Burnap. William Burnell, of Yorkshire, was a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629, and attended one of its meetings in London in that year. He was soon after in Boston, whither he came about 1630, and in 1645 a ship load of goods was consigned by the Massachusetts Bay Company to "Goodman William Burnell." He was the owner of a lot in the old north end of Boston, opposite Copps Hill Burying Ground, in which cemetery he is buried and where many of his descendants were interred. He died in 1660. He owned a farm at Pulling's Point, and his home was on Lot No. 52, North Square. His first wife, Mary, died November 16, 1645.

Their son, John Burnell, born October 2, 1643, was baptized March 2, 1644, in the old North Church, of which his parents were members, and lived in Boston, uniting with the Congregational church of which his wife, Esther, was also a member.

Their son, Robert Burnell, born about 1665, appears in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1690. The records of that town show the death of his wife, Kathern, September 9,

1693. He married (second) February 2, 1694, Sarah Chillson, born August 4, 1673, in Lynn, died there August 13, 1731, daughter of John and Sarah (Jenkes) Chillson.

Their eldest child, John Burnell, born November 1, 1696, in Lynn, lived at Dudley, Massachusetts, where he died in 1744, and was buried there. In Dudley records the name is spelled Burnul and Burnull. He married Mehitable Edmonds, in Lynn, who died February 15, 1769, in Dudley, daughter of John Edmonds, of Lynn. Their first three children were recorded in that town, and they removed to Dudley soon after 1722. The records of that town record none of their children, but the family records establish the birth of their son, Joseph Burnell.

Joseph Burnell was born December 19, 1725, in Dudley. In 1760 he purchased some three hundred acres of land in Chesterfield, Massachusetts, upon which lay a sheet of water with water power and much timber, including sugar maples. He erected two mills, one for sawing lumber and the other for grinding grain, and also engaged in grinding salt. He died there September 23, 1807, in his eighty-second year. He married (intentions published in Dudley, January 20, 1749) in Dudley, Hannah Tucker, of Pomfret, Connecticut. They were the parents of Joseph Burnell.

Joseph Burnell was born December 13, 1756, in Dudley, and lived in Chesterfield. He was a skilled artificer and rendered valuable service to the colonies in the Revolutionary War. He was a corporal in Captain Benjamin Bonney's Company, Colonel Elisha Porter's (Hampshire county) regiment from July 21 to August 27, 1779, served at New London, roll dated Chesterfield. He was the father of Francis Burnell, who married Sarah Russell.

Calvin Jones Burnell, their son, was

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born January 15, 1835, at Chesterfield. He attended the district schools of his native town, and subsequently was a student at a private school preparatory to his entrance to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was appointed to the latter by Judge Rockwell, who at that time was a member of Congress from Western Massachusetts. His plans to enter West Point did not materialize, however, as he was induced by an elder brother to enter into business with him in the manufacture of woolens. In order to prepare himself for this line of work, he was employed at the Pontoosic Woolen Mills of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Upon the completion of the mill operated by his brother he assumed charge of the weaving department, which position he held until 1855. In the latter year he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to accept an offer from the Bank of Milwaukee as general bookkeeper. He remained there for three years and was assistant cashier at the time of his resignation. He had planned to return to the East that year, but upon being offered the position of cashier of the Bank of St. Paul, in St. Paul, Minnesota, he removed there in November, 1858, remaining until serious illness in his family made it necessary for him to return East, in April, 1860. The following year, Mr. Burnell removed to Hartford and acquired a position with the firm of Beach & Company as successor to John C. Coffing. Mr. Burnell was identified with this company until his retirement from active business in 1917. They were dealers in dye stuffs, and upon the death of Charles M. Beach, the business was sold to the National Aniline and Chemical Company with Mr. Burnell as company manager with Mr. H. S. Bidwell. At the same time Mr. Burnell served as secretary and assistant treasurer of the Broad Brook Woolen

Company, continuing as such for a number of years. A member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church of Hartford since its organization, he maintained an active part in all of its affairs. He was clerk of the meeting which called the first pastor, and served as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school for many years, also as superintendent of the home department. His death occurred March 10, 1918, after having been a resident of this city for almost half a century, one of its valued and worthy citizens.

Mr. Burnell married, October 21, 1858, Harriet M. Johnson, of Lenox, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Florence Agnes, wife of Dr. Nelson J. Goodwin, of Hartford. 2. Elizabeth R., who lives in Hartford. 3. Alice Gardner, wife of Luke V. Lockwood, of New York City. 4. Harriet Johnson, wife of George T. Kendall, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. 5. Francis C., a resident of New York City.

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### **BRACE, Thomas Kimberly,**

**Public Servant, Insurance Founder.**

The late Thomas Kimberly Brace was among the most active citizens of Hartford and justified in his career the expectations naturally held regarding one descended from a most worthy ancestry.

The founder of the family in this country was Steven Brace, a hatter, who came from London, England, and was in Hartford about 1660. In 1673 his home was on Lot No. 13, Charter street, and he died in 1692. His son, John Brace, born in 1677, in Hartford, had three sons, Jonathan, Elisha and Joseph. The eldest of these, Lieutenant Jonathan Brace, settled in 1740 in Harwinton, Litchfield county, Connecticut. He married Mary Messenger, of Hartford, and had five sons and five daughters. Among these was Jona-



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than Brace, born November 12, 1754, in Harwinton, and graduated from Yale in the class of 1779. While at Yale he pursued the study of law, and after graduation removed to Central Vermont where he began the practice of his profession and attained a considerable success within a short time. Returning to Hartford in 1794, he made his home in Glastonbury, and was one of the most widely known citizens of Connecticut in his time. He married, April 15, 1778, Ann, widow of Thomas Kimberly, of Glastonbury.

Thomas Kimberly Brace, son of Jonathan and Ann (Kimberly) Brace, was born October 16, 1779. He completed his education at Yale College, graduating in 1801. Very early in life he was engaged in the public service; filled various positions in the city government and from 1840 to 1843 was mayor of the city of Hartford. He was twice nominated for Congress, first in 1843, when he was candidate on the Whig ticket, his party being in the minority he was defeated. He was subsequently again nominated, but declined in favor of James Dixon, who was elected. Mr. Brace engaged extensively in business and built up the wholesale grocery house of Thomas K. Brace & Company. He belonged to the class of men to whom others naturally turned for guidance. He was possessed of great executive ability, with a wide grasp of affairs and events, and his sound judgment made him always a safe counselor. Through his influence and exertions, the Ætna Insurance Company was brought into existence, and he served as its first president until 1857, when the infirmities of age led to his resignation. He died June 14, 1860, in his eight-first year.

Mr. Brace married, August 25, 1807, Lucy Mather, and they were the parents of several children. One of these,

Thomas Kimberly Brace, Jr., born October 14, 1825, in Hartford, was a resident of Litchfield county. He married, January 18, 1853, Mary Jane Buel, daughter of Samuel and Minerva (Wadhams) Buel. Their daughter, Lucy Mather Brace, became the wife of Joshua Wilson Allen, of Hartford (see Allen).

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### ALLEN, John,

#### **Business Man.**

The name of Allen is very frequently met in the United States, and it is also represented by many distinct families. It was brought to this country by several immigrants, and members of these families have proved themselves worthy and desirable citizens in the communities in which they have lived.

Joshua Allen, the immigrant of the family herein traced, was born in Londonderry, County Donegal, Ireland, son of Robert and Margaret (Russell) Allen, in the year 1787. His father was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Londonderry, where he was engaged in farming on an extensive scale. His mother, Margaret (Russell) Allen, lived to be ninety-two years of age, and was a descendant of an old and honorable family, connected with that of Lord John Russell. As was the custom in that country at that time, Joshua Allen inherited the paternal homestead upon the death of his father by virtue of the fact that he was the eldest son. He continued to carry on the tilling of the farm until 1825, the year in which his first wife, who was Margaret Scott, died. At that time he came to America and located first in New York City. Remaining there for seven years, he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in order to find a better location to engage in his agricultural calling. He purchased a large tract of land west of



Washington street, a section which is now very thickly populated. Through his diligent and persistent industry, Mr. Allen became very successful in his undertakings and held a prominent place in the civic affairs of Hartford. He believed that the secret of success lay in the virtues—promptness, square dealing, industry and temperance. He was an active advocate, especially of the latter qualification, and would have no one in his employ who was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. In political faith he was an ardent adherent of the principles of the Republican party, ever ready to do his utmost share in promoting those principles. Until his death, which occurred in 1868, he was a regular attendant of the Center Church of Hartford. For his second wife, Mr. Allen married, in New York City, Nancy Knox, daughter of Samuel Knox, and a direct descendant of the reformer, John Knox. The family is from Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and one of the brothers of Samuel Knox is believed to have been the founder of the city of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. Nancy (Knox) Allen survived her husband but a few months, and died in 1868. They were the parents of five children: Samuel, John, Robert, Mary and Nancy. Mary became the wife of John Scott Hunter (see Hunter).

John Allen, the second son, was born February 6, 1831, in New York City, and was only one year old when his parents removed to Hartford. He was educated in the latter city, and after graduating from school became associated in business with his father. The city of Hartford was rapidly growing to such an extent that the farming land of the Allen estate was becoming valuable from a building standpoint. Consequently Mr. Allen became interested in real estate and was instrumental in opening up a num-

ber of streets. At that time the buildings of Trinity College were located in what is now Bushnell Park, and it was found desirable to have it removed to the present location on Summit street. As Mr. Allen was keenly alive to all measures which would better general conditions, he generously donated the sum of five thousand dollars towards the carrying out of this plan. He exerted a wide influence in civic matters, and as a believer in the principles of the Republican party was most active in working for its interests. For several years he served as a member of the Common Council, and also as police and water commissioner. In all of these public offices he devoted his best energies to performing the duties of the positions in the best possible manner, winning the admiration of his fellow-citizens. In religious convictions, Mr. Allen was a valued member of the Center Congregational Church of Hartford, and here also he proved his worth as a true citizen in performing his share of committee work and serving as deacon for many years. Mr. Allen was a trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary for over fifteen years, and when the Case Memorial Library was erected was chairman of the executive committee; in the year 1896 he served as treasurer of the seminary. He died in Hartford, June 6, 1909. In 1860, he was married to Mary Bonner, a daughter of Andrew Bonner, a native of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were the parents of the following children: Mary Ann, who lived to the age of twelve; Joshua Wilson, of whom further; Isabella Jane, who died at the age of two years; and Alice Margaret, who became the wife of I. K. Hamilton, Jr., now a resident of Hartford.

Joshua Wilson Allen, second child of John and Mary (Bonner) Allen, was born March 2, 1864, in Hartford. He received

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his elementary education in the public and high schools of that city, where he prepared for entrance to Yale University. He was graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1888 with the degree of A. B. He was a member of the Center Church of Hartford. He became registrar of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and held the office of treasurer of that institution at the time of his death, which occurred October 7, 1897. Politically, a Republican, he was a friend of good government, and was nominated for member of the Hartford City Council. Mr. Allen married, in 1891, Lucy Mather Brace, a daughter of Thomas Kimberly and Mary J. (Buel) Brace, of Hartford (see Brace).

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### HUNTER, John Scott,

#### **Manufacturer.**

Prominent among the progressive men of Hartford county, John Scott Hunter was for many years connected in an official capacity with the Terry Steam Turbine Company, the largest concern of its kind in New England. Mr. Hunter also built the largest pumping engine in the world, which was installed in 1873 for the St. Louis Water Works. He was born June 14, 1834, in Manchester, Connecticut, and died May 6, 1918, in Hartford, the son of James and Elizabeth (Scott) Hunter.

As a boy, John S. Hunter attended school in Rockville and in Pennsylvania. Upon completing his schooling he apprenticed himself with the firm of Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford, to learn mechanical engineering. Subsequently he was placed in charge of the Hartford pumping works, a position he filled to the satisfaction of his employers for twelve years. Taking as partner a man named Sanford, Mr. Hunter engaged in business on his own

account and opened a machinist's shop on Commerce street, where for seven years he conducted a large and flourishing business. This was succeeded by the organization of the Hartford Foundry & Machine Company, of which Mr. Hunter was president. It was during this time that he built the pump referred to above. He removed to New York City, where for a time he was engaged in city work, erecting steam pumps, and was associated with the well-known Henry R. Worthington Company. Upon his return to Hartford he became secretary of the Terry Steam Turbine Company, an office which he filled in a most capable manner until his death.

Through his connection with the work pertaining to the city's water department, Mr. Hunter was always actively interested in all matters of a municipal nature, and in 1870 was appointed a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, serving for three years. In 1894 he was re-appointed and was president of the board from 1895 to 1899. In 1904 he was appointed fire commissioner and served until 1907. Mr. Hunter was a member of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and fraternally was affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Hunter married (first) Hattie B. Boardman. He married (second), April 29, 1873, Mary, daughter of Joshua and Nancy (Knox) Allen. She died March 13, 1910 (see Allen). By his second marriage Mr. Hunter was the father of two sons: Charles A., of further mention, and George S. Hunter.

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### HUNTER, Charles Allen,

#### **Banker.**

Through his own initiative and determination to succeed, Charles Allen



*J. S. Hunter*





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Hunter, assistant treasurer of the Hartford Trust Company, has risen to the position which he now occupies.

He was born March 8, 1874, in Hartford, son of John Scott and Mary (Allen) Hunter, and his entire life has been spent there. He prepared for entrance to Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, at the old "South" School, now the Chauncey Harris School. He is also a graduate of the Military Academy at Cheshire. Upon completing the courses at these institutions, he entered the employ of the Hartford Trust Company, as messenger, and has faithfully worked his way upward to his present office of assistant treasurer. Mr. Hunter occupies a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens and is prominent in the city's affairs. At the organization of the City Club, he was chosen as its first treasurer. He has also served in that office for the Hartford Dispensary, and holds the office of auditor with that institution at the present time. He is a member of the Hartford Golf Club, and finds his recreation in outdoor life.

Mr. Hunter married Leila May Clark, of Windsor Locks, and resides on Highland street, West Hartford.

### HASTINGS, Wells Southworth,

#### Author.

A native of New Haven, Connecticut, Mr. Hastings is descended from one of the most prominent families of Massachusetts and New York. The name Hastings is older than the Norman Conquest in England. It was spelled Hastang also. The castle and seaport of Hastings were owned by the family that adopted the surname as early as 911, before the Normans were in Gaul. There was a Danish pirate, not of this family, perhaps, who was a formidable foe of the Saxons occu-

pying a part of Sussex. In nearly every county of England the family has established itself. Branches bearing coats-of-arms are found at Agmondisham, Buckshshire; in Dorsetshire and Leicestershire; in Cambridgeshire; in Gloucestershire and Derbyshire; in Ireland; at Billesby, Lincolnshire; at Hinton, Northamptonshire; in Nottinghamshire and North Cumberland; in Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Oxfordshire and in Scotland. Of the numerous coats-of-arms of Hastings, the American branch claims the following:

Arms—A maunch sable.

Crest—A buffalo's head erased sable, crowned and gored with a ducal coronet and armed or.

Supporters—Two man-tigers affrontee or, their visages resembling the human face proper.

Motto—*In virtue victoria.* Also—*Honorantes me honorabo.*

A plate on which this armorial was engraved was brought to this country by the pioneer. On one side were the arms given above and an antique ship with two flags. Three lions passant, guardant in pale, and on the reverse of the seal St. Michael slaying the dragon.

The ancestor of the family in this country was Deacon Thomas Hastings, born in England in 1605, who embarked on the ship "Elizabeth" at Ipswich, England, William Andrews, Master, April 10, 1634. He settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman, May 6, 1635, filled many town offices, was deputy to the General Court, long held the office of deacon, and died in 1685, aged eighty years. He left an estate of four hundred and twenty-one pounds. His home was on the west side of School street, then called Hill street, which was bequeathed to his son, Samuel. His wife, Susannah, died February 2, 1650, and he married in April, 1651, Margaret Cheney, daughter of William and Martha Cheney, of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

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The eldest child of this marriage was Dr. Thomas Hastings, born July 1, 1652, in Watertown, died July 23, 1712, in Hatfield, Massachusetts. He studied medicine and practiced in Hatfield, Northampton, Hadley and Deerfield, being for many years the only physician in those towns. He was also the first school teacher in Hatfield, and a remarkable thing for the times is that girls were admitted to his school on the same footing as boys. Elsewhere in New England, until after the Revolution, girls were not taught in the public schools, not even in Boston until 1789. He married, October 10, 1672, Anna Hawks, baptized August 4, 1649, in Windsor, daughter of Sergeant John and Elizabeth Hawks, of Hadley. She died October 25, 1705.

Their eldest son, Dr. Thomas Hastings, was born September 24, 1679, in Hatfield, was like his father a school teacher and physician, and died April 4, 1728, a comparatively young man. He was taken ill on a visit in Boston and predicted the date of his own death. He married, March 6, 1701, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Field, born February 20, 1680, died November 9, 1764.

Their fourth son, Hopestill Hastings, born April 13, 1718, in Hatfield, was a farmer there, and died November 24, 1766, in his forty-eighth year. He married, in 1741, Lydia Frary.

Their second son, Dr. Seth Hastings, was born December 6, 1745, in Hatfield, and settled in the practice of his profession at Washington, Connecticut, whence he removed, in 1777, to Clinton, Oneida county, New York, and there died April 29, 1830, aged eighty-four years. He married, November 10, 1779, Eunice Parmlee, eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Parmlee, born December 30, 1763, died May 2, 1821.

Their eldest child, Seth Hastings, was

born August 23, 1780, in Clinton, and after due preparation commenced the practice of medicine there in 1802. He married, September 12, 1802, Hulda, daughter of John Clark, of Clinton, formerly of New York, born May 14, 1783.

Their second son, George Hastings, was born March 13, 1807, in Clinton, graduated at Hamilton College, in 1826, when nineteen years of age, and engaged in the practice of law at Mount Morris, Livingston county, New York. He was a member of the Congregational church. He married, October 10, 1832, Mary H. Seymour, born July 31, 1808, in Herkimer, died February 25, 1845, in Mount Morris, daughter of Norman Seymour, of Rome, New York.

Their eldest son, George Seymour Hastings, was born September 24, 1836, at Mount Morris, and became very conspicuous in public life. For some time he served as private secretary to Governor Fenton, of New York, and subsequently engaged in the practice of law in New York City. At the beginning of the Civil War, he raised a company which became a part of the Twenty-first Artillery of New York. He was made prisoner by the Confederate forces in battle, but finally escaped from captivity and returned to his practice in New York, where he died January 1, 1909. He married, January 27, 1876, Harriette Mills Southworth, who was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Wells and Maria (Gillette) Southworth, descended from Edward Southworth, born about 1590, in England, and died about 1621. He was a silk worker in Leyden, one of the Pilgrim exiles who formed Rev. John Robinson's church, a descendant of the Southworths of Samulesbury Hall, Lancashire, established in the thirteenth century. He married, May 28, 1613, Alice Carpenter, who after

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his death came to America and became the second wife of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth. Tradition states that William Bradford and Alice Carpenter were sweethearts in youth, but that her parents prevented their marriage. After Bradford's wife, Dorothy, was drowned in Provincetown Harbor, he wrote to the Widow Southworth, in England, and she came over in 1623, in the ship "Ann." Constant, eldest child of Edward and Alice Southworth, born in 1615, in Leyden, was brought up in the family of his stepfather, Governor Bradford, at Plymouth, was admitted a freeman in 1637, and was in service against the Indians at that time. He filled many important offices, was treasurer of the Plymouth Colony from 1659 to 1673, and besides his home in Duxbury owned lands in Tiverton and Little Compton, Rhode Island. He married Elizabeth Collier, of Duxbury, daughter of William Collier, a London merchant, who assisted the Plymouth colonists, and himself made a home, in 1633, at Plymouth, where he died in 1670. Constant Southworth died March 10, 1679. His second son, Nathaniel Southworth, born 1648, in Plymouth, settled in Middleboro, Massachusetts, where he filled many important offices, and died January 14, 1711. He married, January 10, 1672, Desire Gray, born November 6, 1651, died at Plymouth, December 4, 1690, daughter of Edward and Mary (Winslow) Gray. Their youngest child, Edward Southworth, was born in 1688 in Plymouth, and was among the early settlers in the north parish of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he died April 26, 1748. He married, in Hull, June 25, 1711, Bridget Bosworth, born June 2, 1691, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Bosworth, of Hull. Their third son, Edward Southworth, was born in December, 1718, in Bridgewater, and

married there, December 16, 1750, Lydia Packard, daughter of John and Lydia (Thompson) Packard. They had a large family, all of whom except one son, Peres, removed to Pelham, Massachusetts. Their fourth son, Abiah Southworth, was born March 9, 1760, settled in Pelham, and died December 27, 1835, in South Hadley, that State. He married (intentions published October 20, 1794) in Pelham, Keziah Boltwood, of Amherst, born December 18, 1763, died April 28, 1835, in South Hadley, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Strong) Boltwood, a descendant of Sergeant Robert Boltwood, who came from Essex, England, and was one of the first settlers of Hadley. She was also descended from Elder John Strong, who was born in Taunton, England, in 1605, a son of Roger Strong, of a family originally located in Shropshire, England. John Strong lived at London and Plymouth, and because of his Puritan sympathies and convictions, came to New England in 1630 in the ship "Mary and John." He was admitted a freeman in 1636, removed to Taunton before the close of 1638, and in 1645 was in Hingham. In 1641 and 1643-44, he was a deputy to the General Court at Plymouth, removed later to Windsor, Connecticut, and finally settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he was for forty years a prominent and influential citizen. He married, in December, 1630, Abigail, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Dorchester, and from them are descended a very numerous progeny. Abigail Ford was the mother of sixteen children, and at the time of her death, in 1699, one hundred and sixty descendants were living. Wells Southworth, second son of Abiah and Keziah Southworth, was born August 17, 1799, and in 1823 was a merchant in Pelham. In 1828 he removed to Chicopee, then in the town of Springfield, and rep-



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resented the town in the Legislature in 1836-37, and West Springfield in 1850. In 1847 he built a factory operated by the Southworth Manufacturing Company, and he was afterward agent of the Agawam Canal Company. He erected mills which operated 20,000 spindles, and in March, 1855, he removed to New Haven, Connecticut, where he was president of the City Fire Insurance Company. He was one of the first to engage in the manufacture of paper by machinery, and was the first to place a traveling salesman on the road. He married Maria Gillette, and they were the parents of Harriette Mills, born December 13, 1846, who became the wife of George Seymour Hastings, as previously stated.

Wells Southworth Hastings, son of George Seymour and Harriette Mills (Southworth) Hastings, was born June 24, 1878, in New Haven, Connecticut, and was reared in New York City. He prepared for college at the famous St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and entered Yale University in 1897, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1902. For a short time he was interested in manufacturing in New York and Brooklyn, and is a director of the Hampshire Paper Company, of South Hadley Falls, the producer of the famous "Old Hampshire Bond." He was also a director in the Phoenix Hermetic Company of New York, which manufactures caps for sealing fruit jars, and is also interested in the Metallic Decorator Company. For many years Mr. Hastings has given much attention to literary work, and several popular works of fiction from his pen have been published, some of them ranking among the "best sellers." Among these may be mentioned "The Professor's Mystery," which was prepared in collaboration with Brian Hooker, and published in 1911. In the same year was published

"The Man in the Brown Derby," and many verses and essays and short stories have been published by Mr. Hastings. In 1912 he took up his residence in Farmington, three of whose original settlers are among his ancestors. He purchased considerable land in Farmington, including two farms, and what is known as the Gad Cowles House, and is giving considerable attention to agriculture during the summer season. Farmington is the home of several authors, and here Mr. Hastings finds congenial society and health-giving exercise in outdoor life. He is vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church of Farmington, a member of the local Grange, of the College fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and of the Yale and Players' clubs. He is a man of progressive ideas, independent of the old party dictum in politics, and has been actively associated with the Progressive movement, so ably headed by ex-President Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Hastings married, June 28, 1902, Elisabeth Putnam Stearns, who was born October 14, 1880, in West Hartford, daughter of Charles C. and Sophronia (Seymour) Stearns. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings are the parents of five children: Elisabeth P., born May 14, 1903; Isobel, December 22, 1904; Wells S., Jr., July 9, 1908; Constance Southworth, April 6, 1911; Elinor, August 24, 1912.

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### WOODHOUSE, Edward Rogers,

#### Merchant.

From humble beginnings in the business world Mr. Woodhouse has worked his way upward to a partnership in one of the largest business establishments of the city of Hartford. This has not been the result of chance, but is the natural outcome of his industry, aptitude and upright conduct.



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He is a descendant of Joseph Woodhouse, who came from Hertfordshire, England, in 1710, sailing from Bristol, and appears in the records of Wethersfield in November, 1716, when he purchased a dwelling house in that town, said to have been the first brick house erected there. He continued to reside in Wethersfield until his death, August 1, 1774. His wife, Dorothy (Buck) Woodhouse, died October 18, 1771.

Their third son, Samuel Woodhouse, was born October 1, 1728, in Wethersfield, where he died August 11, 1800. He married, October 24, 1754, Thankful Blinn, born November 24, 1729, died October 27, 1813, daughter of William and Thankful (Nott) Blinn.

The eldest child of this marriage was Samuel Woodhouse, born December 23, 1756, in Wethersfield, a soldier of the Revolution, serving through several enlistments. He first entered the service at Wethersfield in January 1776, and after serving altogether fifteen months was discharged in 1780. At the battle of Long Island, August 28, 1776, he was a member Colonel John Chester's battalion, of General Wadsworth's brigade, and also participated in the battle of Westchester on October 28, following. He was in the service in New Jersey at the time of the battle of Trenton, but was not in the engagement. He died in Wethersfield, September 6, 1834. He married, March 14, 1781, Abigail Goodrich, who was baptized September 16, 1759, and died October 27, 1851, daughter of Nathaniel and Martha (Deming) Goodrich, a descendant of one of the oldest Connecticut families.

Their fourth son, Solomon Woodhouse, was born August 30, 1798, in Wethersfield, where he died February 8, 1888, in his ninetieth year. He lived in Stepney Parish, where he married, January 30, 1821, Lura Adams, born August 10,

1800, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hatch) Adams, great-granddaughter of Benjamin Adams, who was born about 1649, was a soldier of King Philip's War, and settled in Wethersfield. He was baptized and admitted to full communion in the Second Church of Hartford, March 31, 1678; was a carpenter and builder; had a home lot in Wethersfield, December 28, 1696, and served in various town offices. He married, about 1690, Elizabeth Dickinson, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Grow) Dickinson, granddaughter of Nathaniel Dickinson, of Hadley, Massachusetts, pioneer ancestor of a very large family. She was born December 6, 1668, in Hadley, and was the mother of Amasa Adams, baptized October 24, 1708, in Wethersfield, where he was a farmer and shipbuilder, and purchased lands in 1735. He owned one-half of Chester Mills, which were afterward operated by several generations of his descendants. In 1761 he contributed generously toward the construction of the present Congregational church building, and later aided in the construction of the residence for the pastor. He joined the First Church, February 5, 1738, had all his thirteen children baptized there, and died July 6, 1790. He married, March 16, 1732, Hannah Camp, who was baptized September 28, 1712, in Hartford, daughter of Captain Joseph Camp, granddaughter of John and Mary (Sanford) Camp. Joseph Adams, son of Amasa and Hannah (Camp) Adams, was born 1755, and lived on Harris Hill in Wethersfield, and was a farmer and miller. After his second marriage, he moved to the home of his wife on West Hill, where he died September 10, 1801. He married (second) January 9, 1800, Mary, widow, successively, of John Forbes and Leonard Dix, daughter of Zephaniah and Esther (Dickinson) Hatch, born April 13,

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1762. She was the mother of Lura Adams, wife of Solomon Woodhouse.

Edward Gardner Woodhouse, fourth son of Solomon and Lura (Adams) Woodhouse, was born February 24, 1841, and lived in Wethersfield, where he died, June 14, 1915. He married, November 30, 1864, Abigail Louise Rogers, of Wethersfield.

Edward Rogers Woodhouse, son of Edward Gardner and Abigail Louise (Rogers) Woodhouse, was born February 21, 1869, in Wethersfield, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. At an early age he began his business career, being employed by various mercantile firms in Wethersfield and Hartford, and about 1887 became connected with the William H. Post Company, large dealers in carpets and draperies with a warehouse on Asylum street. By his faithfulness and consistent attention to business, he gained the approval of his employers, won rapid promotion, and for several years has been a partner in the firm. Mr. Woodhouse has given his attention chiefly to business and has had no time for political movements or other affairs outside of his own, but he is firmly settled in principle as a Republican, and is a member and supporter of the Republican Club of Hartford. He is also a member of the City Club, of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce and the Wethersfield Business Men's Association. He is a member, was commander in 1917, and now president of the Hartford Camp, No. 50, Sons of Veterans, and treasurer of the Automobile Club of Hartford. He and his family are members of Trinity Episcopal Church of Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he now makes his residence. Mr. Woodhouse married, January 26, 1898, in Hartford, Mabelle Burnham, daughter of Patrick Henry and Martha (Carter) Burnham, of

Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Woodhouse are the parents of a son, Frederick Burnham Woodhouse, born February 27, 1899.

The Burnham family, from which Mrs. Woodhouse is descended, was founded in America at Chebacco, in the town of Ipswich, Massachusetts, by Deacon John Burnham, who was born about 1616, and came to Massachusetts before he was of age with other members of his family. In 1637 he participated in the expedition against the Pequot Indians, and two years later received a grant of land from the town of Ipswich in reward of these services. He was long a deacon of the church in Chebacco. He owned a large tract of land bordering on what is now called Haskell's creek, and died November 5, 1694. Nothing is known of his wife beyond her baptismal name, Mary. Their second son, Josiah Burnham, born May 9, 1662, in Ipswich, died there October 25, 1692, leaving a son, Ebenezer Burnham, born December 23, 1691, in Ipswich, who settled in the town of Hampton, Windham county, Connecticut, where he purchased one hundred acres of land, February 6, 1734, for three hundred and fifty pounds, bordering on Merricks brook. Both he and his wife were received in full communion at the Hampton church, October 20, 1734. He married Dorothy Andrews, who was born November 23, 1697, in Ipswich, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Ring) Andrews, died June 26, 1760, in Hampton. Their fourth son, Andrew Burnham, born in 1726, baptized May 28, 1727, in Ipswich, died 1787 in Hampton. He married, May 11, 1757, Jane, daughter of William and Sarah (Giddings) Bennett, baptized October 27, 1734, in Ipswich. Their third son, Adonijah Burnham, was born July 25, 1770, died May 31, 1827. He married, January 9, 1800, Abigail Fuller, born May 22, 1777, died August 26, 1861, doubtless a

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descendant of John Fuller, of Ipswich. Their second son, Asa Burnham, born August 28, 1802, was a member of the Connecticut Legislature in 1856, and died January 19, 1857. He married, May 3, 1831, Mary Eliza Burnham, born November 20, 1812, daughter of Ebenezer and Eunice (Holt) Burnham, descendant of deacon John Burnham, of Ipswich. Their second son, Patrick Henry Burnham, was born October 31, 1838, and married, March 24, 1864, Martha Carter. Their daughter, Mabelle Burnham, became the wife of Edward R. Rogers Woodhouse, as previously noted.

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### **WOODHOUSE, David Robbins,**

**Lawyer.**

As shown in the preceding sketch, the Woodhouse family is an old one and one of good standing in Wethersfield, where it flourished for many generations. His great-grandfather, Samuel Woodhouse, was a Revolutionary soldier whose record appears above; his grandfather was Samuel Woodhouse, and his father was Samuel Newton Woodhouse.

David Robbins Woodhouse was born September 15, 1884, on the Woodhouse homestead in the village of Griswoldville, Wethersfield, Connecticut, son of Samuel Newton and Phoebe Elvira (Dudley) Woodhouse, and there his boyhood was spent. He was educated in the local schools, giving his time in vacation periods to the labors of the home farm, and after spending two years in the Hartford High School, he was for two years a student in the Stearns School of Hartford, preparing for college. In 1908 he entered Trinity College, Hartford, and in the following year entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1911, in the law course. On account of the illness of his father, he was

obliged to cut short his studies, but in 1912 received from Georgetown University the degree of LL.D. For two years Mr. Woodhouse engaged in practice in Meriden, Connecticut, in association with Judge Frank Fay, of that city, and in 1914 removed to Hartford, where he became associated with the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company as claim examiner. He continues in this capacity, has made himself extremely useful in the business, and has gained many friends in Hartford. Mr. Woodhouse is a member of the Congregational church of Wethersfield, is affiliated with the leading Masonic bodies of Hartford, including St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, Wolcott Council, No. 7, Royal and Select Masters, and Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. He is also identified with the college fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon. He is a member of the City Club of Hartford and the Country Club of Wethersfield. He has made no effort to mingle in public affairs, but entertains settled opinions and is a staunch Republican in principle.

Mr. Woodhouse married, December 30, 1913, Mabel Burwell, daughter of J. C. and Elizabeth (Kirk) Burwell, of Winsted, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Woodhouse are the parents of two daughters: Barbara, born January 4, 1915, and Phoebe Dudley, April 4, 1917.

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### **OSBORN, Newton,**

**Retired Business Man.**

The Osborn family is of English ancestry, and several immigrants of the name, which is spelled either Osborn or Osborne, settled in America, among the earliest of which was Richard Osborne, who sailed from London in 1634, was in



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Hingham, Massachusetts, the following year, and in New Haven, Connecticut, 1639. John Osborne was an early settler of East Windsor, Connecticut, where he owned nearly one thousand acres of land, and died October 27, 1686. He married, May 19, 1645, Ann Oldage, a daughter of Richard Oldage. She died August 28, 1669.

Their eldest child, John Osborn, was born January 10, 1646, in East Windsor, was a sergeant of the militia company, and married, October 14, 1667, Abigail Eggleston, born June 12, 1648, died July 30, 1689, fourth daughter of Begat and Mary (Talcott) Eggleston.

Their eldest son, John Osborn, born 1668, was probably the strongest man in New England, and interesting incidents of his career are related. On one occasion an athlete came from Virginia to seek a contest with John Osborn, but after seeing the latter lift a barrel of cider and drink from the bung hole, retired in discomfiture. John Osborn married, December 7, 1696, Elizabeth Gibson, who died May 8, 1735.

Their eldest child, Benjamin Osborn, born October 20, 1700, died February 21, 1777. His wife, Priscilla, died May 23, 1774.

Their youngest son, Thomas Osborn, was born March 25, 1737, in Windsor. His wife was probably a Canfield.

Their eldest child, Thomas Canfield Osborn, was born September 12, 1776, was a farmer in Harwinton, Connecticut, where he died April 21, 1854. He married, June 7, 1798, Susanna Hotchkiss, born July 18, 1773, in Cheshire, Connecticut, died December 2, 1856, in Harwinton.

Their son, Ruben Canfield Osborn, was born September 15, 1821, in Harwinton, and died August 22, 1883, in Hartford, Connecticut. He married in the spring

of 1846, Olive Barber, born March 5, 1825, died December 17, 1893, in Hartford. In 1846 he located in Newington, where he purchased a farm. Soon after he engaged in the insurance business in Hartford. For some years he lived at Newington Station, and moved to Hartford in April, 1875. Mr. Osborn and wife were members of the Newington Congregational Church, admitted July 4, 1858. He was a Republican in principle, and served as justice of the peace while Newington was still a part of Wethersfield. An industrious and sagacious business man, he accumulated a competence.

Newton Osborn, son of Ruben Canfield and Oliva (Barber) Osborn, was born June 28, 1851, in Newington, Connecticut, and grew up in that town, attending the local schools, afterward being a student at the Goldthwaite School in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and the Munson Academy at Munson, Massachusetts. At the age of sixteen years, he abandoned formal study to assist his father in the insurance business. In time, Newton Osborn became agent for Hartford county, representing various insurance companies, and was accustomed to travel over the county every month, rain or shine, cold or hot, using a horse and buggy for transportation. He had an insurance office on Pearl street, Hartford, and for over thirty years pursued his travels. He resides in the house in which he was born, a building at one time used as a girls' seminary. Mr. Osborn has been active in the home life of his town, which he was elected to represent in the General Assembly in 1883, and again in 1887. He is independent in political matters, with Republican preferences, and has been chosen to various positions of responsibility because of his well-known sagacity and probity. He served several years as selectman and also as town





*R. C. Osborn*



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clerk. He is a member of the Congregational Ecclesiastical Society of Newington, and shares in such movements as appeal to him as being calculated to promote progress and general welfare.

Mr. Osborn married, November 17, 1872, Mary Ann Clark, born August 24, 1848, daughter of Charles Wells and Mary Ann (Craw) Clark, of East Windsor. They are the parents of five children: 1. Charles Ruben, born October 2, 1873, married Lena Bell Francis, of Newington. 2. Newell Clark, married Adelaide Canfield, of Newington. 3. Sheldon, resides with his parents. 4. Caroline Isabel, wife of Walter J. Fish, of West Hartford. 5. Stuart Rae, married Beatrice Metcalf.

Mrs. Osborn's ancestry is traced to Edmund Clark, who came from England to Lynn, Massachusetts, about 1636. He was later in Sandwich, and about 1651 settled at Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he was a prominent citizen, holding various important offices, and died February 26, 1667. His widow, Agnes, married Thomas Tenney, died February 23, 1682. Their son, Joseph Clark, born November 16, 1650, lived in Gloucester, where he died November 29, 1696. He married, March 27, 1682, Hannah Diggs, and their third son, Deacon John Clark, born March 6, 1692, settled in Windham, Connecticut, in 1719. He purchased a tract of land in that part of the town which is now Hampton, August 29, 1718, and continued to live upon it from the succeeding spring until his death, November 19, 1782. He became deacon of the church there, August 17, 1737, continuing until his death. He married, November 17, 1718, Ruth Haskell, of Gloucester, born December 28, 1673, died in July, 1776, daughter of John Haskell, granddaughter of William Haskell, the immigrant ancestor of a very numerous

family. He arrived in Massachusetts about 1637, with his brothers, Roger and Mark, and removed from Salem to Gloucester in 1643. David Clark, fourth son of Deacon John Clark, was born July 14, 1724, in Hampton, lived in that town and Norwich, and probably removed about 1754 to East Windsor, Connecticut. He married, in Norwich, November 5, 1749, Jane Wightman, born September 3, 1726, in Norwich, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Wightman. They had three children recorded in Norwich, namely: Susanna, Daniel and David. Both these sons died in East Windsor and left numerous descendants there. It is presumable that Oliver Clark was also a member of this family. Captain Oliver Clark, born in 1765-66, probably in East Windsor, died in that town, April 8, 1840. He was a member of John Harmon's company, Colonel Erastus Wolcott's regiment, and served from January to March, 1776, in the Colonial Revolutionary forces at Boston. His military title probably arose from service in the militia. He married Azubah Barber, who was born 1772-73, and died March 25, 1843, in East Windsor, daughter of Noah and Sybil (Booth) Barber, who were married October 28, 1761. Noah Barber served as sergeant of a train band which went from Wapping in the town of Windsor on the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775. He was also sergeant of the Eleventh Company, Nineteenth Regiment, Connecticut Militia. He was born in 1735, died March 13, 1822. His wife, Sybil, born in 1734, died August 16, 1815. Oliver and Azubah Clark were the parents of Charles Clark, born January, 1799, died September 29, 1879. He married, February 2, 1818, Chloe Sadd, born September 6, 1792, died November 23, 1873, a descendant of a very old Windsor family. John Sadd, a tanner, came from Earl's Colne,

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County Essex, England, to Hartford, where he bought land in 1674. He died December 20, 1694. About 1690, he married Hepzibah, widow of John Pratt, and their eldest child, Thomas Sadd, born 1691, married Hannah Grant, and was the father of John Sadd, born November 28, 1734, married Content Elmore. They had Elijah Sadd, born March 3, 1766, married, November 8, 1786, Chloe Barber. Their second daughter, Chloe, became the wife of Charles Clark, as previously noted, and was the mother of Charles Wells Clark, born January 30, 1820, baptized June 25, 1832. His home was in Windsorville, and he died November 2, 1871, in West Hartford. He married, February 11, 1847, Mary Ann Craw, and their eldest child, Mary Ann, born August 24, 1848, was married to Newton Osborn, as previously noted.

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### PERKINS, Clifford Delmar,

#### Popular Hotel Proprietor.

The qualities which make for success are possessed in abundance in the character of Clifford D. Perkins, one of the best known hotel men of Connecticut.

He was born at Colchester, Connecticut, July 14, 1866, son of Octavius Harrison and Ellen (Niles) Perkins, grandson of Hezekiah and Elizabeth H. (Dodge) Perkins, and great-grandson of William and Rhoda (Davis) Perkins, members of an old distinguished Mansfield family. The elementary education of Mr. Perkins was received in the schools of Titusville, Pennsylvania, and subsequently he was a student at the Bacon Academy of Colchester, Connecticut. After finishing his schooling, he was employed as a clerk in the wholesale store of J. B. Merrow & Sons Company, of Merrow, Connecticut. Previous to 1893, the year he engaged in the hotel business, he was iden-

tified with the silk industry, located successively at Springfield, Massachusetts, and Norfolk, Connecticut. It was in the latter city that he first made his entrance in the business of hotel manager, and he was associated with E. C. Stevens, proprietor of the Stevens House of that city. Mr. Perkins possesses the qualities of the ideal hotel man, and his rise in this work has been a rapid one. From Norfolk he removed to New Haven, where he was connected with the management of the well-known Hotel Garde of that city. In New York City he was connected with the Grenoble, under the Lelan management. Hence removed to New London, Connecticut, where for four years he was manager of the Mohican Hotel, one of the handsomest and best equipped hotels in Connecticut, and numbered among its guests are many people of note and prominence throughout the country. Following the time he left the whaling city, he was in the South as manager of several of Florida's leading resorts. In the fall of 1904, he came to Hartford to accept the managership of the Highland Court Hotel upon request of the owner, G. W. Merrow, who was a son of the merchant whom Mr. Perkins had first been employed by. This hotel was successfully managed by him for many years, and attained high standing among the traveling public for the excellence of its service in every respect. He resigned in 1914 to become associated with the leading hotel of Hartford, "The Heublein," of which he became proprietor the following year and to which he has brought the same efficiency and satisfaction that has marked his entire career.

He is a popular and well-known citizen of the city of Hartford, and takes a keen interest in its civic affairs. He was nominated by his party to the office of State Senator from the Third District.





*Clifford V. Perkins*



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He is a member of several clubs, among them the Hartford, Hartford Golf, Farmington Country and Republican. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliated with Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Perkins married, in 1903, Gertrude Constant, daughter of Nelson J. Allen-der, of New London, Connecticut.

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### **HOLLISTER, Norman Edward,** **Tobacco Grower.**

A native and life-long resident of Glastonbury, where much of the best Connecticut tobacco is grown, Mr. Hollister is descended from a pioneer family of the town.

The founder of the family in America was John Hollister, who came to this country about 1642, probably from Weymouth, England, and was admitted a free-man by the General Court in Boston, May 10, 1643. Soon after he removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and represented that town in the General Court at Hartford, November 15, 1644, and again in 1654 and 1656. He was lieutenant of the local militia company. His wife, Joanna, daughter of Hon. Richard Treat, died in October, 1694. Hon. Richard Treat was a pioneer of Wethersfield, came of a good family and possessed a fine education; he was a most useful citizen in the pioneer days.

John Hollister, eldest son of John and Joanna (Treat) Hollister, was born about 1644, in Wethersfield, and became prominent in that part of the town which is now Glastonbury, where he died November, 1711. He married, November 20, 1667, Sarah Goodrich, daughter of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich, born in 1632, and died in Glastonbury, in 1700. Sarah Marvin was daughter of Matthew

Marvin, born in 1600, came from London in 1635, in the ship "Increase," was one of the original proprietors of Hartford in 1638, and one of the grantees of Norwalk, and an original settler in 1653. He was a son of William Marvin, of Hegasset in Suffolk, England.

Thomas Hollister, son of John and Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister, was born January 14, 1672. He was a deacon of the church, a weaver by occupation, in Glastonbury. A house built by him there was still standing in 1882. He died in Glastonbury, October 12, 1741. He married Dorothy Hills, born about 1677, in Glastonbury, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hills, died October 5, 1741. She was a granddaughter of William Hills, who came in the ship "Lyon" to Boston in 1632, settled in Roxbury in 1635, removed to Hartford, where he died in 1683. He married Mary, widow of John Steele, and daughter of Andrew Warner, of Hadley, Massachusetts. Joseph Hills, son of William Hills, was baptized March 17, 1650, in Hartford, and died in Glastonbury, November 8, 1713. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and their eldest child Dorothy became the wife of Thomas Hollister.

Josiah Hollister, eldest child of Thomas and Dorothy (Hills) Hollister, born June 7, 1696, in Glastonbury, lived in that town, and was a landowner in Sharon, Connecticut, where he purchased, in 1742, for six hundred and fifty pounds, a full share in the town. He may have lived there later in life. He died January 3, 1749, and was buried in Glastonbury. He married, January 18, 1718, Martha Miller, born 1698, died July 12, 1777, daughter of William Miller.

Elijah Hollister, youngest child of Josiah and Martha (Miller) Hollister, born May, 1729, lived for a short time in Farmington, Connecticut, later removed to



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Glastonbury, which town he represented in the Legislature in 1775, 1776 and 1780. He died, January 10, 1785. In 1776 he was on a committee "to see that every able bodied man was provided with a good gun." He married, in Farmington, October 1, 1752, Mehitable Judd, born October 6, 1732, died in her twenty-sixth year, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Hollister) Judd, of Glastonbury. Sarah Hollister Judd, born January 6, 1699, was the eldest daughter of John and Abigail Hollister, granddaughter of John and Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister.

John Hollister, eldest child of Elijah and Mehitable (Judd) Hollister, was born February 2, 1756, in Farmington, and lived in Glastonbury, where he died February 27, 1835. He married, December 6, 1781, Mary, daughter of William Wells, of Glastonbury, born August 14, 1757, died April 2, 1838, surviving her husband more than three years.

Josiah Hollister, third son of John and Mary (Wells) Hollister, born February 21, 1790, in Glastonbury, lived in that town, and died January 28, 1857. He married, January 28, 1818, Rebecca, daughter of William Stevens, born in 1793, died April 7, 1826.

Horace Hollister, second son of Josiah and Rebecca (Stevens) Hollister, was born June 19, 1821, in Glastonbury, where he was a farmer, and died October 22, 1877. He married, January 1, 1844, Rhoda Strickland, born November 16, 1824, died March 30, 1884, daughter of Jared and Sarah Strickland. They had two sons: Norman Edward and Justin Kilbourn, and a daughter Mary, born August 14, 1853, died August, 1853.

Norman Edward Hollister, eldest child of Horace and Rhoda (Strickland) Hollister, was born April 28, 1845, in Glastonbury, where he has spent an active and useful life engaged in general agricul-

ture and growing of tobacco. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and for many years he has occupied a farm on the east side of Main street, Glastonbury, and has been recognized among the most substantial citizens of the town. A Republican in politics, he has always sustained his principles, but has taken little part in the conduct of public affairs. Mr. Hollister and family are members of the First Congregational Church of Glastonbury.

He was married in that town, October 19, 1870, to Charlotte Elizabeth Talcott, born January 4, 1852, in Glastonbury, daughter of Charles Henry and Cornelia Melinda (Bissell) Talcott, descendant of one of the oldest families in Connecticut. The name of Talcott is an old one in England, and members of the family removed from Warwickshire to County Essex. The coat-of-arms borne by the family is:

Argent, on a pale sable, three roses of the field.

Crest—A demi-griffin erased, argent, wings endorsed collared sable, charged with three roses of the first.

Motto—*Virtus Sola Nobilitas.*

John Talcott was living in Colchester, County Essex, England, before 1558, and died there, leaving a large estate. His first wife was a Wells, and mother of John Talcott, who died early in 1604, before his father's death. He married Anne, daughter of William Skinner, of Braintree, County Essex, England, who survived him with their five children. He bequeathed his homestead in Braintree to his wife. Among his children was John Talcott, born in Braintree, the pioneer of the family in America. He embarked for New England, June 22, 1632, in the ship "Lion," settled first at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was admitted free-man, November 6, 1632, was deputy to



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the General Court in 1634-35-36, and selectman in the latter year. He was the fifth largest landowner in the town, and sold out in 1636 to remove with Rev. Thomas Hooker's company to Hartford, Connecticut, becoming one of the founders of that city. In the previous year he had sent Nicholas Clark, a carpenter, to build a house for him there. This stood on the site of the present North Baptist Church. He was a member of the committee which sat with the first Court of Magistrates, 1637 to 1639; was deputy to the General Court from 1639 to 1652; assistant to the Governor from 1652 to 1660; treasurer of the colony from 1654 to 1660, and commissioner of the United Colonies from 1656 to 1658. He was called the "worshipful Mr. John Talcott." His wife, Dorothy, daughter of John and Alice (Harrington) Mott, of Wiston, County Suffolk, England, died in February, 1670. They were the parents of Captain Samuel Talcott, born 1634-35, probably in Cambridge, graduated at Harvard College in 1658, and was admitted a free-man in 1662. He lived in Wethersfield, where he was commissioner from 1669 to 1684, secretary of the October session in the latter year. On May 16, 1676, he was appointed one of the committee to "order such measures as shall be necessary to attend to in any intervals of the General Court." In May, 1677, he was made lieutenant of the Wethersfield train band, and in October, two years later, lieutenant of the Hartford County Troop; two years subsequent was made captain of the Hartford County Troop, and commanded the company of dragoons sent out to Deerfield at the outbreak of King William's War in 1670. From 1683 until his death, November 11, 1691, in Wethersfield, he was an assistant, except in the year 1688, during the Andros administration. His estate was valued at £2,181 1s.

6d. He married, November 7, 1661, Hannah Holyoke, daughter of Captain Elizur and Hannah (Pynchon) Holyoke, granddaughter of William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield, and of Edward Holyoke, who came from Tamworth, Staffordshire, England, and died at Springfield, May 4, 1660. She died February 7, 1678, in Wethersfield. Captain Samuel Talcott gave to his sons land in Glastonbury, on which the son Benjamin built a house in 1699, which was fortified as a garrison house. This was on Main street and stood until 1851, when it was torn down. Deacon Benjamin Tolcott was born March 1, 1674, in Wethersfield, and died in Glastonbury, November 12, 1727. He married, January 5, 1699, Sarah Hollister, daughter of John and Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister, granddaughter of John Hollister, the pioneer, previously mentioned. Their fourth son, Colonel Elizur Talcott, was born December 31, 1709, in Glastonbury, resided on the homestead, where he was born, was a large land owner on the Susquehanna river. He became wealthy for his time, and died November 24, 1797. He married, December 31, 1730, Ruth Wright, daughter of Daniel and Ellen (Benton) Wright. Their seventh son, George Talcott, was born November 30, 1755, in Glastonbury, married there, February 9, 1786, Abigail Goodrich, born August 1, 1767, died June 22, 1854, daughter of John and Abigail (Deming) Goodrich. Her second son, Jared Goodrich Talcott, was born May 17, 1795, on the paternal homestead in Glastonbury, and married, at East Windsor Hill, November 18, 1818, Electa Bissell, born June 30, 1791, daughter of Eli Bissell. Their son, Charles Henry Talcott, was born January 31, 1823, and was a soldier of the Civil War, commanding a company of the Connecticut Regiment. He married, January 8, 1851, Cornelia Melinda Bissell, and they

were the parents of four children, the eldest of whom is Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of Norman E. Hollister.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollister are the parents of the following children: Alfred Edwin, Horace Talcott, Addie Lavina, Abbie Virginia, Mary Welles, Charles Henry, Josiah Jared, Mabel Electa, Rhoda Cornelia, William Norman, Isadora Hawes, Benjamin Newton, Charlotte Elizabeth, and Dorothy Jeanette.

**BULKELEY, Stephen,**

**Pioneer Tobacco Grower.**

A man of very high character, esteemed and respected by the entire town of Wethersfield, Mr. Bulkeley represented a long line of worthy ancestors, including a pioneer settler of Wethersfield. The line has been traced some generations in England and is descended from Robert Bulkeley, Esq., who was lord of the Manor of Bulkeley in the County Palentine, of Chester, in the reign of King John. Rev. Edward Bulkeley, D. D., of the ninth generation in descent from Robert Bulkeley, was a non-conformist minister of the gospel, and was the father of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who was born January 31, 1583, at Woodhill, Bedfordshire, England, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, March 9, 1659. He was but sixteen years of age when he was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He succeeded his father in the ministry and preached the non-conformist doctrine for twenty years. He was then silenced for his religious views and decided to emigrate. He came to this country in 1635, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," with his sons, while his wife, in order better to deceive the government, sailed on another vessel. He arrived in Cambridge in 1636, and became the leader of those

Christians who penetrated further into the wilderness and formed the settlement of Concord, where he was installed, April 6, 1637, and spent the remainder of his life. He married (first) Jane, daughter of Thomas Allen, of Goldington, whose nephew was lord mayor of London. By this marriage there were ten sons and two daughters. He married (second) 1633, Lady Joyce, daughter of Lord Thomas Chetwood, who bore him three sons and a daughter.

Rev. Gershom Bulkeley, son of Rev. Peter and Lady Joyce (Chetwood) Bulkeley, was born at Concord, December 6, 1636, and died in Wethersfield, December 2, 1713. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1655. In 1661 he located at New London as the second minister of the church at that town; removed to Wethersfield, probably in the spring of 1669, and was installed minister of the Wethersfield church. After ten years he was dismissed at his own request, as his health had become greatly impaired. He was deputy to the General Court, 1679, then devoted himself to the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1675 he had been appointed surgeon in several military expeditions, Mr. Stone acting as his substitute in the pulpit. He was wounded in the thigh in 1676 during an encounter with the Indians near Wachuset Hill, Massachusetts. He held high rank in the ministry, and as a physician was well versed in chemistry and philosophy, and was master of a number of languages. As a surveyor and magistrate he also did notable service. About 1679 he became a landowner on the Glastonbury side of the river. He married, at Concord, October 6, 1659, Sarah Chauncy, born June 13, 1631, at Ware, England, admitted to the church at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 10, 1656, died June 3, 1699, daughter of President Charles Chauncy, of Harvard

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College, and his wife, Catherine (Eyre) Chauncy, the latter named a daughter of Robert Eyre, a barrister of Wiltshire, England, and his wife, Agnes, daughter of John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wills. Charles Chauncy was the son of George and Hannah (Welsh) Chauncy, of New Place and Yardley Bury, Hertfordshire, England, baptized November 5, 1592, in the Yardley Bury church, died February 19, 1671.

Captain Edward Bulkeley, second son of Rev. Gershom Bulkeley and his wife, Sarah (Chauncy) Bulkeley, was born in 1672, settled in Wethersfield, where he died August 27, 1748. He was collector of taxes in that town in 1703, selectman in 1708, was admitted an attorney, at the County Court in June, 1711, and served as justice of the peace. He married, July 14, 1704, Dorothy Prescott, born March 31, 1681, in Concord, Massachusetts, died November 30, 1760, in Wethersfield, daughter of Jonathan and Dorothy Prescott.

Jonathan Bulkeley, fifth son of Captain Edward (2) and Dorothy (Prescott) Bulkeley, was born September 11, 1718, and died June 16, 1777. He married, November 13, 1746, Abigail Williams, of Wethersfield, whose parentage cannot be discovered. Stephen Bulkeley, eldest son of Jonathan and Abigail (Williams) Bulkeley, was born December 19, 1749, was a captain of militia, and farmer in that part of Wethersfield which is now Rocky Hill. He operated a line of vessels to the West Indies, and was an extensive trader. He married Martha Marsh, born November 10, 1751, in Wethersfield, died there April 26, 1804, daughter of John and Abigail (Bulkeley) Marsh. Stephen Bulkeley died May 6, 1813. Frederic Bulkeley, fourth son of Stephen and Martha (Marsh) Bulkeley, was born June 1, 1792, in Wethersfield, and made his home on

the east side of Broad street, Wethersfield, where he died September 28, 1850. He married, October 6, 1814, Nancy Riley, who was born July 12, 1792, died December 23, 1857, daughter of James and Esther (Goodrich) Riley.

Stephen Bulkeley, only son of Frederic and Nancy (Riley) Bulkeley, was born May 6, 1825, baptized August 28, following, in Wethersfield, where he spent a long and useful life. His educational opportunities were limited, but he was a man of sound judgment, clear perceptions and was self-educated to a good degree. Industrious as a farmer, he prospered, and was among the first to introduce the culture of tobacco in Wethersfield, realizing handsome returns from his crop. He also engaged largely in purchasing the product of other growers from New York dealers, and operated a packing house on his farm. Sagacious and upright, he enjoyed the confidence of the business world and of his neighbors. An Episcopalian, he was an active supporter of religious services and interests, and was a warm friend of education, doing everything in his power to promote the progress of free schools. Previous to the Civil War, he had been a Democrat in political principle, but the issues which brought on that struggle compelled him to aid in the organization and support of the Republican party. During the war, he was a member of the Board of Selectmen, and the Board of Relief, and again in 1882-83. In 1883, he represented Wethersfield in the State Legislature, and continued its representative six years. Mr. Bulkeley was among the founders of the Connecticut Society of the Patriotic Order Sons of the American Revolution. He died June 21, 1891. He married, January 23, 1850, Prudence May Warner, who was born February 5, 1827, in Wethersfield, and died there November 29,



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1887, daughter of John and Rebecca (Coleman) Warner, descendant of William Warner, who was one of the early residents of Wethersfield. He was born about 1646, and settled in Wethersfield between 1660 and 1665; was made free-man in 1669; lieutenant of the Train Band in September, 1689, was deputy to the General Court in 1697, 1703-04 and 1706. He was very active in the church at Wethersfield, of which his wife was also a member, and died February 28, 1714. His epitaph states that he was "deacon elect, pious, grave, modest and true." He married, November 1, 1677, Hannah Robbins, born April 10, 1643, died March 3, 1714, daughter of "Gentleman John" and Mary (Wells) Robbins, elsewhere mentioned at considerable length in this work. Their third son, Daniel Warner, born January 1, 1680, inherited the homestead at the lower end of Broad street, which he sold in 1719. He owned other lands, was lister in 1709, and died between March 24 and May 28, 1750. His estate, including five negro slaves, was valued at £20,000. He married, October 3, 1706, Mary Boardman, born November 3, 1685, in Wethersfield, died 1770, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Steele) Boardman. Their eldest son, William Warner, was born October 1, 1715, died May 1, 1790; married, March 25, 1752, Prudence May, who was born February 26, 1727, in Wethersfield, died October 14, 1807, daughter of the Rev. Hezekiah and Anne (Stillman) May. The youngest child of this marriage, John Warner, born October 6, 1762, died October 11, 1838; married, December 22, 1784, Abigail Hale, born May 1, 1758, in Wethersfield, died November 11, 1840, daughter of Ebenezer and Anne (Woodhouse) Hale. Their oldest child, John Warner, was born March 3, 1786, and died October 25, 1858, in Wethersfield. He married, September 18, 1809, Rebecca Coleman,

who was born 1785, baptized February 16, 1794, in Wethersfield, daughter of Thomas and Salome (Kilby) Coleman. The fifth daughter of this marriage was Prudence May Warner, born February 5, 1827, and became the wife of Stephen Bulkeley, as previously noted. Their children were: Fannie, born in November, 1850, married John Hanmer; Alice, born April 9, 1852; Prudence Warner, now residing on the paternal homestead on Broad street; Fred, died in boyhood; Edward J., born April 23, 1858, died 1915; Stephen, mentioned below; Charles and Chester, twins, born April 25, 1864, both now deceased; Robert Riley, born September 9, 1866, lives in Wethersfield.

Stephen Bulkeley, son of Stephen and Prudence May (Warner) Bulkeley, was born January 4, 1861, on the paternal farm in Wethersfield, where he grew up and attended the public schools. In 1880 he graduated from the Hartford High School and very soon went to Brooklyn, New York, where he entered the employ of Henry H. Dickinson, a druggist in that city. Five years later, Mr. Dickinson retired from business and was succeeded by Mr. Bulkeley, who has since continued the establishment and made his home in Brooklyn. He is now associated with a partner in business under the style of Davidson & Bulkeley. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Wethersfield, and of the Church Club and Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

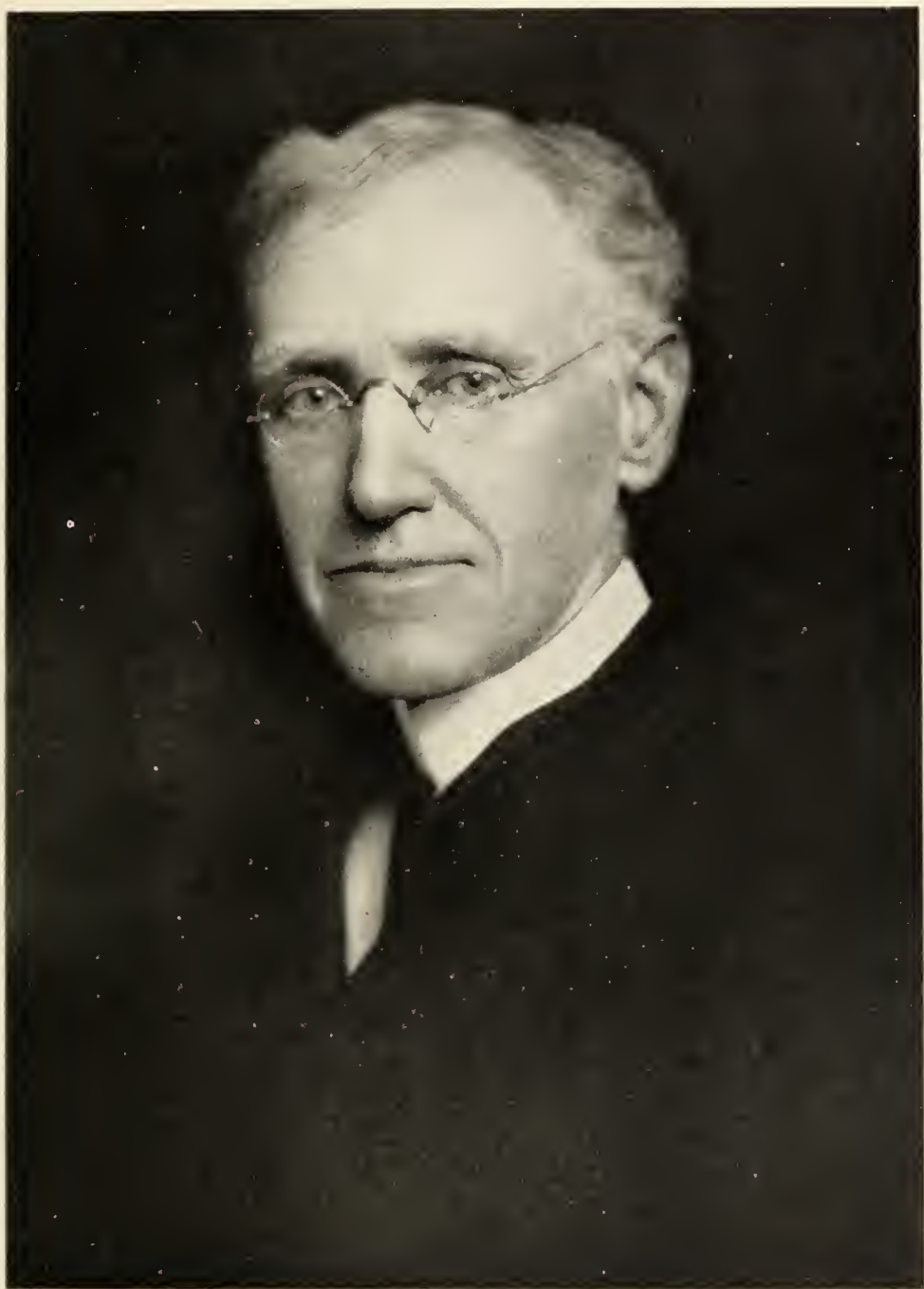
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### CLARK, George Larkin,

**Clergyman, Author, Lecturer.**

Through a multitude of worthy New England antecedents, Mr. Clark imbibes the alert, intellect and devout spirit which have characterized his life. His ancestors included one noted clergyman and several deacons of the Congregational church.





*George L. Clark.*



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

The first in this country was Jonas Clark, born 1619-20, who was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as 1642; in early life he was a shipmaster. His residence was on the southerly side of South street, near Holyoke street, in Cambridge, where he served as selectman, and died January 14, 1700, at the age of eighty years. He was ordained ruling elder of the Cambridge church, November 15, 1682, and continued in that position until his death. He married, July 30, 1650, Elizabeth Clark, who died March 21, 1673, aged forty-one years.

Their son, Thomas Clark, was born March 2, 1653, in Cambridge, graduated from Harvard College in 1670, was settled as pastor at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1677, and continued in that position until his death, December 7, 1704, in his fifty-second year. Little concerning his ministry can be discovered, but it is known that through his sound sense and positive stand the attempt to establish the witchcraft mania in Chelmsford was thwarted. His first wife, Mary (Bulkeley) Clark, of Concord, born 1647, the mother of his children, died December 2, 1700. She was a daughter of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, first minister at Concord, by his second wife, Grace, a daughter of Sir Richard Chetwode.

Their son, Jonas Clark, was born December 2, 1684, in Chelmsford, where he was a colonel of militia, a magistrate, kept an inn and maintained a ferry, died April 8, 1770. He was a highly esteemed citizen, and his inn was a popular resort among the leading people. His wife, Elizabeth, born 1701-03, died April 27, 1767.

Their son, Thomas Clark, was born August 24, 1713, in Chelmsford, lived in Tewksbury, where he made his home. He married Mary Farwell, born May 8, 1716, in Dunstable, Massachusetts, daughter of Oliver and Mary (Cummings) Farwell.

Their son, Deacon Thomas Clark, was born December 2, 1743, in Tewksbury, where he made his home. He married, July 25, 1765, in Chelmsford, Lydia Fletcher, who was born January 29, 1747, in that town, daughter of Andrew and Lydia (Howard) Fletcher, died January 12, 1826, in Tewksbury.

Their son, Deacon Jesse Clark, was born October 21, 1783, in Tewksbury, and died there December 20, 1866. He lived on the paternal homestead in Tewksbury, where he was an extensive farmer. He married, in 1808, Lydia Tyler, who was born June 25, 1787, in Dracut, Massachusetts, and died September 15, 1816, in Tewksbury, daughter of Jacob and Ruth (Marsh) Tyler, of Methuen, Massachusetts.

Their eldest son, John Clark, was born September 28, 1811, in Tewksbury, where he was an industrious farmer, a man who led a quiet life, was an active member of the Congregational church, served the town as selectman and in various other offices, and died December 13, 1890. He married, November 28, 1839, Elizabeth Remington Trull, who was born August 21, 1815, in Tewksbury, daughter of Jesse and Olive (Thorndyke) Trull.

Rev. George Larkin Clark, son of John and Elizabeth R. (Trull)-Clark, was born August 16, 1849, in Tewksbury, on the homestead which has been in the possession of the family for one hundred and thirty-five years. His youthful days were spent upon the farm, in attendance at the public school, and in such duties as usually fall to the lot of farmers' sons. He subsequently attended the Lowell High School, and in 1868 entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1872. Following this he pursued the study of theology for two years at New Haven, and in 1876 was graduated from Union Theological Seminary of New

York. He at once entered upon his life work, the Christian ministry, at Shelburne, Massachusetts, where he was ordained December 22, 1876, and continued seven years as pastor of the local church. From 1884 to 1888 he was pastor at Westerly, Rhode Island. From 1888 to 1899, he was pastor of the Congregational church at Farmington, Connecticut, and was called thence to Wethersfield, where he has since continued, and has gained great popularity with the church and the people of the town. During his pastorate, a long standing church debt has been paid off and the society is now in a very prosperous condition. Mr. Clark has given much time to historical research, but this has never been allowed to interfere with his pastoral duties. It is a remarkable fact that he has been able to fill the pulpit every Sunday with the exception of two during a ministry of forty years. He has produced several works of historical nature, among the most notable of which may be mentioned "A History of Connecticut, Its People and Institutions," published in 1914 (and now used in the schools of the State) by G. P. Putnam Sons of New York and London. Many favorable reviews of this work have appeared in the journals of the country, and an extract from one in the "Brooklyn Eagle" is herewith appended: "This is a most scholarly and accurate account of the settlement and growth of a great State. It is a thoroughly comprehensive history, and the author has the true vision. He does not set down a few rows of isolated facts and let it go at that. He realizes that Connecticut has had, and still has, a large part to play in American life." The character of the work is further indicated by a review of the "Boston Transcript," which follows: "Modern writers are gradually coming to understand that history in its best and broad-

est sense can never mean a mere record of events. These must relate themselves to a period, and assist in the interpretation of the spirit of that period to make them important to the world. Such a history is that which Mr. Clark has written." In speaking of Mr. Clark's History of Connecticut, the "New York Independent" says: "Not content with a mere political outline, he has followed the newer fashions of historians and presented the intellectual and economic forces that have contributed to the State's development." The "Portland Oregonian" said: "We meet with useful history of a kind not usually met with in ordinary records of the past. There are many New England people in this region, and to all of them, and also the general reader, this book can be cordially recommended."

The "Hartford Courant" says: "Mr. Clark has established himself as a historian by his life of Silas Deane." Mr. Clark is now engaged upon a "History of Life in New England from the Revolutionary War to 1820." In a prize oration delivered at the Hartford Public High School, June 15, 1915, entitled "The Yankee Parson," is given an outline of the character and appearance of Mr. Clark:

I am going to show you what he is on Sundays; what he is on week-days; and what he is in his spare time. Our minister is as interesting as his sermons. His memory can reach back at least sixty of the sixty-five years he has experienced; his reminiscences include the years of the Civil War; one of his favorite topics of conversation is the mobilization of the Army of the North. He delights to tell of his varied experiences in travelling throughout this country. His age would entitle him to a membership in the "Old School," but his ideas and teachings are surprisingly up-to-date.

"By doctrines fashion'd to the varying hour."

His style of speaking is unaffected, business-like; his argument logical, convincing, and clear. He can hold the attention of each member of the congregation, from the school-boy



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of nine to the senator at fifty; and when they go away, they have something to reflect on in their minds. He relies on his notes a great deal; but the clearness, the suitability, the knowledge of human nature, the earnestness he displays in his speech, impell you to ignore everything else. And, above all, that which appeals to you most is the personality of the man himself.

In the pulpit he is tall, erect, dignified, in his clerical "Prince Albert." It is then he reminds me of what Lincoln must have been, his features not homely, but pleasant, and kindly, with deep lines. His humorous mouth, and honest, intelligent, spectacled, eyes; his crinkly gray hair, rebelliously crowding over its parting, seem fairly imbued with an energy, heightened, not lessened, by his age—

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,  
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,  
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,  
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

If you meet him after the service, or on the street, or at some church gathering, his welcome is always whole-hearted, unsuperficial; every man is his neighbor, and he treats as his neighbor everyone with whom he comes in contact. The young people love and revere him as a father, just as their parents think of him as a friend and adviser. Like Chaucer's Parson—

"Wide was his parish, and houses far asunder,  
But he omitted not, for either rain or thunder,  
In sickness or in trouble, to visit  
The furthest in his parish, great and small,"—

and to accomplish this, *our* parson makes use of an antiquated bicycle, and he generally manages not to be on the road at supper time. Happy indeed is the family at whose house he stops for a meal; for he is always entertaining and witty, with a ready supply of anecdotes and pleasantries, in short, he is "good fun."

As for his *spare* time, he really *hasn't* much; he then becomes either a farmer or a writer. He has an acre or two of land connected with the parsonage, which he cultivates himself. No doubt, in combating the hordes of weeds which besiege his onions and celery, in persuading his hens to lay, rather than set, he has derived the lessons of patience, perseverance, and tact, the

three things most essential to a minister's, or anyone's success, which he practices in all his dealings.

All his literary work is imbued with the wholesome experience he has gained through his travels, through his knowledge of men, and through his work as a Yankee parson.

Do you wonder, then, that we are exceedingly proud of our minister? That his friends, in church and out, admire and respect him? And even if they are not to be found in his congregation *every* Sunday, at least they feel rather ashamed of themselves for it.

As a good citizen, Mr. Clark is identified with the Wethersfield Grange, No. 145. He is also a member of the college fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon. His *Alma Mater* has conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Clark is a man of many sides and finds pleasant occupation in wood carving, in which he has become highly skilled, and many examples of his beautiful work are found in his home.

Mr. Clark married, December 19, 1876, Emma F. Kimball, of Lowell, Massachusetts, daughter of David T. and Harriet (Webster) Kimball, born 1851, died 1912. She was the mother of five children. 1. Webster Kimball Clark, M. D., a graduate of Yale College and Johns Hopkins Medical School, now in practice at Greenfield, Massachusetts. He married Margaret B. Griswold, of Wethersfield, and they have three sons: Webster Kimball, Frederic Griswold, and George Larkin. 2. Florence Elizabeth, wife of John S. Buck, of Wethersfield. They have four children: Richard Salstonstall, Eleanor Kimball, John Webster and Harriet Fanning. 3. Grace Stevens, died in 1900, at the age of nineteen years. 4. Eliot Round, a graduate of Yale College and Johns Hopkins University, was a professor in the latter school, and is now a professor of Anatomy in the University of Missouri at Columbus. He married Eleanor Linton, a

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daughter of Professor Linton, of Washington College, Pennsylvania, and has a daughter, Margaret Brownson. 5. Leonard Thorndike, studied at the Hartford High School and the Agricultural College at Amherst, and is engaged in business at Greenfield, Massachusetts. He married, in 1916, Amy Ainslie Drawbridge, and has a daughter, Barbara Ainslie.

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### KELLY, John L., M. D.,

#### Physician.

There is no position in community life which entails greater honor and respect than that of the physician; in fact, there is none which is more worthy. Dr. John L. Kelly, one of the most successful and best known physicians of New Britain, Connecticut, stands high in the estimation of the people of that city. He was born March 7, 1868, at New Britain, and since receiving his medical degree has been in continuous practice there, and has attained signal success.

John J. Kelly, father of Dr. John L. Kelly, was born in 1846, in Limerick, Ireland, where he received a good education and was assistant to his father, a manufacturer of wooden articles. When he was but twenty years of age, John J. Kelly came to America and located first at Petersburg, Virginia, whence he removed after a time to New Britain, Connecticut. In the latter city he was engaged in contracting work and achieved success in his undertaking, and at the time of his retirement was one of the best known business men of the city. He was a Democrat in politics, but not a seeker for political preference. Mr. Kelly married Catherine Mead, a daughter of a well-known New Britain family.

Dr. John L. Kelly received his early education in the public schools of New Britain, and subsequently was employed

in the capacity of bookkeeper for a period of a year and a half. He entered Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1890, and was graduated in 1892 with the degree of A. B. Six years later he returned to this institution, and received therefrom the degree of A. M. Then followed a course of two years at the Yale Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of M. D. At the time Dr. Kelly was still a student, the study of bacteriology was being widely discussed, and he made a special study of this subject with the result that he is among the best informed men on the subject. After receiving his degree, Dr. Kelly engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city, and throughout the years has continually added to a flourishing clientele. He is attending physician on the New Britain Hospital staff. He is a man worthy of confidence, and his strong personality has won for him many lasting friends. Dr. Kelly is a member of the New Britain Medical Society, the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World, Knights of the Maccabees, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

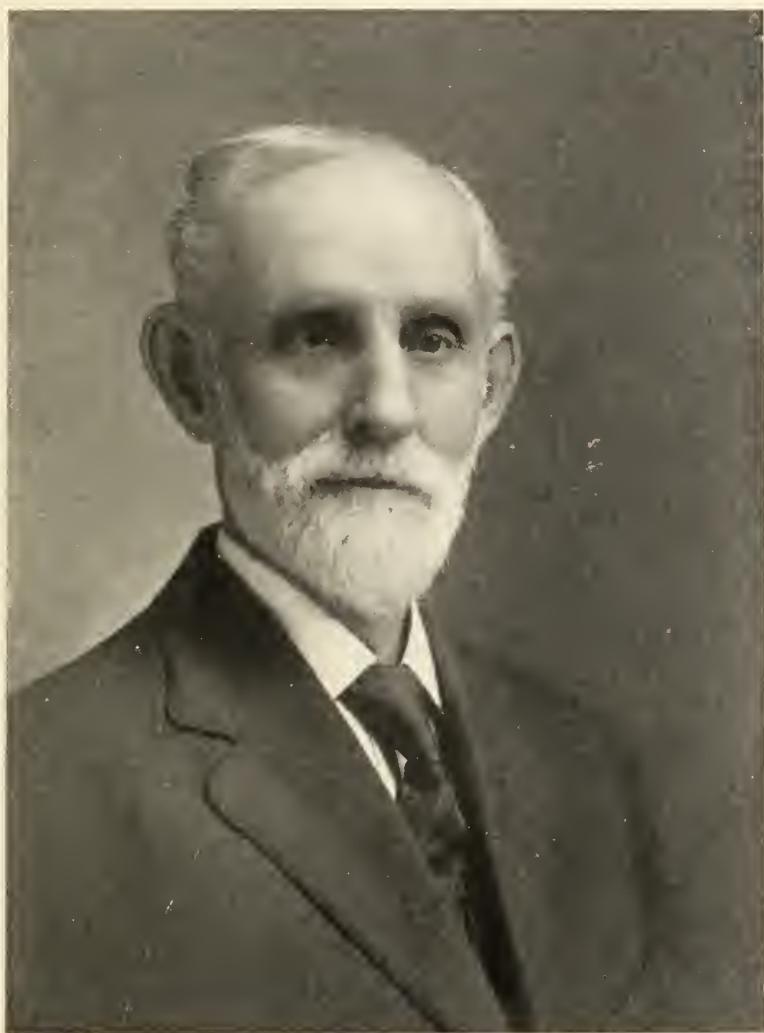
Dr. Kelly married, June, 1899, Nellie Emmett, daughter of Henry Emmett.

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### ADAMS, Leslie Emerson,

#### Farmer, Public Official.

Among the native citizens of Wethersfield who have been of service to the town and State, Mr. Adams may be reckoned among the worthy descendants of one of the oldest families of the town. William Adams was possibly the son of William Adams, who was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as 1635, and removed to Ipswich before 1642. He had three sons, William, Nathaniel and Samuel, all prob-



*Leslie E. Adams*





## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ably born in England. William Adams came from Massachusetts, was in Hartford as early as 1640, soon removed to Farmington, where he died July 18, 1655. He married, Elizabeth, widow of William Heacock, of that town. The widow died the third of August following, leaving two orphan children to the care of the town. The authorities ordered that they be put out to the best advantage possible. Benjamin Adams was born about 1649, and was undoubtedly the Benjamin who appears in Hartford. He testified, January 26, 1676, at Hartford, that he had served under Captain John Edwards, of Wethersfield, in the Indian War the previous year. He was baptized and admitted to full communion in the Second Church of Hartford, March 31, 1678. He was a carpenter and builder, and had a home lot in Wethersfield, December 28, 1696; served in various town offices, and married, about 1690, Elizabeth Dickinson, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Crow) Dickinson, granddaughter of Nathaniel Dickinson, of Hadley, Massachusetts, pioneer ancestor of a very large family, formerly of Wethersfield, where he settled in 1637, and was town clerk and representative (elsewhere mentioned).

The youngest son of this marriage was Amasa Adams, baptized October 24, 1708, in Wethersfield, where he was a farmer and shipbuilder, and purchased lands in 1735. He owned one-half of the Chester Mills, on Spring brook, which were afterward operated by several generations of his descendants. In 1761 he contributed generously toward the construction of the present Congregational church building, and later aided in the construction of the residence for the pastor. He joined the first church, February 5, 1738, had all his thirteen children baptized there, and died July 6, 1790. He married, March 16, 1732, Hannah Camp, who was baptized Sep-

tember 28, 1712, in Hartford, daughter of Captain Joseph Camp, granddaughter of John and Mary (Sanford) Camp.

Their eldest son, Benjamin Adams, born December 1, 1735, was a carpenter and builder, owned land in Wethersfield and one-quarter interest in the Chester Mills. He resided in South Lane, was received in full communion in the First Congregational Church in 1761, died November 27, 1816, leaving an estate valued at \$3,803.18. He married, February 5, 1761, Patience Blinn, who was born May 16, 1732, and died October 26, 1818, daughter of William and Thankful (Nott) Blinn.

Their youngest child, William Adams, born February 18, 1779, was a prominent farmer and miller in Wethersfield, residing in South Lane, where he died November 28, 1852. He married, November 25, 1801, Mary Wells, baptized February 27, 1803, died August 23, 1854, daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Balch) Wells. She was descended from Governor Thomas Wells, who was born in 1598 in Essex county, England, whose history is given at length elsewhere in this work. John Wells, son of Governor Thomas Wells, born about 1621, removed to Stratford, Connecticut, and was admitted freeman by the General Court, April 20, 1645. In 1656-57 he was deputy to the General Court; was a magistrate in 1658-59; and died August 7, 1659. He married, in 1647, Elizabeth Bourne, undoubtedly a daughter of John Bourne, who was early in Wethersfield, later in Middletown, Connecticut. She married (second) in March, 1663, John Wilcoxson, of Stratford.

Robert Wells, third son of John and Elizabeth Wells, was born in 1651, and was committed by his father to the care of his paternal grandfather, Governor Wells, who made him an heir, and reared and educated him in Wethersfield. He

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was made a freeman in October, 1681; was captain of the train band at the north end of Wethersfield in September, 1689; was deputy 1690-91-92-93-94, 1697-98-99-1700-01, in 1704-05, 1707-08-09-10-11-12-13-14. He also served as commissioner, justice of the peace and member of the Council, and died June 22, 1714. His house was one of those fortified for protection against Indian attacks in 1704. He married, June 9, 1675, Elizabeth Goodrich, born 1658, died February 17, 1698, daughter of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich.

Their third son, Joseph Wells, born in September, 1680, lived in Wethersfield, where he was lister in 1712, collector in 1715, and died in 1744. He married, January 6, 1709, Hannah Robbins, born June 10, 1688, daughter of Captain Joshua and Elizabeth (Butler) Robbins.

Their second son, Joseph Wells, born September 17, 1720, in Wethersfield, made his home in that town, and died April 1, 1788. He married, in March, 1745, Mary Robbins, born June 24, 1721, died November 8, 1797, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Wolcott) Robbins.

Their third son, Elisha Wells, born January 10, 1751, was a soldier of the Revolution, in which he saw hard service, and which so greatly impaired his health as to cause his death at the age of forty-five years on December 23, 1796. He participated in the battles of of Bunker Hill and Trenton. He married, November 12, 1772, Sarah Balch, who was born April 1, 1751, in Hartford, and died March 4, 1823, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Belding) Balch. Their daughter, Mary, became the wife of William Adams, as above noted.

Russell Adams, third son of William and Mary Adams, was born January 8, 1807, in Wethersfield, where he was very active in the management of local affairs,

represented the town in the Legislature in 1852 and 1858, and died June 28, 1885. He married, November 26, 1829, Mercy Miller Griswold, born March 2, 1809, daughter of Josiah and Charlotte (Adams) Griswold, died August 31, 1865.

Alfred Russell Adams, eldest surviving son of Russell and Mercy M. (Griswold) Adams, was born April 6, 1838, on Harris Hill, Wethersfield. He attended the country schools, and after one winter at an academy in New York, he attended the Wethersfield High School until twenty years of age, when he started out to support himself. For some time he was employed as a guard at the State Penitentiary in Wethersfield; was afterwards employed as carpenter and a painter. For over thirty years he was station agent of the railroad at South Wethersfield, filling this position consecutively for twenty-nine years, from 1880 to 1909, when he retired from active life. He is a man of domestic nature, cares little for public concerns, is a member of the Wethersfield Congregational Church. When he first became a voter, he was a supporter of the Whig party, and has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He married, December 25, 1856, in Brooklyn, Marguerite Jane Tiebout, born May 9, 1837, in New York City, daughter of John H. and Martha (Haford) Tiebout, natives respectively of New York and Wethersfield. Her paternal ancestry is traced to an early period in the History of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were the parents of a son and daughter: Alfred Leslie, born May 7, 1864, engaged in the lumber business, residing in New York; and Cornelia Tiebout, born April 23, 1870, married James Frederick Hunter, lives in New Haven, Connecticut.

Leslie Emerson Adams, fourth child of Russell and Mercy M. (Griswold) Adams, was born February 25, 1847, in Wethers-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

field. He received his education in that town, passed through grammar school, and spent one year at the Hartford High School. Ever since leaving school he has been engaged in agriculture upon the paternal homestead, at South Wethersfield (formerly South Lane), and has been active and useful in many capacities in the public service. As a young man he taught fifteen winter terms of school. From 1900 to 1912 he was superintendent of the local schools, and since 1892 has been secretary of the school board. For more than twenty years he has been treasurer of the Wethersfield public library, from its organization. In 1903-04, he represented the town in the State Legislature. His political associations have always been with the Republican party, because he accepts its principles and policies as best calculated, in his opinion, to promote the general welfare. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford, and of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution. With his family, Mr. Adams has always attended and sustained the Congregational church at Wethersfield.

Mr. Adams married, June 5, 1895, Jennie Wilson Havens, born February 3, 1855, daughter of Frederick A. and Jemimah (Dunham) Havens, and died March 22, 1916.

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### ADAMS, Clarence Eugene,

**Retired Farmer, Public Servant.**

From several of the pioneer settlers of Wethersfield, Mr. Adams has inherited those qualities of enterprise, energy and intelligence which lead to success. The early generations of his ancestry are very fully covered in the preceding sketch.

Chauncey Adams, fourth son of William and Mary (Wells) Adams, was born

November 6, 1808, in South Lane, now known as South Wethersfield, and died in the latter part of June, 1883. His education was supplied by the public schools of his native town, and his life work was farming. In early years he was accustomed to assist his father in the tillage of the homestead, and after his marriage he settled on the Willard Farm near the south end of Broad street, Wethersfield, where he continued until his death. He was a faithful member of the Congregational church; in politics a Republican, he served as selectman and in various other town offices, and in 1856 represented the town in the session of the Legislature at New Haven. He married, October 10, 1843, Julia Ann Willard, born December 11, 1815, died March 14, 1871, daughter of Deacon William and Anna or Hannah (Wolcott) Willard. The Willard family is an ancient one in New England, founded by Major Simon Willard, an early resident of Wethersfield. This is a personal name which in time became a surname, having been used in England as a place name. The ancient coat-of-arms is:

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable between three Fish Weels proper, five ermine spots.

Crest—A Griffin's head erased argent.

Motto—*Quadet Patientia Duris.*

Richard Willard was a yeoman at Brentley, England, where he made his will, September 18, 1558, proved October 24, following. His fourth son, Richard Willard, lived at Horsmonden, Kent, England, and had three wives. His second wife, May, died February 12, 1608. She was the mother of Major Simon Willard, born in 1605, at Horsmonden, baptized December 14, 1614; a soldier in Kent when a young man. In April, 1634, he came to New England in company with his brother-in-law, Dolor Davis, the



## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ancestor of a large New England family. Major Willard was an extensive trader with the Indians, and acquired a thousand acres of land on the Charles river in Cambridge adjoining the town of Boston. Subsequently he had several grants of land, and was one of the founders and first settlers of Concord, Massachusetts; its first deputy to the General Court, elected September, 1636, and continued with the exception of four years until 1664. In 1654 he was elected, but declined to serve. For fifteen years he was a member of the Council, twenty-two years assistant and served as magistrate, attending over seventy terms of the County Court between November, 1654, and April, 1676. For forty years he was active in military affairs, attaining the rank of major, and commanded the Massachusetts troops against the Indians. In 1655 he led the expedition against the Narragansetts, and was a Brookfield and Hadley in King Philip's War, leading the Middlesex Regiment. He was offered lands and privileges to become a citizen of the town of Lancaster, and decided to locate there, selling his Concord estate in 1657. His first home in Lancaster was on the Nashua river commanding a superb view of the valley. After twelve years he removed to a more extensive farm in the south part of Groton, where he was prominent in civil and church affairs. He also had a fine farm at Still river in what is now the town of Harvard. By occupation he was a surveyor, and often was engaged in fixing town boundaries. His death occurred April 24, 1676, during an epidemic of influenza. He was a stalwart Puritan, conscientious and of sound understanding, of brave and enduring spirit. After giving large amounts of land to his children, he left thirteen hundred acres and much other property at his death. After this event the General Court

granted a thousand acres to be divided among his six youngest children because of his losses in the Indian Wars. His first wife, Mary (Sharpe) Willard, was born in 1614, at Horsmonden, daughter of Henry and Jane (Filed) Sharpe. His eldest son, Josiah Willard, probably born in Concord, lived six years in Hartford, Connecticut, and was admitted an inhabitant of Wethersfield in September, 1662. He settled in that part which is now Newington, where he kept school, and died in July, 1674, leaving an estate valued at two hundred and eighty-five pounds, sixteen shillings. He married, March 20, 1657, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Hosmer, of Hartford. Their third son, Simon Willard, born 1661-62, in Wethersfield, lived in Newington, was one of the petitioners for a separate parish in 1712, and died January 8, 1727. He was the first male buried in the Newington Cemetery. He married, February 12, 1691, Mary Gilbert, born November 18, 1670, died December 5, 1712, fourth daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Gilbert. Their fifth son, Ephraim Willard, born in 1707, received by will of his uncle, Stephen Willard, the latter's land and estate valued at four thousand and twelve pounds, three shillings and eleven pence. The uncle sought to fix the succession of the estate, under the English law of entail. Ephraim Willard was a farmer, and died March 30, 1766. He married, August 17, 1738, Lydia Griswold, born September 4, 1707, died April 1, 1770, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Francis) Griswold. His second son, Stephen Willard, born February 9, 1740, was a prosperous farmer in Wethersfield, and died April 29, 1817. He married, March 24, 1768, Anna Harris, born in 1741, died June 1, 1824, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Knott) Harris. Deacon William Willard, fifth son of Stephen and Anna (Harris) Willard, was



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born November 21, baptized November 30, 1783, and died March 8, 1832. His home was on the western side of Broad street, near the southern end, where the widow of his grandson, Ellis D. Adams, now resides. He married, August 28, 1804, Anna or Hannah Wolcott, born April 17, 1785, died November 4, 1864, daughter of Elisha and Mary (Welles) Wolcott. Julia Ann Willard, daughter of Deacon William Willard, born December 11, 1815, became the wife of Chauncey Adams, as before noted. They were the parents of two sons, Clarence Eugene and Ellis Dwight Adams.

Clarence Eugene Adams was born August 15, 1844, in the house adjoining his present residence on the west side of Broad street, Wethersfield. After attendance at the local schools, he was a student at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1856, at the age of nineteen years, he left his books and began steady labor upon the paternal farm, where he had previously rendered active service during vacations. He continued upon the homestead and in time it was divided, one part being occupied by his brother. In 1874 Mr. Adams erected the handsome residence which he now occupies, a short distance south of the house in which he was born. He was an industrious and successful farmer, but now rents his land and lives in a well-earned retirement. He has long been an active member of the Wethersfield Congregational Church, of which he was a deacon four years. He is one of the founders of Wethersfield Grange, No. 114, of which he is the present chaplain, serving in that capacity for about five years; he was the first master of the Grange, serving as such two years since, but not consecutively, and was also lecturer for one year. He was master of

Central Pomona Grange for two years, and was deputy master of the Connecticut State Grange for Hartford county for two years. Having settled principles and convictions, he is naturally a partisan in political matters, and has always acted with the Republican party. For many years he has served as tax collector, and in 1891 represented the town in the State Legislature, acting as a member of the committee on agriculture. Of genial nature and agreeable manners, Mr. Adams enjoys the friendship and esteem of his contemporaries.

Mr. Adams married, December 22, 1869, Alice Sophia Bailey, born February 18, 1845, in Griswoldville, daughter of Arnold and Nancy (Lockwood) Bailey. The children of this marriage reflect credit upon an honored ancestry and a worthy parentage. 1. Lena Maud, born September 24, 1870, is the wife of Dr. John Prentice Rand, living in Worcester, Massachusetts. 2. Etta May, born March 16, 1872, died May 28, 1913, unmarried. 3. Harriet Julia, born March 22, 1874, is now residing in Chicago, Illinois, with her brother. 4. Clarence W., born November 24, 1877, died in early infancy. 5. Alice Lockwood, born May 25, 1879, is now employed in the offices of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, and resides with her parents. 6. Willard, born February 28, 1884, is an electrical engineer, residing in Chicago; he married, December 23, 1912, Katherine Seigler, who died September 11, 1916. 7. Jessie Eugenia, born April 17, 1885; was married in September, 1914, to Ralph P. Chaffee, of Wethersfield and has a son, Ralph Garrett Chaffee, born June 28, 1916.

The Bailey family was early in Connecticut, founded by John Bailey, presumably of English birth, who was in Hartford as early as 1648, when he was viewer of chimneys and ladders. He was con-

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stable in 1657, in which year he appears on the list of freemen. In 1662 he removed to Haddam, Connecticut, of which he was one of the original proprietors, and lived in that part of the town now known as Higganum. He left an estate valued at one hundred and eighty-six pounds, ten shillings and six pence. His wife was, probably, Lydia, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Haddam. Their eldest child, John Bailey, lived in that town, where he died January 15, 1719. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Beckwith) Bate, who survived him. Their second son, Ephraim Bailey, born January 1, 1691, in Haddam, made his home in that town, and died March 29, 1761. He married there, October 3, 1716, Deborah Brainerd, born April 3, 1698, eldest daughter of James and Deborah (Dudley) Brainerd, granddaughter of Daniel and Hannah (Spencer) Brainerd; the latter a daughter of Gerrard and Hannah Spencer, formerly of Lynn, pioneers of Haddam, as was Daniel Brainerd. Deborah (Brainerd) Bailey died about 1746. Their eighth son, William Bailey, born August 1, 1736, married Betsey Horton, and lived in Haddam where the birth of one child is recorded, namely: Christopher Bailey, born in March, 1756. The family history states that Christopher and Eliakin Bailey were brothers, both serving in the Revolution. The latter was ten years younger than his brother, must have been born about 1766, and entered the Revolution toward the close, as he would be too young at the beginning. In 1832 he was living in Middlesex county, and in receipt of a pension for his Revolutionary service. His son, Enos Bailey, born October 4, 1788, in Haddam, died April 1, 1869. He married, in 1811, Ada Burritt, born in 1790, half-sister of the celebrated Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith. She was descended from

William Burritt, who was among the first settlers of Stratford, Connecticut, where he died in 1651, being survived many years by his wife, Elizabeth. Their son, Steven Burritt, was very active in the Colonial Militia, and died at Stratford in 1698. He married Sarah, daughter of Isaac Nichols, of that town. Their son, Charles Burritt, born in 1690, married, April 18, 1717, Mary Lockwood. Their son, Elihu Burritt, was the father of Elihu Burritt, born in 1764, and lived in New Britain, where he was a farmer and shoemaker, died in January, 1827. His daughter Ada became the wife of Enos Bailey, as above mentioned. Because of the death of her mother she was reared in the family of Rev. Dudley Field, of Haddam. Their eldest son, Arnold Bailey, was born December 17, 1814, in Haddam, and died in Wethersfield, March 18, 1865. He married Nancy Lockwood, and they were the parents of Alice Sophia Bailey, who became the wife of Clarence Eugene Adams, as previously noted. Nancy Lockwood was a daughter of Captain Samuel and Eunice (Crane) Lockwood, of Wethersfield, and was born March 13, 1815.

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### **KEEP, William Ezra,**

#### **Retired Business Man.**

A descendant of sturdy old New England stock, who bears the distinction of being one of the oldest members of the contracting and building profession in the city of Hartford, William Ezra Keep was born in Paxton, Massachusetts, September 14, 1844, son of Josiah Otis and Ann Eliza (Southworth) Keep.

The immigrant ancestor of this family was John Keep. He was admitted an inhabitant of Springfield, Massachusetts, February 18, 1660, and on March 13 following was granted five acres of meadow on Fresh Water brook in what is now

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Enfield, Connecticut. At a meeting of the selectmen, January 6, 1662, he was granted four acres of "wet meddow on ye back side of ye Long Meddow," and on February 6, 1664, he received another four acres "at ye grape swamp by the Long Meddow," and other land. He was often selectman, served on juries, was a thrifty farmer and a useful man in the community, acting in various official capacities. He was killed by Indians while going to church at Springfield, March 26, 1676, and was buried in the old cemetery at Springfield. He married, December 31, 1663, Sarah Leonard, who was born December 13, 1645, in Springfield, daughter of John and Sarah (Heald) Leonard. She married twice after the death of John Keep, and died in February, 1711. The inventory of John Keep's estate placed its value at £329 11s. 7d.

Samuel Keep, eldest son of John and Sarah (Leonard) Keep, was born August 22, 1670, in Long Meadow, and was for some time under the care of his grandmother, Sarah Leonard, afterward was with his uncle, Samuel Bliss. He was among the petitioners for the establishment of the town of Brimfield, and contributed £12 10s. for the benefit of the settlement, receiving one hundred and twenty acres of land there. He died August 23, 1755, and was buried at Longmeadow. He married, February 27, 1695, Sarah Colton, of Longmeadow, born September 25, 1678, daughter of Captain Thomas and Sarah (Griswold) Colton, granddaughter of George Colton, who came from Sutton Cofield, eight miles from Birmingham, England, to Springfield, in 1644. Sarah Griswold was a daughter of Matthew and Anna (Wolcott) Griswold, granddaughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Saunders) Wolcott. Henry Wolcott came from Tolland, Somersetshire, England, where his family was

seated as early as 1525, and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, later at Windsor, Connecticut. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Saunders, of Lidiard, St. Lawrence, Somerset. Their daughter, Anna, became the wife of Matthew Griswold, who came to Connecticut about 1639, and was a prominent man at Windsor. Their daughter, Sarah, was the wife of Captain Thomas Colton, and their eldest child, Sarah, was the wife of Samuel Keep.

Josiah Keep, son of Samuel and Sarah (Colton) Keep, was born November 11, 1713, in Longmeadow, and settled in Brimfield, near Monson, where he died July 29, 1777. He was a member of the church at Brimfield in 1757, and one of the organizers of the Monson church in 1762. He married, May, 1737, Lois Noble, of Westfield, born July 4, 1708, daughter of Deacon Thomas Noble.

Their eldest son, Josiah Keep, was born August 30, 1745, in Monson, where he was a farmer, and served as a corporal in the Revolution in Captain Reuben Munn's company, Colonel David Leonard's regiment, March 1 to April 11, 1777, sent to reinforce the army at Ticonderoga. He was killed by a sled at Woodstock, December 9, 1799. He married, November 28, 1771, Love Kibbe, born March 7, 1745, in Somers, Connecticut, died May 7, 1824.

Their third son, Josiah Keep, was born January 26, 1778, in Monson, where he was a farmer, and died October 1, 1851. He married, October 27, 1801, Lucy Tucker, and they were the parents of Josiah Otis Keep.

Josiah Otis Keep was born April 23, 1812, at Monson. He was a blacksmith at West Brookfield, Warren and Paxton, Massachusetts, and died August 2, 1895, in Paxton. Most of his life was passed at Paxton, and he was the original mem-



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ber from that town of the Free Soil party. He was long a deacon of the Congregational church, active in town affairs, a lover of nature, and spent the last half of his life on a farm which he greatly improved. On September 27, 1836, he married Eliza Ann Southworth, daughter of Ezra Southworth. She was born September 19, 1813, at Ashford, Connecticut, and died August 28, 1891, in Hartford. She was descended from Edward Southworth, who was born about 1690, was a silk maker, and died about 1621. He married, May 28, 1613, Alice Carpenter, of Wrentham, Somersetshire, England, daughter of Alexander Carpenter, and after his death she became the wife of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth. With her two children, she came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the ship "Ann" in 1623, and was soon after married to Governor Bradford. The youngest child, Constant Southworth, was born in 1615, and was brought up in the family of Governor Bradford, of Plymouth; was admitted a freeman in 1636-37, and in the latter year engaged in the service against the Indians. He was deputy to the General Court, assistant to the Governor, and treasurer of the Colony from 1659 to 1673. Besides his lands in Duxbury, he was also the owner of lands in Tiverton and Little Compton, Rhode Island, then a part of Massachusetts. He died March 10, 1679. He married, November 2, 1637, Elizabeth Collier, of Duxbury, daughter of William Collier, a London merchant, who assisted the Plymouth Colonies and came over in 1633, residing at Plymouth until his death in 1670. William Southworth, youngest child of Constant Southworth, was born in 1659, in Duxbury, and settled in Little Compton, where he died June 25, 1719. He married, in 1680, Rebecca Peabody, born October 16, 1660, in Duxbury, died December 3, 1702, in Little

Compton, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Peabody, granddaughter of John Peabody. The last named was born in 1590, and about 1635 he settled in the Plymouth Colony and spent most of his life thereafter in Duxbury. He was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and died in that town in 1667. His wife, Isabel, survived him. Their third son, William Peabody, was born 1619-20, in England, came with his father, lived in Duxbury, was an original proprietor of Bridgewater, and died in Little Compton, December 13, 1707. He married, December 26, 1644, Elizabeth Alden, born 1623-25, the first white woman born in New England, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, died at Little Compton, May 31, 1717. The house in Little Compton where they lived was very lately in a good state of preservation, as was their gravestones in the old cemetery in Little Compton. Steven Southworth, youngest child of William and Rebecca (Peabody) Southworth, was born March 3, 1696, in Little Compton, and sold land there in 1727, at that time removing to Freetown, Massachusetts, where he sold land in 1733 and again in 1738. In the deeds he calls himself of Little Compton, and he probably returned there after selling his Freetown property. He married in Little Compton, January 27, 1726, Lydia Warren, who was undoubtedly a descendant of Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower." Their second son, Steven Southworth, was born January 12, 1732, in Freetown, Massachusetts, and was living in Douglass, in 1762, with his wife, Hannah. On August 30 of that year, two of his sons, Solomon and Steven, were baptized in Douglass. Salmon or Solomon Southworth, son of Steven and Hannah Southworth, was born in 1754, baptized August 30, 1761, in Douglass, and lived in Pomfret, Con-



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necticut, Douglass, Uxbridge, and North Brookfield, Massachusetts, dying in the last named town, November 14, 1829. He married in Douglass, January 22, 1777, Lydia Cummings, born there October 20, 1755, died February 9, 1818, in North Brookfield, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Smith) Cummings, formerly of Topsfield, Massachusetts. They had five children recorded in Douglass. Of these, Ezra Southworth, born February 6, 1788, in Douglass, lived in Ashford, Connecticut. He married Eliza Sherman. Their daughter, Eliza Ann Southworth, born September 19, 1813, in Ashford, became the wife of Josiah Otis Keep, as before noted.

William Ezra Keep, third son of Josiah Otis and Eliza Ann (Southworth) Keep, was educated in the public schools of his native town of Paxton, and during the vacations he was employed in assisting his father and also in tilling the paternal homestead. At the age of ten years his summer schooling ended, and most of his education has been supplied by reading, observation and experience of the world. Blessed with a fine memory, he may well be rated among the well informed men of his time. When eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, serving his term, and reënlisted again in the First Battalion, Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, in which he served until the close of the war. After that time he was a resident of Hartford for a period of one year, removing thence to Worcester, Massachusetts. He later returned to Hartford, in 1871, and has been a citizen of that city ever since. He had learned the trade of carpenter, and after serving for several years as a journeyman he engaged in

the contracting and building business, in which he was deservedly successful. No greater tribute to his skill and workmanship could be shown than that he has been employed more than once by the same persons to erect buildings. This is proof that his work is satisfactory in every sense. The southwest section of the city of Hartford, including the village of Elmwood, contains many houses that were built by Mr. Keep and also a factory, school house and church. He is held in high respect by the business men of Hartford, and through his upright dealings and high integrity holds an honored place among them.

Mr. Keep is a member of the Republican party in political affiliation, and has served as a member of the Court of Common Council for two terms. He is a member and past commander of Robert O. Tyler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was formerly affiliated with Custer Council, No. 85, Order of United American Mechanics, now extinct. In 1918, he was appointed patriotic instructor by Tyler Post, and has visited nearly all the schools of Hartford in discharge of his duties. Both in business and social circles, Mr. Keep enjoys a large acquaintance. Through his genial personality, he has made many friends not only in Hartford but in other cities where he has traveled. He is a man worthy of confidence, a citizen of the best type.

Mr. Keep married, October 15, 1873, Adelaide M., daughter of Horatio A. Giddings. She was born June 29, 1845, in Hartford, and died January 23, 1918, at her home on Webster street, Hartford. She was a member of the South Congregational Church of Hartford.



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## ADDENDA AND ERRATA

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Mulligan, p. 171, William J. Mulligan, in addition to his activity in the Knights of Columbus as mentioned in his sketch, served as chairman of the Knights of Columbus Committee on War Activities, and pledged himself to spend a million dollars a week for the order during the following twelve months.

Symonds, p. 216, Mrs. William F. Symonds died August 8, 1895.

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